

Q&A for Overseas Chinese and Foreign Investors

March 2026

1. How do foreign investors invest in the Taiwan markets?

Answer: There are two types of foreign investors, i.e. offshore foreign investors and onshore foreign investors.

- (1) **Offshore foreign investors** include offshore Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals and offshore foreign institutional investors (generally categorized as fund-based investors and non-fund-based investors). They are required to appoint a Taiwanese agent/custodian to register their status with the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation before opening a securities trading account with a securities firm for trading of securities.
- (2) **Onshore foreign investors** include Overseas Chinese and foreign nationals and onshore foreign institutional investors. They are required to register their status with the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation before opening a securities trading account for trading of securities.

2. How to determine if a foreign investor may be permitted to invest in Taiwan?

Answer: To determine if a foreign investor may be permitted to invest in Taiwan, refer to the flowchart for details.

3. Neither foreign institutional investors nor their clients may be investors from the Mainland Area if they intend to invest in Taiwan. What are investors from the Mainland Area?

Answer:

- (1) Neither a non-fund-based foreign institutional investors nor its client (who is actually investing in securities in Taiwan) may be an individual, juristic person, organization, or other institution of the Mainland Area, or any company it invests in any third area.
- (2) Applicable laws and regulations:
 - a. According to Article 73 of the Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area ("Act"), unless permitted by the competent authorities, any individual, juristic person, organization, or other institution of the Mainland Area, or any company it invests in any third area may not engage in any investment activity in the Taiwan Area. The Department of Investment Review, Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Financial Supervisory Commission have

separately established Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment by People of Mainland Area, and the Regulations Governing Securities Investment and Futures Trading in Taiwan by Mainland Area Investors pursuant to Article 73, paragraph 3 of the Act. The former governs Mainland Area investors' direct investments in Taiwan (including Mainland Area investor's acquisition of 10% or more shares of a listed or OTC company in one or more direct investments), and the latter governs financial investments in Taiwan (less than 10%). According to Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Securities Investment and Futures Trading in Taiwan by Mainland Area Investors, Mainland Area investors that engage in securities investment in Taiwan shall be limited to qualified domestic institutional investors (QDII) approved by the competent authority of the securities, insurance and banking industries for the Mainland Area. In addition, for foreign corporations whose shares are listed or traded at the Taiwan Stock Exchange or Taipei Exchange, holders of their shares who are organized and incorporated under the law of the Mainland Area or maintain household registration in the Mainland Area may sell these shares.

- b. Definition of a company in which an individual, juristic person, organization, or other institution of the Mainland Area invests in any third area ("Third-Area Invested Company"):
 - (i) According to the Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment by People of Mainland Area, Article 3, paragraph 2, the Third-Area Invested Company means a third-area company with regard to which an individual, juristic person, organization, or other institution of the Mainland Area has one of the following circumstances: (a) the above investor directly or indirectly holds more than 30% of the shares or total capital contribution of the Third-Area Invested Company; or (b) the above investor has control over the Third-Area Invested Company; the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals does not apply to the investments by the Third-Area Invested Company in Taiwan.
 - (ii) For description and example of determination of a Third-Area Invested Company as Mainland Area investor, visit the Department of Investment Review, Ministry of Economic Affairs' website (<https://dir.moea.gov.tw/english/index.jsp> > Services > Overseas Chinese & Foreign Investment > Explanations > New Form IV).

(3) A non-fund-based foreign institutional investor who has completed status registration, e.g. security firm and bank, shall not act on behalf of its client who is a Mainland Area investor to invest in Taiwan.

4. Will an offshore/onshore Overseas Chinese and individual, non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor or its client who is a Hong Kong or Macao investor be permitted to invest in Taiwan?

Answer:

(1) An offshore/onshore Overseas Chinese and individual, non-fund-based foreign institutional investor or its client who is a Hong Kong or Macao investor may be permitted to invest in Taiwan. Non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor, e.g. securities firm and bank, may act on behalf of its client who is an individual, corporate, group or other institution in Hong Kong and Macao to invest in Taiwan.

(2) Applicable laws and regulations:

- a. According to Article 4 of the Regulations Regarding Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Hong Kong residents refer to persons who qualify for permanent residency in Hong Kong and who do not hold a travel document other than a British (Overseas) passport or a Hong Kong passport, and Macau residents refer to those who have the right of permanent residency in Macau and hold no travel documents other than the Macau passport; or those who do hold a Portuguese passport but obtained the document in Macau prior to the end of Portuguese rule.
- b. Article 31 of the above Regulations provide that the regulations concerning foreign investment and remittance shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to investment in the Taiwan Area by Hong Kong or Macau residents, juridical persons, organizations or other institutions. Article 41-1 of the same Regulations further states that a company, which invested in Hong Kong or Macau by individuals, juridical persons, organizations, or institutions of the Mainland Area, under the circumstances of Article 73 of the Act Governing the Relations Between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, may be governed by the relevant provisions in that Act in its dealing with investments or taxes in Taiwan.

5. What if a non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor who has registered its status and invested in Taiwan becomes a Third-Area Invested Company due to change of shareholding?

Answer:

If a non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor who has registered its status and invested in Taiwan becomes a Third-Area Invested Company due to change of shareholding, it shall notify its Taiwanese agent/custodian to update information about its shareholders and immediately inform the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation by written registered letter format and sell the securities it is holding as practically soon as possible, during which period it will not be able to purchase any securities in Taiwan, except for purchases of borrowed securities for return in securities lending. After settlement of balance of securities account, it shall complete the procedure to cancel its status registration and securities trading account.

6. If the management company of a fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor is incorporated in the Mainland Area and is a Third-Area Invested Company, is it permitted to invest in Taiwan?

Answer:

- (1) If the fund management company of a public placement fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor is incorporated in the Mainland Area or is a Third-Area Invested Company, and the Mainland Area investor has contributed more than 30% of the capital contribution of the public placement fund, it is not permitted to register its status to invest in Taiwan.
- (2) If a private placement fund-based offshore foreign institutional investor is not a Third-Area Invested Company, it may be permitted to register its status to invest in Taiwan.

Case 1

Public Placement Fund A registered in Luxemburg (Luxemburg Fund-A) intends to invest in Taiwan. Its management company is Asset Management Company B incorporated in Hong Kong (AMC-B), which is a subsidiary of Company V from the Mainland Area holding 51% of AMC-B. The Mainland Area investor has invested less than 30% of the capital contribution of Luxemburg Fund-A. In this case, Luxemburg Fund-A may be able to register its status to invest in Taiwan.

Case 2

Public Placement Fund D registered in the UK (UK Fund-D) intends to invest in Taiwan. Its management company is Asset Management Company B incorporated in Hong Kong (AMC-B), which is a subsidiary of Company

V from the Mainland Area holding 51% of AMC-B. The Mainland Area investor has invested more than 30% of the capital contribution of UK Fund-D. In this case, UK Fund-D will not be permitted to register its status to invest in Taiwan.

Case 3

Private Placement Fund C incorporated in the US (US Fund-C) intends to invest in Taiwan. US Fund-C' shareholders including Mr. U, an individual from the Mainland, Company T and Bank S, companies incorporated in the Mainland Area, together have invested 45% of the of the capital contribution of US Fund-C (exceeding 30%) and US Fund-C is deemed a Third-Area Invested Company. In this case, US Fund-C will not be permitted to register its status to invest in Taiwan.

- 7. As no part of funds used by Overseas Chinese or foreigners to invest in Taiwan may be from any sources in Taiwan, can any part of the funds of the client of an offshore foreign institutional investor, such as securities firm, bank and other financial institutions, be from a bank in Taiwan?**

Answer:

No part of funds used by offshore Overseas Chinese, foreign individuals, non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investors or their client (who is actually investing in securities in Taiwan) may be from sources in Taiwan. Funds from loans from an offshore banking unit of a Taiwanese bank, for example, are still deemed funds from sources in Taiwan.

- 8. The Department of Investment Review, Ministry of Economic Affairs has published the amendments to applicable requirements under the Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment by the People of the Mainland Area and the interpretation on December 30, 2020. How should overseas Chinese and foreign nationals under the Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals respond to the change?**

Answer:

- (1) If an overseas Chinese or foreign national who has completed registration by December 30, 2020 is deemed as a Mainland Area investor according to the amended interpretation, they may directly report to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation by written registered letter format as described in the answer to Question 5, promptly sell the securities they hold, and proceed with cancellation of the identity registration and

securities trading account after the account balance has been settled in full. Failure to send such a notice and take these actions as described under Question 5, however, is not deemed as a violation.

- (2) When an overseas Chinese or foreign national who has completed registration by December 30, 2020 is applying for amendment of registration, further reviews should be performed to determine if the custodian and investor are Mainland Area investors according to the amended interpretation. If they are determined as Mainland Area investors, they should act in accordance with the answer to Question 5.

9. If a foreign investor intends to nominate candidates for directors or supervisors of a company they are investing in, is it required to declare this on the registration application form?

Answer:

Foreign investors or their clients (those who are the actual investors in the Taiwan market) who intend to nominate candidates for directors or supervisors of the companies in which they invest should check the declaration item on the registration application form and attach the nomination plan. The plan should at least include the company name and the number of candidates. If there is a nomination plan or changes to the nomination plan after registration, an application for amendment of other items should be submitted, checking the declaration item on the application and attaching the nomination plan.

10. What authority is designated to be in charge of cases in which an overseas Chinese or foreign national acquires 10% or more of the shares in a TWSE-listed, TPEX-listed, or emerging market company in a single investment?

Answer:

An overseas Chinese or foreign national acquiring 10% or more of the shares in a TWSE-listed, TPEX-listed, or emerging market company in a single investment will be required to submit an application to the Department of Investment Review or Bureau of Industrial Parks, Ministry of Economic Affairs, or the Science Park Bureaus, National Science and Technology Council.

11. What are the relevant regulations regarding the outward remittance of investment principal, capital gains and other investment gains by foreign investors?

Answer:

Foreign investors, with permission to invest in Taiwan, may apply for foreign exchange settlement of their investment principal and returns on investment. For foreign investor investment income, the settlement of capital gains and stock dividends is limited to realized amounts.

- (1) Applications for foreign exchange remittance for investment capital and earnings shall be settled in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act (under the purview of the Central Bank) and other relevant regulations.
- (2) For the foreign exchange remittance for the foreign investor investment income, the supporting documents evidencing that the tax collection authority has approved the appointment of an agent to file tax returns and pay taxes shall be attached, and the settlement shall be handled in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and other relevant regulations.
- (3) Foreign investors borrowing New Taiwan Dollars from domestic financial institutions are limited to the investment settlement and are not eligible for foreign exchange remittance.

12. What are the restrictions on investment of money market instruments for offshore foreign investors

Answer:

Utilization of remitted funds that have not yet been invested in domestic securities (the amount shall not exceed 30% of the remitted funds):

- (1) The total amount invested by an offshore overseas Chinese or foreign national in government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, NTD bonds issued in Taiwan by international financial institutions, exchange traded notes, debt security tokens, money market instruments, and money market funds, plus all NTD premiums that pay for trades of OTC equity derivatives, OTC NTD interest rate derivatives, OTC structured instruments, and option-part transactions on convertible bond asset swaps, plus the net settlement amounts paid on price differences of swaps, plus NTD margins paid for central clearing of domestic OTC derivatives, must not exceed 30% of the net inward remittance; provided, investment in privately placed convertible corporate bonds will not be counted in the aforesaid total amount.
- (2) Investments in money market instruments are limited to bills within 90 days of maturity.

(3) The OTC NTD interest rate derivatives include NTD 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 NTD or foreign currency; OTC structured instruments include products linked to domestic or overseas equities or interest rates which are denominated in either NTD or foreign currency.

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

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

Answer:

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 stipulates that overseas Chinese and foreign national investment with inwardly remittances shall not provide collateral. It is also not within the scope of use of funds remitted by overseas Chinese and foreigners as stipulated in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the aforementioned regulations.

14. What are the relevant regulations regarding off-exchange transactions?

Answer:

Article 150 of the Securities and Exchange Act provides that trades of listed securities shall be conducted on a centralized security 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 Department of Investment Review under the Act for Investment by Foreign Nationals for sale to another foreign investor may do so through off-exchange trades. Many foreign investors have invested in the Taiwan market through such off-exchange channels over the years.

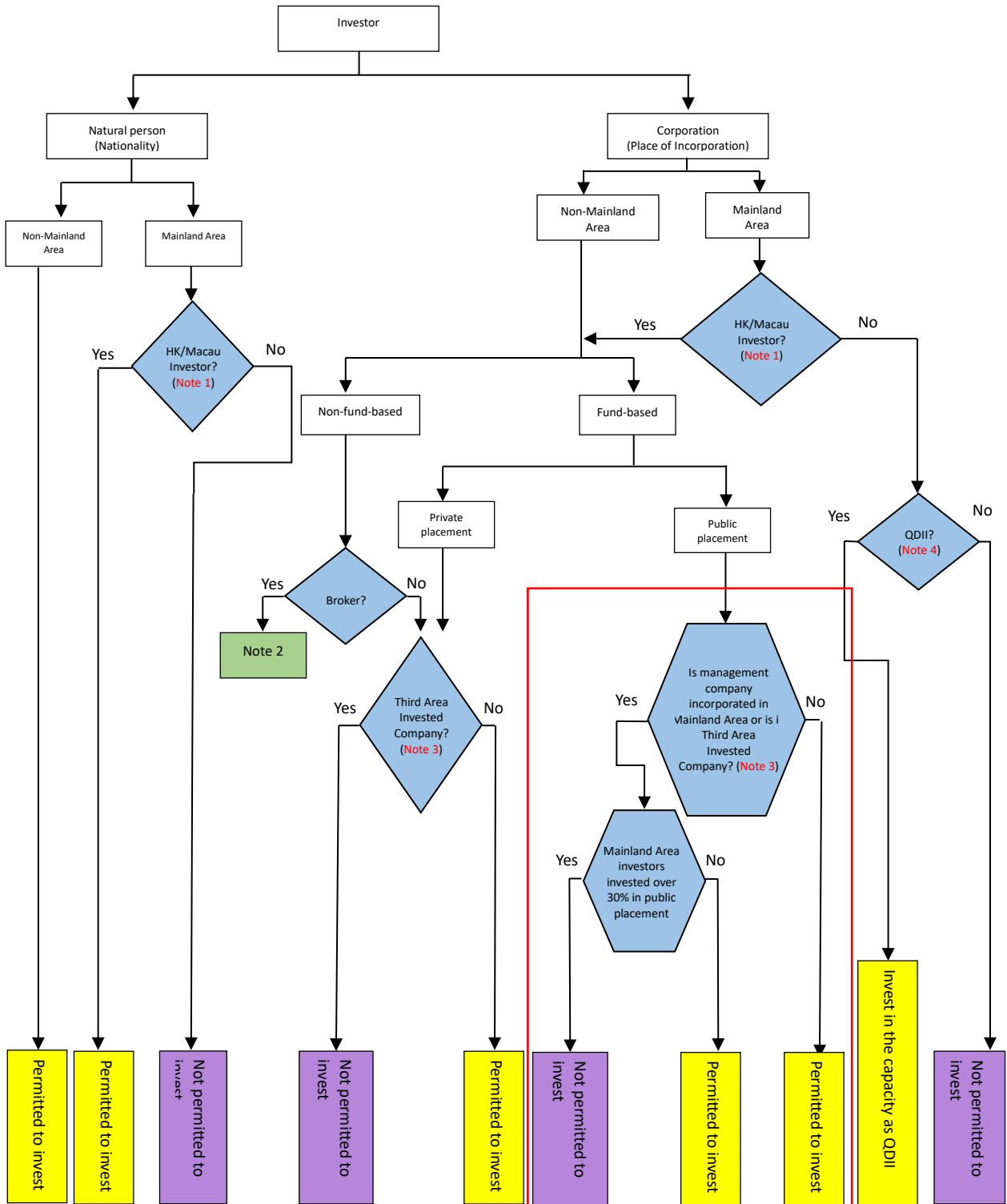
Under current regulations, TPEX-listed stocks may be traded off-exchange. However, for Overseas Chinese and foreign investors approved or registered in accordance with the Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals, if the TPEX-listed stocks they trade

are subject to investment proportion ceilings set by the competent authorities of the relevant industries, such stocks must be traded through the trading system of the Taipei Exchange (TPEX). Nevertheless, very few TPEX-listed stocks are subject to this requirement; for most of them, foreign investors may also conduct transactions with securities firms on a negotiated price basis.

The capital market also offers trading mechanisms of paired trade block trading, auction, and reverse auction, with relatively flexible trading prices to meet investor needs.

Schedule:

How to determine if a non-ROC investor may invest in Taiwan's securities markets as an Overseas Chinese or foreigner - Flowchart



Note 1: Individuals, juridical persons, organizations or other institutions in Hong Kong and Macao

1. According to Article 4 of the Regulations Regarding Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Hong Kong residents refer to persons who qualify for permanent residency in Hong Kong and who do not hold a travel document other than a British (Overseas) passport or a Hong Kong passport, and Macao residents refer to those who have the right of permanent residency in Macao and hold no travel documents other than the Macao passport; or those who do hold a Portuguese passport but obtained the document in Macao prior to the end of Portuguese rule.

2. Article 31 of the above Regulations provide that the regulations concerning foreign investment and remittance shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to investment in the Taiwan Area by Hong Kong or Macau residents, juridical persons, organizations or other institutions. Article 41-1 of the same Regulations further states that a company, which invested in Hong Kong or Macau by individuals, juridical persons, organizations, or institutions of the Mainland Area, under the circumstances of Article 73 of the Act Governing the Relations Between Peoples of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, may be governed by the relevant provisions in that Act in its dealing with investments or taxes in Taiwan.

Note 2: Non-fund-based offshore foreign institutional investors are brokers, such as banks and securities firms, who are investing domestic securities on behalf of their clients. This determination procedure shall be referred to in determining if their client has an eligible status to invest in Taiwan.

Note 3: According to the Regulations Governing the Permission of Investment by People of Mainland Area, Article 3, paragraph 2, a Third-Area Invested Company means a third-area company with regard to which an individual, juristic person, organization, or other institution of the Mainland Area has one of the following circumstances: (a) the above investor directly or indirectly holds more than 30% of the shares or total capital contribution of the Third-Area Invested Company; or (b) the above investor has control over the Third-Area Invested Company.

Note 4: According to Article 3 of the Regulations Governing Securities Investment and Futures Trading in Taiwan by Mainland Area Investors, a QDII is a qualified domestic institutional investor approved by the competent authority of the securities, insurance and banking industries for the Mainland Area.