



EDUCATION EXPENDITURES

Education Budget

In 1999, the Taiwan government presented to its citizens, *the Educational Basic Law* which stipulates that government at all levels must have allocated sufficient funds for education, utilize and provide equal educational resources to schools and offer subsidies to schools in rural or special areas. This became an important Taiwan Constitutional framework regarding regulations to support educational objectives and methods for education.

In 2000, the Ministry of Education established the *Compilation and Administration of Education Expenditures Act*. The Act's 18 articles are anchored in the following 4 goals:

1. A stable budget growth for the education budget, which should not be less than 21.5% of the average Central Government Net Revenue for a consecutive 3 year period,
2. Set control standards by the Executive Yuan's Education Budget Commission for drafting the total education budget, supervising subsidies and regulating expenditures of government entities,
3. The MOE established Audit Commission

on Education Budget Allocation to ensure that education subsidies are made public, to regulate standards and to announce procedures for granting subsidies,

4. Central and local governments should practice transparency of allocations by monitoring school budget balances and to make them available to the public. Additionally, the government must conduct regular evaluations and grant subsidies according to school budget balances.

Paying for Education

In Fiscal Year (FY)1951, expenditures on public and private education at all levels totaled NT\$213 million, accounting for 1.68% of GDP. In FY 2010, educational expenditures reached NT\$772.58 billion or 5.67% of GDP.

Before FY 1961, private education expenditures amounted to less than ten percent of total education expenses. With the encouragement of the government and supported by subsidies, the number of private schools in Taiwan has increased. In 2010 the private sector in education accounted for 25.13% of total educational expenses while the public sector accounted for 74.87%.

In SY 2009, expenditures for kindergartens accounted for 3.16% of the total education expenditure budget; compulsory education for 41.36%, senior secondary education for 16.14% (10.71% for senior high schools and 5.43% for vocational schools); higher education at 38.70% (0.74% for junior colleges and 37.96% for universities/colleges) with others at 0.64%.

In FY 2010, the government's education expenditures for all levels was equivalent to 23.04% of the average Central Government's Net Revenues for the previous three years.

