



Taiwan

This factsheet provides the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Taiwan.

Date of release: 2 May 2025; Date of next planned release: 19 June 2025

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Taiwan was **£9.3 billion** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, an increase of 7.7% or £667 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023. Of this £9.3 billion:

- Total UK **exports** to Taiwan amounted to £5.3 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 (an increase of 21.1% or £931 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023);
- Total UK **imports** from Taiwan amounted to £4.0 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 (a decrease of 6.2% or £264 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023).

Taiwan was the UK's 33rd largest trading partner in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 accounting for 0.5% of total UK trade.¹

In 2023, the **outward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** from the UK in Taiwan was £3.6 billion accounting for 0.2% of the total UK outward FDI stock.

In 2023, the **inward stock of foreign direct investment (FDI)** in the UK from Taiwan was £567 million, 2.6% or £14 million higher than in 2022. In 2023, Taiwan accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK inward FDI stock.²

¹Trade data sourced from the latest ONS publication of [UK total trade: all countries seasonally adjusted](#) data.

²Investment data sourced from the ONS [ad-hoc data release](#) if not provided in the latest ONS [main FDI release](#).

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About these statistics

This factsheet presents the latest statistics on trade and investment between the UK and Taiwan. It summarises a wide range of publicly available data, from data providers such as the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), as well as international data providers.

This factsheet is part of a wider range produced by the Department for Business and Trade which draws together many data sources into one single compendium document for each individual trade and investment partner. The full set of factsheets for different individual partners can be found on the [Trade and Investment Factsheets website](#) on GOV.UK.

Where data are available, these factsheets contain metrics on:

- [Headline trade statistics between the UK and each trading partner for the latest four quarters.](#)
- [Trade statistics by commodity and service type.](#)
- [Trade between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by UK country and English region.](#)
- [Trade in services between the UK and each trading partner, broken down by mode of supply.](#)
- [UK's market share as a total of all imports for each trading partner.](#)
- [Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods.](#)
- [UK's Foreign Direct Investment \(FDI\) with each investment partner.](#)
- [Summary trade and investment data as reported by each trade and investment partner, as well as economic data and projections.](#)

All statistics are correct at the time of publication, with upcoming release dates available on the [Government update schedule for Official Statistics](#). The Department for Business and Trade strongly recommends users download the latest factsheet to ensure the most up-to-date statistics are used. Please do not use previous factsheets to analyse earlier time periods than those shown in the most recent factsheets, as the data will have been revised and previous factsheets will no longer be correct. For analysis of earlier time periods, please use the published source data.

For the most up to date snapshot of the UK's trade and investment position with all partners, please see the [UK trade in numbers](#) publication or the [trade and investment core statistics book](#). These statistics are based on the same data sources as this factsheet and therefore are comparable. A list of all [Official Statistics](#) publications from the Department for Business and Trade can be found online.

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Summary trade and investment statistics for Taiwan

UK trade with Taiwan, in current prices (based on the latest four quarters)³

| Trade | Value in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 |
|--|--|---|
| Total trade | £9.3 billion | an increase of 7.7% or £667 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's trading partners | 33rd | |
| Total UK exports | £5.3 billion | an increase of 21.1% or £931 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's export partners | 28th | |
| UK exports in goods (percentage of total UK exports that were goods) | £1.9 billion (35.2%) | a decrease of 0.6% or £12 million |
| UK exports in services (percentage of total UK exports that were services) | £3.5 billion (64.8%) | an increase of 37.4% or £943 million |
| Total UK imports | £4.0 billion | a decrease of 6.2% or £264 million |
| Ranking out of all the UK's import partners | 36th | |
| UK imports in goods (percentage of total UK imports that were goods) | £2.8 billion (69.5%) | a decrease of 14.1% or £453 million |
| UK imports in services (percentage of total UK imports that were services) | £1.2 billion (30.5%) | an increase of 18.5% or £189 million |

³Trade data sourced from Office for National Statistics data on [UK total trade \(seasonally adjusted data\)](#).

UK market share in Taiwan⁴

| UK market share for total trade | Value in 2023 | | Change from 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total UK market share | 1.5% | an increase of 0.3 percentage points | |
| UK market share for goods only | 0.8% | an increase of 0.2 percentage points | |
| UK market share for services only | 4.8% | a decrease of 1.2 percentage points | |

UK Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) with Taiwan⁵

| UK FDI | Value in 2023 | | Change from 2022 |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total UK outward FDI | £3.6 billion | an increase of 17.7% or £547 million | |
| Total UK inward FDI | £567 million | an increase of 2.6% or £14 million | |

Economic statistics and projections using gross domestic product (GDP) for Taiwan⁶

| Economic statistics | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Economic growth, using GDP in real terms, compared to the previous year | 1.1% | 4.3% | 2.9% | 2.5% |
| GDP per capita in \$USD (in thousands) | 32.3 | 33.4 | 34.4 | 36.3 |

Taiwan was the 22nd largest economy in 2024, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP).

⁴UK market share data calculated using the methodology outlined in the [market share section](#) in the factsheet, based on data from the Office for National Statistics and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

⁵FDI data sourced from the Office for National Statistics [ad-hoc data release for FDI with all partners](#).

⁶Economic data sourced from the International Monetary Fund [World Economic Outlook](#) databases; Estimates and projections are given in italics; GDP rankings where provided are based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in \$USD, where some partner values are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Trade with Taiwan, in current prices (ONS)^{7 8 9}

Trade definitions

- **UK exports** - Goods and services that were produced or sourced in the UK, which were sold to Taiwan.
- **UK imports** - Goods and services that were sold to the UK, which were produced or sourced by Taiwan.
- **Total or 'bilateral' trade** - The value of total trade between the UK and Taiwan (exports plus imports).
- **Trade balance** - The difference between exports and imports, calculated by UK exports minus UK imports.
- **Trade surplus** - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Taiwan is greater than the value of UK imports from Taiwan.
- **Trade deficit** - This occurs when the value of UK exports to Taiwan is less than the value of UK imports from Taiwan.

Headline trade statistics include trade in non-monetary gold (reported within the unspecified goods category), which can significantly affect trends for some partners. Please see the factsheet [quality and methodology report](#) for more information. These statistics are given on a balance of payments (change of ownership) basis.

***Note:** UK trade statistics experienced higher levels of volatility between 2019 and 2022, due to the pandemic, global recession, supply chain disruption, EU Exit, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, price inflation, conflict in the Middle East, and data collection changes. All figures are reported in current prices (not adjusted for inflation), unless otherwise stated. We recognise that some of the recent changes in UK trade values will be partly due to price changes.*

Total trade in goods and services (exports plus imports) between the UK and Taiwan was £9.3 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, an increase of 7.7% or £667 million in current prices from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023.

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, **total UK exports** to Taiwan amounted to £5.3 billion (an increase of 21.1% or £931 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023).

Of all UK exports to Taiwan in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, £1.9 billion (35.2%) were **goods** and £3.5 billion (64.8%) were **services**. In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, UK **exports of goods** to Taiwan decreased by 0.6% or £12 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 while UK **exports of services** to Taiwan increased by 37.4% or £943 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023.

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, **total UK imports** from Taiwan were £4.0 billion (a decrease of 6.2% or £264 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023).

Of all UK imports from Taiwan in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, £2.8 billion (69.5%) were **goods** and £1.2 billion (30.5%) were **services**. In the same period, UK **imports of goods** from Taiwan decreased by 14.1% or £453 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 while UK **imports of services** from Taiwan increased by 18.5% or £189 million in current prices, compared to the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023.

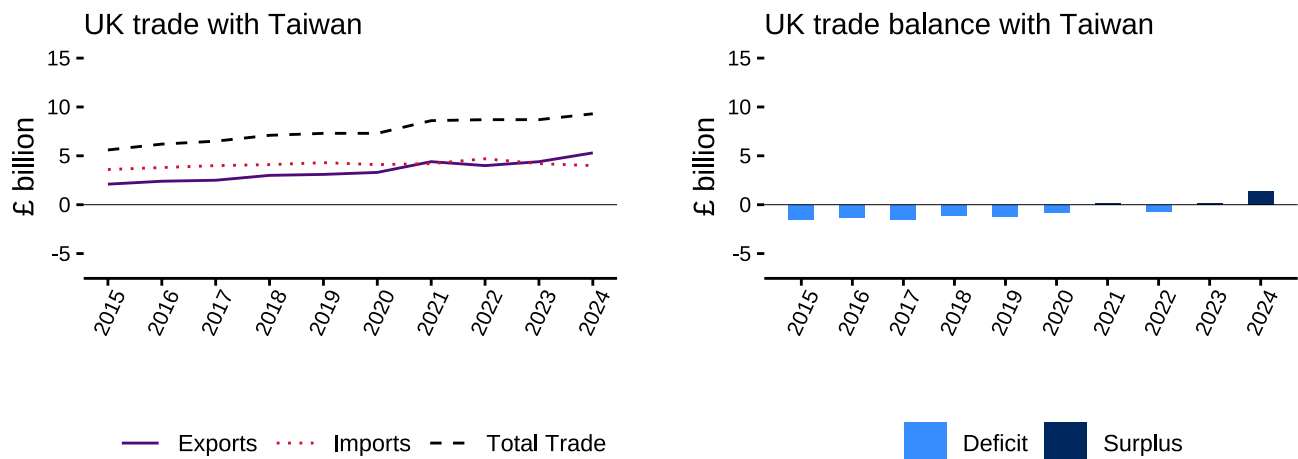
This means the UK reported a **total trade surplus** of £1.4 billion with Taiwan, compared to a trade surplus of £180 million in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023. In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, the UK had a **trade in goods deficit** of £880 million with Taiwan, compared to a trade in goods deficit of £1.3 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023. Meanwhile, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 the UK reported a **trade in services surplus** of £2.3 billion with Taiwan, compared to a trade in services surplus of £1.5 billion in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023.

⁷Office of National Statistics (ONS) data source for total trade: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

⁸This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK, users are advised to use UK-reported data where possible for consistency between partners. These data are subject to [asymmetries](#) e.g. the value of UK exports to Taiwan (reported by the UK) may not match the value of Taiwan imports from the UK (reported by Taiwan).

⁹Data are in current prices, meaning no adjustment has been made to account for changes in inflation or exchange rate. The totals may not exactly match the sum of their parts due to rounding.'

The charts below present a time series for trade between the UK and Taiwan for each year between 2015 and 2024:



Source: ONS, UK trade in goods and services, Q4 2024

The data that are presented in the charts above are given in the table below in £ billion:

| | Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Value of total trade | | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| Value of exports | | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Value of imports | | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Trade balance | | -1.5 | -1.3 | -1.5 | -1.1 | -1.2 | -0.8 | +0.2 | -0.7 | +0.2 | +1.4 |

In the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, Taiwan was the UK's:¹⁰

- **33rd largest trading partner** (accounting for 0.5% of total UK trade).
 - 33rd largest **goods** trading partner (0.5% of UK goods trade).
 - 33rd largest **services** trading partner (0.6% of UK services trade).
- **28th largest export market** (accounting for 0.6% of total UK exports).
 - 28th largest **goods** export market (0.5% of UK goods exports).
 - 29th largest **services** export market (0.7% of UK services exports).
- **36th largest import market** (accounting for 0.4% of total UK imports).
 - 34th largest **goods** import market (0.5% of UK goods imports).
 - 42nd largest **services** import market (0.4% of UK services imports).

More timely data, for trade in goods only¹¹, show that UK exports of goods to Taiwan decreased by 6.6% the 12 months to February 2025 in current prices, compared to the same period the previous year. UK imports of goods from Taiwan decreased by 6.7%, in current prices, over the same period.

¹⁰Rankings are based on the ONS dataset which contains data for all individual partners: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹¹ONS data source for trade in the latest 12 months up to February 2025: [UK Trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

Trade in goods by commodity, in current prices (ONS)^{12 13}

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 5 goods exported from the UK to Taiwan** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 were as follows:

| Commodity | Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 | Percentage of total goods exports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 - Beverages & tobacco | £321.7 million | 17.1% | a decrease of 15.0% |
| 54 - Medicinal & pharmaceutical products | £185.9 million | 9.9% | an increase of 51.0% |
| 71MI - Mechanical power generators (intermediate) | £158.2 million | 8.4% | a decrease of 24.4% |
| 78M - Cars | £151.4 million | 8.0% | a decrease of 21.6% |
| 72K - Specialised machinery (capital) | £91.4 million | 4.9% | - |

The **top 5 goods imported to the UK from Taiwan** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 were as follows:

| Commodity | Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 | Percentage of total goods imports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| 75K - Office machinery (capital) | £340.8 million | 12.3% | a decrease of 20.5% |
| 76K - Telecoms & sound equipment (capital) | £328.5 million | 11.9% | an increase of 1.4% |
| 69 - Miscellaneous metal manufactures | £312.8 million | 11.3% | a decrease of 4.9% |
| 89OC - Other manufactures (consumer) | £177.2 million | 6.4% | a decrease of 2.4% |
| 78I - Road vehicles other than cars (intermediate) | £171.5 million | 6.2% | a decrease of 15.1% |

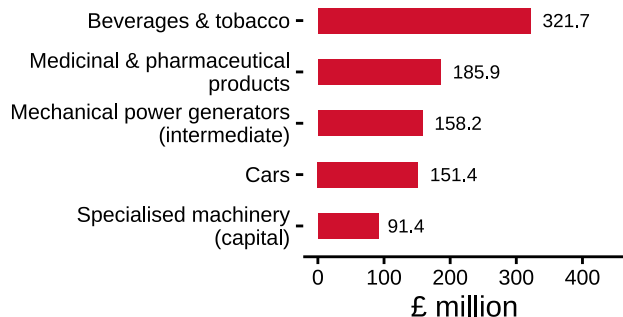
Note: Percentage changes between the current and previous period that exceed 100% have been omitted. This is to avoid presenting small value changes from a low base as fast growing.

¹²Data on trade in goods by commodity are sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade release \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#). These statistics for **exports** and **imports** present the latest data from the February 2025 ONS publication which are given on a monthly basis.

¹³The commodities are categorised based on [SITC](#) codes using a mixture of level 2 and level 3 codes.

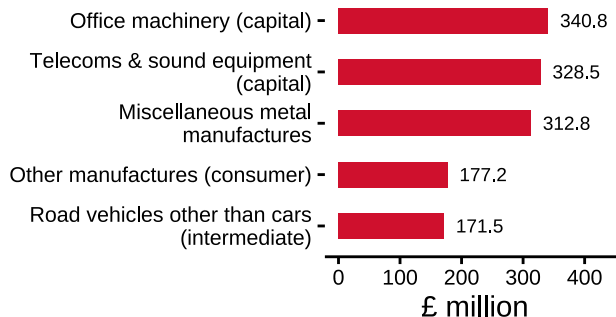
The chart below shows the top 5 products exported from the UK to Taiwan and the top 5 products imported to the UK from Taiwan, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.

The top 5 UK goods exports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, to Taiwan



Source: ONS, February 2025

The top 5 UK goods imports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, from Taiwan



Source: ONS, February 2025

Trade in services by service type, in current prices (ONS)^{14 15 16 17}

Please note, these data are presented on a non-seasonally adjusted basis and are not directly comparable to seasonally adjusted data, including the headline trade statistics presented before.

The **top 5 service types exported from the UK to Taiwan** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 were as follows:

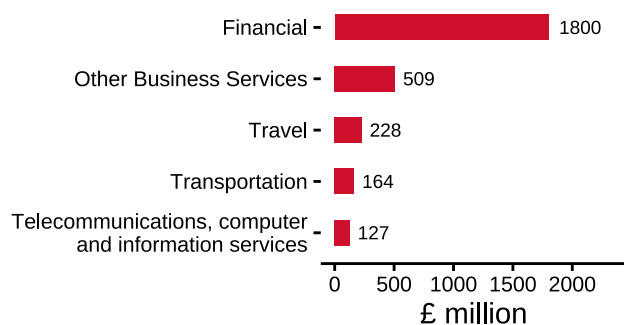
| Service type | Exports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 | Percentage of total services exports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Financial | £1.8 billion | 51.9% | an increase of 32.6% |
| Other Business Services | £509 million | 14.7% | an increase of 15.2% |
| Travel | £228 million | 6.6% | an increase of 9.1% |
| Transportation | £164 million | 4.7% | an increase of 3.1% |
| Telecommunications, computer and information services | £127 million | 3.7% | a decrease of 39.2% |

The **top 5 service types imported to the UK from Taiwan** in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 were as follows:

| Service type | Imports in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024 | Percentage of total services imports | Change from the four quarters to the end of Q4 2023 |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Other Business Services | £622 million | 51.4% | an increase of 26.7% |
| Financial | £301 million | 24.9% | an increase of 13.6% |
| Transportation | £101 million | 8.3% | a decrease of 12.9% |
| Travel | £94 million | 7.8% | an increase of 20.5% |
| Manufacturing | £58 million | 4.8% | Unavailable due to suppressed data |

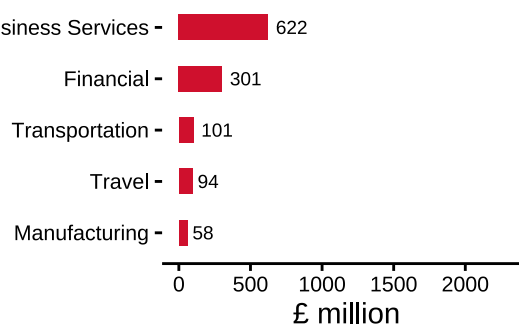
The chart below shows the top 5 service types exported from the UK to Taiwan and the top 5 service types imported to the UK from Taiwan, by value, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024. All data shown in the chart are provided in the text above.

The top 5 UK services exports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, to Taiwan



Source: ONS, Q4 2024

The top 5 UK services imports, in the four quarters to the end of Q4 2024, from Taiwan



Source: ONS, Q4 2024

¹⁴Trade in services by service type is sourced from data by the ONS: [UK trade in services by partner country \(non-seasonally adjusted\)](#).

¹⁵Data are classified on the [EBOPS 2010](#) basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the [UN Statistics Division website](#).

¹⁶Service type data may be unavailable for some quarters, due to the suppression of figures for the confidentiality of individual traders.

¹⁷Where data suppressions prevent a comparison between the current and previous four quarters, the above tables will state "Unavailable due to suppressed data" in the comparison column.

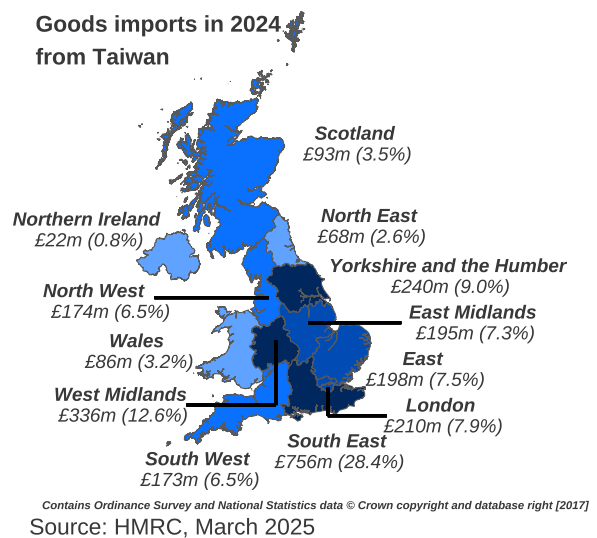
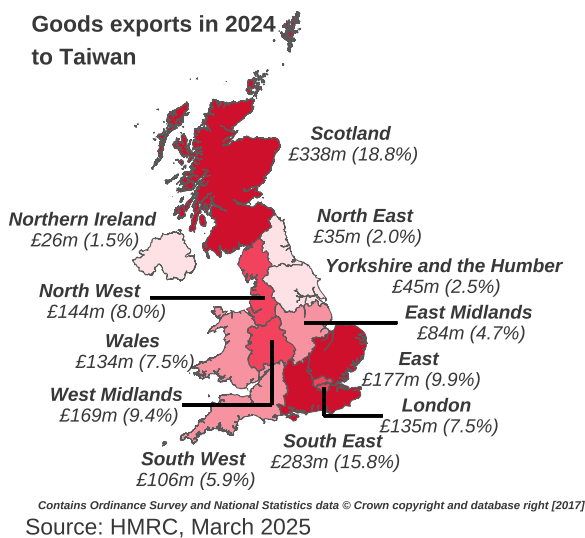
Trade in goods by UK countries and English regions, in current prices (HMRC)¹⁸

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Regional trade definitions

- **UK regions** - The UK is categorised into 12 regions based on the International Territorial level 1 (ITL1). This level includes 9 regions in England, as well as Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- **Regional trade data** - The data are compiled by merging HM Revenues & Customs (HMRC) trade data with employment data from the Interdepartmental Business Register (IDBR) so a business' trade can be allocated to a UK region based on the proportion of its employees employed in that region. Where a trader is not matched with the IDBR, its trade is matched with ONS postcode data to obtain the UK region in which the Head Office of the VAT-registered business is based.

The maps below show the value of UK goods exports and imports between each UK region and Taiwan in 2024. The maps are shaded with the 3 UK regions with the highest amount of trade as the darkest colour, and the 3 UK regions with the lowest amount of trade as the lightest colour.



The data that are presented in the maps above for 2024 in £ million are also given in the table below:

| UK country or English region | North East | North West | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | East | London | South East | South West | Wales | Scotland | Northern Ireland |
|---|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|--------|------------|------------|-------|----------|------------------|
| | Value of goods exports to Taiwan | 35 | 144 | 45 | 84 | 169 | 177 | 135 | 283 | 106 | 134 | 338 |
| Percentage of total goods exports to Taiwan | 2.0% | 8.0% | 2.5% | 4.7% | 9.4% | 9.9% | 7.5% | 15.8% | 5.9% | 7.5% | 18.8% | 1.5% |
| Value of goods imports from Taiwan | 68 | 174 | 240 | 195 | 336 | 198 | 210 | 756 | 173 | 86 | 93 | 22 |
| Percentage of total goods imports from Taiwan | 2.6% | 6.5% | 9.0% | 7.3% | 12.6% | 7.5% | 7.9% | 28.4% | 6.5% | 3.2% | 3.5% | 0.8% |

Note that these figures from HMRC are reported on a physical movement basis and are **not directly comparable** to trade data from ONS which are reported on a change of ownership basis. **Percentages will not total 100%** as data not allocated to a single UK country or English region are not presented.

¹⁸ HMRC data source for regional UK trade data: [HMRC Regional Trade Statistics](#) (data extracted from the spreadsheet download using the HMRC interactive tables).

¹⁹ Totals presented here will differ from overall HMRC trade figures due to the exclusion of trade in non-monetary gold and non-response estimates and the exclusion of data not allocated to a UK country or region. Figures for 2024 are provisional and subject to change.

Trade in services by mode of supply, in current prices (ONS)^{20 21}

Trade in Services by Mode of Supply definitions

- **Modes of Supply** define the way services trade is conducted. The World Trade Organisation's [General Agreement on Services](#) categorises methods for trade in services into four different modes of supply, which depend upon on the territorial presence of the supplier and the consumer at the time of transaction.
- **Mode 1** - Remote trade (a supplier in one country sells a service to a customer in another, without the movement of people).
- **Mode 2** - Consumption abroad (the person receiving the service travels to the supplier's country).
- **Mode 3** - Commercial presence (e.g. a company subsidiary) - this mode is not counted as part of UK services trade on a balance of payments basis and is not reported in this release. This means that total figures are only the total of Modes 1, 2 and 4.
- **Mode 4** - Presence of natural persons (a supplier sends its personnel to the customer's country to provide service).

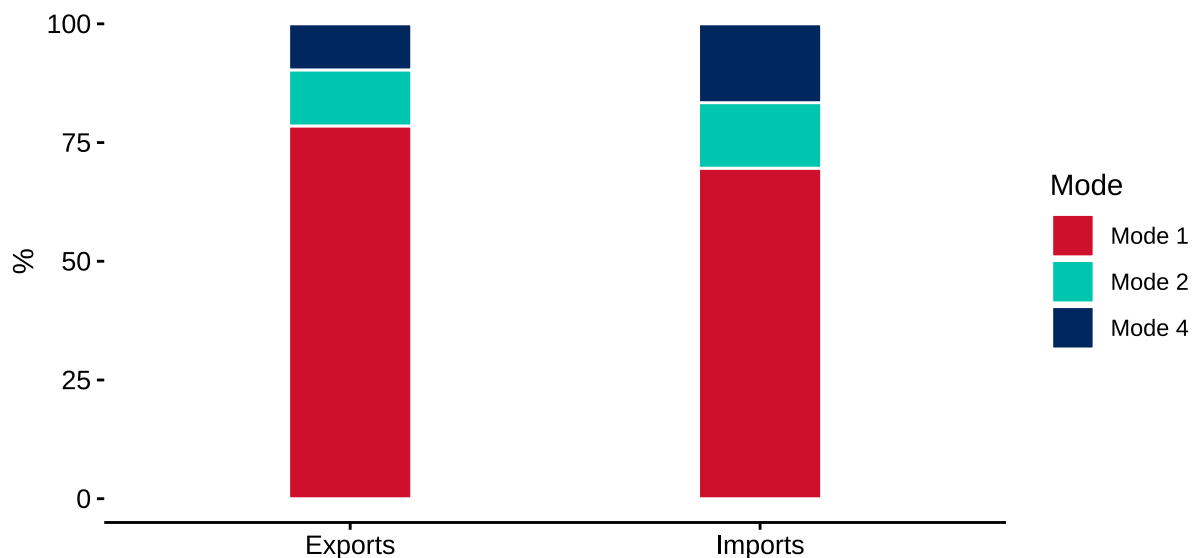
UK services exports to Taiwan by mode of supply in 2022:

- £1.7 billion of services exports to Taiwan were delivered by Mode 1 (78.5%).
- £258 million of services exports were delivered by Mode 2 (11.8%).
- £212 million of services exports were delivered by Mode 4 (9.7%).

UK services imports from Taiwan by mode of supply in 2022:

- £626 million of services imports from Taiwan were delivered by Mode 1 (69.6%).
- £124 million of services imports were delivered by Mode 2 (13.8%).
- £149 million of services imports were delivered by Mode 4 (16.6%).

Proportion of total trade flows of services with Taiwan by Modes 1, 2, & 4 in 2022 (%)



Source: ONS, 2022

²⁰ONS data source for UK Trade in Services by Mode of Supply: [ONS Imports and exports of services by country, by modes of supply, UK](#)

²¹Data included in this ONS release are experimental estimates.

UK Market Share (ONS and UNCTAD)^{22 23}

Market Share definitions

- **UK market share** – Imports from the UK as a percentage of all the goods and services imported by Taiwan. Market share is provided for total imports from the UK, as well as for goods and services separately.
- **Market share methodology** – These UK market share statistics are derived by the Department for Business and Trade, using publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These new statistics allows users to estimate the importance of UK trade on imports to each trading partner. Market share is calculated as the value of imports from the UK using data from [ONS](#), divided by the value of total imports using data from [UNCTAD](#). Data from UNCTAD are converted from US dollars into pounds sterling by using the annual average spot exchange rate ²⁴.

The UK's market share for Taiwan in 2023 was as follows:

- **The total UK market share in Taiwan was 1.5% in 2023 for goods and services.** This is an increase of 0.3 percentage points from 2022.
- The UK market share in Taiwan was 0.8% in 2023 for **goods only**. This is an increase of 0.2 percentage points from 2022.
- The UK market share in Taiwan was 4.8% in 2023 for **services only**. This is a decrease of 1.2 percentage points from 2022.

The table below presents the UK's market share for Taiwan between 2014 and 2023. Values presented in italics are based on UNCTAD estimates of imports.

| Year | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| Total goods and services | 0.8% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 1.5% |
| Goods only | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| Services only | 2.5% | 2.5% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 6.5% | 10.1% | 6.1% | 4.8% |

²²ONS data source for market share: [UK total trade data \(seasonally adjusted\)](#).

²³UNCTAD data source for market share: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#). Some UNCTAD data may be based on estimates.

²⁴Annual average spot exchange rates for \$USD to £GBP are sourced from the [Bank of England](#)

Number of VAT-registered businesses trading goods (HMRC)^{25 26 27}

Business counts definition (Regional Trade in Goods Statistics)

- Business counts report UK VAT-registered business exporting and importing goods. Data is collected primarily from customs declarations (using the Intrastat survey and VAT returns for Northern Ireland businesses trading with the EU).
- Counts exclude businesses trading below the statistical value thresholds for customs declarations and exclude trade in non-monetary gold.

Businesses trading with Taiwan in 2024:

- In 2024, around 5,100 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to Taiwan.
- In 2024, around 7,700 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from Taiwan.

Businesses trading with the world in 2024:

- In 2024, around 122,000 UK VAT-registered businesses exported goods to the world.
- In 2024, around 256,400 UK VAT-registered businesses imported goods from the world.

²⁵HMRC data source for Regional Trade Statistics business counts data: [UK trade in goods statistics](#).

²⁶Data for UK businesses engaged in trade of services with Taiwan are not available. A single business may trade with multiple trading partners abroad, so care should be taken when adding figures for multiple trading partners.

²⁷HMRC does not receive partner country information for customs declarations with commodity line values that fall under the statistical value threshold of £873 (in value) and 1,000kg (in net mass). Therefore, these counts of exporting/importing businesses only capture those businesses with exports/imports (respectively) above the statistical value threshold. The number of businesses has been rounded to the nearest 100.

Trade in Value Added (OECD)^{28 29}

Trade in Value Added definitions

- **Trade in Value Added (TiVA)** - TiVA is a statistical approach to examine supply chains, which is not possible with conventional ('gross') trade statistics. This is because TiVA treats international trade flows as flows of value added rather than gross flows of final goods and services.
- **Domestic and foreign value added** - In TiVA, gross exports are decomposed into domestic and foreign value added. Domestic value added measures the value added generated by the domestic economy in the production of its exports (e.g. the value added by UK car manufacturers and their UK supply chains in car exports). Foreign value added measures the value added contribution that foreign suppliers make to these exports (e.g. the import of foreign car parts).
- **TiVA statistics** - Although TiVA offers advantages over traditional ways of measuring trade, these statistics are not fully developed. These results are estimates which should be considered complementary to conventional trade statistics and not be over-interpreted. In addition, the geographical detail is limited for developing countries. More information on TiVA can be found in a recent [research report](#) by the Department for Business and Trade and Cambridge Econometrics.
- **UK forward linkages for exports** - Measures the reliance of foreign exporters on UK value added (inputs).
- **UK backward linkages for exports** - Measures the reliance of UK exporters on foreign value added (inputs).
- **Employment supported by exports** - This provides an estimate of the number of employees in exporting industries, and their domestic supply chains that are supported by exporting activity.

UK forward linkages for exports:

- **In 2020, 0.3% of the total value added in gross exports from Taiwan originated in the UK.**
- In 2020, 32.4% of the value added content in gross exports from Taiwan reflected foreign imports from abroad. The largest sources of foreign value added for gross exports from Taiwan were China (6.7%), Japan (4.7%), and United States (3.7%).

UK backward linkages for exports:

- **In 2020, 0.1% of the total value added in gross exports from the UK originated in Taiwan.**
- In 2020, 14.3% of the value added content in gross exports from the UK reflected foreign imports from abroad. The largest sources of foreign value added for gross exports from the UK were United States (2.4%), Germany (1.5%), and China (1.2%).

Employment supported by exports.³⁰

- Exporting activity in Taiwan supported 3.9 million persons in 2020 (33.9% of total Taiwan employment). Exports to the UK supported around 42,200 jobs in Taiwan in 2020.
- Exporting activity in the UK supported 6.7 million persons in 2020 (20.6% of total UK employment). Exports to Taiwan supported around 24,700 jobs in the UK in 2020.

²⁸The estimates in this factsheet are based on Trade in Value Added statistics published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): a) [Trade in Value Added database \(origin of value added in gross exports\), June 2024](#); and b) [Trade in employment \(TIM\) database, February 2024](#), indicators EXGR_DEM.

²⁹The data shown in this factsheet is from 2020.

³⁰These estimates measure employees directly and indirectly supported by exports i.e. workers employed in exporting businesses and in other domestic businesses supplying inputs to the exporting businesses. The estimates should be interpreted as employment *supported* by exports, rather than employment *created* by exports, as the jobs may have previously existed to serve the domestic market. Employees may also be supported by exports from a multiple number of trading partners. As with the core TiVA data, these estimates are based on a number of assumptions and modelling, so should be interpreted with caution.

Foreign Direct Investment with Taiwan (ONS)^{31 32 33}

Foreign direct investment definitions

- **Foreign direct investment (FDI)** - Investment made by a firm or individual in one economy ('direct investor') to acquire a 'lasting interest' in an enterprise operating in another economy. The lasting interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10% of equity, or equivalently 10% of the voting rights, of the company.
- **FDI stock** - The accumulated value of all previous investments at the end of a reference period. Figures are net, that is the value of investment minus disinvestment. **UK outward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by UK investors in economies abroad (investment of a UK parent company in Taiwan), while **UK inward FDI stock** provides the total value of FDI by non-UK investors in the UK (investment of a Taiwan parent company in the UK).
- **Data disclosure** - It can happen that FDI is coming from only a few investors. In that case, figures are suppressed by the ONS to avoid disclosure of information relating to individual enterprises.

Note: The FDI data for 2020 have been affected by changes in sampling methodology. Improvements have been made to the population which has been sampled and the way that businesses are sampled from the population, capturing a wider range of businesses. This means data from 2020 and onward are more representative of UK FDI with overseas partners and are comparable.

More information about the methodology changes can be found on the [ONS website](#).

UK outward FDI stock:

- In 2023, the **stock of FDI from the UK in Taiwan** was £3.6 billion, 17.7% or £547 million higher than in 2022. In 2023, Taiwan accounted for 0.2% of the total UK outward FDI stock.
- In 2023, the total UK FDI abroad was £1.9 trillion. In 2023, the **top destination for UK FDI** was United States, accounting for 26.7% of the total UK outward FDI stock, followed by Netherlands (14.8%) and Luxembourg (7.6%).

UK inward FDI stock:

- In 2023, the **stock of FDI from Taiwan in the UK** was £567 million, 2.6% or £14 million higher than in 2022. In 2023, Taiwan accounted for less than 0.1% of the total UK inward FDI stock.
- In 2023, the total FDI in the UK in was £2.1 trillion. In 2023, the **top investor in the UK** was United States, accounting for 34.1% of the total UK inward FDI stock, followed by Luxembourg (9.1%) and Jersey (7.9%).

³¹Data for both inward and outward FDI between the UK and Taiwan are not available in the main ONS release ([Foreign Direct Investment involving UK companies](#)). Therefore, an [ONS FDI ad-hoc data release](#) is used to provide the latest FDI data for Taiwan where it is unavailable in the main ONS release.

³²Data are presented on a directional basis which means they are not directly comparable to the asset/liability report prepared by ONS as part of the Balance of Payments statistical release. Figures are on net basis (investments minus disinvestments) and are given in nominal terms. Negative FDI values occur when disinvestments are greater than investments. Data are on an immediate destination/source basis and not an ultimate destination/source, which is likely to overstate financial centres such as the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

³³This factsheet contains data as reported by the UK and are subject to asymmetries e.g. UK outward FDI to Taiwan (reported by the UK) may not match Taiwan inward FDI from the UK (reported by Taiwan). For consistency when comparing between partners, users are advised to use UK-reported data as far as possible.

Economic statistics (as reported by Taiwan)

Trade and investment data for Taiwan (UNCTAD)^{34 35 36}

The following data are reported by Taiwan and are for reference only. Whenever possible use data from UK sources for trade and investment. All data below are presented in \$USD in billions.

| Year | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nominal exports | 350.6 | 387.9 | 395.7 | 382.6 | 344.5 | 457.0 | 485.1 | 435.9 |
| Nominal imports | 290.1 | 315.4 | 335.4 | 330.2 | 265.5 | 356.5 | 404.1 | 352.1 |
| Nominal trade balance | 60.5 | 72.5 | 60.3 | 52.4 | 79.0 | 100.4 | 80.9 | 83.8 |
| Inward FDI stock | 73.9 | 82.4 | 84.8 | 98.6 | 110.7 | 127.1 | 124.4 | 130.1 |
| Outward FDI stock | 308.8 | 321.8 | 350.5 | 368.0 | 400.7 | 445.2 | 495.1 | 519.8 |

³⁴United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) data sources for trade: [Goods and Services \(BPM6\): Exports and imports of goods and services, annual](#); and for investment: [Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual](#).

³⁵Estimates are given in italics. Historic data pre-2016 can be found on the [UNCTAD website](#).

³⁶All trade data are on a Balance of Payments basis. The FDI data are on a directional and net (investment minus disinvestment) basis. These figures are given in current prices and are rounded to the nearest \$0.1 billion, with missing data represented by dashes.

Economic data and projections for Taiwan (IMF)^{37 38}

The following table presents economic statistics for Taiwan. Projections include assumptions of the effects of COVID-19 and may be subject to change in the future. Estimated data, as well as projections up to 2030, are presented in italics and are subject to revision.

| Year | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Change in exports (%) | 2.8 | -4.1 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Change in imports (%) | 5.2 | -5.5 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Current account balance (% of GDP) | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 21.2 |
| Change in real GDP (%) | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| GDP per capita (1,000 \$USD) | 32.9 | 32.3 | 33.4 | 34.4 | 36.3 | 38.1 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 41.2 |
| GDP PPP (Int'l \$billion) | 1,663.7 | 1,742.9 | 1,861.8 | 1,965.8 | 2,059.0 | 2,146.4 | 2,240.6 | 2,332.7 | 2,425.9 |
| Inflation, year average (CPI %) | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Unemployment rate (% of total labour force) | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Population (million) | 23.3 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 |
| Total investment (% of GDP) | 28.0 | 24.5 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.8 |
| Gross national savings (% of GDP) | 42.9 | 40.2 | 42.7 | 44.9 | 45.9 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 47.4 | 47.9 |
| General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP) | -1.7 | -2.5 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| General government gross debt (% of GDP) | 29.5 | 29.0 | 26.2 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 17.3 | 16.0 |

Taiwan was the 22nd largest economy in 2024, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). The UK was the 6th largest economy in 2024.³⁹

³⁷International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide economic commentary in their [World Economic Outlook reports](#). The latest data presented here can be found in the [World Economic Database, April 2025](#).

³⁸Projections and estimates are given in italics. More information for each metric and each partner, as well as historic data pre-2022, can be found on the [IMF website](#).

³⁹GDP ranking based on values in current prices (nominal terms) in \$USD. Some GDP values for partners are based on estimates which may influence the rankings when revised.

Top goods traded with the world by Taiwan, in current prices (UN Comtrade)^{40 41 42}

Data presented here show the top commodities traded with the world, not solely the UK, by Taiwan. These data are based on a different commodity classification system to the ONS commodity data used earlier in this factsheet, and the two sections should therefore not be directly compared.

Top goods exported to the world by Taiwan in 2023:

| Rank | HS Commodity | \$USD billion | % of total goods exported |
|------|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 85 - Electrical machinery and equipment | 222.5 | 51.5% |
| 2 | 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances | 77.5 | 17.9% |
| 3 | 39 - Plastics and articles thereof | 17.6 | 4.1% |
| 4 | 27 - Mineral fuels or oils, products of their distillation | 13.2 | 3.0% |
| 5 | 90 - Optical, photographic, cinematographic and medical equipment | 12.9 | 3.0% |
| 6 | 87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway stock | 11.4 | 2.6% |
| 7 | 72 - Iron and steel | 9.2 | 2.1% |
| 8 | 29 - Organic chemicals | 8.0 | 1.8% |
| 9 | 73 - Articles of iron or steel | 7.9 | 1.8% |
| 10 | 74 - Copper and articles thereof | 4.0 | 0.9% |
| | All goods exported | 432.2 | 100.0% |

Top goods imported from the world by Taiwan in 2023:

| Rank | HS Commodity | \$USD billion | % of total goods imported |
|------|---|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 85 - Electrical machinery and equipment | 107.5 | 30.0% |
| 2 | 27 - Mineral fuels or oils, products of their distillation | 56.9 | 15.9% |
| 3 | 84 - Machinery and mechanical appliances | 55.2 | 15.4% |
| 4 | 90 - Optical, photographic, cinematographic and medical equipment | 15.7 | 4.4% |
| 5 | 87 - Vehicles other than railway or tramway stock | 11.9 | 3.3% |
| 6 | 72 - Iron and steel | 9.3 | 2.6% |
| 7 | 29 - Organic chemicals | 7.7 | 2.1% |
| 8 | 39 - Plastics and articles thereof | 7.3 | 2.0% |
| 9 | 38 - Miscellaneous chemical products | 6.4 | 1.8% |
| 10 | 30 - Pharmaceutical products | 5.7 | 1.6% |
| | All goods imported | 358.5 | 100.0% |

⁴⁰United Nations (UN) Comtrade data are sourced from the online [UN Comtrade Database](#). The data reported above are for 2023, but as the data upload to UN Comtrade is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

⁴¹Data are classified using the [Harmonized System](#) and are given on a physical movement basis, with UK data comparable to HMRC data sources rather than the headline trade figures presented here from ONS.

⁴²Trade figures for Taiwan provided by UN Comtrade are included in the category *Other Asia, not elsewhere specified (nes)*. While Taiwan's trade is understood to account for most of the data in this category, *Other Asia nes* may sometimes also include small amounts of low value trade, or trade relating to Asia where specific country/territory information is not available. More details can be found in the [Data FAQs](#) section of the United Nations Statistics Wiki site.

Top services traded with the world by Taiwan, in current prices (ITC Trade Map)^{43 44 45}

Data presented here shows the top service types traded to the world, not solely the UK, by Taiwan.

Top services exported to the world by Taiwan in 2021:

| Rank | EBOPS Service Type | \$USD billion | % of total services exported |
|------|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Transport | 19.8 | 38.0% |
| 2 | Other business services | 13.0 | 25.1% |
| 3 | Telecommunications, computer, and information services | 5.8 | 11.2% |
| 4 | Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others | 4.4 | 8.4% |
| 5 | Financial services | 3.6 | 6.8% |
| | All services exported | 52.0 | 100.0% |

Top services imported from the world by Taiwan in 2021:

| Rank | EBOPS Service Type | \$USD billion | % of total services imported |
|------|--|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Other business services | 12.1 | 30.6% |
| 2 | Transport | 9.6 | 24.2% |
| 3 | Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. | 4.5 | 11.5% |
| 4 | Telecommunications, computer, and information services | 3.6 | 9.0% |
| 5 | Construction | 2.1 | 5.2% |
| | All services imported | 39.6 | 100.0% |

⁴³International Trade Centre (ITC) Trade Map data are sourced from the online [ITC Trade Map tool](#). The data above are for 2021, but as the data upload to ITC is continuous, more timely data may be available from the source.

⁴⁴Data are classified on the [EBOPS 2010](#) basis. 'Other business services' include: Research and development, professional and management consulting services, technical services and trade related services. A full description of all service types can be found on the [UN Statistics Division website](#).

⁴⁵Estimates are shown in italics, where for some partners only estimates are available - These data have been included for information and should be treated with caution.

Background Notes

This document is one of a wider set of factsheets between the UK and its individual trade and investment partners which can be found on the [Trade and Investment Factsheets website](#). All of these factsheets are published as [Official Statistics](#) as defined by the [UK Statistics Authority](#).

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