



may recruit students for associate-degree programs, bachelor programs, master's degree programs, and doctoral degree programs.

B Development of Technical and Vocational Education

1 Secondary Education

A. Characteristics

1. Complete structure and system.
2. Students studying in private schools outnumber those in public schools.
3. Adaptive school system and subject courses.
4. Job-oriented courses with hands-on training.

B. Key points to be strengthened

1. Suitable concern for disadvantaged students.
2. Open admission and specialty enrollment.
3. Actively improve the quality of teaching.
4. Promote industry-academia collaboration.
5. Cultivate talent with high technical quality.
6. Stress the creative research and

development of industry-academia cooperation.

2 Industry-Academia Collaboration Program 2.0

To combine technical and vocational education's academic advancement and employment channels, the MOE works with the Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Economic Affairs to expand and promote the "Industry-Academia Cooperation Program 2.0." The program has technical and vocational high schools, technical colleges, and enterprises work together, consolidating rewards and resources while providing incentives such as funding and student scholarships and stipends to encourage technical and vocational high school students to enroll in technical colleges and to be employed in Taiwan, achieving the goal of having enterprises and schools jointly cultivate talents.

3 Higher Technical and Vocational Education

A. Characteristics

1. Flexible study and recurrent education: there needs to be the possibility for flexible switching vertically and horizontally between school systems, while channels must be kept open for those who want to return to school. Both the youth and those who have already entered the workforce should be able at any stage find ways of studying on a level suitable for their specialized skills.
2. Private schools should be excellent and active: private schools play an important role in the development of Taiwan's technical and vocational education system, as they realize an even closer integration between technical and vocational education on the one hand and business on the other.

3. Multiple school systems in close touch with industry: in addition to junior colleges, technical colleges and universities of science and technology (including graduate schools), the higher technical and vocational education system also includes continuing education departments, in-service education programs and continuing schools, showing the diversity and flexibility of this kind of education.

4. Practicality and usefulness of schooling: technical and vocational education give the most weight to the practical spirit. There are multiple means of admission, such as special achievement-based admission, and recommendation and screening-based admission, which encourage talented students with technical superiority to continue their studies.

5. Outstanding performance in international competitions: a characteristic of technical and vocational education is "learning from doing." Hands-on practice enables the students to accumulate experience,

as theory and practice are equally important.

B. Key points to be strengthened

1. Care of disadvantaged students
2. Admission quota control and multichannel admission
3. Actively raise the quality of teaching
4. Launch the evaluation of technical and vocational schools
5. Cultivate talent with high technical quality
6. Stress the creative research and development of industry-academia cooperation
7. Promote the "Sustained Progress and Rise of Universities in Taiwan" and develop the diverse characteristics of schools
8. Encourage universities to implement their social responsibility decisions
9. Establish incubators for regional industries and technologies to promote cooperation between academia and industry
10. Develop international cooperation and exchanges

