

新聞稿

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行政院推動雙語國家政策，率先啟動教育體系的雙語活化

行政院長賴清德今(6)日在行政院會聽取國發會報告「2030 雙語國家政策發展藍圖」後指示，雙語國家政策為國家的重大政策，各部會應全力執行藍圖中的各項策略，並與地方政府共同努力推動，以厚植國人英語力，全方位提升國家整體競爭力；尤其教育是推動雙語國家政策的重中之重，教育部應鬆綁相關法規，修法建立彈性創新學習模式，全面啟動教育體系的雙語活化，並於3個月內將修法草案送立法院審議。

依據國發會規劃之藍圖內容，以「厚植國人英語力」與「提升國家競爭力」兩大政策目標，推動「從需求端全面強化國人英語力」、「以數位科技縮短城鄉資源落差」、「兼顧雙語政策及母語文化發展」、「打造年輕世代的人才競逐優勢」4項理念，這次的規劃是由需求端全面強化國人英語力，而非同過往偏重於政府單位、公共標示或觀光等硬體環境雙語化工作；並希望藉由新興科技與數位學習平台，縮小城鄉學習的落差，幫助偏遠地區的孩童享受與城市同樣的學習資源；此外，在推動雙語國家政策的同時，母語文化的推動也同等重要，不會壓抑母語教育的推動落實；最重要的是，面對世界各國競逐人才，若要進一步走向國際，擁有國際通行語言之溝通能力不可或缺；因此，為進一步強化我國競爭力，吸引跨國企業來臺，讓年輕世代可在家鄉有更好的發展機

會，政府爰規劃打造臺灣成為雙語國家；並充分運用民間資源，以最小成本創造最大利益的概念，達成「以 2030 年為目標，打造臺灣成為雙語國家」之願景。

國發會指出，政府過往曾推動「營造英語生活環境建設計畫」等方案，針對拓展臺灣觀光資源所營造之雙語化硬體環境，已取得相當成果。本次推動重點係基於過去基礎之上，進一步提升國人運用英語的軟實力。至於推動英語成為第二官方語言，則於 2030 年後，視雙語政策推動成果之執行檢討，再行研議，此與新加坡和香港等將英語作為官方語言之背景與目的截然不同。

本藍圖係由 28 個部會先針對業管提出策略，國發會續據以提出關鍵的 16 項個別策略及 8 項共同策略，並將視各年度執行情形適時滾動檢討。其中最重要的措施為全面啟動教育體系的雙語活化，含：修法建立彈性創新學習模式、加速教學活化及生活化、充實英語推廣人才、運用數位科技創造普及的個別化學習機會，以及促進教育體系國際化。

除了推動教育體系的雙語活化策略外，各部會並需針對業管提出包括推動設立全英語電視臺頻道、鼓勵公廣集團製播英語節目、增加廣播電臺之英語節目、營造友善雙語觀光環境、政府採購文件雙語化、鼓勵促參案件雙語化、重大案件與涉在臺外國人或外商之起訴書提供英文摘要內容、建議司法院對重大判決摘要英譯、建置科學園區及產業園區雙語友善投資環境、鼓勵企業提升英語力、提升勞工英語力等多項個別策略；以及推動各部會官網全面雙語化、與外國人相關文書及法規雙語化、公共服務場域第一線服務雙語化、落實政府公開資訊雙語化、推升文教場館之雙語服務、培育公務人員英語溝通力，以及全國技術士技能檢定

考試可以英語進行及證照雙語化等共同策略。

賴院長於今年 9 月 19 日聽取教育部報告「我國推動英語成為官方語言政策報告」後，指示以 2030 年為目標，打造臺灣成為雙語國家，並請國發會擔任主政機關，研議訂定分階段辦理時程，責成各機關訂定階段性目標及工作內容。

國發會遵循院長指示，召開跨部會協商會議、地方政府溝通會議，並邀請外國商會及國內五大工商團體座談後，參酌各方意見，提出本藍圖，期能以 2030 年為目標，打造臺灣成為雙語國家。

Press Release

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Taiwan launches the policy of developing Taiwan into a bilingual nation by 2030 and deregulates bilingual education

At the Cabinet's weekly meeting Thursday, Premier Lai Ching-te, after listening to the report on the "Blueprint for Developing Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030" proposed by the National Development Council (NDC) instructs that the Blueprint for Developing Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030 is an important policy of our country, all the government agencies should implement those measures proposed in the Blueprint with the joint effort of local governments, so as to enhance the overall national competitiveness and our people's soft power of English proficiency. Particularly, education is the most important element within the said Blueprint; and that the Ministry of Education is to relax related educational laws and regulations so as to build a flexible and innovative learning model and comprehensively activate the bilingual education system, and to submit the draft amendments of related laws/regulations to the Legislative Yuan for review within three months.

In the Blueprint proposed by NDC, the major two objectives are to "enhance Taiwan's international competitiveness" and "improve Taiwan citizens' English proficiency", and the four concepts for the implementation are to "comprehensively improve Taiwan citizens' English proficiency from the demand side", "reduce the urban-rural divide with digital technology", "take into account the development of

the bilingual policy and native language policy” and “develop international competitive advantage for young talents”. The Blueprint was formulated from the view of demand side to improve Taiwan citizens’ soft power of English proficiency, which is different from the past practices of primarily focusing on bilingualizing the infrastructure such as public signage. Meanwhile, this policy aims at reducing urban-rural divide with digital technology to help children in remote rural areas enjoy the same English resources just as children in the urban areas can. In addition, while promoting bilingual policy, the government also recognizes that the promotion of native language policy is equally important and will not suppress the promotion of the education for native language. Most importantly, in the face of competition from talents all over the world, if Taiwan’s younger generations are to excel internationally, good communication skills in international language are indispensable. Thus, in order to further enhance Taiwan’s international competitiveness and then attract more multinational companies to invest in Taiwan, so that younger generations can have better career development in their hometowns, the government plans to turn Taiwan into a bilingual nation, by fully utilizing resources of the private sector and to create the maximum benefits with minimum costs, so as to realize the vision of forging a bilingual Taiwan by 2030.

NDC has indicated that, the government had implemented several programs in previous administrations, such as the Plan for English-friendly Environment Building, aimed at building a bilingual infrastructure to expand Taiwan’s tourism resources. The Blueprint is

promoted based on the said past achievements to further improve the soft power of our people's English proficiency. As for whether the government will move toward adopting English as our second official language will be further discussed based the outcome of the implementation of the bilingual policy after 2030, which is different from the background and policy goal that Singapore and Hong Kong has adopted English as official language.

The Blueprint is comprised of various measures drafted by 28 ministries/commissions based on their respective authorities and responsibilities, and the NDC has put together all those measures and put forward 16 key individual strategies and 8 common strategies. The Blueprint will be reviewed timely by the NDC based on the situation of the implementation every year. Among all the strategies, the most important one is the comprehensive activation of the bilingual education system, which includes: establishing a flexible and innovative learning model by relaxing related regulations, promoting lively and living English teaching, expanding the promotion of talents with English proficiency, using digital technology to create universal individualized learning opportunities, and accelerating the internationalization of the education system.

In addition to the above-mentioned strategies of promoting a bilingual education system, there are some other individual strategies proposed by relevant competent ministries, including establishing a full English TV channel, encouraging the Taiwan Broadcasting System to produce and broadcast English programs, increasing English programs in radio stations, creating a friendly bilingual tourism environment,

bilingualizing government procurement documents, providing English digest of indictments involving foreigners and foreign enterprises, suggesting the Judicial Yuan to provide English digest of important judgments, creating a bilingual friendly investment environment for science parks and industrial parks, encouraging enterprises to enhance their English capabilities, enhancing English proficiency of labor force, and etc. And there are also common strategies, including bilingualizing the official website of each government agencies, bilingualizing foreigner-related official documents and laws/regulations, bilingualizing the front line public service, bilingualizing open public information, enhancing the bilingual service of cultural and educational institutions such as museums, cultivating English communication skills of government officials, conducting tests for technical personnel in English and bilingualizing the certificate, etc.

After Premier Lai listened to the Ministry of Education's reporting on "Promoting English as an official language of Taiwan policy report" on September 19 this year, the Premier instructed the administration to develop Taiwan into a Bilingual Nation by 2030, and the NDC was designated to serve as the coordinating agency and to put forward a blueprint for implementation of the policy.

With the instruction by Premier, NDC has held several meetings with central government agencies, local governments, and domestic and foreign chambers of commerce. Taking into consideration the opinions from various chambers of commerce and the general public, the NDC has drafted the Blueprint to build Taiwan into a bilingual country by the target year of 2030.