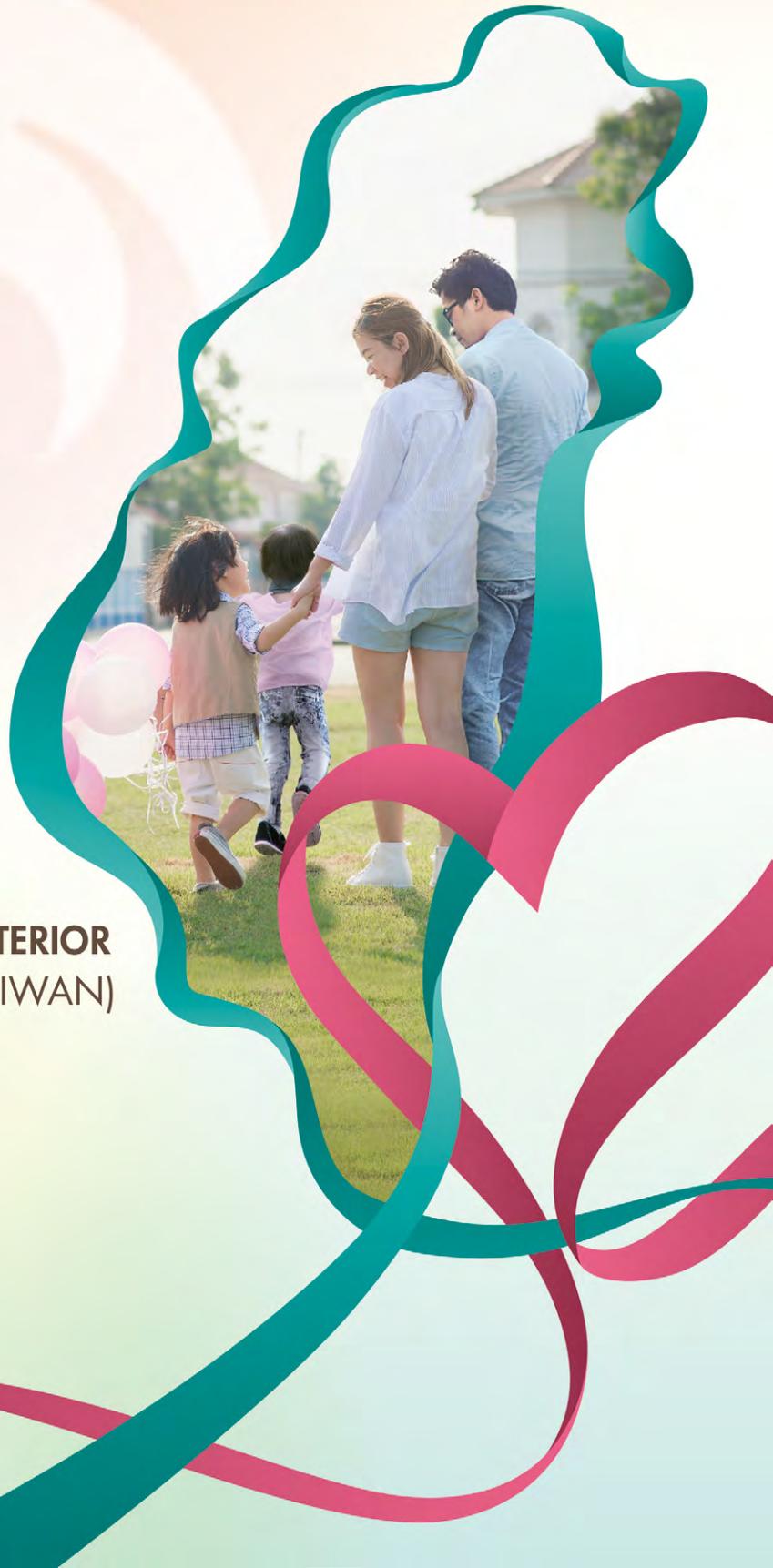


2018 OUTLINE OF
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)





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Foreword

Economic revitalization has always been the Executive Yuan's top administrative priority while the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) has been the vital role of it's cause. The MOI strives to continue creating a "Care-free" living environment for people thus to benefit national economic development. As the MOI believes that only there's a livable environment do people manage to live and to prosper. Thus, providing a better and safer living environment is always our first and foremost goal.

Through the fulfillment of its goals, the MOI seeks to continue advancing a society that is safe and supportive, to implement sustainable land development while safeguarding housing rights, and to relax regulations while providing streamlined services to the people. In what follows, the aforementioned initiatives and goals are explained in further detail.

I. Building a Secure Society

1. Create a Stable and Safe Society

Combating drug crimes to maintain public security is the primary task of the MOI. The MOI integrated cross-ministry collaboration and implemented the "Resident Anti-drug Project," targeting "the hideout communities of the drug traffickers," strengthening the awareness of people, joint communities, schools and social groups against drug-related crimes.

To ensure social security and curb the imitation of major crimes, together with the increase of police visibility, the MOI is applying new forms of big data analysis technology through analyzing various social order information and to assist the duty managing and service implementing efficacy of the police.

Various anti-fraud measures have also been put into practice, including the integration of enterprises, constructing a joint defense system to increase the effectiveness against fraud crimes. To break the fraud rings and curb the cross-border fraud crimes, the MOI utilizes a member list of the highly active fraudsters alongside with the cooperation of foreign police departments through police liaison officers.

The MOI is committed to combating gang activities through systematically strategies and cooperative efforts such as strengthening the conviction of prosecution and detaining the illegal income of the organization, to comprehensively crack down on the gang-dependent industry.

2. Complete disaster prevention and rescue system, improve air rescue capability

In order to improve the system and efficacy of disaster prevention and response, the MOI strengthens the disaster preparation of isolated mountain areas; Promoting "Disaster Prevention and Protection Project," aiming to bring disaster prevention works into community level while strengthening their disaster prevention capabilities, so as to use resources effectively.

In terms of air rescue, 9 Blackhawk helicopters have been obtained with following 6 more coming in subsequently before the end of year 2020 to enhance the capability of multi-dimensional disaster relief.

II. Implementing Sustainable Land Development and Protecting Housing Rights

1. Ensure Land Use Sustainability and Improve Urban Renewal Policies

To adjust to climate change, assure homeland security, strengthen land consolidation and management mechanisms, the MOI has announced the National spatial plan, which has established with specific strategies for national spatial development, growth management, sectoral spatial development, climate change adaptation, disaster prevention strategies, demarcation of functional zone and land use control, so as to achieve the goal of safety, order and harmony. The MOI also guides the special municipality and county/city governments the development of spatial plans to promote the reasonable allocation of land resources.

For the purpose of implementing integrated coastal zone management, preventing coastal disasters and damage to the environment, conserving and restoring resources, the MOI mitigates the impact of environmental sensitive areas through a development and utilization permission review system. The MOI also keeps up the spirit of “wise use” to regulate every development plan in accordance with the characteristics of each wetland, respecting people’s rights to use as well as their rights to work and to prosper.

In order to promote urban renewal actively, the MOI has reviewed and revised the Urban Renewal Act thoroughly in eight aspects, such as clear reward regulation and tax deduction to solve practical dilemma. Moreover, the MOI will practice “three plus one defense line” which includes the urban planning review, hearing holding, application enhancing Review Committee of urban renewal and negotiation platform establishment to strengthen procedural justice and raise people’s trust. Furthermore, the Urban Renewal Act will add a new chapter about government-led urban renewal and provide financial aid to perfect the urban renewal mechanism.

2. Protect Housing Rights and Establish Friendly Living Environment

To enforce housing rights and to achieve the goal of providing 200,000 new rental units over the next eight years, the MOI has been coordinating land and finance for constructing social housing for each local governments, providing multi-function support system to take care of the living demand, combining with experimental projects such as youth entrepreneurial guidance and barrier-free facilities to make social housing become high-quality dwellings. Additionally, the MOI is actively executing policies that sublease housing units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf. The special municipality governments have implemented the plan so as to achieve the goal of “Landlords rent houses without worries, rental agents manage attentively and tenants live with ease”.

The National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center has been established on August 2, 2018, to implement the housing and urban renewal policy. The Center is an administrative corporation which implements urban renewal and social housing management, in order to improve the living environment and achieve sustainable urban development.

To make living environment safer, the MOI implements building seismic capacity evaluation and rapid screen inspection for buildings. In addition, the MOI plans to achieve rapid screen inspection for buildings with 6 floor and more within 3 years. The MOI also announced the amendment of "Regulations for inspecting and reporting buildings public security," requesting a seismic capacity evaluation if aforementioned buildings are considered as high safely risk structures but provided them with a considerable subsidies, as an encouragement for people to build a safety living environment.

To improve rental housing market and protect housing rights, the MOI has promoted the "Rental Housing Market Development and Regulation Act," which strengthens the rental housing relationship between rights and obligations, establishes a professional rental housing service business system, encourages residential rental through tax incentives, and provides multi-living options for people.

III. Relaxing Regulations while providing Streamlined Services

1. Promote Civic Participation and Consolidate the Development of Democracy

To ensure that governmental decision-making complies with due process standards, the MOI is actively promoting the hearing policies and procedures, such as holding the hearing of Gong Dao 3rd Road development in Hsinchu and Taoyuan Aerotropolis Urban Planning case at the beginning of 2017, in order to let different organizations communicate with each other and to ensure the legitimacy and the suitability of the land utilization through settling every dispute openly and rationally.

For civil society development, the Civil Associations Act will be divided into Political Parties Act, Social Association Act and Chambers Act. All of the above are legal basis that are going to constitute of all kinds of civil associations. Political Parties Act was formulated for establishing a fairly competitive environment for political parties and ensure that the organization and operation of political parties comply with the principles of democracy to achieve a healthy and robust party-based political process. In addition, the legislation of Social Association Act is promoted, which transforms the association establishment rule from permission-based into registration-based. The MOI also strengthens public supervision to ensure freedom of association. Furthermore, the MOI is having a consultation about the draft of Chambers Act actively, which will offer industrial and business groups as well as specialized professional groups a fundamental law.

2. Promote Relaxed Regulations and People-Centered Services

In order to improve the administrative efficacy and to simplify the administrative procedure, the MOI has streamlined many outdated acts and regulations as well as moderate relaxation of the related laws.

To provide people-friendly services, the MOI has improved the Nationality Act and relevant regulations and actively recruited outstanding foreign talents. In addition, the MOI continues to

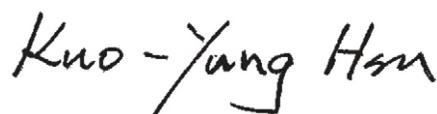
promote the cross-agency notification service. For example, when the people register for the death of relatives, at the same time, they can also apply for notification of life insurance check, health insurance division, death payment of labor insurance and other services. One can also apply for the Maternity Benefit subsidized by Ministry of Labor while registering the child's Birth. The MOI wishes to streamline the application process by accepting all forms at one place for people.

In terms of land administration business, to elevate land price assessment efficiency, the MOI has improved the assessment of current land value and government-published land value, planning to use big data analysis to build computer assisted mass appraisal model. Besides, the MOI has improved real estate actual transaction price registration system and related laws to promote development of the real estate transaction market.

In the administration of conscription, the MOI will again accept the application by the draftees who were born in and after 1994 with the underprivileged family backgrounds or religious beliefs for alternative military service, so as to conform to the transition of conscription policy successfully. The MOI will increase the energy of social services, incorporate the academic expertise of the draftees, and encourage them to actively participate in diverse public welfare activities like care for underprivileged children after school, home-care for solitary senior citizens and blood donation.

In coordination with the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program adopted by the Executive Yuan, the MOI stipulated and promulgated "The Regulations Governing Employment Gold Card Permit for Foreign Special Professionals" in February 2018. To recruit and attract skilled professionals, the MOI established the "Foreign professionals online application platform" to facilitate the issuance of Employment Gold Card through the Internet. Furthermore, through the operation of inter-ministerial "Coordination Meeting on Immigration Affairs" platform and by the support of the New Immigrant Development Funds, the MOI has continuously reinforced and fulfilled the new immigrants and their descendants' rights and interests, as well as to implement the New Southbound Policy.

The MOI will follow the administrative vision of "Creating a secure and supportive environment," "Bringing a Sustainable system" and "A balanced-developed Taiwan" of the Executive Yuan, and actively create an environment of "Housing Friendly," laying an important foundation for the country to build for the economy, deepening the democratic system and carry out social justice while promoting "Building a Secure Society," "Implementing Sustainable Land Development, Protecting Housing Rights" and "Relaxing Regulations while providing Streamlined Services," laying a solid foundation for nation's overall economic development and create a happy home of soundness, peace and trust.



Minister of the Interior
November 2018



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Explanatory Notes

- The aim of the outline is to give the readers a concise and clear understanding of current interior affairs.
- This outline consists of eleven chapters. The first one "Organization Structure", introduces its up-to-date organization, the others chapters relate the present most important tasks in interior affairs.
- The concise text of the outline is supplemented by statistical charts, tables, figures and photographs for reader's reference.
- The data of the outline are up-to-date to the end of 2017.
- The data in accompanying tables are provided by the appropriate agencies of the ministry, together with the agencies of the special municipal and county (city) government.
- The following symbols are:
 - : data not available
 - … : data unknown
 - 0 : less than half unit



1

Organization Structure

- Functions and Responsibilities
- Current Organization
- Responsibilities of Administrative Units
- Responsibilities of Subordinate Agencies

I. Functions and Responsibilities

The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is in charge of:

1. Administration of the internal affairs of the Republic of China (ROC).
2. Guiding and supervising chief local-government administrators in the execution of the MOI programs.
3. Suspending and/or revoking, whenever necessary, any orders or decisions of the above chief administrators that are deemed contrary to the laws and regulations of the Executive Yuan.

II. Current Organization

The MOI is composed of eight departments, one preparatory office, one office, two committees, one center and eight agencies. In addition, there are two land affairs agencies, which function under the Ministry. See Figure 1-1.

III. Responsibilities of Administrative Units

1. The Department of Civil Affairs is in charge of managing the various autonomous operations of local governments, public productive enterprises, mediation administration, political parties, elections, political donations, lobbyists, religious groups, funeral services, ancestor worship guild, national honor and etiquette systems as well as other civil affairs.
2. The Department of Household Registration Affairs handles household registrations, nationality administration, promotion of the population policy measures in MOI, household surveys, population statistics, issuance of identification cards, naming affairs and registrations and other matters concerning population administration.
3. The Department of Land Administration oversees land surveys and registrations, land value assessments, equalization of land rights, land entitlement investigations, land consolidation, land

expropriation, land utilization, territorial administration, regions naming, real estate transactions and other land administrative affairs.

4. The Cooperative & Civil Associations Preparatory Office is responsible for social groups and occupational groups administration, cooperatives business guidance and administration and farmers' health insurance.

IV. Responsibilities of Subordinate Agencies

1. The National Police Agency administers all national police affairs.
2. The Construction and Planning Agency handles matters involving the administration of national construction affairs.
3. The National Fire Agency controls national fire fighting matters.
4. The National Conscription Agency covers military conscription administration and alternative service administration affairs.
5. The National Immigration Agency is responsible for matters regarding immigration and settlement affairs.
6. The Central Police University is responsible for researching advanced policing studies and cultivating professional police talents.
7. The Architecture and Building Research Institute is in charge of national architectural research and development.
8. The National Airborne Service Corps is responsible for air search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, reconnaissance and patrols and transportation.

Figure 1-1 Organization of the Ministry of the Interior





The staffs of the MOI and its subordinate agencies as of the end of 2017 are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Staffs of the MOI and Subordinate Agencies

End of 2017

Unit: Persons

Agency	Total	Special Rank Officers (Minister)	Other Ranks			Assistant Clerks	Contract Employees	Contracted Workers
			Selected	Recommended	Delegated			
Total	20 090	1	500	13 192	4 884	43	411	1 059
Ministry of the Interior	591	1	63	351	38	-	86	52
National Police Agency and Subordinate Agencies	14 101	-	145	9 469	3 945	32	68	442
Construction and Planning Agency and Subordinate Agencies	1 321	-	75	797	198	-	85	166
National Fire Agency and Subordinate Agencies	485	-	35	340	110	-	-	-
National Conscription Agency	129	-	17	98	13	-	-	1
National Immigration Agency	2 555	-	59	1 536	461	11	102	386
Central Police University	326	-	74	202	49	-	1	-
Architecture and Building Research Institute	50	-	11	31	1	-	7	-
National Airborne Service Corps	227	-	10	130	33	-	54	-
Subordinate Agencies of Land Affairs	305	-	11	238	36	-	8	12

*Deputy Minister is equal to rank of grade fourteen.



2

Civil Affairs

- Civil Affairs Organization
- Local Government
- Political Associations
- Elections
- Promotion and Development of Religious Affairs
- Deeply Rooted Religious Cultural Heritage
- Improvement of Mortuary Affairs
- Research and Promotion of Popular Rituals

I. Civil Affairs Organization

Civil affairs are the root of public affairs. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is the competent authority for Civil Affairs on behalf of the central government. The Department of Civil Affairs is in charge of managing the various autonomous operations of local government, public productive enterprises, political parties, elections, political donations, lobbying, religious groups, ancestor worship guild, funeral services, national emblem and national flag, national honor and etiquette systems as well as other civil affairs. The government bureau handling civil affairs for each special municipality, county and city area is the Bureau of Civil Affairs or the Department of Civil Affairs. Those administrative authorities enforce various civil policies to maintain public well-being.

II. Local Government

According to the Constitution of the ROC, the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC and the Local Government Act, the local government system is subdivided into provinces and special municipalities with provinces further subdivided into counties and cities (hereafter referred to as counties/cities); counties are then subdivided into townships and county-administered cities (hereafter referred to as townships/cities). Special municipalities and cities are apportioned into districts. Townships, county-administered cities, and districts are separated into villages while villages are zoned into neighborhoods. In sum, there are two levels of local self-governing bodies to carry out local self-government: the first level is special municipalities and counties/cities; the second level is townships/cities and mountain indigenous districts of special municipalities. Currently there are six special municipalities (Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung), eleven counties (Yilan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Changhua, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pingtung, Hualien, Taitung and Penghu) and three cities (Keelung, Hsinchu and Chiayi) under Taiwan Province. As for Fuchien Province, there are two counties: Kinmen and Lienchiang. Nationwide, there are 146 villages, 38 townships, 14 county-administered cities and 170 districts.

The Local Government Act amended and promulgated in 2009 regulates the changing of counties/cities into special municipalities, as well as mergers between counties/cities and special municipalities into new special municipalities. Following New Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung's reformation on December 25, 2010, Taoyuan became the 6th special municipality on December 25, 2014. The Local Government Act was amended and promulgated again so that the use and practice of Article 10 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC guarantees the political participation of the indigenous

peoples. Thus chapter 4-1 has been added so that indigenous districts administered by special municipalities will have an autonomous status.

1. Provincial Government

- (1) The Provincial Government is a branch of the Executive Yuan executing the following matters: Supervising self-government affairs in counties/cities, carrying out administrative functions of the Provincial Government and executing other duties as prescribed by law or as commissioned by the Executive Yuan. The Provincial Government has a Commission composed of 9 members nominated by the Premier and appointed by the President. A governor shall be appointed from among these specially designated members and shall serve concurrently as both the governor and a commission member in the handling of provincial government affairs.
- (2) The Provincial Consultative Council is established to provide consultation and reform recommendations on provincial government affairs. The Provincial Consultative Council shall have council members, each of whom shall serve a three-year term. These people are nominated by the Premier and appointed by the President. Currently the number of council members shall not be less than five and not more than twenty-three.

2. Composition of Administrative Levels

- (1) Special municipalities shall have councils and governments, the mayor and councilors of which shall be elected by the residents of the special municipality in accordance with relevant laws to serve four-year terms.
- (2) Counties/cities shall have appropriate councils and governments and the magistrates/mayors and councilors of a county/city shall be elected by their residents in accordance with relevant laws to serve four-year terms.
- (3) Townships/cities shall have township/city councils and offices. The mayor and councilors of a township/city shall be elected by the residents of the township/city in accordance with relevant laws to serve four-year terms.
- (4) Districts in special municipalities and cities shall have district offices as branches with chief administrators, who shall be appointed by the mayor in accordance with the law.
- (5) Townships/cities and districts are allocated into villages. Each village has a village chief, who shall be popularly elected for a term of 4 years.

III. Political Associations

By the end of 2017, a total of 334 (6 of them were disincorporated or revoked) political parties had registered their organizations with the MOI while there were a total of 59 registered political associations (9 of them were converted into political parties, social associations or disincorporated). Political Parties Act was promulgated by President in December 2017, according to Article 43, political parties shall revise their organizations and charters within two years following the enactment of this Act, political associations shall revise their charters and be converted into political parties or adopt a resolution for dissolution by general meeting of members.

IV. Elections

1. Elections of Central-level Representatives, President and Vice President

Following the adoption of the Constitution of the ROC, the first term national assemblymen, legislators and Control Yuan members were elected in 1947. Subsequently, the fall of the Mainland made further balloting for these centrally elected representatives impossible. In order to cope with such changes, the President established a series of rules and regulations in 1968. These rules included relevant laws, in accordance with the authorization of the "Temporary Provisions Effective during the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion." Elections of additional and supplementary officials were conducted in 1969. According to the Constitutional Interpretation No. 261, all of the first term senior central-level representatives retired on December 31, 1991. The second term national assemblymen were then elected in the same year in accordance with the "Additional Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of China." The second term of legislators was elected in 1992. Control Yuan members were since then nominated by the President and had to be approved by the National Assembly. Based on the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC in April 2000, the National Assemblymen were then elected on demand. According to the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC in June 2005, the National Assembly was abolished and national assemblymen thus ceased to be elected. Beginning from the Seventh Legislative Yuan, the number of seats was reduced to 113, and legislators since then serve a term of 4 years and are elected under a "single-district, two-vote system" (A mixture of the "Single-winner System" and the "Two Votes System"). Elections of National Assemblymen and Legislators are shown in Table 2-1.

To meet the requirements before the re-unification of the nation, according to the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC in August 1994, legislation was passed that the President and the Vice President should be elected by direct popular vote in the free area of the Republic of China commencing since the ninth term. See Table 2-2 for details.

Table 2-1 Elections of National Assemblymen and Legislators

Unit: Persons

Period		National Assemblymen		Legislators	
		No. of Candidates	Nominees Elected	No. of Candidates	Nominees Elected
Second Term	Seats Elected 1991	627	325	-	-
	Seats Elected 1992	-	-	403	161
Third Term	Seats Elected 1995	-	-	397	164
	Seats Elected 1996	591	334	-	-
Fourth Term	Seats Elected 1998	-	-	498	225
Fifth Term	Seats Elected 2001	-	-	584	225
Sixth Term	Seats Elected 2004	-	-	492	225
	Seats Elected 2005	686	300	-	-
Seventh Term	Seats Elected 2008	-	-	423	113
Eighth Term	Seats Elected 2012	-	-	410	113
Ninth Term	Seats Elected 2016	-	-	556	113

Table 2-2 Statistics on Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections

Term	Election Date (Year)	Electors (1,000 Persons)	Pair of Candidates	Nominees Elected	Turnout Ratio (%)
Ninth Term	85	14 313	4	Lee Teng-hui, Lien Chan	76.0
Tenth Term	89	15 463	5	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	82.7
Eleventh Term	93	16 507	2	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	80.3
Twelfth Term	97	17 321	2	Ma Ying-jeou, Vincent Siew	76.3
Thirteenth Term	101	18 086	3	Ma Ying-jeou, Wu Den-yih	74.4
Fourteenth Term	105	18 783	3	Tsai Ing-wen, Chen Chien-jen	66.3

2. Elections of Taiwan Provincial Assemblymen

The Taiwan Provincial Assembly originated as the Provisional Provincial Assembly, with its constituents elected from members of each city or county council in 1951 to represent their appropriate city or county. For a given constituency (city or county), assemblymen were directly elected by the citizens of the given city or county since the second term provisional assembly in 1954. The name was changed to the Taiwan Provincial Assembly in June 1959. The title of the assembly elected that year was changed from third term Provisional Provincial Assemblyman to first term Provincial Assemblyman. According to the provisions of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC as amended and announced by order of the President in July 1997, the tenures of tenth term Taiwan Provincial Assemblymen ended on December 20, 1998 and thus this election was no longer held. According to the above-mentioned legislation, the provincial council was abolished commencing on December 21, 1998 and the Provincial Consultative Council was then established.

3. Elections of Taiwan Provincial Governor

The President promulgated the "Self-Governance Act for Provinces and Counties" in July 1994. These laws specifically stipulate that citizens of the relevant provinces shall elect their provincial governors, respectively, thus establishing a legal basis for the popular election of governors, for which purpose accordingly the "Civil Servants Election and Recall Act" was amended. In December 1994, the first term Governor for Taiwan Province was elected. However, according to relevant provisions of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the ROC, starting in July 1997, the election of the Taiwan Provincial Governor was no longer held.

4. Elections of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City Councilmen

In July 1967, Taipei City was changed into a special municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. In July 1979, Kaohsiung City was changed into a special municipality also under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. On December 25, 2010 Taipei County was renamed New Taipei City, Kaohsiung County was merged with Kaohsiung City, which was already a special municipality, Taichung County was merged with the provincial city of Taichung, and Tainan County was merged with the provincial city of Tainan, while on December 25, 2014 Taoyuan County was renamed Taoyuan City; all of these then became 6 new special municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. Statistics on councilmen elections are shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3

Elections of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City Councilmen

Term	Election Date (Year)	Electors (1,000 Persons)	Votes Cast (1,000 Persons)	Candidates (Persons)	Nominees Elected (Persons)	Turnout Ratio (%)	
Taipei City	10th Term	95	2 004	1 294	103	64.5	
	11th Term	99	2 040	1 441	103	70.7	
	12th Term	103	2 140	1 508	108	70.5	
New Taipei City	1st Term	99	2 999	2 138	142	66	71.3
	2nd Term	103	3 148	1 943	120	66	61.7
Taoyuan City	1st Term	103	1 562	981	143	60	62.8
Taichung City	1st Term	99	1 970	1 442	137	63	73.2
	2nd Term	103	2 084	1 500	113	63	71.9
Tainan City	1st Term	99	1 463	1 040	130	57	71.1
	2nd Term	103	1 507	994	87	57	65.9
Kaohsiung City	1st Term	99	2 158	1 567	134	66	72.6
	2nd Term	103	2 221	1 478	117	66	66.6

5. Elections of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City Mayors

The President promulgated the "Self-Governance Act for Special Municipalities" in July 1994. These laws specifically stipulate that citizens of the relevant municipalities shall elect their mayors respectively, thus establishing a legal basis for the popular election of mayors, for which purpose accordingly the "Civil Servants Election and Recall Act" was amended. In December 1994, first term Mayors for Taipei City and Kaohsiung City were elected. On December 25, 2010 Taipei County was renamed New Taipei City, Kaohsiung County was merged with Kaohsiung City which was already a special municipality, Taichung County was merged with the provincial city of Taichung, Tainan County was merged with the provincial city of Tainan, On December 25, 2014 Taoyuan County was renamed Taoyuan City thus creating five new special municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. The fifth term Mayor's election of Taipei City and the first term election of 4 new special municipalities were held on November 27, 2010. The Mayoral election for the Taoyuan City first- term and the Taipei City sixth-term and the second-term of 4 new special municipalities was held on November 29, 2014. Mr. Ko Wen-Je was elected as mayor for Taipei City, Mr. Eric Chu for New Taipei City, Mr. Cheng Wen-Tsan for Taoyuan City, Mr. Lin Chia-Lung for Taichung City, Mr. Lai

Ching-te for Tainan City and Madam Chen Chu as mayor for Kaohsiung City. Statistics on related elections are shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4

Elections of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City Mayors

Term	Election Date (Year)	Electors (1,000 Persons)	Candidates (Persons)	Nominees Elected	Turnout Ratio (%)	
4th Term	Taipei City	95	2 008	6	Hau Lung-bin	64.5
	Kaohsiung City	95	1 140	5	Chen Chu	67.9
5th Term	Taipei City	99	2 046	5	Hau Lung-bin	70.7
1st Term	New Taipei City	99	3 007	2	Eric Chu	71.3
	Taichung City	99	1 977	2	Jason Hu	73.2
	Tainan City	99	1 467	2	Lai Ching-te	71.0
	Kaohsiung City	99	2 166	3	Chen Chu	72.5
6th Term	Taipei City	103	2 147	7	Ko wen-Je	70.5
2nd Term	New Taipei City	103	3 156	3	Eric Chu	61.7
	Taichung City	103	2 094	2	Lin Chia-Lung	71.9
	Tainan City	103	1 513	2	Lai Ching-te	65.9
	Kaohsiung City	103	2 231	3	Chen Chu	66.4
1st Term	Taoyuan City	103	1 569	3	Cheng Wen-Tsan	62.7

6. Elections of County and City Councilmen

The first-terms of county and city councilmen were chosen directly by their citizens in July 1950 over the course of 6 elections. 18 councilmen elections had been held as of November 2014 while the first-term election of county councilmen in Fuchien Province took place in January 1994 and the sixth-term election of county councilmen occurred in November 2014. Statistics concerning these elections are shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5

Elections of City and County Councilmen in Taiwan and Fuchien Provinces

Term	Election Date (Year)	Electors (1,000 Persons)	Votes Cast (1,000 Persons)	Candidates (Persons)	Nominees Elected (Persons)	Turnout Ratio (%)	
Taiwan Prov.	17th Term	98	6 957	4 416	893	564	63.5
	18th Term	103	5 678	4 026	860	504	70.9
Fuchien Prov.	5th Term	98	80	45	42	28	55.6
	6th Term	103	113	53	52	28	46.5

7. Elections of Magistrates and Mayors

An autonomous local governmental system was implemented for Taiwan in 1950 with first-term magistrates and mayors being elected directly by citizens of counties and cities in October of the same year with 17 elections having been held by November 2014. Due to the termination of the "Battle-Field Administration" appointment in November 1992, an autonomous local government system was adopted in Fuchien Province where the first-term magistrate was elected in November 1993 with also a sixth-term officer was elected in November 2014. Statistics on these elections are shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Elections of Magistrates and Mayors in Taiwan and Fuchien Provinces

Term	Election Date (Year)	Electors (1,000 Persons)	Votes Cast (1,000 Persons)	Candidates (Persons)	Nominees Elected (Persons)	Turnout Ratio (%)	
Taiwan Prov.	16th Term	98	6 971	4 422	44	15	63.4
	17th Term	103	5 688	4 031	52	14	70.9
Fuchien Prov.	5th Term	98	80	45	10	2	55.6
	6th Term	103	114	53	12	2	47.1

8. Elections of Townships/Cities Mayors

The first-term mayors of townships/cities were chosen directly by the residents of the special municipality, county/city and township/city in October 1950 over the course of 8 elections with 17 such ballots being held by November 2014. Meanwhile, in Fuchien Province, the eleventh-term mayors of townships/cities in Kinmen County were elected with also tenth-term mayors of townships/cities being elected in Lienchiang County.

9. Elections of Townships/Cities Councilors and Village Chiefs

The first-terms of townships/cities representatives and village chiefs were chosen directly by the residents of the special municipalities, counties/cities and townships/cities in February 1946. 20 elections for townships/cities representatives and village chiefs had been held as of November 2014 while in Fuchien Province the eleventh-term for townships/cities representatives and village chiefs in Kinmen County occurred with also a tenth-term of townships/cities representatives and village chiefs being chosen in Lienchiang County.

10. Elections of Chief and Councilors of Indigenous Districts in Municipalities

An autonomous system was adopted in indigenous districts in municipalities in 2014, where the first-term Chief and Councilors of indigenous districts in municipalities were chosen directly by the residents of the indigenous districts in municipalities on November 29, 2014.

V. Promotion and Development of Religious Affairs

Article 13 of the Constitution reads: "The people shall have freedom of religious belief." Such a freedom ensures that the people shall have the freedom to believe in any religion and to participate in any religious activities. The State shall neither forbid nor endorse any particular religion and shall never extend any privileges or disadvantages to people on a basis of their particular religious beliefs. The guarantee of freedom of religious belief shall include freedom of personal religious belief, freedom of religious practices, and freedom of religious association.

In order to protect the freedom of religious beliefs and to ensure sound development of religious groups, the MOI will consult with religious groups continually, until reaching a considerable consensus, re-promote religious legislative work. In addition, all religious groups may hold various activities according to their rites and customs, and adhere to the spirit of "Whatever you take from the society; use it for the society;" the fundamental concept in this case is to encourage believers' donations in order to promote pure hearts and minds through reform activities, and also to increase public welfare, and various charitable, social, and educational enterprises. These religious organizations make a very significant contribution in promoting social stability and prosperity, and also in improving social practices. The number of meritorious religious groups and donations from 2015 to 2017 are shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7 Number of Meritorious Religious Groups and the Donation Amount

Year	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Executive Yuan Award)	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Ministry of the Interior Award)	Donation Amount (NT\$)
2015	19	268	1 577 114 960
2016	15	284	2 434 241 624
2017	15	277	2 399 926 304

VI. Deeply Rooted Religious Cultural Heritage

In order to preserve the pluralistic religious cultural heritage of Taiwan, and to integrate religious knowledge and tourist information, the MOI will promote the "Taiwan Religious Culture Map" website and APP which is the best guide to religious tourism in Taiwan, and increase the use of the "Religious Knowledge+" online encyclopedia to enhance Taiwanese religious culture knowledge and quality. Besides, the MOI keep assisting religious groups and traditional customs to advance with the times in order to meet the public expectations by promoting The "Honor Faith with Morals for a Better Tomorrow" Movement.

VII. Improvement of Mortuary Affairs

With changes of time and environment, people have been gradually changing their ideas on funeral rituals. For example, the cremation ratio has risen from less than 50% to over 90% in the past two decades. In fact, by the end of 2017, this cremation ratio will have reached 96.76%. To raise the quality of service, the MOI has budgeted to help local governments with their funeral facilities and to encourage ecological procedures. To date, there are 35 locations available for tree burial and sprinklings of bone ashes. More than thirty thousand people have been served, and over a thousand requests for sea burial have been granted. Because of this increasing public demand to improve the quality of mortuary services, the government has created a professional system for mortuary certification. In May 2014, the government began to issue the certificate of undertaker and it had already issued 790 certificates by the end of 2017.

VIII. Research and Promotion of Popular Rituals

To protect the rights of victims and their family members of the February 28 Incident in applying for compensation, the MOI successfully pushed through amendments to the February 28 Incident Disposition and Compensation Act to extend the February 28 Incident compensation claiming deadline for another four years from January 19, 2018. In order to promote the virtue of filial piety and construct a harmonious society, the Filial Piety Award has been conducted annually since 2007. To emphasize the value of Freedom of Speech, the MOI suggested April 7 as "Freedom of Speech Memorial Day," which then has become a national memorial day approved by the Executive Yuan. The MOI will hold a ceremony jointly with relevant government agencies on that date to advocate the above meaning and to deepen the democracy of the country.



3

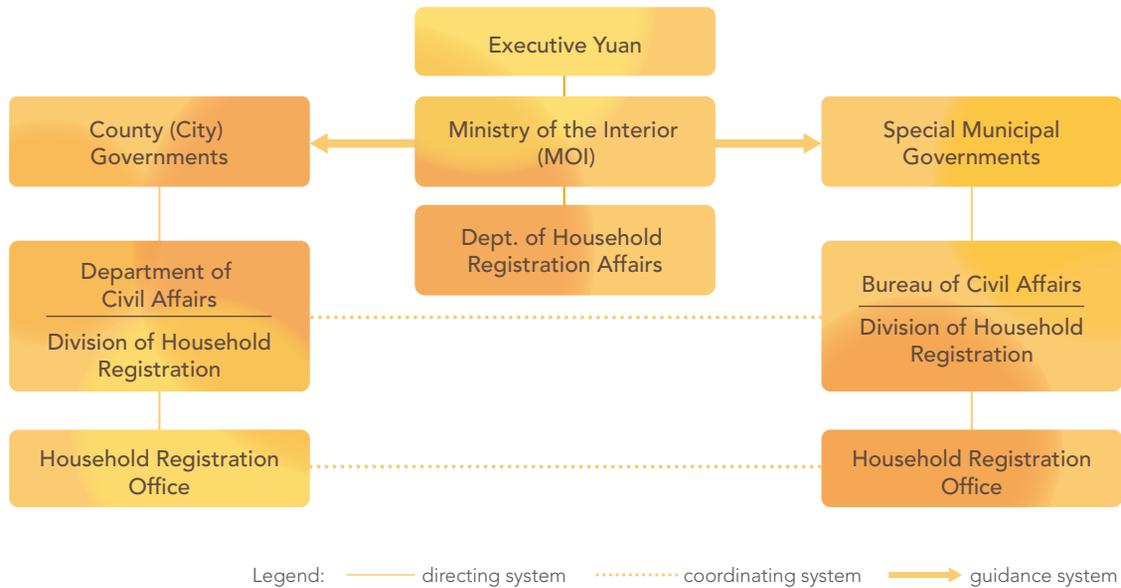
Household Registration Affairs

- Household Registration Organization
- Household Registration
- Nationality Administration
- Household Registration Statistics
- Promotion of Population Policy Measures in MOI

I. Household Registration Organization

The proper handling of all household registration affairs is one of the fundamental methods of preserving order in society; this function exists principally to protect the rights and interests of the people by supplying detailed and accurate household data whenever necessary. The overall supervision of household affairs administration falls within the purview of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI); subsequently the special municipality and county/city governments have established household registration offices to deal with these procedures within the areas under the jurisdiction of each respective individual office. The household registration administration system is shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Household Registration Administration System



In July 1969, local household registration affairs were placed under the scope of the police authorities on a trial basis. This move was done in accordance with a policy set forth in the combined household registration and police affairs program. However, in May 1991, when the "Mobilization and Communist Rebellion Suppression Period" was terminated, the "Household Registration Act" was amended accordingly. Thus, household registrations were eventually separated from police affairs in July 1992 at which time they returned to the civil administration system. The government effected this change to conform to the principles of democracy.

II. Household Registration

The ROC household registration program is designed to collect and supply demographic information and also to officially recognize personal status. Registrations required by the Household Registration Act are as follows:

1. Personal Identification Registration: This includes delineation of births, deaths, declarations of death, registration of parentage, adoptions, termination of adoptions, marriages, divorces, the exercising and responsibility of the rights and obligations over minor children, legal guardianship, assistance, and indigenous status and tribal group.
2. Initial Household Registrations.
3. Migratory Registration: This category includes registration of immigration, emigration, and changes in address.
4. Household Separation/Combination Registration.
5. Birth Place Registration.
6. Registration according to other laws.

Statistics on population registrations for 2017 are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Population Registrations

Item of Registration	2017		
	Total	Male	Female
Population at the End of Year	23 571 227	11 719 580	11 851 647
Immigration	948 049	431 110	516 939
Emigration	939 240	729 722	509 518
Birth	193 844	100 477	93 367
Death	171 242	101 555	69 687
Registration of Parentage	4 007	2 074	1 933
Adoption	1 922	948	974
Termination of Adoption	1 071	539	532
Marriage (Couples)	138 034	-	-
Divorce (Couples)	54 412	-	-

* Immigration includes moving-in from a foreign country, moving-in from other jurisdictional domiciliary areas (township, city, district), Initial Household Registration, etc.

** Emigration includes moving-out to a foreign country, moving-out of the jurisdictional area (township, city, district), Annulment Registration, etc.

*** This table is counted by registration date.

20 years have passed since 1997 when the Household Registration and Conscription Information System was first computerized and facilitated data exchange throughout the nation. Since this computerization, the system has met a wide range of government agencies' demands for household data and has helped facilitate governmental resource sharing by utilizing its multi-channel data exchange mechanisms. Government agencies have been requiring household certificate transcripts as a proof of registration for years. Aiming to promote transcript-less operations and adapt to new information technology developments, the latest generation Household Registration and Conscription Information System has been operational since February 5, 2014. Meanwhile, a new household registration booklet has been issued to replace the traditional household certificate transcript.

The current generation of the Household Registration and Conscription Information System has reduced its 27 outdated applications into 14 applications. The following are the functions of the new system: A new-format household registration booklet and household data administration, simplified operation procedures, auto audition of related affairs, and auto notification of citizen demands. Furthermore, to demonstrate the government's innovative ability, the MOI has released several Internet services such as its "Round-the-Clock Electronic Household Certificate Transcript Application Services," "Round-the-clock National Identification Card Loss Reporting Service," "Cross-Agency Over-the-Counter and Over-the-Net Household Data Correction Services," which can make people who are busy not need to go to the Household Registration Office to apply for relevant business, as well as reducing commuting time and improving the convenience of serving people. "At Home Household Registration Service," which offers at-home service to people who are the elderly or critically ill patient and to school or disaster-affected area through portable mobile devices. "Household Registration Office Cross-Agency Health Card Information Reporting Service" and the "Death notice to Life Insurance



► The children are full of energy

Association" for notifying life insurance companies to check on all possible life insurance coverages of the deceased." The MOI hopes not only to maintain its renowned efficiency and effectiveness, but also to simplify procedures with consistent establishments towards omni-service channel and various convenient service including online household registration, integrate cross-agency operations and be more considerate towards citizens. The MOI sincerely wishes that these efforts will meet citizens' expectations for a more efficient, effective and innovative government.

III. Nationality Administration

Nationality designates that a person is included within the nation's population under the procedure of law. Nationality administration entails the handling and management of nationality affairs, the implementation of associated policies, the study and amending of nationality laws and regulations for processing changes (acquisition, naturalization, loss and restoration) of nationality, compiling data on nationality changes and the issuing of relevant certificates. Statistics concerning nationality changes in the past five years are shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Acquisition and Loss of Nationality

Unit: Persons

Year	Acquisition of Nationality			Loss of Nationality		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2013	5 004	179	4 825	680	319	361
2014	4 399	215	4 184	652	295	357
2015	3 612	188	3 424	759	346	413
2016	3 252	202	3 050	623	290	333
2017	5 366	443	4 923	751	340	411

IV. Household Registration Statistics

Household registration statistics concern the numerical handling of household registration data and other notable items. These functions involve data collection, processing, analyses, compilation and publication of particulars that include natural, legal, societal and educational status and various important events experienced from birth to death. Demographic statistics as of December 31, 2017 are shown in Table 3-3 and Figure 3-2.

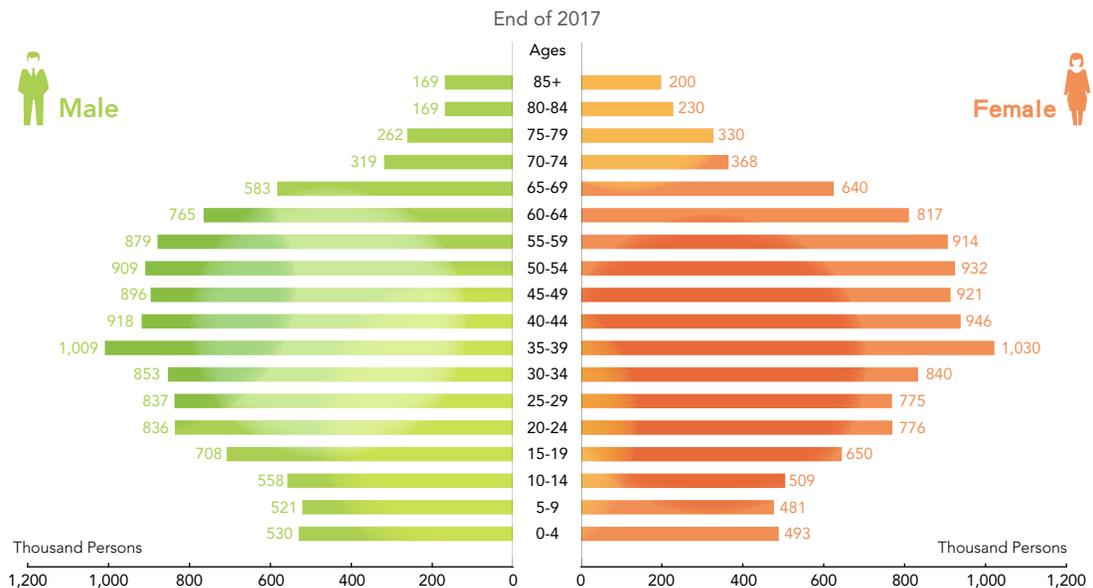
Table 3-3 Households and Population

End of 2017

Locality	No. of Townships, Cities & Districts	No. of Villages	No. of Neighborhoods	No. of Households (1,000 Households)	No. of Population (1,000 Persons)		
					Total	Male	Female
Total	368	7 851	148 393	8 649	23 571	11 720	11 852
New Taipei City	29	1 032	22 343	1 543	3 987	1 953	2 033
Taipei City	12	456	9 603	1 051	2 683	1 282	1 401
Taoyuan City	13	495	11 760	790	2 188	1 090	1 098
Taichung City	29	625	12 524	959	2 787	1 374	1 413
Tainan City	37	752	14 711	684	1 887	942	944
Kaohsiung City	38	891	17 342	1 092	2 777	1 376	1 401
Taiwan Prov.	200	3 541	59 198	2 487	7 112	3 627	3 486
Fuchien Prov.	10	59	912	43	150	76	74

* No. of Neighborhoods indicates each administrative area's actual No. of Neighborhoods, not the household registration one.
** No. of Population in this table were rounded to a thousand digits, and may have round-off errors.

Figure 3-2 The Age Structure



V. Promotion of Population Policy Measures in MOI

The objectified population policy is presented in "The ROC Population Policy Guidelines". In order to cooperate with the reformation of government agencies, the draft of the population policy strategy is based on the directive of the Executive Yuan on July 12, 2013. In that letter, the enactment of the Population Policy Guidelines has been placed in the National Development Council's charge, while the MOI serves "The ROC Population Policy Guidelines" as an instructive benchmark for population-policy-related operations, which should be co-promoted with policy tools in accordance with authorization.

The MOI is in charge of the compilation and publishing of "Population Policy Data Collection," holding some irregularly population policy related propaganda activities and single events, and editing teaching materials for population education in order to promote the said population policy. To encourage marriage, "Be destined for you" single events were launched in 2018, in order to reach the expected target of "Willing to Marry, Happy to give birth, and Confidently to raise children."

The population of the ROC has increased from 22,958,360 people in 2007 to 23,571,227 in 2017. During this period, the natural increase rate dropped from 2.76‰ to 0.96‰ (See Figure 3-3). Population density at the end of 2017 was 651 persons per square kilometer, which was one person greater than at the end of 2016. The three most densely populated counties/cities (persons per square kilometer) in Taiwan are: Taipei City with 9,872, Chiayi City with 4,488 and Hsinchu City with 4,235 persons. The three least densely populated counties/cities are: Taitung County with 62, Hualien County with 71 and Nantou County with 122 persons. In addition, the life expectancy of the male and female segments



► 2017 celebration of 19th National Household Registration Day

of the ROC population in 2017 was 77 years and 84 years respectively, which is lower than the United States by 1 year for male and higher than the United Kingdom by 1 year for female. Life expectancy of both genders in the ROC is on a par with the United States and lower than United Kingdom. Besides, compared with neighboring countries, it is higher than Philippines and lower than Japan, South Korea and Singapore. Detailed statistics are shown in Table 3-4.

Figure 3-3 Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate and Natural Increase Rate

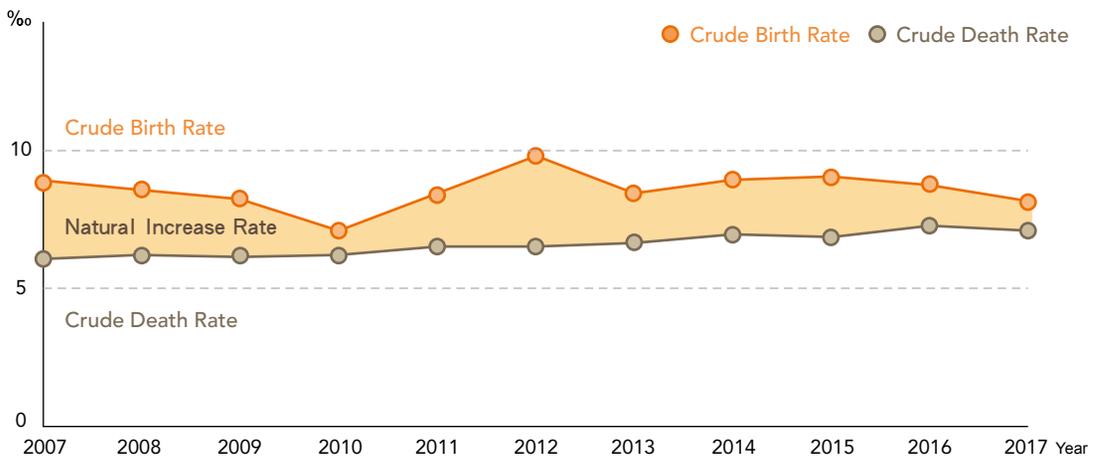


Table 3-4 Life Expectancy of Selected Nations

Country	2017		
	Total	Male	Female
Republic of China	80	77	84
Japan	85	82	89
United Kingdom	81	79	83
United States	80	78	82
Singapore	85	83	88
South Korea	83	79	86
Philippines	69	66	73

Unit: Ages

Source: Republic of China is from the MOI; other countries are from U.S. "The World Factbook, 2017"



人民團體司籌備處
Cooperative & Civil Associations Preparatory office

105年度全國性社會團體

公益貢獻獎 與 優良工作人員

頒獎典禮

公民參與 共創願景

多元參與



4

Cooperative & Civil Associations

- Cooperative & Civil Associations Administration
- Farmer Health Insurance
- Civil Associations
- Cooperatives

I. Cooperative & Civil Associations Administration

To cooperate the process of central government's organizational transformation, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) transferred the affairs of social welfare administration to the Ministry of Health and Welfare in July 23, 2013, while the Administration of Social Associations, Chambers, Cooperatives Management and Cooperatives Guidance, which were administered by Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Interior, was centered into "Cooperative and Civil Associations Preparatory Office, Ministry of Interior". Furthermore, the Preparatory Office also was assigned to administer Farmer Health Insurance affairs, since the MOI stays in the central competent authority for Farmer Health Insurance before Council of Agriculture completes its reorganization as Ministry of Agriculture, according to Farmer Health Insurance Act.

Among five Acts submitted to Legislative Yuan by the Preparatory Office, the amendment of four Acts, i.e. Educational Association Act, Commercial Group Act, Credit Union Act, and Cooperatives Act, had completed the legislative procedure. The one still in its legislative procedure is Social Association Act, which is a new bill and will divide administration of Social Associations into two parts: one is the registration of social associations and the other is the operation of social associations. As soon as Social Association Act completes the legislative procedure, the Preparatory Office will not only assist those who prepare to organize Social Associations to follow the different process in Social Association Act, but also guide those social associations founded to revise their constitution to fit the Law.

II. Farmer Health Insurance

"Farmer Health Insurance Act" was enacted and implemented in 1989; farmers join this insurance are entitled to various subsidies for events including birth giving, medication, mental & physical disabilities, funerals and burials. After 1995, when the National Health Insurance Act was carried out, the medical allowance was suspended and the government now only subsidizes birth giving, mental and physical disabilities, funerals and burials with cash. The regulation on medical subsidies is now covered under the National Health Insurance.

1. Premium Rate and Premium Burden Distribution

The premium rate for Farmer Health Insurance was 6.8% before March 1, 1995; after that, 4.25% of the premium rate was deducted for National Health Insurance and implemented; the Farmer Premium Rate thus became 2.55% up until today. The premium rate is designated by the central competent authority

based on a 6% to 8% monthly insurance amount of the insured and has been further approved by the Executive Yuan. In accordance with Article 12 of the Farmer Health Insurance Act, the insured shall take on 30% of the premium of this Insurance and the government shall subsidize for the remaining 70%. As for the insurance premiums subsidized by the government, in a municipality, the central competent authority shall take on 40% and the municipal government 30%; in a county/city, the competent authority shall take on 60% and the county/city government 10%.

2. The Insured

By the end of 2017, within the farmer health insured units, there were 287 farmer associations and a total number of 1,174,749 insured; the average age was 66.43 years old. Among them, 51.26% of the insured (602,213 people) had an average age of 69.62, and were members of the farmer associations while non-members accounted for 48.74% (572,536 people) with an average age of 63.08. Overall, 56.8% of the insured (666,754 people) were 65 years of age or over and 691 of them were 100 years or over.

3. Regulatory Amendments and Research Development

(1) Regulatory Amendments

As there is no age limit for the Farmer Health Insurance, the number of insured is aging, indirectly leading to more claims for disabilities, funerals and burials more than any other social insurance system and becoming a heavy financial burden. Furthermore, the premium rate and monthly premiums are relatively low, while the proportion of governmental subsidy is considerably high; this does not comply with the self-financing principle in social insurances. In order to establish a fair and efficient farmer insurance system, the Farmer Health Insurance should evaluate and amend all current financial and systematic issues.

(2) Research Development

According to Article 44 of the Farmer Health Insurance Act, "In case a deficit occurs upon annual settlement, the competent authorities that deal with the affairs regarding this Insurance shall audit and allocate funds to make up for the deficit, and an application may be submitted to the central competent authority for subsidization. Upon receipt of the aforementioned application, the central competent authority shall immediately examine the causes of the deficit." In order to efficiently manage expenses, protect farmers' rights and obligations, and further consider the country's future

fiscal burden, the MOI organized a research case for the "Calculation and Financial Assessment of Farmer Insurance Premium Rate" and hired a reviewing group composed of actuaries, insurance finance experts, economists, sociologists, and representatives of relevant authorities to design the best policy for the Farmer Health Insurance.

III. Civil Associations

The civil associations in Taiwan are classified into chambers, social associations, and political associations (including political parties). A political party has to adopt a filing system while the others can apply for permission to competent authorities according to their location and will be supervised by the competent authorities by the law. Except the specific provision by the law, the central competent authority of civil associations is the MOI and the local competent authorities are local governmental units in charge of social affairs. The MOI is in charge of the consultation of social associations and chambers; it is noted that the quantities and affairs of civil associations have increased largely these few years, which is a good sign of a balanced development in the economic and social construction. With the implementation of a national policy, sound social associations bring great benefit to the public. In addition, the legislation of "Social association Act" is continued to be promoted and the new management system will be established which the MOI and the local governments can use. The basic information of social associations will be centralized in the same system. It's an important foundation for our civil society development.

The number of civil associations in recent years is listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Civil Associations

Unit: Associations

(End of) Year	Political Associations	Chambers	Social Associations
2013	291	10 895	42 354
2014	305	11 009	44 293
2015	334	11 014	47 833
2016	353	11 105	50 030
2017	378	11 115	51 663

1. Social Associations

A social association refers to a group of people gathered together based on common interests, beliefs, geographical areas or blood ties; the nature of the gathering is for social dimensions and to achieve personal interests or ideals. There are many genres of social associations, including academic, culture, social service and charity, medical and health, religion, sports, international relationships, economy, clan, fellow townsmen and alumni, as well as associations for other public interests.

Due to the growing interest of public concern over public affairs, it has become more and more popular to recruit organizations to achieve social goals. In addition, the legislation of Social Association Act is promoted, which transforms the association establishment rule from permission-based into registration-based. The MOI also strengthens public supervision to ensure freedom of association.

The function of a social association depends on its own autonomy, regulations and sound foundation to gain the recognition of the public. Being the competent authority for national social associations, the Department is promoting the following measures to assist the aforementioned principles:

- (1) Assist associations in conducting regular checkups on membership.
- (2) Assist the stabilization of associations' personnel systems.



► The illustration meeting of independent legislation for social associations

- (3) Strengthen IT functions to build a fundamentals database.
- (4) Run seminars on association management.
- (5) Establish assessment systems.
- (6) Award excellent associations and staffs.
- (7) Establish a financial assessment system.
- (8) Establish a staff reports system to contact the competent authorities.

2. Chambers

Chambers in Taiwan are divided into three categories: chambers of industry, chambers of commerce, and compulsory chambers for "free occupations" such as architects, dentists, engineers, lawyers, notaries, physicians and pharmacists. Chambers act as intermediaries to help their members cooperate with each other and function as a bridge to communicate with government. The function of chambers is also to advocate the policies of government, to the public and the society. On the other hand, they also help people to express their thoughts to the government, creating a two-way bridge. Therefore, the main goal of the MOI currently is to guide chambers to be organized properly to perform their function and to unite them in support of the government in public affairs.

There were 464 chambers in the charge of the MOI at the end of 2017; 354 of them were national chambers while the other 110 were provincial chambers. These chambers are non-profit organizations, but their goal is for the interests of their members.

In order to strengthen the development of chambers, the main task was the following:

- (1) The MOI strengthened the assessment systems, gave awards to excellent groups and encouraged associations with poor performance to improve. In 2017, 2 associations were rewarded as being excellent, 20 were rewarded with honors group rank, 93 were rewarded with a grade of A, and 39 were rewarded for excellent staff.
- (2) The MOI organized a symposium for consultants of all levels of competent authorities for civil associations to improve counseling performance. There were 70 participants in the activities in 2017.
- (3) The MOI organized a seminar on national and provincial commercial group management. There were 193 participants from 193 associations and 280 participants in the activities in 2017.

IV. Cooperatives

The government has set up competent authorities of cooperatives in the hope of promoting the development of cooperatives and their legality and soundness. With cooperatives integrating business resources, the government will be able to show care for disadvantaged groups, and formulate "Cooperative Development Action Plan" coupled with the implementation of "Regional Revitalization" strategies, in order to get support for "cooperative enterprise development fund" from the Executive Yuan.

Table 4-2 General Condition of Cooperative Business

End of 2017

Category	No. of Cooperatives	No. of Memberships	Capital (NT\$1,000)
Total	4 111	2 081 936	27 624 850
Single-Purpose Cooperatives	3 486	1 807 704	5 055 191
Multi-Purpose Cooperatives	79	36 643	149 472
Cooperatives Farms	211	17 651	299 717
Credit Unions	335	219 938	22 120 470

Note: Data of Credit Cooperatives is not included in the table.

1. Cooperatives

- (1) Assessment and Awards: According to the "Regulations on Encouragement for Cooperative Enterprises," the annual assessment of cooperatives is carried out to encourage the cooperatives or enforce an improvement in their operations within the provided guidelines. In 2016, 64 national or provincial cooperatives were pre-assessed by the MOI and later assessed by the competent authorities along with massive cooperatives of other levels; 86 of these cooperatives and 19 of their employees were honored with grade-S, and 9 of the national or provincial cooperatives and 1 of the employees were honored with grade-A. The award ceremony was held at the 95th International Cooperative Assembly on July 7, 2017.
- (2) Review and Audit: According to the "Regulations on Examination of Accounting Books of Cooperatives," an annual audit shall be carried out; in 2017, 32 cooperative units were audited by trustworthy accountants.

- (3) Registration: In compliance with the "Cooperatives Act," the MOI managed the establishment, change and liquidation registration of cooperatives; in 2017, 45 such registrations were carried out.
- (4) Establishment of and amendments to regulations concerning cooperatives: Regulations Governing Inspections, Appraisals, and Incentive Measures on Cooperatives were established on May 12, 2017. Regulations Governing the Financial Statements and Disposal of Funds of Cooperatives were established on May 12, 2017.
- (5) Consummation of Cooperatives Management System: Assisting the preparation of cooperatives, in 2017, 8 national cooperatives in the preparation phase were assisted and 18 preparation counseling seminars were conducted; assistance on management, operations and finance were included.
- (6) Training of Cadres: In 2017, the Department organized 16 training programs, subsidized 2 city/county governments' training programs and co-organized 69 programs with city/county governments.
- (7) Subsidy: In accordance with the "Regulations on Cooperatives Subsidies, the Ministry of Interior", the MOI provided subsidies to cooperatives for sound development, buying equipment, extending services and holding trainings within the annual budget. In 2017, 70 cooperatives were subsidized.
- (8) Collaboration: The MOI strategically promoted the collaboration of cooperatives to integrate different genres of cooperatives and strengthen both horizontal and vertical cooperation and expand business capacities. In 2017, 8 exhibitions were held.
- (9) Advocacy: The MOI organized a ceremony, cooperatives management seminars, writing, regulations, and painting competitions with the 94th International Cooperative Assembly in 2017. It conducted 3 "Happy Cooperations" with 177 participants along with the collaboration of women's cooperatives.
- (10) Establishment and Maintenance of the "Cooperatives IT System": It established the national cooperatives database for all levels of competent authorities for reference and set up a website for the public and cooperative personnel to have access to relevant information.

2. Credit Unions

A Credit Union is a private grassroots financial organization, which itself is a non-profit juridical person, composed of natural persons and non-profit juridical persons. The purpose is to encourage saving, and by raising funds, give loans to members in need with a reasonable interest rate to solve their basic living demands. A credit union encourages the members to improve their social and economic situation by continuously advocating the concept of saving and spending money wisely. These actions greatly reduce the hazards of underground banks and loan sharks. The highlights of the MOI's work include:

- (1) Counseling cadre trainings by district: 33 training sessions with 3,562 participants in 2017.
- (2) Supporting the International Credit Union Day: The activities were held in 15 areas with 3,219 participants in 2017.
- (3) The "Mutual Support and Empowerment on Savings: Volksbank Experimental Project" continued to be implemented, so as to support disadvantaged people who are willing to work and help them find needed financing sources with dignity to improve their life or allow them to get out of poverty. In 2017, guidance was provided to 106 families, and 8 sessions of presentations and empowerment development seminars/events were held, which attracted 104 attendees.



► The ceremony of charity contribution award and excellent staff awards



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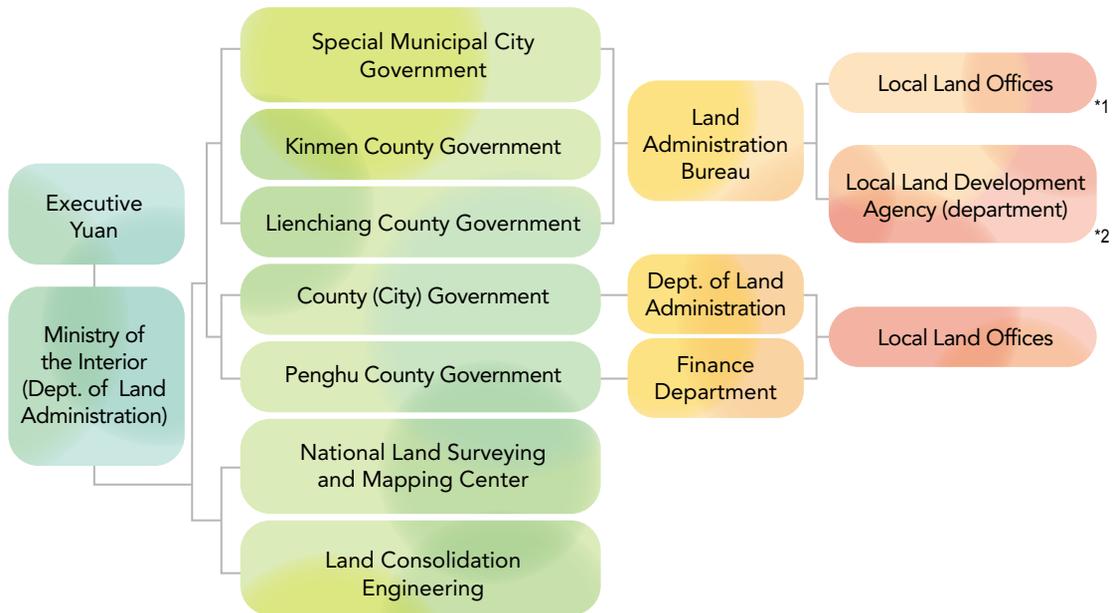
Land Administration

- Land Administration Organization
- Formulating Land Administration Regulations
- Achieving Land Cadastres
- Establishment of a Land Information System
- Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management
- Equalization of Land Ownership
- Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights
- Promoting Land Use
- National Land Surveys
- Territorial Administration

I. Land Administration Organization

Land administration constitutes the fundamental basis for the efficient management of any given society. Thus, it has the important functions of accommodating to changes involving national reconstruction, economic development, social security, and assurance of the overall interests and properties of the general public. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is the competent authority for land administration on behalf of the central government. The government bureau handling land administration for each special municipality, county and city area is the Land Administration Bureau or the Department of Land Administration. The administrator of this department supervises the local land administrative authorities to ascertain that they establish land branch offices accordingly and within their jurisdictions to be in charge exclusively of land registrations, surveys and other activities related to land administration. Figure 5-1 shows the details of the land administrative organizational system.

Figure 5-1 Land Administrative Organizational System



*1: The Kinmen County Government and the Lienchiang County Government have no local land office.

*2: The Dept. of Land Administration of Taipei City Government is a Land Development Agency, and the Dept. of Land Administration of Kaohsiung City Government is a Land Development Department.

II. Formulating Land Administration Regulations

In order to complete the ROC land administration regulations on resolving problems related to land use and also for the execution of land policies, the MOI has established approximately 200 varieties of land administration regulations. These rules concern cadastres, land values, land rights

and territories. Some examples are: the Land Act, the Equalization of Land Rights Act, the Land Expropriation Act, the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China and the Land Surveying and Mapping Act.

III. Achieving Land Cadastres

1. Land and Building Registration

In order to preserve social order, the government must ensure correct and clear titles to public and private lands, maintain a reasonable land cadastral control system, and manage land and building registrations. Tables 5-1 and 5-2 detail the number of land and building registration cases completed in the ROC.

Table 5-1 Registration of Land

Year	Total		Registration of Change in Land Descriptions		Registration of Lands Ownership				Registration of Other Rights	
					First Registration		Registration of Ownership Transfer			
	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)
2013	3 683 210	281 567	511 250	113 498	9 687	1 953	1 434 988	89 861	1 727 285	76 255
2014	3 563 292	293 228	502 127	118 821	11 872	1 590	1 364 589	91 424	1 684 704	81 393
2015	3 417 353	304 540	480 367	119 308	13 413	2 636	1 392 421	92 724	1 531 152	89 873
2016	3 020 071	220 397	431 646	65 845	13 131	8 393	1 129 131	77 671	1 446 163	68 488
2017	3 126 829	247 415	431 428	98 547	10 913	2 653	1 180 807	81 016	1 503 681	65 198

Table 5-2 Building Registrations

Year	Total		Registration of Change in Buildings Descriptions		Registration of Buildings Ownership				Registration of Other Rights	
					First Registration		Registration of Ownership Transfer			
	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)
2013	1 954 093	34 116	212 714	8 207	111 093	3 182	503 628	6 144	1 126 658	16 583
2014	1 870 568	33 007	176 427	6 526	115 865	3 353	457 911	5 790	1 120 365	17 339
2015	1 835 164	38 448	218 780	6 242	126 742	3 547	438 047	5 919	1 051 595	22 740
2016	1 700 399	31 005	168 271	6 443	122 307	3 264	378 661	4 731	1 031 160	16 566
2017	1 752 664	31 349	176 322	7 512	110 419	3 029	405 806	4 940	1 060 117	15 868

2. Facilitation of Cadastral Investigation

The MOI has proposed a plan of cadastral investigation and its second phase plan as the basis for implementation by special municipal, city and county governments and the purpose is to expedite registrations involving land rights that date back to the early stages of the Taiwan Restoration Period but are incomplete or inconsistent with current laws. This project started in January 2008 and will be completed year by year till December 2019. By the end of 2017, special municipal, city and county governments thoroughly checked more than 2 million plots (buildings) and approved 173,493 plots (buildings), which matched the Cadastral Investigation Plan. Also, 89,548 plots (buildings) were subsequently registered, 6,010 plots (buildings) were auctioned and 11,037 plots (buildings) were requested for registration as state-owned.

3. Active Forwarding of Property Dispute Conciliation Service

In September 2001, the Conciliation Committee on Real Estate Disputes was established by special municipal and local governments to help the public settle problems and disputes concerning real estate, such as: disagreements pertaining to landing joint ownership, lot boundary resurveying, the announcement period for general land registration, house lease and use, or arable land lease and use. Up to the end of 2017, it mediated 7,585 real estate dispute cases.

4. Launching the Highlighted Plan of "Advance Inspection for Land Registration to Save Applicants from Distant Areas Traveling Back and Forth"

For the benefit of applicants living in distant areas seeking to apply for land registration, saving their time and travel costs for such applications, the MOI launched the above mentioned highlighted plan in 2014. Full-fledged implementation of this convenient measure by all land registration authorities nationwide was completed on October 14, 2014. By the end of December 2017, 54,443 cases of distant applications had been accepted nationwide, saving applicants 243,330 hours of travel time and NT\$38,356,408 in travel expenses for applicants.

5. Offering Multiple Channels for Paying Land Administration Fees and Charges

To improve convenient services and upgrade service quality of land administration authorities, the Ministry promoted multiple payment methods in 2014. By the end of December 2017, there were 19,847 cases of land administrations fee payments by debit card, accounting for approximately NT\$759,320,000;

175,615 cases of credit card payments, accounting for approximately NT\$1,701,780,000; and 343,533 cases of payments with EasyCard or iPass, accounting for approximately NT\$39,830,000.

6. Promoting Cross-office Acceptance of Land Registration Cases in the Same County/City

With the development of online services in this information age, the MOI has seen breakthroughs in the physical restrictions on land administration work, where previously applications for land registration could only be made at the land office of the location where the land was situated. The Ministry has promoted the cross-office processing of summary cases within the jurisdiction of one municipality or county/city since 2007. Starting from 2015, the Ministry started a four-stage process of integrating cross-agency land registration cases within one municipality and county/city. In 2016, each land registration agency had completed the execution of the four-stages, and was able to accept 30 types of cross-agency registration cases, such as sale and purchase, inheritance, creation of mortgage, grant, trust, etc. By the end of December 2017, 1,191,380 cases had been accepted nationwide, saving applicants 1,293,787 hours of travel time and NT\$89,284,915 in travel expenses.

7. Promoting the Service of Cross-city Acceptance of Land Applications

To save applicants' time and expenses, and improve administrative efficiency, the MOI proposed a regulation on January 8, 2015 to promote the service of cross-city acceptance of land registration, revision surveys, and constructional improvements survey cases. Furthermore, to extend the range of this service, the MOI modified the regulations' title as the "Regulations of Cross-city Acceptance of Land Applications" on November 3, 2015 and added up to 12 items of land applications that could be accepted, such as the cases of copying the applications and annexation of land registration and revision survey, and the real estate transaction price registrations, which are performed on the Internet and paper-delivered. By the end of 2017, 109,488 cross-city land applications had been accepted, saving 647,237 hours of travel time and NT\$875,816 travel expenses for applicants. This service has had a positive effect.

8. Promoting the Service of Cadastral Registration Transcript Elimination

The MOI has been promoting the service of cadastral registration transcript elimination since 2013. In order to improve this service, the MOI cooperated with other agencies that require applicants to submit cadastral registration transcript, such as the Ministry of Economic Affairs,

Ministry of Finance and Council of Agriculture, etc. These agencies mentioned above could access cadastral registration information directly using the MOI's Government Land Information Request System (GLIR). By the end of 2017, 95 tasks had been accomplished nationwide without the need to submit cadastral registration transcript, thus reducing 14,790,000 applications for cadastral registration transcript, saving NT\$295,800,000 application fees and reducing 14,790,000 hours of cross-agencies' transportation. The service has not only improved public service process reform and administrative efficiency, but also reduced carbon emission.

9. Promoting the Service of Immediate-Notification of Cadastral Registration Changing

In order to prevent the act of fake mortgage or transference of real estate, the MOI has promoted the service of "immediate-notification of cadastral registration changing" since October 31, 2016. It can help people get the registration-changing information immediately on their own real estate at any time. This service is free and can be applied for through the Internet or any land office. While the applicants' real estates are transferred or mortgaged, the service system will automatically issue the information by SMS or email as soon as possible to secure the safety of property rights. By the end of 2017, this service had been utilized with accumulated 13,366 times.

10. Abolishment of Land Grades System (Land category)

As for the land grades system (land category) which has been inherited from the Japanese colonial period in Taiwan, abolishment of the system was submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval in 2016 and was completely abolished on January 1, 2017. In compliance with abolishment of land grades system (land category), the MOI announced abolishment of land category modification in December 2016, which came into force on January 1, 2017.

11. Promoting the legal heirs to apply for inheritance registration

Due to some of the legal heirs do not know that they still have legacies to inherit, the MOI have been working to promote the legal heirs to apply for inheritance registration service since June 2014. The household registration office provides ancestors' information monthly to Department of Land Administration and send notices to remind the heirs to apply for inheritance registration. By the end of 2017, 245,656 cases have been proactively notified. Not only do the Notices help the heirs avoid to negligence or unfamiliarity with the law and ensure the rights of holders, but also improve the management of cadaster and taxation.

IV. Establishment of a Land Information System

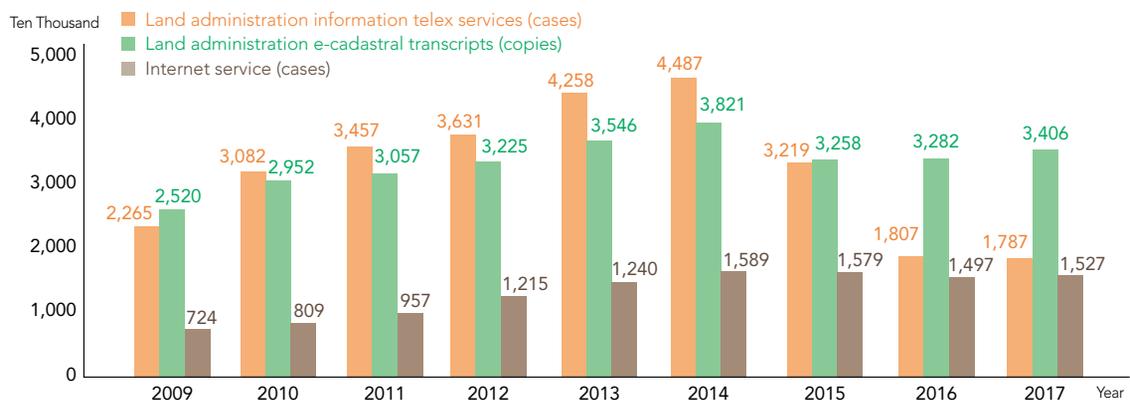
1. Promoting Maintenance and Administration of the Land Administration Integration System (Web Edition)

To ensure the smooth operation of land information service, the MOI has not only created standardized operating procedures, but also developed the Land Administration Integration System (Web Edition). In 2017, the MOI commissioned the Land Administration Bureau of the Kaohsiung City Government to maintain and administer the system, as well as to modify system functions and programs. As all the municipal and county (city) governments have upgraded the Oracle version for the land information database from 9i to 12c, a comprehensive inspection was conducted on the modified programs to ensure that the functions and operations of the Land Administration Integration System (Web Edition) remain normal and data are accessible after the upgrade. Moreover, to assist some of the municipal and county (city) governments with centralized structuring operations that allow the cadastral databases of different land offices to be consolidated into one database, the MOI modified system programs in 2017 to ensure normal operations of the system and flawless data access.

2. Promoting Online Application Services

Numbers for the online land information service in 2017: applications for a total of 34.06 million electronic land administration cadastral transcripts were received, inquiries on the land administration information telex service totaled 17.87 million, and inquiries on the online services totaled 15.27 million. Details are shown in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2 Statistics of Online Land Administration Information Services



3. Promoting Maintenance and Extending Applications of the Department of Land Administration's Website

In response to the real estate market's demands for price transparency and transaction rationalization, the website of the Department of Land Administration under the MOI offers various online services. In addition to the Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Inquiry Website, it offers such services as "announced current land value and published land value inquiries," "application for electronic land administration cadastral transcripts," "application for services related to land administration," and an "online cadastral map data convenience service system." As of the end of 2017, the number of accumulated visits totaled 109.12 million.

4. Information Security Promotion Results

The Department of Land Administration introduced the Information Security Management System (ISMS) in accordance with the BS7799 standard in June 2004. On April 7-8, 2015, the Department obtained certification from BSI Taiwan and transferred to the ISO 27001:2013 version. The Department passed its first certification at the follow-up review in 2015 and its second certification on April 28, 2016, which confirmed that ISMS operations conform to the standard requirements and that the certificate is valid. In 2017, all relevant agencies under the Central Region Office were included in the ISMS information security scheme to consolidate all tasks related to information security maintenance. In the future, the Department will continue to promote information security-related work and conduct information security inspections and certifications every year, so as to ensure the safety of property and personal information of citizens and strengthen their abilities to implement information security management.

5. Land Administration E-Data Circulation Service Website

Land Administration E-Data Circulation Service Website (<http://ccs.land.moi.gov.tw/>) of the MOI offers a circulation supply service concerning "land administration e-data," thus allowing citizens to apply for, pay for, and download said e-data. Government agencies may also apply for and download such data online. Through a centralized channel, comprehensive electronic and online services are offered regarding these operations. In 2017, a total of 244.58 million pieces of data were provided for citizens, and a total of 234.54 million pieces of data were provided for various government agencies.

6. Information Equipment Replacement Project for Land Administration Authorities at the Basic Level

To improve the information security protection and monitor mechanisms adopted by land administration authorities at the basic level, the MOI cooperated with the Department of Cyber Security under the Executive Yuan in developing the Information Security Protection and Regional Security Network Enhancement Plan for Basic Level Government Agencies under the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program. As part of such efforts, the MOI carried out the Comprehensive Project for Replacing Information Equipment of Basic Level (Household/Conscription/Land Administration) Authorities under the MOI. This project will last from 2017 until 2020. Land administration authorities of all local governments will be subsidized with NT\$576.51 million over the four years (NT\$476.51 for 2018 alone). This project introduces information security control software and mechanisms, including a log analysis and management platform, remote connection control and auditing platform, GCB auditing and management platform, and database access security protection and auditing functions, in addition to subsidizing basic-level land administration authorities nationwide to replace old and outdated information equipment (that is susceptible to information security threats) and improve information security-related systems in order to enhance the ability of such agencies to protect their data. The goal is to streamline management processes and efficiently monitor information security and control information security risks.

V. Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management

To ensure the safety and stability of real estate transactions for the mass public, the MOI is promoting systems for the management of real estate brokerage companies, brokers and land registration agents. The MOI has thus established extensive samples of real estate contracts for reference and use to the mass public.

1. Issued Certificates of Land Administration Agent

Since 1990, the MOI has been accepting applications for certain people to become Professional Agents of Land Registration or Land Administration Agents, in accordance with the Professional Agent of the Land Registration Act and the Land Administration Agent Act. By the end of 2017, it had certified 28,102 such applicants and 11,103 of these successful candidates are now practicing under the close supervision of the Ministry.

2. Achieving Sound Real Estate Broking Management Institutions

The MOI promulgated the Real Estate Broking Management Act in 1999. By the end of 2017, special municipalities/counties/cities authorized 7,545 real estate agencies with 6,324 of these entities actually practicing this profession according to this act.

VI. Equalization of Land Ownership

The MOI plans policies in line with two objectives: land value increments to the public and land profit sharing policy of namely the equalization of land rights sharing, when implementing government policies. In this regard, the MOI promulgates regulations that aim to promote real estate transaction transparency, to benefit the general public and justify the land value and land tax systems, to make the public and private sectors improve the real estate assessment techniques, and also to implement market value assessment of land expropriation compensation. In addition, the MOI also established a real estate appraiser licensing system. Further, the MOI is supervising local governmental policies and actions including announcing current land value and government published land value.

1. Publish the Real Estate Actual Transaction Price information

The declared Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Registration System began on August 1, 2012. In order to boost the nation's real estate transparency and establish a well-balanced domestic real estate market, the MOI has established an online inquiry system that listed the actual price of property transactions in the county since October 16, 2012. Users can utilize the MOI's Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Inquiry Service for transaction data of trades, rentals and pre-sold housing unit trading. The registered transaction information provides district based real estate transaction information for inquiries without revealing personal data. In addition, coordinating with the Executive Yuan's open data policy, a current announcing period of real estate transaction information has been openly provided since July 1, 2015. From July 1, 2016 the current announcing period of real estate transaction information has continuously been posted on the website for free download and is repacked quarterly to the public for value-added use.

From December 2017, in order to bring convenience to people for getting the latest price of property transactions more quickly, the MOI has adjusted the data release frequency from two times per month to

three times per month and the data release period reduced from 15 days to 10 days. People can query the real estate transaction information in time and keep up with the latest trends in the real estate market.

Taiwan's real estate price transparency ranked at the top of the translucency group after applying real price registrations in 2014 according to Jones Lang LaSalle's report of global real estate prices transparency index. It also ranked 29 in the global index and ranked no. 5 in Asia. By 2016, Taiwan ranked 23rd in the world, rising up to the transparency group. As the fourth place in Asia, Taiwan's real estate prices transparency index only fell behind Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan.

2. The Supervision of Special Municipality/County/City Governments Concerning the Publicly Announced Current Land Value and Government Published Land Value

The Publicly Announced Current Land Value of the nation decrease by an average of 0.83% from 2017 to 2018. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City, it changed -1.82%, -1.76%, -2.41%, -0.98%, -0.04% and -0.42%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County under Fuchien Province decreased 1.19% and Lienchiang County under Fuchien Province increased 5.46%, respectively.

Due to the amendment of Equalization of Land Rights Act Article 14, the land value shall be reassessed once every two years, while it had been reassessed once every three years before. Compared with 2016, the Publicly Announced Government Published Land Value of the nation decrease by an average of 3.63% in 2018. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City, it changed -0.84%, -6.12%, -4.00%, -6.36%, -0.05% and -1.00%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County and Lienchiang County under Fuchien Province increased 0.05% and 7.06%, respectively.

3. Compilation of Indices of Urban Land Price

To provide the mass public with correct information concerning urban land prices, the MOI attempted to compile Indices of Urban Land Prices in 1989. After a subsequent assessment in 1991, the MOI then drew up its "Compilation of Indices of Urban Land Price Program" and "Management Guidelines Governing the Survey and Compilation of Indices of Urban Land Prices" as the basis for such investigations and compilations. For each piece of urban land of villages/cities/districts under the jurisdiction of special municipalities/counties/cities, these price indices are derived from land prices'

weighted by the size of the respective zone; and are compiled twice a year. On January 15 and July 15, the indices of the previous September and current March are published, respectively. See Table 5-3 for the latest details.

Table 5-3 Indices of Urban Land Prices

Locality	Sep 30, 2017			Base Period: March 31, 2013=100
	General Index	Residential Index	Commercial Index	
Total	117.24	117.78	114.74	119.56
New Taipei City	127.28	128.01	126.54	124.04
Taipei City	109.81	108.80	112.20	107.93
Taoyuan City	126.29	126.38	116.05	133.17
Taichung City	116.56	118.00	109.59	118.90
Tainan City	122.34	122.72	113.94	129.68
Kaohsiung City	127.25	129.28	125.42	115.83

4. Establishment of the ROC Real Estate Appraiser Licensing System

The creation of an appraiser licensing system is critical to developing sound transactional procedures in the ROC real estate market. On April 2002, the MOI had started accepting applications for appraiser certificates according to the Real Estate Appraiser Act. By the end of 2017, 547 applicants had been certified and 392 of these successful entrants are now practicing under the close supervision of the MOI.

5. Selections and Appraisals of Land Value Benchmarks

According to the MOI's "Research Concerning Improving Land Valuation Systems," it promulgated the appropriate "Trial Directions Relevant to Selection and Appraisal of Land Value Benchmarks" and scheduled such in 2003. Special municipality/county/city governments then commenced working on their appraisals of these land value benchmarks starting in 2004. The benchmarking was later scheduled to be a routine task since 2009. The MOI had appraised 1,817 land value benchmarks throughout the nation by the end of 2017.

VII. Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights

1. Rights of Foreigners to Acquire and Transfer Land

To protect our citizen's livelihoods and national security within the ROC, any case of land acquisition or transfer by foreigners must be approved by the relevant special municipality/county/city governments and reported to the MOI. In 2017, 3,779 plots with a total area of 152.9916 hectares and 1,200 buildings with a total area of 12.149 hectares were consequently approved for acquisition.

2. Approving the Public Land Appropriation

Because government agencies need public land to establish public enterprises, in 2017 the MOI, on behalf of the Executive Yuan, approved the appropriation of 1,324 public land plots with a total area of 93.0921 hectares and 24 buildings with a total area of 0.3856 hectares in accordance with Article 26 of the Land Act.

3. Approving the Public Land Disposition

In order to deal with the disposition, encumbrance, or leasing of the land owned by special municipalities/counties/cities for a period longer than ten years, the MOI, on behalf of the Executive Yuan, approved the disposition of 609 public land plots with a total area of 256.0634 hectares, as well as the disposition of 6 buildings with a total area of 0.0741 hectares, in accordance with Article 25 of the Land Act in 2017.

VIII. Promoting Land Use

The MOI adjures local governments to conduct land readjustment and zone expropriation in order to promote land use and development in conjunction with urban reconstruction and rural community renewal. The goal in this case is to promote the synchronous development of urban and rural parts of the country all in order to provide an excellent quality of life for the residents of these areas.

1. Farmland Readjustment

The MOI has been effecting farmland readjustments since 1958 in order to improve the nation's environment for agricultural production and also to promote the utilization of farmland. As of 2017, 812 districts covering 393,628 hectares had been completely readjusted (See Table 5-4).

Table 5-4 Completed Farmland Readjustment

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)
Total	812	393 628
1958-2012	809	393 375
2013	2	170
2014	-	-
2015	-	-
2016	-	-
2017	1	83

2. Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Re-divided Agricultural Zones

To cope with the operational needs of contemporary local agriculture, the MOI expanded road lengths of farmlands that were adjusted by 1971 up to four meters, provided parallel water supply and discharge ways with concrete U ditches, and also graded and paved roads with additional pebbles. From 1988 to 2017, 844 districts covering an area of 90,588 hectares were completed (See Table 5-5).

Table 5-5 Achievements of Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Readjusted Farmlands

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)	Improved Farmland Road by Length (m)
Total	844	90 588	3 705 903
1988-2012	759	84 683	3 460 908
2013	22	1 506	65 119
2014	16	1 176	47 320
2015	16	1 148	46 435
2016	15	1 002	40 399
2017	16	1 073	45 722

3. Rural Community Land Readjustment

There has been a serious lack of general planning and landholding compilations among local rural communities. This situation has resulted both in poor environmental quality and spurious title transfers of rural land rights. To correct this problem, the MOI started and completed land alterations for rural communities involving 56 districts covering an area of 409 hectares in the period commencing from 1987 until 2017.

4. Urban Land Readjustment

In order to enhance public construction and sound city integral development, the MOI not only initiated the exploration of suitable areas to implement urban land readjustment but also encouraged landowners to implement these procedures by organizing appropriate readjustment assemblies. Up to 2017, 1010 districts, totaling 16,615 hectares, had been completed under urban land readjustment programs nation-wide. Thus as a result of these urban land readjustment programs, the MOI has made 5,610 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 10,675 hectares for building purposes, saving construction expenses totaling NT\$941,197 million for the government (See Table 5-6).

Table 5-6 Achievements of Urban Land Readjustment

End of 2017

Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Land Readjustment (Hectares)	For Building (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)	Government Savings (NT\$ Million)
Total	1 010	16 615	10 675	5 610	941 197
Readjustment by Government	369	13 224	8 463	4 595	704 304
Taiwan Prov.	115	2 268	1 538	725	52 432
Taipei City	41	928	548	291	127 403
New Taipei City	20	1 384	857	492	181 018
Taoyuan City	31	1 095	722	362	35 539
Taichung City	26	2 385	1 464	913	107 079
Tainan City	25	1 789	1 202	584	49 996
Kaohsiung City	111	3 375	2 132	1 228	150 837
Readjustment by Landowners	641	3 391	2 213	1 015	236 893
Taiwan Prov.	188	716	486	187	39 414
Fuchien Prov.	1	3	2	1	67
Taipei City	11	92	69	22	15 929
New Taipei City	35	299	188	108	63 541
Taoyuan City	118	357	244	94	16 795
Taichung City	101	868	515	319	44 455
Tainan City	103	510	351	151	25 898
Kaohsiung City	84	546	358	133	30 794

5. Land Expropriation

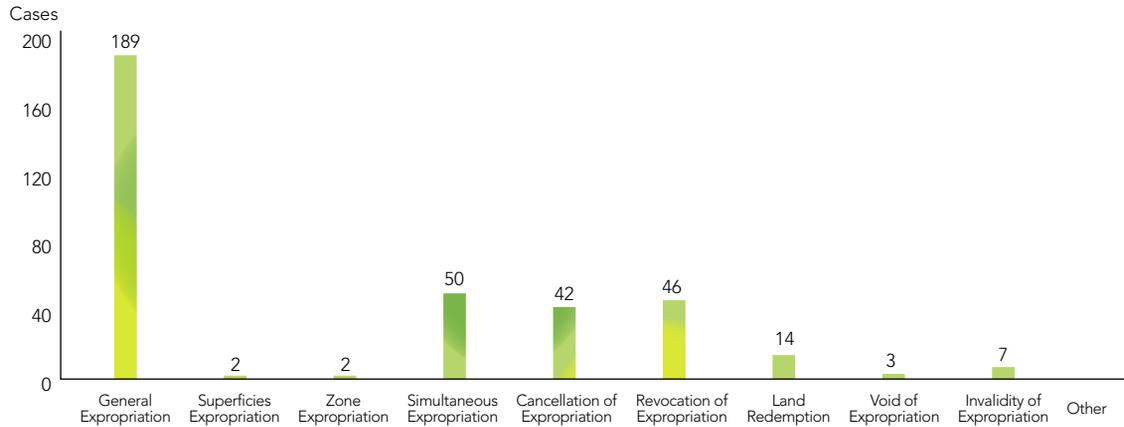
To adapt to the various land needs for national reconstruction programs, the Land Expropriation Examination Committee shall be convened according to the Land Expropriation Act.

There were 25 meetings in 2017, and a total of 355 cases reviewed. Details are listed in Figure 5-3. And 184 general expropriation cases comprising 3,237 plots of land covering 193.564 hectares approved (See Table 5-7).

An ad hoc committee should be convened to gather necessary advices for the Review Panel to investigate more thoroughly and rigorously the following: expropriation cases, especially those including proposed undertakings; general expropriations covering areas greater than 30 hectares; creation or extension of urban planning projects; special alterations of urban planning projects; comprehensive reviews of urban planning projects employing zone expropriation; and cases that the Review Panel considers to be complicated and may arouse disputes. In 2017, 2 task forces were gathered which are dealing with zone expropriation.

Table 5-7 Statistics of General Land Expropriation Approval in 2017

Category	Expropriation Cases	Plots of Land	Area (Hectares)
Total	184	3 237	193.5640
National Defense	1	3	0.2624
Transportation	89	2 066	128.7425
Public Utilities	3	22	1.0712
Water Resources Utilities	81	1 098	60.7773
Public Health and Environmental Protection	-	-	-
Education Academics and Culture Industries	-	-	-
Government Agencies and Public Building	1	9	0.0301
Social Welfare Enterprises	-	-	-
State-owned Enterprises	2	2	0.0094
Others	7	37	2.6711

Figure 5-3 Statistics of different types expropriation cases in 2017


By the end of 2017, 119 districts, totaling 9,357 hectares including 7,651 hectares of private land, had undergone zone expropriation in Taiwan (Kinmen County of the Fuchien Province was included). As a result of these activities, the MOI has made 4,302 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 5,046 hectares for building purposes (See Table 5-8).

Table 5-8 Achievements of Zone Expropriation

End of 2017

Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Zone Expropriation (Hectares)	Area of Private Land Expropriation (Hectares)	For Building (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)
Total	119	9 357	7 651	5 046	4 302
Taiwan Prov.	36	3 066	2 736	1 629	1 430
Fuchien Prov.	3	24	18	13	11
Taipei City	18	892	512	499	393
New Taipei City	13	960	730	507	452
Taoyuan City	7	1 085	1 016	614	471
Taichung City	12	1 072	651	503	569
Tainan City	8	769	733	431	338
Kaohsiung City	22	1 488	1 254	850	638



► Zone expropriation development plan of Taichung MRT

6. Non-urban Land Utilization Assignment and Control

In Taiwan, non-urban land classifications have been established mandating that such land must be managed in accordance with the rules of "The Regulations for Non-urban Land Utilization Control." In addition, relevant local township or city offices must carry out timely inspections concerning land usages. Any possible infraction of these regulations must be immediately reported to the responsible special municipality or county/city governments.

During 2017, various local governments have discovered and dealt with regulatory infractions comprising 4,102 plots of land covering an area of 698.69 hectares. The largest such case involved "Farming and Grazing Land" which involved 3,690 plots of land covering an area of 617.71 hectares. All violators were punished with a total about NT\$ 220,760,000 in fines.

IX. National Land Surveys

1. Re-survey of Cadastral Maps

In order to clarify cadastres and to prevent disputes over boundaries, the MOI in collaboration

with local governments continued to implement a renewal survey of cadastral maps in Taiwan from 1973 to 2017. A total 8,342,713 plots of land covering an area of 690,112 hectares were completed during this period, including 209,638 plots of land covering an area of 27,551 hectares during 2017.

2. Management of the Surveying Service

The management of the surveying industry is regulated by the Land Surveying and Mapping Act, the specific articles of which stipulate that the surveying business must operate within certain parameters and that it must function in a responsible manner. Thus, firms in this industry must employ professional survey engineers with registered practitioner engineering licenses. In addition, these companies cannot commence until this business registration has been appropriately filed and proper certification issued by the central authority concerned. By the end of 2017, 130 survey organizations had been so examined and approved. Among them, 11 companies had their business suspended and 8 were closed. In total, there were 111 organizations in operation with 384 professional survey engineers.

3. Provision of Digital Terrain Model Results

In order to promote the utilization planning of national land and to fully achieve the sustained operation of national land, the MOI had provided high precision and high resolution DTM results for use for all government agencies from 2006 to 2017. A total 619,745 maps of 413 applications for data had been examined and approved during this period, including 92,301 maps of 92 applications for data had been examined and approved during 2017.

4. Provision of Basic Survey Results

The fruitful results of basic surveys and their derivatives are quite beneficial aspects of domestic construction. Commencing with projects initiated in 1993, all the relevant published results have been applied to related materials regarding environmental protection, forestation, continuous ecological management, eco-tours, water and soil conservation, river and creek renovation, flood prevention, power supply engineering, science park development, reservoir engineering, high-speed railways, metro rapid transportation, expressways, sewer construction, monitoring water tables, urban and rural development, offshore island construction, space technological development, geosciences, resource exploration, oceanography science, military security and fault monitoring etc. By the end of 2017, 128 applications for data had been examined and approved (See Table 5-9).

Table 5-9 Data Applications and Provisions in Fiscal 2017

Item	Recognized Applications (Cases)	Data Provisions	
		Amount	Unit
Raw and Exchange Format of Daily Files Received from Satellite Tracking Stations	34	11592	Plots
Satellite Positioning Surveys	60	3093	Points
Leveling Survey	77	10528	Points
Gravity Survey	33	2129	Points
Taiwan Geodesic Coordinate Datum Conversion Program	25	25	Cases

5. Promoting Cooperation on International Surveying Affairs

The MOI held the “Signing Ceremony Agreement on Geodetic and Geomatic Cooperation” on December 20, 2017, which was signed by John C. Chen, the representative of Taipei Economic and Trade Office in Jakarta, Indonesia, and Robert James Bintaryo, head of Indonesian Economic and Trade Office in Taipei. Indonesian officials and scholars were also invited to attend the signing ceremony. It is hoped that the signing of the agreement between Taiwan and Indonesia will further reinforce bilateral technical talent exchange and collaboration in the surveying and mapping industry, thereby enhancing relationship between the 2 countries and realizing the government’s New Southbound Policy.



▶ Group photo of former Minister of the Interior Jiunn-rong Yeh (second from right, front row) and other dignitaries.



▶ Representative of Taipei Economic and Trade Office in Jakarta, Indonesia, John C. Chen (right) and head of Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Taipei, Robert James Bintaryo (left) sign the Agreement on Geodetic and Geomatic Cooperation.

X. Territorial Administration

1. Examining Applications for Delineation of the Course for Laying, Maintaining, and Modifying Submarine Cables or Pipelines on the Continental Shelf of the ROC

According to the "Regulations of Permission on Delineation of the Course for Laying, Maintaining, and Modifying Submarine Cables or Pipelines on the Continental Shelf of the Republic of China," the MOI has conducted 7 examination meetings in 2017, approving 2 surveying applications, 3 laying applications and 9 one-year-term maintenance applications. In addition, the MOI also approved 11 applications for emergency maintenance, kept 12 reports on emergency maintenance for future reference, approved 3 applications for maintenance extension, accepted 1 report on laying survey submarine cables, approved 1 application for laying survey submarine cables extension and 1 reports on surveying submarine cables. In addition, in conjunction with the amendment of the Coastal Zone Management Act, the Underwater Cultural Heritage Preservation Act and non-urban land use control regulations, the MOI amended foregoing Regulations on November 9, 2017; furthermore, to enact the Regulation, the MOI modified the form of relative applications and reports.

2. Commissioning the Projects of Marine Survey and Map Integrating

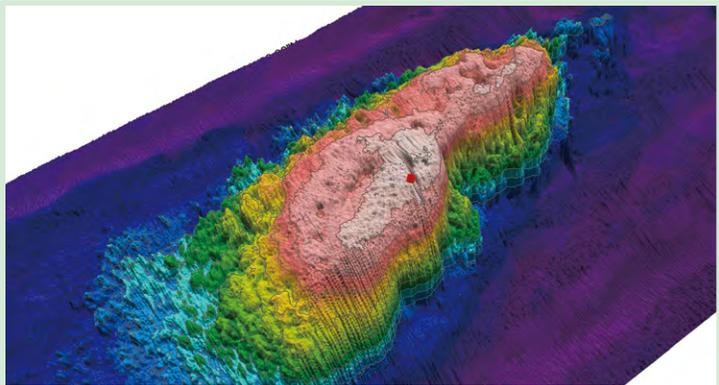
In order to establish a national marine database, for the benefit of integration of map information, the MOI initiated a five-year-term "Marine Survey and Map Integrating Project (2015-2120)" in 2015. It contains an annual layaway basic survey, Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC) value-added production, island reef monitoring and marine legal research and other related works; all the results will be provided to different organs in accordance with the need for self-value-added applications, but also for maritime delimitation decision-making and maintenance. In 2017, that for the north and south of Taiwan Strait and surrounding waters of Taiping Island had been completed in a marine survey that involved 16 voyages, 112 days, and a 7,789.4 mile length of marine survey operations. Furthermore, private industry of surveying was commissioned to accomplish investigation of depth of water for the south and southwest of Penghu, near shore sea of Matsu that involved 7,740.8 mile length of depth of water marine survey operations; and completed production of 114 ENC. For ensuring the navigational safety, the MOI will accomplish Taiwan ENC in accordance with international standard before 2019.

3. Executing the Task for the Examination and Management of Geographical Names and Maps

To promote the functions of the system of Management of Geographical Names information and proceed maintenance tasks, the MOI continued the geographic information system update of geographic names project in 2017, which has held 10 sessions workshops and one presentation of the geographical names information for the promotion of Geographical Names information and international participation. In addition, the MOI has proceeded a Geographical Names update task for the maintenance of the Geographical Names database. Besides, to improve the quality of map production and encourage publishers to produce high-quality maps, the MOI organized the activity of "2017 Map Award" for private company and NGO according to Article 24 of "Land Surveying and Mapping Act" and "Regulations for Encouragement of the Private Sector to Produce and Publish Superior Maps" in 2017. Many types of creations participated in the activity, including single-map, atlas, electrical map and Internet map, the map selection team of the MOI consisted of experts and scholars. Through the first and the second selection works, 3 distinguished honor and 7 excellent awards had been chosen totally. The MOI also arranged the above excellent maps to exhibit in the 28th International Cartographic Conference, 2017.



▶ Electronic Navigational Chart (Kaohsiung Port)



▶ The result of bathymetric survey



6

National Conscription

- National Conscription Organization
- Military Service System
- Executive System and Responsibilities of Military Service
- Military Service Operations
- Draft Management
- Physical Examination Procedures for Draftees
- Educational Backgrounds of Draftees
- Military Draft Deferral
- Rights and Interests of Military Personnel
- Substitute Services
- Fundamental Training and Specialized Training for Substitute Services Draftees
- Service Management of Substitute Services Draftees
- Substitute Services Reservists Management and Utilization
- Promotion of R&D Substitute Services and Industry Training Substitute Services

I. National Conscription Organization

In order to carry out the enforcement of substitute services and to promote conscription reform, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), which administers the operations of conscription service in Taiwan, established the National Conscription Agency (NCA) in 2002 in accordance with the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services and the Organizational Statute for Conscription Affairs Administration; "National Conscription Agency Organization Legislation" was also established with support from the Executive Yuan and implemented on September 1, 2013. The NCA consists of five divisions: Administration, Interests, Recruitment, Selection, and Training along with the four offices of Personnel, Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Civil Service Ethics and Secretarial.

II. Military Service System

According to the Act of Military Service System of the Republic of China (ROC), the current military service comprises both the conscript soldiers for compulsory military service and the recruiting soldiers for voluntary military service. The MOI presently utilizes the system of substitute services while assuring that national defense needs and activities are not hindered in any manner.

III. Executive System and Responsibilities of Military Service

The Act of the Military Service System demands that the military and the Executive branch cooperate as separate entities. With the executive system requirements in mind, the MOI has established the NCA while special municipality governments have also established their Military Service Offices, and various county/city governments have instituted and maintain a Military Service Bureau (Section) to oversee the operation of sources of soldiers, conscripts, and applications for substitute services, assignment, management, rights and interests of draftees, substitute services reservists management; based on the demands of the military, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) has established a Department of Resources Planning, Office of the Deputy Chief of the General Staff for Personnel, Armed Forces Reserve Command, District Reserve Commands, Special Municipal and County/City Reserve Offices, as well as the Reserve Offices of Kinmen and Lienchiang County to take charge of all matters concerning conscription quotas, education and training, rights and interests, drafting and mobilization, etc.

IV. Military Service Operations

Pursuant to the Constitution of the ROC and the Act of the Military Service System, the male citizens of the ROC are obligated to perform military service.

1. As declared in Article 20 of the Constitution, "The people shall have the duty of performing military service in accordance with the law."
2. As declared in Article 1 of the Act of the Military Service System: "In accordance with the Law, the male citizens of the Republic of China are obligated to take military service."
3. Anyone in the following situations is exempted from the Military Service, and called "Exempted from Induction":
 - (1) Unable to perform military service because of a physical or mental impediment or serious illness.
 - (2) Inappropriate to perform military service because height, weight or Body Mass Index are either too high or too low.
4. A man sentenced to more than five years of imprisonment or who has served prison terms totaling to three years is prohibited from enlisting in Military Service, and classified as "Prohibited from Service."

V. Draft Management

According to Article 32 of the Act of the Military Service System, 19-year-old conscripts (even when drafted in advance at the age of 18) shall be conscripted by means of four procedures: Investigation, Conscription Health Examination, Drawn Lots and Induction. See Figure 6-1 for more details.

1. Investigation

For Investigation, males at conscription age shall apply online in the scheduled period or take their identity documents to the township office at an appointed time. This purposes to understand the conscripts' education, family status, health condition, employment and skill backgrounds, so as to establish their military registry information and hence determine conscription quotas and classification.

2. Conscription Health Examination

The conscript is required to take a health examination at a scheduled time and designated hospital when he receives the conscription health examination notification. To protect his own rights, one should notify the physician actively of his medical history. After a complete health examination, one's physical condition should be determined accurately based on the health examination.

3. Drawn Lots

According to the recruitment and supplementary plans of the ROC Armed Forces, those with physical conditions suitable for standing soldier service are conscripted in different echelons based on the

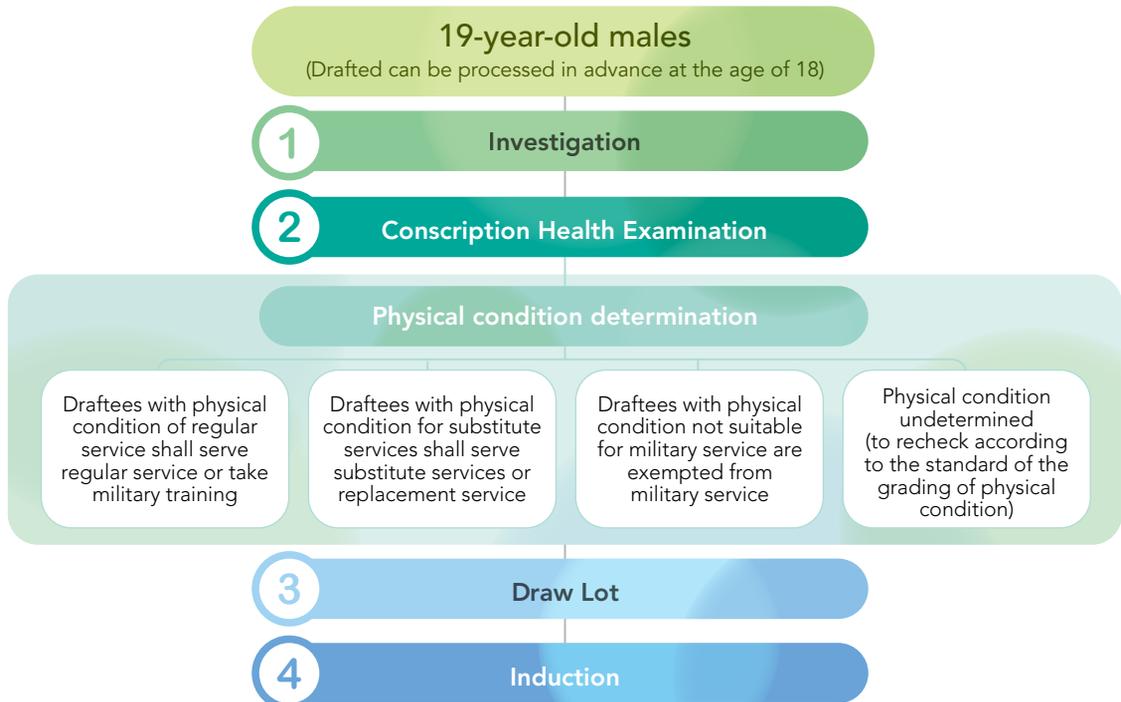
draftee's date of birth, drawn number and the branch of the armed forces. The sequence of recruitment for the draftees with physical condition for substitute services will be randomly drawn.

4. Induction

Upon receiving the recruitment notice, draftees for service will be escorted to designated camps by special municipal or city/county governments by rail or bus.

In coordination with the promotion of the voluntary military service system, and according to Article 25 of the Act of the Military Service System and the Ministry of Defense's announcement in association with the MOI on December 30, 2011: "Draftees who were born on or after January 1, 1994 shall be recruited for 4 months of regular military training starting from January 1, 2013. Draftees who were born on or before December 31, 1993 and not conscripted before or who are supplementarily conscripted shall serve substitute services for a 1 year term starting from January 1, 2013." Draftees who were born after 1994 and who are studying above junior college may apply voluntarily for taking the two-stage regular military training in two continuous summer vacation as their will. This service can be applied through the NCA website form October 16 to November 15 every year. If the number of training people is exceeded, it will be decided by draw.

Figure 6-1 Four Major Draft Procedures



VI. Physical Examination Procedures for Draftees

The conscript is required to conduct a health examination at designated hospitals selected by the MOI and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. A complete health examination will be conducted with the medical precision instruments and equipment before recruitment. For fulfilling the government's responsibility of caring for these draftees, and assuring the quality of the health examination, the MOI will supervise the designated hospitals periodically. The draftees will be determined by the exact physical conditions so as to serve properly in military.

In order to protect the draftees' rights and assure the accuracy of physical condition determination, the Conscription Health Determination Committee has been set up. Based on its professional medical knowledge and experience, the committee provides objective and righteous opinions for exempt or controversial cases.

VII. Educational Backgrounds of Draftees

Due to the improvement of living standards, the popularization of education, and the elevated educational environment in Taiwan, the educational background of draftees has been increasing year after year. The elevated quality of draftees thus leads to an increase in battle effectiveness. See Table 6-1 for details.

Table 6-1 Military Register Investigation of Males into the Military Service Age by Education

Unit: %

Year	Total	University, College and Over	Senior (Vocational) High School	Junior High School	Others
2013	100.0	48.4	48.6	2.6	0.4
2014	100.0	47.0	50.1	2.6	0.3
2015	100.0	47.0	50.1	2.5	0.4
2016	100.0	46.7	50.3	2.5	0.5
2017	100.0	48.4	48.7	2.3	0.6

VIII. Military Draft Deferral

According to Article 35 of the Act of the Military Service System, "The Conscription Age Male who should be inducted to serve the Active Service or Military Training of Standing Soldier Service with one of the following situations can be deferred":

1. Students who are studying in senior high schools or above.
2. Those who are prosecuted for committing a crime with a principal sentence of penal servitude for a definite period and still on trial or who have been sentenced and are serving their terms.

In the event that the situation for deferment stated in the preceding paragraph terminates, or a male studying in junior college or above volunteers to take Military Training of Standing Soldier Service during winter or summer break, he will still be inducted.

IX. Rights and Interests of Military Personnel

The government shall protect the rights and interests of those who fulfill their obligations to enlist in military service and defend the motherland and its people (See Figure 6-2). According to Article 44 of the Act of the Military Service System, citizens who serve in the Military Service are entitled to the following rights:

1. During the period of service in the military camp or the military training of Standing Soldier Service, students reserve their school accreditation and employees reserve their vacancy and seniority.
2. During the period of service in the military camp or the military training of Standing Soldier Service, if their dependents cannot afford their livelihood, the government shall grant subsidies.



▶ Assist retired personnel because of injury



▶ The conference of retired personnel

3. For those who become disabled due to an injury caused by activities in wartime or in the line of official duties, the government shall take care of their rearing and education, or send them back to the hometowns complying with their wish.
4. For those who die in battle or on official duties, in case their families cannot afford the rearing and education of their children, the government shall take care of the rearing and education of those

children until they attain adulthood. For those who die in battle training or on official duties, the government shall take good care of their surviving family equivalent to the treatment of the surviving family of veterans in accordance with related laws.

5. For those who die in battle or on official duties, the government shall be responsible for their funerals, erecting memorial cemeteries and monuments to honor them, and paying respect to them regularly.
6. For those who die as a result of illness or accidents, their spouses, and the spouses of the Standing Servicemen prescribed in the preceding Subparagraph can be buried in the military cemetery.
7. The rights of other rewards, gratuities, insurance, solatia for injury or death, nursing benefits, and fringe benefits entitled by laws.

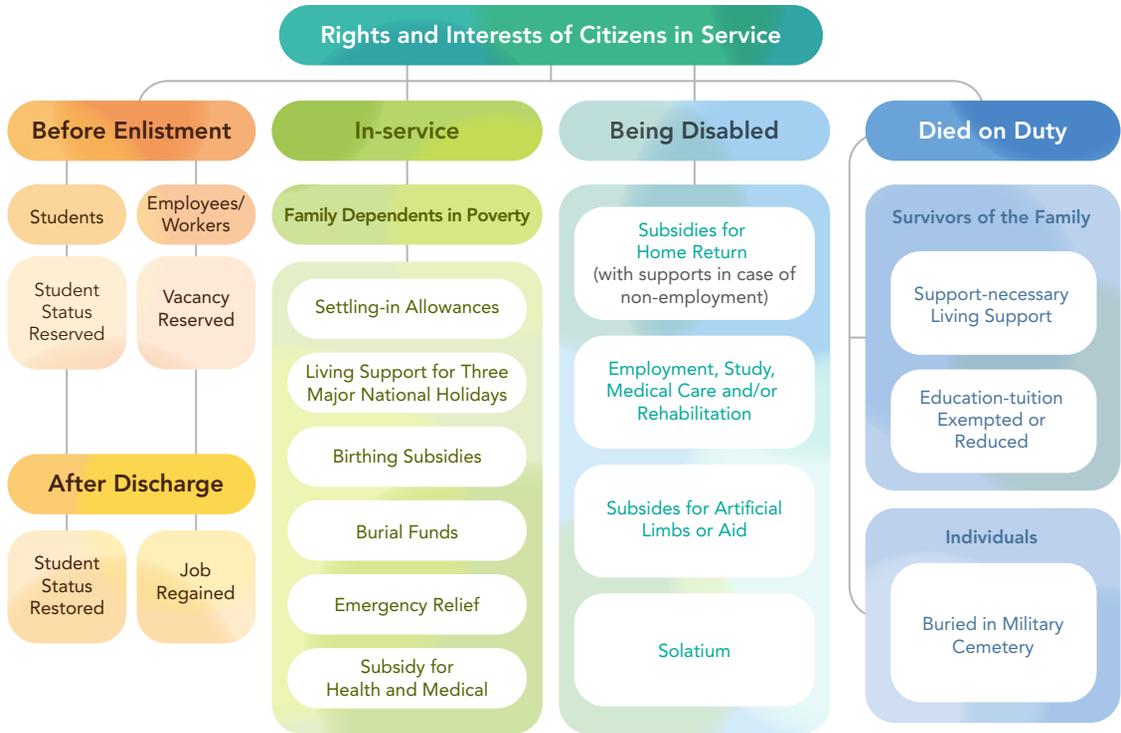
Veterans, who are recognized as honorable citizens, are qualified to apply *mutatis mutandis* Subparagraph 6 of the preceding Paragraph.

The government may deal with the matters prescribed in Subparagraph 6 of Paragraph 1 and the preceding Paragraph depending on the conditions of national treasury. The regulations of qualifications, procedures, conditions, or other related matters shall be determined by the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior respectively.

In addition, according to Article 44-1 of the Act Of Military Service System, the solatia for injury or death, the collective insurance against accident risks, and other rewards and allowances entitled to the Standing Servicemen pursuant to Subparagraph 7 of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and other laws, unless otherwise prescribed by laws, the regulations of the recipients, categories, conditions, and procedures of the payments shall be drafted by the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior respectively, and determined by the Executive Yuan.

The rewards, allowances, and other rights entitled to the Standing Servicemen prescribed in the preceding Paragraph shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the civil servants or employed staff servicing for the Ministry of National Defense, its subordinate agencies, troops, or schools. The personnel as previously mentioned can participate in the military collective insurance against accident risks at their own expenses on the conditions equivalent to the Standing Servicemen.

Figure 6-2 Rights and Interests of Military Personnel



X. Substitute Services

According to Article 24 of the Act of the Military Service System, substitute services can be enforced when the National Defense Military is not obstructed, and under the conditions when the replacement of soldiers is not affected, the quality of soldiers does not deteriorate and it does not create an unfair system of Subsidies for Artificial Limbs or Aid Solatium military service. According to Article 3 of the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services, draftees shall carry out auxiliary jobs in public affairs and other social services of the user organizations; or they shall carry out scientific, or industrial research and development or technical work in government agencies, public research organs (institutions), colleges and universities, administrative juridical or corporate research institutions recognized by the competent authorities. Furthermore, to coordinate the adjustments of our military service policies from 2018, men who were born before 1993 are obliged to serve regular substitute military service or apply for R&D substitute services at conscription age. Men who were born after 1994 and qualified for physical status of regular service draftees should serve the 4-month general military training with the exception of applying for substitute services due to family or religious factors.

1. Requisition Agencies Offering Annual Demands of Substitute Servicemen

In accordance with Article 4 of the Enforcement Rules of the Implementation Act of Substitute Services, the requisition agency shall submit a substitute service implementation plan and a manpower demand plan for the coming four years by the end of February each year. The MOI shall by the end of May review the annual plans for the execution of substitute services submitted by applicant institutions, and report these proposals to the Executive Yuan for approval.

2. Application Agencies for Substitute Services

Men at conscription age who were born before 1993 and have the physical status of a regular or substitute services inductee are entitled to apply for substitute services online at the NCA website during the appropriate application time.

3. Recruitment of Substitute Services

According to the annual quota of substitute services draftees authorized by the Executive Yuan, the MOI shall draft a "Plan for Recruiting Substitute Services in Echelons" to decide the number of draftees to be conscripted and the time for conscription on the part of special municipality/county/city governments. This conscription shall be effected in echelons.

4. Selections and Assignments for Substitute Services

In order to assign substitute services draftees to appropriate positions, during fundamental Basic Training, and in accordance with their special skills, the selection operation shall be carried out openly, fairly and justly according to given draftees' educational backgrounds. The manpower demands of the department in need of such services shall be met based on the substitute services draftees' wishes, educational backgrounds and special skills.

5. Handover Operation of Substitute Services Draftees

In order to transfer substitute services personnel to the department in need of their expertise to carry out specialized training, the department in need of the service shall hand over the expense of army provisions and military service recording from the Substitute Service Training Center of the Conscription Agency after completion of Basic Training.

XI. Fundamental Training and Specialized Training for Substitute Services Draftees

According to Article 20 of the Act of the Military Service System and Article 13 of the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services, the MOI and the MND have issued their "Enforcement Plan of Fundamental Training for Substitute Services Draftees" as the standard of Fundamental Training for substitute services. This Fundamental Training shall be conducted by the MOI and the MND and performed on Chengkung Mountain, Taichung under the guidance of the NCA, MOI. The Ministry conducts a fourteen-day basic course for substitute services draftees, including Fundamental Training, professional courses, common education, adaptability training, emergency aid training and so on, to achieve the goal of the combination of "selection, training and application."

1. General Substitute Services Draftees

In 2017, the general substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in thirteen echelons, with 23,571 such conscripts completing the Fundamental Training and corresponding service units to receive specialized training.



▶ Substitute services draftees serve the military training in Chengkung Mountain

2. The R&D Substitute Services and Industry Training Substitute Services Draftees

In 2017, the R&D substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in ten echelons, with 4,788 such conscripts completing the first stage Fundamental Training; they then were assigned to institutions to provide specialized assistance such as industrial research and development or technical work.

XII. Service Management of Substitute Services Draftees

With regards to the management of substitute services draftees, the user organization of such services shall produce the "Directions for Service Management of Substitute Service" and submit it to the MOI for review. The service unit shall be responsible for the management of substitute service. A total of thirteen echelons of substitute services draftees (from echelons 174 to 186, inclusive) were

conscripted in 2017; they received basic and specialized training, and were subsequently deployed to serve in service units.

In order to understand the living and service conditions of substitute services draftees, to urge them duly to obey rules, to discover whatever problems might exist and to overcome shortcomings, the MOI carries out evaluations in cooperation with service units and user organizations. In 2017, the MOI made 935 regular and irregular supervisory visits. Further, in order to enhance the morale of substitute services draftees, to strengthen their discipline and to increase service efficiency, the MOI carries out legal education activities for substitute services draftees. In 2017, 133 lectures on legal education were held for substitute services draftees. The MOI re-educates those substitute services draftees who violate rules or neglect duties repeatedly and yet refuse to mend their ways. In 2017, 18 draftees were sent to the counseling education held at Chengkung Mountain Counseling Education Camp. Also, 33 mental health courses were held for over 3,229 substitute services draftees to promote their psychological development and to help them to adjust to service circumstances.

In order to assist draftees to face drug issues, every newly enlisted substitute services draftee must take a urine test and any draftee who has a positive test result will be recorded and required to receive a series of medical counselling. Moreover, draftees are expected to cultivate the care for disadvantaged groups, to actively attend public welfare service and to learn the spirit of serving others. In 2017, a total of 1,797 organizations have participated in the execution of various public welfare service plans. Among these plans, 10 of these programs were carried out with the help of more than 80,000 draftees. In order to execute the policy of substitute services draftees' performing public welfare services, these inductees were selected into the "Ambassadors of substitute services draftees for the Public Welfare" team and held activities for public welfare and anti-drug campaigns in institutions. In 2017, our ambassadors carried out a total of 45 performances at various social welfare organizations with over 34,300 attendees.



▶ Substitute services charitable blood donation event in summer.

XIII. Substitute Services Reservists Management and Utilization

1. Substitute Services Reservists Management

Township/city/district offices shall carry out these functions under the guidance of special municipality/county/city governments. The relevant materials shall be managed mainly through digital operations with supplemental manual controls when necessary and the number of substitute services draftees shall be reported to the MOI before the fifth day of every month for maintenance of efficient managerial activities and records.

2. Rights and Responsibilities of Substitute Services Reservists Call-to-Service and Utilization

In accordance with current laws and regulations, reservists in substitute services have the obligation to do public service in drills, emergencies or war, and their utilization shall be submitted by the agency in need of their help after obtaining the prior consent and authorization of the MOI.

In order to quickly call on reserve service both for frivolous or wartime male service, to achieve the usual training, and to effectively utilize the reserve military force, the MOI and municipality/county/city governments shall jointly implement the administration of duties of the reservist draftees, and set up the center for the administration of duty for the reservist draftees of substitute services.



▶ Substitute services reservists do public service in drill

XIV. Promotion of R&D Substitute Services and Industry Training Substitute Services

The revisions of the "Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services," enforced on January 24, 2007 and June 10, 2015, classified all substitute services into general, R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services. Draftees who hold domestic or overseas master's degree or the equivalent (accredited by the Ministry of Education) are eligible to apply for R&D substitute services; draftees who have received an associate's degree or above may apply for the industry training substitute services. The competent authority for R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services system

is the MOI, while the NCA is responsible for policy execution. The duration of R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services is three-years, which can be divided into three stages. The first-stage is fundamental training and specialized training with a length of twenty-eight days. The draftees in the first-stage shall be governed by the appropriate statutes. The second stage commences afterward upon designation to the hiring unit and lasts till the end of the substitute service period (approximately 11 months). The third stage starts from the end of the substitute service period and lasts till the end of the day of expiration of the service period (2 years). The R&D substitute services has the merit of accepting a variety of conscripts; draftees holding overseas diplomas, draftees with physical condition for substitute service and draftees holding required diplomas with the physical condition for regular service are all eligible for application. Please visit <https://rdss.nca.gov.tw> for more information about the R&D substitute services and the industry training substitute services.



► The tenth anniversary of R&D substitute services

The R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services systems were executed in 2008 and 2016 respectively. The statistics for R&D substitute services and industry training substitute service in 2017 are shown below:

1. Firms' Applications for Review and Allocation of Draftees R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services in 2016

Under the R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services system, 892 firms applied for a total of 9,849 draftees of R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services. The Conscription Agency received and assessed the referenced data and 875 firms were approved. Among

the requested 9,804 draftees from the eligible firms, 7,574 draftees were approved (approximately 77% of the requested manpower).

2. Draftees' Application for R&D Substitute Services

Applications for R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services were accepted from January 16, 2017 to August 8, 2017. A total of 7,082 draftees completed this registration.



▶ The illustration meeting of R&D substitute services in campus

3. The Selection of Draftees of R&D Substitute Services

There were 3 rounds of selection of the R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services draftees in 2017. The NCA enrolled 4,989 draftees (R&D Substitute Services enrolled 4,589 and Industry Training Substitute Services 400).

4. The First Stage Fundamental Training and Specialized Training

The enrolled R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services draftees in 2017 received their Fundamental Training and Specialized Training in one of the ten different echelons from June 5, 2017 to March 5, 2018. A total of 4,576 draftees registered and completed the Fundamental Training and Specialized Training in 2017.

Table 6-2 Execution Results of R&D Substitute Services

Unit: Persons; Firms

Year	Applied Number of Firm Applicants		Draftees who Completed Registration		No. of Draftees who Engaged in and Completed Training		
	No. of Firms	No. of Persons	No. of Registrations	No. that Passed the Review	No. of Firms	No. of Those Engaged	Completed Training
2013	777	8 740	7 972	7 681	773	5 305	4 856
2014	683	7 560	7 309	6 603	674	4 839	4 395
2015	777	9 488	7 216	6 772	769	5 493	5 035
2016	887	10 543	7 257	6 494	863	5 146	4 728
2017	892	9 849	7 082	6 677	882	4 989	4 576



7

National Police

- National Police Organization
- Police Administrative Functions

I. National Police Organization

The National Police Agency (NPA) was established under the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and is responsible for police affairs. The NPA also commands and supervises all police organizations to carry out police missions. Organizations established under the NPA are:

1. Criminal Investigation Bureau: Responsible for crime investigation, prevention, and criminal forensics.
2. Aviation Police Bureau: Responsible for ensuring airport security, conducting security checks, maintaining traffic order and emergency/disaster rescue.
3. National Highway Police Bureau: Responsible for ensuring traffic order, handling traffic accidents and enforcing traffic regulations on national highways and designated expressways.
4. Railway Police Bureau: Responsible for order maintenance and crime investigation on all trains, at train stations and along state-run railway tracks.
5. The Special Police First, Fourth and Fifth Corps: Responsible for assisting local police departments to handle crowd-gathering events, controlling access to and guarding the perimeter of major incidents.
6. The Special Police Second Corps: Responsible for safeguarding state-run businesses and special institutional organizations, assisting in the handling and investigation of intellectual property right violations.
7. The Special Police Third Corps: Responsible for preventing goods that may endanger national security from entering Taiwan or contraband from exiting the country, and investigating smuggling and other illegal operations.
8. The Special Police Sixth Corps: Responsible for the security of the incumbent president (including former presidents), vice president, top officials of central government agencies, other VIPs, central government buildings, foreign embassies and consulates.
9. The Special Police Seventh Corps: Responsible for safeguarding state-run businesses and special institutional organizations, and assisting in the inspection, crackdown and preservation of national parks, environment, and natural conservation.
10. Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien Harbor Police Departments: Responsible for ensuring harbor security, investigating crime and assisting in disaster rescue.
11. Taiwan Police College: Responsible for police education, police in-service training, and academic research and development.
12. Police Broadcasting Service: Responsible for publicizing information related to police works,

communicating between police and citizens, promoting traffic safety and providing services for the general public.

13. Police Communication Office: Responsible for the communication between police organizations, and providing telecom assistance in police operations.
14. Civil Defense Office: Responsible for the planning of civil defense's command and control, delivery, inspection and maintenance and activation of defense alarms.
15. Police Equipment Maintenance Plant: Responsible for the maintenance and management of police weapons, matching component parts and the overhaul of weapons and vehicles.

For each municipality and local city/county, the NPA has established one police department, which is respectively in charge of its policing. Under these departments are police precincts, various police brigades and civil defense control centers. Under police precincts are police stations, which can be divided into police beats that form the basic unit of police duties.

In addition, the MOI has established the Central Police University, which is responsible for advanced police education and police academic research.

II. Police Administrative Functions

1. Education and Examinations

- (1) ROC police education is divided into cadet education, continuing education and advanced education. These education programs are conducted by the Central Police University and the Taiwan Police College, respectively (See Table 7-1).



► The opening ceremony and the 81th anniversary celebration of Central Police University

Table 7-1 Graduates of Police Education

Unit: Persons

Year	Total	Central Police University				Taiwan Police College
		Doctorate Degree	Master Degree	Bachelor Degree	Two-year Junior College Degree	Two-year Program
2013	2 015	14	123	287	160	1 431
2014	2 615	8	160	293	116	2 038
2015	2 508	15	138	298	93	1 964
2016	2 590	15	142	301	77	2 055
2017	2 622	10	136	296	77	2 103

(2) Levels two, three and four of the Civil Service Special Examination for Police Officers are held every year, after which, all examinees that have passed, can be commissioned as police officers. Since 2011, these National Special Police Examinations have been separately held for two groups: (a) graduates of the Central Police University and the Taiwan Police College and (b) general examinees with non-police-educational backgrounds (See Table 7-2).

Table 7-2 Number of Examinees Passing Special Police Examinations

Unit: Persons

Year	Total	Level 2	Level 3		Level 4	
		General	General	Special	General	Special
2013	3 095	3	44	437	1 082	1 529
2014	4 248	2	65	411	1 656	2 114
2015	5 315	5	58	398	2 878	1 976
2016	5 705	1	55	413	3 130	2 106
2017	5 614	2	60	434	3 005	2 113

2. Administrative Police

(1) This unit supervises all police departments to investigate and crack down on offenses against sexual morality

Crackdown on offenses against sexual morality is one of regular tasks for police departments. For the purpose of maintaining good social customs, the NPA prioritizes the crackdowns of cases violating

the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, and organized crime involving sexual transaction in places such as karaokes, spas, dancing clubs, bars, maid and cuddle cafes and so on. In 2017, the NPA uncovered 2,257 cases of vice-related crimes and arrested 9,175 persons who were charged with offenses against sexual morality.

(2) Punishing pornographic advertisements

In 2017, 2,412 pornographic advertisements (including erotic business cards and sticky notes) and 72 print media were cracked down on.

(3) Clamping down on illegal betel nut vendors

In order to maintain the flow of traffic, the NPA is continuing to demand that all police institutions vigorously suppress illegal betel nut vendors who impair the safety and order of traffic by occupying roads and sidewalks. In 2017, police issued tickets to a total of 9,423 such vendors.

(4) Seizing illegal electronic gambling and gaming machines

Police units are enforcing laws against those who utilize illegal electronic gaming machines to conduct gambling activities. In 2017, they enforced laws against these devices in a total of 343 cases involving 7,481 pieces of equipment.

3. Security Preservation Police

(1) Maintaining security during major holidays in 2017

The task for maintaining security during major holidays was conducted from January 19 to February 2, focusing on stable social order, smooth traffic and warm-hearted services. During the campaign, a total of 431,834 police officers, 923 military police officers and 89,764 persons of auxiliary police officers and neighborhood watch members were mobilized.

(2) Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) cameras at crime hotspots

The NPA has focused on the management and maintenance of a CCTV system and the utilization of data recorded by CCTV. Therefore, an action plan on the maintenance of CCTV equipment at crime hotspots was announced. There were 178,762 security cameras installed by the end of 2017. The operational availability of these cameras reached 95.56%.

(3) Comprehensive security measures for public referendum and recall elections in Taiwan

① The Kinmen County local public referendum was held on October 28, 2017. Kinmen Police

Department strove to ensure a safe and peaceful public referendum by deliberately planning the deployment of the police force.

- ② New Taipei City Police Department was in charge of the security of recall election for the 9th lawmaker Huang, Kuo-Chang and deployed police force. From December 6 to December 15, 2017, totally 15 assembly cases and 38 parade cases occurred, 1,327 police officers were mobilized to maintain public order. On the polling day, 709 police officers, 260 persons of auxiliary police officers and neighborhood watch members were assigned on the scene to monitor suspicious and illegal activities.

(4) Management of assemblies and parades

According to the provisions of the "Assembly and Parade Act" and the "Operation Directions for Police Agencies Processing Application for Assembly or Parade Permit" and the principle of "Protecting Legal Activities, Clamping down on Illegal Activities, and Punishing Violence," the relevant police authorities accordingly enforced the law while those assemblies and parades were in progress. Police arrested violent criminals at the scenes for their offenses, collected concrete evidence, and brought to trial and punished offenders. A total of 3,908 assemblies and parades were held in 2017 and 162,200 police officers were assigned to maintain public order.



▶ The parade of Taiwan National Day



▶ Security measures of Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade

(5) Security arrangements for Taiwan National Day (Double Ten Day) ceremonies

A command center for the security arrangements of the 2017 Taiwan National Day ceremonies was set up to integrate and coordinate all the resources from the police, military police and relevant intelligence agencies. The NPA was responsible for implementing security measures and maintaining traffic order. A total of 12,043 police officers and auxiliary officers were mobilized.

(6) Security measures of Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade

Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade was held from August 19 to 30, 2017. 11,397 representatives, including 7,639 athletes and 3,758 staffs, from 131 nations joined the largest-ever international sports event in Taiwan. The NPA mobilized all national police officers and equipment, integrating all resources from national security team and related ministries to fulfil the demand of security measures. Approximate 120,000 police officers had been deployed during the event, including local police, reserved police force, special task police force and SWAT team, to ensure the security of all delegations.

4. Criminal Investigation Police

The main task of the criminal investigation police is to prevent and investigate crimes and to suppress hoodlums and organized gangs.

(1) Crime prevention

In order to control criminal offenses, the NPA has divided police functional duties into two categories: the overall prevention of criminal cases and various necessary precautions against juvenile delinquency. The police have been campaigning for crime prevention within their communities, establishing crime prevention mechanisms, ensuing financial institutions' safety, improving the performances of detectives assigned on the beat and preventing ex-convicts from reoffending. The police functional duties also involve protection of youths, campus security maintenance, household visits, dissuading teenagers from the commission of crimes, clamping down on juvenile delinquency, and detecting violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. The major goal is to eradicate the roots of crime and thereby to protect the safety of the people.

The 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline is responsible for providing anti-fraud advice and processing criminal complaints against fraudulent crimes. The NPA has established various information systems in order to coordinate all police agencies and cooperate with financial and telecommunication



▶ The advertisement of anti- fraud

companies. In 2017, the 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline received 622,685 calls and there were 2,043 cases, which involved effectively deterred fraud calls and dummy accounts. The sum of the secured money amounted to about NT\$107,470,000 (See Table 7-3).

Table 7-3 Achievements of the 165 Anti-fraud Counseling Hotline

Year	Number of Accepted Victim Cases	Number of Service Calls	Stopped Swindling Cases	
			Cases	Prevented Property Losses (NT\$)
2013	10 806	418 935	399	26 109 122
2014	11 845	531 136	528	36 930 487
2015	14 398	536 530	905	74 761 342
2016	16 046	621 084	1 613	243 873 645
2017	17 274	622 685	2 043	107 470 225

In 2017, the anti-fraud website received 4,644 tips and 6,161 cases, with 3,752,135 viewers. The "165 Anti-Fraud App" dispatched 105 messages, and the rumor verification bulletin published 6 news. The "165 Anti-Fraud LINE Group" released 97 multi-media messages to strengthen public awareness of fraudulent trends and criminal chicanery.

The NPA has developed a security strengthening and safety program relating to financial institutions, jewelry shops, pawnshops, and gas stations in order to enhance security. The NPA supervised all police agencies to take additional measures to enhance the security of financial



▶ 2017 Youth Project — anti-drug campaigns

institutions, to hold anti-bank robbery drills and to draw a plan to perform duties of patrol, guard, and surveillance at the most needed times. The preliminary results looked promising as the schemes to enhance financial institutions security effectively discouraged the occurrence of robberies. In 2017, three bank robberies were reported and three of them subsequently solved, despite NT\$800,000 lost.

In order to provide a safe environment for teenagers during their winter and summer vacations, as well as to protect their physical and mental development, the central and local governments worked together to implement the "2017 Youth Project" during the summer vacation. They had in addition launched crime prevention campaigns to deter teenagers from getting involved in anti-social behaviors. The NPA assisted the Ministry of Education in dealing with school bullying. The NPA managed to establish a "Juvenile delinquency Prevention System," and had revised and implemented a "Program of Clamping Down on Youth Delinquency." These works integrated crime prevention with reform tasks so as to tackle youth crime effectively.



▶ Holding the competition of creating LOGO of crime prevention mascot

Regarding the search for missing children and youths, the NPA, under authorization from Facebook, continued to utilize the AMBER Alert system to publicize the personal information of children being kidnapped, or those who are under 7 years old who went missing after 24 hours, on the Facebook webpage. Such cases are also rated as a serious criminal offense for immediate investigation.

Action Plan for Strengthening to Arresting Sex Crime Related Fugitives was implemented from March 4 to May 31, 2017, to provide a safe environment and protect the safety of women and children.

(2) Crime Investigation

In 2017, two high-profile cases, an Interpol listed South Korean repeated offender committed burglary in DPP's office and a Far Eastern International Bank's cyber heist, both had received great attention from Taiwan society. Facing the brazen transgressions, the NPA took highly efficient crime-conducting measures and demonstrated transnational investigation expertise to solve the cases that had caused great disturbance in the public. The shocking cases were swiftly solved; this has not only avoided copycat crime, but it also helped to eliminate citizens' fears and stabilize the society.

The authorities' current priority is to prevent drug-related crimes. To achieve the goal, the Executive Yuan has implemented "New Generation Anti-drug Strategy Action Plan" to pursue the origin of drugs by tracing the drug-users and eliminate the existence of drugs by confiscating the

quantity of drugs. Furthermore, 2017 and 2018 are set for the crime-combating period of "New Generation Anti-drug Strategy Action Plan." All the police departments were devoted to cracking down on drug-related crimes and finding out the dark figure of crimes. At the end of 2017, the NPA has uncovered 58,515 drug-related cases, busted 62,644 suspects, which both figures reached the apex of recent years (See Table 7-4).

Table 7-4 Results of Drug-related Cases

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Confiscated Drug
2013	40 130	43 268	4 412.52
2014	38 369	41 265	6 712.48
2015	49 576	53 622	7 631.30
2016	54 873	58 707	4 616.10
2017	58 515	62 644	9 685.47
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2017 to 2016	6.64	6.71	109.82

The NPA reviewed the efforts for drug crackdown in 2017, and considered the trend of drug-related crimes. The NPA implemented several action plans including "preventing drugs from invading campus," "tracing the drug providers," "eliminating drug trafficking and producing factories," and "combining with third-parties policing." To be more specific, the NPA took various measures such as "establishing drug database," "upgrading rewards for great performance officers," "dedicating specialization to drug-enforcement" to intensify crackdown on drug-related crimes and enhance public's trust in the authorities' anti-drug determination.

The NPA took actions of investigation and prevention to integrate police's manpower and skills to conduct investigation of suspects and flows and source of firearms. To prevent gangsters from owning heavy guns and to eliminate structural shooting cases, the NPA implemented "National Simultaneous Gang Sweeps" irregularly to enforce raiding, checking, sweeping and suppressing security-concerned occasions and specific persons. Besides, the NPA combined "Utilizing Third-Party for Social Order Project of Police Organizations Policing" to actively investigate gangsters as bouncers or collect evidence about illegal investments to maintain public safety.

To respond to the resolution of National Judicial Reform Conference and to promote the system of victim protection officers, the NPA held trainings nationwide related to victim protection officers,

and there are 119 officers attending the courses to upgrade their professional skills. In order to meet the public expectation to the government, it also enforced "Criminal Case Operation Procedures" focused on victim protection and cooperation with relevant units to promote and conduct victim protection missions.

Compared with the case numbers in 2016, the number of general crimes, violence, thefts and fraud crimes showed a decrease in occurrence and an increase in cracking rate in 2017 (See Table 7-5).

Table 7-5 The Analysis Chart of the Occurrence and Clearance of Important Crimes

Category	Offenses Known to the Police (Case)				Offenses Cleared (%)		
	2017	2016	Increase/Decrease in 2017		2017	2016	Increase/Decrease (Percentage point) in 2017
			Cases	Percentage			
All Criminal Cases	293 453	294 831	-1 378	-0.47	94.57	92.97	1.60
Violent Crimes	1 260	1 627	-367	-22.56	102.62	101.78	0.84
Theft	52 025	57 606	-5 581	-9.69	88.46	84.88	3.58
Fraud	22 689	23 175	-486	-2.10	91.82	85.49	6.33

(3) Suppression of Organized Crime

In the area of subduing hoodlums and gangs, the NPA has adopted two approaches: "prevention in advance" and "suppression in hotspots" to fight against organized crime. To this end, guidelines and programs to eradicate organized crime have been implemented, such as the "Intelligence Collection of Organized Crime," "Preventing Gangs from Publicizing Activities," "Check-ups on Publicly Traded Companies," "Zhi-Pian Anti-Gangster Program" and "National Simultaneous Gang Sweeps." In 2017, apart from suppressing organized crime by "3 Strategies about Gang-Sweeping", the NPA also completed the modification of "Organized Crime Prevention Act". The NPA also implemented "Operation Getting Rid of Bullies" in order to prevent gangsters from committing crimes by hiding themselves in specific political parties or civilian organizations. In addition, the NPA will implement strong systematic gang-sweeping strategies to strike on thugs, gangsters' illegal income, gangsters' business and bouncers in 2018.

① Implementing public campaigns for preventing gang activities

The NPA took the initiative with the "Control in Advance," "Collect Evidence in the Process"

and "Effect Punishment in Results" to address the public activities participated in by gangsters. In 2017, all the municipality and county/city police departments have conducted 52 missions, capturing 48 minors, which showed that gangsters' public activities had been in decrease when compared to 2016 (See Table 7-6).

Table 7-6 Results of Prevention and Suppression of Public Gang Activities

Year	Result	Number of Raids Conducted (Missions)	Stops Made (Persons)	Number of Underage Gang Members Seized	
				Number of Activities Involving Underage Participation (Missions)	Number of Underage Gang Members (Persons)
2013		159	9 900	10	142
2014		137	7 708	5	88
2015		131	8 367	4	53
2016		78	5 288	4	24
2017		52	2 942	6	48
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2017 to 2016		-33.33	-44.36	50.00	100.00

② Conducting check-ups on publicly traded companies

As far as "Conducting Check-Ups on Public Trading Companies" is concerned, the NPA created the regulation about the shareholders meetings not needed to be monitored in 2017 and had asked local police departments to carry out this regulation in order to convey the NPA's concern to these companies. In addition, the NPA continued to assigned limited police forces to the public trading companies that needed to be monitored in 2017. The NPA has conducted check-ups on 805 listed companies, monitoring 447 shareholders meetings, and achieved the goal of decreasing the monitoring frequencies when compared with 2016.

③ Operation Zhi-Pian

Operation Zhi-Pian is the name that means the police enforces the special measurements towards organized crime groups. In 2017, Operation Zhi-Pian resulted in the arrest of 236 targeted criminals (15 of whom were high-profile gang leaders) and 2,021 accomplices. Moreover, the police confiscated illegal incomes of organized crimes for further investigation (See Table 7-7).

Table 7-7 Results of Operation Zhi-Pian

Unit: Persons

Year	Result	Total Number of Targeted Criminals Arrested			Number of Accomplices Arrested	Confiscated Illegal Profit (NT\$)
		Total	High-Profile Gang Leaders Arrested	Other Criminals Arrested		
2013		288	30	258	2 424	-
2014		311	41	270	2 252	16 972 360
2015		351	41	310	2 663	27 825 156
2016		289	19	270	2 355	6 416 700
2017		236	15	221	2 021	738 132 334
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2017 to 2016		-18.34	-21.05	-18.15	-14.18	11 403.30

* Confiscated illegal profit is collected from 2013.

④ Conducting gang sweeps

In addition to a total of 39 gang-sweeping operations conducted by county police departments in 2017, the NPA implemented six national simultaneous gang sweeps to safeguard the social security. During the operations, the police arrested 174 high-profile gang leaders and 1,258 gang members. Under the "Operation Searching and Spot Checking against Gangs", the police arrested 2,863 other individuals, and confiscated 128 guns of various models (See Table 7-8).

Table 7-8 Results of Gang Sweeps

Year	Result	Number of National Sweeps conducted	Operation Zhi-Pian		Special Raiding Operations	
			High-Profile Gang Leaders Arrested (Persons)	Accomplices Arrested (Persons)	Number of Criminal Offender	Number of Firearms Seized
2013		7	112	867	6 552	184
2014		7	127	850	6 766	171
2015		32	153	1 100	8 048	215
2016		43	160	1 120	3 581	134
2017		45	174	1 258	2 863	128
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2017 to 2016		4.65	8.75	12.32	-20.05	-4.48

⑤ Strategies on violence crimes

On September 24, 2017, a specific political oriented party member with gangster background conflicted with students who attended a protest movement in Taiwan University. In order to suppress promptly the intervention and disturbance caused by gangsters or specific groups to the protests or other public issues via violence means, the NPA took the initiative to implement "The Strategy of Tracing the Source Upwards and Digging the Roots Downwards" to systematically eliminate gangsters. In 2017, there were a total of 550 gangster crime suspects investigated, 12 of them suspicious of involving in political parties activities.

(4) Economic Affairs

① Assisting with anti-smuggling investigations and seizing counterfeit tobacco and liquor

The NPA supervised all police agencies in their work with competent authorities to crack down on smuggling. In 2017, there were a total of 379 offender in 324 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$577,780,000 were seized. Under the supervision of the NPA, there were a total of 249 offender in 229 cases, and counterfeit tobacco and liquor with an estimated market value of NT\$54,660,000 was seized.



▶ Seizing smuggling tobacco

② Assisting in cracking down on illegal soil excavation, illegal exploitation of mountainside and illegal deforestation

In 2017, the NPA supervised all police agencies in their work with competent authorities to strike against illegal soil excavation with a total of 67 offender in 23 cases, illegal exploitation of mountainsides with a total of 378 offender in 177 cases, and illegal deforestation with a total of 634 offender in 220 cases.

③ Assisting in cracking down on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) infringement

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they cracked down on the manufacturing, selling, and smuggling of pirated and counterfeit goods at various channels. In 2017, there were a total

of 5,210 offender in 4,532 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$8,378,110,000 were seized.

④ Cracking down on loan sharks (usury)

The NPA supervised all police agencies while they investigated on loan sharks (usury) cases, including high-interest loans and illegal debt collection. In 2017, a total of 1,341 suspects were arrested in 745 cases and the total amount of NT\$1,646,760,000 were seized.

⑤ Cracking down on cases against The Banking Act

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they assisted in investigating underground remittance with 11 cases involving 51 suspects and seized assets of NT\$51,790,000 in 2017. The total amount of this remittance value was NT\$5,181,480,000. The NPA also directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal fund-raising cases. A total of 31 suspects were arrested in 7 cases and the total amount of NT\$340,340,000 was seized.

⑥ Assisting in restricting the illegal sale of petroleum and diesel fuel

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they assisted in restricting the illegal sale of petroleum and diesel fuel. In 2017, a total of three suspects were arrested in three cases, and oil with an estimated market value of NT\$570,000 was seized.

⑦ Cracking down on counterfeit currency cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on counterfeit currency cases. In 2017, a total of 63 suspects were arrested in 42 cases, and counterfeit NT (New Taiwan) currency with an estimated market value of NT\$2,940,000 was seized. Also a total of 24 suspects were arrested in 19 cases involving counterfeit foreign currency with an estimated market value of NT\$740,000.

⑧ Cracking down on illegal drug cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal drug cases. In 2017, a total of 680 suspects were arrested in 615 cases.

⑨ Cracking down on poisoned food cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on poisoned food

cases. In 2017, a total of 2,738 policemen carried out 1,176 missions. A total of 20 cases with 91 suspects were referred to the District Prosecutor's Offices for investigation.

⑩ Cracking down on money laundering and implementing the new confiscation system of the Criminal Code

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they investigated money laundering activities with 53 cases involving 277 suspects and seized the amounts of NT\$1,327,270,000 in 2017. The NPA also directed all police departments to implement the new confiscation system of the Criminal Code, targeting cases with deposit over NT\$100,000, a total of 437 cases, and the total amount of NT\$3,873,710,000 was seized.

5. Traffic Police

In 2017, the total number of traffic violations for which a citation was issued was 10,530,571; of which 2,391,340 were considered serious violations. The deaths in category A1 cases (referred to traffic accident victims who die on the spot or die within twenty-four hours of the occurrence the accident) were 1,517, a decrease of 87 deaths compared to those in 2016. The deaths of DUI (Driving under the influence) were 87, a decrease of 15 deaths compared to those in 2016. Those results shown significant effectiveness of prevention. According to the "2017 Satisfaction Survey on Police Traffic Enforcement and Accident Management" conducted by the NPA's contractor, this demonstrates that more than 88% of the general public is satisfied with overall police performance in traffic enforcement.

In order to maintain traffic order and to ensure traffic safety, the NPA has taken the following measures in 2018:

(1) Enhancement of regulating traffic and maintaining safety during the Chinese New Year holiday

In order to maintain traffic order, the NPA initiated its "2018 program of maintaining traffic order during the Chinese Lunar New Year holiday," directing its police agencies to implement cross-domain cooperation and develop various measures according to their own needs, and to smooth traffic flows at traffic bottlenecks as well as tourist spots, so as to enhance traffic control and security. This program developed a cooperation center, from which the NPA coordinated with the National Freeway Bureau, the Directorate General of Highways and other relevant offices, and created a LINE group to coordinate and handle various traffic conditions immediately which was intended to let people feel safe and to promote driving safely and smoothly during the Chinese New Year holiday.

(2) Enhancing crackdown on DUI

To effectively prevent and suppress DUI, the NPA has continued to implement "the action plan of a comprehensive crackdown on DUI for all police departments" in 2017. In addition to planning two national DUI crackdown tasks every month, the NPA has required that all the police departments should devise crackdown tasks on their own and deploy their forces more flexibly at certain areas or hot spots and time periods conducive to drunk driving. By doing so, a joint mechanism for DUI prevention could be made possible where no drivers would dare to take a chance to drive under the influence of alcohol.



▶ The work of regulating traffic

(3) Promoting the "Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project"

In order to ensure safety in traffic, the NPA is promulgating the "Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project" in 2018; it is alerting every police department against ten traffic types, such as DUI, running a red light, speeding, etc. in order to enhance their crackdown ability and to raise compliance among road occupants.



▶ Conducting sobriety test

(4) Suppressing reckless driving and street racing

To suppress reckless driving and street racing, the NPA demanded that in 2018 every police department make an action plan based on their analysis of the most dangerous locations and times for reckless driving within their jurisdictions. The NPA is also requiring that all police departments integrate criminal investigation, juvenile delinquency prevention and traffic enforcement units to develop preventative strategies for reckless driving and in addition to crack down on reckless driving and street racing with the avowed intent of maintaining social order. To this end, every police department is to come up with effective counter-measures against reckless driving to secure the safety of citizens and traffic orders.

(5) Strictly enforcing the regulations against overloaded dump trucks

In order to assure traffic safety, the NPA has promulgated the "Crackdown on Overloaded Dump Trucks Supervision Plan" to require every police department to enforce laws and regulations monthly and to conduct rigid training against the overloading and speeding of dump trucks. To step up enforcement against truckers who avoid weigh stations by dodging such scales, the National Police Highway Bureau has constantly cooperated with county police to stop unsafe truckers getting off the highway before the weigh stations.



▶ Seizing the overload of sandstone

(6) Ensuring the rights of pedestrians

The NPA has required all police departments to enhance the safe movement of road users by cracking down on drivers who refuse to yield to those walking and who violate traffic regulations regarding pedestrians in 2018. Police have also applied different social media, such as bulletin boards, flyers, Internet, broadcasts, etc. to publicize awareness of the rights of pedestrians. In addition, one of the duties of police is to report malfunctioning traffic equipment (traffic signs or signals) on the roadways for further solutions or maintenance. For the road safety of the elderly, police departments help to check the road defects, such as traffic signal malfunction, negligent road design, etc.

(7) Continuing the management of taxi drivers

In order to address potential safety problems caused by taxi drivers, the NPA will execute its "Taxi Safety Management Program" to enhance the management of taxi drivers and to ensure passengers' safety in 2018. Furthermore, the NPA provides an in-service training program for taxi drivers to strengthen police management efficiency.

(8) Improving the quality of traffic accident management

To enhance professional ability in handling traffic accidents, the NPA will hold "Seminars on Traffic Accident Management for Graded Professionals" and "Seminars on Cause Analysis and Reconstruction of Traffic Accidents" in 2018, to strengthen professionalism and analytic ability in officers, so as to improve the quality of Traffic Police service for the public.

Table 7-9 Road Traffic Accidents

Year	Registered Motor Vehicles (at the end of year) (10,000 Cars)	Accident Cases Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Number of Accident Deaths Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Number of Accident Injuries Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles
2013	2 156	126.8	0.9	170.2
2014	2 129	143.7	0.8	192.9
2015	2 140	143.1	0.8	192.1
2016	2 151	142.4	0.7	188.3
2017	2 170	132.1	0.7	182.4

Note: 1. The numbers in this table include category A1 (referring to victims who die on the spot or die within 24 hours of the occurrence of the accident) and category A2 (referring to victims who are injured or die 24 hours after the occurrence of the accident).

2. Accident cases, number of accident deaths, and number of accident injuries per 10,000 motor vehicles were calculated by the registered motor vehicles at the middle of the year.



▶ Ensuring the safety of pedestrians



▶ The police handle traffic accidents

6. Women and Children Safety, Civil Defense Force Utilization, and Community Safety

(1) Women and Children Safety

- ① Promoting the "Domestic Violence Protection Net Program" and the "Visiting the Domestic Violence Offenders Program" to step up the visits to perpetrators, patrolling perpetrators' residences and referring to resources for perpetrators, to further prevent the domestic violence of



▶ The road running of anti-domestic violence

perpetrators reoffending and to effectively control major domestic violence cases. The reported number of domestic violence cases was 70,861 in 2017. In 2017, the police departments processed 15,877 cases of protection order applications, enforced 26,845 protection orders and detected 6,350 cases of protection order violation.

- ② In order to improve sexual assault prevention measures taken by police agencies, the NPA has set up the "Police Protocols for Handling Sexual Assault Cases Program" to facilitate case processing, to control investigation progress and to keep sex offenders from recidivism. In 2017, a total of 3,381 sexual assault cases occurred while the NPA solved 3,260 cases. At the end of 2017, there were 5,481 registered sex offenders who must regularly report to police agencies. A total of 5,458 of those offenders followed the rule, as for the remaining 23 offenders who did not show up at police agencies (five of them were fined, five of them were referred to the District Prosecutor's Offices for investigation, and 13 of them absconded and were listed as wanted).
- ③ In an effort to improve the quality of police investigation into sexual exploitation cases related to children and youths, the NPA has implemented the "Enforcement Plan to Improve the Safety of Women and Children and to Eradicate Porn Crimes." In 2017, the NPA uncovered 3,500 cases involving violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, rescued 476 child (youth) victims, and arrested 458 pimps and 392 persons for prostitution.

(2) Civil Defense Force

According to the "Civil Defense Act" and "The Rules Governing Assembly, Training, Maneuver and Supporting Military Actions by Members of Civilian Vigilance," in 2017, the NPA required that all the municipal and city/county police departments provide the volunteer members of civilian vigilance with annual training and evaluated their performance in training. There are 22 civil defense headquarters, which can be further divided into 2,147 assignment brigades, 367 civil defense corps, and 2,226 united defense groups, with a total of 442,735 volunteers recruited. The aforementioned training was designed to prepare volunteers to assist in social order maintenance and emergency response.



▶ Conducting civil defense training

(3) Household Registration

① Subsidizing community safety activities

A total of 736 communities were reviewed in 2017 and approved by the Community Safety Promotion Committee and a subsidy of NT\$60,000 for each community was provided.

② Establishing a database of missing persons and expanding the effectiveness of finding missing persons.

In 2017, 25,792 persons were reported missing and 25,927 persons were found (excluding 3,664 cold cases).

7. Public Safety and Security Checks

(1) In order to effectively enhance the security of international and domestic airports, security inspections have been conducted on all aircraft, which travel across borders including its passengers and cargo in accordance with the National Security Act. The summary of security inspections at all airports in 2017 is as follows:

① Passengers inspected: 22,011,717 departing passengers and 22,022,064 arriving passengers on international flights were checked; 5,239,417 departing passengers and 5,202,047 arriving passengers on cross-strait flights were checked; 5,547,574 departing passengers and 5,549,827 arriving passengers on domestic flights were scrutinized.

② Aircraft Inspected: 121,220 departing and 121,070 arriving international flights were inspected; 33,266 departing and 33,243 arriving cross-strait flights were inspected; 100,214 departing and 100,168 arriving domestic flights were monitored.

(2) In the inspection of cargo containers, untaxed goods or contraband with an estimated market value of NT\$127,020,000 were seized in 2017.

8. Foreign Affairs

The NPA has launched an action plan to strengthen the management of foreigners in Taiwan and to clamp down on illegal activities committed by foreigners in order to ensure national security and social stability. A summary of illegal activities uncovered in 2017 is as follows:

(1) 844 PRC residents in 665 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities while 15 PRC residents in 13 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.

- (2) 31 residents in 29 cases from Hong Kong and Macau with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.
- (3) 10,940 foreign nationals in 9,179 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities; 100 foreign nationals in 52 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.



8

Construction and Planning

- Construction and Planning Agency Organization
- Comprehensive Planning
- Urban Planning and Construction
- Urban Renewal
- National Parks Management and Environmental Conservation
- Housing Policy
- Building Management
- Public Construction Engineering
- Development of New Towns
- Urban and Rural Development Works
- Architectural and Building Research

I. Construction and Planning Agency Organization

The Construction and Planning Agency (CPA) consists of 6 major divisions and 4 administrative offices as well as 5 units, which are used for temporary purposes. They are the Divisions of Planning, Urban Planning, National Parks, Public Housing, Building Administration, and Public Works and the Offices of Personnel, Civil Service Ethics, Budget, Accounting & Statistics, and Secretariat. The five units for specific tasks are the Senior Technician's Office, the Information Management Office, the Public Relations Office, the New Town Construction Division, and the Urban Regeneration Division. There are also 9 subordinate agencies under the CPA, which are made up of the Urban and Rural Development Branch, and 8 National Park Headquarters for Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Shei-pa, Kinmen, Marine and Taijiang National Park, respectively. Another task force is the Shoushan National Natural Park Preparatory Office.

II. Comprehensive Planning

1. Spatial Planning Administration

- (1) The CPA implements the "Spatial Planning Act," in order to reinforce the task of preserving environmentally sensitive areas and assuring land use safety.
- (2) The CPA conducts the "Revised Regional Planning of the Nation" and assists municipality and county/city governments to complete "Regional Planning" in planning jobs.
- (3) The CPA is continuing execution of the "National Land Use Monitoring Program," using remote sensing to map the land use and land cover changes 6 times per year. According to 2017 images the proportions of the natural and artificial coastlines of Taiwan were 43.81% and 56.19%.

2. Coastal Zone Management

The CPA continued to develop the "Coastal Zone Management Act." The CPA will build an effective and functional system, with which to integrate the conservation, protection and management of affairs among relevant authorities. Further, according to this new legislation, it will be able to implement the planning of the coastal lands of this country, with consideration for the balance of conservation, protection and development.

3. Management of the Construction Spoil

- (1) The CPA will counsel local government to legislate using the "Regulations Governing the Management of Construction Spoil" in accordance with the Local Government Act.
- (2) The CPA has established a mechanism for the exchange of construction spoil among projects to enhance the reuse of this material. In addition, it has subsidized 5 local governments to prepare construction spoil disposal management plans and more relevant surplus treatment plants.

4. Review of Non-urban Area Development Projects

In 2017, 12 development projects (covering a total area of land 143.8251 hectares) were officially permitted while 16 projects are still in the scrutiny of the regional planning committee. These developments shall provide the developmental foundations for industrial park, rural community, the railway vehicle of station, etc.

III. Urban Planning and Construction

1. Revising Relevant Urban Planning Laws

To maximize the land resources, on Apr. 18th, 2017, the "Art 22 Regarding the standards for demarcating land used for car parks in Regulations for the Periodical Overall Review of Urban Planning" was revised and promulgated. It stipulates that the planning public land used for car parks should be appropriately adjusted. In addition, to increase the flexibility of the activating use of public facilities, on Sep. 20th, 2017, "Regulations of Multi-use for Public Facilities Land in Urban Planning Area" was revised and promulgated. In 2018, to meet the needs for city development, the authority concerned would continuously and appropriately revise the relevant urban planning laws.

2. Expediting the Review of Urban Planning Projects

In 2017, the Urban Planning Commission (UPC) had convened a total of 24 meetings. During those meetings, the UPC had reviewed 223 urban planning projects that had been proposed and approved in the governments of the Special Municipality and county governments. Besides, to save the time for the commission review, the ad hoc group comprising the committee members firstly convened meetings for listening presentations. Then, it made the specific suggestions and proposed discussion before the minister signed and approved the projects. The commission will urge the local authorities to expedite the review of urban planning projects to enhance the efficiency of such reviews.

3. Subsidizing Local Governments for Implementing "Integrated Plans for Urban Landscape Planning" and "Integrated Plans for Townscape Renaissance"

To reinforce the service function of public facilities in the local, core and old towns, the local governments comprehensively improved the public space, transport hubs, spare space, and service facilities for inhabitants, and integrated department resources for the work of city environmental improvement. These efforts enhanced the people's standard of living in Taiwan and gradually created the livable cities with the local cultural features, the lifestyles of health and sustainability, the amiability. In 2017, the 193 projects within Integrated Plans for Townscape Renaissance with the budget of 1.04 billion dollars were approved and subsidized. In 2018, the 210 projects within Integrated Plans for Urban Landscape Planning with the budget of 1.63 billion dollars were approved and subsidized.

IV. Urban Renewal

1. Since 2005 the CPA has explored the waterfronts, harbors, railway and MRT stations and old city districts with National Development Council, Executive Yuan and local governments, and has selected 252 locations as urban renewal demonstration projects. By the end of 2017, 10 projects were under construction, and 21 projects already had been selected for investors.
2. A total of 665 private urban renewal business projects (including rights transformation plans) had been approved by the end of 2017.
3. By the end of 2017, the CPA had approved 99 projects for household subsidies to apply for the "Implementation Regulations of Central Urban Regeneration Fund Subsidies for Renewal Projects".
4. The CPA has taken into account the needs of urban renewal and sought to secure the rights of each party within the urban renewal process, while strengthening the government-led urban renewal mechanism. In addition, in order to solve the issue of dangerous and old buildings, "Statute for Expediting Reconstruction of Urban Unsafe and Old Buildings" and five supporting sub-methods have been formulated to stipulate the alteration of dangerous and old building.
5. National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center is to assist government implementing urban regeneration projects and social housing management projects. National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center Establishment Act has finished a clause-by-clause review. The Legislative Yuan had finished the Third reading on the act on January 30, 2018. The CPA will conduct further preparation of the National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center establishment.

V. National Parks Management and Environmental Conservation

1. National Park Operations and Management

The National Park is an area defined by the national government to protect biodiversity and specific scenic and historical sites, as well as to provide for public recreation and research. The National Park Law was promulgated in 1972 in Taiwan, and currently there are nine National Parks and one National Nature Park: Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Shei-Pa, Kinmen, Dongsha Atoll, Taijiang and South Penghu Marine National Park, and Shoushan National Nature Park. The National Park Headquarters are under the administration of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), and are responsible for the effective management and conservation of park assets.

(1) Kenting National Park (KTNP)

The 4rd Overall Plan Review of Kenting National Park had finished all modification cases from people's opinions since 2015. The overall review draft has been through 6 times of National Park Committee by December 22, 2017 and expect to improve both the benefit of conservation and the rights of resident. According to the country-owned real estate regulation, Houwan recreation area and crab conservation issue had an agreement to exchange the land use to protect the crabs' habitats. The new parking area is available in Baisha recreation area, and KTNP improves the disabled access of Longluan Lake and Southernmost tip of Taiwan. KTNP improves the new equipment in Houbihu harbor and rebuilds the park road and trails in Sheding Nature Park. KTNP keeps improving the sewage treatment facilities in South Bay and Kenting, to reduce the impact of tourism sewage to the ocean ecosystem. KTNP first found Green sea turtle nesting on Kenting beach and succeeding in hatching 27 turtles. KTNP had saved 55 wildlife animals: 24 protected wild animals, 19 mammals, and 26 birds. KTNP



► KTNP won the National Environmental Education Awards



► To implement traffic control to protect land crab

established water quality monitor system in Lake Nanren and Lake Longluan Important Wetlands of Taiwan for collecting and monitoring local water information and ecological habitat. KTNP received the advanced honor of the 5th of National Environmental Education Award. KTNP supported ecotourism with 9 local communities, 40 tour routes and the first SUP tour (Stand Up Paddle) in 2017, expecting to combine the local culture, product and travel with new tour style for visitors.

KTNP hopes to improve the living quality of residents by innovative service, to build a good partnership with local residents in exploring local culture, to assist local industries, to build local spaces, to promote local tourism, and gather local spirit. It aims to achieve multiple wins in the areas of ecosystem, culture, and the local industry.

(2) Yushan National Park (YSNP)

For management aspect, in order to facilitate the overall planning, Yushan National Park (YSNP) continued to build the digitalized management system in 2017, such as generating orthophotos, digital elevation models, and 3D building models of the park and taking oblique aerial photos and conducting a LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) survey of the north part of the South Section 2 of Central Mountains and the area around it. Regarding ecological conservation, it was the second consecutive year of the survey on the phenological spectrum of high-altitude flora along Yushan Peaks Trail and the phenological observation of one of the indicator species - the Rhododendron. Besides, a film featuring the ceremonies and festivals of the Bunun has been initiated. This video, introducing Bunun's tradition and culture to the public, is scheduled to be accomplished in 2018. As for the partnership with the indigenous people, an active effort has been demonstrated in improving the living conditions of the



► Yushan 3D Graphics - Demonstration of 3D building modeling and level measuring of Tataka Visitor Center



► The launch of "The Miasang of Black Bears"

indigenous tribes and assisting them in transforming their agriculture into an eco-friendly one. For interpretation and environmental education, a picture book “The Miasang (home, in Bunun Language) of Black Bears” and an ecology field notebook “Take a Walk with Mikado Pheasants” were published; the training and the internship of the 16th group of volunteer docents and the 3rd group of volunteer patrols were conducted. In addition, the film “Mounteering to Yushan” has won the 1st prize of the category of “Adventure, Expedition, and Travelling” under the section of documentary and the best short documentary at the ART&TUR - International Tourism Film Festival (Portugal) 2017. To promote hiking safety and service quality, the solar system installed on Yuanfeng Cabin has been repaired; the signs indicating the coordinates of the cabins in the park have been renewed, and the trekking maps of the park have been published.

In the future, YSNP will conduct the 4th overall evaluation of Yushan National Park, examine the possibility to amplify the mobile signal and develop emergency communication software. To maximize the role and position as an ecological conservation cornerstone, YSNP will continue working on monitoring the impacts of climate change and selecting long-term indicators through long-term investigation.

(3) Yangmingshan National Park (YMSNP)

To implement effective management of land use, and maintain the rights and interests between local people and environmental protection in Yangmingshan National Park, the park headquarters has declared two principles in 2017: “Directions of Yangmingshan National Park for the Illegally Occupied National Lands”, and “The Pine Garden Recreation Area (12th Recreation Area) Investment and Management Plan”. As for conservation research and management, a total of 11 projects were



► Zhuzihu Eco Tour



► Sharing Nature and Loving the World
Keynote Speech and Workshop

completed and work continues towards establishing a complete biological database for future references. Entertainment and education were integrated into conservation work through conservation research outcome presentation, 4 conservation education programs, and "Scale and Linkage: International Symposium on Ecological Corridor and Trail Management in Shallow Mountain. A total of 75 sessions of "Date with National Park" environment educational activities such as " Mt. Qixing Climbing on New Year's Day", "Yangmingshan Butterfly Festival", "Kids Summer Camp", "Youth Camp" and "Star Gazing " etc., all were highly valued and reached to 70,144 participants. Moreover, 10 promotion publications and videos were published and distributed for efficient governance, environmental education and conservation advocacy. These included: a DVD titled "A Meeting of art and culture-The architecture of Yangmingshan", and books of "Guide to wildflowers of Yangmingshan National Park", "Yangmingshuwu Guide Book" , "An Introduction to Yangmingshan National Park", Quanyuan Community Guide Map ", "Butterfly Watching Booklet of Yangmingshan Butterfly Festival 2017 ", and "Yangmingshan National Park Braille Book".

The pre-planning for the 4th overall evaluation to the park planning completed 6 sessions with a total of 249 experts, scholars and local residents attended . The park headquarters will continue to build on the environmental education achievements of the previous years by continuing to promote teacher training and environmental education programs, and then train more professional volunteers. All lead to the better environmental education experiences for participants and achieve the goals of providing both enjoyable service and maintaining sustainable ecology.

(4) Taroko National Park

Located in eastern Taiwan, Taroko National Park is renowned for its magnificent high mountains, gorge, abundant ecology and cultural resources. The park is highly popular with domestic and international visitors alike. With regard to park management in 2017, the Taroko National Park Recreation Area Detailed Plan Maps Integration and Display and Enquiry System Application Plan was handled, digitizing maps from previous years to facilitate future checking and use, and Prohibited Matters inside Taroko National Park were announced. To improve visitor safety, the Shanyue Bridge, Baiyang Trail Facility Maintenance and Slope Protection and Swallow Grotto Trail Renovation and Slope Rock Fall Protection engineering projects and others were/are being carried out. Joint operations carried out included provision of a free shuttle bus at the Taroko Gorge end of the Central Cross-Island Highway during Chinese New Year and Mt. Hehuan snow season; park public accident liability insurance and additional risks insurance and public safety management

and maintenance supervision, checking and evaluation were handled, and shop management was evaluated to raise every aspect of recreation service quality. In the area of climbing education and safety services, Mt. Qingshan and Mt. Pingfeng trails were renovated, and signs erected, the Mt. Hehuan North Peak trail was renovated using ecological engineering techniques, safety lectures were held at the National Park Mountaineering School. The 2017 National Mountaineering Conference was held on November 17-18, during which civil groups, industries and government departments discussed mountain climbing issues and reached a consensus. A charge was introduced for using Zhuilu Old Trail on March 16, 2017; this pay-for-use measure was widely praised by park visitors. As for conservation research, outsourced studies such as the Taroko National Park Smart Service Platform Planning and Operation Study, Discussion of Taroko Gorge Landscape Changes and World Heritage Value of the Mountain Ecosystem, and Discussion of the Traditional Reasons for the Use of Wild Animals in Rituals by the Taroko Tribe were conducted



▶ Taroko Music Festival – Wanrong Elementary School Choir



▶ Trail renovation – replacing climbing ropes



▶ Elementary school environmental education activity (Insect Little Theater) – Hualien County Yichang Elementary School



▶ Charge for Zhuilu Old Trail

to serve as reference for drawing up management and conservation strategies. In the area of interpretation education, environmental education activities for elementary school students, youths and adults continued to be held and the Taroko Music Festival was also staged. To promote Taroko tribe music, dance culture and the cultural creative industries, and to reward local students, subsidies were provided for ecological or cultural activities held by nearby schools and groups, and scholarships were provided for outstanding local students.

In 2018, implementation of various maintenance and disaster repair projects will continue. The tunnel of nine turns' co-rock shelter and the Shanyue Bridge project are expected to be completed, providing visitors with a different gorge experience. Preparatory work for the fourth overall review of the Taroko National Park Plan will begin, zoning control of national park land will be reinforced, and indigenous resource co-management will continue to be promoted, forming partnerships with indigenous villages to implement diverse.

(5) Shei-Pa National Park

Shei-Pa National Park is located in the Xue Mountain Range of northern and central Taiwan. It is a mountainous park with spectacular scenery. The majestic Xue Mountain, Dabajian Mountain and the Holy Ridgeline, along with their natural landscapes, nurture abundant types and groups of important species. The mountain trails within the Park provide eco-tourism activities satisfying the public's recreational needs; it is the best place for enjoying beautiful landscapes and diversified natural resources. As a result of ecological conservation, Shei-Pa has accomplished 14 cases of conservation research and expanded the release of the Formosan Landlocked Salmon (*Oncorhynchus masouformosanus*) into the Hehuan River. As for the promotion of mountaineering safety, trails are continually repaired and maintained. The App for Hiking Trail guidance was also created, and



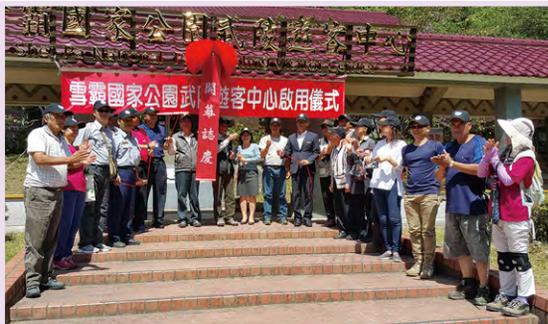
► Shei-pa National Park cooperated with Taroko National Park in releasing Formosan Landlocked Salmon in Hehuan River



► Held the activity — "Leave No Trace" in the Xue Mountain

"Leave No Trace" procedures in the Xue Mountain was organized. As for the promotion of environmental education, Shei-Pa held 205 themed activities participated by 13,539 people, and produced "The Legend of KoKo' Ta' ay -Man.Spirits.Nature" film. In order to improve the service quality, Shei-Pa transacted the Renovation of Wuling Visitor Center and Xuejian Visitor Center. In addition, to improve the effectiveness of the government organization, Shei-Pa participated "The 15th Records Management Quality Awards" and received it.

In 2018, Shei-Pa will continue to promote ecological conservation, environmental education and recreational quality to better serve the public and consolidate partnerships with the indigenous people.



► Wuling Visitor Center reopened



► Won the 15th Records Management Quality Awards

(6) Kinmen National Park

In the area of operations management, to take care of both old settlement preservation and local development, the Kinmen National Park Plan Category 1 Ordinary Restricted Area Detailed Plan (first overall review) was announced and implemented on November 3, 2017; to implement the principle of "user pays" and to meet actual management requirements, the revised Directions for the Management of Kinmen National Park Bicycle Story House and Bicycle Hire were announced on May 19, 2017 (implemented on July 1); to allow newly-built farm buildings to match the existing national park landscape, the Regulations on Planning and Design of Farm Buildings in Kinmen National Park were implemented. In terms of environmental



► Let's go! Zhongshanlin activities

maintenance, restoration of three traditional buildings was completed, which is located at Qianshuitou number 97 and 103 and Oucuo number 64; battle historic site restoration was carried out at Hunan Heights Camp and ship-shaped Pillbox; repair of the damage caused by Typhoon Meranti and other work was completed; work to connect households in Qionglin and Nanshan settlements to the sewage system was also completed, meaning that over 70% of households in the park are connected to the sewage system.

In the area of ecological conservation, studies of the natural resources of lakes and reservoirs including Ci Lake and Lingshui Lake were completed, Eurasian otter habitat environmental improvement construction and monitoring assessment were handled, and pine wood nematode prevention work was carried out. As for environmental education, the Bicycle Shangri-La - Kinmen National Park Bicycle Eco-Tour Activity and Kinmen Tunnel Music Festival were once again held in 2017. In the year of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Forest in the park, a series of commemorative activities were held through the year; these included Sleep Out in Sun Yat-sen Forest, Green Journey Through Sun Yat-sen Forest, Handmade Nature, Fun Walk Through Sun Yat-sen Forest and Sun Yat-sen Forest Memorial Forest 50th Anniversary Seminar, all were very well received locally and attracted a large number of participants.

In 2017, three recreation spots were added, namely Mashan Broadcasting Station, Chua Kah Cheong Memorial House and Zaishan Tunnel Sea-View Trail to enrich the recreational experience of visitors.



► Mashan Observation Post grand opening

(7) Marine National Park (Dongsha Atoll National Park and South Penghu Marine National Park)

The Marine National Park Headquarters devote to the work of protecting the marine ecological resources and unique natural landscape, and the basic resources investigation, environmental education and community cooperation. In 2017, desalination plant of South Penghu Marine National Park was completed to improve the water quality. It also completed different projects to survey the living area and habits of shark and soft coral and publishing the book of Octocoral Fauna of Dongsha Atoll, and the survey of fish resources in the South Penghu Marine National Park. On the aspect of the environment education, the headquarters published the film of Insight into South Penghu Marine National Park; held the South

Penghu Marine National Park return-home activity for the people working far away from hometown; held the youth camp to experience the ecosystem of Dongsha, and let public know the national park. The Marine National Park Headquarters will continue to promote conservation of the Dongsha Atoll National Park and South Penghu Marine National Park, and through environmental education and community cooperation to share the conservation idea with the public to achieve the goal of sustainable management of the national park.

(8) Taijiang National Park (TJNP)

Since its founding, the TJNP Headquarters had gradually taken on the practice of conservation and environmental education, devoted itself to promote the plan of a Home guard ring, and community based ecotourism. To promote TJNP, 64 theme activities were held, which include the “Taijiang Black-faced Spoonbill Viewing Season”, “Taijiang Summer’s Night Journey” and “Water Area Recreational Experience Camp”. 104 environmental education curriculum programs were also held, which serving 3,784 people from 36 organizations and groups. The film “The Legend of Milkfish, a Star of Taijiang”, the books “One Duck, Two Home” and “The Little Mictyris’s Taijiang Journey” had been published for public to value the importance of the wetland environment.



► Held the youth camp to experience the ecosystem of Dongsha



► The presentation of Insight into South Penghu Marine National Park film



► Black-faced Spoonbill flew to TJNP



► Environmental education activity was held in TJNP

(9) Shoushan National Nature Park (SNNP)

The area of Shoushan National Nature Park(SNNP) includes Banpingshan, Gueishan, Shoushan and Qihoushan, with unique coral reef natural ecology and precious prehistoric cultural relics. Shoushan National Nature Park continued to implement the green trail improvement system (resettlement) program in 2017. Completion of the trail improvement included 1,598 meters in Shoushan Park, 103 meters in Gueishan Park and related service facilities, and the overall improvement of the BenpingShan will be completed in 2018; Another "Shoushan National Nature Park Environmental Education and Administrative Services Center" was completed and moved to station in November, 2017. It will provide explanatory presentation function and environmental educational services after the opening of the Visitor Center. Furthermore,

the training program of the community was held in 2017 which had 200 participants. The 2 AED Site certification had been finished. SNNP cooperates with departments of the government and private units to deal with the issue of exotic plant removal and stray animals. In addition, it offers high quality environmental educational services, and has completed 129 sessions of environmental educational activities; it has also published publicity products such as the book, "Exploring Shoushan National Nature Park," and the film, "City Ark-The Shoushan National Nature Park Introduction," and others.



► Moonlight, New life



► SNNP Youth Camp-follow Swinhoe's step

2. Metropolitan Park Construction and Management Program Implementation

(1) Taichung Metropolitan Park (TCMP)

Taichung Metropolitan Park is situated on Dadu Tableland in Taichung City. The park provides an excellent location for leisure and recreation to residents of Central Taiwan, offering rich animal

and plant ecology and vast green spaces. In 2017, the park improved the quality and safety of facilities by repairing the pavilion, guardrails of the pond, wooden path, sports facilities, and wooden benches, and also painted protective coatings; 41 outdoor benches were also added. With regard to promotion of environmental education, the park implemented the “2017 Protect Mt. Dadu” and “Amphibian Ecological Conservation” activities. The park is currently implementing 9 environmental education courses, a total of 1,122 people participated in environmental education courses of the park in 2017. Numerous exhibitions are held in the park’s gallery to provide a cultural feast. The park also provides venues for charity free of charge, and venues were rented for 27 events in 2017, in which 3 were large events with over 1,000 participants. Guided tours of the park were provided for 20 schools and organizations with a total of 1,200 participants. The park’s total number of visitors for the year was about 550 thousand.

In 2018, two new restrooms will be built along the hiking trail on the west side, a dedicated space for environmental education will be built, the barrier-free environment will continue to be improved, and Mt. Dadu environmental education partners will work together in marketing. Efforts will be made in junior high and elementary schools on Mt. Dadu to inspire the children to take action for the environment, making Taichung Metropolitan Park an important outdoor classroom for environmental education in the Taichung Metropolitan Area.



▶ Holding parent-child environmental education activities



▶ Teaching children to know indigenous crops in environmental education courses

(2) Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP)

Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP), designed according to the idea of combining a forest in an urban area and ecological planting, provides Kaohsiung residents with a place for outdoor leisure,

recreation and environmental education. KMP served about 1,010,000 visitors in 2017. To offer a purified recreation environment, KMP continually reconstructs its recreational facilities, including the improvement of walking trails, creation of disabled-friendly environment, and construction of monitoring system in partial area of the park. As well as improving a safe, multi-functional and recreational environment, KMP also put a lot of effort into promoting environmental education. KMP offered 11 course packages of environmental education to served organizations and people. In 2017, KMP held 46 echelons of activities to serve 1,456 people. KMP also provided eco-related films, workshops, exhibitions and interpretation services, serving 39,236 people.



▶ 21st anniversary celebration : walking and environmental education activities



▶ Environmental education activities & games



▶ Nighttime ecological observation



▶ Environment and ecology lecture

VI. Housing Policy

1. The CPA has promoted the "Integrating Housing Relevant Funds Program."

(1) The "Ministry of the Interior Real Estate Information Platform" offers multiple services; it also is the single entry for the residential and real estate information website. By January 2018, more than 10.50 million browsing numbers visited the website.

(2) In 2017, 4,307 households received subsidized interest loans for home buying; 637 households received subsidized restoration loans and 60,532 households received subsidized rents. In 2018, this policy provides 4,000 households with subsidized loans for homebuyers, 2,000 households with subsidized restoration loans and 65,963(Estimate) households with subsidized rents.

2. The CPA has promoted Social Housing

To satisfy public housing demand, the MOI has been following the housing act which revised in January 11, 2017 and the "Implementation Program for Social Housing project" was approved in March 6, 2017 to construct 200,000 social housing units that are only for rent and not for sale within 8 years, including 120,000 new housing units and sublease 80,000 units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf. In the first stage, from 2017 to 2020, the goal of social housing units is to construct 40,000 units and sublease 40,000 units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf. Up to January 17, 2018, 20,876 units of the social housing are achieved, while the local governments and the CPA are building 11,103 social housing units of 23 projects, built 2,514 social housing units of 8 projects, and the local governments had constructed 7,259 social housing units before 2016. Therefore, the local governments implement projects that sublease housing units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf in collaboration with Central Government for increasing supply of social housing. Since 2017, the CPA has appropriated full fund for the special municipality, which all have been running the project. In the process of social housing construction, the governments continue providing assistance for people who have living problems by project of sublease housing units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf or Housing Relevant Funds Program.

Table 8-1 Public Housing

Unit: Household

Year	Integrating Housing Relevant Funds Program			No. of Public Houses Sold
	Approved Households of Subsidized Interest Loans	Approved Households of Subsidized Restoration Loans	Approved Households of Subsidized Rents	
2013	3 840	720	24 961	65
2014	5 350	774	24 986	63
2015	5 222	601	50 524	12
2016	4 768	636	58 367	5
2017	4 307	637	60 532	19

3. Housing Quality

- (1) In line with the "Housing Act", the MOI amended partial articles and assessment criteria of the "Regulations of Grading Housing Performance." In addition, in response to magnitude 6.4 earthquake that hit Tainan (6th February, 2016), it promoted a comprehensive existing building seismic capability evaluation and subsidized 1,508 buildings in 2017.
- (2) In order to encourage people to improve their accessibility environment, the MOI promotes the "2017 Directions for Barrier-free Facilities Improvement Project of Existing Housing Subsidy Application" in accordance with the "Regulations on Design Standards and Encouragement of Barrier-Free Housing". It planned to subsidize 7 private apartments building below five floors for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities and additional lifting equipment, and to subsidize 18 private apartments building for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities. New Taipei City Government accepted 3 subsidy cases for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities.

VII. Building Management

1. Review and Revision of Building Administration Regulations

- (1) Taiwan ranked 4th in Dealing With Construction Permits in Doing Business 2018 issued by the World Bank, thanks to our reform efforts.
- (2) The Architects Act was revised to add the professional practice for architects to establish or join an architectural firm; divide penalties into violation of design, supervision or professional responsibility and violation of administrative rules; add provisions requiring foreign nationals to take the architects examination and provisions on their professional practice, which is part of mutual recognition of architects in response to joining the WTO and APEC.
- (3) The Building Act was reviewed and revised. The Building Authority of Local Governments is now required to designate an impartial third party to inspect building structures and fire evacuation facilities of buildings reaching a certain scale, and construction may only continue after passing the inspection. An impartial third party shall conduct the completion inspection to ensure both building design and construction quality. It is being considered to clearly state the obligation of illegal structure builders to restore it to its original state and impose penalties for each failure to comply. Income from finds will be used to set up a fund for the inspection, report, and demolition of illegal structures, so as to prevent illegal structures and protect citizens' lives and assets.

- (4) The Regulations for Family Restroom in the Public Environment were enacted to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, giving priority to children's interests in all affairs that concern them, and creating a friendly environment for their caretakers.
- (5) Articles of the Building Design and Construction Chapter, Building Technical Regulations on sunlight at building sites and lighting were reviewed and revised, so as to maintain housing quality in urban land with high use intensity and high density of tall buildings.
- (6) The Directions for Mechanical Amusement Park Facility Accident Reporting and Investigation were established to control the reporting and investigation mechanisms for mechanical amusement park facility accidents around the country. The Directions provide basic principles for clarifying the cause of accidents and ensuring user safety.
- (7) The format of forms related to the Administrative Regulations on Indoor Decoration of Buildings was revised. With consideration to the impact on public safety and health caused by using the wrong pipes (power cable pipes) for tap water facilities, which result in water or power leakage or cause water pollution, during the construction, expansion, or renovation of buildings, the building interior decoration completion inspection checklist E1-6 was revised to add "certificate of qualification from inspection of water pipe addition or change of design," so as to protect the rights and interests of citizens when using water.
- (8) Based on the practical experience of local competent authorities of building administration over the years, the Building Permit Application Review Form was revised in coordination with law amendments, including adding a column for the worksite director, specifying the chief technician or architect, and reviewing the signature column. This strengthens the provision of building administration information and accelerates building administration procedures.

2. Promotion of Green Building

19 county and city governments and building authorities specified by the MOI received subsidies for green building promotion, as well as establishing a green building review and random inspection system.

3. Administration of Architects

- (1) 597 applications for training workshop recognition filed in accordance with the "Regulations for the Application of Replacement of Architect's Business Practice License and Certification of the Seminar Attendance Documents" were received in 2017.
- (2) 334 architect licenses were issued in 2017.

4. Condominium Management and Guidance

- (1) In 2017, 16 institutions for condominium management worker training workshops and 10 institutions for condominium management worker retraining workshops were selected.
- (2) In 2017, 195 sessions of training workshops were organized; 6,809 people completed the training.
- (3) In 2017, certificate, license issuance and license change applications were processed, including roughly 600 applications for condominium management company registrations (permissions, registrations and changes) and 7,972 applications for condominium management worker certificates (applications, changes).

5. Administration of Building Interior Remodeling

- (1) In 2017, workshops for building interior remodeling technicians were conducted in 65 sessions; 2,502 people qualified and were issued certificates.
- (2) In 2017, certificate, license issuance and license change applications were processed, including 3,249 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations and changes) and 4,065 applications for interior remodeling technician certificates (applications, changes).

6. Promotion of Barrier-free Environments in Buildings

- (1) The "Training Workshop for Inspectors of Facilities and Equipment for the Disabled in Public Buildings" was conducted in 14 sessions; 1,365 people were issued qualification certificates.
- (2) Supervision of barrier-free environment in building related affairs was carried out between September 7th and 22nd, 2017, and random inspections of the barrier-free environment were carried out in 19 new buildings, 57 existing buildings, and 12 locations with connected arcades over at least 100 meters in length.

7. Protection of Public Safety in Buildings

- (1) Inspections of public safety in buildings
 - ① Annual building public safety inspections were completed in October 2017, and visits were subsequently made.
 - ② In 2017, The Summer Youth Protection – Youth Project Action Plan was implemented to urge local governments to step up public safety inspections at locations frequented by youth during the summer; Inspections were carried out at roughly 9,940 locations.
 - ③ In 2017, local governments were urged to conduct inspections of public safety in large

department stores, shopping malls and hypermarkets during anniversary sales and before the Chinese New Year holidays. Inspections were carried out in 426 locations.

④ Collaborated with the Ministry of Economic Affairs in supervising public safety inspections of the eight specialized service professions and electronic playground industry between March and April 2017. Collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare in supervising public safety inspections of social welfare institutes and nursing homes in December 2017. Collaborated with the Ministry of Education in supervising public safety inspections of short-term learning centers between October and November 2017.

(2) Random inspections of 264 mechanical amusement park facility items at 30 locations were carried out in 2017.

(3) In 2017, 61 applications for certification of building fire prevention and shelter function design were approved and 465 fire-retardant building material certificates were issued.

(4) In 2017, applications for issuance or change of public inspection certificates were processed. Certificate applications from 12 professional inspection organizations (issuance, renewal) and inspector certificate applications from 656 individuals (issuance, renewal) were processed.

8. Building Disaster Prevention and Relief Work

(1) In 2017, post-disaster dangerous building assessment drills were conducted with the participation of 2,000 people.

(2) In 2017, the plan for registration and utilization of heavy engineering machines was implemented, and 7,777 heavy construction machines and 4,488 operators were registered.

(3) 22 local governments received subsidies from the "Building Seismic Capacity Evaluation and Upgrade Program" that amounted to NT\$8 million in 2017; the Earthquake Post-Disaster Dangerous Building Identification Training Project was implemented and detailed assessment of seismic resistance was completed for 30 buildings to strengthen earthquake preparedness and disaster prevention work.

(4) Supervised special municipalities and county/city governments in completing safety inspections at 438 controlled slope land housing districts.

(5) According to the Home Safety Program, subsidies totaling NT\$400 million were approved for the Soil Liquefaction Potential Area Prevention and Improvement Demonstration Plans of 9 county/city governments, including Taipei City, New Taipei City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Yilan County,

Pingtung County, Taichung City, Changhua County, and Yunlin County, in 2017; 2,242 hole drilling and 3 improvement demonstration constructions will be planned and designed.

9. Installation and Inspections of Elevators and Mechanical Parking Facilities in Buildings

- (1) In 2017, 5,120 applications for elevator maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.
- (2) In 2017, 420 applications for mechanical parking facility maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.

10. Promotion of Arcade Walkway Leveling

- (1) 10 special municipalities and county/city governments received NT\$58.5 million of subsidies in total from the "General Plan for Improvement of Town Appearance – the Building Arcade Walkway Leveling Promotion Project" for the planning, investigation and design of road sections requiring leveling, and a total length of 6,000 meters of arcade walkway was leveled in 2017.
- (2) Random inspections of arcade walkway leveling were carried out at 12 road sections in 2017.

VIII. Public Construction Engineering

1. Promotion and Establishment of Barrier-free Friendly Environment of Urban Parks and Greeneries

- (1) "The Design Standards of Barrier-free Equipment and Facilities for Ministry of the Interior authoritative gathering places" were established and announced on October 22, 2015. The standards specified barrier-free equipment and facilities of urban parks, greeneries, squares and National Parks, to create barrier-free living environments.
- (2) The supervision program to ensure a barrier-free environment for urban parks was completed for 13 counties/cities, and random inspections of the barrier-free living environment were carried out in 38 parks in 2017.
- (3) In order to assist the local governments to strengthen barrier-free environments for urban park construction,



► Barrier-free environment supervision
(Deer Park)

and disseminate excellent cases, "2017 urban park barrier-free environmental construction seminars" were held at Taichung city hall and Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior on March 29, and on September 29. In order to encourage the local governments, excellent local governments were awarded "urban park barrier-free environment supervision program" medals for 2016 and 2017.



► Barrier-free environment supervision (Dongshan River Water Park)

2. Efforts to Acquire Reserved Lands for Public Facilities and Non-levied Roads

- (1) The MOI continues to promote its "Processing Plan for the Issue of Reserved Lands for Public Facilities", in the manner of land use conversion, unified development, transferable development rights, exchanging for public land with private reservation land for public facilities, urban renewal, and encouraging investment to solve land reservations for public facilities problems.
- (2) The MOI continues to promote its "Processing Plan for Judicial Interpretation Number 400 of Acquiring Lands of Constructed but Non-levied Roads" to local governments to deal with constructed but non-levied roads by this principle.

3. Promotion of Common Duct Construction

- (1) So far, a total of 50 common ducts have been constructed by local governments among municipalities, counties, and cities over the entire country. These include main ducts with a length of 67.72 km, branch ducts 66.79 km, cable trenches 58.62 km, and cable pipes 358.11 km.



► Common Duct

- (2) The agency will coordinate related ministries and councils, and supervise the local governments of municipalities, counties, and cities regarding their construction works of common ducts, in accordance with "Outline program of promoting common ducts construction" promulgated by Executive Yuan and "the MOI supervisory plan toward municipalities, counties and cities for accelerating the development of common ducts."

4. Promotion of the "Public Facilities Pipeline Database and Management Application System"

- (1) By the end of 2017, local governments have built the Public Facilities Pipeline Database about 398,000 hectares in urban planned districts, covering about 83.7% of the national urban planned districts area.
- (2) The CPA has facilitated the updating of the data and system of the pipeline database in line with the new version "Standard of the Public Facilities Pipeline Database".

5. Sewerage Construction and Management

(1) Sewerage-related regulation issues

Examine a total of 4 sewerage-related autonomous regulations based on "Sewerage Law" and "Local Government Act" in 2017.

(2) Education, dissemination and training

- ① To improve professional techniques, four programs of "Sewerage User's Drainage Facility Installation Training" were held, and 330 technicians participated in 2017 in northern, middle and southern areas. These technicians should be qualified as water pipe installation technicians or sewerage user's drainage facility installation technicians in advance.
- ② 4,500 pamphlets titled "Please Support the Construction of Public Sewage System" were printed for distribution throughout the local governments to increase the public's concern and support this project.
- ③ Set up advertisements in Taiwan Railways' New Banqiao station.

(3) Promotion of the construction of sewage systems

According to the "5th Stage of the Sewage Construction Plan (2015-2020)" as checked and ratified by the Executive Yuan, the MOI is continuing to promote the construction of the whole country's sewage systems. By 2017, the percentage of the population served by wastewater treatment plants was 55.86%, and the public sewage system served rate was 31.96%; New Taipei City equaled 54.61%, Taipei City 77.18%, Taichung City 16.19%, Tainan City 18.32%, Kaohsiung City 41.11%; the figure for Taiwan Province is 11.62%, and Fuchien Province is 36.34%.

(4) Promoting the reclamation of the effluent from municipal wastewater treatment plants

The MOI considers Cross-Field Value-Adding and sustainable development of water

resources recycling and utilization, and promotes the "The Demonstrating Action Plan of Effluent Reclamation from Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants ". In conjunction with the " 5th Stage of the Sewage Construction Plan (2015~2020)". Upon completion of each demonstration project, it is estimated that 280,000 tons of discharged water per day will be provided to domestic industrial centers for processing. The Yongkang (the first case for the supply of high-tech park) and Futian schemes approved of Executive Yuan. The Anping and Linhai schemes have been agreed by the Sewer Construction Promoting Committee of the MOI, of which Linhai plant has reached a preliminary consensus with the various water user. On August 21, 2017, the Kaohsiung City Government held a press conference of signing the memorandum of understanding (MOU), which was expected to start in 2018 to promote trade and investment with the Fengshanxi scheme relieving the pressure of insufficient water supply.

(5) Promotion of the construction of storm water system

"Plan of Integrated watershed Management" was promulgated by the Presidential of June 18, 2014 with a duration of 2014-2019, the total approved funds of 8.965 billion. It proposed the measures of water management from the homeland disaster prevention, integrate water management, 3D flood prevention and watershed management. By December 31, 2017, the grand total length of rainwater sewer construction in the whole country reached 5,022.2 km, the implementation rate of rainwater sewer was raised to 73.71%, and the amounted flood detention reached 252,600 cubic meter. It will keep operating the rainwater sewer system's planning and construction to expand the effectiveness of water management and raise the city energy of flood prevention in 2018.

6. Implementation of Road Construction and Maintenance Work

(1) Carry out the regional-based road system construction plan

Taiwan was divided into 18 regional living circles, the construction of inter-regional road way systems and the execution of construction work was under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the MOI. Up to year 2017, the MOI had allocated budget for construction of NT\$179.64797 billion and shall continue to allocate NT\$ 5.359 billion for 74 projects in 2018. Those projects are planned for constructing the system of urban expressway and achieving the goal of one-day life circles for the whole country and outer islands.

(2) Implementation of the "road/street's construction project for user oriented environment within city areas"

This construction work project focuses on improving street and roads' conditions to be

user-oriented and user-friendly. The major tasks of this project include bikeway construction, pedestrian system building and obstacle free environments for pedestrians. The project will be implemented from 2013 to 2018. The budget for these years is listed at 6.43007 billion to support the construction of bikeways and sidewalk for local governments.

(3) Road/street's quality improvement plan

This plan focuses on improving street and roads' quality to create a safer and greater environment for pedestrian. Besides, it subsidize the local government for the public construction and integrated environment planning. The quality of road /street and public accessible environment will be enhanced by integrating urban roads, sky cables and traffic signs.



▶ General plan proposal review conference



▶ Pedestrian passage construction project around Wen Wu temple in Lukang



▶ Highlight plan proposal counseling (Taichung session)



▶ Elevated road Project of Zhongshan Road crossing the 1st Taiwan Provincial Road in Hukou , Hsinchu County

IX. Development of New Towns

1. Danhai New Town

Raw lands of 135.33 hectares and 647 units of relocated housing were sold up to 2017. Further, the remaining New Town Development Funds has funded the Water Supply Project with 3.76 billion

NT dollars, the Light Rail System with 7.09 billion, Danjiang Bridge Project with 4.7 billion, and the maintenance of public facilities, transferred to New Taipei City, with 1.01 billion, etc. In 2018, the CPA will be reviewing the Zoning Codes of Land Use, and urban design guideline in order to embrace the concepts of transit-oriented development, low-impact development, eco-city, and smart city. The CPA will continue executing the construction of Kong Ping Camp Relocating Project.

2. Kaohsiung New Town

Raw lands of 53.02 hectares were sold up to 2017. The construction of public facilities of the district was completed, and all facilities were transferred to Kaohsiung City Government. In 2018, the CPA has been executing the design and construction of the 14 Low Impact Development Pedestrian Walks in the district. And the CPA will actively implement the later stage development of Kaohsiung New Town with planning concepts of low-carbon eco-city. In order to bring the industry into this district, the CPA will start planning and establishing Kaohsiung Second Science Park and further to accelerate the development of Kaohsiung New Town.

X. Urban and Rural Development Works

1. Assisting the local governments to develop spatial plan

National spatial plan was promulgated on April 30, 2018. Accordingly, the local governments shall establish their own spatial plans within the period that had been specified by the Spatial Planning Act. For assisting the local governments to develop their spatial plans, the CPA has drafted the "Municipality or county (city) spatial planning manual" and the "Functional zone and sub-zone planning manual" as reference. Moreover, a professional team had been set up for providing the spatial planning information and consultation.

2. The Hualien and Taitung Health and Leisure Human Resource Eastward Shifting Program

In order to promote balanced urban and rural development, the National Police Agency jointly coordinated with "Hualien and Taitung Sustainable Development" to promote the "Hualien and Taitung Health and Leisure Human Resource Eastward Shifting Program". This will attract human resources to return and to relocate. The main work is to establish health and leisure industry and a human resource matching platform to assist the local health and leisure industry, resident, community and new immigrant integration.

3. The Integration and Establishment of the Database and Information System of National Territorial Planning

- (1) To match with the mission of the "National Territorial Planning Subgroup" which was under the items of "Establishment of the National Geographic Information System (NGIS) and Ten Years' Promotion Plan", the Urban and Rural Development Branch Agency (URDBA) of the CPA of the MOI continuously integrates and maintains the national territorial planning and land use zoning database information system in order to satisfy the operational requirements of related planning and the recovery planning for national territories, regional areas and urban rural areas.
- (2) During 2018, the CPA continues to extend the national territorial planning information system (<http://ngis.tcd.gov.tw>) and land use zoning information system (<http://luz.tcd.gov.tw/>) in the form of website and APPs.
- (3) During 2018, the CPA continues updating the database and standardization operation of the land use zoning and establish the spatial database platform.

4. Continuing to promote the "Wetland Conservation Act" and exerting related measures to protect wetland environment

Since the "Wetland Conservation Act" and the series of nine sub-regulations became effective on February 2, 2015, MOI kept conducting the work of institutionalization for wetland conservation. In 2017, one of the International Wetland of Importance conservation and utilization plans had finished the process of review, and six of the International Wetland of Importance conservation and utilization plans had been announced. Furthermore, two of temporary Regional Wetlands of Importance had finished evaluations, and 18 of them had finished the process of review. Besides the legal affairs, "Symbiotic Ark 2.0: Taiwan Wetland Research Camp" had a great success in starting our cooperation and communication with international wetland organizations, since the "Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Strategic Program of Action" had been signed in 2016. Two cases of the use of the wetland insignia had been permitted. In 2018, the MOI will keep conducting the legal process, which includes the planning, public consultation, and review, for the 30 sites of International and National Wetlands of Importance. Moreover, in the light of the regulation, the evaluation of the rest of 21 temporary Regional Wetlands of Importance will be completed.

5. Establishing the goals of sustainable development for National Land Resources and Urban and Rural Development

In cooperated with the "National Council for Sustainable Development", the Ministry shares the responsibility of National Land Resources and Urban and Rural Development Working Group, by taking

SDG of UN and domestic conditions of Taiwan as reference, to develop the 2030 SDG - making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and the relevant measuring indicators.

6. Urban Planning

Project execution of the MOI like: "Planning for The Specific District plan of Taoyuan International Airport Park and Nearby Area," "The Specific District plan of Linkou (Fourth Comprehensive Review)," "The Specific District plan of Linkou (The Comprehensive Review of Public Facilities Projects)" and "Scenery-specific Area plan of Northeast Coast (The Comprehensive Review of Public Facilities Projects)" etc. On the other hand, according to Article 26 of the "Urban Planning Law", the MOI is assisting various local governments in handling their urban planning projects. There are an average of 10 urban planning comprehensive reviews and several renewal reviews among various locations every year.

7. Applications to the Rebuilding and Integration Plan for Urban Planning Maps (from 2014 to 2018)

This plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on April 9, 2014 to mainly handle certain job items including reconstruction of urban planning and maps, the integrated application of map data, and the subsidiary promotions, which are to be implemented within five years from 2014 to 2018. The primary job item for 2018 is to re-conduct the urban planning plans and maps and to separately manage the ministry's plans and to subsidize individual magisterial governments for managing jurisdictional urban planning plans and those maps, which remain unfinished. There are eight local governments (15 urban planning areas) that have applied for subsidies including Taichung City, Yilan County, Pingtung County, Yunlin County, Chiayi County, Kaohsiung City, Hualien County and Taitung County.

XI. Architectural and Building Research

The Architecture and Building Research Institute (ABRI) is the driving force behind the national building research and development programs. The primary aims of the ABRI are to promote building safety, to improve the quality of the living environment, to upgrade construction technology levels, as well as to excel in urban development.

1. Plan on Technological Development for a Safe, Reassuring Living Environment for the Elderly

The Study on a Safe, Reassuring Living Environment for the Elderly focuses on the planning and design of the life and care of the elderly, establishment of an elderly-friendly environment in public buildings, the trend of regulations governing a barrier-free environment for people with disabilities in

advanced countries, the living space and aids applications for the elderly, and the behavior patterns of the elderly and people with physical and mental disabilities, and proposes a vision of urban and community life for an aged society based on a safe, reassuring living environment. The results of the implementation in 2017 are described as follows:

- (1) Completed 10 projects, including the evaluation of a healing environment applied to an aged society, a study on turning idle space into daycare sites for the elderly, a survey of the smart home and community environment for the elderly, and an estimation of future needs.
- (2) The ABRI assisted in developing amendments to provisions on barrier-free building in “Building Design and Construction” part from the “Building Technical Regulations” and “Design Specifications of Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities”.
- (3) Completed the Reference Handbook on Friendly Buildings, which will be provided for government agencies, architects, indoor designers, schools, and related units for reference after publication.
- (4) Participated in the 2017 Assistive Technology for Life Conference to present the past results of research on an aged society.

In 2018, The Study on a Safe, Reassuring Living Environment for the Elderly focuses on healing environment applied to the home environment for the elderly in an aged society, a study on turning unused school spaces into Long-Term Care Service Stations for the elderly. The plan will increase social housing policy research in the aged society to provide reference for promoting policies in the MOI.

2. Building Fire Safety

To preserve the public safety, researches on building fire safety design and engineering technology and their application and promotion were executed in 2017. The relating significant outcomes were summarized as follows:

- (1) 18 research projects were completed, which covered the following topics: fire regulation and risk assessment, the integration of building sustainability and fire safety, fire safety of disabled evacuees,



▶ 2017 Assistive Technology for Life exhibition

advanced fire safety performance design technology, steel construction fire-damage behaviors and fire resistance performances.

- (2) One invention patent on “Fire Damage Discrimination Method of Acoustic Performances of Cement Matrix Structure” and one utility model patent on “Water Film Curtain with Fire Resistance and Smoke-proof Performance” have been approved by the Intellectual Property Office, MOEF. Another one patent draft on “Water Membrane System for Solar Photovoltaic Module” is on the progress of reviewing. The software on simplified smoke layer two-zone verification method was revised and promoted. As of 2017 there are 36 cases of successful technical transfer.
- (3) The researches on improving building and fire regulatory schemes have continued to assist in the amendments and proposals. Also building regulation proposals on verification of building fire performance-based design for fire and evacuation safety and post-market management and verification of fireproof materials and fire regulation proposals on installation of fire extinguishing equipment for logistics automatic warehousing and smoke exhaust equipment in buildings were provided to relating regulation authorities for reference. And the ABRI also participated in the formulation or amendment of 12 CNS National Standards on building fire test method. The “Manual on Improving Fire Safety Design for the Long-term Caring Accommodation Institute” was published and delivered to the Ministry of Health and the local government authorities under the “Strengthening long-term care institutions public safety Promotion Program” of the Executive Yuan for reference application.
- (4) 178 testing service cases were accomplished in the Fire Experimental Center to enhance the development of fire testing services of the building material industry. The revenue fee was about NT\$ 4.76 million in full payment to the Treasury. Also, full-scale burning experiments such as real size steel structure fire damage test, earthquake damage and multiple disaster simulation experiment, and building curtain wall fire performance test were conducted to support research project and testing service work.



► Full-scale curtain wall fire performance test

(5) The ABRI has provided the assistance to private professional organizations to promote fire prevention and safety inspection in public buildings. Six promoting events and seminar activities on the fire safety of buildings were held, including “2017 Fire Safety Technical Seminar for Medical and Elderly Welfare Institutions”, “The 32nd Annual Sino-Japanese Symposium on Engineering Technology-Architectural Research Division”, etc.

It is anticipated to deal with the research projects in 2018 pertaining to fire equipment approval and performance design review, smoke control in large space, fire safety for elderly long-term caring institution and parking-lot tower, capsule-type hotel fire protection, fire spread performance of exterior finished panel, detection of fire-induced damage of reinforced concrete, structural behavior during fire of column-beam joint of full-scale steel construction and others.

3. Urban and Architecture Disaster Prevention

The aim of “Urban and Architecture Disaster Prevention Research” is to support technology development, to amend regulatory systems, to implement spatial system planning and to grant community empowerment for disaster mitigation, response, and recovery, by means of R&D, detection, counseling, and promotion. The achievements in 2017 are summarized as follows:

- (1) To enhance large area catastrophic disaster resilience, urban flood mitigation, disaster prevention for hillside residential communities, disaster prevention and mitigation for aged society, the ABRI conducted 10 research projects. These projects related to large area catastrophic disaster resilience field, including the reference guidelines for disaster resilience planning in local-level national spatial plans, the promoted statutes and strategies for existing buildings seismic assessment and retrofitting; in urban flood mitigation field, including the expansion and promotion of the cloud operation system for detention facility design, the building information model for LID storm water mitigation system on building sites; in disaster prevention for hillside residential communities field, conducting the intelligent disaster prevention system for hillside community-intelligent sensing of landslides and cloud computation; in disaster prevention and mitigation for aged society field, conducting the disaster resilience science and technology development planning for building, as well as town and country safety.
- (2) To cooperate with comprehensive governance policy, the ABRI conducted the detention facility design and management platform by cloud operation system for detention facility design, which public and private sectors can use in planning, design and deliberation procedure, significantly simplify design process and increase administration deliberation efficiency. “The Planning Handbook of

Strategies for Flood Mitigation and Adaptation in Urban Planning Overall Review”, which can integrate professional knowledge among different fields, reduce the technical threshold for practitioners in planning strategies of flood mitigation and adaptation, and promote comprehensive governance idea to implement in urban planning was edited and published. By the way, for popularizing low-impact development technology in Taiwan, constructing building information models (BIM) system with low-impact development technology, and supplying multiple options for industries are conducted, in order to promote and integrate the LID technology.

- (3) In order to reduce disaster risks for hillside communities, adopting smart technology to proceed the study of intelligent sensing of landslides and disaster prevention smart system for hillside community, developing low-cost, low energy-consumption integrated characteristic of “intelligent sensing of natural landslides hardware”, calculating stability situation analysis and landslide prediction by big-data analysis and cloud computation, and assisting to reduce disaster risks for hillside communities are carried out. Besides, proceeding the legal system and enforcements of disaster prevention autonomous management for hillside residential communities, and drafting amendment of Building management regulation for hillside area are implemented, as basis for constructing the legal system and enforcements of disaster prevention autonomous management for hillside residential communities in the future in Taiwan.



► Intelligent sensing of landslides hardware

- (4) In order to enhance disaster prevention management capacities among hillside residential communities and also to assist their residents, the ABRI sponsored a disaster prevention workshop in hillside residential communities and five seminars for disaster prevention in hillside campus. For promoting applications to techniques and research results, the ABRI conducted the Symposium of Contract, Safety, and Peace in Mind for communities with the New Taipei City Government, and 6 seminars on promoting the ABRI research results.

In 2018, this plan cooperates with the National Spatial Planning Act, the Water Environmental Plan of Forward Infrastructural Plan, social needs and so on, developing disaster prevention, mitigation technology and spatial planning strategy for urban catastrophe resilience, urban flood mitigation, hillside communities disasters and aged society related projects under the direction of intelligence, community and industrialization.

4. Plan for Building Advanced Technological Innovation Development, Promotion, and Applications

In order to promote the building industry and to improve construction technology and quality in 2017, the ABRI conducted three subprograms regarding innovative construction materials, seismic hazard prevention, and wind engineering. In addition, it also held seminars and various activities. The related achievements are shown as follows:

- (1) The ABRI released 7 research reports, which were concerned with the Construction Code of Building Exterior Walls. In addition, a revised draft of the Foundation Design Code was proposed.
- (2) The ABRI released 7 research reports, which were concerned with preliminary and detailed seismic evaluation of steel and SRC (steel reinforced concrete) buildings.
- (3) The ABRI sponsored 8 seminars, including the Structural Concrete Design Code, the Foundation Design Code, and other topics. The MOI also revised 5 related design codes, including the Structural Concrete Design Code, the Foundation Design Code, the Design Code for Wood Structures, the Steel Design Code, and the Construction Code of Steel Structures. Through these promotional events, the ABRI provided architects and engineers with its research results on building technology.
- (4) The ABRI published the Wind Design Manual of Buildings to provide step-by-step design examples for reference; proposed wind-resistant design methods and wind analysis processes for building attachments and curtain walls; analyzes aero-elastic characteristics of buildings and responses of photovoltaic array panels by wind tunnel experimental data, and improved "Directional Irwin Probe" to upgrade testing capacity.



▶ 2017 Structural Concrete Design Code Revised Draft Seminar



▶ Flexural Test of RC Column Jacketing

In 2018, this plan cooperates with the MOI continuing to handle the research and promotion of seismic evaluation technology of buildings based on “Acceleration Reconstruction Ordinance of Urban Dangerous and Old Buildings”, and Priority Strategy: To enhance the earthquake-resistant and disaster-resistant capacity of key facilities” of Tenth National Science and Technology Conference.

5. Plan for Building Information Modeling Development, Promotion, and Applications

In order to promote building information modeling (BIM) technology, strengthen building life-cycle management and flow of information, enhance efficiency in all stages of planning, design, construction, and maintenance, and promote architectural quality, usability effectiveness in construction industry upgrades, and sustainable environment development, the relevant activities in 2017 were as follows:

- (1) 9 research projects were completed covering studies on “IFC Representation of Building Technological Codes - Part of Building Design and Construction Act, Chapter 1 and Chapter 2”, “BIM-assisted Fire Evacuation Safety Performance Studies on the Application of Verification”, and “A Study of Introducing Omni Class on BIM-based Building Design Checking”.
- (2) 3 technical papers including Teaching material for domestic BIM Collaboration Essential Guidelines, the Evaluation method of choosing BIM Uses, and domestic BIM engineering information classification code (draft), were published for technology adoption.
- (3) A total of 10 seminars including “BIM Operating Instructions Application and Classification Training Workshop”, “Evaluation Method of Choosing BIM Uses Workshop”, “Omni Class in the BIM Life Cycle Development Forum”, and “BIM Promotional Seminar” were held. A set of BIM training materials was prepared to meet the domestic demand for BIM manpower.
- (4) Setting up BIM information service technology interactive platform and a portal site which includes more BIM components, helping AEC Industry to adapt BIM technology, and accelerating the flow of information and shared experiences.

The objectives of 2018 include BIM-assisted testing of building technology rules, improvement of building permit review process and graphic storage format, as well as research program on information exchange between BIM and GIS and



▶ 2017 BIM Technology Promotion Seminar (Kaohsiung)

continuous promotion of BIM Operation Guide and Relevant information norms, and BIM personnel training courses.

6. Sustainable Intelligent City - Intelligent Green Building and Community Promotion Program

Based on the “Sustainable Intelligent City – Intelligent Green Building and Community Promotion Program”, which had been approved by the Executive Yuan, the MOI accomplished several related achievements in 2017. They are as follows:

- (1) Administrative Guidelines of Applying for Approval of Overseas Green Building Label have been completed and come into force on July 1, 2017, and the MOI issued the first Taiwan Green Building Overseas Certification to Thai Taiwanese businesses on July 28, 2017.
- (2) 646 buildings or building projects were certified as Green Buildings; 80 buildings or building projects were certified as Intelligent Buildings; and 225 Green Building Material Labels were certified.
- (3) 22 existing buildings that adopted the intelligent building design, and 29 publicly owned buildings were subsidized to upgrade their energy efficiency. As a result, the achievements of these projects included saving about 9,464,000 KWH of electricity; and about 5,006 metric tons of CO₂ emissions were reduced every year. Moreover, sustainable intelligent community innovation demonstration subsidy program was completed for 8 cases.
- (4) A total of 5 promotion events related to the “Intelligent Green Building Promotion Program” including education and training courses, and technical tours, Intelligent Building assessment workshops, campus service promotion programs for Intelligent Buildings were held. A total of 9 seminars centered on Green Building and Green Building Materials were held. In addition, the MOI also conducted 62 educational Green Building tours for on-site visiting.



▶ Former Minister of the Interior Jiunn-rong Yeh presented the first green building in Taiwan Overseas certification to Thai Taiwanese enterprises

The major tasks of the 2018 program will continue to promote the Intelligent Green Building policies, including: issuing the certifications of Green building, Green Building materials, and Intelligent Building. Evaluating and issuing grants for Energy Saving and Smart Improvement for existing buildings. And holding the promotion activities of Intelligent Green Building related policies.



► Cijin Life Memorial Hall

7. Innovative Low-Carbon Green Building and Environment Technology Plan

In order to develop green building technologies which are suitable for subtropical climate in Taiwan, there are several execution strategies in the 2017 project of “Innovative Low-carbon Green Building and Environment Technology” in the following:

- (1) Completed Taiwan's green building assessment system internationalization, building energy efficiency assessment, green building materials and indoor environmental quality and other related research with a total of 15 cases.
- (2) Published overseas version of EEWH-OS and guidelines for interpretation of building soundproofing regulations, and proposed amendments to the Code of Construction Energy-saving Regulations and national standards for acoustic measurement (Draft).
- (3) Organized a “Green Building Drawing Competition”, with 231 winning works selected ; completed three sets of digital textbooks for children's version and public version of Green Building.

The goal of the MOI in 2018 administration policies is to create a sustainable and comfortable living environment. The 2018 program will continue to increase energy saving and carbon reduction technologies research development and application, and promote green building and sustainable environment policies.

8. Plan for Intelligent Living Space (ILS) Industry Development and Promotion

Based on the advantages of Taiwan's ICT industry development, the development of intelligent value-added applications, in 2017 intelligent living space industry development in the implementation of science and technology projects are as follows:

- (1) The ABRI worked with the Bureau of Culture Heritage, Ministry of Culture to rebuild the Smart Home Exhibition at the Taichung Culture & Creative Industries Park, which was reopened on April, 28, 2017. In addition, a total of 28,172 participants visited the “Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0” along with the “Smart Home” showrooms in Taichung and Kaohsiung.
- (2) Completion of office use of intelligent building performance evaluation, open data application and other related 4 researches.
- (3) Organized a competition to create a creative fantasy project to the future with a total of 967 participants.

The main objectives of the 2018 project of “Plan for Intelligent Living Space (ILS) Industry Development and Promotion” are as follows: First, study the connection of intelligent living space and internet of things and applications of big data in indoor air quality. Second, run the “Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0” along with the “Smart Home” showrooms in Taichung and Kaohsiung. Third, organize a competition to create a creative fantasy project to the future. Finally, develop an intelligent residential design guide for architects and interior design professionals.



► Smart Home Exhibition in Taichung.



9

National Fire Fighting

- Fire Fighting Organization
- Disaster Management
- Fire Prevention
- Hazardous Materials Management
- Disaster Rescue
- Emergency Medical Services
- Use of Civil Power
- Fire Investigation
- Rescue Command Center
- Special Search and Rescue Missions
- Information Operations
- The NFA Training Center

I. Fire Fighting Organization

The National Fire Agency (NFA), Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is the agency in charge of the unified command and supervision over the nation's fire fighting operations. It is responsible for planning and implementing operations related to fire fighting administration as well as disaster prevention and rescue. Under the current NFA structure, there are a total of eight divisions, one center and four offices in charge of fire fighting related operations in various domains; in addition, the NFA also has two dispatching units including a special search and rescue team, and training centers. Furthermore, in Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien, the NFA controls four harbor fire brigades in charge of fire fighting, disaster prevention and rescue operations at these harbors.

II. Disaster Management

1. Amendments to the "Disaster Prevention and Protection Act"

An amendments to Article 2, 3 and 44-10 of Disaster Prevention and Protection Act were proposed by relevant committee members and examined at the 6th Meeting of the 4th session of the 9th Legislative Yuan. Legislative Yuan passed the said proposals on the Third Reading on November 7, 2017 and according to the presidential order issued on November 22, volcanic and suspended particulate disasters were added. The MOI and Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) were also designated as the central regulating authorities for the disaster prevention and protection. Besides, volcanic disasters were added to the cause of the disaster affected area.

2. Amendments to subsidiary laws of "Disaster Prevention and Protection Act"

(1) The Enforcement Rules of Disaster Prevention and Protection Act

Based on amendment to Disaster Prevention and Protection Act made on November 22, 2017, suspended particulate disasters were defined in Article 2.

(2) Regulations for the Publications of Typhoon, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion Disaster Potentials

Following the amendment to Disaster Prevention and Protection Act, which were made on November 22 of 2017, it was renamed to "Regulations for the Publications of Typhoon, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion Disaster Potentials". Besides, volcanic activity observation was added to Article 4 as the public information of potential volcanic disaster and Central Geological Survey was designated as the agency in charge of publishing aforesaid information.

(3) Categories and Standards of Assistance for Windstorm, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion Disasters

Following the amendment to Disaster Prevention and Protection Act, which were made on November 22 of 2017, it was renamed to "Categories and Standards of Assistance for Windstorm, Earthquake, Fire, Explosion and volcanic Disasters" and volcanic disaster was added to Paragraph 2 of Article 2.

3. Coordination of the Annual Disaster Prevention and Rescue Operation and Evaluation Project Held by the Office of Disaster Management, Executive Yuan

In response to the Executive Yuan's "2017 Annual Disaster Prevention and Rescue Operation Plan Evaluation", the National Fire Administration acted in concert with the Executive Yuan for the purpose of evaluating NFA's ability for disaster prevention, rescue and ICT preparations; it implemented annual associated visits for disaster prevention and rescue operations from July 1 to September 30, 2017.

4. Completion of "The Second Phase of Incisive Disaster Prevention and Protection Project"; a Continual Promotion of "The Third Phase of Incisive Disaster Prevention and Protection Project"

The implementation period of "The Second Phase of Incisive Disaster Prevention and Protection Project" was from 2014 to 2017. During this period, the division of disaster prevention and rescue works between the county/city and township/city/district and the operating mechanism were examined; established a disaster prevention, rescue and response mechanism of the township/city/district; enhanced relevant personnel's knowledge in disaster prevention and rescue; and upgraded equipment of the disaster emergency operation center (county or city; township, city and district). All of the works have been fully updated in 2017.

To further enhance municipalities, counties/cities, and local communities' resilience to disasters and improve people's self-help capabilities, mutual help spirit and disaster prevention awareness, "The Third Phase of Incisive Disaster Prevention and Protection Project" will be conducted from 2018 to 2022. This project aims to assist municipality, county and city governments to enhance their disaster prevention and rescue performance of the first and second phases of project; and to open a new discussion on the disaster relief volunteer training system, resilient communities, resilience of the municipality or county/city, and regional governance of local offices.

5. Operations of the Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center

(1) The Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center (CDEOC) was activated 7 times in 2017 for the torrential rain on June 1, torrential rain on June 13, Typhoon Nesat, Typhoon Haitang, Typhoon Hato,

Typhoon Guchol, Typhoon Talim and torrential rain on October 11, where the NFA also formed emergency response teams accordingly.

(2) Holding Regular Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) Test Drill

To enhance local governments and central ministries and commissions' ability of delivering disaster related information and response performance, the NFA announced the "2017 Regular Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) Test Drill Project" on April 18, 2017. Besides, in May, June and September of 2017, it has targeted ministries and commissions of the central government, municipal and county/city governments, township/city/district offices and the NFA emergency response teams to hold three kinds of regular drills. To become more familiarized with the systems, local governments and the NFA emergency response teams have filed conditions of simulated disasters in the system and been trained to use various forms. Besides, governments at all levels also had a drill on handling simulated disasters in order to strengthen the response performance.

(3) Enhanced Disaster Response Efficiency

The administrative deputy command, the Director General of the NFA is responsible for integrating disaster relief capacities on ordinary days and in disaster events. When the disaster category is unspecified, the central disaster response mechanism will be immediately activated. Besides, through the collaboration with the manpower of Taiwan Power, Taiwan Water and CPC, the NFA has managed to consolidate life maintenance pipes related disasters, and establish a disaster information review mechanism. Any discrepancy will be explained in a timely public session. Furthermore, 6 press conferences are to take place on a daily basis to release disaster propaganda, alert or information, reinforcing the network of delivery disaster response information. According to relevant information, advance teams will also be dispatched to the EOC of counties and cities with relatively higher risks before the disaster in order to control the disaster status and demand for support. After the typhoon alert is cancelled, the CDEOC shall, depending on the demand, remain in operation to track and control the water, electricity, communications and road repair works, and help increase the efficiency of restoration so that all citizens can get back to routine life.

6. Holding the "2017 National Disaster Prevention Day: Nationwide Earthquake Disaster Drill", "CDEOC Forward Command Post Drill" and "Drill of Broadcasting Major Disaster Emergency Messages in Designated Televisions

To enhance the implementation of "September 21 National Disaster Prevention Day" and all citizens' awareness towards disasters and earthquakes, the NFA held a "2017 National Disaster Prevention Day:

Nationwide Earthquake Disaster Drill”, “CDEOC Forward Command Post Drill” and “Drill of Broadcasting Major Disaster Emergency Messages in Designated Televisions” in September of 2017. The purpose is to enhance central government’s role of assisting local governments in conducting disaster rescue missions and coordination at sites of disaster affected areas. This will enable personnel of central government agencies be familiar with relevant procedures, enhance the government’s site management and coordination efficiency, and further increase the country’s tenacity to resist and respond to large-scale disasters. Besides, an earthquake drill was conducted on the Taiwan Anti-Earthquake Network nationwide, where an earthquake alert was released at 9:21 on September 21, 2017. In the meantime, 72 cable television operations released emergency messages to designated PTS channels, enabling all-channel users of the cable broadcasting system to simultaneously receive the government’s disaster emergency message; all agencies, schools, companies and citizens took part in the on-the-spot drill (knee down, find a coverage and keep steady). The aim of this drill is to enhance the earthquake response ability of governments at all levels (including disaster prevention units and general administrative units) and all nationals.

7. Promotion of Disaster Prevention Education

To enhance the disaster prevention propaganda among all citizens, the NFA has specially designed and produced disaster prevention propaganda films, posters and brochures, adopted television, radio, magazines, light-boxes, convenience stores and online media (YouTube, Facebook and e-News), and collaborated with the Ministry of Education for the promotion of disaster prevention education and drills. Besides, all kinds of propaganda posters and brochures related to disaster prevention were distributed nationwide to municipalities and counties/cities to enhance the propaganda, having local governments distribute these materials.

8. Subsidizing Local Governments to carry out Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drills

To enhance the disaster response capacity of all municipalities and counties/cities and to cooperate with the Executive Yuan's plan, nationwide municipality and county/city governments were subsidized to hold disaster prevention and rescue drills. In 2017, Keelung City, Penghu County and Lienchiang County governments received NT\$1, 000,000 each as the budget of hold disaster prevention and rescue drill. The implementation project was set by municipality and county/city governments based on characteristics of the region's potential disasters and the concept of complex disasters. Combined with the content of regional Disaster Prevention and Protection Project, the disaster conditions were

simulated to perform tactical evaluations and drills. All of the nationwide municipality and county/city drills were completed on April 27, 2017.

III. Fire Prevention

1. Promotion of Fire Prevention Management System

The NFA efforts will continue with self-defense fire organization drills and verification for "high-rise multi-purpose buildings," "large space," "social welfare facilities for the senior citizen and the physically/mentally disabled" and "hotels and accommodation facilities." It will also continue to execute the "Training Programs for Emergency Operation Center On-Duty Staffs". There were 50,917 public buildings that were supposed to have Fire safety Management systems in place; 49,894 among them have already hired a fire safety manager, which is about 97.99% of the total amount and 49,632 of them have already established a fire protection plan, which is about 97.48% by the end of 2017.

2. Implementation of Fire Safety Equipment Periodical Service and Declaration System

By the end of 2017, 1,620 fire protection equipment engineer licenses and 5,604 fire protection equipment technician licenses were issued. From 2010 to 2017, 5,858 person-times professional fire safety specialists re-training were held. 99.40% of Class A places owner declared periodical service and report (31,557 were registered for control and 31,369 reported for inspections). The reporting rate for places other than Class A was 93.07% (156,978 were registered for control and 146,107 reported for inspections).

3. Implementation of Fire Safety Equipment Inspection

In 2017, 298,220 inspections of fire safety equipment were carried out; 259,150 passed these inspections with a pass rate of 86.90%; 1,197 received recognitions and fines, 27 were suspended from business or banned from use; and 317 were transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice for administrative enforcement. In addition, the fire safety equipment inspections of all types of premises have been promoted and are conducted continuously, where local fire fighting institutions are requested to track, control and improve the status and conditions of disqualified premises.

4. Improvement of Flame-Retardant Certifications System and Management

Up to the end of 2017, 1,302 firms passed the certification process. More than 12,019,745 labels of flame-retardant materials and items were issued, and 60,616 premises installed flame-retardant items. Based on Article 11 of the Fire Service Act and relevant regulations, the popularization of flame-retardant articles was promoted, and the propaganda of flame-retardant systems, auditing of firms qualified for flame-retardant certification and inspections of flame-retardant items were also enhanced.

IV. Hazardous Materials Management

1. Enhancement of Management Mechanism for Public Hazardous Materials

(1) To promote security and supervisory systems for places where using public hazardous materials, the NFA has held 66 sessions of security and supervisory personnel trainings in 2017 and issued 1,891 certificates for security supervisors.

(2) In 2017, 241 new tanks that store public hazard liquid materials in the country were inspected.

(3) In 2017, 8,845 places that store and process public hazards materials were inspected.

2. Implementation of Firecracker and Firework Safety Management System

(1) In order to lower the production of firecrackers and fireworks and the number of pyrotechnic manufacturing accidents in Taiwan, the NFA continually allow firecrackers and fireworks import to ensure the public safety.

(2) The inspection and ban on firecracker and firework manufacturing, storage and selling premises are enhanced, there are 269 firecracker and firework manufacturers, 288 storage premises, and 377 selling premises were inspected in 2017. The authority will continue to track and control areas with illegal activities.

(3) In 2017, 210 kinds of general firecrackers and fireworks passed type approval, 664 passed individual approval, and 24,530,199 labels of approval were issued.

3. Improvement of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Safety Management

(1) The NFA has continued its inspection activities on 118 LPG filling plants, 34 LPG cylinder inspection plants and 2,871 LPG retailers. In 2017, 41,903 inspections were carried out on LPG cylinder inspection plants, filling plants, and gas retailers.

- (2) To implement the periodical inspection system of LPG cylinder, the NFA issued 2,666,825 LPG cylinder inspection approval labels in 2017.
- (3) Professional institutions were entrusted with the approval of LPG cylinder; in 2017, 7 cases passed type approval and 1,697 cases passed individual approval.

4. Implementation of Installation Management System for Firms Installing Gas-Burning Water Heaters and Pipelines to Prevent the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning from Happening

- (1) Professional institutions were entrusted with the task of holding continual training in installing gas-burning water heaters and pipelines. In 2017, 1,426 firms in the industry were registered and 2,169 qualified technicians were hired.
- (2) To minimize the occurrence of CO (carbon monoxide) poisoning, the "Implementation Plan of the CO Poisoning Prevention" has been enforced every year since October of 2008; for households whose residence has a risk or tendency of CO poisoning, they will be subsidized to relocate or replace the water heater; for medium-low income households and those with a CO poisoning history, they will receive priority subsidies. In 2017, 1,062 households were subsidized.
- (3) Continue to promote the safety propaganda against CO poisoning
 - ① Called a press conference to announce the full-scale experiment results of cumulative CO concentration, and made it into a promotional animation to teach citizens how to avoid CO poisoning in an easy-to-understand way.
 - ② Set the 16th of December as the CO Prevention Day and December to February as the CO Prevention Season of every year. The press conference was called on the day and made a presentation on the correct way of choosing and installing water heater in order to enhance citizens' awareness of preventing CO poisoning.
 - ③ Requested local fire bureaus and Police Broadcasting Service to, during the low-temperature period, enhance relevant promotions and broadcast relevant information respectively.
 - ④ Conducted safety propaganda against CO poisoning in pictures, texts and videos through the agencies' websites and large network platforms (such as Facebook, YouTube and Google); the Department of Information Service, Executive Yuan, also requested the television stations using the broadcasting section reserved for public welfare, to play short propaganda film.

V. Disaster Rescue

1. Enhancement on local disaster rescue capacity

- (1) The 18th rescue team instructor-training course was carried out from August to September of 2017 and 33 members have completed this training. This helped to enhance local fire departments overall disaster rescue performance.
- (2) To enhance firefighters' capability of relieving chemical disasters and to ensure their safety while conducting fire fighting missions, the NFA has carried out fundamental chemical disaster rescue training (33 person-times) and commander training (34 person-times) in 2017.

2. Improvement on firefighters' disaster rescue vehicles and equipment

(1) The "Four Year Mid-Term Fire Fighting Disaster Rescue Equipment Refinement Project"

To respond to the need of conducting hazardous chemical disaster rescue mission, insufficient equipment for complex disaster rescues, missions, feeble fire fighting force due to local government's economically difficult situations and appeals of National Association for Firefighters' Rights, the "Four Year Mid-Term Fire Fighting Disaster Rescue Equipment Refinement Project" was conducted after an evaluation of local demand. Local governments have received a subsidy NT\$285,258,000 from 2016 to 2019 to purchase 11 types of disaster rescue equipment and facilities.

(2) The "Seven Year Long-Term Fire Fighting Vehicle Equipment Refining Project"

The "Seven Year Long-Term Fire Fighting Vehicle Equipment Refining Project" was drawn to guide municipality and county/city governments (or fire departments) from 2015 to 2021, to purchase 280 fire engines and 154 rescue air-cushion required for disaster rescue missions.

3. Enhancing safety measures for disaster rescue missions

Enhance the fire place safety management; promote the construct of three-layer safety management mechanism, including the management team and consultants, team leader and commander; and deliberate the concepts of graded command and modularized dispatch system.

4. Enhancing emergency response measures during specific periods

- (1) The NFA set and enhanced the 2017 Fire Rescue Preparation Plan during the Chinese New Year period; supervising fire fighting agencies at all levels to prepare all types of rescue data, hold practical

drills or strategic planning, assure the sources of water, enhance the training and preparations of fire engines equipment and facilities, and ensure firefighters' safety during disaster relief missions. These measures were conducted to enhance fire rescue and preparation performance.

- (2) The NFA held the disaster relief coordination and evaluation relevant works of the 2017 National Defense Mobilization and Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill (Min-An No.3 Drill). The assessments on local governments were conducted from February to May to enhance their disaster response ability.
- (3) The fire safety maintenance for national day ceremonies was conducted in October of 2017 to supervise county/city fire fighting agencies in administrative areas that held important ceremonial activities. The fire fighting manpower, vehicles and equipment were allocated in key areas as an early preparation for emergency response.

VI. Emergency Medical Services

1. Implementing Emergency Medical Service

When people are in need of emergency medical help in cases of injuries in disasters or accidents, being immobilized on the road due to sickness or injury, giving birth or other causes, they can dial 119 for help. Once the Rescue Command Center receives a report, a team of emergency medical technicians and an ambulance will be dispatched immediately to aid at the scene. The number of emergency medical services dispatched and the statistics of patterns from 2013 to 2017 are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Statistics of Emergency Rescue Missions by National Fire Department

Year	Times of call	Number of Rescued People						Without Going to the Hospital
		Total	Car Accident	Acute Diseases	General Trauma and Injury Caused by Falling	Falling on the Road	Others	
2013	1 016 637	826 839	316 353	280 607	80 237	16 788	136 131	222 687
2014	1 078 727	878 849	335 440	304 200	85 138	15 743	138 328	238 294
2015	1 100 264	891 562	337 818	304 795	88 262	14 385	146 303	246 730
2016	1 117 523	906 603	331 082	324 442	92 724	13 708	144 647	246 375
2017	1 100 323	891 508	330 725	320 221	91 630	12 504	136 428	242 479

Note: "Others" includes cardiac arrest, epilepsy spasms, burns, suspected drug poisoning and suspected CO poisoning etc.

2. Provision of Training Courses for Emergency Medical Technicians at All Levels

Training courses were continuously provided to improve the technical capabilities of emergency medical technicians. Among all employees of nationwide fire departments, 13,443 of them are qualified as emergency medical technicians by the end of 2017. 1,158 of them are EMT-I, 10,962 are EMT-II, and 1,323 are EMT-P.

3. Promotion of Nationwide Emergency Medical Service Publicity

To promote all citizens' knowledge of and understanding towards emergency care and medical services, the NFA appealed people of the nation to learn more medical care knowledge to enhance their self-help capabilities while emphasizing on the importance of cherishing emergency and medical resources. In 2017, the "Medical Care Week" was launched for the first time and the 9th of September was set as the "Medical Care Day". During the period of this event from the 3rd to the 9th of September, nationwide fire bureau held a number of themed activities, including the Life Saving Day, Safety Day and medical care service workshops. It is expected that, by launching these promotional activities and educating people how to use medical care resources correctly, people will have a better understanding on medical care services and cherish all relevant resources.

4. Assessment of Phoenix Ambulance Volunteer Groups at Local Fire Departments

Set "The Ministry of the Interior NFA Implementation Plan for Selecting and Awarding Nationwide EMS Volunteer Elites", selecting and commending excellent volunteers, giving a boost to the moral. In 2017, 18 people were elected as the excellent medical care volunteer.

VII. Use of Civil Power

1. Development of Volunteer Fire Fighting Organizations

According to the statistics from the end of 2017, there were 40,967 volunteer firefighters in 26 battalions, 114 groups, 176 squadrons and 912 branches.

2. Improvement on the Manpower, Equipment and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organization

Conduct "The Mid-Term Plan for the Improvement on the Manpower, Equipment and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organization of the NFA, Ministry of the Interior" (2017 to 2021) which the purposes are to "expand the recruitment of young people and people with diverse background",

“fortifying professional trainings for volunteer firefighters” and “improve disaster rescue equipment and supplies”. In 2017, the plan was implemented by the first group of implementation units, including Fire Bureau of Pingtung County Government and other 10 units, with a total subsidy of NT\$33,191,000. The implementation results are: 470 new volunteer firefighters, 3 new functional volunteer firefighter teams, 129 sessions (4,505 person-times) of advanced trainings for volunteer fighters, 765 sets of new personal protection equipment, and 877 sets of firefighter masks.

3. Enhancement of Professional Skills of Volunteer Firefighters, Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups and Volunteer Organizations

Held volunteer firefighter cadre class, fire rescue training class, and other recurrent trainings for disaster prevention and rescue groups and volunteer organizations, fire prevention organization and Phoenix volunteer workers to enhance their professional skills, service quality and disaster prevention and rescue performance.

4. Improvement on Equipment and Supplies of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups and Volunteer Organizations

The "Operations Governing the Subsidy for Municipality and County/City government to Improve the Equipment and Suppliers of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups and Volunteer Organizations of the NFA, Ministry of the Interior" was implemented to enhance the rescue performance of disaster prevention and rescue groups and volunteer organizations, and to maximize the protection of people's lives and property.

The total amount of subsidy for the year of 2017 was NT\$1,317,630. The subsidy targets and amounts are as follows:

- (1) Equipment and suppliers for disaster prevention and rescue groups of Hualien County Fire Bureau with a total of NT\$254, 830;
- (2) Equipment and suppliers for fire prevention organization and neighborhood rescue team of Nantou County Fire Bureau with a total of NT\$375, 600;
- (3) Equipment and suppliers for disaster prevention and rescue groups of Chiayi County Fire Bureau with a total of NT\$387, 200;
- (4) Equipment and suppliers for volunteer SSRT of Changhua County Fire Bureau with a total of NT\$300, 000.

VIII. Fire Investigation

1. National Fire Statistics of 2017

A new classification has been adopted for fire disaster statistics starting from January 1 of 2017, where fire disasters are classified as A1, A2 and A3. Therefore, after adopting the new classification, there were 30,464 fires around the country and caused 178 fire deaths in 2017. Table 9-2 shows the national statistics of fires over the last 5 years.

Table 9-2 National Fire Statistics

Year	Fires (times)	Casualties (person)			Estimated Loss (NT\$ Million)
		Total	Deaths	Injuries	
2013	1 451	281	92	189	533
2014	1 417	368	124	244	436
2015	1 704	850	117	733	531
2016	1 856	430	169	261	459
2017	30 464	480	178	302	691

2. Supporting Investigations of National Major Fire Incidents and Evidence Identification

In 2017, the NFA helped justice agencies and local fire departments to investigate 13 cases of major fire scenes. In addition, it held stand in identification fire evidence of 495 cases.

3. Implementation of the "Fire Investigation Training Program"

For the purpose of training personnel with fire investigation capability and professional techniques, the NFA continued to carry out the "Fire Investigation Training Program" in 2017 as a comprehensive training course and a meticulous audit system for personnel's professionalism. This annual vocational training course is always based on a specific theme. The theme of 2017 was "enhancing the site investigation of iron-sheet house and renewable energy fire." These trainings can enhance not only the professional knowledge and capability of fire investigators, but also the quality of fire investigation and evidence identification.

4. Implementation of the "Enhancement of Fire Investigation Report Quality" Project

Implemented relevant strategies in 2017 to enhance the fire investigation report quality.

5. Implementation of Real-Time Reporting Mechanism for Electrical Appliance Fires

The NFA has established a real-time reporting mechanism for electrical appliance fires to lower the occurrence of electric fires. In 2017, this system received 61 instant reports.

6. Enhancement of Arson Prevention

To implement the integrated arson protection network established between prosecutors, police and fire departments in order to enhance the procedure of processing arson cases and reinforce arson investigations through a complete reporting system and horizontal network.

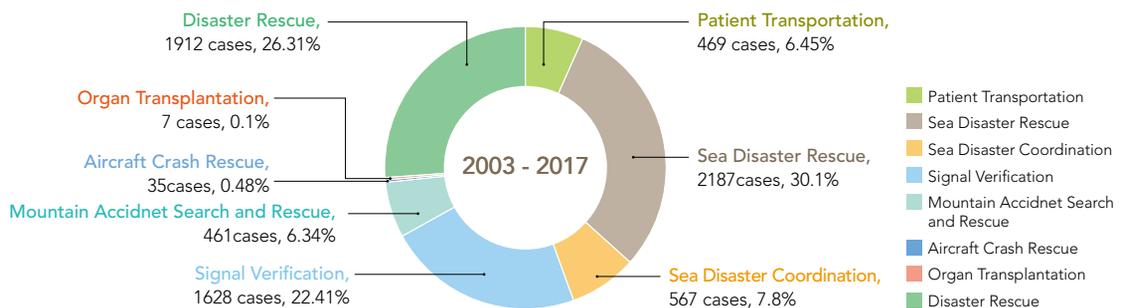
IX. Rescue Command Center

Conducting the Operations of National Rescue Command Center (NRCC), Executive Yuan

(1) Search and Rescue Performance

Since the NFA was put in charge of the National Rescue Command Center (hereinafter shortened as NRCC) in 2003, it has, till the end of 2017, executed 7,266 missions (including 469 cases of injury evacuation, 2,187 cases of marine disaster rescue, 567 cases of sea disaster coordination, 1,628 cases of signal verification, 461 cases of mountain accident search and rescue, 35 case of aircraft crash rescue, 7 cases of organ transplantation and 1,912 cases of disaster rescue). The NFA has totally dispatched 17,824 aircraft sorties (including 9,673 sorties of the Ministry of National Defense [NMD] and 8,151 sorties of National Airborne Service Corps [NASC], Ministry of the Interior), 17,957 vessels (1,045 from NMD, 12,592 from the Coast Guard Administration [CGA], 1,803 life boats of the NFA, and 2,517 civil fishing and merchant vessels). There were 30,677 people rescued from these activities and 410,273 people involved in these missions. Furthermore, foreign rescue organizations also supported the rescue operations with 502 aircraft sorties and 846 vessels. These achievements have been excellent.

Figure 9-1 Performance of NRCC



(2) Holding "2017 Award Ceremony for Personnel with Meritorious Performance in Search and Rescue"

To enhance the morale of rescue team, commend personnel's extraordinary performance in disaster rescue missions, and establish a model of search and rescue, NRCC held the "2017 Search and Rescue Practice Exchange Seminar and Award Ceremony for Personnel with Meritorious Performance" at the NFA Zhushan Training Center on October 31 of 2017 (Tuesday). NRCC supervised Minister Yeh Jun-Rong personally awarded 20 personnel with merit.



► 2017 Award Ceremony for Personnel with Meritorious Performance in Search and Rescue

The reason that NRCC seminar and award ceremony were taken place in the training center of the NFA this time was that the implementation of human life search and rescue requires fine and complete trainings in ordinary days. The NFA training center is not only the Asia's biggest, but also the world's third biggest training base for fire fighting and disaster prevention and rescue trainings. It not only offers professional fire fighting trainings for firefighters, volunteer fighters, national army, and fire department students of Police University and Police College, but also provides disaster prevention and rescue personnel of government agencies and civil rescue groups a place for conducting all types of disaster rescue trainings. Many countries also dispatch personnel to the center for relevant trainings. Through exchange of opinions and experience sharing, disaster rescue members of different units were able to enhance their search and rescue efficiency, bringing more benefits to their implementation of rescue missions in the future.

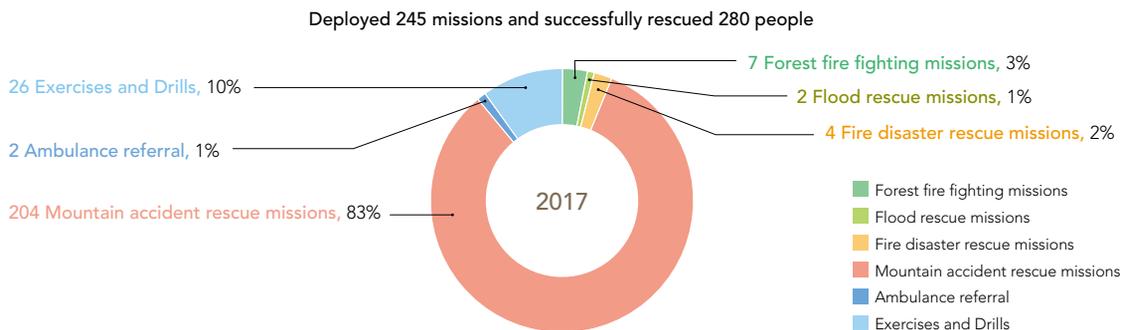
X. Special Search and Rescue Missions

1. Implementation of Three-Dimensional Rescue Missions of Major Disasters in Taiwan

The NFA Special Search and Rescue Team (hereinafter shortened as "SSRT"), Executive Yuan, receives orders from the National Search and Rescue Center and the NFA Emergency and Rescue Command Center (hereinafter shortened as "ERCC") and performs rescue missions in major disasters along with the helicopters of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC). Besides, the SSRT also

performs land missions with rescue vehicles and equipment during major disasters. In 2017, SSRT was deployed for 245 missions including 7 missions of forest fire fighting, 2 flood rescues, 4 fire rescues, 204 mountain accident rescues, 2 ambulance referrals, and 26 exercises and drills; 280 people were rescued and 400 kg of resources were transported in total.

Figure 9-2 Rescue Missions Implemented by Special Search and Rescue Team (SSRT)



2. Holding International Rescue Dog Organization (IRO) Evaluation and Assessment

To enhance rescue dogs' operation and quality within the nation, rescue dogs of governmental agencies, the NFA has integrated civilian rescue groups and civilian dog training groups, and proactively participated in international rescue dog activities to fulfill the demand of implementing domestic and foreign rescue missions and to enhance the disaster rescue efficiency. The 2017 IRO International Assessment and Test took place from October 25 to 26, 2017.

Until December 31 of 2017, there are 26 dogs on the list of qualified Taiwanese rescue dogs announced on the IRO official website. Among them, 12 have passed IRO-B (Advanced) of rubble search, 7 have passed IRO-A (Intermediate) of rubble search, 7 have passed MRT-T (including 1 that has passed intermediate area search and 3 that have passed advanced area search). The qualified dogs will implement domestic and international life rescue mission after passed the international assessment.

3. Holding the "2017 Asian MRT for certifying the International Rescue Capabilities of Rescue Dogs"

Holding IRO certification event can not only enhance our country's IRO standards and quality, but also integrate the country's power in this field. Rescue dogs that have passed the certification can not only be provided to disaster rescue agencies and groups to conduct relevant missions, but also be recruited by the UN. This can effectively increase the disaster rescue capacity of rescue dogs by introducing them to international rescue missions while expanding our diplomatic network.

Table 9-3 Statistics of dogs that passed assessment as announced by the IRO official website

Unit: one dog

Statistics of fire fighting departments' dogs that have passed the IRO assessment December 31, 2017						
Unit	Number of certified dogs	Rescue dog of rubble search			Rescue dog of area search	
		Intermediate (T-A)	Advanced (T-B)	MRT-T	Intermediate (F-A)	Advanced (F-B)
SSRT, NFA	9	3	4	2	-	2(T-B*2)
Taipei City Fire Department	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Taipei City Fire Department	6	3	3	-	-	-
Taoyuan City Fire Department	1	-	1	-	-	-
Taichung City Fire Department	3	-	-	3	1(MRT-T*1)	-
Kaohsiung City Fire Department	3	-	2	1	-	-
Pingtung County Fire Department	1	-	1	-	-	-
Taitung County Fire Department	2	-	1	1	-	1(T-B*1)
Total	26	7	12	7	1	3

Source: NFA, MOI

Note: 1. For relevant information of this table, please refer to the official website of IRO (dogs that are assessed by an IRO referee hired by the county or city government are not listed here).

2. Only the dogs that have passed the highest IRO level are listed in this table.

3. Dogs that have participated in and passed the same assessment are not repeatedly counted.

4. Carrying out Professional Rescue Trainings

To ensure the safety of rescue members, enhance the rescue efficiency, and effectively implement and complete rescue missions, SSRT has conducted NASA structural collapse rescue training (3 groups with 150 trainees), 2017 earthquake disaster rescue training (240 trainees), and the earthquake disaster drill of the forward command post of CDEOC on the National Disaster Prevention Day (240 trainees).



► Simulation of collapsed rescue drill



► Group photo of the 7 teams that have passed the MRT for certifying the international rescue capabilities of rescue dogs

5. Supporting International Human Rescue Missions

When major disasters happen internationally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will proactively contact with or accept requests from the disaster-affected countries. Based on "The Dispatch Project of our Nation's Search and Rescue Team Implementing International Human Rescue Missions," the NFA SSRT (Ministry of the Interior) and the search and rescue team of on-duty county/city fire departments will be dispatched to form a joint search and rescue team for implementing international human rescue missions.

XI. Information Operations

1. Improvement on the Message Service Platform

To cooperate with the disaster prevention and rescue cloud project of the 4th Phase of the e-Government Plan, the NFA has established a disaster prevention and rescue message service platform. The platform was completed at the end of 2014 and had its service launched since 2015. It is planned to expand the media interface; optimize the operating interface and adjust relevant functions; construct the auto-switch of designated TV channels; continue to carry out system operations and maintenance works; and conduct promotional and educational trainings at the end of 2018.

2. Implementation of the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Cloud Project

To cooperate with "Digital Government", the 5th phase of e-Government Plan promoted by National Development Council, the NFA has constructed a diverse environment for disaster prevention and rescue services in order to provide quality disaster prevention and rescue services for users and relevant groups. Besides, it has integrated inter-agency and NGO data to provide all users the access to the open data of disaster prevention and rescue relevant information; promoted the connection between civil social media and government agencies in order to better manage disaster relevant information from various aspects; added civil social media and NGOs to the current disaster prevention and rescue response management mechanism through the common network platform, helping to increase the allocation and use efficiency of relevant resources. There are specific goals, including:

- (1) Improve the connotation of disaster prevention and rescue cloud services.
- (2) Enhance the efficiency and applicability of disaster prevention and rescue cloud system.
- (3) Promote the disaster information management interface among the government, academic circle and NGOs.
- (4) Maintain the services of disaster prevention and rescue community.

XII. The NFA Training Center

The NFA training center has not only developed a close partnership with other countries, but also gradually established a disaster prevention-training model and mechanism in Taiwan.

1. Constructing a Complete Disaster Prevention Training System to Enhance the Efficacy of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Education and Trainings

- (1) Offering in-service trainings for rescue and emergency respondent personnel.
- (2) Stimulating international disaster prevention and rescue technical trainings and communications.
- (3) Providing professional educational trainings for firefighters.
- (4) Offering a training center for three-dimensional rescue training.

2. Offering Firefighters On-the-Job Professional Trainings and Workshops to Enhance their Professionalism

In 2017, the center totally offered 161 fire fighting professional training courses and 14,940 people participated in the courses (trained 156,533 person-times per day).

3. Cooperating with Central Administrative Agencies and Enterprises to Enhance the Disaster Prevention Training

The NFA cooperated with the Ministry of National Defense, the MOTC Taiwan Area National Freeway Bureau and the Civil Aeronautics Administration to hold different kinds of disaster prevention trainings; and it also held fire and chemical disaster rescue trainings for civil enterprises and groups.

4. Collaborating with the New Southbound Policy to Develop Diplomatic Relations through Fire Fighting Related Activities

- (1) The NFA was entrusted by Overseas Chinese Affairs Council (OCAC) to hold fire fighting rescue trainings for overseas Chinese-Philippines volunteer firefighters; and it has proactively collaborated with the government's New Southbound policy to develop diplomatic relations through fire fighting related activities.
- (2) Accompany with Taichung City Fire Department to conduct Taiwan-Vietnam Firefighter training.
- (3) Accompany with National Cheng Kung University to conduct international disaster risk analyze short-term class.
- (4) Accompany with Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology to conduct South-East HAZMAT,FRO class.

5. Enhancement of International Disaster Prevention Trainings, Know-How and Communications

- (1) Dispatched seed instructors to Coventry University for the internship of disaster prevention and rescue training.
- (2) Dispatched firefighters to Canada to join the 2017 (17th) World Police and Fire Games.
- (3) Dispatched seed instructors to Singapore Civil Defense Academy for the internship of chemical disaster rescue training.
- (4) South Korea dispatched personnel to Taiwan to take disaster rescue training.
- (5) Taiwan-U.S. Global Cooperation and Training Framework Workshop on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (accompanied with ministry of foreign affairs and American Institute in Taiwan).
- (6) The student internship program with Coventry University (45 days).

6. Established the 7 Professional Skills Training Mode of the Fire Fighting Formative Education

To respond to climate change and disaster complexity, and to reinforce the trainings to enhance members' expertise, the NFA training center held an annual fire fighting training course on 7 professional skills (including fire disasters, chemical disaster rescue, EMT-1, EMT-2, water saving, swift-water rescue and other assistance trainings for disasters like mountain accidents) in 2016. Besides, beginning in 2014, in-school students of the Central Police University, Department of Fire Science and the Taiwan Police College Fire Protection Safety have full time classes with academic subjects, moreover, they shall complete parts of professional trainings simultaneously before graduation.

7. The NFA Training Center Replenishment and Installation Mid-Term Program

This mid-term project, which was approved by the Executive Yuan, has a total budget of NT\$914,129,000; the project shall be implemented within 6 years from 2015 to 2020. The project content includes the installation of "replenishment and expanded installation of the teaching service function," "enhanced functionality and fortified measures of the training area," "replenishment and expanded works of the training area" and "purchases of the training facilities and equipment" with 4 parts in the training center, aiming to enhance fire departments' disaster relief performance and level of professional training.



10

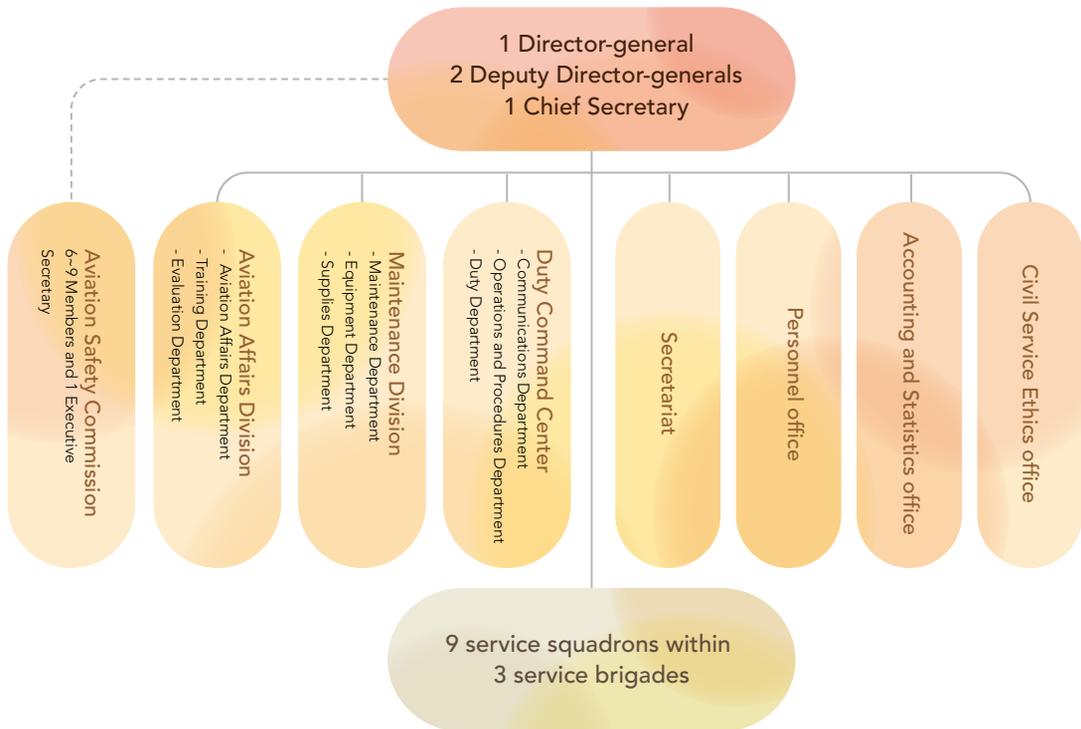
National Airborne Service

- National Airborne Service Corps Organization
- 2017 Accomplishments
- 2018 policy measures

I. National Airborne Service Corps Organization

The 5 primary missions of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC) are search & rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, and reconnaissance & patrol. The NASC consists of 3 operational units (Aviation Affairs Division, Maintenance Division and Duty Command Center) and 4 support units (Secretariat, Accounting Office, Personnel Office and Civil Service Ethics Office). There are 9 service units organized under 3 service groups. The unit charter also consists of an independent Aviation Safety Commission.

Figure 10-1 Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps



II. 2017 Accomplishments

1. Improved Flight and Ground Safety

- (1) Domestic experts in aviation safety were invited to sit on the NASC Flight Safety Evaluation Committee, conduct the “Annual Flight Safety Management Evaluation” and make recommendations

for improving flight safety for all subordinate service brigades and squadrons. The objective assessment improved internal controls by helping to identify potential risks or overlooked areas.

- (2) The NASC personnel must be trained to handle flight and ground safety incidents. They must also be familiar with emergency response procedures in order to quickly and effectively coordinate the emergency response of all units. To this end, the Director-General brought all NASC unit leaders together to conduct the joint “Flight and Ground Safety Incident Simulation Drills”. The drills helped familiarize each unit with emergency response procedures and identified areas of weakness for future improvement. Overall emergency response capabilities and crisis management efficiency were enhanced.
- (3) The “2017 Annual Flight and Ground Safety Promotion Meeting” was held to ensure flight safety at the NASC and review the implementation of flight safety at all units. The Director-General convened the heads of all NASC divisions, offices, centers, committees, service brigades and service squadrons as well as flight safety officers and ground safety officers for a joint examination of annual aviation safety performance. Planning was also carried out on aviation safety initiatives for the coming year so that our aviation safety efforts can be further refined.
- (4) Personnel were dispatched to conduct flight and ground safety audits at each service squadron each month. 40 inspections were conducted to verify that all flight and maintenance activities or operations were in compliance with safety requirements. Potential risks factors were also identified for correction action to ensure aviation safety.

2. Enhanced Flight Training

The NASC continues to improve the professional flying skills of flight personnel through education and training. In 2017, personnel were dispatched to complete UH-60M conversion and BE-200 simulator training in the U.S., survival training at the Survival Training Center, as well as recruit, instructor, pilot promotion and conversion training. Aircrew training and flight qualification exams were conducted to improve the flying and operational skills of aircrew so that missions can be carried out safely and successfully.

3. Enhancing Fleet Maintenance Performance

(1) Maintenance strategy

- ① A combination of internal and commercial maintenance has been adopted as the maintenance

strategy for Blackhawk helicopters. A unit-level (O-level) maintenance capability has been established for internal maintenance as planned.

- ② The “2018 ~ 2019 UH-60M Blackhawk Helicopter Fleet Management and Maintenance Program” was put up for tender in accordance with the Government Procurement Act. “Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation” was the winning bidder and is now responsible for the management and maintenance of the 5 Blackhawk helicopters stationed in Hualien and Taitung.
- ③ Fleet contact fulfillment supervision and quality inspections were carried out. Average availability for the year was 76.94% and exceeded the target value of 65%.

(2) Fleet Renewal

- ① 7 UH-1H helicopters were decommissioned due to a high number of flying hours, so the entire fleet has now been decommissioned. The decommissioned helicopters were donated to schools to cultivate future aviation personnel.
- ② As part of the aircraft transfer preparations under the Army HQ’s “Tian Yuan” project, chosen personnel were dispatched to attend a variety of conferences. The NASC took part in the second working group meeting hosted by the Army HQ in March, 2017, and the 12th project management conference convened by the American project office in September.
- ③ 4 Blackhawk helicopters were transferred from the Army “Tian Yuan” project, bringing the total number of Blackhawk helicopters up to 9. The new helicopters are now deployed at 3 stations: Taichung, Hualien and Taitung.

(3) Personnel Training

An American technical support team traveled to Taiwan to train the maintenance crews of the Blackhawk helicopters. A total of 8 classes were held with 37 specialist personnel receiving training on maintenance and quality management.

4. Permanent Base Planning and Current Progress

To prepare for the delivery of the new UH-60M aircraft, and to accommodate the mission requirements of the NASC, 5 future major duty stations are planned. Hangars and offices will also be

built at the chosen permanent duty stations to house existing and upcoming aircraft. The aim is to support the execution of airborne rescue missions by joint units, expedite rapid response, and reduce disaster rescue time. Construction at the Chingchuankang Base in Taichung has been completed, and the modernized new hangar and office will become the primary conversion and training base for the new Blackhawk helicopters over the next 5 years. For Kaohsiung duty station (Kaohsiung International Airport), the “Kaohsiung Duty Station Helicopter Hangar Medium-Term Construction Plan” was submitted by the NASC to the Executive Yuan and approved. The detailed design has been completed and a building permit issued by the Kaohsiung City Government. Construction is now being put up for tender. Hualien duty station's (Hualien Airport) hangars and workshop have been refurbished to meet the UH-60M fleet requirements for maintenance space and storage of supporting equipment. For the Taitung duty station (Fengnian Airport), approximately 4 hectares of Army land has been allocated. The “Taitung Duty Station Helicopter Hangar Medium-Term Construction Plan” has been approved by the Executive Yuan and construction tendering will be managed by the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior. For the northern duty station (Songshan Airport), the Ministry of National Defense (MND) agreed to transfer the No.2 hangar and land on the south side from the Air Force Songshan HQ under the basis of “compensated land transfer” and “managed hangar demolition and reconstruction, build before demolition.” Actual construction will be coordinated through the “Songshan Duty Station Construction Project Team” set up by the NASC and the MND.



▶ Mountain rescue mission on Batongguan



▶ Emergency medical evacuation mission for the Ministry of Health and Welfare

5. Accomplished Search and Rescue Missions

These results are part of NASC's 5 primary missions of airborne search & rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, reconnaissance, and patrol in 2017 (See Table 10-1).

Table 10-1 Aerial Mission Performance

Year	Total Sorties (sortie)	Flight Time (Hour:Minute)	Rescued Personnel (Wounded) (Persons)	Transported Personnel (Victims and patient's family) (Persons)	Support Personnel (Medical and Emergency Response Personnel) (persons)	Supplies Transported (Kg)	Water Carried (metric tons)
2013	4 814	6579:55	264	358	547	9 110	823
2014	4 847	6454:05	299	275	369	1 668	424
2015	4 895	6302:40	327	363	827	42 654	1 866
2016	4 640	6360:50	211	215	277	3 589	33
2017	4 716	7257:50	267	370	929	13 235	564

III. 2018 policy measures

1. Improve Flight Safety Management Performance

- (1) The "Total Safety Report" initiative is aimed at identifying potential risk factors early to keep all safety activities within a reasonable and practical range.
- (2) Promote the "Procedure, Step, Guidelines" format to be adopted for all flight and maintenance activities so that a culture of excellence in flight safety can be cultivated.
- (3) Improve flight and ground safety performance by continuing to conduct safety audits at each service squadron and brigade.

2. Continue Promoting Fleet Renewal Operations

(1) Maintenance strategy

- ① Enforce oversight of the contractor-supported fleet to ensure the quality of aircraft maintenance and carry out airborne rescue missions.

- ② Diversify the sourcing of helicopter maintenance components and materials to facilitate the performance of maintenance activities.

(2) Fleet Renewal

- ① Participate in the Army HQ's "Tian Yuan" Blackhawk delivery and readiness meetings.
- ② Validate the design of the 6 night-time search and rescue missions at sea equipment to be fitted to the Blackhawk helicopter.
- ③ Continue to accept and inventory the transfer of Blackhawk helicopter components and materials purchased through military procurement.

(3) Personnel training

Conduct advanced maintenance training for all Blackhawk helicopter maintenance specialists.

3. Complete Flight Related Business

- (1) To continue improving the existing core competency and advanced proficiency flight training of the NASC, in 2018, the NASC plans to dispatch personnel to go abroad for AS-365N and BE-200 simulator training, to the Armed Forces Survival Training Center Survival Training Center for survival training, as well to as improve training for flight instructors, chief pilot upgrades, aircraft conversion, crew resource management etc. This increase in flight knowledge, ability, and flying skills will enhance mission safety.



▶ Decommissioning ceremony for the B-234 fixed-wing aircraft



▶ Supporting the Coast Guard Administration during Hai-An Exercise No.9

- (2) To continue to organize proficiency evaluations for flight crews, the NASC expects to carry out technical proficiency exams for 93 flight personnel in 2018 to enforce proper aircrew training and flying proficiency tests. These will enhance the professional emergency rescue skills of all flight crews and ensure flight safety during the execution of each mission.
- (3) Construction of the Kaohsiung duty station (Kaohsiung International Airport) is now being organized to prepare for the deployment of UH-60M Blackhawk helicopters; for the northern duty station (Songshan Airport), the NASC will continue liaising with the MND over the construction of the Songshan duty station so that the Blackhawk helicopter can be deployed as soon as possible and put into service.
- (4) UH-60M Blackhawk helicopter training in 2018 will build on the concepts of "Preliminary Training," "U.S. Conversion Training" and "Domestic TAFT Training – Blackhawk Night-time (including Night-Vision) Training at Sea" to establish a UH-60M Blackhawk rescue fleet that delivers both in quantity and quality.



11

National Immigration

- National Immigration Agency Organization
- Care and Service of New Immigrants
- Borders Management
- Prevention of Human Trafficking
- Cross-strait Interactions and Exchanges
- International Interaction and Cooperation
- Management of Immigrants
- Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants
- Cultivation and Training for Immigration Officers
- The Amendment of Immigration Regulations

I. National Immigration Agency Organization

The National Immigration Agency (NIA), is comprised of 12 units, including 4 Divisions: the Entry and Exit Affairs Division, Immigration Affairs Division, International Affairs and Law Enforcement Affairs Division and Immigration Information Division, 4 Corps: the Northern Affairs Corps, Central Affairs Corps, Southern Affairs Corps and Border Affairs Corps, and 4 Offices: the Secretariat Office, Personnel Office, Accounting Office and Civil Service Ethics Office. Currently the NIA has 27 immigration officers stationed at overseas diplomatic and representative office of the ROC.

II. Care and Service for New Immigrants

1. Continuing to Promote the "Cultivation of Talent for the Second Generation of New Immigrants Project"

The NIA held a "Workshop for Second Generation Youths of New Immigrants" in July 2017, providing theoretical and practical classes related to career development and Southeast Asian economy and trade for the second generation new immigrants, which allows them to understand the advantages of a multicultural backgrounds and motivates them to learn their mother tongue. A total of 49 young generation members from new immigrants' families participated in this workshop. The NIA held an "Empowerment Program for Children of the New Immigrants" (Overseas) in 2017. These children returned to their grandparent's home and lived with them to learn the hometown language and to experience cultures in winter/ summer break. Finally, they shared what they learned from this program after returning back to Taiwan. A total of 226 members from new immigrants' families participated in this program, 85 during winter break and 141 during summer break.

2. Promotion of "Social Resources Network for New Immigrants"

The NIA has held regular network meetings with the Department of Civil Affairs, the Department of Social Welfare, family service centers for new immigrants, learning centers for new immigrants and NGOs, in order to implement its mission of offering assistance to new immigrants. 22 network meetings were held in 2017.

3. Enhancing the Effectiveness of "New Immigrants Development Funds"

In 2016, the NIA has re-established the "Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Funds", transitioning it into "New Immigrants Development Funds". The NIA amended subsidy aspects of "New Immigrants Development Funds" according to the life cycle and needs in Taiwan of new immigrant families. The

fund is maintained at one billion dollars every year. 206 cases were approved and the total subsidy amounted to NT\$292,007,860 in 2017. See Table 11-1 for details.

Table 11-1

Approved Subsidy Amount for New Immigrants Development Funds
(Including the original " Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Funds")

Year	Cases (Case)	Amount (Hundred million)
2013	513	4.57
2014	395	4.22
2015	268	2.47
2016	182	2.91
2017	206	2.92

Note: The above cases numbers and subsidy amount includes the original " Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Funds"

4. Continuing the Promotion of the "Measures for Caring and Service to New Immigrants"

The NIA's 8 key initiatives and 39 constructive measures have been actively implemented by all relevant organizations and local governments (special municipalities, counties and cities). The 8 key initiatives are: offering assistance in adapting to living in Taiwan, accessing medical care, protecting employment rights, enhancing educational culture, assisting children's education, protecting personal safety, completing legal framework and implementing the promotion of principles. 2 meetings were held in 2017.

5. Continuing the Promotion of Mobile Service for the Handy Services for Public

In 2017, mobile service centers provided bus services for a total of 468 times. Moreover, immediate home-visiting services were provided to cases in need of middle-level /high-level care in outlying areas, resulting in a total of 431 visits to domiciles of new immigrants.

6. Continuing the Promotion of the "Interpreter Talent Database"

As of 2017, a database of 1,472 interpreters working in 18 languages was established to provide services for government agencies and NGOs.

7. Promotion of "Equal-Opportunity Digital Learning Platform for New Immigrants"

By the end of 2017, the first and second phases of the project were completed. The first phase of the project provided 516 free information learning courses around Taiwan, with a number of 9,135 people completing the courses in the classrooms or on websites. The program also trained 43 teaching assistants and 6 new immigrants teachers to teach the mother languages, and also helped the new immigrant students to obtain 25 licenses by the end of 2016. The second phase of the project provided 415 free information learning courses around Taiwan, with a number of 10,888 people completing the courses in the classrooms or on websites. The program also trained 48 teaching assistants and 7 new immigrants teachers to teach the mother languages, and also helped the new immigrant students to obtain 31 licenses by the end of 2017.



▶ The Propaganda Car of Fair Digital Project for the New Immigrants

8. Promotion of "Foreign Residents Services Hotline"

"Foreign Residents Services Hotline" (0800-024-111) is available in 7 languages to provide an easier access to elevate quality and efficacy of government services. 45,003 services through the hotline have been provided in 2017.

9. Promotion of "Analytics and Management System for New Immigrants"

On July 1, 2017, the NIA completed the establishment of "Analytics and Management System for New Immigrants". The system integrates the NIA's "Foreign and Mainland Spouse Database System" and other government organizations' new immigrants and their children's related information, which created a complete database cloud service for new immigrants. The system established diversified information including basic information of new immigrants, new immigrants' spouses and new immigrants' children.

10. 2018 policy measures

The latest version of "Handbook of Living Information in Taiwan for Foreign Spouses" will be issued in 2018. There are 7 languages, including Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai,

Cambodian, and Burmese, available for new immigrants to learn the customs, culture differences, welfare, law and the assistances in Taiwan.

In order to promote the plan "Equal-Opportunity Digital Learning Platform for New Immigrants", the third stage of the plan was continued in 2018. Another 4 physical courses, 4 practical courses, and 8 digital courses were added. It is estimated that 9,300 trainees will be trained. Also, the "Program of Assuring Broadband Internet Access for New Immigrants" promotes new measures such as sharing of portable devices, building digital opportunity centers for New Immigrants, and exchange platform.

III. Borders Management

1. Promoting "the Global Entry Plan"

Based on the mutual benefit contract with the United States of America, which was signed on April 5, 2016, Taiwan has become an US Global Entry member. Starting from November 1, 2017, travelers between Taiwan and the US are allowed to use arrival smartgates, which provides them great convenience.

2. Enhancing the Service of e-Gate

The NIA has continued to promote the service of e-Gate. By the end of 2017, 66 e-Gates have started operating, a total of 4,970,455 people have registered and 57,109,214 people have used the system. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of e-Gate, the NIA not only cooperated with Travel Agents Association of Taiwan to encourage tourist groups enrollments, but also provided the public with 10 different service centers around Taiwan to register for the service of e-Gate. Last but not least, the NIA promoted e-Gate service by using media, including television, e-newsletter, the internet, and newspapers.



► Official Launch Ceremony of e-Gate for the United States and Global Entry for Taiwan



► The Passenger Applying for e-Gate Enrollment

3. Promotion of "Advance Passenger Processing (APP) System" and "Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)"

The NIA continued to promote its "Advance Passenger Processing (APP) System", which prevents people with security alerts and illegal passengers from entering borders through instant data exchange before boarding and takeoff. By the end of 2017, a total of 70 domestic and foreign airlines were in cooperation; at the same time, the NIA also continued to promote the "Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS)", which allows advance screening of arriving, departing and transiting passengers. In addition, the NIA also started the "Advance Passenger Processing-IN (APP-IN) System" on August 5, 2017, which extends our border security and enhances flight safety.

4. Promotion of the " Foreign Visitor Speedy e-Gate " service

The NIA officially started two " Foreign Visitor Speedy e-Gate " at Kaohsiung airport. Using automatic processes to speed up the immigration inspection, Speedy e-Gate offers foreign visitors with friendly and convenient immigration clearance services. By the end of 2017, the "Foreign Visitor Speedy e-Gate" has been used for a total of 481,069 times.

5. Continuing the promotion of "Biometrics Verification System for Foreign Visitors "

The "Biometrics Verification System for Foreign Visitors" has been fully deployed in all main airports and seaports in Taiwan. By the end of 2017, 395 biometric verification stations were constructed and 22,497,789 identities and 31,573,962 verifications were filled, showing excellent results and the effectiveness of preventing imposters and identity fraud.



► Foreign Visitor Speedy e-Gate

6. Promotion of the "Suspicious Passport Comparison System"

To enhance border security and improve the efficacy of passport inspection, the NIA Immigration Inspection System has incorporated a database of authentic passport samples and digital magnifiers. The new system is effective on countering fraudulent passports and visas. By the end of 2017, the NIA has established passport database from 203 nations, areas, and organizations and collected 1,039 travel document samples.

7. Promoting the online application cloud system

On March 28, 2017, The NIA used the online application cloud system, which allows foreign labors, foreigners (including the third type of sightseeing, oversea mainland residents, Hong Kong and Macao residents that stay in Taiwan for a short time), overseas students, mainland, Hong Kong, and Macao students to use online application system to replace the current counter operations. In addition to the application from the public, it also simplified the procedures of accepting recipient, boarding, charges and issuing operations, which made a substantial increase in administrative efficiency, and accelerate the time of issuing operations.

8. Establishment of "Foreign professionals online application platform"

In 2017, the NIA planned to establish the "Foreign Professionals Online Application Platform" to simplify the application process for foreign professionals coming to Taiwan. It integrates the work permit from Ministry of Labor, the residence visa from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the alien resident permits and re-entry permits from Ministry of the Interior, so that the applicant could complete various permits and visas in a single platform.



▶ Foreign Professionals Online Application Platform Website

9. 2018 policy measure

The NIA continues the promotion of e-Gate via the media by encouraging our citizens to use e-Gate more frequently. Also, the NIA expand the range of e-Gate users by allowing trusted foreign travelers to apply, with an aim to creating a friendly environment, promoting tourism, and increasing staff efficiency. For the promotion of the "Foreign Visitor Speedy e-Gate" service, 8 gates have been built on the 1st terminal of the Taoyuan Airport, which have been opened for testing since February 11, 2018. In addition, establishment of "Foreign professionals online application platform" the system analysis and design and prototype display were completed in 2017. The platform was built in 2018 and was officially opened on February 8, 2018.

IV. Prevention of Human Trafficking

1. Taiwan Listed as a Tier-One Country for 8 Years in the Evaluation of Human Trafficking Prevention Level

The U.S. Department of State published its "2017 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report" on June 27th, 2017, and Taiwan has been consecutively ranked as a tier-one country for the past eight years, which shows Taiwan is internationally recognized for its efforts in human trafficking prevention.

2. Reinforcing Prevention Education

The NIA has raised the Taiwanese people's awareness and understanding of the human trafficking issue as well as knowledge of basic rights through a variety of promotion channels. The NIA has also held regular inter-ministry seminars for general prevention education and identification case studies. In 2017, 6 cable TV channels were commissioned to broadcast advertisements on "Ways to Prevent Human Trafficking" and broadcasted them 251 times. In addition, the NIA held 2 general education programs on the prevention of human trafficking, 2 consulting network camp, 1 international workshop, and has posted 127 advertisements on anti-human trafficking on buses, inside the carriages of Taiwan Railway and in the lobby areas of Taoyuan Airport.

3. Providing Shelter and Protection

In cooperation with the private sector, the NIA has provided shelters to the victims of human trafficking. The shelters provide personal safety, medical assistance, interpretation service, legal aid, psychological counseling, escorts to court questioning and other essential aid or services. There were 208 victims who were provided with shelter and protection in 2017.

4. Strengthening Arrests and Prosecutions

There were 145 human trafficking cases uncovered by the judicial police organizations and 87 human trafficking cases prosecuted by prosecutor offices in 2017.

5. Establishing Platform for Cooperation

The "2017 International Workshops on Prevention of Human Trafficking" was held from July 25th to 26th, 2017. 370 participants from the governments, the NGOs, experts and scholars from different

countries were invited to discuss topics on human trafficking, resulting in an expansion of the exchange mechanisms among countries, the reinforcement of the cooperation channels between central and local governments as well as public and private sectors, and a comprehensive improvement in policies regarding human trafficking prevention in Taiwan.

6. 2018 policy measures

The NIA formulated "The Draft Amendment of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act". To achieve the objective of advancing the rights and interests of victims of human trafficking, the amendment will enhance the mechanism for identifying human trafficking victims by including the participation of social workers in the process, and increasing shelters for the victims' protective placement. It intends to render the Act to be more closely adhered to the international standards and improve human rights protection for the victims. The draft includes the amendment of a number of Articles under the current Act to better suit the provisions to practical circumstances and to better equip the legal system in general.

V. Cross-strait Interactions and Exchanges

1. Promoting e-Applications

The NIA promoted the "Online applications for short term permits for people from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau Area entering Taiwan", and it entered full operation receiving online applications from professional and business visits from Mainland China. A total number of 130,101 applications of professional exchange and 82,499 applications of business professional exchange were processed in 2017.

2. Cross-Strait Exchange and Mainland Chinese Independent Tours

In 2017, a total of 1,980,501 Mainland Chinese tourists have entered Taiwan; 70,942 social exchange entries, 116,242 professional exchange entries, 80,663 business exchange entries, and 22,136 medical exchange entries (including health and beauty). See Table 11-2 for details.

Table 11-2 Exchange Entries Numbers of Mainland Chinese Entering Taiwan

Unit: Person-times

Year	Tourists	Social Exchange	Professional Exchange	Business Exchange	Medical Exchange (including physical examination and cosmetic surgery)
2013	2,263,476	170,805	150,260	79,597	...
2014	3,328,224	77,594	154,799	111,995	55,482
2015	3,335,923	81,350	174,380	112,976	60,176
2016	2,736,053	77,939	133,461	87,729	30,126
2017	1,980,501	70,942	116,242	80,663	22,136

3. 2018 policy measures

E-schedule has been applied since March 16, 2018. This innovation enhances key-in efficiency effectively and saves time of scanning and file conversion substantially.

"Regulations Governing the Entry of the People of the Mainland China Area in the Taiwan Area" and the "Regulations Governing the Tourist Activity of the People of the Mainland China Area in the Taiwan Area" are both proposed to be amended in 2018 to promote cross-exchange and strengthen management of visitors.

VI. International Interaction and Cooperation

1. Constructing International Cooperative Networks

Since 2007, MOUs have been important tools for establishing stronger cross-country collaborations for the NIA. To combat international crime and protect the rights of immigrants, the NIA has signed MOUs with 19 countries. Looking forward, the NIA will continue to actively encourage establishing partnerships through MOUs and identifying areas of collaboration.

On March 17, 2017, the NIA of the Ministry of the Interior, R.O.C. and the Ministry of State of the Republic of Paula signed an "Agreement on Concerning Cooperation in Immigration Affairs and Human Trafficking Prevention", ensuring closer cooperation between both sides on matters regarding immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention.

On April 21, 2017, the NIA of the Ministry of the Interior, R.O.C. and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines signed an "Agreement on Concerning Cooperation on Immigration Affairs and Human Trafficking Prevention" to further cooperate on topics such as human trafficking prevention related issues on a legal basis.

On October 30th, 2017, witnessed by President Tsai, the NIA of the Ministry of the Interior, R.O.C. and Marshall Islands signed a "Memorandum of Understanding on Concerning Cooperation on Immigration Affairs and Human Trafficking Prevention", making Marshall Islands an official partner of Taiwan in human trafficking prevention.

2. Providing overseas service and assisting the repatriation of wanted criminal

The NIA Liaison Officer at 27 overseas representative offices (Hong Kong and Macau included) is responsible for the coordination of border security with its Immigration counterparts as well as providing assistance and protection to overseas compatriots. In 2017, the NIA Liaison Officers provided service and immigration assistance to 3,811 cases and processed 182,308 entry permit applications from overseas R.O.C. nationals, Mainland Chinese and Hong Kong & Macau resident. The NIA Liaison Officers also assisted the repatriation of 87 escaping wanted criminals and 255 R.O.C. nationals committed crimes from abroad.



- ▶ NIA Liaison Officer of Taipei Mission in Korea, Mr. Kuo Ling Yang and local expatriates attended an overseas community affair in Busan.



- ▶ Pop Singer, Ms. Chian Yu Long presenting at Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Sydney, Australia expressed appreciation to NIA Liaison Officer and MOFA diplomat for a case of expatriate emergency relief.

3. 2018 policy measures

In order to increase our overseas capabilities and prevent potential danger, the NIA have established stronger collaborations with the IOM (International Organization for Migration) and Europol. In addition, the NIA also plan to establish a new overseas outpost in EU(Brussels, Belgium).

VII. Management of Immigrants

1. Reinforcing Investigations of Illegal Immigrants

The NIA has launched "Peace and Safety Project", which was planned and integrated by National Security Bureau, and also in coordination with the Coast Guard Administration, Military Police Command, Investigation Bureau, and National Police Agency. These governmental agencies have combined their resources to investigate illegal activities, collaborating in the investigation of missing foreign workers in order to reduce the number of missing foreign workers in Taiwan and deter illegal employment, agencies, and human trafficking. Illegal employers and agencies have been listed as targets for investigation to prevent missing foreign workers from finding illegal employment, resulting in 21,846 undocumented migrant worker in 2017.

In order to protect legal marriages, the NIA conducts home visits and interviews of Taiwanese spouses in Taiwan before their Mainland Chinese spouse enters Taiwan (in the name of family reunion). In addition, the NIA also has stricter border interviews and face-to-face interviews to prevent fake marriages, illegal activities and workers working illegally. Besides, the NIA conducts the law of interviews and experience sharing in order to enhance the professional abilities of the interviews. In 2017, there were 9,346 interviews of Mainland Chinese spouses, including 1,059 cases of failed interviews in Taiwan, as well as 69 cases being rejected at the border, and 36 cases failing on the second interview.

2. Strengthening Dynamic Management

The NIA strengthened the dynamic management of Mainland Chinese professionals and business people and formulated "The Implementation Plan of Interview and Visits for People from Mainland China Area Entering Taiwan for Professional and Business Purposes". The NIA requests every authority in charge to fully understand and participate in the interviews and visits. In 2017, there were 652 cases submitted for investigation.

3. 2018 policy measures

E-schedule has been applied since March, 2018. It effectively collects big data to master information of people from Mainland China with itineraries in Taiwan, and consolidates management mechanism of national security.

VIII. Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants

1. Promoting the Rights of Immigrants

In order to promote multiculturalism and provide services to new immigrants, the NIA sponsored the national TV program with new immigrants as a main feature called "Dream Weavers In Taiwan ", and the program has been broadcasted in 6 different languages with dual subtitles.

In order to enhance the protection of the employment rights of new immigrants, the NIA and the Human Resources Agency jointly launched the "Employment Assistance Website for New Immigrants". By the end of 2017, the website was viewed 945,267 person-times and enrolled 14,437 new members and successfully matched 12,458 job vacancies, providing an employment channel between immigrants and employers.

2. Protecting Rights of Detainees

In order to protect basic human rights, the large detention centers of the NIA provide multilingual versions of the "Rules of the Shelter" for detainees, which help them understand ground rules and management regulations. The large detention centers also allow regular outdoor activities, guest meetings, telephone calls, and provide television, books, newspapers and magazines. Personnel are also sent to maintain basic environmental hygiene and living security of the centers. To better provide humanitarian treatment, the NIA tap into civil resources, utilize assistance from religious groups, and provide medical services and necessary care. The NIA also holds regular meetings monthly, and have special gatherings on the three festivals and special holidays, take care of the rights and safety of detainees. Every detention center is required to provide detainees with copies of the "Rules of the Shelter" in various languages, which help detainees understand the regulations of the shelter immediately and clearly so as to protect their rights.

3. 2018 policy measures

The Kaohsiung Detention Center of the NIA is expected to open in mid-November of 2018. Following Japan's example, the detention center will have modern and humane management, better hardware safety facilities, and improved accommodation space. The NIA aims to build a friendly environment, provide more freedom for detainees, and protect their privacy and human rights.

IX. Cultivation and Training for Immigration Officers

In order to cultivate capable immigration officers and recruit talents from various channels, the "Civil Service Special Examination for Immigration Officers" was used in 2017 to recruit 10 Grade Two, 101 Grade Three, and 31 Grade Four Officers. They will be distributed to their assigned positions after training.

As for personnel, the NIA plans various training courses according to its aim to enhance their ability in 2018.

X. The Amendment of Immigration Regulations

The "Regulations Governing the Visit, Residency, and Permanent Residency of Aliens" and the "Regulations Governing the Application for Entry, Residency, and Registered Permanent Residency of Nations without Registered Permanent Residency in the Taiwan Area" are both being proposed to be amended to help recruit and attract high-ability overseas Chinese students and foreign professionals to come to engage in professional work and live in Taiwan, as well as to fill domestic talent and skill gaps. To loosen the regulations on residency for foreigners from nations without registered permanent residency in Taiwan area who are working or studying in Taiwan, the amended regulations will extend the overseas departure period from 6 months up to 1 year.

The Executive Yuan held a meeting on October 20, 2017 to resolve the shortages of talents. It also extended the "overseas departure requirements for overseas graduates in Taiwan" from 6 months currently to 1 year as a part of specific measures for recruiting talents. The Ministry of the Interior has drafted "A Draft Amendment to Article 18 of Regulations Governing the Application for Entry, Residency, and Registered Permanent Residency of Nations without Registered Permanent Residency in the Taiwan Area" and "A Draft Amendment to Article 22 and Article 22-1 of Regulations Governing the Visit, Residency, and Permanent Residency of Aliens", scheduled to complete amendment in 2018.

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