



2019

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 its cause. The MOI strives to continue creating a "Care-free" living environment for people to benefit from national economic development. As the MOI believes that only when there's a livable environment can 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

To show a great determination to "zero tolerance on drugs" and combating drug crimes, the MOI not only applied big data analysis technology to locate hot spots for drug crimes, but also increased police visibility by strengthening the deployment of the police force. In addition, the MOI established a notification network for connecting communities and social groups to jointly promote anti-drug campaign.

The MOI carried out "the project action on arresting suspects who pick up money from ATMs" to combat fraud rings at the top as well as at the bottom levels, and to confiscate the illegal gains and to trace the flow of money to prevent people's property losses. The MOI also collaborated with the financial institutions, related government ministries and social enterprises to prevent fraud crimes.

The MOI asked all police departments to strengthen district cooperation with flexible service schedule for banning drunk driving at locations where accidents happen frequently, by means of intensive and dynamic patrol and strict inspection to prevent traffic accidents and protect people's lives and properties.

To stop African Swine Fever from entering our country, the MOI enhanced security inspections by checking the carry-on luggage of inbound passengers from high-risk areas, purchasing X-ray machines, training sniffer dogs, and dispatching police support units to ensure national health and border security.

2. Complete Disaster Prevention and Rescue System, Improve Air Rescue Capability

In order to improve efficacy of disaster prevention and response system, the MOI builds disaster resilience of communities, strengthens disaster preparedness in isolation-vulnerable areas and completes disaster response and reporting system by strengthening emergency management information cloud



platform and geospatial information application to promote disaster prevention capabilities; to cultivate talented persons for disaster prevention and rescue by implementing all-hazard prevention training.

In terms of air rescue and in order to improve mountain and sea rescue capabilities, the NASC plans to receive 15 Black Hawk helicopters before the end of 2020. At present, NASC has received 9 aircraft and performs related drills and air rescue missions.

II. Implementing Sustainable Land Development and Protecting Housing Rights

1. Ensure Land Use Sustainability and Improve Urban Renewal Policies

In order to cope with climate change, assure land use safety and strengthen land consolidation and management mechanisms, the MOI announced the “National spatial plan.” It was 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, to achieve safe, orderly and harmonious development goals. The municipality or county (city) spatial plans shall follow the guidelines set forth in the National spatial plan to promote the reasonable allocation of land resources.

To strengthen the intelligent capacity of the National Geographic Information System (NGIS) and to promote 3D National Map service, the MOI has been starting 3D map construction since 2019 and is simultaneously drawing up data standards as well as developing a multi-dimensional map service platform that meets the needs of government administration and private implementation to comply with international standards.

This is done for the purpose of implementing integrated coastal zone management, preventing coastal disasters and damage to the environment, conserving and restoring resources, through the development and utilization permission to mitigate the impact of environmentally sensitive areas so as to sound coastal management. The MOI also keeps up the spirit of “wise use” to regulate every development plan in accordance with the characteristics of each Wetland of Importance, respecting people’s rights to use as well as their rights to work and to prosper.

Completing urban renewal mechanisms are established to expedite the reconstruction of unsafe and old buildings and strengthen the dominance of urban renewal affairs through the newly established National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center. The MOI has promoted the “Integrating Buildings Seismic Capability Evaluation and Reconstruction Program.” An impartial third party shall conduct the completion inspection to ensure both building design and construction quality. The “Urban Renewal Act” was revised and promulgated on January 30, 2019. It is considered from three aspects, such as to resolve the practical dilemma, strengthen procedural justice and perfect the urban renewal mechanism. By simplifying the reward regulation, increasing the willingness of people to participate in urban renewal

and enhancing the energy in the official urban renewal affairs, the urban renewal efforts will be promoted in a multifaceted manner to promote public construction and urban development.

2. Protect Housing Rights and Establish a Friendly Living Environment

For achieving the goal of a housing policy that will provide 200,000 social rental housing units within eight years, the MOI has actively executed a social housing policy only for rent. Therefore, to improve the momentum of establishing social housing, the MOI has been adopting an urban planning policy, urban renewal policy, and providing special case low interest loans to assist local governments to purchase land for building social housing to improve the momentum of establishing social housing.

For completing a residential lease system and advancing the well-development of the residential lease market, the MOI has cooperated with non-governmental institutions and to execute a policy that sub-leases housing units from private landlords and manage the properties on behalf of the owner landlords. The policy goal is to encourage landlord attend to adopt the social housing policy. Overall, the MOI has been supplying multiple residential assistance to protect the people's right to an adequate standard of living, especially for the underprivileged.

In order to achieve sound real estate transaction management, the MOI reinforces Real Estate Actual Transaction Information Declaration and Registration System, Land Value Assessment Refined and Real Estate Actual Transaction Information Application Development and real estate transaction transparency. In addition, to promote the consumer rights, the MOI continuously reviews the standard form contracts of real estate transactions.

III. Relaxing Regulations while providing Streamlined Services

1. Promoting Civic Participation and Consolidating the Development of Democracy

To promote the cross-boundary cooperation to improve the effectiveness of local governments to improve the legal system related to citizen participation and ensure democratic political participation; counsel political parties for their normal operations; promote the healthy development of a party-based political system.

Reducing the restriction of civil associations, putting more respect for the autonomy of associations, and strengthening public monitoring in order to promote public participation and development of a civil society; simplifying the management procedure of association affairs and expanding the application scope of the "Civil Association Information System." In addition, the MOI will continue to enhance the mechanism for managing religious groups with a view to protecting religious freedom by counseling religious foundations to complete their financial management and organizational operations.

2. Promoting Relaxed Regulations and People-Centered Services

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

To provide people-friendly household registration services, the MOI has improved the Nationality Act and other relevant regulations and actively recruited outstanding foreign talents. It continued to



promote household and convenient services, providing people the use of citizen digital certificate to apply online for divorce by court, death, death declaration and birthplace registration. For the registration of births and deaths, you can also notify the Labor Insurance Bureau to apply for labor insurance or national pension insurance, and the labor insurance family's death benefit (funeral allowance) and other services, to achieve the "one-stop, full service" goal.

In accordance with the implementation of the "Enforcement Act of Judicial Yuan Interpretations No.748", since May 24, 2019, the public can register for same-sex marriage under the household administration. It is also actively planning to promote the replacement of a new generation of national identity cards (New eID) which is expected to be fully renewed from October 2020, to provide the public with a safe, reliable and dependable service.

In the aspect of land administration business, it is necessary to refine the assessment work of the Announced Current Land Value and Government Published Land Value and the plan to use big data analysis to establish Automated Valuation Models in order to enhance the land price assessment efficiency.

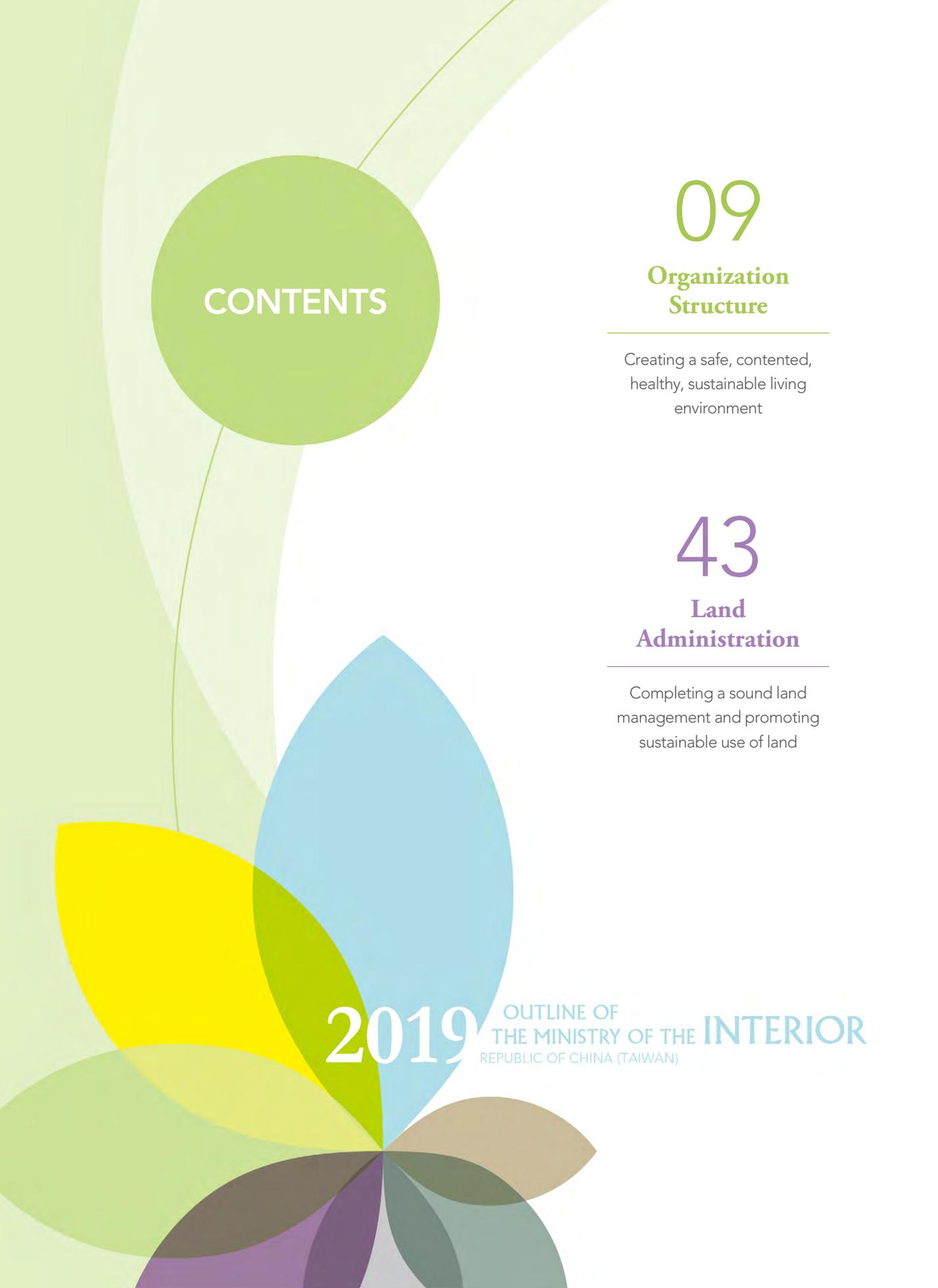
In conscription services, the MOI has amended and announced the "Regulations Governing Application by Draftees-to-Be for Substitute Services" and extended its qualification conditions for draftees-to-be to apply Family-Factor Substitute Services on January 30, 2019. On April 26, 2019, amended parts of the provisions in Regulations for Exit of Draftees, relaxing the rules for those who apply for re-exit and have been approved. They may now have multiple exit permits within the approved degrees and attendance as well as the maximum age for studying with no need to make a repeat application, simplifying administrative procedures and caring for them.

In terms of immigration management, we actively coordinated with the New Southbound Policy, promoted international talent exchange and continuously optimized the "Foreign Professionals Online Application Platform" to advance the recruitment of skilled professionals. We helped and empowered new residents and their children to succeed, becoming a force to promote Taiwan's development and enhance Taiwan's thriving multiculturalism. We also protected new residents' rights and strengthened the care for new residents.

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, actively creating a happy home of soundness, peace, and trust. We shall implement the goal of "creating a Care-free living and Prosperous environment" policy.

Kuo-Yang Hsu

Minister of the Interior
November 2019



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Provide safe and convenient entry and exit services to empower new residents and their children, and to protect immigrant rights.



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 2018.
- 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



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 self-government, 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.

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 staff of the MOI and its subordinate agencies as of the end of 2018 are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Staff of the MOI and Subordinate Agencies

Agency	End of 2018						Unit: Persons	
	Total	Special Rank Officers (Minister)	Other Ranks			Assistant Clerks	Contract Employees	Contract Workers
			Selected	Recommended	Delegated			
Total	20 546	1	486	13 293	5 294	42	399	1 031
Ministry of the Interior	590	1	63	356	45	-	78	47
National Police Agency and Subordinate Agencies	14 545	-	125	9 494	4 393	31	66	436
Construction and Planning Agency and Subordinate Agencies	1 290	-	75	809	161	-	84	161
National Fire Agency and Subordinate Agencies	486	-	36	344	106	-	-	-
National Conscription Agency	128	-	17	100	10	-	-	1
National Immigration Agency	2 609	-	62	1 594	468	11	100	374
Central Police University	323	-	74	198	50	-	1	-
Architecture and Building Research Institute	51	-	11	32	1	-	7	-
National Airborne Service Corps	225	-	11	127	32	-	55	-
Subordinate Agencies of Land Affairs	299	-	12	239	28	-	8	12

*Deputy Minister is equal to rank of grade fourteen.



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

2

I. Civil Affairs Organization

Civil affairs are the root of public affairs. The 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 self-governments public productive enterprises, mediation administration, political parties, elections, political donations, lobbying, religious groups, ancestor worship guilds, 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 (hereinafter referred to as counties/cities); counties are then subdivided into townships and county-administered cities (hereinafter 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.

The composition of administrative levels is as follows:

- (1) Special municipalities shall have councils and governments, the mayor and councilors shall be elected by the residents of the special municipality in accordance with the 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 the 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. Every village shall have a village chief, who shall be popularly elected for a term of 4 years.

III. Political Associations

By the end of 2018, a total of 341 (51 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 (10 of them were converted into political parties, social association or disincorporated). The Political Parties Act was promulgated by the President on December 2017 and 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 convert into political parties.

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 the 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 served 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 Vice President should be elected by direct popular vote in the free area of the Republic of China commencing from 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	1996	14 313	4	Lee Teng-hui, Lien Chan	76.0
Tenth Term	2000	15 463	5	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	82.7
Eleventh Term	2004	16 507	2	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	80.3
Twelfth Term	2008	17 321	2	Ma Ying-jeou, Vincent Siew	76.3
Thirteenth Term	2012	18 086	3	Ma Ying-jeou, Wu Den-yih	74.4
Fourteenth Term	2016	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 the 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 the 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	2006	2 004	1 294	103	52	64.5
	11th Term	2010	2 040	1 441	103	62	70.7
	12th Term	2014	2 140	1 508	108	63	70.5
	13th Term	2018	2 158	1 423	124	63	65.9
New Taipei City	1st Term	2010	2 999	2 138	142	66	71.3
	2nd Term	2014	3 148	1 943	120	66	61.7
	3rd Term	2018	3 256	2 085	120	66	64.0
Taoyuan City	1st Term	2014	1 562	981	143	60	62.8
	2nd Term	2018	1 727	1 048	130	63	60.7
Taichung City	1st Term	2010	1 970	1 442	137	63	73.2
	2nd Term	2014	2 084	1 500	113	63	71.9
	3rd Term	2018	2 206	1 489	130	65	67.5
Tainan City	1st Term	2010	1 463	1 040	130	57	71.1
	2nd Term	2014	1 507	994	87	57	65.9
	3rd Term	2018	1 542	988	112	57	64.1
Kaohsiung City	1st Term	2010	2 158	1 567	134	66	72.6
	2nd Term	2014	2 221	1 478	117	66	66.6
	3rd Term	2018	2 273	1 672	132	66	73.6

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 Mayoralty elections 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. The Mayoralty election for the Taoyuan City second-term and the Taipei City seventh-term and the third-term of the 4 new special municipalities was held on November 24, 2018. Mr. Ko Wen-Je was elected as mayor for Taipei City, Mr. Hou, Yu-Ih for New Taipei City, Mr. Cheng Wen-Tsan for Taoyuan City, Ms. Lu Shioh-Yen for Taichung City, Mr. Huang Wei-che for Tainan City and Han Kuo-yu 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	2 008	6	Hau Lung-bin	64.5
	Kaohsiung City	1 140	5	Chen Chu	67.9
5th Term	Taipei City	2 046	5	Hau Lung-bin	70.7
1st Term	New Taipei City	3 007	2	Chu Eric	71.3
	Taichung City	1 977	2	Hu Jason	73.2
	Tainan City	1 467	2	Lai Ching-te	71.0
	Kaohsiung City	2 166	3	Chen Chu	72.5
6th Term	Taipei City	2 147	7	Ko Wen-je	70.5
2nd Term	New Taipei City	3 156	3	Chu Eric	61.7
	Taichung City	2 094	2	Lin Chia-Lung	71.9
	Tainan City	1 513	2	Lai Ching-te	65.9
	Kaohsiung City	2 231	3	Chen Chu	66.4
1st Term	Taoyuan City	1 569	3	Cheng Wen-Tsan	62.7
7th Term	Taipei City	2 164	5	Ko Wen-je	66.0
3rd Term	New Taipei City	3 264	2	Hou Yu-Ih	64.0
	Taichung City	2 214	3	Lu Shioh-Yen	67.5
	Tainan City	1 547	6	Huang Wei-che	64.0
	Kaohsiung City	2 281	4	Han Kuo-yu	73.5
2nd Term	Taoyuan City	1 733	5	Cheng Wen-Tsan	60.6

6. Elections of County and City Councilmen

The first-term county and city councilmen were chosen directly by their citizens in July 1950 over the



course of 6 elections. 19 councilmen elections had been held as of November 2018 while the first-term election of county councilmen in Fuchien Province took place in January 1994 and the seventh-term election of county councilmen occurred in November 2018. 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	2009	6 957	4 416	893	564	63.5
	18th Term	2014	5 678	4 026	860	504	70.9
	19th Term	2018	5 763	4 001	955	504	69.4
Fuchien Prov.	5th Term	2009	80	45	42	28	55.6
	6th Term	2014	113	53	52	28	46.5
	7th Term	2018	129	58	48	28	45.0

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 18 elections having been held by November 2018. 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 seventh-term officer was elected in November 2018. 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	2009	6 971	4 422	44	15	63.4
	17th Term	2014	5 688	4 031	52	14	70.9
	18th Term	2018	5 771	4 005	58	14	69.4
Fuchien Prov.	5th Term	2009	80	45	10	2	55.6
	6th Term	2014	114	53	12	2	47.1
	7th Term	2018	129	58	10	2	45.0

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 18 such balloting being held by November 2018. Meanwhile, in Fuchien Province, the twelfth-term mayors of townships/cities in Kinmen County were elected with also eleventh-term mayors of townships/cities being elected in Lienchiang County.

9. Elections of Townships/Cities Councilors and Village Chiefs

The first-term 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 twelfth-term for townships/cities representatives and village chiefs in Kinmen County occurred with also an eleventh-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. In 2018 the second term Chief and Councilors of indigenous districts in municipalities were chosen directly by the residents of the indigenous districts in municipalities on November 29, 2018.

V. Promotion and Development of Religious Affairs

Article 13 of the Constitution reads: "The people shall have freedom of religious belief." Such freedom ensures that 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 the 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 the sound development of religious groups, the MOI will actively promote the right of religious communities to autonomy in structuring their religious affairs. Meanwhile, the MOI shall keep consulting with religious groups. When reaching a consensus on crucial and important issues, religious legislative work will be



promoted again. The religious groups not only hold various religious activities in accordance with their religious rites, but also make use of their funds and resources to facilitate or sponsor charity and social education in the spirit of "Take it from society and use it in society," contributing to the society and promoting social stability, and prosperity and improving the social atmosphere. The number of meritorious religious groups and their donations from 2015-2018 are shown in Table 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
2018	21	165	1 617 830 415

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 cultural knowledge and quality. Besides, the MOI shall keep assisting religious groups traditional custom to meet the public expectations advance with the times 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 2018, this cremation ratio will have reached 98.24%. To raise the quality of service, the MOI has set aside a budget to help local governments with their funeral facilities and to encourage ecological procedures. To date, there are 37 locations available for tree burial and sprinklings of bone

ashes. More than twenty 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 for undertakers and it had already issued 929 certificates by the end of 2018.

VIII. Research and Promotion of Popular Rituals

The application for the compensation of the February 28 Incident was extended to January 18, 2022. The MOI will continue to protect the rights of the victims and their families. 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.



Household Registration Affairs

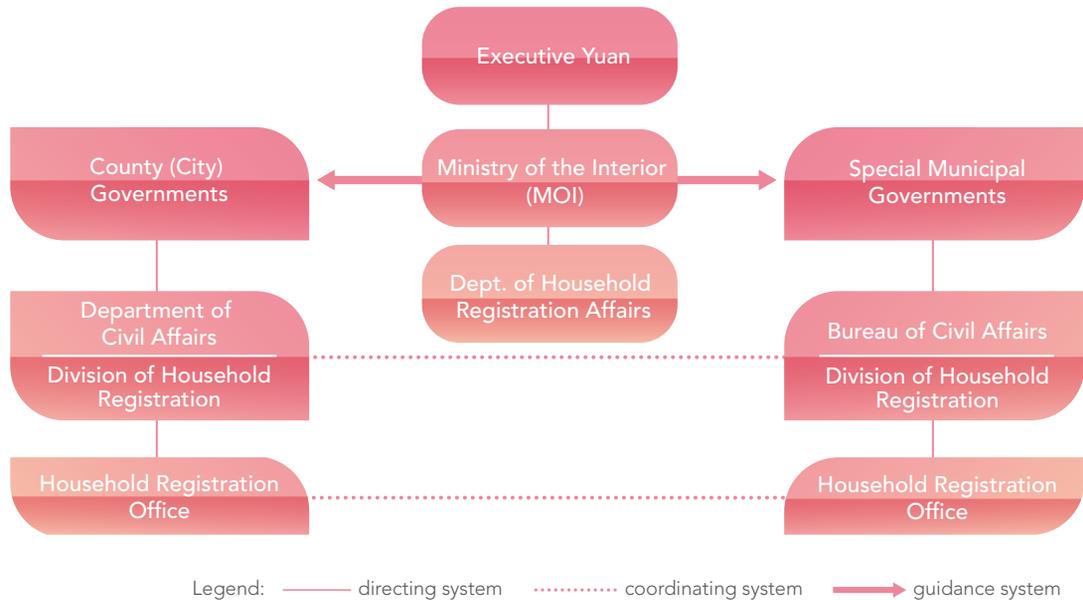
- Household Registration Organization
- Household Registration
- Nationality Administration
- Household Registration Statistics
- Promotion of Population Policy Measures in MOI

3

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 were 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 exercise 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 2018 are listed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Population Registrations

Item of Registration	2018		
	Total	Male	Female
Population at the End of Year	23 588 932	11 712 913	11 876 019
Immigration	984 815	448 628	536 187
Emigration	975 927	447 240	528 687
Birth	181 601	93 876	87 725
Death	172 784	101 931	70 853
Registration of Parentage	4 022	2 076	1 946
Adoption	1 821	873	948
Termination of Adoption	997	513	484
Marriage (Couples)	135 403	-	-
Divorce (Couples)	54 443	-	-

* 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 operating 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 patients and to schools or disaster-affected areas through portable mobile devices. "Household Registration Office Cross-Agency Health Card Information Reporting Service" and the "Death notice to Life Insurance 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 channels and various convenient services including online household registration, integrate cross-agency operations and to be more considerate towards citizens. The MOI sincerely wishes that these efforts will meet the 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
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
2018	3 552	329	3 223	807	339	468

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, 2018 are shown in Table 3-3 and Figure 3-2.

Table 3-3 Households and Population

End of 2018

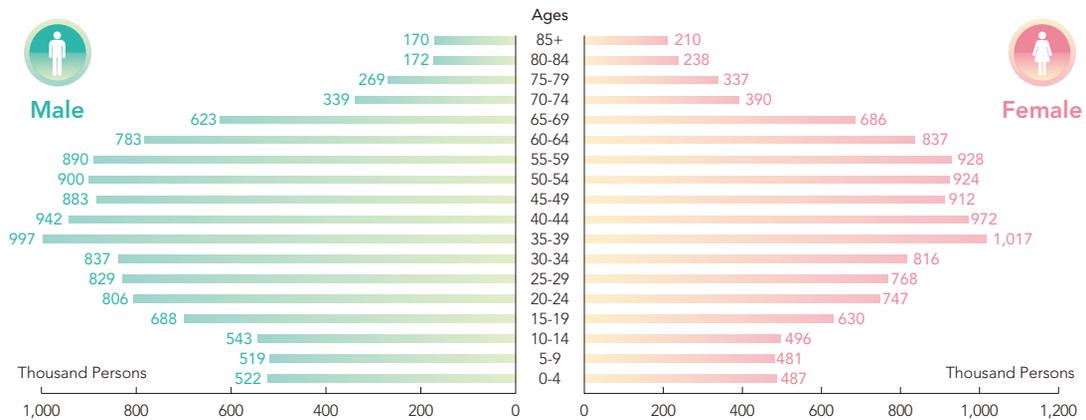
Locality	No. of Townships, Cities & Districts	No. of Villages	No. of Neighborhoods	No. of Households (1,000 Households)	No. of Population (1,000 Persons)		
					Total	Male	Female
Total	368	7 760	143 533	8 734	23 589	11 713	11 876
New Taipei City	29	1 032	22 357	1 562	3 996	1 955	2 041
Taipei City	12	456	9 608	1 056	2 669	1 273	1 395
Taoyuan City	13	504	11 844	807	2 221	1 104	1 117
Taichung City	29	625	12 524	973	2 804	1 380	1 424
Tainan City	37	649	9 660	689	1 884	940	944
Kaohsiung City	38	891	17 342	1 100	2 774	1 372	1 402
Taiwan Prov.	200	3 544	59 285	2 503	7 090	3 612	3 479
Fuchien Prov.	10	59	913	44	152	77	75

* 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 off to a thousand digits, and may have round-off errors.

Figure 3-2 The Age Structure

End of 2018





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 reform 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 instructional 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 periodic 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, "You & Me together with love" single events were launched in 2019, in order to reach the expected target of "Willing to Marry, Happy to give birth, and Confidently to raise children."



"Be destined for you" single events in 2018

The population of the ROC has increased from 23,037,031 people in 2008 to 23,588,932 in 2018. During this period, the natural increase rate dropped from 2.40‰ to 0.37‰ (See Figure 3-3). Population density at the end of 2018 was 652 persons per square kilometer, which was one person greater than at the end of 2017. The three most densely populated counties/cities (persons per square kilometer) in Taiwan are: Taipei City with 9,818, Chiayi City with 4,475 and Hsinchu City with 4,279 persons. The three least densely populated counties/cities are: Taitung County with 62, Hualien

County with 71 and Nantou County with 121 persons. In addition, the life expectancy of the male and female segments of the ROC population in 2018 was 78 years and 84 years, respectively, which is on a par with the United States for males and higher than the United Kingdom by 1 year for females. Life expectancy of both genders in the ROC is on a par with the United Kingdom and higher than United States. Besides, compared with neighboring countries, it is higher than the 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

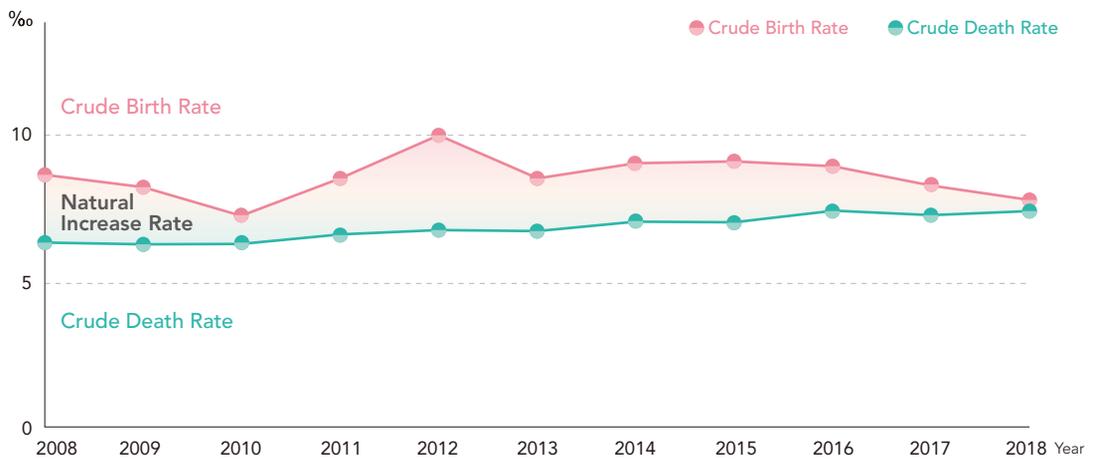


Table 3-4 Life Expectancy of Selected Nations

Country	2018		
	Total	Male	Female
Republic of China	81	78	84
Japan	86	82	89
United Kingdom	81	79	83
United States	80	78	82
Singapore	86	83	88
South Korea	83	79	86
Philippines	70	66	73

Unit: Ages

Source: Republic of China is from the MOI; other countries are from U.S. "The World Factbook, 2018"



Cooperatives and Civil Associations

- Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration
- Civil Associations
- Cooperatives

4

I. Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration

To cooperate in 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, Occupational Associations, Cooperatives Management and Cooperatives Guidance, which were administered by Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Interior, was centered into "Cooperatives and Civil Associations Preparatory Office, Ministry of Interior" (hereinafter referred to as the "Preparatory Office").

Among the five Acts submitted to the Legislative Yuan by the Preparatory Office, the amendment of four Acts, i.e. the 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 the 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 operations of social associations. As soon as the 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 the Social Association Act, but also guide those social associations founded to revise their constitutions to fit the Law.

By the end of 2018, there were 287 farmer associations as farmer health insured units and 1,130,275 people insured. Among them, 50.82% of the insured (574,454 people) were members of the farmer associations while non-members accounted for 49.18% (555,821 people). According to the "Farmer Health Insurance Act," the competent authority of this Insurance was transferred to the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan at the central level from November 1, 2018 (The Executive Yuan promulgated the Order No. Yuan-Tai-Nung-1070032041, dated September 13, 2018, to be enforced on November 1,2018).

II. Civil Associations

The civil associations in Taiwan are classified into occupational associations, social associations, and political associations (including political parties). A political party has to adopt a filing system while the others can apply for permission with the concerned authorities according in their location and will be supervised by these authorities according to the law. Except for the specific provision by the law, the central competent authority of civil associations is the MOI and the local competent authorities are



the local government units in charge of social affairs. The MOI is in charge of the consultation of social associations and occupational associations; it is noted that the number and affairs of civil associations have largely increased over 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 the "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	Occupational Associations	Social Associations
2014	305	11 009	44 293
2015	334	11 014	47 833
2016	353	11 105	50 030
2017	378	11 115	51 663
2018	339	11 174	54 277

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



Seminar for Guidance Personnel of All Levels of Civil Associations by the Competent Authority

2. Occupational Associations

Occupational associations in Taiwan are divided into three categories: occupational associations of industry, occupational associations of commerce and compulsory occupational associations for "free



occupations" such as architects, dentists, engineers, lawyers, notaries, physicians and pharmacists. Occupational associations act as intermediaries to help their members cooperate with each other and function as a bridge to communicate with government. The function of occupational associations 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 occupational associations to be organized properly to perform their function and to unite them in support of the government in public affairs.

There were 464 occupational associations under the charge of the MOI at the end of 2018; 359 of them were national occupational associations while the other 105 were provincial occupational associations. These occupational associations were non-profit organizations, but their goal is for the interests of their members.

In order to strengthen the development of occupational associations, the main tasks are the following:

- (1) The MOI strengthened the assessment systems, gave awards to excellent groups and encouraged associations with poor performance to improve. In 2018, 2 associations were rewarded as being excellent, 33 were rewarded with honors group rank, 91 were rewarded with a grade of A, and 40 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 72 participants in the activities in 2018.
- (3) The MOI organized a seminar on national and provincial commercial group management. There were 241 participants from 241 associations and 268 participants in the activities in 2018.

III. 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 a "Cooperative Development Action Plan" coupled with the implementation of "Regional Revitalization" strategies, in order to get support for a "cooperative enterprise development fund" from the Executive Yuan.

Table 4-2 General Conditions of Cooperative Business

End of 2018

Category	No. of Cooperatives	No. of Memberships	Capital (NT\$1,000)
Total	4 004	1 999 715	27 932 684
Single-Purpose Cooperatives	3 391	1 726 004	5 078 993
Multi-Purpose Cooperatives	80	36 112	164 169
Cooperative Farms	198	16 182	301 016
Credit Unions	335	221 417	22 388 506

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

1. Cooperatives

- (1) Assessment and Awards: According to the "Regulations Governing Inspections, Appraisals, and Incentive Measures on Cooperatives" the annual assessment of cooperatives is carried out to encourage the cooperatives or enforce an improvement in their operations within the provided guidelines. In 2018, 69 national or provincial cooperatives were pre-assessed by the MOI and later assessed by the competent authorities along with massive cooperatives of other levels; 85 of these cooperatives and 22 of their employees were honored with grade-S, and 11 of the national or provincial cooperatives and 1 of the employees were honored with grade-A. The award ceremony was held at the 96th International Cooperative Assembly on July 6, 2018.
- (2) Review and Audit: According to the "Regulations Governing Inspections, Appraisals, and Incentive Measures on Cooperatives" an annual audit shall be carried out; in 2018, 21 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 2018, 63 such registrations were carried out.
- (4) Consummation of Cooperatives Management System: Assisting the preparation of cooperatives, in 2018, 16 national cooperatives in the preparation phase were assisted and 20 preparation counseling seminars were conducted; assistance on management, operations and finance were included.



- (5) Training of Cadres: In 2018, the Department organized 17 training programs, subsidized 1 city/county governments' training program and co-organized 77 programs with city/county governments.
- (6) 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 2018, 55 cooperatives were subsidized.
- (7) 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 2018, 6 exhibitions were held.
- (8) Advocacy: The MOI organized a ceremony, cooperatives management seminars, writing, regulations and painting competitions with the 96th International Cooperative Assembly in 2018. It conducted 3 "Happy Cooperations" with 108 participants along with the collaboration of women's cooperatives.
- (9) 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.



Seminar on Development of Cooperatives

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 savings 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: 24 training sessions with 1,906 participants in 2018.
- (2) Supporting the International Credit Union Day: The activities were held in 6 areas with 8,400 participants in 2018.
- (3) The 61 credit unions were audited by trustworthy accountants in 2018.
- (4) The "Mutual Support and Empowerment on Savings: Volksbank Experimental Project" continued to be implemented 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 2018, guidance was provided to 44 families, and 6 sessions of presentations and empowerment development seminars/events were held, which attracted 62 attendees.



Land Administration

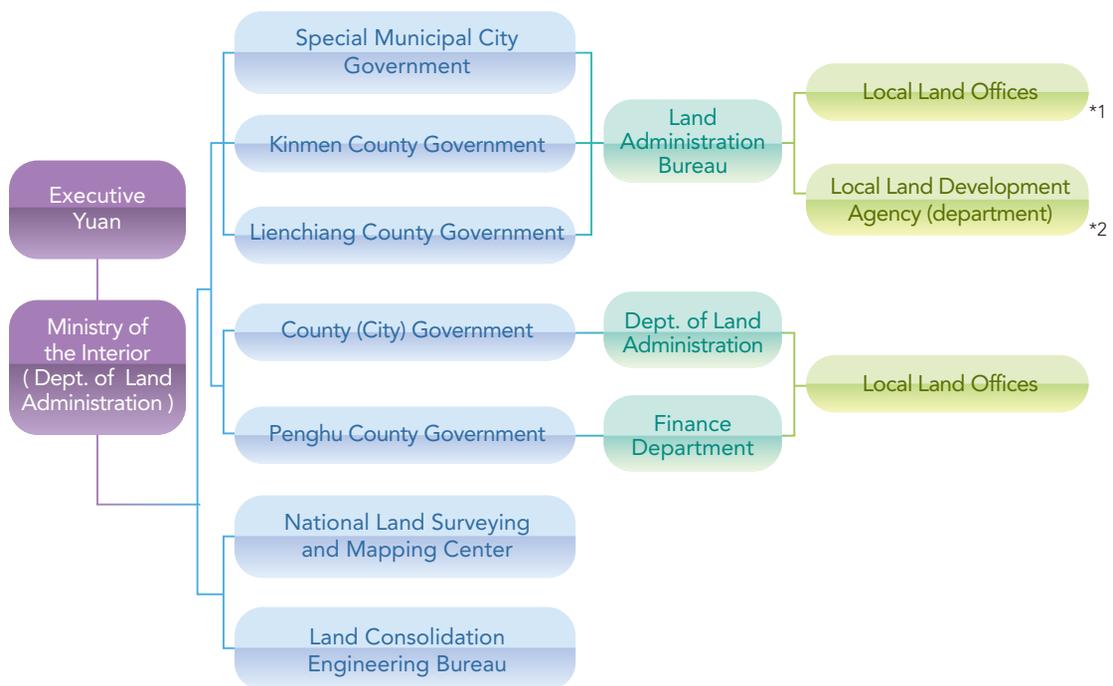
- Land Administration Organization
- Formulating Land Administration Regulations
- Achieving Land Cadasters
- Establishment of a Land Information System
- Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management
- Equalization of Land Ownership
- Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights
- Promoting Land Use
-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

5

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 changes involving national reconstruction, economic development, social security, and assurance of the overall interests and properties of the general public. The central authority concerned for land administration shall be the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and the authority handling land administration for each special municipality, county and city is the Land Administration Bureau or the Department of Land Administration. The local land administration authorities have set up land branch offices within their jurisdictions to be exclusively charged with 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 has a Land Development Agency, and the Land Administration Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government has 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 cadasters, 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 Cadasters

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 Land Registrations

Year	Total		Registration of Changes 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.)
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
2018	3 280 150	256 479	465 330	109 779	10 863	1 779	1 208 337	80 092	1 595 620	64 828

Table 5-2 Building Registrations

Year	Total		Registration of Changes 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.)
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
2018	1 819 187	32 977	152 665	7 283	116 589	3 134	418 546	5 102	1 131 387	17 457

2. Promoting Cadastral Clearance

In order to investigate cadastral registrations dating back to the early stages of the Taiwan Restoration Period in which the contents of rights are incomplete or inconsistent with the existing laws and regulations, the MOI has started to promote the cadastral clearance In January 2008. By the end of 2018, special municipal, city and county governments thoroughly checked more than 2 million plots (buildings) and 171,477 plots (buildings) were approved for announcement in accordance with the Cadastral Clearance Act. Also, 92,001 plots (buildings) were subsequently registered, 7,270 plots (buildings) were auctioned and 13,085 plots (buildings) were requested to register as state-owned.

3. Promoting Real Estate Dispute Conciliation Service

In September 2001, the Committee on Real Estate Dispute Conciliation was established by special municipal, city and county governments to help the public settle problems and disputes concerning real estate, such as the partition of the co-owned property, boundary resurveying, the announcement period for general registrations of land, and the housing or farmland rental. Up to the end of 2018, 8,490 real estate dispute cases were settled through the conciliation.



4. 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 MOI has promoted the cross-office processing of summary cases within the jurisdiction of one special municipality/county/city since 2007. Starting from 2015, the MOI started a four-stage process of integrating cross-agency land registration cases within one special municipality/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, donation, trust, etc. By the end of 2018, 1,694,141 cases had been accepted nationwide.

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

In order to prevent the act of fake mortgage or transfer 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. It has been made more convenient such that the application of this service can be submitted while applying for the land registration since December, 2018. By the end of 2018, this service had been utilized with accumulated 21,622 times.

6. Updating the address pro-actively according to the changed information provided by household registration office

In order to ensure the official documents sent by the land administration authorities are sent to the correct household addresses, the local land offices have updated the information on changed addresses pro-actively since 2018 by comparing and reviewing the information of building number adjustment and administrative district adjustment provided by the household registration offices monthly. As a result, if a household address is changed due to the building number adjustment and administrative district adjustment, the local land office will directly undertake the registration of change in domicile. By this inter-agency notification service, people can save time and cost without duplicate applications. By the end of December 2018, 361,190 cases of registration of change in domicile were completed.

7. Promoting the legal heirs to apply for inheritance registration

Because some of the legal heirs do not know that they still have legacies to inherit, the MOI has been working to promote that the legal heirs apply for inheritance registration service since June 2014. According to the deceased's registration of death information provided by the household registration offices monthly, the local land offices nationwide send notices to remind the heirs to apply for inheritance registration within the time limit. By the end of 2018, 323,114 cases had been notified pro-actively. The notification service would not only reduce the situation that the heirs were imposed fines due to their negligence or unfamiliarity with the laws, but also ensure the rights of the rightful holders and improve the cadastral and taxation management.

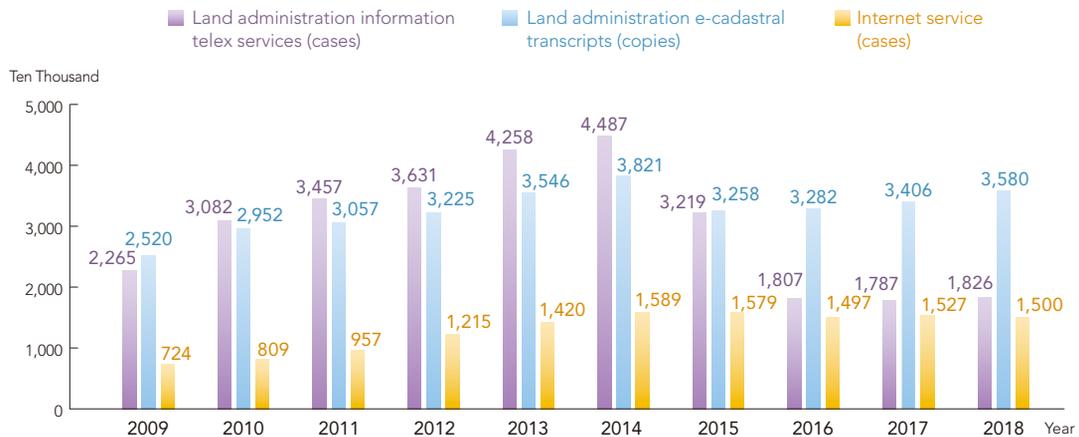
IV. Establishment of a Land Information System

1. Developing "Cross-City and County Land Registration Operating System" and Promoting the Maintenance and Administration of the Land Administration Integration System (Web Edition)

To enable land offices (in the same city/county or cross-city/county) to handle cross-office land registration operations on the same network via single computer operation, the MOI entrusted Kaohsiung City Government's Land Administration Bureau with the development of the "Cross-City and County Land Registration Operating System" and the maintenance and administration of the "Land Value and Land Use Resurvey and Registration Computer Operating System, WEB Edition." In addition to a partial modification of system functions and programming, the current functions of cross-office systems in the same city/county have also been fully integrated into the cross-city and county handling operating system. Based on the city/county, location and office data selected by the operators, the system can automatically determine a case (as same city/county or cross city/county), and continue to handle its authorization, data flow, qualification for registration, processing time control, information security, etc. For trial-running and promoting cross-city and county land registration operation in 2019, the system has provided a comprehensive information base and constructed an innovative network application environment.

2. Promoting Online Application Services

Numbers for the online land information services in 2018: applications for electronic land administration cadastral transcript, 35.8 million in total; inquiries for land administration information telex service, 18.26 million in total; inquiries for online service, 15 million in total. Details are shown in Figure 5-2.


Figure 5-2 Statistics of Online Land Administration Information Services


3. Implementing Revision and Application Extension of the Department of Land Administration (DLA) Website

In response to the real estate market's demands for price transparency and transaction rationalization, the DLA website provides various online services, including the Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Inquiry Portal, and "Announced Land Current Value and Published Land Price Inquiry," "Land Administration e-Cadastral Transcript Application," "Land Administration Case Application" and "Online Cadastral Map Data Service." In 2018, revision was carried out to provide responsive web design (RWD) for various device platforms, vehicles (such as personal computers, mobile phones, tablets, etc.) and browser users, enriching website content to construct a comprehensive land administration information public service window.

4. Cybersecurity Promotion Results

The DLA introduced the Information Security Management System (ISMS) in accordance with the BS7799 standard in June 2004, and obtained certification from BSI Taiwan, transferring to the ISO 27001:2013 standard on April 7-8, 2015. It went on to pass its first certification at the follow-up review in 2016 and its second certification on April 28, 2017, confirming that its ISMS operations conform to the standard requirements and that its certificates are valid. In 2017, all relevant agencies under the MOI Central Region Office were included in the ISMS cybersecurity scheme. To coordinate with the Executive Yuan's policy of centralizing information resources upward, in 2018, the (Dawn) information security management system of the MOI Central Region Office merged with the Northern Region Office, integrating various cybersecurity maintenance tasks. In the future, cybersecurity matters will follow the MOI cybersecurity policy to continue

the promotion and implementation of various auditing and verification operations, ensuring the safety of people's assets and personal information and strengthening cybersecurity management capabilities.

5. Land Administration E-Data Circulation Service Website

The MOI Land Administration E-Data Circulation Service Website (<http://ccs.land.moi.gov.tw>) provides a "land administration e-data" batch-flow supply service, allowing citizens to apply, pay, and download e-data, as well as government agencies to apply and download such data online. Through a single channel, comprehensive electronic and online services are provided. In 2018, a total of 409.9 million pieces of data were provided for citizens, and 386.14 million pieces for various government agencies.

6. Promoting the Information Equipment Replacement Project for Basic-Level Land Administration Agencies

In 2017, the Executive Yuan planned to promote the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Program (FLIDP), expanding comprehensive infrastructure investment. With the joint planning of the MOI and the Department of Cyber Security of the Executive Yuan, the Information Equipment Replacement Project for Basic-Level Land Administration Agencies was implemented under the "Strengthening Cybersecurity of Government Agencies and Cross-Region Joint Defense Project", the FLIDP "Digital Construction" sub-project. In 2018, subsidies were given to basic-level land administration agencies around the country to replace old information equipment and those with high cybersecurity risks, strengthening cybersecurity equipment, to increase cybersecurity protection capability at the grassroots level. In addition, plans are under way to introduce cybersecurity monitoring software and mechanisms to reduce cybersecurity risks to grassroots agencies, protecting the key infrastructure of land administration.

7. Coordinating with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to Promote Integrated Online-Physical Real Estate Transfer Service

To facilitate real estate transfer operation, the MOI joined with MOF to promote the Integrated Online-Physical Real Estate Transfer Service. By means of a cross-agency, cross-service workflow integration, the taxing of real estate transfer (including trading, inheritance, auction and bestowal) is able to link data with the operation of land administration agencies, optimizing the process step by step and reducing on-the-counter applications. Since September 2018, the "Local Tax Online Application System" was launched to provide online inquiry, and functions of inputting land, building and cadastral maps. Applicants can use the system's cadaster and building inquiry function to search and input cadastral data of the transfer target, reducing time and cost for the public in typing data and applying for transcripts.



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 2018, it had certified 28,281 such applicants and 10,681 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 2018, special municipalities/counties/cities authorized 7,662 real estate agencies with 6,422 of these entities actually practicing this profession according to this act.

3. Sound Rental House System

In order to protect the rights of the leased parties, guide the idle houses to the rental house market and protect the right of abode, "Rental Housing Market Development and Regulation Act" was enacted on June 27, 2018, and the MOI has been formulating 12 sub-laws. By the end of 2018, in the way of the rental housing service industry, six special municipalities and Keelung City have established the rental housing service business association. There are 541 rental housing service businesses applying to the competent authorities for permits and 70 rental housing service businesses completing corporation registration. Rental housing managers had certified 1,446 applicants.

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 Declaration and Registration System began on August 1, 2012. In order to boost the nation's real estate transparency and establish a robust 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.

Taiwan's real estate price transparency ranked at the top of the semi-transparency 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 29th in the global index and ranked no. 5 in Asia. By 2018, Taiwan ranked 26th in the world. As the 6th place in Asia-Pacific, Taiwan's real estate prices transparency index only fell behind Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

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

The Publicly Announced Current Land Value of the nation decrease by an average of 0.46% from 2018 to 2019. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City, it changed -0.24%, 0.8%, -1.02%, 0.96%, 0.92% and 0.33%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County under Fuchien Province increased 0.16% and Lienchiang County under Fuchien Province increased 3.46%, 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, 2018		Base Period: March 31, 2018=100	
	General Index	Residential Index	Commercial Index	Industrial Index
Total	100.22	100.17	100.36	100.31
New Taipei City	99.58	99.63	99.05	99.81
Taipei City	100.21	99.97	100.69	99.95
Taoyuan City	99.76	99.64	99.68	100.27
Taichung City	100.56	100.60	100.40	100.56
Tainan City	101.18	101.30	100.13	101.61
Kaohsiung City	100.19	100.26	100.01	100.23

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 2018, 570 applicants had been certified and 415 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 2,073 land value benchmarks throughout the nation by the end of 2018.

6. Establish Automated Valuation Models for 6 Cities (Counties)

In order to achieve the appraisals of land value scientifically, objectively and automatically, the MOI has been establishing the automated valuation models(AVMs) and developing the real estate actual transaction price information application since 2018 to 2022. The MOI conducts “Land Price Evaluation Technology Refined and Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Information Application Development Plan” and enhances the technology for the appraisals of land value in the government. In 2018, it is established AVMs for New Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Keelung City, Changhua County and Chiayi County.



Political Deputy Minister of the Interior Ching-Chun, Hua attended The End of the Year Performance of Land Mass Appraisal.

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 2018, 3,107 plots with a total area of 160.4549 hectares and 1,254 buildings with a total area of 12.3207 hectares were consequently approved for acquisition.

2. Approving the Public Land Appropriation

Because government agencies need public land to establish public undertakings, the MOI, on behalf of the Executive Yuan, approved the appropriation of 767 public land plots with a total area of 57.8820 hectares and 14 buildings with a total area of 1.8291 hectares, in accordance with Article 26 of the Land Act in 2018.

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 892 public land plots with a total area of 27.8764 hectares, as well as the disposition of 132 buildings with a total area of 1.9093 hectares, in accordance with Article 25 of the Land Act in 2018.



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 2018, 813 districts covering 393,759 hectares had been completely readjusted (See Table 5-4).

Table 5-4 Completed Farmland Readjustment

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)
Total	813	393 759
1958-2016	811	393 545
2017	1	83
2018	1	131



Farmland Readjustment Area in Shiliujie, Jiaoxi Township, Yilan County

2. Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Re-divided Agricultural Zones

To cope with the operating 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 2018, 861 districts covering an area of 91,658 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	861	91 658	3 749 060
1988-2013	781	86 189	3 526 027
2014	16	1 176	47 320
2015	16	1 148	46 435
2016	15	1 002	40 399
2017	16	1 073	45 722
2018	17	1 070	43 157

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 2018.

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 2018, 1040 districts, totaling 16,853 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



5,703 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 10,819 hectares for building purposes, saving construction expenses totaling NT\$970,845 million for the government (See Table 5-6).

Table 5-6 Achievements of Urban Land Readjustment

End of 2018

Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Land Readjustment (Hectares)	For Bquilding (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)	Government Savings (NT\$ Million)
Total	1 040	16 853	10 819	5 703	970 845
Readjustment by Government	381	13 349	8 534	4 648	722 675
Taiwan Prov.	118	2 276	1 543	727	53 358
New Taipei City	21	1 391	861	494	181 968
Taipei City	41	928	548	291	127 403
Taoyuan City	31	1 095	722	362	35 539
Taichung City	26	2 385	1 464	913	107 079
Tainan City	27	1 831	1 225	604	56 459
Kaohsiung City	115	3 448	2 171	1 257	160 869
Readjustment by Landowners	659	3 503	2 285	1 055	248170
Taiwan Prov.	189	724	491	191	40 820
Fuchien Prov.	1	3	2	1	67
New Taipei City	35	299	188	108	62 623
Taipei City	11	92	69	22	15 929
Taoyuan City	118	357	244	94	16 795
Taichung City	104	878	524	320	45 564
Tainan City	113	584	397	179	33152
Kaohsiung City	88	567	371	140	33 220

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.

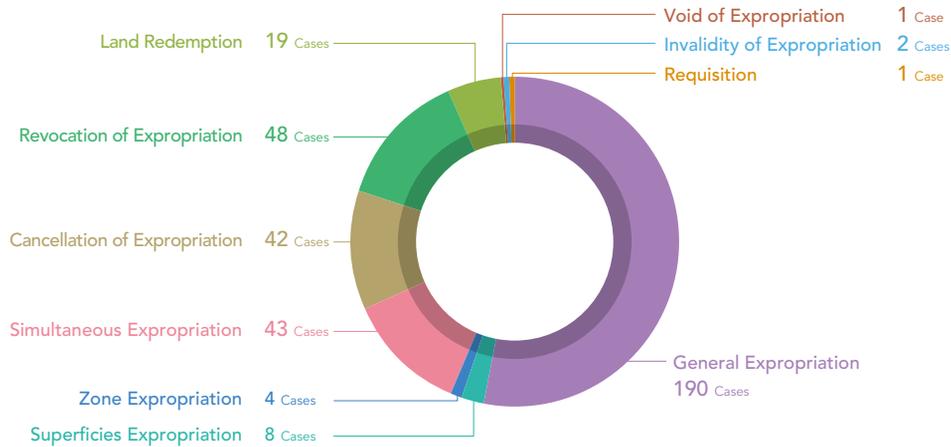
There were 26 meetings in 2018, and a total of 358 cases reviewed. Details are listed in Figure 5-3. Overall, 184 general expropriation cases comprising 2,651 plots of land covering 99.4929 hectares and 8 superficies expropriation cases comprising 143 plots of covering 22.7614 hectares approved within those meetings. (See Table 5-7).

Table 5-7 Statistics of General Land Expropriation Approval in 2018

Right Type	Category of Undertaking	Expropriation Cases	Plots of Land	Area (Hectares)
	Total	192	2 794	122.2543
Ownership	Subtotal	184	2 651	99.4929
	National Defense	1	18	2.3256
	Transportation	105	1 625	24.5796
	Public Utility	1	9	0.0376
	Water Conservancy	71	969	69.4565
	Public Health and Environmental Protection	-	-	-
	Educational Academic and Cultural	2	20	3.0636
	Government office building and other Public Building	-	-	-
	Social Welfare	-	-	-
	State-owned	-	-	-
	Others	4	10	0.0299
	Subtotal	8	143	22.7614
	Superficies	Transportation	6	130
Water Conservancy		2	13	0.4639



Figure 5-3 Statistics of different types expropriation cases in 2018



By the end of 2018, 123 districts, totaling 9,494 hectares including 7,704 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 4,372 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 5,108 hectares for building purposes (See Table 5-8).

Table 5-8 Achievements of Zone Expropriation

End of 2018

Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Zone Expropriation (Hectares)	Area of Private Land Expropriation (Hectares)	For Building (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)
Total	123	9 494	7 704	5 108	4 372
Taiwan Prov.	36	3 066	2 736	1 636	1 429
Fuchien Prov.	3	24	18	13	11
New Taipei City	13	962	749	490	472
Taipei City	18	892	512	499	388
Taoyuan City	8	1 119	1 049	634	482
Taichung City	13	1 078	651	506	569
Tainan City	10	864	734	479	385
Kaohsiung City	22	1 488	1 254	850	638



Zone Expropriation of Taoyuan Metro A7 Station Area (before Development)



Zone Expropriation of Taoyuan Metro A7 Station Area

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 concerned special municipality or county/city governments.

During 2018, various local governments have discovered and dealt with regulatory infractions comprising 4,048 plots of land covering an area of 1066.06 hectares. The largest such case involved "Farming and Grazing Land" which involved 3,666 plots of land covering an area of 994.48 hectares. All violators were punished with a total of about NT\$ 231,428,000 in fines.

IX. National Land Surveys

1. Cadastral Re-survey

In order to clarify cadasters 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 2018. A total 8,537,469 plots of land covering an area of 717,149 hectares were completed during this period, including 195,724 plots of land covering an area of 27,097 hectares during 2018.

2. Management of the Surveying Service

The management of the survey 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 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 2018, 133 survey organizations had been so examined and approved. Among them, 12 companies had their business suspended and 8 were closed. In total, there were 113 organizations in operation with 383 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 2018. A total 767,833 maps of 540 applications for data had been examined and approved during this period, including 148,088 maps of 127 applications for data had been examined and approved during 2018.

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. The statistics of data applications and provisions in fiscal 2018 are shown in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9 Data Applications and Provisions in Fiscal 2018

Item	Recognized Applications (Cases)	Data Provisions	
		Amount	Unit
Raw and Exchange Format of Daily Files Received from Satellite Tracking Stations	35	16,100	Plots
Satellite Positioning Surveys	51	7,042	Points
Leveling Survey	59	13,322	Points
Gravity Survey	24	549	Points
Taiwan Geodesic Coordinate Datum Conversion Program	26	26	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 the Taipei Economic and Trade Office, Jakarta, Indonesia and Robert James Bintaryo, the representative of the Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Taipei. Indonesian officials and scholars were also invited to attend the signing ceremony. After signing the agreement, a cooperation plan was launched immediately by both sides. Indonesia conducted an airborne gravity survey in their territory and requested MOI to assist the airborne gravity mission in 2018. Based on the agreement, MOI agreed to lend airborne gravimeter and dispatched technicians (GEM for airborne gravity) to Indonesia to assist the mission. This mission achievement will benefit the national infrastructures development, establishing basic geospatial information database and applications for science research in Indonesia, thereby realizing the government’s New Southbound Policy.

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 11 examination meetings in 2018, approving 16 surveying applications, 3 laying applications and 8 one-year-term maintenance applications. In addition, the MOI also approved 18 applications for emergency maintenance, kept 14 reports on emergency maintenance for future reference, approved 1 applications for maintenance extension, approved 3 applications for surveying extension, approved 3 applications for laying extension, accepted 6 report on surveying and 2 reports on laying submarine cables.

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 2018, that for the middle of Taiwan Strait and surrounding waters of Taiping Island had been completed in a marine survey that involved 15 voyages, 79 days, and a 5,345 mile length of marine survey operations. Furthermore, accomplished investigation of depth of water near shore sea of Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Changhua and Yunlin that involved 6,682.6 mile length of depth of water marine survey operations. In order to integrate the marine observation data of the relevant ministry, the MOI has preliminarily constructed the transformation and unification of different height/depth datum model, and then a seamless geographic information system in the land and sea will be constructed in the near future.

3. Promoting the International Issuance of Electronic Navigation Charts

Since 2015, the MOI has cooperated with relevant ministries in marine surveys and conducted Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC) ,according to the specifications of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO). By the end of 2018, seven international commercial ports, including Keelung Port, Kaohsiung Port, Hualien Port, Taichung Port, Suao Port, Anping Port and Taipei Port totalled 22 ENCs were produced. In order to fulfill the responsibility and obligation of the coastal state, the MOI and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperate to promote the international issuance of ENCs to ensure the safety of sailing vessels. In addition, in response to the demand for international issuance

and update of ENC's, the MOI established the "Taiwan ENC Center" on November 15, 2018. In the future, other than to produce and update ENC's, the MOI will participate in international relevant technical working groups or conferences, strengthen the professional graphics technology and further deepen the international participation energy.



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 services 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; the "Organization Act of the National Conscription Agency, Ministry of the Interior" 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 and 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 recruitment of 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 maintained a Military Service Bureau (Section) to oversee the operations 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 obliged to render 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 obliged to perform military service."
3. Anyone in the following situations is exempted from the Military Service, and referred to as "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 of conscription age shall apply online in the scheduled period or take their identity documents to the township office at an appointed time. This purpose is to understand the conscripts' education, family status, health condition, employment and skill backgrounds 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

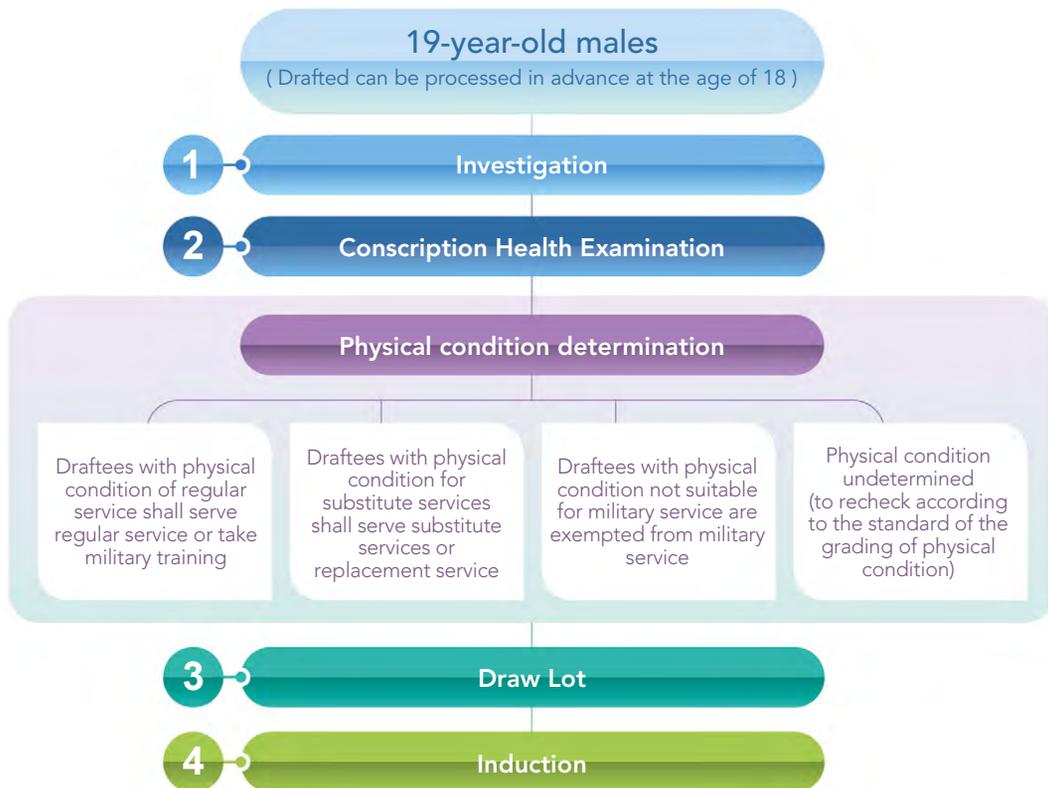
According to the recruitment and supplementary plans of the ROC Armed Forces, those with physical conditions suitable for standing soldier service are conscripted from different echelons based on the draftee's date of birth, drawn number and the branch of the armed forces. The sequence of recruitment 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 the 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 at their initiative. 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 undergo 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 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 exemption 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 has thus led 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
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
2018	100.0	49.3	48.3	2.1	0.3

VIII. Military Draft Deferral

According to Article 35 of the Act of 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 or participating in the non-school-based experimental education of a level equivalent to senior high school.
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 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.
3. For people with disabilities 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 their hometowns complying with their wishes.



Having a banquet with disabled veterans and substitute service draftees in 2018.



Holding the disabled persons care service training for substitute service draftees.



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 members equivalent to the treatment of the surviving family of veterans in accordance with the 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 sub-paragraph 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 the laws.

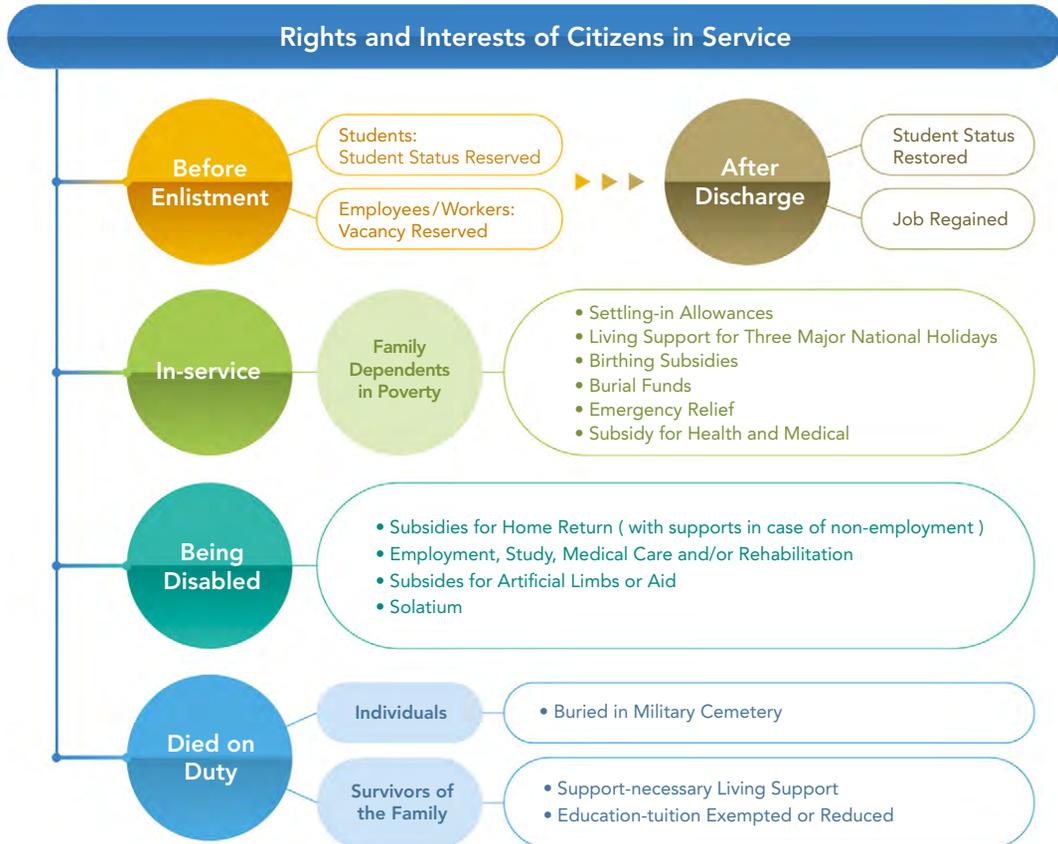
Veterans, who are recognized as honorable citizens, are qualified to apply mutatis mutandis subparagraph 6 of the preceding paragraph.

The government may deal with the matters prescribed in subparagraph 6 of paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph depending on the conditions of the 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 the 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 serving 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 expense 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 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 do 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 agencies (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



upon reaching 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.

In addition, under limited sources of substitutive servicemen, public administration service is available for application from 2019, which includes consular substitute services, cultural substitute service, athletic substitute service and tribal substitute service for indigenous people, in order to meet current major state policies.

This policy is intended to cultivate diplomatic talent, avoid interruption of cultural and athletic training as well as encourage indigenous people to promote tribal development through substitutive service.

1. Requisition Agencies Offering Annual Demands for 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 of 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

The ROC government focuses on cultivating diplomatic talent and continuation of cultural and athletic career in avoidance of interruption by military service. Therefore, draftees will be available to apply for designated substitutive service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Council of indigenous Peoples, Ministry of Education and our agency, (National Conscription Agency) between April 17,2019 and April 30,2019.

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 from 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 operations 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 Operations 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 the completion of Basic Training.

XI. Fundamental Training and Specialized Training for Substitute Services Draftees

According to Article 20 of the Act of 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 2018, the general substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in eleven echelons, with 16,712 such conscripts completing the Fundamental Training and corresponding service units to receive specialized training.

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

In 2018, the R&D substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in eight echelons, with 2,568 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 eleven echelons of substitute services draftees (from echelons 187 to 197, inclusive) were conscripted in 2018; 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 2018, the MOI made 639 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 2018, 123 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 2018, 14 draftees were sent to the counseling education held at Chengkung Mountain



Alternative military serviceman heartwarming summer charity.



Role model – alternative military servicemen are children's role models.



Fun – public welfare ambassadors of alternative service sharing love through a performance.

Counseling Education Camp. Also, 30 mental health courses were held for over 2,632 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 2018, a total of 1,572 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 50,000 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 2018, our ambassadors carried out a total of 51 performances at various social welfare organizations with over 35,800 attendees.

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.



Substitute Services Reservists Call-to-Service of Taipei city



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.

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 eighteen 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 until the end of the substitute service period (approximately 11 months and twelve days). The third stage starts from the end of the substitute service period and lasts until 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 conditions 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. Due to the limited supply of alternative military services, as of 1 January 2018 the Industry Training Substitute Service, as well as the R&D Substitute Service concerning the draftee-to-be born after 1 January 1994, shall cease to apply.

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 in 2018 are shown below:

1. Firms' Applications for Review and Allocation of Draftees R&D substitute services in 2018

Under the R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services system, 728 firms applied

for a total of 7,320 draftees of R&D substitute services. The Conscription Agency received and assessed the referenced data and 718 firms were approved. Among the requested 7,297 draftees from the eligible firms, 6,780 draftees were approved (approximately 93% of the requested manpower).

2. Draftees' Application for R&D Substitute Services

Applications for R&D substitute services were accepted from January 15, 2018 to August 7, 2018. A total of 3,408 draftees completed this registration.

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

There were 3 rounds of selection of the R&D substitute services draftees in 2018. The NCA enrolled 2,608 draftees.

4. The First Stage Fundamental Training and Specialized Training

The enrolled R&D substitute services draftees in 2018 received their Fundamental Training and Specialized Training in one of the ten different echelons from May 14, 2018 to March 11, 2019. A total of 2,396 draftees registered and completed the Fundamental Training and Specialized Training in 2018.

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
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
2018	728	7320	3 408	3 258	442	2 608	2 396



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 Ministry of the Interior 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 educational programs are conducted by the Central Police University and the Taiwan Police College, respectively (See Table 7-1).

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
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
2018	2 733	12	154	290	99	2 211

(2) Levels two, three and four of the Civil Service Special Examinations 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
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
2018	4 998	2	58	410	2 247	2 281

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 the regular tasks for police departments. For the purpose of maintaining good social customs, the NPA prioritizes the crackdowns on 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 karaoke bars, spas, dancing clubs, bars, maid and cuddle cafes and so on. In 2018, the NPA uncovered 2,017 cases of vice-related crimes and arrested 8,912 persons who were charged with offenses against sexual morality.

(2) Punishing pornographic advertisements

In 2018, 2,702 pornographic advertisements (including erotic business cards and sticky notes) and cracked down on 47 print media.

(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 2018, police issued tickets to a total of 7,835 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 2018, they enforced the laws against these devices in a total of 500 cases involving 5,887 pieces of equipment.

3. Security Preservation Police

(1) Maintaining security during major holidays in 2018

The task of maintaining security during major holidays was conducted from February 8 to February 22, focusing on stable social order, smooth traffic and warm-hearted services. During the campaign, a total of 455,617 police officers and 91,730 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 178,993 security cameras installed by the end of 2018. The operational availability of these cameras reached 95.93%.

(3) Comprehensive security measures for public referendum and local government officials elections in Taiwan

① Taiwan's local government officials elections in 2018 held for nine different levels of local government offices as it was in 2014. It elected all municipality mayors, county magistrates, city mayors, municipal, county, city councilmen, township mayors, aboriginal district chiefs, and chiefs of village in Taiwan which included 11,047 officials out of 20,853 candidates. The election also combined with 10 public referenda such as anti-air pollution, anti-Shen'ao power plant, anti-radioactive contaminated food, anti- homosexual, proposed name rectification referendum for Taiwan's Olympic team, pro-homosexual, using nuclear to nourish renewables. Therefore, the security mission for public referendum and local government officials elections is very difficult.



Opening ceremony of Joint Commanding Center for major elections

② The NPA, Ministry of the Interior, including all levels of police departments set the goals of "safety before voting," "smoothing on voting day," "stable after voting" to preliminarily implement various preparation for strengthening security of the candidates, campaign office, venues, ballot paper, and ballot venues. In addition, the NPA has implemented a united commanding center to take control of all campaign situations from November 8 to 25, 2018. From August 23 to November 23, 2018, there were totally 24,096 campaign activities including 15,152 assembly cases and 8,944 parade cases. People attended the campaign activities number 5,955,079 participants and the NPA has been assigned 629,879 police officers to successfully achieve the mission of assuring fair, clean, safe and smoothing election.

(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 27,134 assemblies and parades were held in 2018, and 733,700 police officers were assigned to maintain public order.

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

A command center for the security arrangements of the 2018 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 9,953 police officers and auxiliary officers were mobilized.

(6) Combating Terrorist Attacks

① In order to improve the ability of police agencies to deal with severe violent incidents, the National Police Agency takes charge of coordinating related works and conducts annually security drills at business premises, transportation institutions and relevant government agencies in response to emergencies rapidly that prevent the expansion of disaster. 32 drills are handled in 2018.

② In order to integrate the concepts and practice training in response to severe violent incidents or terrorist attacks, the National Police Agency handled anti-terrorism workshops at the Anti-Terrorism Training Center on May 7, 8, 10, and 11, 2018.

③ From September 5 to 12, 2018, the National Police Agency sent a representative team to United States to participate in the "UrbanShield" exercise to enhance counter-terrorism technology and experience with law enforcement agencies in other countries.



The representative team to the United States for the "Urban Shield" exercise

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, ensuring 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 the youth, 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. NPA has established various information systems in order to coordinate all police agencies and cooperate with financial and telecommunication companies. In 2018, the 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline received 517,429 calls and there were 1,743 cases, which involved effectively deterred fraud calls and dummy accounts. The sum of the secured money amounted to about NT\$141,840,000 (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\$)
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
2018	16 500	517 429	1 743	141 845 814

The anti-fraud website had already accumulated up to 5.25 million viewers until 2018. In 2018, the "165 Anti-Fraud App" dispatched 99 messages, and the rumor verification bulletin published 19 news. The "165 Anti-Fraud LINE Group" released 92 multi-media messages to strengthen public awareness of fraudulent trends and criminal chicanery.

The NPA has developed a security strengthening and safety program related 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 institutions, to hold anti-bank robbery drills and to draw a plan to perform duties of patrol, guarding 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 2018, seven bank robberies were reported and all of them subsequently solved, despite NT\$5,570,000 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 "2018 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, and established a "Juvenile delinquency Prevention System" to tackle youth crime more effectively.

To ensure that our children receive compulsory education, the National Police Agency launched the "Searching for Dropouts Action Plan" from November 30, 2018 to January 30, 2019. According to the regulations, police should visit the dropouts and understand the reasons for their not enrolling in school and then accompanying them to the original school and social administration to take them back to school.

(2) Crime Investigation

In 2018, two high-profile cases, "Smuggling 109 guns, tens of thousands of bullets and the murder of foreigners in New Taipei City, 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 to 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.



Anti-drug baseball games of the Youth Project

In 2018, the National Police Agency established a strategy of combating fraud. In investigation, the NPA carried out "Money Mules Apprehension Action," expanded the comprehensive crackdown on fraud rings at the top as well as the bottom levels, and confiscated the illegal gains and traced the flow of money to prevent people's property losses. In crime prevention, the police pro-actively discover the factors provoking fraud crime and eliminate them prior to occurrence, forge a partnership with the financial institutions to stop suspicious money transfer, and collaborate with other departments and agencies to conduct administrative inspection to prevent fraud crimes occur. In order to suppress and clamp down on frauds, the NPA implements an integrated strategy for fighting frauds, active engages in intelligence exchange to trace the source, and assists with police of different countries. In 2018, 61 call centers were seized.

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. 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 2018, the NPA has uncovered 55,480 drug-related cases, busted 59,106 suspects, and confiscated drug weight reached 20,596.64 Kg.(See Table 7-4).

Table 7-4 Results of Drug-related Cases

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Confiscated Drug (Kg)
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
2018	55 480	59 106	20 596.64
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2018 to 2017	-5.19	-5.65	112.66

The NPA reviewed the efforts for drug crackdown in 2018, and considered the trend of drug-related crimes. The NPA implemented several action plans including "living safely," "building the reporting net of drugs," "enhancing the police visibility of drug-trafficking hot spots" and "carrying out the national forcible gathering of the evidential sample," "cracking down on mixed newly emerging drugs and sweeping drug-taking places.," "sweeping factories of marijuana and amphetamine," "promoting



transnational information and intelligence exchange and holding the international seminar. "To be more specific, the NPA took various measures such as "promoting programs for collaboration platform of drug case," "building the fusion center for information and intelligence of drug case," to intensify crackdowns on drug-related crimes and enhance public's trust in the authorities' anti-drug determination.



The NPA Anti-drug Campaign Vehicle

The NPA adopted a strategy of "prevention in advance" and "suppression in hotspots" 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 asked all the police departments to implemented "prevention in advance" and "suppression in hotspots" 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.

Compared with the case numbers in 2017, the number of general crimes, violence, thefts and fraud crimes showed a decrease in occurrence and an increase in cracking rate in 2018(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 (%)		
	2018	2017	Increase/Decrease in 2018		2018	2017	Increase/Decrease (Percentage point) in 2018
			Cases	Percentage			
All Criminal Cases	284 538	293 453	-8 915	-3.04	95.20	94.57	0.63
Violent Crimes	993	1 260	-267	-21.19	100.20	102.62	-2.42
Theft	47 591	52 025	-4 434	-8.52	90.90	88.46	2.44
Fraud	23 470	22 689	781	3.44	92.36	91.82	0.54

(3) Suppression of Organized Crime

In the area of subduing hoodlums and gangs, the NPA has adopted two approaches: to fight against organized crime. The NPA also implemented strong systematic gang-sweeping strategies to strike on thugs, gangsters' illegal income, gangsters' business and bouncers, preventing them from the intervention in the Nine-in-One Local Election in 2018. The NPA held the national and local trainings in the police departments and amended the regulations to provide the guidelines for police officers.

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 2018, all the municipality and county/city police departments have conducted 40 missions, capturing 25 minors, which showed that gangsters' public activities had been on a decline when compared to 2017 (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 Under-age Gang Members Seized	
				Number of Activities Involving Underage Participation (Missions)	Number of Under-age Gang Members (Persons)
2014		137	7 708	5	88
2015		131	8 367	4	53
2016		78	5 288	4	24
2017		52	2 942	6	48
2018		40	2 041	2	25
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2018 to 2017		-23.08	-30.51	-66.67	-47.92

② Conducting check-ups on specific industries

The NPA found two companies infringed after conducting the program of check-ups on builders, construction, land clay and stone quarrying, asphalt, land development, earth excavation



and construction site ,totally 5,497 companies and places in April ,2018. The two cases were under the investigation of local prosecutors. 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 dispatched 558 police force to conduct check-ups on 355 listed companies, monitoring 181 shareholders meetings and achieved the goal of decreasing the monitoring frequencies when compared with 2017.

③ Systemic gang sweeps

The NPA cracked down on 233 organized crime groups. There were 13 specific groups charged with Organized Crime Prevention Act in 2018. Moreover, the police confiscated illegal incomes of organized crimes totally 537,655,820 NT dollars. Due to some gangsters parasitized in the specific industries, the NPA took the initiative to implement sweeping operation on places of security and social disorder concern, or the gang-related places registered and monitored by the NPA. It summed 1,141 places receiving punishment and penalty by the competent authority. Systemic gang sweeping will help indict the gangster suspects, cutting off the gold flow and hiding in the specific industries.

④ Striking gangsters hidden in the political parties or specific groups

The NPA asked local police departments to investigate the gangsters hidden in the political parties or specific groups and transferred them to local prosecutor's offices. Moreover, the local police traced the gangster's syndicates and collected their crime evidence. In 2018, it numbered to 41 gangsters arrested in Operation Zhi-Pian and under the investigation of local prosecutor's offices.

⑤ Prevent gangsters involved in 2018 local government election

In cooperation with the work for 2018 nine-in-one elections, including elections for municipality mayors, county magistrates, city mayors, municipal, county, city councilmen, etc., the NPA conducted gang-sweeping operations three times (two of which were nationwide, the other was regional)with Taiwan High Prosecutors Office in April,



Press conference about the results of combating illegal casino and confiscated cash of mobs

September and October 2018, respectively. Compared with the gang-sweeping operations for the last local government elections in 2014, the number of criminal gangs illegally involved in the elections seized by said authorities increased. The rate of detaining heads of criminal gangs rose from 66.9% to 81.7%. The NPA held press conferences four times to demonstrate all the results (See Table 7-7).

Table 7-7 Results of Gang-Sweeping Operations for Local Government Elections

Year	Results	Times (Times)	Total Results (Quantity)	Number of Criminal Gangs Seized		
				Involving Elections (Quantity)	Suspect (Persons)	Rate of Detaining Heads of Criminal Gangs (Percentage)
2014 (last time)		6	127	6	977	66.90
2018 (this time)		3	132	7	1 011	81.70
Increase/Decrease in Percentage (%) 2018 to 2014		-50.00	3.94	16.67	3.48	14.80

(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 2018, there were a total of 381 suspects arrested in 346 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$358,525,272 were seized. Under the supervision of the NPA, there were a total of 224 suspects arrested in 221 cases, and counterfeit tobacco and liquor with an estimated market value of NT\$138,248,597 were seized.



Counterfeit products sold on Facebook

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

In 2018, the NPA supervised all police agencies in their work with competent authorities to strike against illegal soil excavation with a total of 26 suspects arrested in 14 cases, illegal exploitation of



mountainsides with a total of 235 suspects arrested in 136 cases, and illegal deforestation with a total of 330 suspects arrested in 139 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, counterfeit goods and trade secrets infringement at various channels. In 2018, there were a total of 4,954 suspects arrested in 4,316 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$10,918,319,156 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 2018, a total of 833 suspects were arrested in 498 cases and 1,067 victims involved. The total amount of these cases were NT\$1,265,620,000.

⑤ Cracking down on cases against The Banking Act

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they assisted in investigating underground remittance with 52 cases involving 211 suspects and seized assets of NT\$522,360,000 in 2018. The total amount of this remittance value was NT\$9,111,400,000. The NPA also directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal fund-raising cases. A total of 360 suspects were arrested in 80 cases and NT\$15,730,000 was seized. The estimated value of illegal fund-raising cases was NT\$3,430,310,000.

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 2018, a total of 3 suspects were arrested in 2 cases. The estimated market value was NT\$439,270.

⑦ Cracking down on counterfeit currency cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on counterfeit currency cases. In 2018, a total of 37 suspects were arrested in 30 cases and NT\$3,664,694 was seized. A total of 40 suspects were also arrested in 29 cases involving counterfeit foreign currency with an estimated market value of NT\$866,780.

⑧ Cracking down on illegal drug and poisoned food cases

In 2018, the NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal drug cases. 404 cases were investigated and 437 suspects were arrested. The NPA also mobilized 2,847 police officers carried out 1,436 missions to investigate poisoned food cases, arresting 40 suspects in 12 cases.

⑨ 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 549 cases involving 1,447 suspects and seized the amount of NT\$2,288,890,000 in 2018. The NPA also directed all police departments to implement the new confiscation system of the Criminal Code, targeting cases with deposits over NT\$100,000, a total of 407 cases, and the total amount of NT\$3,893,800,000 was seized.

5. Traffic Police

There were a total number of 11,253,311 traffic violations issued by all police departments in 2018. 2,479,225 violations of which were considered serious violations. The deaths in category A1 cases (referred to traffic accident victims who die on the spot or died within twenty-four hours of the occurrence the accident) were 1,493, a decrease of 24 deaths compared to those in 2017. The deaths of DUI (Driving under the influence) were 100, an increase of 13 deaths compared to those in 2017. According to the "2018 Satisfaction Survey on Police Traffic Enforcement and Accident Management" conducted by the NPA's commission, this demonstrated that more than 87.65% of the general public is satisfied with overall police performance in traffic enforcement and the public proved the labor and hardworking of the police in traffic.

In order to maintain traffic order and to ensure traffic safety, the NPA has taken the following measures in 2019:

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

In order to maintain traffic order, the NPA initiated its "2019 program of maintaining traffic order during the Chinese New Year holiday," directing its police agencies to implement cross-domain cooperation with the National Freeway Bureau, the Directorate General of Highways and other relevant authorities, which mapped out various measures to alleviate traffic congestion in traffic bottlenecks and



tourist hotspots. This program developed a cooperation platform and created a LINE group to report traffic situation so as to quick alleviate traffic flow. It not only saved travelling time but also made the public have a good time during the Chinese New Year holiday.

(2) Enhancing crackdown on driving under the influence (DUI)



Alleviating traffic congestion on the freeway

To effectively prevent and suppress DUI, the NPA has continued to crackdown on DUI in 2019. In addition to planning two national DUI crackdown tasks every month, the NPA has required that all 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. The NPA also uses its website and police service app to upload the latest information, such as the statistics of drunk driving enforcement and accidents, film clips, news, laws and regulations about drunk driving. These efforts hope to alert drivers not to drive under the influence of alcohol and reduce the drunk driving accidents.

(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 2019; this project urges every police department to suppress ten types of serious traffic violations, such as DUI, running a red light, speeding, etc. The NPA will continue to enhance their crackdown ability and raise the compliance of road users.



Crackdown on reckless driving and street racing

(4) Suppressing reckless driving and street racing

To suppress reckless driving and street racing, the NPA has demanded that in 2019 every police department make an action plan based on the statistics of the most dangerous locations

and times for reckless driving within their jurisdictions. In addition, the NPA also requires every police department come up with effective counter-measures against reckless driving to secure the safety of citizens and maintain traffic order.

(5) Strictly enforcing the regulations against overloaded dump trucks

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. The National Police Highway Bureau has also constantly cooperated with every police department along the freeway to effectively deter the situation that truckers get off the freeway before weigh stations to bypass inspection.

(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 2019. Police have also made use of different social media, such as bulletin boards, flyers, Internet, broadcasts, etc. to publicize awareness of the rights of pedestrians. In addition, one of the police duties is to report malfunctioning traffic equipment (traffic signs or signals) on the roadways to competent authority for further solutions or maintenance.



Publicizing awareness of the rights of pedestrians

(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



Handling traffic accidents



Program" to enhance the management of taxi drivers and to ensure passengers' safety in 2019. 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 2019, to strengthen professionalism and analytic ability of officers to improve the quality of Traffic Police service for the public.

Table 7-8 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
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
2018	2 187	147.0	0.7	196.5

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

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 perpetrators from re-offending and to effectively control major domestic violence cases. The reported number of

domestic violence cases was 73,477 in 2018. In 2018, the police departments processed 15,723 cases of protection order applications, enforced 26,514 protection orders and detected 6,261 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 2018, a total of 3,276 sexual assault cases occurred while NPA solved 3,222 cases. At the end of 2018, there were 5,971 registered sex offenders who must regularly report to police agencies. A total of 5,943 of those offenders followed the rule, as for the remaining 28 offenders who did not show up at police agencies (16 of them were fined, 4 of them were referred to the District Prosecutor's Offices for investigation, and 8 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 2018, the NPA uncovered 848 cases involving violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, rescued 405 child (youth) victims, and arrested 116 pimps and 247 persons for prostitution.



Celebration for 20th anniversary of anti-domestic violence campaign



Joint efforts of hospitals and police in child protection

(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 2018, 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 2,168 assignment brigades, 367 civil defense corps, and 2,225 united defense groups, with a total of 449,374 volunteers recruited. The aforementioned training was designed to prepare volunteers to assist in social order maintenance and emergency response.

(3) Household Registration

① Subsidizing community safety activities

A total of 481 communities were reviewed in 2018 and approved by the Community Safety Promotion Committee and a subsidy of NT\$80,000 for each community was provided.

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

In 2018, 25,088 persons were reported missing and 21,793 persons were found (including 3,420 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 2018 is as follows:

① Passengers inspected: 23,109,050 departing passengers and 23,072,786 arriving passengers on international flights were checked; 5,391,835 departing passengers and 5,348,378 arriving passengers on cross-strait flights were checked; 5,799,830 departing passengers and 5,792,027 arriving passengers on domestic flights were scrutinized.

② Aircraft Inspected: 127,632 departing and 127,548 arriving international flights were inspected; 35,006 departing and 34,993 arriving cross-strait flights were inspected; 111,034 departing and 110,980 arriving domestic flights were monitored.

(2) In the inspection of cargo containers, undeclared goods or contraband with an estimated market value of NT\$258,680,000 were seized in 2018.

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 2018 is as follows:

- (1) 652 PRC residents in 449 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities while 15 PRC residents in 5 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.
- (2) 48 residents in 46 cases from Hong Kong and Macau with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.
- (3) 12,635 foreign nationals in 10,474 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities; 100 foreign nationals in 53 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.

In addition, to reinforce the collaboration with other nations in combating transnational fraud crimes, the NPA held the "2018 International Forum on Police Cooperation: Combating Transnational Telecommunications Fraud" on September 18 to 21, 2018, gathering 525 guests, including 127 foreign participants from 38 countries.





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

8

I. Construction and Planning Agency Organization

The Construction and Planning Agency (CPA) consists of 6 major departments 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, Public Works and Personnel Offices, Civil Service Ethics Office, Accounting Office, Secretariat, and units for specific tasks such as Senior Technician's Office, Information Management Office, Public Relations Office, New Town Construction Division, and Urban Regeneration Division. There are also 9 subordinate agencies under the CPA, which are 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. The Shoushan National Park Preparatory Office is established as a task force.

II. Comprehensive Planning

1. Spatial Planning Administration

- (1) The CPA is implementing a different level of national spatial plan and function zones, according to the "Spatial Planning Act," in order to establish the order of land use.
- (2) By implementing the National spatial plan to complete each phase of the national land use task.
- (3) The CPA is implementing the "National Land Use Monitoring Program," by monitoring the land use and land cover changes 6 times per year. The 2018 coastline monitoring analysis shows that the natural coastline and artificial coastline of the island of Taiwan is 43.79% and 56.21% of the total coastline length accordingly.

2. Coastal Zone Management

The CPA continued to promote the "Coastal Zone Management Act" in order to build a management system, which integrates the conservation, protection and management affairs among relevant authorities. Furthermore, implementing the overall planning of the coastal zones to keep the balance of conservation, protection and development.

3. Management of Construction Produced Soil

- (1) The CPA will counsel local governments to legislate 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 re-use of this material. In addition, it has subsidized 4 local governments to prepare construction spoil disposal management plans and more relevant surplus treatment plants.

4. Review of Non-urban Area Development Projects

In 2018, 8 development projects (covering a total area of land 911.0855 hectares) were approved while 14 projects are still under review. These developments shall provide the developmental foundations for industrial park, solar energy facility, water treatment plant, recreation park, cultural center, etc.

III. Urban Planning and Construction

1. Revising Relevant Urban Planning Laws

In order to promote the open information of urban plans, the amendment on Article 12-1 of "Organization Regulations of Urban Planning Committees at All Levels" was announced on October 2, 2018. Ordering the information such as committee list, agenda, records, etc. to be published on the Internet. We will be continuously refining the urban planning laws to meet the urban development needs in the future of 2019.

2. Expediting the Review of Urban Planning Projects

In 2018, the Urban Planning Commission (UPC) had convened a total of 23 meetings. During those meetings, the UPC had reviewed 248 urban planning projects. Besides, to save the time for the commission to review, the much complicated plan will be firstly presented to the committee, thus constructing ideas for the further reviews. In the future we will also assist the local government in speeding up the urban planning projects.

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

To cooperate with the Executive Yuan's "Forward-Looking Infrastructure project," the design and painting will be used to boost the service functions of the small and medium-sized towns (2nd and 3rd tier towns) in the old city. Through overall planning and counseling, we continuously developing public areas, transportation stations and services-oriented facilities (such as stations, business districts, old streets, arts and cultural centers, etc.) with complete remodeling, searching new

opportunities for them to prosper. We create a local-style environment to demonstrate the highlights in our achievement. In 2018 we approved subsidy for 33 competition plans with a total amount of 420.18 million NTDs, 324 cases of policy-type plans, with a total amount of 2.1 billion NTDs, as we hoped to create a town that meets our goal of "heartfelt, resilient, charming" which make people feel also revitalized with the vital functions and vitality of the core areas of towns and cities.

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 258 locations as urban renewal demonstration projects. By the end of 2018, 10 projects were under construction, and 24 projects already had selected investors.
2. A total of 737 private urban renewal business projects (including rights transfer plans) had been approved by the end of 2018.
3. By the end of 2018, CPA had approved 100 household subsidies cases for applying the "Implementation Regulations of Central Urban Regeneration Fund Subsidies for Renewal Projects'."
4. In 2018, there were 130 unsafe and old urban buildings applying for reconstruction, and 72 buildings were given permits.
5. 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, It was approved by the Legislative Yuan on December 28, 2018, pending the announcement by the President.
6. CPA has established the National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center on August 1, 2018. National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center is to assist government in implementing urban regeneration projects and social housing management projects.

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 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.

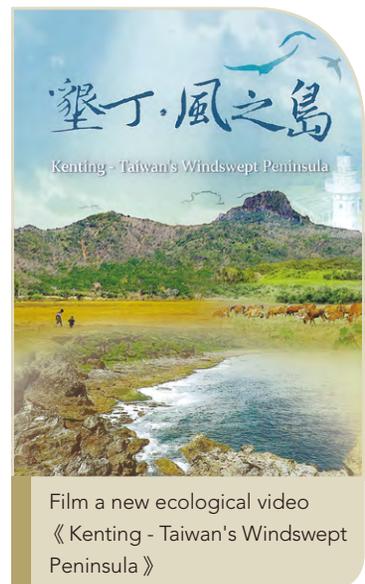
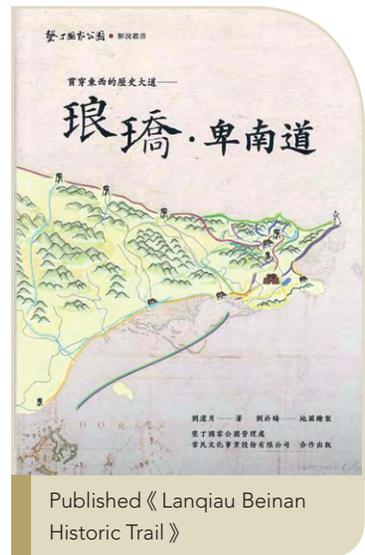
(1) Kenting National Park (KTNP)

The 4th Overall Review of Kenting National Park was approved by the Executive Yuan, and it was announced and implemented on Nov. 14, 2018 by the Ministry of the Interior. The Executive Yuan approved the “Kenting National Park Recreation Area I and the neighboring National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium parking lot Land exchange Plan” on May 29, 2018. Also, the Rezoning Plan of Land Exchange was approved by the Executive Yuan on Nov. 29, 2018.

To further improve the customer experience, new public toilet facilities have been set up in the Sail Rock area and Kenting Ranch for visitors, alongside the new wooden walkway in Longpan Park, a renewed path in Mt. Gui, a re-built wooden deck and washing facilities in Little Bay. KT.

The NP counseled Lide Community to apply for the Certificate of Environmental Education Facility and Field-, the Lanqiau Beinan Historic Trail, to produce the <Lang Jiao southern road> book series also the 4k film < Microcosmic Kenting Episode I >.

The KTNP has supported ecotourism with 11 local communities since 2005. The community ecotourism offers almost 30 tour routes for visitors. In 2018, there were 40 thousand people coming to experience the ecotourism, and it brought 10 million in production value for the communities. So far, there are 250 community partners joining the ecotourism, and indicating a good partnership with KTNP.



The target of KTNP management in 2019 is to carry on the conservation work and natural resources for sustainable development. The vision of KTNP is to improve the quality of recreation experience; put more effort in investigation of the ecology, culture, and history of Kenting, and preserve historic cultural landscapes. We carry out the 4th Overall



Organized "Xiè Xiè Ràng Lù - Crab thank you" event

Review of Kenting National Park and the detailed plan of existing use area for Kenting Main Street in the Zone1. Concern about the balance of landscape and traffic-use, KTNP hopes to create a new image for visitors, and aims to get the win-win situation of culture, conservation and local industry.

(2) Yushan National Park (YNSNP)

From the management aspect, Yushan National Park (YNSNP) has been conducting the 4th overall evaluation on Yushan National Park, including holding 4 public meetings at the headquarters and in different tribes, refining the plan map of the park, producing an inventory of topographic maps and aerial photographs, and collecting and organizing the geographic data of Ching Dynasty Batongguan Historic Trail and Japanese Occupation Era Batongguan Traversing Trail as a reference for making the plan map. In addition, YNSNP has been building the digitalized management system with additional incorporation of data collected during park patrols. Regarding ecological conservation, a commissioned phenological research on plants along Mt. Jade Main Peak Trail had been accomplished, as well as 3 commissioned studies on the geology of Jade Mountains, the selection of long-term bio-indicators and the wildlife usage in traditional ceremonies in indigenous tribes. In order to promote the results of researches, YNSNP had held a result announcement, made 3 teaching plans for Tataka and Nanzihian River research bases, and published the brochure "Beauty of the Geology of Jade Mountains."

As for the partnership with the indigenous people, YNSNP kept assisting the tribes in transforming their agriculture into an eco-friendly one and helped the promotion of food and agricultural education from farm to table to children of nearby villages. To introduce the Bunun culture to the public, YNSNP had released "Bunun," a film presenting their festivals and rituals, accomplished the Bunun Brave statue and the Bunun Literature Trail at the entrance of Tataka, and assisted the Jiasin Tribe to rebuild their clan house. For interpretation and environmental education, with a group of environmental education



volunteers, YSNP has been revising environmental education teaching plans. YSNP has held several activities, such as “Yushan Concert,” and finished the shooting of the film “Voices from home.” As for the hiking safety and service quality, the search and rescue operations for hiking accidents in the park had been completed. One of our park rangers, Liu Chu-Tse, was awarded for his outstanding contribution to search and rescue operations by National Rescue Command Center. To ensure the safety of hikers, YSNP had maintained and renewed the radio system equipment and the storage batteries for the communication system and repaired the solar power system of Lakuyin River Cabin, Jhongyang Mine Cabin, and Baiyang Mine Cabin. Also, YSNP has been ranked first for 3 consecutive years in the public safety supervision and evaluation.

In 2019, we will continue the 4th overall evaluation on Yushan National Park Plan. The YSNP will continuously study Formosa black bears and mountain hawk-eagles and renovate the exhibition hall of Tataka Visitor Center to live up to the role and position as an ecological conservation cornerstone.



A public meeting held in Dongpu for the 4th overall evaluation of the Yushan National Park Plan



Yushan Concert



The premiere of the film “Bunun”



The park ranger awarded for the contribution to search and rescue operations by the National Rescue Command Center

(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 revised and declared the principle of emergency rescue in 2018. As for conservation research and management, a total of 19 projects were completed and continuously working towards establishing a complete biological database for future references. Entertainment and education were integrated into conservation work through conservation research outcome presentation, and 5 conservation education programs. The Tatun Volcano Observation visitation numbers totaled 923. A total of 276 sessions of environmental education activities such as "Mt. Qixing Climbing on New Year's Day," "Yangmingshan Butterfly Festival," "Kids Summer Camp," etc, with a total of 23,021 participants. Moreover, 12 promotion publications and videos were published and distributed for efficient environmental education and conservation advocacy. Such as "Fishes and Crustaceans of Yangmingshan National Park," BD titled "An Invitation from Yangmingshan National Park," "Yangmingshan Trail Guide " and so on.

The 4th overall review to the park has completed 8 sessions with a total of 495 experts, scholars and local residents attended in 2018. The park headquarters will continue to build on the environmental education achievements and to promote teacher training and environmental education programs, and then training 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.



Butterflies Exhibit at Visitor Center



Winter Concert- Su Shien-Ta's Violin Recital



(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 2018, map integration and system establishment were carried out to facilitate future checking and use. The Taroko National Park Indigenous Area Resources Co-Management Committee continued to be handled; the indigenous place name leaflet “I see-Looking at Taroko from the old place name Truku” was newly-published with 16 signs translated into Taroko native language.

To improve visitor safety, the Shanyue Suspension Bridge, Tunnel of Nine Turns (Jiuqudong) Trail Protection, Baiyang Trail Facility Maintenance and Slope Protection and others were/are being carried out. The much-anticipated re-opening of the Tunnel of Nine Turns Trail and Shanyue Suspension Bridge can be expected in 2019. In addition we also handle business like the application of Mt. Hehuan snow season opening, park public accident liability insurance and additional risks insurance and public safety management and maintenance supervision, evaluation, and shop management was evaluated to raise every aspect of service quality.

In mountain climbing education and safety services, Mt. Qingshui, Mt. Pingfeng and Linhai Forestry Road trails were renovated, and signs erected on Section 2 of the North Central Mountains; the Mt. Hehuan North Peak and Little Qilai trails were renovated using ecological engineering techniques, and safety seminars were held at the National Park Mountaineering School. Bringing together public and civic power, adoption for 11 trails were signed with nine private enterprises and climbing groups and adoption agreements for national land and facilities were signed with three local units, to jointly protect the precious national park resources.

As for conservation research, the Taroko National Park Relatively Large Wild Animal Survey and Long-term Monitoring Point Establishment was conducted to serve as reference for drawing up management and conservation strategies. In education, environmental education activities continued to be held, the Taroko Music Festival was also staged, promoting Taroko tribe music, dance culture and the cultural creative industries; subsidies were provided for holding ecological or cultural activities held by nearby schools and groups, and scholarships were provided for outstanding local students.

In 2019, implementation of various facility maintenance and disaster damage repair projects will continue to protect future visitors. Visitors will be guided to Buluowan to view the scenery in safety.

Indigenous resource co-management will continue to be promoted, forming partnerships with indigenous villages; and display our culture, showing diverse cultural value.



2018 Taroko Gorge Music Festival



Elementary School Environmental Education (Forest Exploration Fun)-a field trip by Nuowa Elementary School, Taoyuan City



Trail repair by the Park volunteers at Mt. Hehuan area.



The trail facilities and signage maintenance at Death Ridge (Mt. Guimenguan) on the North Section 2 of the Central Mountain Range.

(5) Shei-Pa National Park

Situated in Northern Central Taiwan, the Shei-Pa National Park is an alpine national park harboring important species and cultures and providing a place for citizens to hike, receive environmental education and experience ecotourism.

In 2018, 5 commissioned projects and 1 commissioned research project were completed in relation to ecological conservation. One of them was the filming of "The Shenglung Forest Canopy" which won an award in the US Best Shorts Competition. Thirteen sessions of ecological conservation lectures were



hosted, attracting a total of 1500 participants training their ability to explore the natural environment in their daily lives. Three thousand Formosan landlocked salmon were released into the river in the “2018 Species Source Protection, a Cross-Park Collaboration.”

In terms of education and interpretation, 16 pieces of promotional materials were published. Two hundred themed activities and courses on school and social environmental education were held, in which 16,623 people took part.

In terms of improving service and safety in the alpine environment, the placement of mile piles on the Xuejian Trail, the geotechnical investigation for constructing the Sanliujiu Cabin (369 Cabin), and the improvement project of Xueshan Main Peak summit marker were completed, 7 lectures on hiking ecology were held, which 450 people attended, and the service period for the snowy seasons replaces the regulation period, assisting hikers to hike safely with our heartwarming service during the snowy seasons, which also received positive feedback from the hiking community.

In terms of management, Article 5 in the “Prohibited Activities Regulations in the Domain of Shei-Pa National Park” now include drone regulations, 5 meetings on the communication between various agencies involved and co-management with the aborigines were held, Four public hearings, 2 coordination meetings between central and local governments and 1 expert consultation meeting for the “Project on the Shei-Pa National Park (Third Overall Review)” were held.

In 2019, we will continue the overall review of the National Park Project, the construction of the Sanliujiu Cabin, promoting the celebrating of the 100th anniversary of the restoration of Formosan landlocked salmon and activities for hiking safety education and environmental education, providing visitors with high quality national park environments and services.



The guided tours of little Shei-Pa interpreters



Instructor providing services to hikers during the snow season



Activity for the public to experience fish counting in the 2018 Youth camp



Opening ceremony of the Xuejian Visitor Center remodeling

(6) Kinmen National Park

In 2018, with regards to the aspect of traditional settlement preservation and regeneration, restoration of Zhushan No. 78 and Beishan No. 170 traditional buildings were completed and the amended Regulations of Review of Kinmen National Park Traditional Settlement Building and Guidelines for the Establishment of Kinmen National Park Traditional Settlement Building Review Committee were announced in response to "Settlement Building Cluster" and other building review matters in the Announcement on Overall Development and Cultural Heritage Registration in the Buffer Zone Around Category 1 Ordinary Control Areas. With respect to battlefield relic maintenance and activation, Ci Lake Triangular Fortress improvement was completed, and the new recreation spot Nanshantou Camp 4 was opened after renovation, innovatively introducing the tunnel challenge interaction game experience. With regard to deep cultivation of environmental education and promotion, the Three-generations Visit Kinmen Together activity series, August 23 Artillery Battle 60th Anniversary activity series, 2018 Kinmen Tunnel Music Festival, 2018 Bicycle Eco-Tourism Activity, 2018 Kinmen photography activity, coastal environmental education activity, and the Date with National Park environmental education activity series were held. In the area of ecological resources conservation and promotion, Blue-tailed bee-eater (*Merops philippinus*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax onslowi*) etc. self-monitoring and Blue-tailed bee-eater habitat restoration work were carried out and the 2018 Biodiversity Conservation Education Workshop, 2018 Middle School Biodiversity Camp and other conservation activities held.

In 2019, we will continue with traditional settlement preservation, battlefield maintenance, ecological conservation and promotion of eco-tourism. With conservation as the core value and energy conservation and carbon reduction as the strategy, while also paying attention to recreation, we will



work to build an environmental education base and vacation and leisure space that suitably combines natural ecology and cultural resources.



L-13 Camp Grand Opening Ceremony



Kinmen National Park Coastal Environmental Education Activity

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

The Marine National Park Headquarters is devoted to the work of protecting the marine ecological resources and unique natural landscape, and the basic resources investigation, environmental education and community cooperation. In 2018, we purchased two additional ships to further improve our strength in protecting the national park

In terms of engineering, around the Dongyuping Port area, new construction including the completion of new public toilets, improvement of barrier-free facilities and better service facilities for tourists to use; completing the Dongji Environmental Education Center provide the space for environmental education activities and foster the concept of marine environmental protection for people, and provide visitors with recreational services. As for conservation research, we continue to track the activity of lemon shark, completing the investigation of seagrass ecology, fish survey in Dongsha Atoll, and the sea resource analysis in South Penghu Marine National Park. In terms of environmental education, the headquarters held the youth camp to experience the ecosystem of Dongsha, Summer camp for primary school student, promoting the national park to the public.

In 2019, the Marine National Park Headquarters will continue to promote the conservation of the Dongsha Atoll National Park and South Penghu Marine National Park, and through environmental education and community cooperation to share the idea with the public and achieve the goal of sustainable management of the national park.



Traveling around South Penghu Marine National Park with three generations



The youth camp of Dongsha experience

(8) Taijiang National Park (TJNP)

Taijiang National Park is located in Tainan City and is a wetlands national park. In planning management, the first comprehensive review of Taijiang National Park was completed and took effect on August 22, 2018. Promoting a series of home guardian activities, including 21 sessions of community commentary tour including a DIY product training course, which drew a total of 495 participants. In ecological conservation, we have completed eight commissioned research projects and are committed to promoting the concept of people and nature coexisting in harmony. Also, by working with local people to implement habitat protection activities such as eco-friendly habitats and wetland labeling. In the demonstration project, four fishermen have signed up to join the friendly farming cooperation, covering an area of about 8 hectares, gradually improving the local people's sense of identity with the eco-friendly habitat. In addition, on January 27, 2019, the preliminary results of the global survey of the black-faced spoonbills was synchronized with the international community. There were 2,394 of black-faced spoonbills in Tainan areas, shows an increase of 439 from last year and the number of black-faced spoonbills grew steadily.

In environmental maintenance, we provide visitors with high-quality recreational activities, which will continue in the future. The park will be built with facilities and community development to improve the quality of visiting. In education and recreation, the "Taijiang Black-Faced Spoonbills Festival," "Taijiang Night Walk," "Taijiang Wetland School" and related activities with Taijiang national park, with 234 events and 10,578 participants. To complete the "Fertile Fields, Fruitful Seas" film release and symposium and the "Taijiang Fun Picture Book" new book presentation.

In 2019, we will keep on promoting the ecological conservation and environmental education, and execute the planning of home guardian, handling international migration species conservation and



exchange work, and develop a blueprints for the new stage of national parks with innovative thinking. To achieve true coexistence and co-prosperity of the national park.



Wangzailiao Barrier Island rest facilities Improvement project



《Fertile Fields, Fruitful Seas》Premiere and forum

(9) Shoushan National Nature Park (SNNP)

Shoushan National Nature Park's area includes Banpingshan, Gueishan, Shoushan and Qihoushan with unique coral reef natural ecology and precious prehistoric cultural relics. In 2018, we continued to implement the green trail improvement system (re-settlement) program. Completion of the trail improvement this year included 989 meters in Banpingshan Park and related service facilities. Next year we will complete the overall improvement of the north Shoushan and Banpingshan.

Completed the training program of the community, completed the creation of artists in the station, the total number of trips of about 350 people. Cooperating with the public sector to handle the re-settlement of stray animals. Have provided quality environmental education services to the public and handled a total of 108 environmental education activities, and 8,293 participants. Have published a book "Climbing Plants" to lead visitors to learn and appreciate the vines in the park. Furthermore, we published a short advocacy video, which is entitled "Peace of Primate" and uploaded to YouTube, for advocating the right idea to maintain a good relationship between humans and macaques.



SNNP Youth Camp-follow Swinhoe's steps



Qihoushan time tour

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 2018, two new restrooms were built along the hiking trail on the west side, a dedicated space for environmental education was built. With regard to promotion of environmental education, the park implemented the “2018 Protect Mt. Dadu” and “Amphibian Ecological Conservation” activities. The park is currently implementing 9 environmental education courses, and has organized 14 buses of extracurricular teaching activities, 2 batches of summer camp, 1 batch of environmental education workshops for schools, agencies and organizations, and 4 batches of parent-child environmental education activities; a total of 1,352 people participated in environmental education courses of the park in 2018. 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 borrowed for 35 events in 2018, in which 13 were large events with over 1,000 participants. Guided tours of the park were provided for 23 schools and organizations with a total of 1,095 participants. The park’s total number of visitors for the year was about 490 thousand.

In 2019, the barrier-free environment will continue to be improved, and Mt. Dadu environmental education partners will work together in marketing. Inspiring the children to take action for the environment, and making Taichung Metropolitan Park an important outdoor classroom for environmental education in the Taichung Metropolitan Area.



Environmental education activities of The 18th Anniversary (2018.10.19)



2018 Protect Mt. Dadu activities (2018.3.21)

(2) Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP)

Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park, designed by the idea of a combination of urban forest and ecological



planting, provides Kaohsiung residents a place for outdoor leisure, recreation and environmental education. As well as improving a safe, multi-functional and recreational environment, KMP also put a lot of efforts into promoting environmental education. KMP offered 11 course packages of environmental education to serve the public. In 2018, KMP served about 1.01 million visitors. A total of 63 echelons of activities held by KMP served 2,133 people and 34,379 people participated in our ecological documentary film screenings, exhibitions and interpretation services in 2018. For offering a better recreational environment, KMP continually reconstructed recreational facilities, including the improvement of walking trails, creation of accessible environment, construction of monitoring system of the park area in the following year (2019).



22nd anniversary celebration activities



Environmental education activities and games



Interpretation activities



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 2019, more than 20.01 million browsing numbers visited the website.

(2) In 2018, 5,540 households received subsidized interest loans for home buying; 686 households received subsidized restoration loans and 65,815 households received subsidized rents. In 2019, 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 was 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 sub-leased 80,000 units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf. In the first stage, from 2017 to 2020, the goal of the social housing units is to construct 40,000 units and sublease 40,000 units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf. Until December 31, 2018, 25,424 units of the social housing were achieved. Therefore, the local governments implement projects that sub-lease housing units from private landlords and manage the properties on their behalf in collaboration with the Central Government for increasing the supply of social housing. The CPA has appropriated full funds for the special municipalities for in 2017 and 2018 and will extend to 20 cities 15,000 units and counties in 2019. In the process of social housing construction, the governments continue providing assistance for people who have living problems by project of sub-lease 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	
2014	5 350	774	24 986	63
2015	5 222	601	50 524	12
2016	4 768	636	58 367	5
2017	5 311	637	60 533	19
2018	5 540	686	65 815	12



3. Housing Quality

In order to encourage people to improve their accessibility environment, the MOI promotes the "2018 Directions for Barrier-free Facilities Improvement Project of Existing Housing Subsidy Application". It planned to subsidize 8 private apartment buildings below five floors for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities and set up the lifting equipment, and to subsidize 19 private apartments buildings for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities. Until 2018, the New Taipei City Government has accepted 5 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 2nd in Dealing With Construction Permits in Doing Business 2019 issued by the World Bank, 2 more progress projects than the previous year's report.
- (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 (directions take into force from December 15, 2017)

- (5) Articles of the "Building Design and Construction Chapter, Building Technical Regulations" on sunlight at building sites and lighting were reviewed and revised to maintain housing quality in urban land with high use intensity and high density of tall buildings.
- (6) MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR order is hereby given, for the promulgation of "Safety Management Directions on Inflatable Play Facilities and Unfixed Mechanical Amusement Facilities" (directions take into force from 8th, October 2018).
- (7) 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.
- (8) MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR order is hereby given, for the revision of some 11 forms and certificates under "Format of Application Forms and Certificates of Administrative Regulation on Inspecting Buildings Public Security" (revision shall become effective from January 1, 2019).

2. Promotion of Green Building

19 county and city governments received subsidies for green building promotion, as well as establishing a green building review and random inspection.

3. Administration of Architects

- (1) 570 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 2018.
- (2) 266 architect licenses were issued in 2018.

4. Condominium Management and Guidance

- (1) In 2018, 16 institutions for condominium management worker training workshops and 25 institutions for condominium management worker retraining workshops were selected.
- (2) In 2018, 161 sessions of training workshops were organized; 6,381 people completed the training.
- (3) In 2018, certificate, license issuance and license change applications were processed, including roughly 576 applications for condominium management company registrations (permissions, registrations and changes) and 6,923 applications for condominium management worker certificates (applications, changes).



5. Administration of Building Interior Remodeling

- (1) In 2018, workshops for building interior remodeling technicians were conducted in 59 sessions; 2,239 people qualified and were issued certificates.
- (2) In 2018, certificate, license issuance and license change applications were processed, including 2,790 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations and changes) and 4,920 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 15 sessions; 1,487 people were issued qualification certificates.
- (2) Supervision of barrier-free environment in building-related affairs was carried out between October 22 and November 7, 2018, and random inspections of the barrier-free environment were carried out in 25 new buildings, 97 existing buildings, and 16 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 2018, and visits were subsequently made.
 - ② In 2018, 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 9,442 locations.
 - ③ In 2018, 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 430 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 2018. Collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare in supervising public safety inspections of social welfare institutes and nursing homes in December 2018. Collaborated with the Ministry of Education in supervising public safety inspections of short-term learning centers between October and November 2018.

- (2) Random inspections of 264 mechanical amusement park facility items at 30 locations were carried out in 2018.
- (3) In 2018, 24 applications for certification of building fire prevention and shelter function design were approved and 599 fire-retardant building material certificates were issued.
- (4) In 2018, 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 281 individuals (issuance, renewal) were processed.

8. Building Disaster Prevention and Relief Work

- (1) In 2018, post-disaster dangerous building assessment drills were conducted with the participation of 2,000 people.
- (2) In 2018, the plan for registration and utilization of heavy engineering machines was implemented, and 8,241 heavy construction machines and 4,440 operators were registered.
- (3) 22 local governments received subsidies from the “Building Seismic Capacity Evaluation and Upgrade Program” that amounted to NT\$1.39 million in 2018; the Earthquake Post-Disaster Dangerous Building Identification Training Project was implemented to strengthen earthquake preparedness and disaster prevention work.
- (4) Supervised special municipalities and county/city governments in completing safety inspections at 428 controlled slope land housing districts.

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

- (1) In 2018, 3,250 applications for elevator maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.
- (2) In 2018, 320 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\$54.95 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 28.000 meters of arcade walkway was leveled in 2018.

- (2) Random inspections of arcade walkway leveling were carried out at 15 road sections in 2018.

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 supervision plan of barrier-free environments for urban park to carried out every two year. Construction and Planning Agency composed committee and released supervision plan, then examined 27 parks of the urban group A (6 Municipalities) and group B (three Cities of Keelung, Hsinchu, Chiayi) already.
- (2) In order to assist the local governments to strengthen barrier-free environments for urban park construction, and disseminate excellent cases, "2018 Urban park barrier-Free environmental construction seminars" were held at the Construction and Planning Agency and Kaohsiung city hall on November 29, and on December 6.

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 the local governments to deal with constructed but non-levied roads.

3. Promotion of Common Duct Construction

- (1) So far, a total of 76 common ducts have been constructed by local governments among municipalities, countries, and cities over the entire country. These include main ducts with a length of 73.59 km, branch ducts 61.84 km, CAB 58.92 km, and C.C.Box 569.28 km.

- (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 2018, the local governments have built the Public Facilities Pipeline Database on about 437,000 hectares in urban planned districts, covering about 92% of the national urban planned districts area.
- (2) The CPA has facilitated the updating of the data and systems of the pipeline database in line with the new version of "Standard of the Public Facilities Pipeline Database".

5. Sewage Construction and Management

- (1) Sewage-related regulation issues

Examine a total of 4 sewerage-related autonomous regulations based on "Sewerage Law" and "Local Government Act" in 2018.

- (2) Education, dissemination and training

To improve professional techniques, three programs of "Sewage User's Drainage Facility Installation Training" were held, and 216 technicians participated in 2018 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.

- (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. It is estimated that the construction expenditure will be 106.87 billion NT dollars within six years. In addition to continuing to build a sewage system to keep the performance of the previous result, and turning over the main value of sewage construction, to upgrade the previous image of the "engineering construction" to "environmental sustainability." Introducing the concept of sustainable



development, expecting to accelerate the construction of sewage systems and increase added value, thereby expanding the overall construction efficiency.

By the end of 2018, there were a total of 88 systems under construction, 63 sewage treatment plants had been completed, and the cumulative number of users in the country had reached about 2.946 million, the public sewage system served rate was 33.72%; New Taipei City equaled 59.19%, Taipei City 78.18%, Taoyuan City 11.18%, Taichung City 17.80%, Tainan City 19.03%, Kaohsiung City 42.69%; the figure for Taiwan Province is 12.63%, and Fuchien Province is 37.10%. The special sewage sewer penetration rate is 10.47%, and the building sewage treatment facility setting rate is 14.02%. The total sewage treatment rate is 58.21%.

(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. By the end of 2018, the results was as follows:

- ① Fengshan River Water Resources Recycling Center in Kaohsiung City is the first demonstration case of promoting reclaimed water in Taiwan. On August 23, 2018, it was officially launched as scheduled, providing 25,000 CMD of reclaimed water per day to Linhai Industrial Park. In August 2019, the scale was expanded to 45,000 CMD.
- ② The Yungkang Wastewater Treatment Plant Demonstration Case (the first case for the supply of high-tech parks) was decided on December 27, 2018. The project contract has been completed in January, 2019.
- ③ The Futian Sewage Treatment Plant Demonstration Case was held in July 2018 by the Taichung Municipal Government to hold a water contract negotiation meeting. The project revision operation and the unified package bidding document are being revised. The investment operation has been carried out in 2019.
- ④ The Linhai Sewage Treatment Plant Demonstration Case was approved by the Ministry of the Interior on March 8, 2018, and was contracted on October 31.

- ⑤ The Anping Sewage Treatment Plant Demonstration Case that the amount of reclaimed water will be 37,500 tons per day for the Southern Taiwan Science Park - Tainan Science Park (Phase I). The Tainan Municipal Government is in the process of negotiating the water contract and the agency agreement, and will reach a preliminary agreement with the water terminal. The project is submitted to the Department for review.
- ⑥ The Fengyuan Sewage Treatment Plant Demonstration Case is now handled by the Taichung Municipal Government for the feasibility assessment and preliminary planning of the Fengyuan Sewage Treatment Plant Reclaimed Water.

(5) Promotion of the construction of storm water system

According to the budget of 3.5 billion yuan in the third phase(2018-2019) of "Plan of Integrated watershed Management" by the Executive Yuan, and the budget of 2.25 billion yuan listed in the first phase(2017-2018) of the "County City Rivers and Regional Drainage Improvement Plan." To handle the construction of rainwater sewer systems and to work on the improvement of rainwater sewer watercourses, system planning and pipeline surveys in phases, to continuously improve the bottlenecks of flooding in urban planning areas, to add drainage facilities such as rainwater sewer system, pumping stations, and to implement the total urban In the concept of water control, a number of flood detention ponds were built to improve urban drainage efficiency and reduce flooding probability.



By December 31, 2018, the grand total length of rainwater sewer construction in the whole country reached 5,052.2 km, the implementation rate of rainwater sewer was raised to 74.15%, and the amount of 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 efforts in flood prevention in 2019.

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 with a duration of 2015-2022,. Up to 2018, the MOI had allocated budget for construction of NT\$22.60790 billion and shall continue to allocate NT\$ 5.72543 billion for 152 projects in 2019. 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) 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.



Highlight plan proposal counseling



The development project of Urban Planning District in Wutong Township, Yunlin County



The sidewalk improvement project in Yonghe District, New Taipei City



The pedestrian passage accessible pathway environmental improvement Project in Yilan County

IX. Development of New Towns

1. Danhai New Town

Raw lands of 135.33 hectares were sold up to 2018, and the remaining lands shall be managed according to governmental policies. In order to incorporate the development of residential areas and industrial areas, public utilities, and transportation, 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 6.62 billion, and the maintenance of public facilities, transferred to New Taipei City, with 1.01 billion, etc. In 2019, the CPA will continue executing the construction of the Kong Ping Camp Relocating Project, reviewing the Zoning Codes of Land Use and urban design guideline, and beginning the Master Plan of Danhai New Town (3rd review) in order to embrace the concepts of low-impact development and smart city.

2. Kaohsiung New Town

Raw lands of 53.02 hectares were sold up to 2018, and the remaining lands shall be managed according to governmental policies. According to the Executive Yuan's policy of establishing Kaohsiung Second Science Park, the CPA is in the process of amending the Implementation Plan of Kaohsiung New Town. Further, to prepare the Change of the Master Plan of Kaohsiung New Town (industrial lands), the CPA held 3 public meetings and displayed the draft of the plan in public. In 2019, the CPA will continue reviewing the Zoning Codes of Land Use, and urban design guideline, executing the environmental monitoring of the construction of 14 Low Impact Development Pedestrian Walks, and beginning the Master Plan of Kaohsiung New Town (3rd review) in order to accelerate the development of industry and 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) 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 qualify 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 (<https://ngis.tcd.gov.tw>) and land use zoning information system (<https://luz.tcd.gov.tw>) in the form of website and APPs.
- (3) During 2019, 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 2018, one of the International Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plans had finished the process of review, and 29 of the National Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plans had been announced. Furthermore,



Taiwan Wetlands Research Camp

12 of the temporary Regional Wetlands of Importance had finished evaluations, and 16 of them had finished the process of review. Besides the legal affairs, "2018 Taiwan Wetland Research Camp" had great success in starting our cooperation and communication with international wetlands organizations, since the "Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Strategic Program of Action" had been signed in 2016. Two cases of the use of the wetlands insignia had been permitted. In 2019, the MOI will keep conducting the legal process, which includes the planning, public consultation, and review, for the 12 sites of International and National Wetlands of Importance. Moreover, in the light of the regulation, the evaluation of the rest of 13 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

The projects of "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)" are under execution. 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. Land use monitoring

This plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on September, 2015 to mainly integrate Construction and Planning Agency, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, and Water Resources Agency's related monitoring plan. Using Satellite imagery and Image transition detection technology to auxiliary illegal land use investigation and emergency hazard information gathering. The Land use monitoring, which are implemented within five years from 2014 to 2018, 30 national and 10-year satellite monitoring of coastlines and sea areas have been completed, and according to the needs of the Water Resources Agency, 72



periods of high-frequency monitoring of river areas have been completed. In 2018, the illegal land using investigation number has greatly improved to 2,594 places and show the effectiveness of defending land violations and the destruction of our country.

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, to excel in urban development, as well as to handle presentation workshops to promote research results.

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

The Study on a Safe and Reassuring Living Environment for the Elderly focuses on the planning and design of the life and care for the elderly, establishment of an elderly-friendly environment in public buildings, the trend of promulgating regulations governing a barrier-free environment for people with disabilities in advanced countries, social housing and safety environment 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 and reassuring living environment. The results of the implementation in 2018 are described as follows:

- (1) Completed 10 projects, including the healing environment applied to the indoor space of the elderly, the study of the elderly and the community to introduce intelligent equipment and the activation of idle school buildings as a long-term base.
- (2) Completed the study on the social welfare space management model of social housing and the comparison of barrier-free design standards for community care environments for the elderly and the physically and mentally handicapped at home and abroad, and to conduct research on the reference manual for the design of social housing.
- (3) Published the Reference Handbook on Friendly Buildings, which will be provided for government agencies, architects, indoor designers, schools, and concerned units for reference.
- (4) Participated in the 2018 Assistive Technology for Life Exhibition to present the friendly barrier-free environment, disaster prevention and smart home care research on the aged society.

- (5) Organized the "2018 Annual Symposium on Safe and Resident Living Environment for the Elderly." The topics included friendly building, barrier-free environment and decrees, community care for the elderly and long-term care and fire prevention designs. The lecturers also introduced the excellent cases and successful experiences engendered by the friendly environment of Taipei and New Taipei City.
- (6) Organized the "Healing environment and Care Environment Seminar on the aged society." which mainly explained the planning and design concepts and practices of the healing environment, and shared the cases of the idle school building being transformed into a social welfare facility, which received enthusiastic responses from the audience.

In 2019, the study on a safe and reassuring living environment for the elderly focused on the intelligent management of social residential applications, the construction of cognitive maps for the elderly and of friendly communities. The plan will increase social housing policy research on the aged society to provide reference when promoting policies in the Minister of the Interior.

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 2018. The related significant outcomes were summarized as follows:

- (1) 17 research projects were completed, which covered fire regulations and risk assessments, the integration of building sustainability and fire safety, fire safety of disabled evacuees, advanced fire safety performance design technology, fire resistance performances of compartment elements and fire damage behaviors of steel construction.
- (2) Five patents, including "Water Membrane System for Solar Photovoltaic Module," "Smoke Generation Systems for Hot Smoke Testing with Adjustable Flow Rate and Density Performances" and others have



2018 Assistive Technology for Life Exhibition

友善建築應用參考手冊

歷年友善建築經典回顧



The Reference Handbook on Friendly Buildings



been approved by the Intellectual Property Office, MOEF. The software on simplified smoke layer two-zone verification method continued to be promoted. As of 2018, there have been 40 cases of successful technical transfers and the revenue authorized by about NT\$ 2.33 million was paid in full to the Executive Yuan National Science and Technology Development Fund.

- (3) The researches on improving building and fire regulatory schemes have continued to assist in the amendments and proposals. Also proposals on the installation of automatic fire extinguishing systems for parking towers, standard of fire detection and automatic sprinklers for elderly welfare institutions, fire safety and evacuation guides for capsule-type hotels, fire safety equipment approval and performance design review schemes, fire safety design-related wood-framed building codes were provided to the concerned regulation authorities for reference. The ABRI also participated in the formulation or amendment of ten CNS National Standards on building fire safety. The “Manual on Performance-Based Design and Application of Smoke Control Systems for Large-Space Buildings (Draft)” and “Field Test Operation Manual for Testing Smoke Leakage of Building Doors” were completed and were to be delivered to the review or inspection authorities and further reference application for the concerned industries.
- (4) 110 testing service cases were accomplished in the Fire Experimental Center to enhance the development of fire testing services of the building materials industry. The revenue fee was about NT\$ 5.14 million in full payment to the National Treasury. Also, full-scale burning experiments such as real size steel structure fire tests, building curtain wall fire performance tests, water drenching system fire tests and others were conducted to support the research project and testing service work.
- (5) The ABRI has offered the subsidy for civic professional organizations to promote the project on fire and evacuation safety of public buildings and to assist in mentoring the safety inspection and improvement work of the long-term care institutions. Four seminar activities on the fire safety of buildings, including “Workshop on Fire Safety Technology of Residential Long-Term Care Institutions,” “2018 Conference on Prospective Fire Safety Technology” and “Meeting on Fire Safety Design Forum for Residential Long-Term Care Institutions” were held. A special issue on fire safety design for residential long-term care institutions was also published.
- (6) To successfully accomplish the “Memorandum of Understanding Between Taiwan and Canada Concerning Wood Construction” signed by the ABRI and the Canadian Trade Office in Taipei (CTOT), the “Taiwan-Canada Wood-Framed Construction Symposium” and ceremony activities, were also held.

It is anticipated to deal with the research projects in 2019 pertaining to the combination application of early fire detection and fire rescue by artificial intelligence technology, intelligent disaster prevention equipment application and information integration of disaster prevention center, full scale fire characteristics and fire extinguishing experiment of elderly long-term care institutions, verification of fire resistance of sound-proof light-weight compartment walls, fire damage of corner columns of full-scale steel construction and others.



Minister of the Interior Kuo-Yung, Hsu and Director Sarah Taylor of the North Asian and Oceanian Affairs Canada signing the “Memorandum of Understanding Between Taiwan and Canada Concerning Wood Construction”

3. Urban and Architectural Disaster Prevention

The aim of the “Urban and Architecture Disaster Prevention Research” is to support technology development, to amend regulatory systems, to implement spatial system planning, to require facility setting, and to grant community empowerment for disaster mitigation, response, and recovery, by means of R&D, detection, counseling and promotion. The achievements in 2018 are summarized as follows:

- (1) In order to enhance large area catastrophic disaster resilience, urban flood mitigation, disaster prevention for hillside residential communities, disaster prevention and mitigation for an aged society, the MOI conducted 9 research projects. These projects were related to large area catastrophic disaster resilience field, including "Resilience planning for land use regulation strategies in the urban and rural development areas of the national spatial plan in local level," "the dissemination of measures for the seismic safety of large furniture and home appliances;" in the urban flood mitigation field, including "the Integrated application of urban flooding real-time warning modeling and disaster-alleviation adaption strategy due to extreme rainfall events," "the smart IOT operating system planning for innovative rainwater storage and retention design in buildings;" in disaster prevention for hillside residential communities field, conducting "the Development of intelligent monitoring system for artificial slopes and expanding application of cloud system;" in disaster prevention and mitigation for aged society field, conducting "the Flood evacuation and response procedures for senior citizens' welfare institutions."



- (2) Based on the need for disaster mitigation and rescue, conducting research on the application of extreme rainfall to the immediate warning mode of urban floods and the integration of disaster reduction and adaptation technologies. To provide the response center support for situational support, improve the accuracy of disaster warning and potential judgment. In addition, the petrochemical storage tanks in Kaohsiung area are pre-analyzed. The study defines the scope of fire warning in the chemical storage area of the petrochemical plant. In addition to providing on-site response personnel disaster relief command reference, it also contributes to be referenced by the Kaohsiung Urban Disaster Prevention Plan. Innovatively carry out the planning of the intelligent IOT operation management system for building rainwater storage and detention. To establish a dual target capacity design method for rainwater storage and detention system, research and develop the application process of the smart rainwater management system. It is an emerging technology on flood detention facilities for rainwater in future buildings.
- (3) To develop low-cost, low energy-consumption integrated monitors suitable for use in artificial slopes in hillside communities. The content includes a two-axis inclinometer, three-axis accelerometer, crack measurement strain gauge, etc. to connect with wireless sensor module, and deploy on the artificial slope wall in hillside residential communities for monitoring purposes. It has realized the goal of assisting hillside residential communities to reduce disaster risks.
- (4) To carry out demonstration work on independent disaster prevention and promotion for hillside residential communities, strengthen the community's independent safety inspection system and establish the work team. The main work items include community counseling, the community self-inspection operations, the community-based disaster prevention workshops, the community self-inspection system update, the interview and promotion video-making by the Ministry of the Interior, and the demonstration workshops on hillside communities, property management units, and hillside campuses. This is intended to enhance the awareness of disaster prevention among hillside residents. In addition, the professional institutions, schools and professional technicians are encouraged to conduct community adoption counseling, strengthen the safety of hillside residential communities, and select communities with high willingness and strong execution, to introduce the operation of autonomous inspection system as the demonstration community.



Integrated monitors for artificial slopes in hillside communities

In 2019, this plan was merged with the "National Spatial Planning Act," the "Water Environmental Plan of Forward Infrastructural Plan," the "Innovation Service Programs for Disaster Prevention and Technology, the Public Safety Programs for Long-term Care Institutions" and so on, to develop spatial planning strategy and mitigation technology for disaster resilience of towns and counties, urban flood adaptation, smart technology for hillside community disasters and flood mitigation and response technology for senior citizens' welfare institutions.

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 2018 the ABRI conducted three sub-programs regarding innovative construction materials, seismic hazard prevention and wind engineering. The plan completed 16 research projects, developed a wind engineering evaluation program, finished 2 technical manuals and conducted 8 activities such as seminars or workshops to promote the rapid earthquake resistance assessment of existing buildings. The related achievements are shown as follows:

1. The ABRI released 7 research reports, which were concerned with the development of old public-use private buildings for seismic assessment and retrofit regulations, to promote the innovative technology application of engineering and clarify the issues related to the seismic retrofit design and construction.
2. 3 research projects were carried out by the ABRI on the deterioration of the exterior wall of buildings and alternative construction methods, and bond strength between the high-flying ash concrete and rebars.
3. The ABRI conducted six research projects, such as the study of natural buoyancy ventilation in atrium buildings with roofs, and develop a wind tunnel test to evaluate the equivalent static load evaluation of building structures. In addition, the Science and Technology Fund's subsidy program "Turbulence Field Characterization Verification of Improved Directional Irvine Probe Research Project" is applied to upgrade experimental capacity.
4. In order to provide technical exchanges in the construction industry, and implement the application of research results through interaction with the public, the ABRI handled 8 seminars including "Seventh National Wind Engineering Seminar," "New Technology Exchange Seminar of Wood Structures between Taiwan and Japan," "Development and Application Seminar of Seismic Preliminary Evaluation



Platform for Steel and Steel Reinforced Concrete Buildings" and so on. The ABRI also revised 5 related design codes, including the Structural Concrete Design Code, the Foundation Design Code, the Steel Design Code, the Construction Code of Steel Structures and the Design and Construction Code for Wood Structures.

5. The publication review team was established by the ABRI for "Seismic Retrofit Technical Reference Manual of Reinforced Concrete Buildings" and the "Wind Design Manual of Curtain Wall Structural System" and handled relevant review meetings. After its publication, it can provide fast and convenient design tools for reference and enhance seismic wind resistance and residential safety of buildings.

In 2019, based on the achievements of revisions of relevant technical regulations, patent development, verification capacity improvement, and technical manual development in the past, the "Building Engineering Technology Development and Integration Application Plan" will propose the durability evaluation technical manual of RC buildings, study the seismic strength of eccentric joints of reinforced concrete columns and beams, and put forward wind resistance design specifications of solar photovoltaic systems.



Flexural Test of RC Columns Retrofitted by Steel Plates



Wind Tunnel Experiment for Equivalent Static Wind Load

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 2018 were as follows:

- (1) 5 research projects were completed covering studies on “IFC Representation of Building Technical Regulations-Part of Building Design and Construction Act, Fire Safety” and “A Study on Operating Mechanisms of 3D GIS and BIM-IFC.”
- (2) 2 technical papers including Apply IFC to record information on Building Technical Regulations (draft), BIM building and interior decoration fire evacuation review modeling template file were published for technology adoption.
- (3) A total of 9 seminars including “Application of BIM-assisted Building Technical Regulations detection Forum,” “BIM-assisted building license application development briefing Forum,” “Verification of BIM-assisted building fire prevention and evacuation 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 a BIM information service technology interactive platform and a portal site includes more BIM components, helping the AEC Industry to adapt BIM technology and accelerating the flow of information and shared experiences.

The objectives of 2019 are to enrich BIM operating guides with the “Integrated Application of the Building Information Project,” assist construction management, intensive building operations and maintenance, and develop building information specifications and continuous promotion of BIM Operating Guide and Relevant information norms, and BIM personnel training courses.



2018 BIM Technology Promotion Seminar (Taipei)

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 2018. They are as follows:

- (1) “Charging Standards of Green Building Label Fees,” “Charging Standards of Intelligent Building



Label Fees" and "Charging Standards of Green Material Label Fees" have been revised and come into force on March 31, 2018.

- (2) 735 buildings or building projects were certified as Green Buildings; 97 buildings or building projects were certified as Intelligent Buildings; and 234 Green Building Material Labels were certified. As a result, the total annual saving is estimated to be 0.245 TWh of electricity and 12.95 thousand tons of water. The equivalent savings for the water and electricity annually is approximately 0.988 billion NTD.
- (3) Completion of the sustainable intelligent community innovation demonstration program subsidy, subsidized residential community, outlying islands, colleges, parks and other fields, 10 cases in total, estimated results can save about 0.49 TWh, saving electricity costs of about NT\$ 1.746 billion and carbon reduction of about 276 million kg.
- (4) 16 existing buildings that adopted the intelligent building design, 35 of central government offices and national institutions, 38 of local government offices, high school and hospitals, etc., were subsidized to upgrade their energy efficiency. As a result, the achievements of these projects included savings of about 14,050 KWH of electricity and savings in electricity costs of about NT\$ 49.2 thousand, a recycling time of about 4 years.
- (5) Completion of 60 visits to the Green Building Education Demonstration Base and 68 tours of the Low Carbon Tourism Green Building Intellectual Tour, 9 forums on green buildings, intelligent buildings and green building materials.
- (6) The First Excellent Intelligent Building works selection activities, selected 6 winning entries.
- (7) Completed the Southern Display Area of the intelligent House jointly with the Government of Kaohsiung.

The major tasks of the year 2019 program will continue to promote the Intelligent Green Building policies, including: issuing the certifications of Green Building, Green Building Materials and Intelligent Buildings. Evaluating and issuing grants for Energy Savings and Smart Improvement for existing buildings as well as holding the promotional activities of Intelligent Green Building-related policies.



Traditional Industries Innovation Center MOEA



Smart Home Exhibition in Kaohsiung

7. Innovative Low-Carbon Green Buildings and Environmental Technology Plan

In order to develop green building technologies which are suitable for the sub-tropical climate in Taiwan, there are several execution strategies in the 2018 project of "Innovative Low-carbon Green Buildings and Environment Technology" in the following: "Low carbon green buildings and energy saving carbon reduction technology," "Ecological environment and low carbon city assessment mechanism," "Innovative low-carbon building materials technology and development and applications." "Green Buildings Legal Education and Application Promotion" and accomplished several related achievements in 2018. They are as follows:

- (1) Completed comparative study on cost analysis of Green Buildings, Green Building maintenance management and cost rationality, application and promotion of green building rainwater storage and utilization system, research on the revision of CNS building acoustics laboratory measurement standards and other related research for a total of 16 cases.
- (2) Promoted the international certification of Green Buildings, and completed the 2018 International conference on Innovative Low Carbon Green Buildings around the Sub-tropical Zone, which attracted more than 280 participants from more than 20 countries around the world.
- (3) Completion of the CNS Building Acoustics Laboratory Measurement Standards and Architectural Glass Thermal Insulation Performance Test (Draft).
- (4) Completed the 3rd Green Building Drawing Competition and held an awards ceremony on October 13th, with 188 winning works and completed 2 green exhibition promotion videos.



The goal of MOI in its 2019 administration policy is to create a sustainable and comfortable living environment. According to the " Innovative Low-Carbon Green Building and Environment Technology Plan," the year 2019 programs will continue to increase energy savings and carbon reduction technologies research development and application, and promote green building and sustainable environment policies.



2018 ILCGBS

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 the 2018 intelligent living space industry development in the implementation of science and technology projects are as follows:

- (1) Completion of "Smart Home Design Guide for Eldercare," a survey on "Cost-Benefit Analysis Methods and Apply to Smart Buildings" analysis of big data applications for indoor air quality and 6 other related research cases. And published "Design Guidelines for Eldercare for Smart Homes" in Jan. 2019.
- (2) A total of over 64,806 participants visited the "Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0" along with the "Smart Home" showrooms in Taichung and Kaohsiung.
- (3) Written the "Promoting spouses sharing housework equally, starting with the design of smart kitchen utensils" CEDAW teaching material won the "Golden Heart Award" from the Executive Yuan.
- (4) Organized the 11th competition to create a creative fantasy project in the future with a total of 618 participants.



The smart kitchen of the MOI won the "Golden Heart Award" from the Executive Yuan.

(5) Completed an international seminar on building data and smart living.

The main objectives of the 2019 project of " Plan for Intelligent Living Space (ILS) Application and Artificial Intelligence Technology Development and Promotion " are as follows: First, study the connection of intelligent living space and Artificial Intelligence Technology. Second, run the "Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0" along with the "Smart Home" showrooms in Taichung and Kaohsiung. Third, organize the 12th competition to create a creative fantasy project to the future. Finally, Promote Smart Home Design Guide for Elderly care for architects and interior design professionals.



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鳳凰獎

107 PHOENIX AWARDS 楷模表揚典禮



National Firefighting

- Firefighting 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
- Firefighting Training Center



I. Firefighting Organization

The National Fire Agency (NFA), Ministry of the Interior, is the agency in charge of the unified command and supervision over the nation's firefighting operations. It is responsible for planning and implementing operations related to firefighting 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 firefighting-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 firefighting, disaster prevention and rescue operations at these harbors.

II. Disaster Management

1. Amendments to "Disaster Prevention and Protection Act"

On December 25 of 2018, the Legislative Yuan passed the proposal of amendments to Disaster Prevention and Protection Act on the Third Reading and, according to the presidential order issued on January 7 of 2019, compensation for the wounded and those who died from carrying out disaster prevention and protection action was added thereto. Besides, the provision "Any one becomes injured, ill, disabled, or died in the course of carrying out disaster prevention and protection action under the Act, payment(s) may be claimed according to applicable requirements related to his/her regular job. In the event that the claim set forth in the first paragraph herein is prevented from claiming payments, the payment(s) shall be paid according to the following requirements by referring to that permitted for the voluntary firefighter" and provisions related to the offset thereof were cancelled.

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

- (1) The definition of suspended particulate disasters was added to Article 2 of the Enforcement Rules of the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act.
- (2) Regulations for the Publications of Typhoon, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion Disaster Potentials

The Regulations were renamed as "Regulations for the Publications of Typhoon, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion Disaster Potentials" on May 2 of 2018. Besides, volcanic activity observations were added to Article 4 as the public information of potential volcanic disaster and the Central Geological Survey was designated as the agency in charge of publishing aforesaid information.



Besides, amendments were made to the categories and contents of the publication of disaster potentials as prescribed in Article 4 of the Regulations for the Publication of Typhoon, Earthquake, Fire, Explosion and Volcanic Disaster Potentials on Dec 5 of 2018; and the agency in charge of and the methods of the publication of disaster potentials were also specified.

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

It was renamed to "Categories and Standards of Assistance for Windstorm, Earthquake, Fire and Explosion and Volcanic Disasters" and volcanic disaster was added to Paragraph 2 of Article 2.

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

In response to the Executive Yuan's "2018 Annual Disaster Prevention and Rescue Operating Plan Evaluation," the National Fire Administration acted in concert with the Executive Yuan to, for the purpose of evaluating the NFA's ability for disaster prevention, rescue and ICT preparations, implement annual associated visits for disaster prevention and rescue operations from July 1 to September 30, 2018.

4. Promotion of "The Third Phase of Incisive Disaster Prevention and Protection Project"

This project aims not only to ameliorate the disaster prevention and rescue performance of townships (towns, cities and districts) in the first and second-phases, but also enhance the citizens' disaster prevention awareness by holding disaster prevention expert trainings and conducting tenant community-related works, enabling them to help themselves, each other and the others.

With the assistance of cooperating agencies, municipality, county and city governments have, according to the approved implementation project plan, timely completed disaster prevention and mitigation works in 2018. The said works include investigations on disaster potentials; disaster prevention and mitigation personnel training; enhancing the tenancy of municipality, county and city governments; promoting disaster prevention works to citizens; inviting companies to participate in disaster prevention works; and upgrading ICT equipment of emergency operating centers (EOCs) of townships (towns, cities and districts), in order to effectively and sustainably enhance our country's disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities and performance. In 2019, the NFA will continue to

implement the third-phase incisive disaster prevention and protection project, and the EOC space and the mid-term EOC work environment and equipment upgrade plan.

5. Operations of the Central Disaster Emergency Operating Center

(1) The Central Disaster Emergency Operating Center (CDEOC) was activated 6 times in 2018 for torrential rains and typhoon events. The NFA also formed an emergency response team accordingly.

(2) Held Regular Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC) Test Drills

To enhance local governments and central ministries and commissions' ability to deliver disaster-related information and response performance, the NFA announced the "2018 Regular Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC) Test Drill Project" on August 1, 2018. Besides, in August, September and December of 2018, it has targeted ministries and commissions of the central government, municipal and county/city governments, township/town/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 into the system and were 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 capacity during ordinary days and 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 established a disaster information review mechanism. Any discrepancy will be explained timely in a public session. Furthermore, 6 press conferences have taken 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, continue its operations to track and control the water, electricity,



communications and road repair works, helping to increase the efficiency of restoration and help all citizens get back to their routine life.

6. Held “2018 National Disaster Prevention Day: Nationwide Earthquake Disaster Drill,” “2018 National Disaster Prevention Day: Large-Scale Earthquake Prevention, Mitigation and Mobilization Drill” and “Drill of Broadcasting Major Disaster Emergency Messages in Designated Televisions.

To enhance the implementation of the “September 21 National Disaster Prevention Day” and all citizens’ awareness towards disasters and earthquakes, the NFA held the “2018 National Disaster Prevention Day: Nationwide Earthquake Disaster Drill,” “2018 National Disaster Prevention Day: Large-Scale Earthquake Prevention, Mitigation and Mobilization Drill” and “drill of broadcasting major disaster emergency messages in designated televisions” in September of 2018. The purpose is to enhance the central government’s role of assisting local governments in conducting disaster rescue missions and coordination at the sites of disaster-affected areas. This will enable personnel of central government agencies be familiar with the relevant procedures, enhance the government’s site management and coordination efficiency, and further increase the country’s ability 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, 2018. 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 had a drill (kneel down, find cover and keep steady) and help nationals learn more about the correct response to earthquake movements. 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, 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 works were printed out and distributed by municipality, county and city governments.

III. Fire Prevention

1. Promotion of Fire Prevention Management System

The NFA efforts will continue with self-defense fire organization drills and verification illustrations for "high-rise multi-purpose buildings," "large space," "social welfare facilities for the senior citizens and the physically/mentally disabled" and "hotels and accommodation facilities." We also continue to execute the "Training Programs for Emergency Operating Center's On-Duty Staff." There were 52,245 public buildings that were supposed to have Fire Prevention Management systems in place; 51,412 among them have already hired a fire safety manager, which is about 98.41% of the total number and 51,115 of them have already established the fire protection plan, which is about 97.84% by the end of 2018.

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

By the end of 2018, 1,658 fire protection engineer licenses and 5,760 fire protection technician licenses were issued. 6,490 person-times professional fire protection specialists re-training were given at 99.41% of Class A places owner declared periodical examination. 31,784 were registered for control and 31,598 declared their reports. The reporting rate for places other than Class A was 96.47% (163,720 were registered for control and 157,948 submitted their reports).

3. Inspection for Fire Safety Systems

The NFA continued promoting and executing fire safety inspections and requested local fire departments to monitor and track all the occupants that did not conform to fire safety regulations until the improvement was completed. In 2018, 290,465 inspections of fire safety systems were carried out; 256,426 passed these inspections with a pass rate of 88.28%; 1,169 received fines, 38 were suspended from business or banned from use, and 330 were transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice for administrative enforcement.

4. Improvement and Management of Flame-Retardant Certifications System

Based on Article 11 of the Fire Services Act and other 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. Up to the end of 2018, 1,309 firms passed the certification process. More than 12,842,261



labels of flame-retardant materials and items were issued, and 62,561 buildings installed flame-retardant items.

IV. Hazardous Materials Management

1. Enhancement of Management Mechanism for Public Hazardous Materials

- (1) To promote security and supervisory systems for places using public hazardous materials, we held 67 sessions of security and supervisory personnel training in 2018 and issued 1,904 certificates for security supervisors.
- (2) In 2018, 306 new tanks that store public hazard liquid materials in the country were inspected.
- (3) In 2018, 9,360 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 continuously allowed firecrackers and fireworks to be imported to ensure the public safety.
- (2) The inspection and ban on firecrackers and fireworks manufacturing, storage and selling premises were enhanced 311 firecracker and firework manufacturers, 264 storage premises, and 409 selling premises were inspected in 2018. The authority will continue to track and control areas with illegal activities.
- (3) In 2018, 152 kinds of general firecrackers and fireworks passed the type approval, 839 passed individual approval, and 32,749,179 labels of approval were issued.

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

- (1) The NFA has continued its inspection activities on 116 LPG filling places, 32 LPG container inspection places and 2,835 gas retailers beyond the allowed limits. In 2018, 41,115 inspections were carried out on LPG container inspection places, filling places and gas retailers.
- (2) To implement the periodical inspection system of LPG containers, the NFA issued 2,423,208 LPG container inspection approval labels in 2018.
- (3) Professional institutions were entrusted for the approval of LPG container; in 2018, 10 cases passed type approval and 1,177 cases passed individual approval.

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

- (1) Professional institutions were entrusted with the task of holding continuous training in installing gas-burning water heaters and pipelines. In 2018, 1,416 firms in the industry were registered and 2,046 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 2018, 4,821 households were subsidized.
- (3) Continue to promote the safety propaganda against CO poisoning

The Ministry has set the 16th of December as the CO Prevention Day and December to February as the CO Prevention Season of every year. In 2018, the NFA invited the fire bureaus of Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City and Taoyuan City and the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association of Taiwan to hold the press conference on the day to enhance citizens' awareness towards the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning. It also requested local fire bureaus and Police Broadcasting Service to, during the low-temperature period, enhance relevant promotions and broadcast relevant information, respectively; and conduct 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 19th rescue team instructor-training course was carried out from March to April of 2018 and 39 members have completed this training. This helped to enhance the local fire departments' overall disaster rescue performance.



- (2) To enhance firefighters' capability of relieving chemical disasters and to ensure their safety while conducting the firefighting missions, the NFA has carried out advanced chemical disaster rescue training (70 persons) in 2018.

2. Improvement on firefighters' disaster rescue vehicles and equipment

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

The Four-Year Mid-Term Firefighting Disaster Rescue Equipment Refinement Project will continue in 2019. To respond to the need for conducting hazardous chemical disaster rescue missions, insufficient equipment for complex disaster rescues, missions, feeble firefighting force due to local government's economically difficult situation and appeals of National Association for Firefighters' Rights, the "Four Year Mid-Term Firefighting Disaster Rescue Equipment Refinement Project" was conducted after an evaluation of local demand, local governments have received a subsidy NTD285,258,000 from 2016 to 2019 to purchase 12 types of disaster rescue equipment and facilities.

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

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

3. Enhancing safety measures for disaster rescue missions

Aim to enhance the fire ground safety management; promote the construction of three-layer safety management mechanism, including the management and teams and consultants, the team leader and commander; and deliberate on the concepts of graded command and modularized dispatch system.

4. Enhancing emergency response measures during specific periods

- (1) Set and enhanced the 2018 Fire Rescue Preparation Plan during the Chinese New Year period; including supervising firefighting agencies at all levels to prepare all types of rescue data, holding practical drills or strategic planning, assure the source of water, enhancing the training and preparations of ambulance equipment and facilities, and ensuring firefighters' safety during disaster relief missions. These measures were conducted to enhance fire rescue and preparation performance.

- (2) Held the 2018 National Defense Mobilization and Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill (Min-An No.4 Drill), and disaster relief coordination and evaluation relevant works to enhance disaster response ability of firefighting.
- (3) The fire safety maintenance for the national day ceremony was conducted in October of 2018 to supervise county /city firefighting agencies in administrative areas that held important ceremonial activities. The firefighting manpower, vehicles and equipment were allocated in key areas as an early preparation for emergency responses.

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 ambulance will be dispatched immediately to aid at the scene. The number of emergency medical services dispatched and the statistics of patterns from 2014 to 2018 are shown in Table 9-1.

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

Year	Times of call	Number of Admissions to Hospital						Without sending to Hospital
		Total	Car Accident	Acute Diseases	General Trauma and Injury caused by Falling	Falling on the Road	Others	
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
2018	1 101 350	897 081	331 341	323 111	96 673	11 146	134 810	240 738

Note: "Others" includes cardiac arrest, epilepsy spasm, 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 15,268 employees of nationwide firefighting departments, 14,018 of them are qualified as emergency medical technicians by the end of 2018. 815 of them are EMT-1, 11,811 are EMT-2, and 1,392 are EMT-P.

3. Promotion of Nationwide Emergency Medical Service Publicity

To recognize the efforts of medical personnel, honor personnel with merit commendations for their life-saving work, educate citizens about the proper use of ambulance resources, the NFA continued to promote “EMS Week” from September 3 to 9 of 2018 and “EMS Day” which was set on September 9. In 2018, the NFA also held the “Proper Use of Fire-based Ambulance Microfilm Contest” not only to promote the proper use of fire-based ambulance, but also to, through online voting, raise people's attention to medical resources. Besides, the NFA also accompany firefighting agencies to promote, plan and hold a series of activities, from which citizens have learned the proper use of emergency and medical resources and their medical knowledge is perceived. It is expected that the benefits of holding this activity will be optimized and that all citizens will cherish medical resources.

4. Selection of Nationwide EMS Volunteer Elites

EMS volunteer elites were selected in accordance with “The Ministry of the Interior NFA Implementation Plan for Selecting and Awarding Nationwide EMS Volunteer Elites.” Besides, in response to the International Volunteer Day of United Nation (U.N.), a commendation ceremony was held on December 5 of 2018 to praise extraordinary volunteers for their contributions and to encourage all volunteers. This event successfully attracted the attention of media, press, network platforms and social media platforms. In 2018, 18 volunteers were elected as EMS volunteer elites.

VII. Use of Civil Power

1. Continuous Promotion of the Mid-Term Plan for the Improvement on the Manpower, Equipment and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organizations

The Mid-Term Plan for the Improvement on the Manpower, Equipment and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organization will continue in 2019. On July 6 of 2016, Executive Yuan approved and passed “The Mid-Term Plan for the Improvement on the Manpower, Equipment and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter

Organization (2017 to 2021). It is expected that, during these five year, 26 nationwide firefighting agencies (including four harbor fire brigades) divided into three groups will engage in this plan within three years, respectively. With a total budget of NTD556,967,000, this plan aims to reach the objectives of “expanding the recruitment of young people and people with diverse backgrounds,” “fortifying professional trainings for volunteer firefighters” and “improve disaster rescue equipment and supplies.” In 2018, 19 units have conducted this plan in two groups with the following accomplishment:

(1) Adaptation of Volunteer Firefighting Organizations

- ① Newly recruited manpower: Recruited volunteer 2,267 firefighters with a growth of 5.3%.
- ② Lower average age: The average age is reduced by 0.2 years old.
- ③ Recruitment of professionals: Newly established 31 functional volunteer firefighter brigades.

(2) Upgrade and Purchase of Equipment and Supplies

Purchased 1,695 sets of personal protective equipment (protective clothing, helmet and shoes); 2,032 sets of breathing apparatus; and relevant functional equipment and supplies for volunteer firefighters.

(3) Implementation of Advanced and Professional Trainings

Conducted 221 sessions of advance trainings for volunteer firefighters (totally trained 8,037 persons); and 21 sessions of professional training (such as mountain rescue, water area rescue, emergency rescue and construction) for functional volunteer firefighters (totally trained 579 persons).

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

Held various professional trainings, skills contest and emergency rescue capability assessment to power up the intensity of professional firefighting trainings, enhance personnel’s service quality and increase disaster prevention and mitigation efficiency.

(1) Held 2018 Skills Contest for Firefighters and Volunteer Firefighters

The first “Firefighting Skills Contest” has taken place at the Ministry’s NFA Nantou Training Center on October 20, 2018 together with the biennial Volunteer Firefighter Skills Contest. The competition includes three firefighting and four volunteer firefighter events, totally seven events.



Not only have the president and minister attended the competition to encourage the contestants, but also over 4,000 people have joined it and over 45,000 people have watched the contest online. In this contest, eleven innovations were made, including the rescue dog catwalk and online voting; and the adoption of face recognition system for registration. Through this contest, the country's firefighting and disaster rescue capabilities and results, which are not often seen in ordinary days, were demonstrated; firefighters and volunteer firefighters also managed to further enhance their professional image in people's mind.

(2) Held Volunteer Firefighter Cadre Class

The Volunteer Firefighter Cadre class has taken place from March 21 to 22, 2018. 66 personnel above the level of squadron commander participated in the class and 63 among them have completed the training with a training rate of 95%. The objective of this class is to train the leadership of volunteer firefighter cadres in order to enhance volunteer firefighters' mission coordination capabilities.

(3) Held Mountain Rescue Trainings for Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups

The trainings aim to enhance the rescue capabilities of firefighting agencies and registered mountain disaster prevention and rescue groups. Up to the end of 2018, 1,442 people have completed the trainings.

(4) Held Advanced Water and Swift-Current Rescue Trainings

The trainings aim to enhance the rescue capabilities of firefighting agencies and registered water disaster prevention and rescue groups. The advanced water and swift-current rescue training takes place year by year. Up to the end of 2018, 109 people have completed the training.

3. 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 Supplies of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups and Volunteer Organizations of the NFA, Ministry of the Interior" was implemented to subsidize the equipment of civil disaster prevention and rescue groups who have been cooperating well with local governments in all types of missions. It is expected that, by enhancing the rescue performance of disaster prevention and rescue groups and volunteer organizations, the protection of people's lives and property will be further enhanced. The total subsidy amount for the year of 2018 was NTD1,214,000.

VIII. Fire Investigation

1. National Fire Statistics of Recent Years

There were 27,922 fires around the country which caused 173 fire deaths in 2018. 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 (NTD Million)
		Total	Deaths	Injuries	
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
2018	27 922	463	173	290	596

Note: The number of fires before 2017 was published based on "Fire Disaster and Identification Standards." An amendment to the scope of statistics was made in 2017, where the number of fires was divided into Types A1, A2 and A3. A1 refers to fires that have caused deaths; A2 refer to fires that have caused casualties; and A3 refers to fires other than those of A1 and A2. Those that the squad has filled out the "Fire Rescue and On-Duty Record" shall not be compared with records of past years due to the difference in scope of statistics.

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

In 2018, the NFA helped justice agencies and local fire departments to investigate 16 cases of major fire scenes. In addition, it held stand in identification fire evidence of 469 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 2018 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 2018 was "The Operating Principles of Fire Safety Equipment and Skills of Site Investigation". 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 2018 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 2018, this system received 83 instant reports.

6. Enhancement of Arson Prevention

To implement the integrated arson protection network established among 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

1. Held the 2018 Officials' Meeting and Service Review Seminar of Rescue Command Center

The NFA held "The 2018 Officials' Meeting and Service Review Seminar of Rescue Command Center" on the 6th floor of the EOC of the Fire Bureau of Hualien County Government from September 5 to 6, 2018. The themes of discussion include the February 6 Tainan City earthquake, the February 6 Hualien County earthquake, the response mechanism for large-scale disaster triggered high telephone traffic load for 119 and so on. As an occasion for exchanging experiences, this event allows nationwide rescue command centers to become familiar with the practice of handling high telephone traffic load when a large-scale disaster occurs; and dispatching personnel to implement rescue missions in order to save the life of those rescued.

2. Conducted the 2018 Nationwide Duty Personnel Training

In view of the increasing number of public safety accidents caused by fast social changes and rapid progress of technologies, the NFA has conducted a three-day intensive training for duty personnel of rescue command centers of municipality, county and city fire bureaus and harbor fire brigades of the NFA. All participants were divided into 10 groups to successively engage in this training on the theme "enhancing duty personnel's practice in case acceptance, dispatch, tracking, control and reporting

relevant works,” “enhancing duty personnel’s exchange in experiences” and “improving on-duty efficiency and effectively assisting on-site rescuers.” It is expected that this training will assist duty personnel of rescue command centers of fire agencies at all levels in enhancing their case acceptance, dispatch, tracking, control and reporting relevant works; in strengthening their professional judgment and emergency response capabilities through innovative teaching and a wide range of programs in order to improve their on-duty personnel; and in providing effective assistance to on-site rescuers to highlight the government’s high-quality disaster-prevention targets.



Group photo of members joining the 2018 Nationwide Duty Personnel Training



3. Held the 2018 Award Ceremony for Duty Personnel of Rescue Command Centers of Nationwide Firefighting Agencies

The 119 rescue command centers constitute the firefighting nerve center. Externally, it accepts and processes reported cases; internally, it is responsible for giving disaster commands, dispatching personnel and conducting control and coordination work. As it is tiring for duty personnel to take shifts 24 hours a day, the NFA therefore commended 119 duty personnel for their extraordinary performance at the firefighting meeting held on November 30, 2018. The prizes were awarded to 3 agencies and 6 individuals by the Interior Minister Kuo-Yung Hsu to boost the morale of duty personnel. Among them, the fire bureaus of Kaohsiung City Government and New Taipei City Government (of the group of winning agencies); and the squad leader Chao-Jun Yang of the Fire Bureau of Taoyuan City Government (of the group of winning individuals) are the model of all duty personnel as they have received this honor for two consecutive years.



The 2018 Award Ceremony for Duty Personnel of Rescue Command Centers of Nationwide Firefighting Agencies: The winning agencies (left) and winning individuals (right)

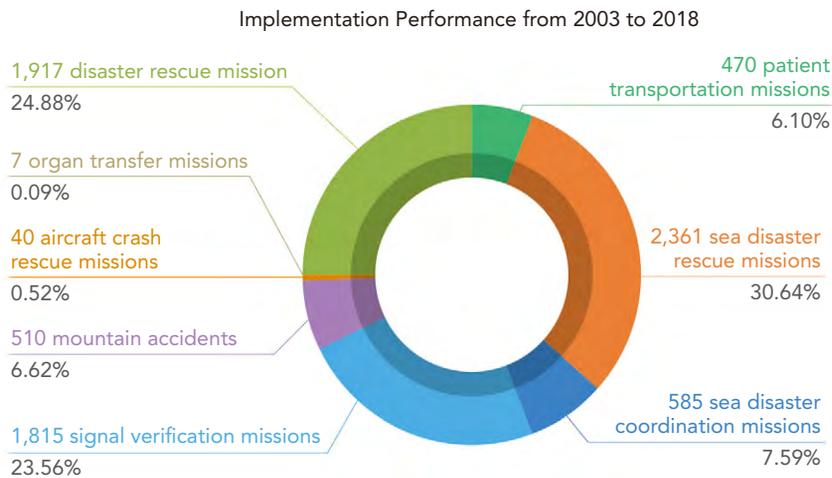
4. Conducted the Operations of National Rescue Command Center (NRCC), Executive Yuan

(1) Search and Rescue Performance

Since the NFA was put in charge of the National Rescue Command Center (hereinafter referred to as the NRCC) in 2003, it has, until the end of 2018, executed 7,705 missions (including 470 cases of injury evacuation, 2,361 cases of marine disaster rescue, 585 cases of sea disaster coordination, 1,815 cases of signal verification, 510 cases of mountain accident search and rescue, 40 case of aircraft crash rescue, 7 cases of organ transfers and 1,917 cases of disaster rescue). The NFA has dispatched a total of 18,316 aircraft sorties (including 9,746 sorties of the Ministry of National Defense (NMD) and 8,570 sorties of National Airborne Service Corps (NASC), Ministry of the Interior), 18,789 vessels

(1,067 from NMD, 13,267 from the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), 1,872 life boats of the NFA, and 2,583 civil fishing and merchant vessels). There were 31,528 people rescued from these activities and 427,691 people involved in these missions. Furthermore, foreign rescue organizations also supported the rescue operations with 529 aircraft sorties, 519 vessel sorties and 623 sorties of commercial fishing vessels. These achievements have been excellent.

Figure 9-1 Performance of National Rescue Command Center (NRCC)



(2) Held the 2018 Search and Rescue Practice Exchange Seminar and Award Ceremony for Personnel with Meritorious Performance

To expand academic exchanges in search and rescue; combine relevant theories and practice; and enhance duty efficiency, the NRCC held the “2018 Search and Rescue Practice Exchange Seminar and Award Ceremony for Personnel with Meritorious Performance” at the International Conference Hall of Dapinglin Joint Development Building, Xindian District, New Taipei City on December 3 of 2018. With an expectation of boosting the morale of the entire search and rescue team and establishing a model therefor, Deputy Minister of the Interior Tsy-Ling Lin has, in person, issued awards to personnel with meritorious performance in search and rescue this year at the opening ceremony.

This year, NRCC has specially invited the Deputy Commander of Hualien County Government Fire Bureau Hung-Cheng Chien; Executive Director of Aviation Safety Council (ASC) Wen-Lin Kuan; and Deputy Chairman of Taiwan UAS Development Association (UASTW) I-Fu Ho to carry out discussions themed on the February 6 Hualien County earthquake, flight safety accidents and applications of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) in search and rescue missions. It is expected that, by exchanging



opinions between the experts, scholars and duty personnel, all participants will be able to share their opinions and experiences. The exchanged information will also be used by our country's search and rescue agencies as a reference, helping them to further enhance their search and rescue capacities and duty efficiency.

Besides, unlike the stereotyped images of search and rescue heroes, 14 among 20 awarded personnel received this honor for their "meritorious performance during the search and rescue missions"; 4 received this honor for "coordinating search and rescue missions"; and 2 received this honor for "conducting search and rescue relevant works". These land, sea and air search and rescue heroes have long contributed to the society and brought hopes to citizens by staying at their job position. Because of their extraordinary performance, they were recommended by the relevant agencies, scholars, experts and media to receive this great honor.

5. Conducted the Two-Year Mid-Term 119 Command and Dispatch System Upgrade Project

The "Two-Year Mid-Term 119 Command and Dispatch System Upgrade Project" launched by the NFA in 2018 will be completed at the end of 2019. This project aims to enhance the emergency case acceptance real-time dispatch work in order to implement the control of search and rescue missions and enhance the efficiency thereof. Besides, the GPS vehicle management system and mobile dispatch APP will also be integrated in the system to enhance the firefighting and disaster mitigation capacities of 119, providing all citizens better and even more efficient services.



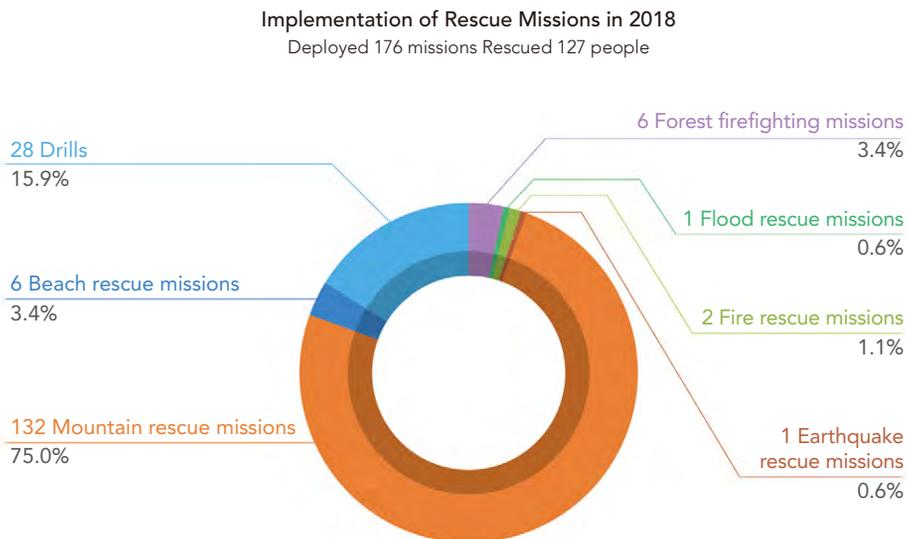
Group photo of the Deputy Minister of the Interior Lin Tsz-Ling; guests of relevant agencies and personnel with meritorious performance

X. Special Search and Rescue Missions

1. Implementation of 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 and performs rescue missions in major disasters along with the helicopters of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC). Besides, SSRT also performs land missions with rescue vehicles and equipment during major disasters. In 2018, SSRT was deployed of 6 missions of forest fire fighting, 1 flood rescue, 2 fire rescues, 1 earthquake rescue, 132 mountain accident rescues, 6 sea rescue, and 28 exercises and drills. SSRT has totally implemented 176 missions and 127 people were rescued.

Figure 9-2 Rescue Missions Implemented by Special Search and Rescue Team (SSRT), Ministry of the Interior



2. Held Nationwide IRO Assessment and 2019 Asian MRT Certification for International Rescue Dogs

To enhance the operations and quality of the country's rescue dogs; and to pro-actively participated in international rescue dog activities to fulfil the rescue demand of domestic and overseas missions, the NFA held the 2018 Nationwide IRO (International Rescue Dog Organization) Assessment from November 7 to 9, 2018; and 2019 Nationwide IRO Assessment from February 20 to 22, 2019; and 2019 Asian MRT (Mission Readiness Test) Certification for International Rescue Dogs from November 5 to 7, 2019.

Up to the end of 2018, there are 35 dogs on the list of qualified Taiwanese rescue dogs announced



on the IRO official website. Among them, 19 have passed IRO-B (Advanced) of rubble search, 8 have passed IRO-A (Intermediate) of rubble search, 1 has passed the area search (Advanced), and 7 have passed MRT-T. The qualified dogs will implement domestic and international life rescue missions after passing the international assessment.

Table 9-3 Statistics of dogs that passed the IRO assessment

Unit: one dog

Statistics of firefighting departments' dogs that have passed the IRO assessment December 31, 2018						
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	3	1		2	-	
Taipei City Fire Department	4	1	3	-	-	-
New Taipei City Fire Department	7	2	5	-	-	-
Taoyuan City Fire Department	4	1	3	-	-	-
Taichung City Fire Department	4		1	3		-
Kaohsiung City Fire Department	4	1	1	1	-	1
Tainan City Fire Department	3	1	2	-	-	-
Pingtung County Fire Department	3	1	2	-	-	-
Taitung County Fire Department	3	-	2	1	-	-
Total	35	8	19	7	-	1

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 on this table.

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

3. Conducted the 2018 Search and Rescue Drill and Enhanced the International Humanitarian Aid Capacities

To promote the grading and certification of the search and rescue capabilities of municipalities, counties and cities' SSRTs; to comply with standards for search and rescue missions; and to act in coordination with international disaster rescue system, the 2018 National Search and Rescue Drill took place. Firefighting agencies of municipality, county and city governments were invited to dispatch

personnel to conduct USAR operations according to "INSARAG Guidelines" in order to enhance SSRTs' disaster response efficiency and their search and rescue capabilities in overall. In 2019, the Five-Year Mid-Term International Humanitarian Aid Capacity Enhancement Project will be conducted.

4. Organization of Combined and Recurrent Humanitarian Aid Training and Drills of Municipality, County and City Governments

To enhance the capabilities of firefighting agencies of municipality, county and city governments, such as propping up or breaking apart buildings collapsed in the earthquake; and to ensure that our search, rescue and disaster mitigation trainings are in compliance with the international disaster rescue and mitigation system, the NFA will conduct "Five-year Mid-term International Humanitarian Aid Capacity Enhancement Project," the combined and recurrent humanitarian aid trainings and drills with Municipality, County and City governments in 2019. All participants will be divided into 8 groups (totally 273 people) to enhance participants' humanitarian aid and earthquake disaster response capabilities.

5. Support International Humanitarian Aid Missions

When major disasters happen internationally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will pro-actively contact with or accept requests from disaster-affected countries. Based on "The Dispatch Project of our Nation's Search and Rescue Team Implementing International Human Rescue Missions," the NFA's SSRT and the search and rescue team of on-duty county/city fire bureau 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 of the Ministry of the Interior 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. In 2018, the NFA has expanded the media interface, optimized the operating interface and adjusted relevant functions accordingly. Besides, apart from T.Y. Cable TV and Ming Cheng Cable TV that cannot automatically provide news ticklers or automatically activate dedicated channels due to incomplete digitalization, other 22 nationwide cable television system providers already activated the said functions through the disaster prevention message service platform (MSP) and tested the said functions on the September 21 National Disaster Prevention Day of 2018 with excellent results.



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.

In 2019, the Civil and Public Internet of Things (IoT) Establishment Plan for the Integration of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information System and “Disaster Prevention and Rescue Cloud” will be continued.

3. Promoting the Upgrade of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Emergency Communications System

The objective thereof is to upgrade the disaster prevention and rescue emergency communications system established according to the “Disaster Prevention and Rescue Emergency Communications System Integration and Establishment Plan” launched in 2006. That is, establish a dedicated disaster prevention and rescue communications system that fulfills government agencies’ demand and investment efficiency under the considerations of actual use benefits within 10 years upon completion of the said establishment plan; system functions; the use demand and current status of the installation agencies; necessity; communications technology; installation budget; estimated maintenance fees; use management and so on. The details thereof shall include:

- (1) The upgrade of the VSAT dedicated satellite communications system;
- (2) Optimization of a cross-regional disaster rescue command, dispatch and communications system designed for large-scale disasters;

- (3) The upgraded of the telephone exchange system of central EOC;
- (4) The replacement of fixed microwave communication system;
- (5) The installation of the real-time image transmission system on site;
- (6) The maintenance of disaster prevention and rescue cell broadcast system (CBS)

This plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on August 30, 2018 and is included in the “Forward-Looking Infrastructure: The Plan of Enhancing Disaster Prevention and Rescue dedicated Mobile Communications Infrastructure” of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications from 2017 to 2020.

XII. Firefighting Training Center

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 2018, the center offered a total of 130 firefighting professional training courses and 12,510 people participated in the courses (trained 206,100 person-times per day).

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

The NFA not only cooperated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Overseas Community Affairs Council and Mainland Affairs Council to hold a variety of disaster prevention trainings, but also held fire and chemical substance disaster rescue trainings for civil enterprises and groups (ex. FPG, TSMC and Foxconn).

4. Collaborating with the New Southward Policy to Develop Diplomatic Relations through Firefighting Related Activities

- (1) Was entrusted to hold the 2019 Young Filipino-Chinese Firefighters Camp together with the Overseas Chinese Affairs Council (OCAC).



- (2) Jointly organized the HAZMAT First Responder Operational level (FRO) training together with Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau, EPA, Executive Yuan; and Yunlin University of Science and Technology.
- (3) Cooperated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines to receive Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC) and senior administrative officers; and arranged them to visit the NFA's training center or central EOC in order to understand Taiwan's current disaster prevention and rescue system and training system.
- (4) At the invitation of DILG, dispatched personnel to deliver a lecture describing Taiwan's current disaster prevention and rescue system and training system in "Shake Share" research camp, Manila, Philippine.
- (5) Cooperated with Office of Trade Negotiations, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Bureau of Foreign Trade to promote Taiwan-Filipino Disaster Prevention and Rescue Education and Training protocol.

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

- (1) Conducted International Humanitarian Aid Training at the invitation of Department of Latin America and the Caribbean Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (2) Jointly organized Taiwan-Japan International Humanitarian Aid Training together with the Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government.
- (3) Jointly organized BRH rescue dog training together with the Fire Bureau of Taichung City Government.
- (4) Invited instructors of Tokyo Fire Department (Japan) to attend cross-agency international seminar held in Taiwan.
- (5) Dispatched seed instructors to Tokyo Fire Department in Japan for trainings.
- (6) Entrusted by Gyeonggido and Gyeongsang-bukdo (South Korea) to hold a variety of professional disaster rescue trainings.
- (7) Held a two-day workshop training at Coventry University in the United Kingdom.
- (8) Renewed the MOU with Fire Service College and Coventry University in the United Kingdom; signed MOU with EPAYPS and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace Institute of Technology (EMATTECH).
- (9) Continued to promote the five major courses and establish an international and friendly training environment.

6. Establishing the 7 Professional Skills Training Mode of the Firefighting Formative Education

To respond to climate change and disaster complexity, and to reinforce the trainings for enhancing members' expertise, the NFA training center assists firefighter special examination class to adopt training of seven firefighting skills, including fire disasters, chemical disaster rescue, EMT-1, EMT-2, water saving, swift-water rescue and other assistance training for disasters like mountain accidents. NFA also assisted in-school students of Central Police University Department and Taiwan Police College to cultivate their professional skills. That is, apart from the formative education with academic subjects, they shall also complete professional trainings simultaneously before their graduation.

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

Considering the 6 deaths and 6 casualties caused by the fire disaster that occurred at the factory of Chin Poon Industrial Co. in Pingzhen District, Taoyuan City on April 28 of 2018, the NFA launched the 2018 Chemical Disaster Rescue Capability Upgrade Training Program for Firefighters on August 21, 2018. With the objective of enhancing inter-departmental cooperation and integrate training capacity with respect to disaster response mechanism, this program further enhances the training on the physical-chemistry features of chemical substances, identification of potential hazards and initial disaster rescue measures for firefighters. The NFA also plans to hold fundamental toxic and chemical disaster cognitive training; high-tech factory chemical disaster rescue consensus camp; international chemical disaster response and safety management workshop; and simulated petrochemical disaster rescue training, totally four trainings, to enhance the chemical disaster rescue efficiency of firefighters and environmental incidents specialist teams.

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

The NFA will continue to hold the NFA Training Center Mid-Term Program in 2019. This mid-term project, which was approved by the Executive Yuan, has a total budget of NTD914,129,000 and the project shall be implemented within 6 years from 2015 to 2020. The objectives of this mid-term program includes "the replenishment and expanded installation of the functions of teaching affairs;" "enhancement on the functionality and fortified measures of the training area;" "replenishment and expansion of training site;" and "purchases and upgrade of training facilities and equipment." It is expected that, by reaching the said four objectives, the country will be able to enhance its firefighting and disaster rescue capacities and the level of relevant trainings.



National Airborne Service

- NASC Organization
- 2018 Accomplishments
- 2019 Objectives

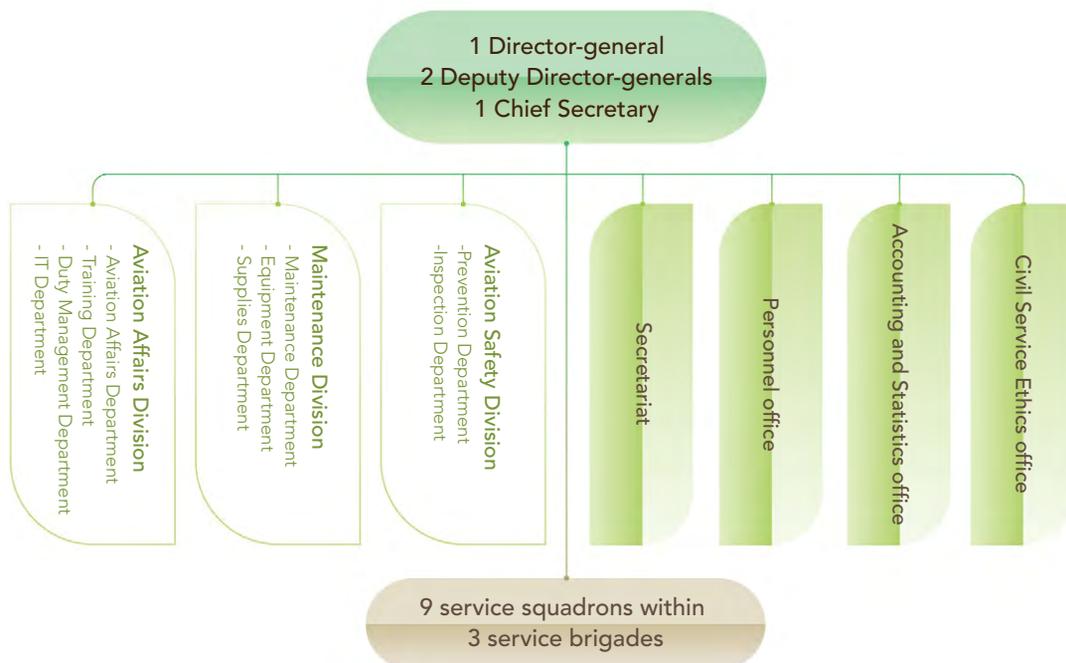
10

I. Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC)

The 5 primary missions of the NASC are search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, and reconnaissance and 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.

In line with the recommendations made by the Aviation Safety Commission in its report on aviation safety incidents at NASC, the Aviation Safety Commission was re-organized as the Aviation Safety Division on March 28, 2019. The Duty Command Center and Aviation Affairs Division were also merged into the Aviation Duty Division as separate operating departments.

Figure 10-1 Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps





II. 2018 Performance

1. Improved Flight and Ground Safety

- (1) Domestic experts in aviation safety were invited to sit in the NASC Flight Safety Evaluation Committee and 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) 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 “2018 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. 34 such inspections were conducted for the whole year 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 2018, personnel were dispatched to professional training units overseas for AS-365N and BE-200 simulator training as well as the ROCAF Survival Training Office for survival training. Training was also conducted for new personnel, flight instructors, chief pilot qualification and type conversion. The implementation of aircrew training and qualifications to improve their professional flying skills and operational capabilities help to ensure mission safety and success.

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 73.17% and exceeded the target value of 65%.

(2) Fleet Renewal:

- ① 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 3rd working group meeting hosted by the Army HQ in March, 2018, and the 12th project management conference convened by the American project office in July.
- ② In April and August 2018, preliminary and critical design meetings were convened in the U.S. for the addition of special mission equipment to six aircraft and finalization of aircraft design.

(3) Personnel training:

Conversion training for new maintenance personnel and crew chiefs as well as maintenance training for all aircraft types were conducted 551 times.

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 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 Blackhawk helicopters for



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. Construction contract has been issued and work has commenced. Hualien Duty Station's (Hualien Airport) hangars and workshop have been refurbished to meet the UH-60M fleet's requirements for maintenance space and storage of supporting equipment. For the Taitung Duty Station (Fengnian Airport), approximately 4 hectares of Army land have 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. Work is now being undertaken for detailed design. For the Northern Duty Station (Songshan Airport), the MND agreed to transfer No.5 hangar and land on the east side from the Air Force Songshan HQ on the basis of "compensated land transfer" and "managed hangar demolition and reconstruction, build before demolition." Preliminary planning is now being carried out by the "Songshan Duty Station Construction Project Team" set up by the NASC and MND.

5. Accomplished Search and Rescue Missions

As part of NASC's 5 primary missions of airborne search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, reconnaissance, and patrol, in 2018 (see attached 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 dropped in aerial firefighting (Metric tons)
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
2018	4 640	6490:10	286	277	468	48 327	370



Transport and supply mission to
Mawuzuoyejunshan for the Forestry Bureau



Liyu Lake Collecting water to fight forest fire

III. Goals for 2019

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) Push for 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.
- (4) Continue to dispatch personnel for flight and ground safety training so the lessons can be disseminated throughout the entire organizational culture and improve flight safety at NASC.

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 Check the progress on the manufacture of 6 devices to be fitted to the Blackhawk helicopters for nighttime search and rescue missions at sea.



③ Continue to accept and inventory the transfer of Blackhawk helicopter components and materials purchased through military procurement.

(3) Personnel training: Conduct annual type 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 2019 we plan 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 as improve flight training for flight instructors, chief pilot upgrade, aircraft conversion and crew resource management, etc. The increase in flight knowledge, ability, and flying skills will enhance mission safety.

(2) Continue to organize proficiency evaluations for flight crews. We expect to carry out technical proficiency exams for 98 flight personnel in 2019 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) and Taitung Duty Station (Fengian 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 2019 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 on quantity and quality.



Hoist training at sea



Yushan Aerial patrol





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
- Foreign Nationals Management
- Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants
- Cultivation and Training for Immigration Officers
- The Amendment of Immigration Regulations

11

I. National Immigration Agency Organization

The National Immigration Agency (NIA), is comprised of 13 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, 4 Offices: the Secretariat Office, Personnel Office, Accounting Office and Civil Service Ethics Office, and Planning & Training Division (Task force). Currently, the NIA has 28 immigration officers stationed in overseas diplomatic and representative offices 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 "Nova Training Camp for Children of Immigrants" in July 2018, 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 multi-cultural backgrounds and motivates them to learn their mother tongue. A total of 42 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 2018. These children returned to their grandparents' homes and lived with them to learn their mother tongues and to experience their hometown cultures during winter/summer breaks. Finally, they shared what they learned from this program after returning to Taiwan. A total of 223 members from new immigrants' families participated in this program, 81 during winter break and 142 during summer break.



Results presentation of the Empowerment Program for Children of the New Immigrants during summer break (Overseas)



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 and 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 2018.

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

In 2016, the NIA re-established the "Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Funds," transitioning it into "New Immigrants Development Funds." The NIA amended subsidy aspects of the "New Immigrants Development Funds" according to the life cycle and needs of new immigrant families in Taiwan. The fund is maintained at NT\$ one billion every year, 220 cases were approved and the total subsidy amounted to NT\$242,700,264 in 2018. 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)
2014	395	4.22
2015	268	2.47
2016	182	2.91
2017	206	2.92
2018	220	2.43

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 46 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 2018.

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

In 2018, mobile service centers provided bus services for a total of 460 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 464 visits to domiciles of new immigrants.

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

As of 2018, a database of 1,716 interpreters working in 21 languages was established to provide services for government agencies and NGOs.

7. 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 the quality and efficacy of government services, 43,762 services through the hotline have been provided in 2018.

8. Publication of "Handbook of Information on Living in Taiwan for New Immigrants"

The latest version of the "Handbook of Information on living in Taiwan for New Immigrants" has been issued in 2018, available in 9 languages, including Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian, Burmese, Japanese and Korean for new immigrants to learn the customs, cultures, welfare, law and other new immigrant assistance programs in Taiwan, 28,000 copies of the handbooks and 56,000 cards were printed.



Handbook of Information on Living in Taiwan for New Immigrants



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

By the end of 2018, the first to third 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. 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. The third phase of the project provided 363 free information learning courses around Taiwan, with a number of 9,815 people completing the courses by classroom learning or online learning. The program also trained 32 teaching assistants and 6 new immigrant teachers to teach the mother languages, and also helped new immigrants to obtain 25 licenses by the end of 2018.

10. Launch of "New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program"

Through the three main measures such as sharing portable devices, building digital opportunity centers and establishing an exchange platform for new immigrants, Taiwan has created a friendly online environment that enables every new immigrant to gain access to the Internet. The NIA hosted 53 seminars on the tablet PC borrowing experience and service around Taiwan, and there were 2,574 new immigrants who borrowed tablet PCs for free in 2018. There were 8 digital opportunity centers constructed, providing opportunities for 17,023 new immigrants to use computers and the Internet for free, as well as opportunities for 10,770 times of communication between the locals and new immigrants.



Poster of Free Internet and Tablet PCs Borrowing Service for New Immigrants

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

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.

12. 2019 policy measures

The Survey of New Immigrants' "Living Needs," conducted by NIA from Aug 21 to Dec 20, 2018, focused on new immigrants' daily needs, including living adaptation, family conditions and employment status. The results of this survey will be important references for the government to promote various policies and measures targeting new immigrants. The survey results are expected to be released in June, 2019.

In order to continue promoting the plan "Equal-Opportunity Digital Learning Platform for New Immigrants" in 2019, 4 classroom courses, 4 practical courses, and 8 digital courses were added to the 4th stage of the plan. It is estimated that 9,800 trainees will attend the courses. In 2019, the "New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program" will continue promoting the 3 main measures mentioned in New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program, and 9 more digital opportunity centers will be built, 5,000 people will participate in the tablet PC borrowing plan, 46,000 people will gain access to the newly built center and free Internet, and 17,000 times of communication between the locals and new immigrants will take place.

III. Borders Management

1. Enhancing the Service of e-Gate

By the end of 2018, 66 e-Gates have started operating, a total of 6,163,646 people have registered and 75,213,285 people have used the system. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of e-Gate, the NIA will continue to promote our e-Gate system in order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of immigration clearance.

2. 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 2018, a total of 80 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, extends our border security and enhances flight safety.

3. Promotion of the "Foreign Visitors Speedy f-Gate "service

The NIA employs automatic technology to provide foreign visitors with friendly and convenient passport inspection at their departures. We set up 10 kiosks of f-Gates at Kaohsiung International Airport and the first terminal of Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport. By the end of 2018, the "Foreign Visitors Speedy f-Gate" has been used by a total of 2,843,666 passengers.

4. 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 2018, 395 biometric verification stations were constructed and 28,396,084 identities and 41,711,995 verifications were filled, showing excellent results and the effectiveness of preventing imposters and identity fraud.

5. 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 2018, the NIA has established passport database from 203 nations, areas and organizations and collected 1,070 travel document samples.

6. Promoting the online application cloud system

The NIA used the online application cloud system, which allows foreign laborers, foreigners (including the third type of sightseeing, overseas mainland residents, Hong Kong and Macao residents that stay in Taiwan for a short time), overseas students, and 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 lessened the time of issuing operations.

7. Promotion of the "Foreign professionals online application platform"

On February 8, 2018, the "Foreign Professionals Online Application Platform" was launched, allowing foreign professionals to apply for the four-in-one "Employment Gold Card" that comes with "visa, work permit, alien residence permit and re-entry permit," which has simplified the process for foreign professionals to live and work in Taiwan. The platform, in cooperation with other foreigner friendly policies, aiming to create a friendly environment for foreigners, increase the willingness of foreign talents to come to Taiwan, ease the dilemma of domestic professional manpower shortage, and enhance Taiwan's overall competitiveness.



8. 2019 policy measures

The NIA plans to construct the Third-Generation e-Gate System at the airports and harbors nationwide by the end of October of 2019, and continues to promote e-Gate by encouraging our citizens to use it more frequently. Also, the NIA expands 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.

The NIA plans to optimize and expand the application systems of Employment Gold Card, Employment Pass Card and Entrepreneur Visa on "Foreign Professionals Online Application Platform" in 2019, and provides more friendly application interface and more diversification pay ways for foreign white collar workers and their dependents.

IV. Prevention of Human Trafficking

1. Taiwan Listed as a Tier-One Country for 9 Years in the Evaluation of Human Trafficking Prevention Level

The U.S. Department of State published its "Trafficking in Persons Report 2018" on June 28, 2018, and Taiwan has been consecutively ranked as a tier-one country for the past nine years, which shows Taiwan is internationally recognized for its efforts in human trafficking prevention.



2. Re-inforcing 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. Program materials printed with conference logos were provided to attendees at the 2018 International Workshop on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking. In addition, the NIA held another 2 consulting network seminars on the prevention of human trafficking and featured 2 pieces of printed advertisements in the lobby area of Taoyuan International 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 100 victims who were provided with shelter and protection in 2018.

4. Strengthening Arrests and Prosecutions

There were 133 human trafficking cases uncovered by the judicial police organizations and 70 human trafficking cases prosecuted by the prosecutor's offices in 2018.

5. Establishing Platform for Cooperation

The "2018 International Workshops on Prevention of Human Trafficking" was held from July 25 to 26, 2018, 380 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 re-inforcement 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. 2019 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 patterned after 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 operations receiving online applications from professional and business visits from Mainland China. A total number of 116,480 applications of professional exchange and 80,729 applications of business professional exchange were processed in 2018.

2. Cross-Strait Exchange and Mainland Chinese Independent Tours

In 2018, a total of 1,910,934 Mainland Chinese tourists have entered Taiwan; 65,908 social exchange entries, 105,230 professional exchange entries, 83,682 business exchange entries, and 24,363 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)
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
2018	1 910 934	65 908	105 230	83 682	24 363



3. 2019 policy measures

“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 2019 to promote cross-exchange and strengthen the management of visitors.

“Regulations Governing the Residency, Long-term Residency, or Residency for Naturalization of the People of the Mainland China Area Living with a Relative in the Taiwan Area” is proposed to be amended in 2019 to strengthen the protection of the residence rights of Mainland Chinese spouses in Taiwan.

VI. International Interaction and Cooperation

1. Constructing International Cooperative Networks

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 engaged in signing MOUs with other countries on immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention since 2007.

For example, Taiwan and South Korea signed a “Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation on the mutual use of automated immigration clearance system between Korea Immigration Service and Taiwan National Immigration Agency” on June 27, 2018.

After that, Taiwan and Belgium signed a “Memorandum of Understanding between Taipei representative office in the European Union and Belgium and Belgium office, Taipei on Cooperation in Immigration Affairs and Human Trafficking Prevention” ensuring closer cooperation in immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention on August 30, 2018.

Then Taiwan and Australia signed a “Memorandum of Understanding between the Taipei Economic and Cultural office in Australia and the Australian office in Taipei Regarding Information Sharing and Cooperation on Border Management” on September 18, 2018.

To sum up, the NIA signed MOUs with 22 countries on immigration affairs, human trafficking prevention, and mutual use of automated immigration clearance system so far. It is a great achievement when Taiwan tries to strengthen its bilateral relationships with other countries.

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

The NIA Liaison Officer at 28 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 2018, the NIA Liaison Officers provided service and immigration assistance to 3,023 cases and processed 172,347 entry permit applications from "Nationals without registered permanent residence in the Taiwan Area," Mainland Chinese and Hong Kong and Macau residents. The NIA Liaison Officers also assisted the repatriation of 88 escaping wanted criminals and 188 R.O.C. nationals who committed crimes abroad.

3. 2019 policy measures

The NIA will continue establishing partnerships with other countries through signing MOUs on immigration affairs, human trafficking prevention, and mutual use of automated immigration clearance system.

VII. Foreign Nationals Management

1. Reinforcing Investigations of Illegal Immigrants

The NIA has been launching the "Peace and Safety Project," planned and integrated by the National Security Bureau, and also coordinating 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 20,712 undocumented migrant workers in seized 2018.

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 2018, there were 8,410 interviews of Mainland Chinese spouses, including 930 cases of failed interviews in Taiwan, as well as 163 cases being rejected at the border and 26 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 2018, the NIA has interviewed and visited 7,866 people.

3. 2019 policy measures

Under the leadership of the National Security Bureau, the NIA will continue to cooperate with other national security-related departments on the investigation of undocumented migrant workers, and unlawful employers and agents. Also, to reduce the number of overstaying foreigners in Taiwan, the NIA has planned and executed the "Overstayers Voluntary Departure Program." The program, coming into effect from Jan. 2019 onwards, will encourage overstaying foreigners to surrender and help enforce the investigation of unlawful employers and agents.

In order to create a friendly environment for foreigners and to improve the interview mechanism, the NIA will continue to strengthen the interviewing skills of immigration officers and simplify the interview process both inland and on the border in order to achieve the policy goal of "protecting the right to family reunification and preventing illegality from entering the borders. "

VIII. Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants

1. 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 taps into civil resources, utilizes assistance from religious groups, and provides medical services and necessary care. The NIA also holds regular meetings monthly, and has special gatherings on the three festivals and special holidays, taking 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.

2. Promoting the Rights of Immigrants

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 2018, the website was viewed 1,050,123 person-times and enrolled 17,413 new members and successfully matched 15,434 job vacancies, providing an employment channel between immigrants and employers.

In order to promote multi-culturalism and provide services to new immigrants, the NIA sponsored the national TV program with new immigrants as a main feature called "We Are Family" and the program has been broadcast in 5 different languages with dual sub-titles.

3. 2019 policy measures

To improve both the safety and environment of its foreign detention centers, the Taipei Detention Center of the NIA is going to reinforce its buildings in 2019 (The budget is NT\$ 26,544,739). This will make the buildings more resilient against seismic activities and provide safety to its residents. The NIA will continued to review its detention management, upgrade hardware equipment, and optimize management to balance the rights of the inhabitants and the safety of the detention.

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 2018 to recruit 10 Grade Two, 96 Grade Three and 22 Grade Four, totaling 128 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 the 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 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 completed the amendment “The 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 “The Article 22 and Article 22-1 of Regulations Governing the Visit, Residency, and Permanent Residency of Aliens” on December 5, 2018.

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