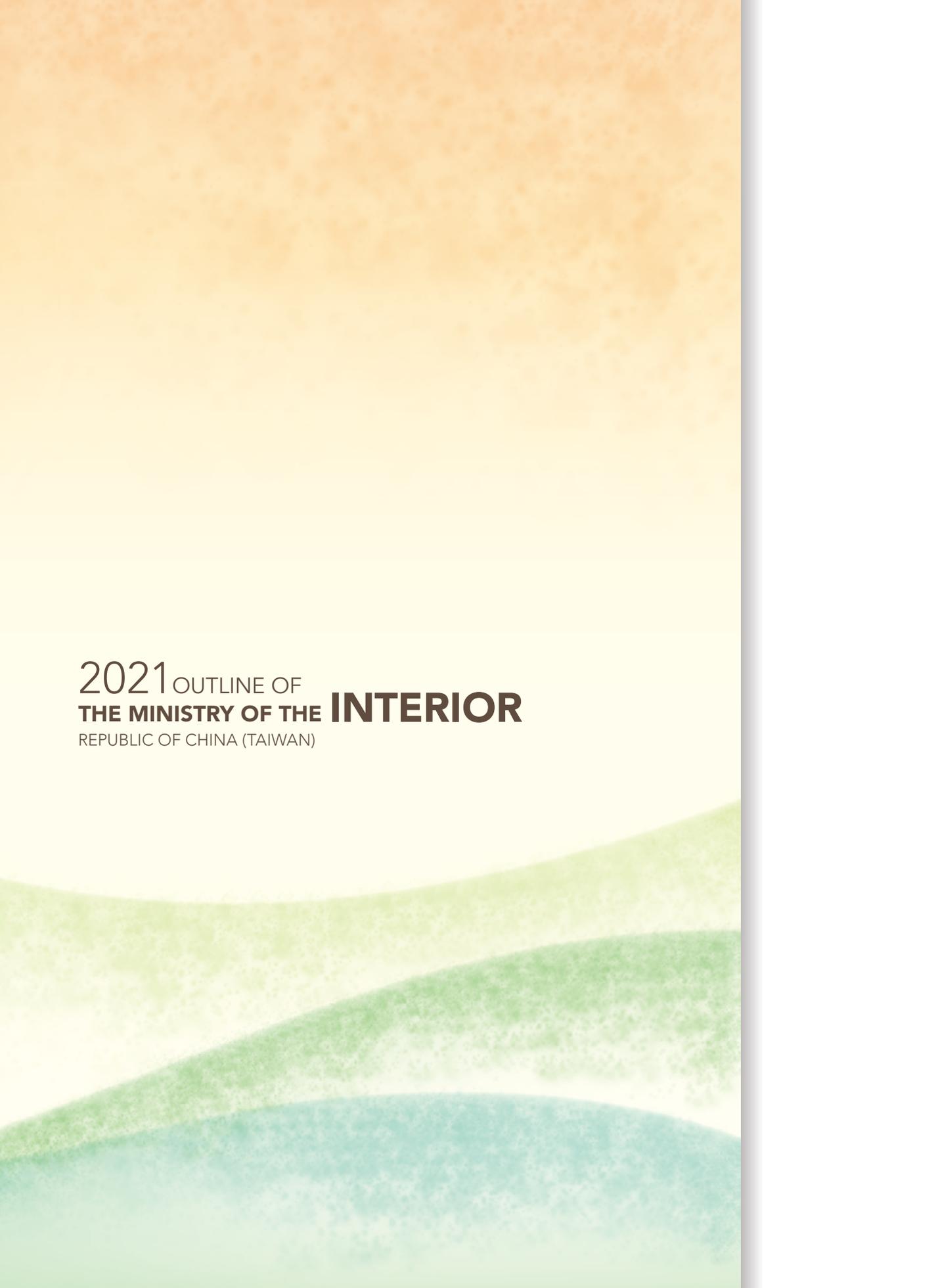




2021
OUTLINE OF
THE MINISTRY OF THE **INTERIOR**
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)



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Foreword

In line with the Executive Yuan's administrative vision of "Creating a Secure and Prosperous Environment," "Sustainability" and "Balanced Developed in Taiwan," the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) looks to actively create a secure and supportive environment by laying down an important economic foundation for the country, while also deepening its democratic system and implementing a just society. The MOI continues to promote its various affairs from the three points of: "Building a Secure Society and Relaxing Regulations and Streamlining Services," "Implementing Sustainable Land Development and Protecting Housing Rights" and "Citizen Participation and Connecting with the World." In what follows, the aforementioned initiatives and goals are explained in further detail.

1. In the area of civil affairs, the MOI has promoted cross-boundary cooperation to enhance the efficiency of local governance. In response to the COVID-19 epidemic, the MOI has continued to cooperate with local governments to handle home quarantine-related work and prevent community spread. Also, the MOI has improved legal systems related to citizen participation; ensured democratic political participation; assisted the operations of political parties; promoted the healthy development of the party-based political system; enhanced parliamentary transparency of special municipality/county/city/township councils. Furthermore, the MOI has completed religious group assistance mechanisms and protected religious freedom; formulated preventive measures for religious sites; assisted religious groups in implementing pandemic-prevention policies; counseled religious foundations in the completion of financial management and organizational operations; completed mortuary service administration regulations and improved the quality of mortuary services. In response to the changing nature of the epidemic, the MOI has also established epidemic prevention measures for funeral facilities to prevent crowding; promoted filial piety and modern etiquette, and advanced the legal framework of national honors and decorations.
2. Regarding household registration, the MOI continues to promote a simplified administration framework and the offering of convenient services. The public can use the Citizen Digital Certificate to apply online for 12 household registrations, including birthplace registration. It has introduced an auxiliary personnel identification confirmation system to strengthen the personal identification process; completed passport and automatic customs clearance cross-organization one-stop services; and amended the "Nationality Act" in order to actively recruit outstanding foreign talent. Meanwhile, in order to provide friendlier and more convenient services, it has simplified the process of naturalization of high-level professionals (Plum Blossom Card), general foreigners, and those who wish to apply for restoring their R.O.C. nationality. In addition, since the implementation of the "Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. 748 Implementation Act," until the Act's second anniversary on May 23, 2021, there have been a total of 6,063 same-sex marriage registrations across the country, guaranteeing the freedom of same-sex marriage. The MOI will continue to promote the household service butler App, as well as integrate

household service data which now only needs to be applied for once. Regarding the New ID Act, the MOI will handle all related follow-ups in accordance with the law.

3. In the area of cooperative and civil associations services, the MOI has promoted the "Social Association Act" to reduce restrictions on civil associations with respect to their autonomy and strengthened public monitoring to promote public participation and the development of a civil society. The MOI has also simplified the management and operating procedures for associations and expanded the application scope of the "Civil Association Information System." In addition, the MOI is currently in the process of implementing the "Cooperative Promotion of Local Revitalization Guidance Pilot Plan (2022-2023)" in order to establish a stable cooperative platform.
4. In terms of land administration affairs, to actualize justice in housing, the MOI has implemented new regulations on the registration of actual information in real estate transaction cases and reviewed standard contracts related to real estate transactions and rental housing to enhance the protection of consumer rights. To streamline citizen services, the MOI has promoted acceptance of cross-county/city applications for land registration. Since March 2020, the MOI has implemented measures for online statements of land registration to facilitate applications. In 2020, the MOI issued industry standards for National High Definition maps (HD maps) and through empirical projects verified and created detailed information for targeted test fields as the foundation of a national digital infrastructure. In the area of maritime affairs, the MOI has promoted the integration of maritime geospatial data, and updated and maintained electronic navigation charts in Taiwan to meet the demands of maritime activities and industries.
5. In the area of military service administration, in 2020, due to the high demand for personnel in long-term care and in high-tech R&D, draftees who were born in/after 1994 with related expertise (medical, social welfare, home care, tech R&D, etc.) are now considered qualified for social or R&D substitute service. In addition, to provide more options for draftees, draftees born after 1994 are also qualified to apply to police and fire fighting services from 2021. In addition, in order to protect and balance the rights and interests of male citizens in the substitute services, Article 50 of the "Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services" was amended and promulgated on January 27, 2021. National Pension Insurance premiums for male citizens in the substitute services over the age of 25 are now also funded by the MOI.
6. With regard to policing, the National Police Agency (NPA) continues to carry out its "Anti-drug Projects for a Secure Homeland" and "Anti-drug Reporting Network." It has increased police presence in drug and crime hot spots, as well as improved its capacity to conduct urine tests and analyses, and emphasized the targeting of local drug dealers and clandestine drug laboratories in drug raids. Regarding fraud prevention and its investigation, the NPA has intensified its efforts in the clamping down on telecom control rooms and money mules, leading to the arrest of ring leaders and associates. Furthermore, vigorous measures have been taken to prevent and stop money mules from making

withdrawal from ATMs, thus protecting the savings of victims. With regard to gang control during the pandemic, the NPA has launched its “National Gang Control Operations,” with a focus on targeting offences that significantly affect citizens’ livelihoods and social stability. Results have significantly suppressed gang violence. In addition, the NPA has promoted amendments to the “Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives Act,” by which a dual approach of uprooting the sources of crime and increased criminal penalties was adopted to counter the problem of illegal firearms. During the pandemic, social media misinformation regarding COVID-19 was investigated and resolved in the earliest timeframe possible in order to stabilize social order and reassure the public.

7. In the area of construction, in order to strengthen land use management mechanisms, “Municipality or County (City) Spatial Plans” have been formulated by the municipality or county (city) government, approved by the MOI and announced by the municipality or county (city) governments. The goal is to serve as a guideline for land use throughout the country. The MOI currently assists municipality or county (city) governments to delineate functional zones and to achieve reasonable allocation of governmental land. In addition, in accordance with the characteristics of various wetlands, conservation and utilization plans have been formulated as part of control policies to ensure the viability of the natural flood prevention function of wetlands, as well as to promote ecological conservation and the wise use of the wetlands. Regarding policies on urban renewal, reconstruction, and social housing, the “Statute for Expediting Urban Reconstruction of Unsafe and Old Buildings” has been revised to extend the period of “early-bird” building bulk rewards, while also adding a “planning area” reward. The MOI hopes the amendments will encourage citizens to apply for reconstruction. Furthermore, the central government has established a National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center to improve the momentum of government-led urban regeneration and to achieve a housing policy of providing 200,000 rental-only social housing units within eight years through the combination of urban policy and local government cooperation. The MOI has also cooperated with privately owned businesses and non-governmental organizations to execute policies that sublease and manage housing units for landlords to encourage landlords to provide housing units as social housing. Overall the MOI continues to offer multiple avenues of residential assistance to protect a citizen’s right to an adequate standard of living, especially in cases of the underprivileged.
8. In the area of firefighting, the MOI has strengthened its national disaster prevention and protection system by deepening regional disaster resilience, improving the disaster preparation of isolated areas, and increasing the efficiency of disaster prevention and protection. The MOI has also completed the introduction of disaster response and reporting mechanisms; strengthened the application of cloud computing platforms and geospatial information in the role of disaster reduction; enhanced relevant disaster prevention and protection capabilities; as well as cultivated talented personnel through the performance of disaster prevention and protection training. All fire departments now use a health insurance VPN system to provide a patient’s travel and contact history to 119 disaster relief and rescue command centers, when dispatching rescue cases to better ensure the safety of first-line rescuers.
9. In terms of air rescue, the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC) has received its Blackhawk helicopters and is actively processing the readiness and training of its Blackhawk helicopter fleet to enhance

mountain and sea rescue capabilities. It also continues to promote flight safety and strengthen fleet maintenance and management. The NASC has recently established five large air disaster relief bases, optimized base readiness environments, improved flight skills, and comprehensively improved air rescue capacity.

10. In terms of border control and immigration management, the MOI continues to strengthen the empowerment of new immigrants and their children, assisting them in developing the potential to become an important force in boosting Taiwan's international development and enriching its multiculturalism. The MOI also provides a Foreigner Information and Counseling Service Hotline in seven languages to enhance the care of new immigrants and to help the dissemination of COVID-19 prevention measures. In order to implement a national policy to promote the popularization of electronic and mobile payments, the MOI continues to promote diversified payment and fee services and provide the public with more convenient and diversified payment methods. The MOI has also changed the format of the UI number for foreign nationals, which has greatly increased the convenience of life in Taiwan for foreigners, enhancing their sense of belonging. The MOI also continues to look for opportunities to sign agreements or MOUs with other countries on immigration affairs, human trafficking prevention, and the mutual use of automated immigration clearance systems to strengthen international cooperation. The MOI continues to launch ad hoc immigration sweeps, conducting missions of investigation, detention and deportation to strengthen foreign population management and enforce disease control measures. In addition, new border control measures and travel history reviews are being performed in tandem with regulations published by Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC).

The MOI will continue to follow the governing concepts of the Office of President and the Executive Yuan by prioritizing the well-being of the public and the national interest of Taiwan by creating a stable, secure, and pleasant living environment for the nation's citizens. As the world continues to face the threat of COVID-19, our government remains on high alert. During this period, whether through international border controls, or preventing community outbreaks within Taiwan's borders, the Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Household Registration Affairs, the National Police Agency, National Immigration Agency, National Fire Agency, and other MOI departments and agencies have proactively engaged in relevant measures to become this nation's first line of defense and to protect the well-being of all citizens.



Minister of the Interior
November 2021

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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 2020.
- 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

Organizational 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. Administrating the internal affairs of the Republic of China (ROC).
2. Guiding and supervising chief local-government administrators in the execution of 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 or 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 administrations, political parties, elections, political donations, lobbyists, religious groups, funeral services, ancestor worship guilds, 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, adjustment of land rights, land readjustment, land expo-

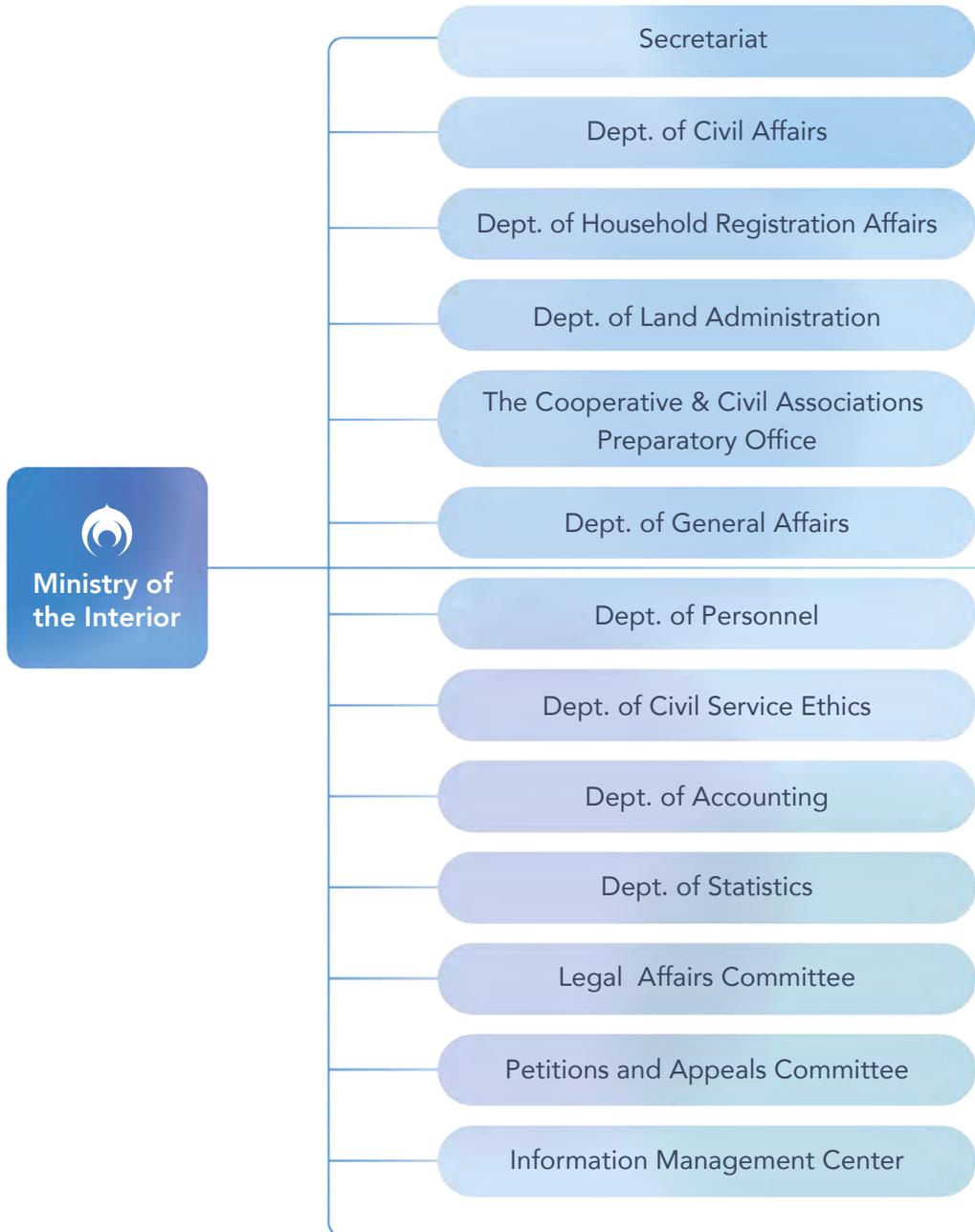
priation, land utilization, territorial administration, naming of regions, real estate transactions, and other land administrative affairs.

4. The Cooperative & Civil Associations Preparatory Office is responsible for social groups and occupational groups administration and 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 firefighting 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 2020 are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Staff of the MOI and Subordinate Agencies

Agency	Total	Special Rank Officers (Minister)	Other Ranks			Assistant Clerks	Contract Employees	Contract Workers
			Selected	Recommended	Delegated			
			End of 2020					
Total	22 742	1	507	13 565	7 246	31	385	1 007
Ministry of the Interior	609	1	64	368	46	-	80	50
National Police Agency and Subordinate Agencies	16 590	-	136	9 559	6 400	23	62	410
Construction and Planning Agency and Subordinate Agencies	1 338	-	80	854	166	-	83	155
National Fire Agency and Subordinate Agencies	494	-	37	339	118	-	-	-
National Conscription Agency	114	-	16	91	6	-	-	1
National Immigration Agency	2 690	-	71	1 735	401	8	96	379
Central Police University	321	-	70	202	47	-	2	-
Architecture and Building Research Institute	54	-	11	35	1	-	7	-
National Airborne Service Corps	224	-	10	133	33	-	48	-
Subordinate Agencies of Land Affairs	308	-	12	249	28	-	7	12

*Deputy Minister is equal to rank of grade fourteen.



Civil Affairs

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



I. Civil Affairs Organization

Civil affairs are the root of public affairs. The 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 agencies, political parties, elections, political donations, lobbying, religious groups, ancestor worship guilds, funeral services, national emblem, 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

In accordance with 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 that carry out local self-government: the first level comprises special municipalities and counties/cities; the second level comprises townships/cities and mountain indigenous districts of special municipalities. Currently there are six special municipalities (Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung), and thirteen counties (Yilan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Changhua, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pingtung, Hualien, Taitung, Penghu, Kinmen, and Lienchiang) and three cities (Keelung, Hsinchu, and Chiayi). Nationwide, there are 146 villages, 38 townships, 14 county-administered cities and 170 districts.

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 and shall 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, except for chiefs of indigenous districts.
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 four years.

The Regulations Governing the Organization of Local Legislative Body amended and promulgated in 2018 regulate the meeting transparency of the local legislative body. Since 2020, whenever local councils convene open meetings, the process and relative information regarding the meetings should be disclosed appropriately before, during, and after the meetings to improve the meeting transparency of the local legislative body and ensure the right to be informed of the local people.

III. Political Parties

According to the Political Parties Act 43, political parties that filed declarations with relevant departments in accordance with the Civil Associations Act prior to the enactment of this Act and whose organizations, charters, and related matters fail to comply with the provisions prescribed in this Act shall make revisions within two years following the promulgation of this Act. The declarations of parties that fail to make the required revisions within the prescribed period of time or whose revisions still fail to meet requirements will be revoked. The MOI revoked 162 political parties according to the Act 43 in 2020. The MOI also revoked 4 political parties which violated the Act 27 due to the failure to complete legal person registration within 1 year after filing. By the end of 2020, a total of 127 political parties had been certificated by the MOI.

The MOI initiated the amendment of the Political Parties Act in September 2020 to solve the problems happened in practice, guide the normal operation of political parties, implement their financial transparency and openness, and complete the relevant mechanisms after the dissolution or the abolition of filing. With this amendment, the MOI hopes to strengthen party-based political processes.

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 retreat from 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 made 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. In accordance with 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 legislators were 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 have served a term of four 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 stating that the President and Vice President must be elected by direct popular vote in the free area of the Republic of China starting 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
2th Term	Seats Elected 1991	627	325	-	-
	Seats Elected 1992	-	-	403	161
3th Term	Seats Elected 1995	-	-	397	164
	Seats Elected 1996	591	334	-	-
4th Term	Seats Elected 1998	-	-	498	225
5th Term	Seats Elected 2001	-	-	584	225
6th Term	Seats Elected 2004	-	-	492	225
	Seats Elected 2005	686	300	-	-
7th Term	Seats Elected 2008	-	-	423	113
8th Term	Seats Elected 2012	-	-	410	113
9th Term	Seats Elected 2016	-	-	556	113
10th Term	Seats Elected 2020	-	-	647	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 (%)
9th Term	1996	14 313	4	Lee Teng-hui, Lien Chan	76.0
10th Term	2000	15 463	5	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	82.7
11th Term	2004	16 507	2	Chen Shui-bian, Lu Hsiu-lien	80.3
12th Term	2008	17 322	2	Ma Ying-jeou, Vincent Siew	76.3
13th Term	2012	18 086	3	Ma Ying-jeou, Wu Den-yih	74.4
14th Term	2016	18 783	3	Tsai Ing-wen, Chen Chien-jen	66.3
15th Term	2020	19 311	3	Tsai Ing-wen, Lai Ching-te	74.9

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 the respective 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 Assemblymen to first-term Provincial Assemblymen. 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 the 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 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 the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act was amended accordingly. In December 1994, the first-term Governor for the 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, and 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 six 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 respective mayors, thus establishing a legal basis for the popular election of mayors, for which purpose the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act was amended accordingly. 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, and 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 Exec-

utive Yuan. The fifth-term mayor's election of Taipei City and the first-term election of the four new special municipalities were held on November 27, 2010. The mayoral elections for the Taoyuan City first-term and the Taipei City sixth-term mayors and the second-term mayors of the four new special municipalities were held on November 29, 2014. The mayoral elections for the Taoyuan City second-term and the Taipei City seventh-term mayors and the third-term mayors of the four new special municipalities were held on November 24, 2018. Mr. Ko Wen-Je was elected as mayor of Taipei City, Mr. Hou Yu-Ih of New Taipei City, Mr. Cheng Wen-Tsan of Taoyuan City, Ms. Lu Shioh-Yen of Taichung City, Mr. Huang Wei-Che of Tainan City, and Mr. Han Kuo-Yu of Kaohsiung City. Statistics on these 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	2006	2 008	6	Hau Lung-Bin	64.5
	Kaohsiung City	2006	1 140	5	Chen Chu	67.9
5th Term	Taipei City	2010	2 046	5	Hau Lung-Bin	70.7
1st Term	New Taipei City	2010	3 007	2	Chu Eric	71.3
	Taichung City	2010	1 977	2	Hu Jason	73.2
	Tainan City	2010	1 467	2	Lai Ching-Te	71.0
	Kaohsiung City	2010	2 166	3	Chen Chu	72.5
6th Term	Taipei City	2014	2 147	7	Ko Wen-Je	70.5
2nd Term	New Taipei City	2014	3 156	3	Chu Eric	61.7
	Taichung City	2014	2 094	2	Lin Chia-Lung	71.9
	Tainan City	2014	1 513	2	Lai Ching-Te	65.9
	Kaohsiung City	2014	2 231	3	Chen Chu	66.4
1st Term	Taoyuan City	2014	1 569	3	Cheng Wen-Tsan	62.7
7th Term	Taipei City	2018	2 164	5	Ko Wen-Je	66.0
3rd Term	New Taipei City	2018	3 264	2	Hou Yu-Ih	64.0
	Taichung City	2018	2 214	3	Lu Shioh-Yen	67.5
	Tainan City	2018	1 547	6	Huang Wei-Che	64.0
	Kaohsiung City	2018	2 281	4	Han Kuo-Yu	73.5
2nd Term	Taoyuan City	2018	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 six elections. Nineteen 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 on 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, and 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 municipalities, counties/cities, and townships/cities in October 1950 over the course of eight elections, with 18 elections having been held by November 2018. Meanwhile, in Fuchien Province, the twelfth-term mayors of townships/cities in Kinmen County were elected, and eleventh-term mayors of townships/cities were elected in Lienchiang County.

9. Elections of Townships/Cities Councilors and Village Chiefs

The first-term township/city representatives and village chiefs were chosen directly by the residents of the special municipalities, counties/cities, and townships/cities in February 1946. Twenty-one elections for township/city representatives, and village chiefs had been held as of November 2018, while in Fuchien Province, the twelfth-term for township/city representatives and village chiefs in Kinmen County occurred, and an eleventh-term of township/city representatives and village chiefs were elected in Lienchiang County.

10. Elections of Chiefs 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, besides continuing to guide temples through the legalization process, 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 again be promoted. Religious groups can 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 charities and social education in the spirit of “That which is taken from society is used in society,” contributing to the society, promoting social stability and prosperity, and improving the social environment. The number of meritorious religious groups and their donations from 2016-2020 are shown in Table 2-7.

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

Year	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Executive Yuan Award)	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Ministry of the Interior Award)	Donation Amount (NT\$)
2016	15	284	2 434 241 624
2017	15	277	2 399 926 304
2018	21	165	1 617 830 415
2019	15	173	1 843 949 960
2020	8	161	1 715 603 095

VI. Deeply-Rooted Religious Cultural Heritage

In order to preserve the pluralistic religious cultures of Taiwan, the MOI will promote the Taiwan Religious Culture Map website and app to increase the use of the Religious Knowledge online encyclopedia, and upgrade bilingual services at religious facilities and venues by offering Chinese-English fortune sticks, etc., to integrate religious knowledge and tourist information, as a means of enhancing Taiwanese religious cultural knowledge and international communication. In addition, the MOI will continue assisting religious traditional customs to meet the public expectations of advancing with the times by promoting the “Honor Faith with Morals for a Better Tomorrow” movement.

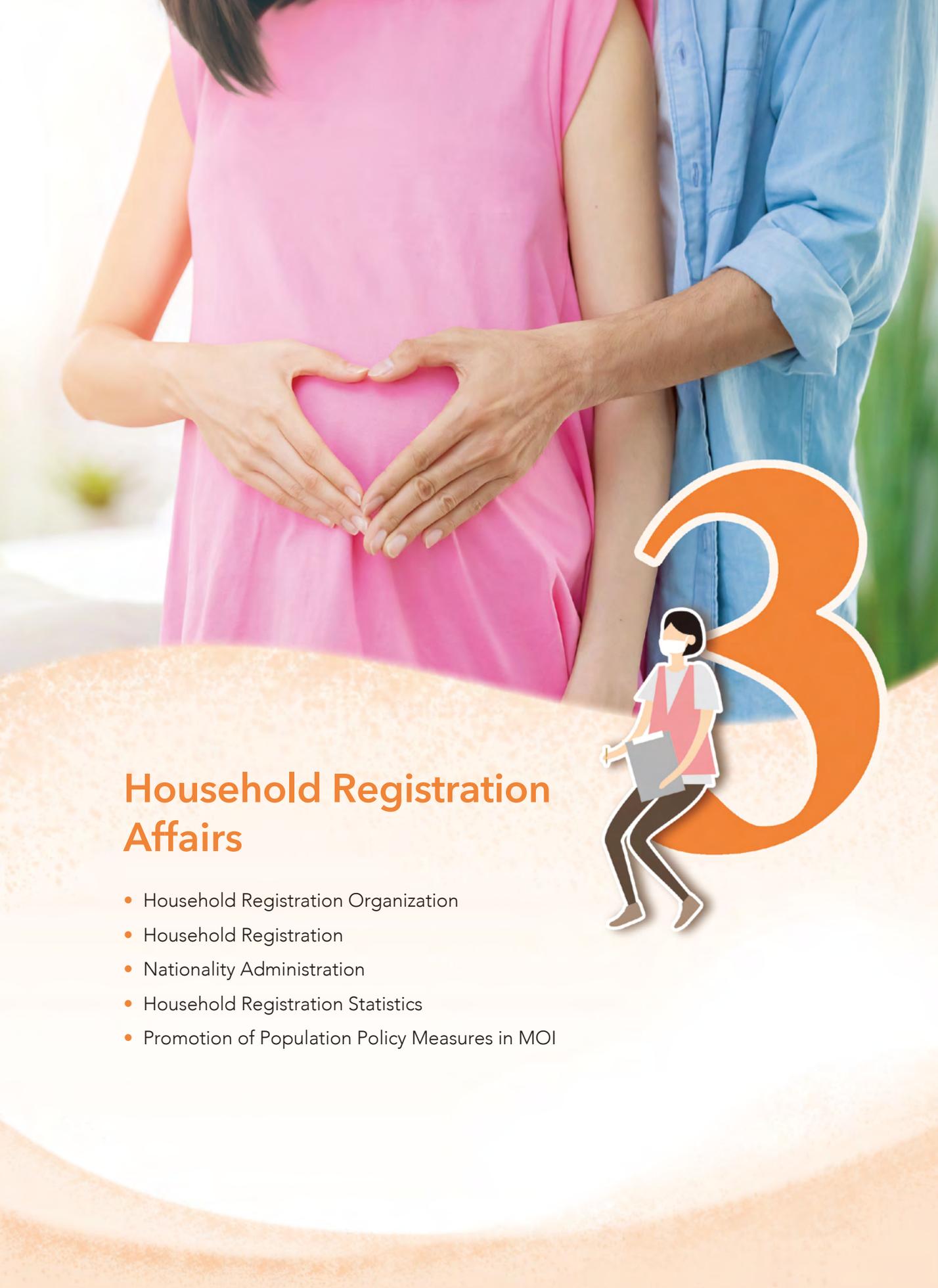
VII. Improvement of Mortuary Affairs

With the change of time and environment, people’s ideas regarding funerals have gradually shifted. For example, the cremation ratio has risen from less than 50% to over 90% in the past two decades. To raise the quality of services, the MOI has set aside a budget to help local governments with their funeral facilities and to encourage environmentally friendly funerals. To date, there are 51

locations available for tree burial and sprinkling of bone ashes. More than seventy-thousand people have been served, and over two thousand requests for sea burial have been granted. From 2018 to 2021, the MOI has given subsidies for improving indigenous cemeteries. 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 certificates for funeral directors, and it had issued 1,149 certificates by the end of 2020.

VIII. Research and Promotion of Popular Rituals

Application for compensation for 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 that April 7 be “Freedom of Speech Memorial Day,” which has since become a national memorial day approved by the Executive Yuan. The MOI holds a ceremony jointly with relevant government agencies on that date to advocate the meaning of freedom of speech and to further entrench the democracy of Taiwan.



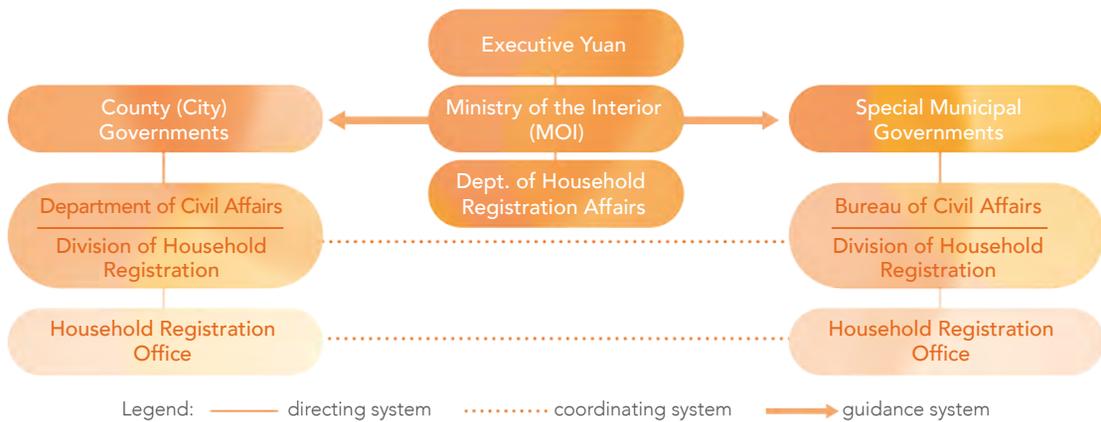
Household Registration Affairs

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

I. Household Registration Organization

The proper handling of all household registration affairs is one of the fundamental methods of preserving order in society; this function exists principally to protect the rights and interests of the people by supplying detailed and accurate household data whenever necessary. The overall supervision of household affairs administration falls within the purview of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI); hence, special municipalities and county/city governments have established household registration offices to handle such procedures within the areas under the jurisdiction of each respective 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 made 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 registration 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 groups.
2. Initial Household Registration.
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 2020 are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Population Registrations

Item of Registration	2020		
	Total	Male	Female
Population at the End of Year	23 561 236	11 673 765	11 887 471
Immigration	946 251	433 868	512 383
Emigration	980 229	449 525	530 704
Birth	165 249	85 704	79 545
Death	173 156	101 468	71 688
Registration of Parentage	3 487	1 826	1 661
Adoption	1 800	911	889
Termination of Adoption	1 017	495	522
Marriage (Couples)	121 702	-	-
Opposite Sex	119 315	-	-
Same Sex	2 387	674	1 713
Divorce/Terminated Marriage (Couples)	51 680	-	-
Opposite Sex	51 309	-	-
Same Sex	371	100	271

* 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.

*** The information in this table is based on the registration dates.

**** Since May 2019, two people of the same gender can go to the household office to apply for marriage or terminate marriage registration, and the statistics of the marriage or the divorce/terminate-marriage statistics are added in and categorized by "Opposite Sex" and "Same Sex"

Twenty 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' needs for household data and has helped facilitate governmental resource sharing by utilizing its multi-channel data exchange mechanisms. Aiming to promote transcript-less operations and adapt to new developments in information technology, the latest generation Household Registration and Conscription Information System has been transferred to the Internal Affairs Information Center on June 29, 2020. A digital service network for the household administration will be built, and a data center, a centralized management information processing structure, will be established to further implement the upward concentration of information resources, and handle digital identity identification cards (New ID).

In order to enhance information autonomy, privacy protection, and make life more convenient, the New ID Act will be continuously developed and formulated; in addition, information security will be strengthened to comply with international trends, following the trend of digitalization, and achieve the goals of smart government, intelligent services, and sustainable governance. After the enactment and approval of the New ID Act, the renewal of New ID will be completed in accordance with the law.

III. Nationality Administration

Nationality designates that a person is included within that nation's population under the rule of its 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) to 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
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
2019	3 438	341	3 097	858	378	480
2020	3 819	348	3 471	881	389	492

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, and 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, 2020 are shown in Table 3-3 and Figure 3-2.

Table 3-3 Households and Population

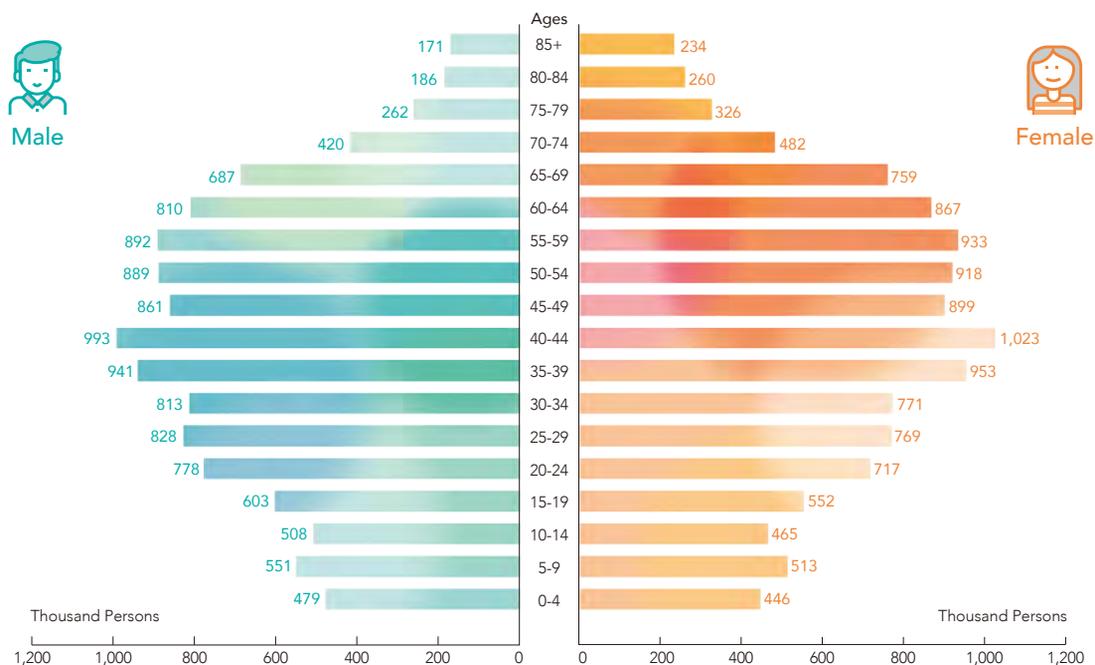
End of 2020

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	142 881	8 934	23 561	11 674	11 887
New Taipei City	29	1 032	22 167	1 607	4 031	1 968	2 063
Taipei City	12	456	9 569	1 061	2 602	1 239	1 364
Taoyuan City	13	504	11 887	846	2 269	1 124	1 145
Taichung City	29	625	12 518	1 003	2 821	1 385	1 435
Tainan City	37	649	9 658	704	1 875	934	941
Kaohsiung City	38	891	17 309	1 119	2 766	1 364	1 402
Taiwan Prov.	200	3 544	58 838	2 549	7 044	3 581	3 462
Fuchien Prov.	10	59	935	45	154	78	76

* No. of Neighborhoods indicates each administrative area's actual number of neighborhoods, not the number on the household registration.

** No. of Population in this table has been rounded off to the thousandth decimal place, and so there may be errors from rounding.

Figure 3-2 The Age Structure



V. Promotion of Population Policy Measures in MOI

The population policy is presented in the ROC Population Policy Guidelines. In order to cooperate with the reforms of government agencies, the population policy strategy is based on the directive of the Executive Yuan dated July 12, 2013. In that letter, the enactment of the Population Policy Guidelines has been placed in charge of the National Development Council, while the will MOI follow 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 irregular population policy-related propaganda activities, and editing teaching materials for population education in order to promote the said population policy. Single-dating events "Love in the City" were launched in 2021 to encourage marriage and to reach the expected target of "Willing to Marry, Happy to Give Birth, and Confidently Raising Children."

The population of the ROC has increased from 23,162,123 people in 2010 to 23,603,121 in 2019, reaching its highest peak. By the end of 2020, Taiwan's population reached 23,561,236 people; the natural increase rate dropped from 0.06‰ in 2019 to -0.34‰ in 2020. (See Figure 3-3). Population density at the end of 2020 was 651 persons per square kilometer, which was one person less than at the end of 2019. The three most densely populated counties/cities (persons per square kilometer) in Taiwan are: Taipei City at 9,574, Chiayi City at 4,432, and Hsinchu City at 4,334 persons. The three least densely populated counties/cities are: Taitung County at 61, Hualien County at 70, and Nantou County at 120 persons. In addition, the life expectancies of the male and female segments of the ROC population in 2020 were 78 years and 84 years, respectively, which is on a par with the United States for males and higher by 2 years for females. The life expectancies of both genders in the ROC are on a par with the United Kingdom and higher than the United States. In addition, compared with neighboring countries, the life expectancies in Taiwan are higher than those in the Philippines and lower than those in Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. Detailed statistics are shown in Table 3-4.

Figure 3-3 Crude Birth Rate and Natural Increase Rate

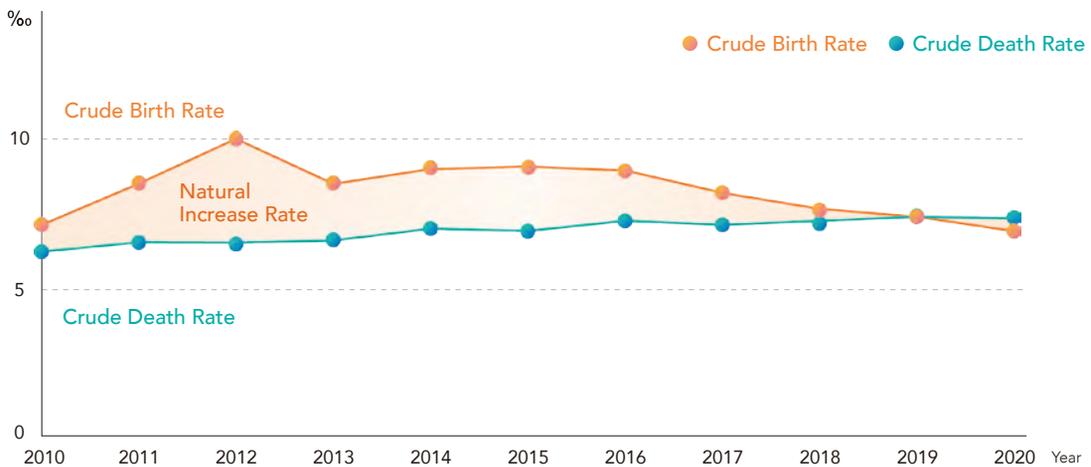


Table 3-4 Life Expectancy of Selected Nations

Country	2020		
	Total	Male	Female
Republic of China	81	78	85
Japan	86	83	90
United Kingdom	81	79	84
United States	80	78	83
Singapore	86	83	89
South Korea	83	79	86
Philippines	70	67	74

Unit: Ages

Source: the MOI provided the data for the Republic of China; data for other countries was extracted from the US "The World Factbook, 2020"

109年

「落實台灣NPO責信暨共創公益影響力論壇」

暨 全國性社會團體公益貢獻及
績優職業團體表揚大會



Cooperatives and Civil Associations

- Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration
- Civil Associations
- Cooperatives



I. Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration

To cooperate in the process of organizational transformation of the central government, the Ministry of Interior (MOI) transferred the affairs of the social welfare administration to the Ministry of Health and Welfare on July 23, 2013, while the administration of the Social Associations Section, Occupational Associations Section, Cooperatives Administrative Section, and Cooperative Enterprises Counselling Section, which had been administered by the Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Interior, were centralized in the Cooperatives and Civil Associations Preparatory Office, Ministry of Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Preparatory Office") to take charge of the planning, implementation, guidance, and supervision related to nation-wide civil associations and cooperative enterprises. In accordance with the provisions of the Farmer Health Insurance Act, the farmers' health insurance business was transferred to the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan on November 1, 2018.

At present, the responsible authorities for civil associations and cooperatives are the Ministry of the Interior at the central government level and the municipalities and county (city) governments at the local level. However, the target business of these civil associations and cooperatives shall be under the guidance and supervision of the responsible authorities of the respective target business.

II. Civil Associations

Civil associations in Taiwan are classified into social associations, occupational associations, and political associations (including political parties), where social associations and occupational associations can be established with registration after their initiators apply to the responsible authorities for the civil associations at all levels for approval. Whereas political associations (including political parties) shall all be called political parties and shall adopt a filing system in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Political Parties Act after the implementation of the Act on December 6, 2017. Additionally, all nation-wide political associations shall be converted to political parties within two years, or their registered permits shall be abolished if the political associations fail to complete such conversion within the time limit in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Political Parties Act.

Upholding the governance spirit of implementing low-degree government management and high-degree associational autonomy, the Preparatory Office continues to take various measures, including promoting the study and revision of relevant laws and regulations, relaxing the legal regulations related to civil associations, and expanding the application of the information systems of civil associations, to promote the vigorous development of civil society.

Table 4-1 Number of Civil Associations at All Levels

Unit: Associations

(End of) Year	Social Associations	Occupational Associations	Political Associations (Including Political Parties)
2016	50 030	11 105	353
2017	51 663	11 115	378
2018	54 277	11 174	339
2019	57 348	11 213	336
2020	59 783	11 267	127

1. Social Associations

A social association refers to a group of people who gather together based on common interests, beliefs, geographical areas, or blood ties; the nature of the gathering is to achieve personal interests or ideals. The nature of social associations focuses more on the social level. The types of social associations include: academic and cultural, medical and health, religious, sports and exercise, social services, charitable, international, economic, environmental protection, clan associations, hometown associations, fellow alumni associations, etc., or other groups with the purpose of public welfare.

Due to the growing public concern over public affairs, it has become more and more popular to recruit organizations to achieve social goals. Moreover, in order to implement the people's constitutional right to assembly and form associations, and empower the development of social associations, the Ministry of the Interior has drawn up the Social Association Act, which was submitted to the Executive Yuan on January 17, 2020, for deliberation (still in progress), while continuing to hold "relaxing group control," "respecting group autonomy," "strengthening public supervision," and "promoting group development" as the key points of the legislation. While the establishment of social associations has been changed from the previous permit system to the current registration system, the relevant promotion measures and public supervision for the resource development of social associations have been strengthened to ultimately construct a wider and friendlier environment for the freedom of association, and to implement social participation by the public.

The exertion of the functions of the civil associations depends on each association's own self-regulation. It is expected that the organizational functions of the civil associations can be strengthened based on their sound association affairs and transparent finances, thus gaining affirmation from the general public. The Ministry of the Interior constitutes the responsible authority for nation-wide social associations. The Ministry upholds the abovementioned principles to promote the following main measures:

- (1) Nation-wide social associations have been guided in conducting their regular meetings, handling re-elections, and stabilizing their personnel systems, among other related operations of the associational affairs.
- (2) The functions of information systems have been strengthened. The public is encouraged to review the promoted online submissions of the associational affairs information, thereby enhancing the construction of the basic database of social associations.
- (3) Social associations that perform well in public welfare services have been recognized and rewarded. In 2020, a total of ten gold awards and 20 silver awards were granted to social associations upon evaluation.
- (4) Subsidies for activities of civil associations at all levels across the country have been provided to assist private associations in promoting their various businesses, empowering non-profit organizations, and enhancing social welfare. In 2020, a total of 260 cases were subsidized.
- (5) The relaxation of the legal system related to civil associations has been continuously promoted. In 2020, the Operational Regulations on Permit and Registration of Social Associations and the Regulations on Disposal of the Financial Affairs of Social Associations were revised. Furthermore, in 2021, the Regulations on Management of the Workers in Social Associations are to be amended. Such amendments have been introduced to reduce the degree of government management, implement a spirit of association's autonomy and self-discipline, and to shape an environment more in line with the development of modern civil society.

2. Occupational Associations

Occupational associations are composed of units, groups or practitioners in the same industry, including industry, commerce, freelance, farmers, fishermen, laborers, etc., for the purpose of coordinating intra-industry relations, enhancing common interests, and promoting social and economic construction. At the end of 2020, there were a total of 472 industrial, commercial, and freelance associations under the authority of the Ministry, including 369 and 103 social associations at nation-wide and provincial levels, respectively.

In conjunction with the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights, and in response to the amendments to the Local Government Act, the amendments to the Industrial Group Act were prepared by the Ministry of the Interior and proposed to the Executive Yuan on January 7, 2020, for deliberation (still in progress). The focus of such amendments lies in the removal of various regulations by the regulatory authorities, relaxation of the previous requirements on those occupational associations engaging in more than one industry to join a trade association belonging to one of the multiple industries the associations are in, the relaxation of the requirements for qualification of membership in trade associations, and discretionary increase of the quota of directors (supervisors) of industrial associations to ultimately

expect that the operational mechanisms of domestic industrial associations can stay informed of new developments and update their operations.

To improve the organization of occupational associations, enhance the functions of the associations, and further accelerate Taiwan's economic and social construction, the Preparatory Office focuses on guiding and managing the occupational associations as follows:

- (1) Amendments to the Industrial Group Act have been promoted continuously.
- (2) In 2020, a total of three occupational associations at national level received assistance for their establishment and registration.
- (3) Performance evaluations for the nation-wide industrial and commercial freelance occupational associations were conducted to evaluate the actual operational status of the associational affairs, business, finances, etc., of each occupational association, as the basis for guiding the associations in promoting their associational affairs and handing rewards to the associations. In 2020, a total of 11 associations were evaluated as excellent associations, 23 as good, and 79 as Class-A.
- (4) The recognition of excellent staff of the nation-wide occupational associations was conducted to encourage the staff of the nation-wide occupational associations to actively engage in the promotion of their associational affairs. In 2020, a total of 35 excellent staff were evaluated and selected for recognition awards.
- (5) To promote the central government's policies and strengthen the understanding of people's opinions on occupational associations, as well as to improve the internal management systems of occupational associations through observing high-performance occupational associations for mutual learning, nation-wide liaisons and briefings among the industrial, commercial, and freelance associations and observations of high-performance associations were conducted. In 2020, a total of 143 occupational associations and 196 people joined trade associations.



2020 Nation-wide Liaisons and Briefing Among the Occupational Associations and Observations of High-performance Associations

- (6) To strengthen the promotion and business contact with responsible authorities for civil associations at all levels, and to extensively communicate and discuss practical concepts and review implementation results, and to help central and local governments provide effective guidance to civil associations for the improvement of their associations and strengthening of their functions, the "Seminar for Counsellors of the Responsible Authorities for Civil Associations" was conducted. In 2020, one seminar session was held in Chiayi County, with 72 participants from all levels of government.
- (7) The relaxation of the legal system related to civil associations was continuously promoted. In 2020, the Supervisory Regulations of Meeting Affairs Staff of Industrial and Commercial Groups and the Regulations on Election and Recall in Civil Associations were amended to lay the foundation for an open and transparent legal system for elections and recalls, and to implement a high degree of autonomy for the associations.

III. Cooperatives

Cooperatives refer to organizations that have a legal personality and have been established based on the principle of equality and mutual aid, and with the goal of boosting the economic benefits and living standards of their members by means of joint operation. The number of members and the total amount of capital stocks of a cooperative are variable. According to the business nature of various types of cooperatives in Taiwan, there are mainly ten types of business cooperatives, including: production, marketing, supply, utilization, labor, consumption, public utility, transportation, credit, and insurance. Credit cooperatives were transferred to the authorities under the responsible financial authority in 1970 and governed under separate legislation as of 1993.

Paragraph 2, Article 145 of the Constitution clearly stipulates that "Cooperative enterprises shall receive encouragement and assistance from the State," clearly stating that it is a basic state policy to encourage and assist cooperative enterprises. Accordingly, in order to actively develop cooperative enterprises in Taiwan, a Counselling Program for Cooperative Enterprises to Promote Regional Revitalization (Draft) was prepared by the Ministry of the Interior with related work strategies, including the promotion of cooperative enterprises, education and training, fostering and accompaniment, financial and international exchanges, etc., aimed to be approved by the Executive Yuan, so that the promotion of cooperative enterprises can be deployed accordingly in the future.

Table 4-2 Overview of Cooperative Enterprises

End of 2020

Category	Number of Cooperatives (Sites)	Number of Memberships (Persons)	Capital (NT\$1,000)
Total	3 937	1 856 583	28 472 251
Single-purpose Cooperatives	3 314	1 581 343	5 180 054
Multi-purpose Cooperatives	91	35 888	194 610
Cooperative Farms	197	15 618	282 973
Credit Unions	335	223 734	22 814 615

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

The current focus areas of the Preparatory Office's guidance and management work for cooperative enterprises are as follows:

1. Administrative Management for Cooperatives

- (1) Legal operations and policy planning: Research (revision) and interpretation of relevant laws and regulations of the Cooperatives Act, and cooperation policy plans, as well as formulation of subsidy plans for cooperative enterprises.
- (2) Administrative liaison and briefings for cooperatives: The national cooperative administrative liaison and briefing is held every year to promote exchanges and liaisons among cooperative administrative personnel at all levels, and establish platforms for the communication and coordination between the responsible authorities for the local cooperatives and the responsible authorities of the target businesses. In 2020, one liaison and briefing session was held, with 34 participants from governments at all levels.
- (3) Auditing of cooperatives: Accountants were entrusted to conduct on-site auditing of associational affairs, business and finances of the nation-wide cooperatives, provide their auditing and counseling opinions, and include the audit results into the annual evaluations of the cooperatives. In 2020, a total of 22 cooperatives were audited by the accountants entrusted.
- (4) Evaluation of cooperatives: Every year, the cooperatives that have been established and registered for one year are evaluated with scores, and are notified of their evaluation results. In 2020, a

total of 82 preliminary evaluations of cooperatives at the county and national level were conducted. Moreover, re-evaluations were conducted by the responsible authorities at all levels and the responsible authorities of the target business, showing 74 cooperatives and 16 practical personnel evaluated as excellent, as well as 12 cooperatives and one practical personnel at the county level or above evaluated as Class-A.

(5) Publicity of cooperative enterprises:

In conjunction with the celebration of the International Day of Cooperatives, a series of activities were held, such as celebrations, seminars for the development of cooperative enterprises, exhibitions, and promotion of special agricultural produce/products, short films, painting contests, etc., to jointly promote cooperative activities.



Celebration of the 98th International Day of Cooperatives by Citizens in Taiwan - Cooperative Enterprises' Development Seminar

(6) Information system construction and maintenance: The MOI has established a business management information system for cooperative enterprises to offer guidance and management by the responsible authorities at all levels and provide real-time information to be used by the general public and cooperatives.

(7) Statistics about the cooperatives: The MOI periodically prepares statistical data on the number of cooperatives, the number of members of cooperatives, the total amount of shares of cooperatives, and the current directors and supervisors, covering cooperatives at the national and county levels.

2. Counseling for Cooperative Enterprises

(1) Registration and counseling management: The establishment, change, dissolution and liquidation registration, and review of cooperatives were handled, as well as the associational affairs, financial affairs, and other related matters of the cooperatives being guided in accordance with the provisions of the Cooperatives Act.

(2) Initiators' seminars and establishment workshops: Seminars for cooperative initiators were held to assist the initiators in understanding the feasibility of establishment plans of cooperatives, related laws

and regulations, etc., as well as related pre-establishment workshops and courses held for people who intended to establish cooperatives to explain to them the operating systems and philosophies of cooperatives. In 2020, a total of 21 establishment workshops were held.

- (3) Education and training for cooperatives: A series of education and training courses are organized for cooperatives every year, including cooperative management workshops, accounting workshops, cooperative administrative workshops, etc., to enhance the relevant professional knowledge of administrative personnel in charge of cooperative matters, of local governments, and the management of cooperatives. In 2020, a total of 12 courses were organized.
- (4) Subsidy and inspection operations: Capital and regular subsidies for cooperatives and credit unions were provided to improve the organizational development and enhance the business performance of cooperative enterprises. In addition, on-site inspections were conducted on the funds granted to local-level cooperatives applying for subsidies. In 2020, a total of 40 subsidies were provided and six cooperatives were inspected on site.
- (5) Inter-cooperative cooperation: The cooperative development plans among cooperatives were promoted to strengthen inter-cooperative cooperation and establish the brand images of cooperatives.
- (6) Counselling Team for indigenous cooperatives: In accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Indigenous Peoples Employment Rights Protection Act and Article 9 of the Regulations Governing Assistance and Performance Evaluation and Encouragement of Indigenous People's Cooperatives, representatives of the MOI, representatives of the central responsible authorities for the target businesses, and representatives of cooperatives were invited to jointly form a "Central Counselling Team for Indigenous Cooperatives" and working plans of the Counselling Team for the Indigenous Cooperatives were drafted to effectively assist the operation and development of Indigenous Cooperatives. In 2020, one meeting session was held.
- (7) Research and analysis of cooperative enterprise cases were conducted: To create favorable environments for the development of cooperative enterprises, the MOI entrusted experts and scholars to conduct research and analysis of cooperative enterprise cases according to their business needs, including research and analysis of operation and development cases of labor cooperatives, research and analysis of special accounting cases of cooperative enterprises, strategic planning cases of social innovations driven by cooperative enterprises, etc.

3. Counseling for Credit Unions

Credit unions are basically grassroots cooperative financial organizations, which are non-profit associational legal persons composed of a group of commonly-related natural persons and non-profit legal persons for the principles of self- and mutual assistance. The goals of credit unions are to encourage their members to save money, to give loans to needful members at reasonable interest rates and, in a simplified manner, to solve members' life or production needs. Additionally, these unions encourage members, through continuous education and publicity, to be diligent, thrifty, and wise about utilizing their loans and savings to enhance the members' social status and improve their economic situation while significantly mitigating the hazards caused by illegal private banks and loan sharks. The focus areas of their work include the following:

- (1) Policy planning and legal operations: The planning of relevant policies for the credit unions is performed, as well as the research (revision), approval, and filing of relevant laws and regulations of the Credit Union Act.
- (2) Relevant counseling and management matters related to the Credit Union League of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the League") are conducted, including subsidies and support for the education and training of management of the credit unions, the activities of International Credit Union Day, the entrustment of accountants in conducting on-site auditing of the operation and management and financial operation status of the associations and credit unions, and tracking the improvement after counseling. In 2020, a total of 46 credit unions (including the League) were audited by the accountants entrusted.



5

Land Administration

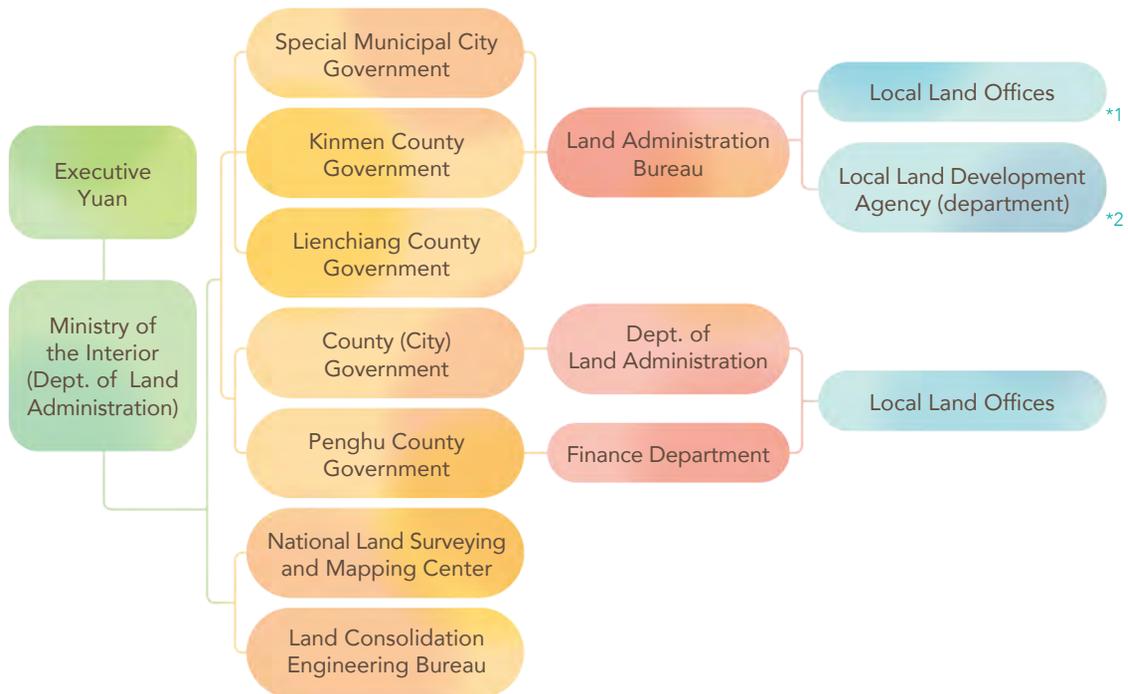
- Land Administration Organization
- Formulating Land Administration Regulations
- Achieving Land Cadasters
- Establishment of a Land Information System
- Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management
- Equalization of Land Ownership
- Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights
- Promoting Land Use
-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



I. Land Administration Organization

Land administration constitutes the fundamental basis for the efficient management of any given society. Thus, it serves 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 is the Ministry of Interior (MOI). 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 the Taipei City Government has the Land Development Agency, and the Land Administration Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government has the 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		Registrations of Changes in Land Descriptions		Registrations of Land Ownership				Registrations of Other Rights	
					First Registration		Registrations of Ownership Transfer			
	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)
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	3 126 809	247 415	431 428	98 547	10 913	2 653	1 180 807	81 016	1 503 681	65 198
2018	3 280 146	256 478	465 330	109 779	10 863	1 779	1 208 337	80 092	1 595 616	64 828
2019	3 288 348	225 707	409 334	83 020	10 267	1 690	1 258 113	75 777	1 610 634	65 220
2020	3 807 945	257 543	478 592	90 192	8 796	1 211	1 594 812	102 112	1 725 745	64 028

Table 5-2 Building Registrations

Year	Total		Registrations of Changes in Buildings Descriptions		Registrations of Building Ownership				Registrations of Other Rights	
					First Registration		Registrations of Ownership Transfer			
	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)	Building	Area (Hec.)
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
2019	1 832 760	35 104	151 588	8 911	119 459	3 021	456 234	5 487	1 105 479	17 684
2020	2 023 852	37 500	292 929	10 663	117 363	2 936	474 579	5 684	1 138 981	18 217

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 started to promote cadastral clearance in January 2008. As of the end of 2020, special municipal, city, and county governments thoroughly checked more than 2 million plots (buildings) and 167,026 plots (buildings) were approved for announcement in accordance with the Cadastral Clearance Act. Also, 95,670 plots (buildings) were subsequently registered, 9,371 plots (buildings) were auctioned, and 16,384 plots (buildings) were requested to register as state-owned.

3. Promoting Real Estate Dispute Conciliation Services

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 housing or farmland rentals. As of the end of 2020, 9,567 real estate dispute cases had been settled through conciliation.

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

To save the time and travel costs needed to apply for land registration in different land registration offices, and to lower the labor costs arising from the repeated review of the same application documents, in 2015 the MOI implemented a four-stage process, integrating cross-office land registration cases in the same special municipalities/cities/counties. In 2016 each land registration office was able to accept 30 types of cross-office registration, such as sale and purchase, gift, creation of mortgage, and inheritance, etc. As of the end of 2020, a total of 3,066,593 cases had been accepted nationwide.

5. Promoting the Instant Notification of Cadastral Changes

In order to prevent fake mortgages or transfers of real estate, the MOI has promoted the Instant Notification of Cadastral Changes service since October 31, 2016. This service can help people get registration/changing information on their own real estate immediately 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 is even more convenient now since people can apply for this service while applying for the land registration since December, 2018. As of the end of 2020, this service had been utilized 73,071 times.

6. Proactively Updating Household Addresses According to the Changed Information Provided by Household Registration Offices

In order to ensure that 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 household addresses since 2018 by comparing and reviewing the information of building number adjustment and administrative district adjustment provided monthly by the household registration offices. As a result, if a household address is changed due to building number and administrative district adjustments, the local land office will directly undertake the registration for change of domicile. By this inter-agency notification service, people can save time and costs without duplicate applications. In 2020, 14,623 cases for registration of change of domicile were completed.

7. Encouraging Legal Heirs to Apply for Inheritance Registration

Because some legal heirs do not know that they have legacies to inherit, the MOI has been working to promote the service encouraging legal heirs to apply for inheritance registration since June

2014. According to the deceased's registration of death information provided monthly by the household registration offices, the local land offices nationwide send notices to remind the heirs to apply for inheritance registration within the time limit. As of the end of 2020, 460,714 cases had been proactively notified. The notification service not only reduces fines imposed on heirs due to their negligence or unfamiliarity with the laws, but also ensures the rights of the rightful holders, and improves cadastral and taxation management.

8. Implementation of Measures for Online Statement of Land Registration

To facilitate the application for land registration and save travel time, starting from March 2020, the MOI implemented the online statement of land registration measures. Applicants who adopt these measures are exempted from attending the land registration office in person. Applicants can use their Citizen Digital Certificate and enter their data into the Digital Counter website to submit their applications. In addition, professional agents shall identify their client's identity and verify the statement. When an agent is applying for land registration, they can submit the online statement form along with other documents. Therefore, when the land registration office reviews a case, they can refer to the online statement, thus balancing citizen service and the protection of their rights.

9. Promoting the Acceptance of Cross-county/city Applications for Land Registration

To facilitate service and allow the public to apply for land registration at any land registration office nationwide, the MOI promoted the acceptance of cross-city/county applications for land registration. Its pilot implementation in special municipalities took place in July 2019, and in October 2019 it was promoted to nationwide implementation. Starting from July 2020, the MOI not only formally implemented the acceptance of cross-county/city applications for land registration, including seven summary cases, like change in domicile or name and building number adjustments, etc., but also added new pilot items, like auction registration, registration of mortgage cancellation and registration of creation of mortgage, to outreach efficiency of service. As of the end of 2020, a total of 21,766 cases had been accepted.



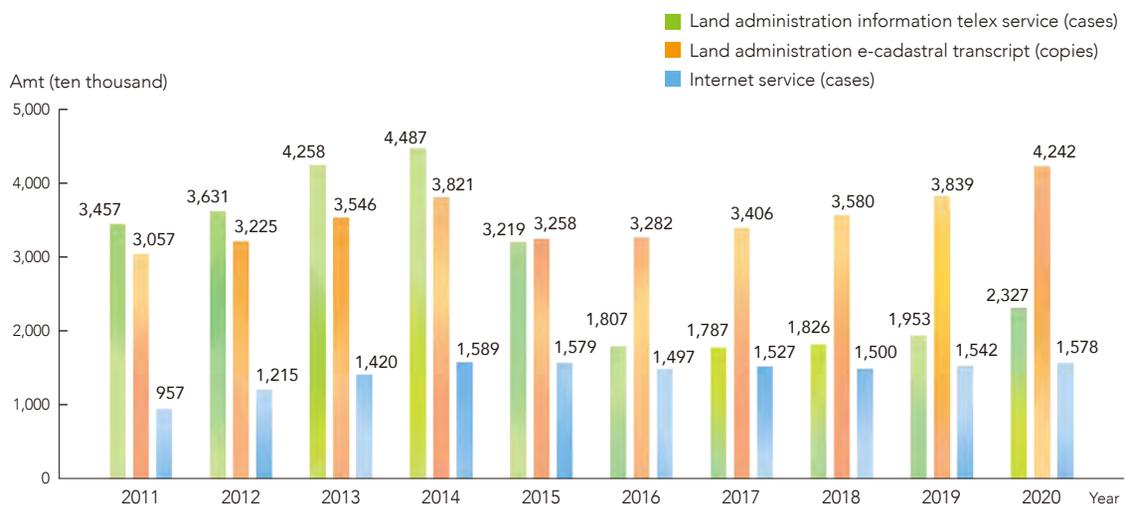
Acceptance of Cross County/City Applications for Land Registration

IV. Land Information Management

1. Promoting Online Application Services

Numbers for online land information services in 2020: applications for electronic land administration cadastral transcripts, 42.42 million in total; inquiries for land administration information telex service, 23.27 million in total; inquiries for online service, 15.78 million in total. Details are shown in Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-2 Statistics of Online Land Administration Information Services



2. 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 in April 2015. To coordinate with the Executive Yuan’s policy of centralizing information resources upward, the DLA cybersecurity management system was merged with the MOI information center in 2018, strengthening various cybersecurity maintenance tasks. The cybersecurity matters and the relevant cybersecurity auditing and verification work will be promoted and implemented according to the MOI cybersecurity policy, ensuring the safety of people’s assets and personal information, and strengthening cybersecurity management capabilities. In September 2019, in coordination with the cybersecurity audit by the National Information and Communication Security Taskforce (NICST), auditing findings were proposed from three aspects: strategy, management, and technology.

In October 2020, it received database technical inspection by the Executive Yuan. Through all previous auditing and inspection processes, the DLA has improved its problem solving capabilities, effectively reducing cybersecurity risks and achieving the goal of cybersecurity protection.

3. Land Administration E-data Circulation Service Website

The MOI Land Administration E-Data Circulation Service Website (<https://ccs.land.moi.gov.tw/>) provides a “land administration e-data” batch-flow supply service, allowing citizens to apply, pay, and download e-data. It also allows government agencies to apply for and download such data online. Through a single website, comprehensive electronic and online services are provided. In 2020, a total of 411.48 million pieces of data were provided for local governments and the public, and 541.44 million pieces for central government agencies.

4. Continuing the Promotion of the Information Equipment Replacement Project for Basic-Level Land Administration Agencies

To coordinate with the Executive Yuan’s Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Program (FLIDP) on “Digital Infrastructure,” the MOI subsidizes base-level land administration agencies to implement the overall information equipment replacement project. The first phase (2018) and the second phase in 2019 (which subsidized six municipalities, Changhua and Chiayi Counties) have already been completed. A budget was allocated for 2020 to follow up subsidizing the other 14 counties (cities), continuing to strengthen cybersecurity and defense capabilities of basic-level land administration agencies to achieve a more comprehensive protection.

5. Coordinating with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) to Promote the One-Stop Real Estate Service

Since 2017, the MOI has been working with the MOF to plan for cross-agency workflow integration of the real estate trading process, implementing data connection of the real estate transfer operation (including trading, inheritance, auction, and bestowal). Through cross-agency cooperation, the MOI and MOF have saved the public from going back and forth between the finance and land administration departments to handle real estate transfers. Since September 2018, the MOI has provided the MOF’s “Local Tax Online Application System” to access land, building, and cadastral information (including cadastral maps), reducing time and costs for the public in typing data and applying for transcripts. Since July 2019, under the MOI-MOF cooperation, six municipalities and Hsinchu City have trial run the addition of acceptance barcode for land value increment tax bill and deed tax bill, so that land administration officers can access taxation agency data for verification when they accept real estate transfer cases. The trial run was extended to all municipalities and counties (cities) in Sep-

tember 2020. In addition, applicants can also query the status of real estate transfer registration at the land administration agencies via the Local Tax Online Application System.

6. Integrated Land Administration Information Service Sharing and Collaboration Platform

The MOI's "Integrated Land Administration Information Service Sharing and Collaboration Platform" provides cadastral data via an interface access network service API. It plays the role of an intermediary in a service-oriented architecture. Through an information-sharing mechanism among the "intermediary," the "service provider," and the "service user," the platform provides an intermediary interface to issue and access the cadastral data service. When an agency requests cadastral data through service references, it can use the platform service via the standard interface of the platform specification; the service can then be assembled to its own business system for value-added usage, thus eliminating the costs of repetitive development and maximizing the benefits of cadastral data construction.

Since July 2019, in coordination with the government's intention of re-using open data and using system-to-system calling web connection mechanisms, land administration data were provided through the platform to the industry and civic groups, as an interface usage with charge. In addition, based on the principle of reciprocity and sharing, interfacing services were provided for free to various government agencies (units) in municipalities, counties and cities.

So far, 20 special municipalities, counties and cities have used this service. In 2020, 731,659,859 pieces of exchange data were accessed by the public sector; paid usage amounted to NT\$1,530,242. The amount of monthly usage continued to grow in all counties and cities. Paid users were mainly in the real estate, information and software industries, with usage from the real estate industry accounting for a higher percentage.

V. Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management

To ensure the safety and stability of real estate transactions for the general 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 for the general public.

1. Issued Certificates of Land Administration Agent

Since 1990, the MOI has been accepting applications 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. As of the end of 2020, a total of 28,740 land administration agents received the certificate, and 10,832 land administration agents applied for practice to special municipal and city/county governments.

2. Achieving Safe Real Estate Broking Management Institutions

The MOI promulgated the Real Estate Broking Management Act in 1999. As of the end of 2020, special municipalities/counties/cities authorized 8,237 real estate agencies with 7,167 of these entities actually practicing this profession according to this act.

3. Safe Rental Housing 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, the Rental Housing Market Development and Regulation Act was enacted on June 27, 2018; the MOI has been formulating 12 sub-laws. As of the end of 2020, in the way of the rental housing service industry, 12 municipalities and counties (cities) have established the rental housing service business association. There are 968 rental housing service businesses applying to the competent authorities for permits, and 846 rental housing service businesses completing corporation registration. Rental housing managers have certified 8,784 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, 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 allow the public and private sectors to improve real estate assessment techniques, and also to implement market value assessment of land expropriation compensation. In addition, the MOI established a real estate appraiser licensing system. Furthermore, the MOI is supervising local governmental policies and actions including announcing current land value and government published land value.

1. Publishing 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 country 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, the 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 repackaged quarterly to the public for value-added uses.

According to Jones Lang LaSalle's global real estate prices transparency index report, by 2018, Taiwan ranked 26th in the world. By 2020, Taiwan ranked 23rd in the world. As the 6th place in the Asia-Pacific, Taiwan's real estate prices transparency index only fell behind Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan.

From July 1, 2020, the obligation of declaring the real estate transaction cases will be handled by both the buyer and the seller when they apply for transfer registration. The examination by both parties ensures the improvement of information accuracy and simplifies the administrative process to improve the timeliness of disclosure. The amendments to the Equalization of Land Rights Act, Land Administration Agent Act and Real Estate Broking Management Act were implemented on July 1, 2021. The contents include: the disclosure of complete land serial numbers and addresses, presell house management, and declaration in time. The amendments have increased the competent authority's inspection rights, raised the penalties for those who continuously failed to make corrections, and added presell house management and standard form contract reference rules. Upon implementation, these will provide clearer, more immediate, and correct transaction information, improving the real estate market.

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

The publicly announced current land value of the nation increased by an average of 1.64% from 2020 to 2021. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City, it changed 1.83%, 2.17%, 2.68%, 1.48%, 2.52%, and 0.76%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County under Fuchien Province increased 0.63%, and Lienchiang County under Fuchien Province increased 1.44%.

3. Compilation of Indices of Urban Land Price

To provide the general 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 from 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, 2020			Base Period: March 31, 2018=100
	General Index	Residential Index	Commercial Index	
Total	101.95	101.90	101.99	102.26
New Taipei City	101.21	101.37	99.81	101.74
Taipei City	102.01	101.76	102.45	102.27
Taoyuan City	101.69	101.42	102.32	102.31
Taichung City	101.24	101.47	100.59	100.51
Tainan City	104.34	104.26	103.20	105.78
Kaohsiung City	102.10	102.06	102.27	101.91

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 started accepting applications for appraiser certificates according to the Real Estate Appraiser Act. As of the end of 2020, 609 applicants had been certified and 451 of these successful entrants are now practicing under the close supervision of the MOI.

5. Established Automated Valuation Models for 13 Cities (Counties)

In order to achieve the appraisals of land value scientifically, objectively, and automatically, the MOI established the automated valuation models (AVMs) and developing the real estate actual transaction price information application from 2018 to 2022. The MOI has conducted the Land Price Evaluation Technology Refined and Real Estate Actual Transaction Price Information Application De-

velopment Plan and enhanced the technology for the appraisals of land value in the government. As of 2020, it has established AVMs for Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Keelung City, Changhua County, Chiayi County, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, Chiayi City, Kaohsiung City, and Pingtung County.

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 2020, 1,335 plots with a total area of 6.5532 hectares and 1,048 buildings with a total area of 18.2382 hectares were consequently approved for acquisition.

2. Approving 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 1,351 public land plots with a total area of 93.5306 hectares and 41 buildings with a total area of 1.2205 hectares, in accordance with Article 26 of the Land Act in 2020.

3. Approving 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 410 public land plots with a total area of 20.6323 hectares, as well as the disposition of 316 buildings with a total area of 3.2652 hectares, in accordance with Article 25 of the Land Act in 2020.

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 2020, 817 districts covering 393,957 hectares had been completely readjusted (See Table 5-4).

Table 5-4 Completed Farmland Readjustment

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)
Total	817	393 957
1958-2016	811	393 545
2017	1	83
2018	1	131
2019	2	19
2020	2	179

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 in 1971 by up to four meters, provided there were parallel water supply and discharge ways with concrete U ditches and also graded and paved roads with additional pebbles. From 1988 to 2020, 894 districts covering an area of 93,628 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	894	93 628	3 828 653
1988-2016	828	89 515	3 660 181
2017	16	1 073	45 722
2018	16	1 037	41 799
2019	16	1 066	43 127
2020	18	937	37 824

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 from 1987 to 2020.

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. As of 2020, 1,091 districts, totaling 17,777 hectares, had been completed under urban land readjustment programs nationwide. Thus, because of these urban land readjustment programs, the MOI has made 6,083 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 11,357 hectares for building purposes, saving the government a total of NT\$1,081.7 billion in construction expenses (See Table 5-6).

Table 5-6 Achievements of Urban Land Readjustment

Locality	No. of Districts	End of 2020			
		Area of Land Readjustment (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)	Government Savings (NT\$ Million)
Total	1 091	17 777	11 357	6 083	1 081 766
Readjustment by Government	400	14 044	8 930	4 942	798 237
Readjustment by Landowners	691	3 733	2 427	1 141	283 529

5. Land Expropriation

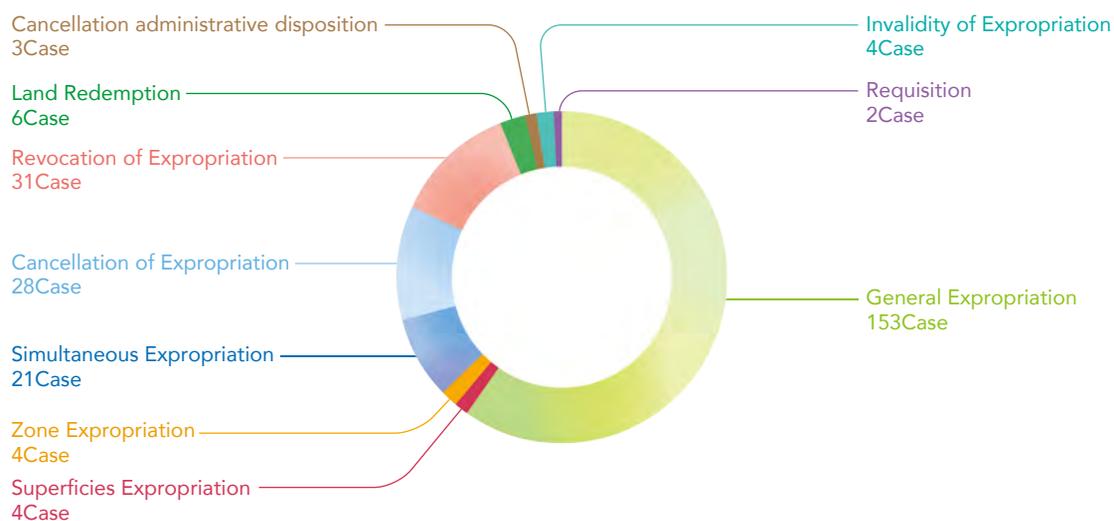
To adapt to the various land needs for national reconstruction programs, the Land Expropriation Examination Committee is convened according to the Land Expropriation Act.

There were 20 meetings in 2020, and a total of 256 cases reviewed. Details are listed in Figure 5-3. Overall, 150 general expropriation cases comprising 1,753 plots of land covering 36.3868 hectares and four superficies expropriation cases comprising 107 plots of land covering 0.8787 hectares were approved within those meetings. (See Table 5-7).

Table 5-7 Statistics of General Land Expropriation Approval in 2020

2020				
Right Type	Category of Undertaking	Expropriation Cases	Plots of Land	Area (Hectares)
	Total	154	1860	37.2655
Ownership	Subtotal	150	1753	36.3868
	National Defense	1	1	0.0043
	Transportation	92	1096	18.0283
	Public Utility	5	9	0.1155
	Water Conservancy	48	626	17.8112
	State-owned Enterprises	3	4	0.1754
	Others	1	17	0.2521
	Superficies	Subtotal	4	107
	Transportation	4	107	0.8787

Figure 5-3 Statistics of Different Types of Expropriation Cases in 2020



As of the end of 2020, 126 districts, totaling 9,556 hectares and including 7,757 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 available 5,143 hectares of land for building purposes, and 4,389 hectares of land for public facilities (See Table 5-8).

Table 5-8 Achievements of Zone Expropriation

End of 2020					
Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Zone Expropriation (Hectares)	Area of Private Land Expropriation (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)
Total	126	9 556	7 757	5 143	4 389
Taiwan Prov.	37	3 073	2 742	1 639	1 412
Fuchien Prov.	4	32	19	18	14
New Taipei City	13	962	749	490	472
Taipei City	18	892	512	499	393
Taoyuan City	9	1 167	1 095	661	505
Taichung City	13	1 078	651	506	571
Tainan City	10	864	734	479	385
Kaohsiung City	22	1 488	1 254	850	638

6. Non-urban Land Utilization Assignment and Control

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

During 2020, various local governments have discovered and dealt with regulatory infractions comprising 4,738 plots of land covering an area of 847.2 hectares. The largest such case involved farming and grazing land which involved 4,385 plots of land covering an area of 796.52 hectares. All violators were punished with approximately NT\$263,570,000 in fines.

IX. National Land Surveys

1. Cadastral Re-survey

In order to clarify cadastral boundaries 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 2020. A total of 8,909,567 plots of land covering an area of 766,937 hectares were completed during this period, including 186,056 plots of land covering an area of 25,207 hectares during 2020.

2. Management of Surveying Services

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 practitioner engineering licenses. In addition, these companies cannot commence until the necessary business registration has been appropriately filed and the proper certification by the central authority concerned has been issued. As of the end of 2020, 142 survey organizations had been examined and approved. Among them, 15 companies had their businesses suspended and 11 were closed. In total, there were 116 organizations in operation with 423 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 provided high precision and high resolution DTM results for all government agencies from 2006 to 2020. A total of 939,090 maps of 857 applications for data were examined and approved during this period, including 96,374 maps of 156 applications for data examined and approved during 2020.

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. As of the end of 2020, 169 applications for data had been examined and approved (See Table 5-9).

Table 5-9 Data Applications and Provisions in Fiscal 2020

Item	Recognized Applications (Cases)	Data Provisions	
		Amount	Unit
Raw and Exchange Format of Daily Files Received from Satellite Tracking Stations	39	10 187	Plots
Satellite Positioning Surveys	92	11 762	Points
Leveling Survey	98	18 631	Points
Gravity Survey	46	1 265	Points
Taiwan Geodesic Coordinate Datum Conversion Program	32	32	Cases

5. Developing HD Maps for Autonomous Vehicles

Since 2019, the MOI has successively completed the standards of HD Maps for autonomous vehicles that can integrate internationally. The MOI has also actively promoted domestic survey industries to form a national team in 2020 to participate in mapping of HD Maps that meet international standards. In 2020, local governments had reported HD Map requirements that reached 50 km, which exceeded the goals of the plan approved by the Executive Yuan. The sites are located in Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Changhua, and Tainan, laying a solid foundation for the safety of autonomous vehicle navigation in Taiwan. In addition, the MOI also continued to optimize the "Operational Central Control Platform for Autonomous Vehicles" and integrate HD Map supply services. In mid-October 2020, autonomous vehicle industries participated in the operation of the platform to upload dynamic information during vehicle operation. Thus, the goal of the "vehicle, road, cloud, and map" integration has taken a step forward.

6. Achieving the “Implementation of Smart National Land”

In order to facilitate the development of the National Geographic Information System (NGIS), improve the establishment of national land data infrastructure, and promote the concept of "smart government" of the Executive Yuan, the MOI organized the "Smart National Land and Special Surveying and Mapping Technology Conference" at the NTU Convention Center on November 17, 2020. During this conference, the MOI announced the implementation results of the "Implementation of Smart National Land" projects from 2016 to 2020.

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 ten examination meetings in 2020, approving 3 surveying applications, 5 laying applications, and 9 one-year-term maintenance applications. In addition, the MOI also approved 15 applications for emergency maintenance, kept 14 reports on emergency maintenance for future reference, approved 4 applications for surveying extension, approved 2 applications for laying extension, accepted 3 reports on surveying, and one report on laying submarine cables.

2. Commissioning the Marine Survey and Map Integrating Project

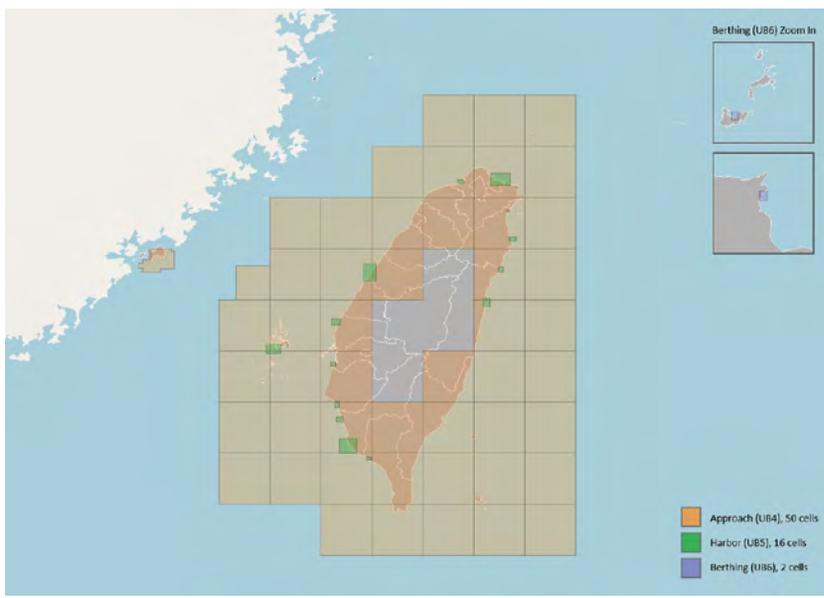
In order to establish a national marine database, for the benefit of the integration of map information, the MOI initiated a five-year-term Marine Survey and Map Integrating Project (2015-2020) in 2015. It contains an annual layaway basic survey, Electronic Navigation Charts (ENC) value-added production, island reef monitoring, and marine legal research, as well as 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 2020, that for the south of the Taiwan (Bashi Channel) and surrounding waters of Taiping Island had been completed in a marine survey that involved 6 voyages, with 54 days, and 3,582 nautical miles of marine survey operations. Furthermore, it accomplished the investigation of water depth around the waters of the Penghu archipelago, which involved 6,273 nautical miles of water depth marine survey operations.

3. Performing the International Issuance of Electronic Navigation Charts

The MOI established the Taiwan Electronic Navigation Chart Center (TENCC) on November 15, 2018, which is responsible for producing, publishing, and maintaining electronic navigation charts (ENC). Taiwan’s ENCs are formally distributed to all world countries through the Norwegian Regional Electronic Navigation Chart Coordination Center operated by the Norwegian Hydrographic Service, PRIMAR. As of the end of 2020, the TENCC had completed 68 charts, including 50 nearshore charts (UB4), 16 port charts (UB5), and 2 berthing charts (UB6) in the surrounding waters of Taiwan. More than 260,000 charts have been sold and used by more than 12,000 vessels.

In order to fulfill the responsibilities and obligations of coastal states and improve the navigation safety of vessels entering and leaving Taiwan’s ports and seas, the Maritime and Port Bureau, MOTC is scheduled to formally incorporate Taiwan’s ENCs into the flag state (FSC) and port state (PSC) control items from 2020, thus ensuring the safety of vessels which sail in domestic waters.

Furthermore, responding to the demand of international issuance and maintenance of ENCs in the future, in addition to continuing to execute ENC measurement, updating, and maintenance operations, we will also actively participate in international related technical working groups or conferences to strengthen mapping expertise and display the achievements of Taiwan’s ENC issuance. Such deeds will further increase the positive energy of international participation.



Schematic Diagram of ENC Issuance in Taiwan



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 formulated with support from the Executive Yuan and was implemented on September 1, 2013. The NCA consists of five divisions: Administration, Interests, Recruitment, Selection and Training along with four offices, namely: Personnel, Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Civil Service Ethics and Secretarial.

II. Military Service System

In accordance with the Act of Military Service System of the Republic of China (ROC), the current military service comprises both conscription of soldiers for compulsory military service and the recruitment of soldiers for voluntary military service. The MOI presently utilizes a 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 the Taipei and Kaohsiung governments have also established their own Military Service Offices, and various county/city governments have instituted and maintained their Military Service Bureaus (Section) to oversee the operations of sources of soldiers, conscripts and applications for substitute services, assignment, management, rights and interests of draftees, and 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, 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 one of the following situations is exempted from military service, and is referred to as "Exempted from Induction":
 - (1) Unable to perform military service because of a physical or mental impediment or serious illness.
 - (2) Not suitable to perform military service because his height, weight, or body mass index is 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 is classified as "Prohibited from Service."

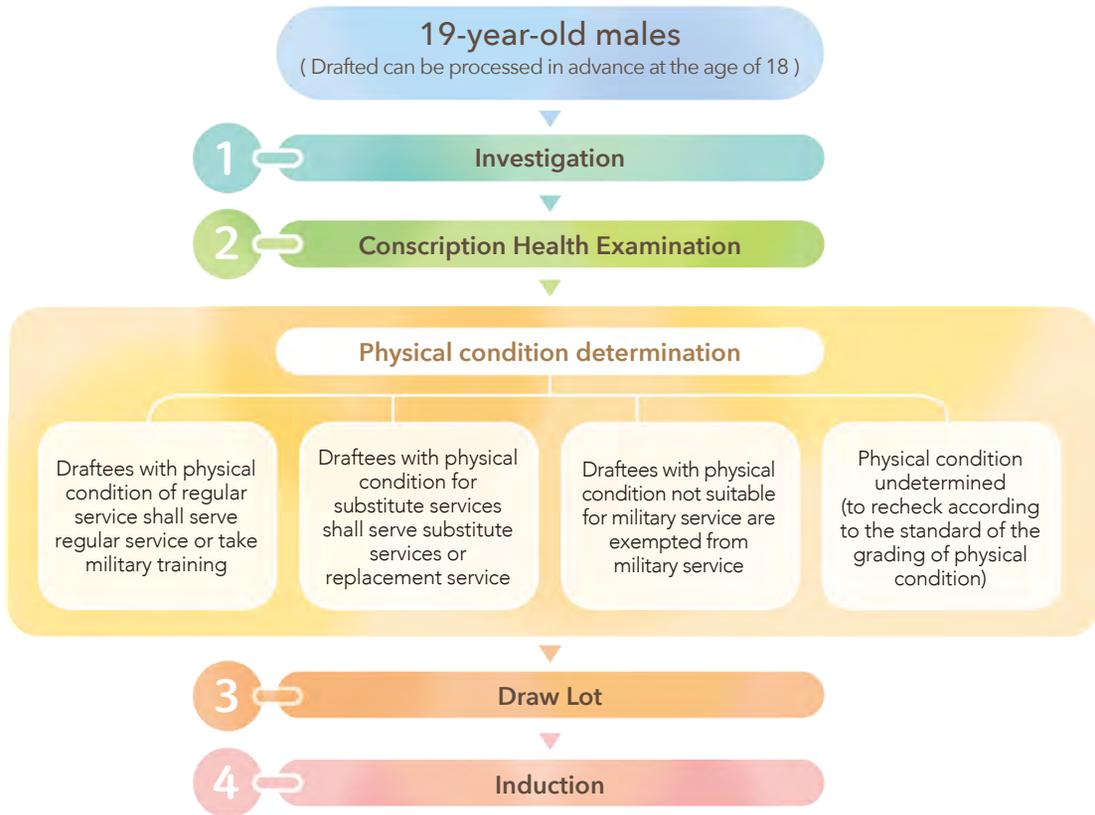
V. Draft Management

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 the investigation procedure, males of conscription age shall apply online in the scheduled period or take their identity documents to the township office at an appointed time. The purpose of this procedure is to understand conscripts' educational background, family status, health condition, employment history, and skill set to establish their military registry information and hence determine conscription quotas and classification.

Figure 6-1 Four Major Draft Procedures



2. Conscription Health Examination

Conscripts are required to take a health examination at a scheduled time and designated hospital upon receiving the conscription health examination notification. To protect their rights, conscripts should actively notify the physician of their medical history. After a complete health examination, conscripts' physical condition shall be determined accurately based on their health examination.

3. Drawing 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 based on a random drawing.

4. Induction

Upon receiving the recruitment notice, draftees for service will be escorted to the designated camps by special municipal or city/county governments via 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 at a level above the junior college level may apply voluntarily for taking the two-stage regular military training in two continuous summer vacations at their own initiative. Draftees can apply for this service on the NCA website (<https://www.nca.gov.tw/>) from October 16 to November 15 every year. If the number of trainees is exceeded, it will be decided by drawing lots.

VI. Physical Examination Procedures for Draftees

Conscripts are required to undergo a health examination at one of the designated hospitals selected by the MOI and the Ministry of Health and Welfare. A complete health examination will be conducted with precision medical instruments and equipment before recruitment. To fulfill the government's responsibility of caring for these draftees and ensure the quality of the health examination, the MOI will supervise the designated hospitals periodically. The draftees who serve in the military will be determined by their exact physical conditions.



Conscription Examination

The Conscription Health Determination Committee has been set up in order to protect the rights of draftees and assure accurate determination of their physical conditions. Based on its professional medical knowledge and experience, the committee provides objective and moral opinions for exemptions or controversial cases. A total of 143,724 men received a conscription examination in 2020, including 100,518 whose physical conditions qualify them for regular service draftees; 7,938 whose physical conditions qualify them for substitute service draftees; 31,755 whose physical conditions

qualify them for military service exemption; 1,144 with uncertain physical condition; and 2,369 in the special examination process.

VII. Educational Backgrounds of Draftees

The educational background of draftees has improved year after year due to the higher living standards, the popularization of education, and the elevation of the educational environment in Taiwan. The enhanced 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
2016	100.0	46.7	50.3	2.5	0.5
2017	100.0	48.4	48.7	2.4	0.5
2018	100.0	49.3	48.3	2.1	0.3
2019	100.0	46.9	50.6	2.1	0.4
2010	100.0	47.6	50.1	2.1	0.2

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 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 are still on trial or those 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 protects 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 the dependents of the conscript cannot afford their livelihood, the government will grant subsidies.
3. For people with disabilities due to injuries caused by wartime activities or in the line of official duties, the government shall take care of their rearing and education, or send them back to their hometowns according to their wishes.
4. For those who die in battle or on official duty, in case their families cannot afford the rearing and education of their children, the government will take care of the rearing and education of those children until they reach adulthood. For those who die in battle training or on official duty, the government will take care of their surviving family members in a way equivalent to the treatment of the surviving families of veterans in accordance with related laws.
5. For those who die in battle or on official duty, 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.

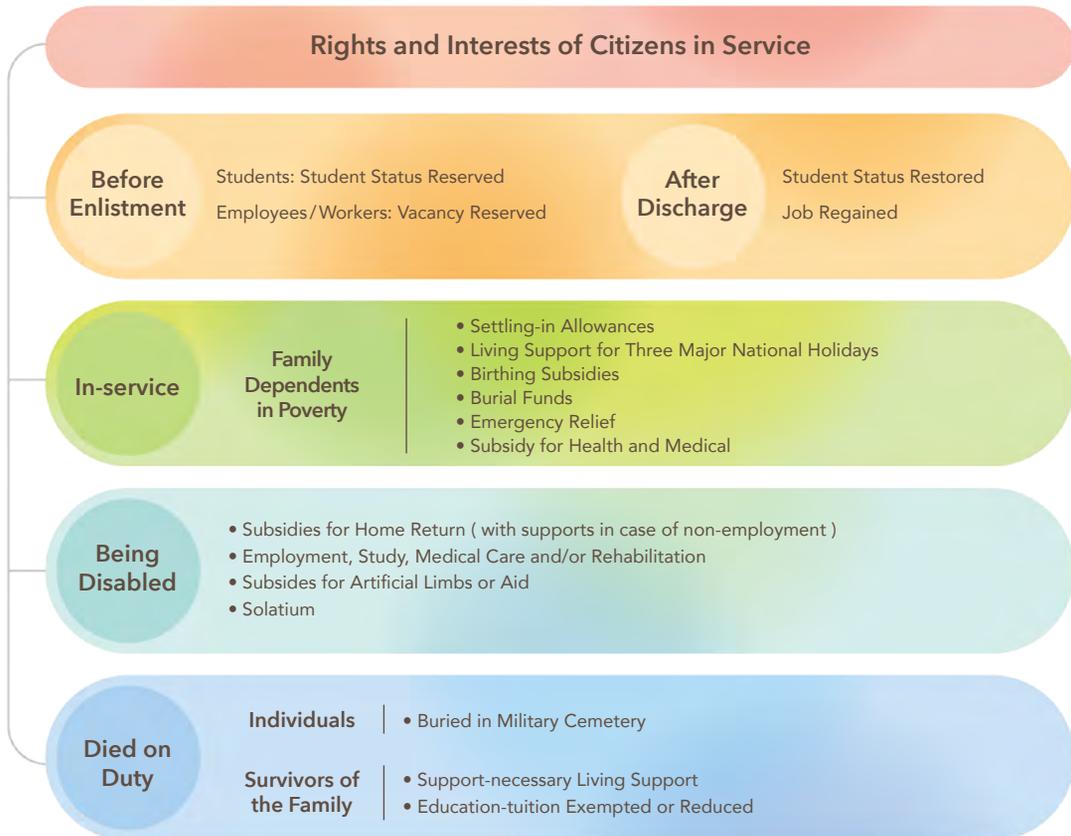
Veterans who are recognized as honorable citizens are qualified to apply *mutatis mutandis* Sub-paragraph 6 of the preceding paragraph.

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

In addition, according to Article 44-1 of the Act of Military Service System, with respect to the solatia for injury or death, the collective insurance against accident risks and other rewards and allowances entitled to the standing servicemen pursuant to Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 7 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 are drafted by the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior and determined by the Executive Yuan.

The rewards, allowances, and other rights entitled to the standing servicemen prescribed in the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to the civil servants or employed staff serving the Ministry of National Defense, its subordinate agencies, troops, or schools. The personnel previously mentioned can participate in military collective insurance against accident risks at their own expense on conditions equivalent to 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 that 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 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 with the adjustments of 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 whose physical status qualifies them for regular service draftees should serve the 4-month general military training, though there are exceptions for substitute services application due to family or religious factors.

In addition, with limited sources of substitutive servicemen, public administration service is available for application from 2019, which includes consular substitute service, 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. Since 2020, due to the high demands for long-term care social service and tech R&D talents, applications are now open for draftees who were born after 1994 in related professions (medical, social welfare, home care, tech R&D, etc.) to apply for substitute service.

In addition, to provide more diverse options for draftees, those born after 1994 are also qualified to apply for police services and firefighting services from 2021. More draftees responsible for social security, disaster preventing and relief will also be sent to remote areas; in addition, from 2021, substitute services are divided into five categories: police services, firefighting services, social services, public administration substitute services (consular, cultural, athletic substitute services and draftees who have indigenous people status), and R&D substitute services. Draftees are responsible for duties such as social security, social service, long-term care, disaster preventing and relief, and industrial development.

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 review the annual plans for the execution of substitute services submitted by applicant institutions and report these proposals to the Executive Yuan for approval by the end of May.

2. Application Agencies for Substitute Services

In order to provide substitute services draftees with multiple service options and to meet the general alternative service manpower needs of User Organization, the application for general conscription age male substitute services draftees (born from 1986 to 2003) on 2021 will be accepted from January 12, 2020 to May 31, 2021, and April 1, 2021 to December 31, respectively.

3. Recruitment of Substitute Services

According to the annual quota of substitute service 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 are carried out openly, fairly, and justly according to given draftees' educational backgrounds. The manpower demands of the department in need of such services are 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 service personnel to the department in need of their expertise to carry out specialized training, the department in need of the service hands over the expenses of army provisions and military service recording from the Substitute Service Training Center of the Conscription Agency after the completion of basic training.



During fundamental basic training, assign substitute services draftees to appropriate positions in accordance with their special skills.

XI. Fundamental Training and Specialized Training for Substitute Service 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 is 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 service draftees, including fundamental training, professional courses, common education, adaptability training, emergency aid training, and others, to achieve the goal of the combination of “selection, training, and application.”

1. General Substitute Services Draftees

In 2020, general substitute service draftees were enlisted into the camp in eleven echelons, with 9,187 such conscripts completing the fundamental training and corresponding service units receiving specialized training.

2. The R&D Substitute Services Draftees

In 2020, the R&D substitute service draftees were enlisted into the camp in eight echelons, with 1,499 such conscripts completing the first stage fundamental training; they then were assigned to institutions to provide specialized assistance, such as industrial research or development.



Kuo-yung Hsu, Minister of the Interior, supervised the blood drive of the 212th echelons of the Alternative Military Training Class in 2020.



Kuo-yung Hsu, Minister of the Interior, supervised the EMT1 course demonstration of the 212th echelons of the Alternative Military Training Class in 2020.

XII. Service Management of Substitute Service Draftees

With regard to the management of substitute service draftees, the user organization of such services will produce the Directions for Service Management of Substitute Service and submit it to the MOI for review. The service unit is responsible for the management of substitute service. A total of eleven echelons of substitute service draftees (from echelons 209 to 219, inclusive) were conscripted in 2020; they received basic and specialized training, and were subsequently deployed to serve in service units.



Happiness consists in giving and serving others.

In order to understand the living and service conditions of substitute service draftees, to urge them to dutifully obey the rules, discover whatever problems might exist, and overcome shortcomings, the MOI carries out evaluations in cooperation with service units and user organizations. In 2020, the MOI made 233 regular and irregular supervisory visits. Furthermore, in order to enhance the morale of substitute service draftees, strengthen their discipline, and increase service efficiency, the MOI carries out legal education activities for substitute service draftees. In 2020, 45 lectures on legal education were held for substitute service draftees. The MOI re-educates substitute service draftees who violate rules or repeatedly neglect their duties and refuse to make improvements. In 2020, 7 draftees were sent to the Chengkung Mountain Counseling Education Camp for counseling education. In addition, 12 mental health courses were held for over 515 substitute service draftees to promote their psychological development and to help them adjust to service circumstances.

In order to assist draftees dealing with drug issues, every newly enlisted substitute service 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 care for disadvantaged groups, to actively attend public welfare service, and to learn the spirit of serving others. In 2020, a total of 212 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 10,000 draftees. In order to execute the policy for substitute services draftees' performing public welfare services, these inductees were selected for the "Ambassadors of substitute services draftees for the Public Welfare" team, and activities for public welfare and anti-drug campaigns in institutions were

held. In 2020, our ambassadors carried out a total of 23 performances at various social welfare organizations with over 10,100 attendees.



Substitute Military Servicemen serving in the “Public Welfare Ambassador of Alternative Service” on tour for their charity performance.



Substitute Military Servicemen promoting the “Anti-drug Campaign” in the community.

XIII. Substitute Service Reservists Management and Utilization

1. Substitute Service Reservists Management

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



Director-General of the Conscription Agency, Chang-Jen Kung, and Chiayi City Mayor, Min-Hui Huang, motivated the servicemen to become a key part of the disaster preparedness in the Chiayi City reservist training program.

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

In accordance with current laws and regulations, reservists in substitute services have the obligation for public service in drills, emergen-



Director-General of the Conscription Agency, Chang-Jen Kung, and Taipei City Deputy mayor Ping-Kun Tsai and reservists were taken a photo in the Taipei reservist training program.

cies, or war, and their utilization is submitted by the agency in need after obtaining the prior consent and authorization of the MOI.

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



Reservists practiced the skills of Basic Traumatic Life Support (BTLS) in the Hualien County reservist training program.



Reservists learned the emergency drills, emergency medical treatment in the Hsinchu County Reservist training program.

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

The revisions to the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services, promulgated 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 a domestic or overseas master's degree or 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 industry training substitute services. The competent authority for the R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services system is the MOI, while the NCA is responsible for policy execution. The duration of R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services is three-years, which can be divided into three stages. The first-stage is fundamental training and specialized training, with a length of twenty-four days. The draftees in the first-stage are governed by relevant statutes. The second stage commences after the first, upon designation to the hiring unit, and lasts until the end of the substitute service period (approximately eleven months and six 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 advantage of accepting a variety of conscripts;

draftees holding overseas diplomas, draftees whose physical conditions is suitable for substitute service, and draftees holding required diplomas whose physical condition is suitable for regular service are all eligible for application. Visit <https://rdss.nca.gov.tw> for more information about the R&D substitute services and industry training substitute services. Due to the limited supply of alternative military services, as of January 1, 2018, industry training substitute service, as well as the R&D substitute service for draftees born after January 1, 1994, shall cease to apply.

The R&D substitute service system and industry training substitute service system were implemented in 2008 and 2016, respectively. Due to the limited supply of alternative military services, as of January 1, 2018, the industry training substitute service shall cease to apply. The statistics for R&D substitute services in 2019 are shown below:

1. Firms' Applications for Review and Allocation of Draftees R&D Substitute Services in 2020

Under the R&D substitute service and industry training substitute service systems, 308 firms applied for a total of 2,741 draftees of R&D substitute services. The Conscription Agency received and assessed the referenced data, and 299 firms were approved. Among the requested 2,701 draftees from the eligible firms, 2,101 draftees were approved (approximately 78% of the requested manpower).

2. Draftees' Application for R&D Substitute Services

Applications for R&D substitute services were accepted from December 20, 2019 to August 19, 2020. A total of 3,458 draftees completed the registration.

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

There were 4 rounds of selection for R&D substitute service draftees in 2020. The NCA enrolled 1,618 draftees.

4. Draftees Born After 1994 (Inclusive) Can Now Apply for R&D Substitute Service

To provide multiple service options for draftees to fulfill tech talent positions, R&D substitute service (18 months) is now available for those who were born after 1994 (inclusive).



Conducted a briefing session on campus promotion of the R&D alternative service system at National Taiwan University.

Table 6-2 Execution Results of R&D Substitute Services and Industry Training 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
2016 (echelons 53-echelons 62)	887	10 543	7 257	6 494	863	5 146	4 728
2017 (echelons 63-echelons 72)	892	9 849	7 082	6 677	882	4 989	4 576
2018 (echelons 73-echelons 80)	728	7 320	3 408	3 258	442	2 608	2 396
2019 (echelons 81-echelons 86)	444	3 710	1 021	966	194	662	577
2020 (echelons 87-echelons 94)	308	2 741	3 458	2 960	197	1 618	1 499



National Police

- Police Organization
- Police Functions



I. 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 security, conducting security checks, maintaining traffic order and emergency/disaster rescue at the airports.
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 institutions, 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 institutions, and assisting in the inspection, crackdown and preservation of national parks, environmental, 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 on-the-job 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, communication, inspection, 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 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
2016	2 590	15	142	301	77	2 055
2017	2 622	10	136	296	77	2 103
2018	2 766	12	154	289	100	2 211
2019	2 829	5	104	294	103	2 323
2020	2 605	7	105	279	98	2 116

(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
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
2019	3 502	1	34	311	825	2 331
2020	3 203	3	77	300	624	2 199

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 crimes involving sexual transaction in places such as karaoke bars, spas, dancing clubs, bars, maid and cuddle cafes, and so on. In 2020, the NPA uncovered 1,225 cases of vice-related crimes and arrested 4,909 persons who were charged with offenses against sexual morality.

(2) Ban on pornographic advertisements

In 2020, 1,723 pornographic advertisements (including erotic business cards and sticky notes) and 4 print media advertisements were eliminated.

(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 2020, police issued tickets to a total of 5,168 such vendors.

(4) Seizing illegal electronic gambling and gaming machines

Police units enforce laws against those who utilize illegal electronic gaming machines to conduct gambling activities. In 2020, 461 cases involving 2,828 pieces of equipment were investigated.

3. Security Preservation Police

(1) Maintaining security during major holidays in 2020

The task of maintaining security during major holidays was conducted from January 16 to January 30, focusing on stable social order, smooth traffic, and public reassurance. During the campaign, a total of 517,160 police officers and 90,802 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 to deploy CCTV equipment at crime hotspots was announced. There were 190,933 security cameras installed by the end of 2020. The operational uptime of these cameras reached 96.90%.

(3) Ensuring election security

① The NPA including all levels of police departments successfully ensured the safe, smooth and stable voting and ballot counting process on January 11, 2020, the polling day of the 15th presidential and 10th legislative election day of the Republic of China (Taiwan) in 2020; meanwhile, the mission of ensuring the security for a total of 87 activities related to the Kaohsiung City mayoral recall, by-election and re-voting was successfully completed.

- ② 2021 National Referendum of the Republic of China (Taiwan) will be held on 18 December, 2021. Because the referendum results will impact future policies, laws and regulations, the NPA will ensure a fair referendum, and a safe and smooth voting process through meticulous security arrangements and a full implementation of safety measures.

(4) Management of assemblies and parades

Under 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 Lawfulness, Banning Illegality, and Deterring 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 5,389 assemblies and parades were held in 2020, and 185,863 police officers were assigned to maintain public order.

(5) Security arrangements for Taiwan National Day (“Double Ten Day”)

A command center for the security arrangements of the 2020 Taiwan National Day celebrations 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 11,490 police officers and auxiliary officers were mobilized.



Security Check Points at Taiwan National Day Ceremonies

(6) Combating terrorist attacks

- ① The NPA held the 2020 Jing-Yong Security Drill to simulate severe violent scenarios involving explosive devices and hostage situations without scripts. The drill enhances the police’s abilities to respond to these emergencies.
- ② The NPA conducted anti-terrorism workshops at the Anti-Terrorism Training Center on June 22-23, 2020, incorporating the concepts and practical training to strengthen our nation’s capability to respond to severe violent incidents or terrorist attacks.

4. Criminal Investigation Police

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



Holding Trainings for 2020 Jing-Yong Security Drill



Conducting Counter-terrorism Drills

(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, maintaining campus security, conducting household visits, dissuading teenagers from the commission of crimes, minimizing juvenile delinquency, and detecting violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. The major goal is to eradicate the roots of crimes and thereby to protect the safety of the people.

The 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline is responsible for providing anti-fraud advice and processing criminal complaints against fraudulent crimes. The NPA has established various information systems in order to coordinate all police agencies and cooperate with financial and telecommunication companies. In 2020, the 165 anti-fraud counseling hotlines received 541,386 calls and there were 2,406 cases, effectively deterred fraud calls and dummy account activities, preventing potential financial loss amounting to NT\$293,813,395 (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\$)
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
2019	17 402	469 257	1 823	124 170 093
2020	25 701	541 386	2 406	293 813 395

The anti-fraud website had already accumulated up to 6.78 million viewers by the end of 2020. In the same year, the “165 Anti-Fraud App” dispatched 220 messages, and the rumor verification bulletin published 13 news. The “165 Anti-Fraud LINE Group” released 581 multi-media messages to strengthen public awareness of fraudulent trends and criminal tactics. The NPA also invited E-commerce companies to form an anti-fraud alliance to combat fraud through system upgrades and collaboration between public and private sectors.

The NPA has developed a security strengthening and safety program for financial institutions, jewelry shops, pawnshops and gas stations. The NPA supervised all police agencies to take additional measures to enhance the security details of financial institutions, to hold anti-bank robbery drills and to set up a plan to patrol, guard and surveil during critical times, effectively discouraging the occurrence of robberies. In 2020, four bank robberies were reported and all of them subsequently solved, despite losing NT\$1,080,000.

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 “2020 Youth Project” during summer vacation. They also launched crime prevention campaigns to deter teenagers from anti-social behaviors. The NPA assisted the Ministry of Education in dealing with school bullying, and established a “Juvenile Delinquency Prevention System” database to tackle youth crime more effectively.

In order to prevent students from being exposed to drugs, the NPA has formulated the “Execution Plan for the Construction of a Drug-Free Campus” and deployed 579 specially appointed police officers to support county (city) police bureaus. The support period goes from August 3, 2020 to July 31, 2022.



Campus Anti-drug Activities

In view of the abduction and killing of the female college students in Tainan City in September 2020, the NPA enhanced “Protective Measures and Advocacy for Teachers and Students,” “Improvement of Campus Safety Environment,” and “Friendly Assistance for Foreign Students.” The NPA requested all police departments to follow through with relevant actions.

Since the Juvenile Justice Act (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”) deletes the provisions of Article 85-1 “Children shall apply mutatis mutandis to Juvenile Justice Act.” From June 19, 2020, this act is no longer applicable to cases involving children, and accordingly the NPA has issued “Precautions to be taken by police departments in dealing with criminal cases involving children under 12 years of age”; and has drafted the “Regulations on Juvenile Deviant Behavior Prevention and Counseling” and “Regulations on the Establishment and Implementation of Juvenile Counseling Committee ” to ensure the effectiveness of related resources after the amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act.



Charity Basketball Tournament for Crime Prevention



Anti-Drug eSports Challenge

(2) Crime investigation

In response to the 2020 severe and special infectious pneumonia (COVID-19) epidemic, the police quickly investigated and dealt with cases of false information about the epidemic. The po-

lice investigated a total of 609 cases of online false information regarding COVID-19 from January 23 to December 31, 2020.

In the past, Article 150 of the Criminal Code was too restrictive for the determination of illegal gatherings and assault cases, and it was difficult to effectively prevent this kind of crimes. The NPA actively proposed amendments to the law reported by the Public Security Council of the Executive Yuan. The amendments of Article

149 and 150 of the Criminal Code were implemented on January 17, 2020, enabling the police to enforce the laws on the street with the corresponding legal support. The police agencies enforce the laws strictly, firmly maintain public order, and give the public a safer social environment. From January 17 to December 31, 2020, a total of 1,876 cases of mass street fighting were investigated.

In 2020, the National Police Agency continued to integrate the capacity of its investigation and prevention of fraud, and flexibly adjusted the focus of investigation according to the social order at each stage in order to accurately target and combat fraud. In 2020, the police solved 955 cases committed by 9,748 criminals of local or international fraud syndicates. In 2021, we will uphold the concepts of blocking the criminal structure chain of fraud, tracing upward, digging down the roots and sharing information, assisting investigation and sharing hints. As such, the NPA will strengthen investigation of telecommunications fraudulent water rooms and cash mules, secure and freeze dummy accounts and the prime suspects and accomplices of the fraud rings, and immediately hold back the victim's payment to the cash mule, which demonstrated the government's determination to fight fraud.

The authorities' current priority is to prevent drug-related crimes. To achieve this goal, the Executive Yuan has implemented the "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 drugs. All police departments were devoted to cracking down on drug-related crimes and finding out the dark figure of crimes. By the end of 2020, the NPA had uncovered 45,489 drug-related cases, busted 47,779 suspects, and confiscated drugs totaling 13,305.71 kg (See Table 7-4).



Press Conference Announcing the Seizure of Record-breaking Amounts of Raw Materials for Drugs

Table 7-4 Results of Drug-related Cases

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Confiscated Drug (Kg)
2016	54 873	58 707	4 616.10
2017	58 515	62 644	9 685.47
2018	55 480	59 106	20 596.64
2019	47 035	49 131	15 929.37
2020	45 489	47 779	13 305.71
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2020 to 2019	-3.29	-2.75	-16.47

The number of young people using drugs has been reduced from 1,782 in 2017 to 949 in 2020; the number of new drug users has also decreased from 14,454 in 2017 to 7,831 in 2020. This shows that the New Generation Anti-drug Strategy of the Executive Yuan has initially proven effective. In addition, in 2020, the police raided 30 drug factories nationwide, cracked 13 cases with 37 suspects abroad, and seized nearly 5,020 kilograms of drugs.

In 2021, the NPA will continue to fulfill the Executive Yuan’s “New Generation Anti-drug Strategy Action Program” (the second phase, from 2021 to 2024), and continue to promote the “Anti-drug Project to Secure Homeland” and “Anti-drug Reporting Network” to increase police presence in high frequency drug-related hot spots and to increase drug-related urine test and analysis capacity. By integrating information on drug cases from police agencies across the country, using collaborative platforms to track down drug sources, and linking the relevant systems of the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and the Coast Guard Administration, we can effectively increase the capacity of drug crime detection.

The NPA adopted a strategy of “prevention in advance” and “suppression in hotspots” to combine police’s manpower and skills in the investigation of suspects and source of firearms and its flow stream. To prevent gangsters from owning guns and to eliminate structural shooting cases, the NPA asked all police departments to implement “prevention in advance” and “suppression in hotspots” irregularly to enforce raiding, checking, sweeping and suppressing security-concerned occasions and high-risk persons. The NPA promoted amendments to the “Controlling Guns, Am-

munition and Knives Act” to shut down the cases from the sources (regularizing imitation guns) and give offenders aggravated punishment. The NPA seized a variety of illegal firearms, including 1,497 guns and 203,427 bullets.

Compared with the case numbers in 2019, the number of general crimes, violence, thefts and fraud crimes showed a decrease in occurrence and an increase in cracking rate in 2020 (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 (%)		
	2020	2019	Increase/Decrease in 2020		2020	2019	Increase/Decrease (Percentage point) in 2020
			Cases	Percentage			
All Criminal Cases	259 713	268 349	-8 636	-3.22	97.70	96.41	1.29
Violent Crimes	707	859	-152	-17.69	104.24	104.54	-0.30
Theft	37 016	42 272	-5 256	-12.43	98.87	95.59	3.28
Fraud	23 054	23 647	-593	-2.51	98.23	92.76	5.47

(3) Suppression of organized crime

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the NPA carried out systematic strike and suppression on gangs nationwide in 2020, focusing on specific targets and during the gangs’ important activities. All police agencies continue to trace the sources of gangs to uproot gangsters from committing crime.

① Suppression of organized crime

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 2020, all the municipality and county/city police departments have conducted 76 missions, capturing 13 minors. (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)
2016		78	5 288	4	24
2017		52	2 942	6	48
2018		40	2 304	2	25
2019		69	4 123	3	44
2020		76	4 944	4	13
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) 2020 to 2019		+10.14	+19.91	+33.33	-70.45

② Conducting check-ups on specific industries

The NPA continued to assign police forces to the public trading companies that needed to be monitored in 2020. The NPA has dispatched police force to conduct check-ups on 471 listed companies, and monitor 309 shareholder meetings where no incidents or illegal activities occurred.

③ Systemic gang sweeps

The NPA cracked down on 280 organized crime groups. There were 23 specific groups charged with Organized Crime Prevention Act in 2020. Moreover, 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. NT\$168,590,000 illegal benefits from gangs were seized and punished, and 279 locations with affiliated businesses were penalized.

④ Striking gangsters hidden in the political parties or special interest groups

The NPA asked local police departments to investigate gangsters hidden in the political

parties or special interest groups, and traced the gangster's syndicates and collected their crime evidence. In 2020, 49 gangsters were arrested in Operation Zhi-Pian and under the investigation of the local prosecutors' office.

⑤ National gang-sweeping operations

In order to maintain social order during the COVID-19 pandemic, the NPA targeted specific gangs and conducted 4 gang-sweeping operations with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office and authorized the local police departments to implement 20 crackdowns in 2020 respectively. The NPA cracked down on 166 organized crime groups and arrested 1,243 gangsters. While carrying out search and raid operations, they took 1,956 suspects into custody and seized 108 guns.



Cracking Down on Gangsters Under the Cover of Political Parties

(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 2020, 430 suspects were arrested in 390 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$485,860,000 were seized. Under the supervision of the NPA, there were 174 suspects arrested in 174 cases of counterfeit tobacco and liquor that accounts for an estimated market value of NT\$55,450,000.

② Supervising the crack-down of illegal land excavation, illegal exploitation of the mountainside and illegal deforestation

In 2020, the NPA supervised all police agencies in their work with competent authorities to strike against illegal land excavation with a total of 35 suspects arrested in 11 cases, illegal exploitation of mountainsides with a total of 205 suspects arrested in 107 cases, and illegal deforestation with a total of 338 suspects arrested in 122 cases.

③ Supervising the crack-down on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) infringement

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they cracked down on the manufacturing, sell-

ing, and smuggling of pirated, counterfeit goods and trade secrets infringement in various channels. In 2020, there were a total of 4,807 suspects arrested in 3,904 cases and goods with an estimated market value of NT\$18,143,590,000 were seized.



Safeguarding Intellectual Properties Campaign

④ Cracking down on loan sharks (usury)

The NPA supervised all police agencies while they investigated on loan sharks (usury) cases. In 2020, a total of 1,914 suspects were arrested in 1,226 cases and 2,070 victims involved. The total amount of these loans was approx. NT\$1,888,670,000. All police agencies also cracked down on illegal debt collection cases. In 2020, a total of 568 suspects were arrested in 224 cases and 491 victims involved. The total amount of these illegal debts was approx. NT\$155,440,000.

⑤ Cracking down on underground financial remittance service and illegal fund-raising cases

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they assisted in investigating underground remittance service with 64 cases involving 247 suspects and seized assets of NT\$39,100,000 in 2020. The total amount of this remittance value was about NT\$11,928,700,000. The NPA also directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal fund-raising cases. A total of 425 suspects were arrested in 117 cases and NT\$52,580,000 was seized. The estimated value of illegal fund-raising cases was about NT\$4,617,370,000.

⑥ Cracking down on counterfeit currency cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on counterfeit currency cases. In 2020, a total of 51 suspects were arrested in 41 cases and NT\$6,160,000 was seized. A total of 43 suspects were also arrested in 23 cases involving counterfeit foreign currency with an estimated market value of NT\$334,560,000.

⑦ Cracking down on illegal drug and poisoned food cases

In 2020, the NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal drug cases. 933 cases were investigated and 978 suspects were arrested. The NPA also mobilized

1,542 police officers carried out 946 missions to investigate illegal processed food cases, arresting 28 suspects in 8 cases.

⑧ Cracking down on money laundering cases

The NPA supervised all police agencies as they investigated money laundering activities with 3,767 cases involving 6,790 suspects and seized NT\$94,414,580,000 in 2020.

5. Traffic Police

A total of 14,641,050 traffic violations were issued by all police departments in 2020. Out of these, only 3,139,381 violations were considered serious violations. A1 category death cases (referred to traffic accident victims who die on the spot or died within twenty-four hours of the accident) amounted to 1,851, an increase of two deaths compared to those in 2019. DUI-related deaths (Driving Under the Influence) totaled 151, an increase of two deaths compared to those in 2019. According to the “2020 Satisfaction Survey on Police Traffic Enforcement and Accident Management” conducted by the NPA’s commission, the approval rate was 86.13%, showing that the general public is satisfied with the police’s overall performance in traffic enforcement, and affirmed the traffic police’s efforts.

In order to maintain traffic order and to ensure traffic safety, the NPA has taken the following measures in 2021:

(1) Enhancement of traffic regulation and maintaining safety during extended holidays

In order to maintain traffic order, the NPA initiated its “2021 program for maintaining traffic order during extended holidays,” 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 bottleneck locations and tourist attractions. This program developed a cooperation platform and created a LINE group to report traffic situation to quick alleviate traffic flow. It not only saved travelling time, but also enabled the public to enjoy extended holidays.



Alleviating Traffic Congestions during Extended Holidays

(2) Enhancing the crack-down on driving under the influence (DUI)

To effectively prevent and suppress DUI, the NPA has continued to crackdown on DUI in 2021. In addition to planning two nationwide DUI crackdown missions every month, the NPA has required that all police departments devise crack-down tasks individually and deploy their forces on demand at certain areas or hot spots and time periods conducive to drunk driving. The NPA also uploads the latest information, such as the statistics of drunk driving enforcement and accidents, film clips, news, laws and regulations about drunk driving, etc., on its website and police service app. These efforts are aimed to alert drivers not to drive under the influence of alcohol and reduce drunk driving accidents.

(3) Promoting the “Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project”

In order to ensure traffic safety, the NPA promulgated the “Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project” in 2021; 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 crack-down ability and raise the compliance of road users.



Conducting Traffic Inspections

(4) Suppressing reckless driving and street racing

To suppress reckless driving and street racing, the NPA has demanded that in 2021 every police department must 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 to 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 on a monthly basis, 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 truckers who 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 2021. 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, police duties include reporting 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



Enforcing 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 Program” to enhance the management of taxi drivers and to ensure passengers’ safety in 2021. 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

The NPA will hold “Seminars on Traffic Accident Management for Graded Professionals” and “Seminars on Cause Analysis and Reconstruction of Traffic Accidents” in 2021 to strengthen the professionalism and analytic ability of officers to improve the quality of traffic police service for the public.



Dealing with a Traffic Accident

Table 7-7 Road Traffic Accidents

Year	Registered Motor Vehicles (By 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
2016	2 151	142.4	0.7	188.3
2017	2 170	137.4	0.7	182.4
2018	2 187	147.0	0.7	196.5
2019	2 211	155.5	0.8	207.5
2020	2 230	163.2	0.8	217.7

Note: 1. The numbers in this table include category A1 (referring to victims who died on the spot or died within 24 hours of the occurrence of the accident) and category A2 (referring to victims who were injured or died 24 hours after 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 “Domestic Violence Offenders Home Call Program” to step up the visits to perpetrators, patrolling perpetrators’ residences, and service and resources were offered to perpetrators with the goal to prevent repeating offence and to effectively control major domestic violence cases. The reported number of domestic violence cases was 88,775 in 2020. In 2020, the police departments processed 18,168 cases of protection order applications, enforced 25,891 protection orders and detected 7,552 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 reduce recidivism. In 2020, a total of 4,217 sexual assault cases occurred while NPA solved 4,129 cases. By the end of 2020, there were 5,566 registered sex offenders who must regularly report to police agencies. A total of 5,540 of those offenders followed the rule. As for the remaining 26 offenders who did not show up at police agencies,

10 of them were fined, 1 of them was referred to the District Prosecutor's Offices for investigation, and 15 of them absconded and are 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 2020, the NPA uncovered 838 cases involving violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, rescued 841 child (youth) victims, and arrested 234 pimps and 176 clients of prostitution.

(2) Civil defense force

According to the "Civil Defense Act" and "The Rules Governing Assembly, Training, Maneuver and Supporting Military Actions by Members of Civilian Vigilance," in 2020, the NPA required that all the municipal and city/county police departments must provide the volunteer members of civilian vigilance with annual training and evaluate their performance in training. There are 22 civil defense headquarters, which can be further divided into 2,070 assignment brigades, 368 civil defense corps, and 1,746 united defense groups, with a total of 481,486 volunteers recruited. The aforementioned training was designed to prepare volunteers to assist in social order maintenance and emergency response.

(3) Household registration

- ① A total of 344 communities received a subsidy of NT\$80,000 from the MOI for community safety activities in 2020.
- ② The NPA established a database of missing persons and expanded the effectiveness of finding missing persons. In 2020, a total of 25,077 persons were reported missing and 26,229 persons were found (including 3,777 cold cases) by all police departments.

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 2020 is as follows:

- ① Passengers inspected: 3,889,797 departing passengers and 3,937,601 arriving passengers on international flights were checked; 509,564 departing passengers and 494,365 arriving passen-

gers on cross-strait flights were checked; 5,057,185 departing passengers and 5,055,401 arriving passengers on domestic flights were scrutinized.

- ② Aircraft inspected: 55,915 departing and 55,890 arriving international flights were inspected; 10,454 departing and 10,441 arriving cross-strait flights were inspected; 105,125 departing and 105,086 arriving domestic flights were monitored.

(2) In the inspection of cargo containers, undeclared goods or contraband with an estimated market value of NT\$474,800,000 were seized in 2020.

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 2020 is as follows:

- (1) A total of 290 PRC residents in 268 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities; 43 PRC residents in 12 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.
- (2) A total of 48 residents in 46 cases from Hong Kong and Macau with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities; one resident in one case from Hong Kong and Macau without legal entry permits was caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.
- (3) A total of 13,405 foreign nationals in 11,333 cases with legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities; 85 foreign nationals in 58 cases without legal entry permits were caught by the police while engaging in illegal activities.



Construction and Planning

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

I. Construction and Planning Agency Organization

The Construction and Planning Agency (CPA) consists of six major divisions and four administrative offices, as well as five units, which are used for temporary purposes. They are the Division of Comprehensive Planning, Urban Planning, National Parks, Public Housing, Building Administration, Public Works and Personnel Office, Civil Service Ethics Office, Office of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, and Secretariat. The units for specific tasks are the Senior Technician's Office, Information Management Office, Public Relations Office, New Town Construction Division, and Urban Regeneration Division. There are also the Urban and Rural Development Branch, eight national park headquarters of the Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Shei-Pa, Kinmen, Marine, and Taijiang National Parks, and the National Nature Park Headquarters.

II. Comprehensive Planning

1. Spatial Planning Administration

- (1) The "Spatial Planning Act" was amended to include the schedules of municipality and county (city) spatial plans (three years) and the functional zone maps (four years) on April 21, 2020. The CPA reviewed the municipality or county (city) spatial plans in 2020 to guide the development of land use.
- (2) The CPA promulgated the "Regulations of Compensation for Damage Incurred from the Implementation of the Spatial Plans Controlled" on September 14, 2020, in order to preserve the existing legitimate rights of the people.
- (3) The CPA is implementing the National Land Use Monitoring Program by monitoring the land use and land cover changes six times per year. The 2020 coastline monitoring analysis shows that the natural coastline and artificial coastline of the island of Taiwan is 44.16% and 55.84% of the total coastline length, respectively.

2. Coastal Zone Management

The CPA has continuously promoted the Coastal Zone Management Act. The CPA will build an effective and functional system to integrate the conservation, protection, and management of affairs among relevant authorities. Furthermore, according to this new legislation, the CPA will be able to implement the planning of the coastal lands of this country, while taking into consideration preserving the balance between environmental conservation, protection, and development.

3. Review of Non-urban Area Development Projects

In 2020, eight development projects (covering a total land area of 498.6336 hectares) were officially approved, while 19 projects are still under review. These projects will provide the developmental foundations for solar energy facilities, natural gas power plants, industrial parks, long-term care parks, water purification plants, gravel reserve centers, etc.

III. Urban Planning and Construction

1. Revising Relevant Urban Planning Laws

To increase the flexibility of the activating use of public facilities, on December 23, the “Regulations of Multi-use for Public Facilities Land in Urban Planning Area” were promulgated in response to the government’s promotion of land use, such as long-term care and childcare, and respect for the needs of indigenous cultural activities.

2. Expediting the Review of Urban Planning Projects

In 2020, the Urban Planning Commission (UPC) convened a total of 23 meetings. During those meetings, the UPC reviewed 228 urban planning projects that had been proposed and approved by the special municipality and county governments. In addition, to save time for the commission review, the ad hoc group, formed by committee members, convened meetings to listen to project presentations first. Then, the members made specific suggestions and proposed discussions before the minister signed and approved the projects. The commission will urge the local authorities to expedite the review of urban planning projects to enhance the efficiency of such reviews.

3. Subsidizing Local Governments for “The Heart of City and Town Construction Project”

“The Heart of City and Town Construction Project,” one of the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program’s major projects, facilitates investment in public facilities (such as transport hubs, business districts, old streets, and culture facilities, etc.) to make mid-sized city and town centers function effectively and sustainably. Through comprehensive planning and consultation, the Project will improve the quality of public spaces, create local redevelopment opportunities, and formulate city and town centers’ overall image. From 2017 to 2020, the 28 competitive projects for “The Heart of City and Town Construction Project” with a budget of NT\$5.823 billion, and 456 policy-guiding projects with a budget of NT\$2.955 billion were approved and subsidized. These efforts will revitalize old city

and town centers and gradually create livable city and town centers with people-oriented services, resilience, and amiability.



Yuejin Port Waterfront



Revitalization of the Taolin Railway



Hsinchu Riverside Garden



The Vascular Bundles Plan

IV. Urban Renewal

1. Since 2005 the CPA has explored the waterfronts, harbors, railway and MRT stations, and old city districts with the National Development Council, Executive Yuan and local governments, and has selected 293 locations as urban renewal demonstration projects. As of the end of 2020, 10 projects were under construction, and 31 projects already had selected investors.
2. A total of 918 urban renewal business projects had been approved as of the end of 2020.
3. A total of 172 urban renewal fund subsidies for renewal business projects had been approved as of the end of 2020.
4. In 2020, there were 1,077 urban unsafe and old buildings that applied for reconstruction, and 850 buildings were approved.
5. The CPA established the National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center on August 1, 2018.

The National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center assists the government in implementing urban regeneration and social housing projects.

V. National Parks Management and Environmental Conservation

1. National Park Operations and Management

A 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. 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)

Kenting National Park occupies the southernmost part of the Hengchun Peninsula. It covers the land area from the west part of Mt. Gu, to the south, included Maobitou, South Bay, and Eluanbi, along the Pacific Ocean to Mt. Nanren.

The landscape boasted by Kenting National Park is beautiful, abundant in flora, and has amazing underwater views. It is the first national park covering marine area in Taiwan. Thus, Kenting National Park Headquarters have strived to build a place that combines environmental education, ecotourism, ecological conservation, and local cultural wealth.

2020 Performance: 1. The Fourth Comprehensive Plan Review of Kenting National Park: 17 of the original buildings were approved (29 were accepted), and 16 were modified for agricultural conditional areas. The application area is about 2.3 hectares (the donated core protection area is 8.2 hectares in total). The pile fixing operation is under continuous processing, which effectively improves the lives of residents. For the needs of construction and land use, to achieve the goal of living and working in the settlement environment of the general control zone, and the transfer of private land in natural mountains and forests to the public ownership and proper protection. 2. Publications: Book-Treasure Shells in Kenting 2, Interpretation Brochures-Southern Cross in Kenting, Starry Sky of the Four Seasons, and producing a 4k film titled Micro Kenting: Episode 3 -Reborn. 3. Due to the impact of COVID-19, the number of tourists has slightly decreased to 2,620,789.

The number of eco-tourism products reached 41 products. 4. KTNP organized three meetings for resource co-management in indigenous areas, two contact reports for participating agencies, and five community explanation seminars and briefing sessions. KTNP also implemented eight projects of natural resource foundation and long-term data research and investigation, removed alien species in an area of 20.3 hectares, had a 4,000 times more patrols in the park, and subsidized a total of 10 special research projects for graduate students. 5. To cooperate with the “Ocean Taiwan-Beach Clean-Up” policy of the Executive Yuan, the KTNP cleaned-up beaches and more than 70 km of coastline, quadrupled beach and shore clean-ups, executed 410 unmanned beach inspections, and picked up 377.852 tons of trash in total.

In 2021, the follow-up work of the Fourth Comprehensive Plan Review has been continuously implemented. The first general control area detailed plan was introduced for Kenting Avenue to allow Kenting Avenue to start from the rational development of landscape and traffic. In addition, as the land exchange use plan and land change plan of the nearby Kenting National Park Recreation Area 1, and the parking lot of the NMMBA are being approved, the land equivalent exchange and development plan review and the environment impact assessment are implemented simultaneously. The goals are to create a new style of recreation and development of Taiwanese National Parks, and achieve a situation where the environment, local cultures, and local industries can thrive in harmony.



A KTNP Junior Interpreter Introducing Amazing Ocean Creatures at the Visitor Center



“Dating with KTNP”- During Onion Harvest Season, KTNP Invites People to Experience Farmers’ Daily Life.

(2) Yushan National Park (YSNP)

Yushan National Park (YSNP), a high-altitude national park located in central Taiwan, stretches over four administrative divisions, Hualien, Kaohsiung, Nantou, and Chiayi, including the highest peak of northeast Asia, Mt. Jade Main Peak. With its rich natural resources, YSNP is considered a prime destination for hiking, eco-tourism and environmental education.

In 2020, in terms of management, YSNP has been holding the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation on Yushan National Park Plan, updating and maintaining 3D integrated GIS data to build a digitized management system.

Regarding ecological conservation, YSNP has commissioned studies on groups of mountain hawk-eagles, Formosan black bears and Formosan yellow-throated martens, and held a conference on mainstreaming biodiversity in national parks, as well as studies on citizen science to awaken the interest of citizens regarding these topics.

In terms of interpretation and environmental education, YSNP completed filming an environmental education video highlighting the park's southern area, and held a meeting of volunteers for national parks and metropolitan parks in Taiwan in 2020.

As for hiking safety and service, YSNP has promoted hiking safety education, completed the renovation of Tataka Visitor Centers exhibition room and the refurbishment of Paiyun Lodge and Jhongyang Mine Cabin, in accordance with the policy to lift the restrictions on hiking, and held the "2020 Taiwan Mountaineering Conference," which provided a platform for the Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, Li Men-yen, Minister of the Interior, Kuo-yung Hsu, opinion leaders, and hiking groups to communicate and share ideas with each other. The volunteer patrol of YSNP was awarded as the "Best Volunteering Group 2020" and YSNP Director, Chung Ming-shan, led the group to accept the award from President Tsai Ing-wen.

In 2021, YSNP will continue the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation on Yushan National Park Plan; in addition, we will further cooperate with the Executive Yuan's policy to lift restrictions on hiking. YSNP will begin planning the construction and renovation of the cabins in the park to improve the quality of service and accommodation in the mountains. To maximize a national park's role and position for ecological conservation, YSNP will continue to research high-altitude eco-systems.



Renovated Tataka Exhibition Room



A Public Meeting Held in Dongpu for the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation



2020 Taiwan Mountaineering Conference held by YSNP



The Volunteer Patrol was awarded as the "Best Volunteering Group in 2020"

(3) Yangmingshan National Park (YMSNP)

Yangmingshan National Park is known for its unique volcanic landscape terrain, versatile climate, and ecological environment, history and culture and is also an important recreational attraction in the Taipei area.

To implement effective management of land use, and maintain the rights and interests of local residents and environmental protection in Yangmingshan National Park, the park headquarters modified and declared both the "Prohibited Activities Regulation the Domain of Yangmingshan National Park" and "Directions of Fines for Violation of the Prohibited Activities in Yangmingshan National Park" on May 19, 2020. "The Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of Yangmingshan National Park" Draft Plan was designated and executed by the Ministry of the Interior to meet the legal requirement in 2020. As for conservation research and management, a total of 14 projects were completed and work continues towards establishing a complete biological database for future reference. Entertainment and education were integrated into conservation work through conservation research outcome presentations. A total of 44 conservation education programs, including eco-friendly farming, volunteers' training, and the "Events to Visit Yangmingshan National Park All Four Seasons on 2020" for 13 routes, were very popular among the public and effectively promoted the concept of national-parks.

The Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of Yangmingshan National Park will be announced and published once it is processed in 2021. In the meantime, the park headquarters will continue to accumulate environmental education achievements and promote teacher training and environmental education programs to train more professional volunteers. All of the park's efforts are aimed at improving participants' environmental education experience and providing enjoyable services while preserving a sustainable environment.



2020 New Year's Day Mt. Qixing Climb-A-Thon

Listening To Nature by the Side of Menghuan Pond,
Yangmingshan National Park-The First Quiet Urban Park

(4) Taroko National Park

Taroko National Park is situated in eastern Taiwan. The park is renowned for its magnificent high mountains, deep gorge, rich ecology and cultural resources. In 2020, in terms of park management, map revision, zone delineation and protective use control reviews were carried out, and the National Park Act violation administrative fine management system was expanded to increase administrative effectiveness. We have continuously held joint management meetings for resources in indigenous areas. We carried out work including providing free park shuttle buses in the Chinese New Year period, snow season duty on Mt. Hehuan, handling of park public liability insurance and additional insurance, checking and evaluating public safety management, and maintenance supervision to raise the quality level of recreation in the park. In response to COVID-19, vehicle flow was controlled and rent relief allowance given at each service station. The plan for overall improvement of mountain cabins was executed to create a quality mountain climbing environment. To encourage visitors to disperse across the gorge area, we opened the Shanyue Suspension Bridge a trial basis on August 24, 2020. In terms of environmental maintenance, engineering work was done to connect the "Little Central Cross-island Highway," Zhuilu Trail, and to repair facilities in the gorge section.

In terms of conservation and research, eight commissioned study and plan cases were completed; Formosan landlocked salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou formosanus*) restoration, conservation patrols and monitoring promotion and removal of invasive species were carried out. In terms of interpretation, environmental education for elementary school students, adolescents and adults continued to be held. Taroko Gorge Music Festival, Artists See National Parks and other events were held to promote the music and dance culture of the Taroko people and the cultural and creative industries.

In 2021, facilities maintenance and disaster damage repair work will continue. The Fourth 4th Comprehensive Review of the Taroko National Park plan will be launched, zoned management of national

park land will be enhanced, and joint resources management together with local indigenous people will continue, developing partnerships with villages to implement diverse cultural values.



2020 Taroko Gorge Music Festival



Monitoring the Formosan landlocked salmon restoration situation at Xiaotanxiwan



Ocean Taiwan – Beach cleaning at Heren Beach



Opening of the Shanyue Suspension Bridge

(5) Shei-Pa National Park

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

In terms of ecological conservation, in 2020, we completed seven commissioned projects, including resources survey and habitat monitoring, held three sessions of serial lectures on ecological conservation, and received the best results in the conservation of Formosan landlocked salmon. The salmon population reached a record high of 12,587, reducing the risks of extinction of this natural treasure.

In terms of education and interpretation, 12 pieces of promotional materials were published. A total of 664 themed activities and courses on school and social environmental education were held.

In terms of mountain safety and services, we completed the revitalization and transformation construction project of the Qika Cabin & Trailhead Service Station of Xue Mountain, the improvement project of the sign system in Wuling Quadruple Mountains Line, and held three sessions of

lectures titled “Mountain-climbing Ecology Classroom.” We continuously implemented the “snow season service” in line with the “mountain opening” policy of the Executive Yuan to assist mountaineers in climbing mountains safely, based on the spirit of service.

In terms of management, we held five sessions of organizational communication with communities and individuals and co-management meetings with indigenous peoples, and completed the “Shei-Pa National Park Project (Third Comprehensive Review)” and “Survey Project of the Cultural Connotations of the Traditional Names (Atayal) of Mountains, Rivers and Historical Relics in Shei-Pa National Park.”

In 2021, we will continue to release Formosan landlocked salmon into the river habitats to expand its survival space, carry out the construction projects of Sanliujiu Cabin and Piaodan and Youpolan Shelters, and promote the educational activities of mountain climbing safety and environmental education.



Shei-Pa and Taroko National Parks jointly release Formosan Landlocked Salmon into Hehuan River



Guided Reading of Environmental Picture Books in the Story House



Rescue Training Using Ropes and Stretchers



Three generations Have Fun Together: Let's Go Hand in Hand to Wenshui to Catch Some Fish

(6) Kinmen National Park

Kinmen National Park is located in Kinmen County. Its objectives are protecting cultural and battle-field relics and natural resources. In 2020, the “No. 12 and 19 Nanshan and No. 62 Beishan Traditional Building Restoration Project” was recognized with the award of “Excellent” in the Executive Yuan Public Construction Commission’s 20th Public Construction Golden Awards.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has affected the revenue of traditional building homestays and military stores leased out by tendering by the national park headquarters. The Kinmen National Park Headquarters has continued to provide guidance courses for homestays and stores and, in accordance with “Relief and Revitalization Measures for National Park Businesses Impacted by COVID-19 of the Ministry of the Interior,” has successively given 89 homestays and stores rent allowance as a relief measure, giving a total of NT\$6.52 million in allowances. In addition, 72 short-term jobs were provided by the park headquarters under the Ministry of Labor’s “Go to Work Now Without Worry Program” to assist with park cleaning, patrolling and epidemic prevention. This not only enhanced the relationship with local people, but also effectively eased the economic pressure on local people and optimized the landscape of the park.

In 2020, in terms of environmental education, some activities were cancelled or postponed. However, when the outbreak started easing, following epidemic prevention regulations and guidelines, the Cycling Shangri-La Kinmen National Park Cycling Event, 2020 Kinmen Tunnel Concert, outdoor environmental education, and the Date With National Park activity series were held; in addition, according to the “Salute the Ocean—Taiwan-Coastal Overall Cleanliness Maintenance Program,” the scope of flot-sam clean-up was expanded, the frequency increased, and beach cleaning activities were held, letting environmental education work go on uninterrupted with epidemic prevention as the prerequisite.

In 2021, we will continue to carry out the preservation of Kinmen traditional settlements, the protection of battlefield relics, ecological conservation, and other related work.



Homestay and Shop Guidance Course



Going to work Without Worry—Helping with Epidemic Prevention Work

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

Dongsha Atoll National Park, located in the north of the South China Sea, is about 400 km from the island of Taiwan. South Penghu Marine National Park, located between Wangan island and Chi-meï island of Penghu, consists of four main islands, namely Dongji island, Xiji island, Dongyuping

island, and Xiyuping island, as well as many small islets, wave-swept rocks, and surrounding waters. The park is a place for citizens to receive environmental education, and experience ecotourism.

In 2020, in collaboration with the Kaohsiung City Government, we promoted the improvement of the water environment on Dongsha Island, recycling sewage water for planting and irrigation purposes. We established the Magong Service Center to serve the residents of the four southern islands of Penghu who migrated to Magong and tourists visiting the national park, as well as to be the related department for communication, coordination, transportation, and replenishment work. Furthermore, we built the distribution pipeline of seawater desalination water in Dongyuping island to deliver drinking water, and carried out the separation of domestic water to supply sustainable and safe environmental education and ecological tour water.

In terms of marine conservation, several studies on the lemon shark in the Dongsha Atoll National Park, and the survey of terrestrial and marine resources in the South Penghu Marine National Park have been done. Those studies were transformed into public scientific books for the public to understand our national parks. We also provided funds for the students to conduct their research in the national parks.

In terms of the environmental education, we cooperated with the Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council to hold three ecological experience camps, in which 59 people participated. In order to encourage national park tours, we held mailing postcards from South Penghu Marine National Park activity, where 12,226 people participated. We held the South Penghu Marine National Park Exhibition – A Marvelous Journey at the Penghu Airport to share conservation ideas with the public, which 48,683 people visited.

In 2021, we will continue to promote conservation and hold environmental education courses to achieve the sustainable management of our national parks.



2020 Dongsha Tour-Sea Area Safety and National Park Ecological Experience Camps



Mailing Postcards from South Penghu Marine National Park Activity

(8) Taijiang National Park (TJNP)

Taijiang National Park's area includes the Tainan Sicao area and Qigu District. It is located in the southwest of Taiwan. As a wetland national park, in 2020, five commissioned projects for land use management and four community ecotourism programs were completed; in addition, 21 financial grants for community empowerment were approved. In accordance with the policy of ocean cleaning, 279.752 tons of trash were removed. In order to enhance carbon-free tours with public transportation, the Taijinag Interpretation Bus operated 58 times, total tourist satisfaction reached 88%.

In terms of ecological conservation, we completed a commissioned research project and nine commissioned projects, and continued to lead the survey of the number of black-faced spoonbills. According to the survey in December 2020, there were 2,719 spoonbills, which exceeded 2,000 for seven consecutive years, indicating that the number of black-faced spoonbills is on the increase. In addition, in order to implement the vision of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity "Aichi Goals," we signed a letter of intent with local fishermen to promote the creation of eco-friendly habitats, and provided 10.8 hectares of fish farms, cooperated with the implementation of friendly strategies, such as lowering the water level, and successfully attracted water birds to come and forage.

In terms of environmental maintenance, we promoted the construction of ecological landscape and the humanistic and historical waterfront green corridor bicycle path. In the future, the existing facilities of the park and the development of community construction will continue to improve the quality of tourist services.

In terms of interpretive recreation, we carried out the Taijiang Wetland School, and Dates with National Parks, with a total of 312 events, in which 10,491 people participated. We published the *Taijiang Salt Production Documentary: Worth Their Salt*, picture books: *Grandpa's Secret Base*, *Taijiang Race* and interpretation book of *The Sound of Taijiang: Taiwan Twilight Cicada*; in addition, the Taijiang National Park Visitor Center provided high-quality and diverse services for tourists. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of visitors was approximately 230,000 in 2020.

In 2021 we will continue to promote the conservation and environmental education of national parks, implement the home protection circle plan, and conduct the conservation and exchange of international migratory species, with a view to creatively plan the blueprint for the new stage of national park development, and promote local coexistence and prosperity to achieve the concept of sustainable national parks.



Taijiang Interpretation Bus Tour



Dates with National Parks: Taijiang Salt Production

(9) Shoushan National Nature Park (SNNP)

Shoushan National Nature Park is located in Kaohsiung, and includes the Banpingshan, Gueishan, Shoushan, and Qihoushan areas. SNNP possesses a unique natural coral reef ecology and precious prehistoric cultural relics. The park also promotes environmental education and maintains natural ecological and human resources.

Shoushan National Nature Park, in 2020, continued and adjusted the scope of planning for the First Comprehensive Review of Shoushan National Nature Park. The Gueishan accessible facilities and Banpingshan road improvement project in the mining area was finished. A new public toilet was set up, and the surrounding environment in Banpingshan was improved to enhance the quality of recreational services. We have cooperated with the public sector to handle the re-settlement of stray animals. In addition, we have provided quality environmental education services to the public and handled a total of 223 environmental education activities, in which 10,159 people participated. In 2021, to enhance recreation service quality, the recreation facilities of Shoushan will continue to be improved. And we will continue to offer environmental education activities, conveying the concepts of environmental and biodiversity conservation to the general public.



Gueishan Accessible Facilities



Qihoushan Environmental Education Activity

2. Metropolitan Park Construction and Management Program Implementation

(1) Taichung Metropolitan Park (TCMP)

Taichung Metropolitan Park is situated on the Dadu tableland in Taichung City. The park has extensive green spaces, diverse plant and animal ecology, and complete facilities. The park provides diverse recreational activities, promotes environmental education, and maintains natural ecological resources.

In 2020, a new scenic view platform was built. Visitors can now overlook the whole Taichung metropolitan area from this platform. This facility enhances the environmental quality and safety of this park. In terms of promoting environmental education, the park implemented the “2020 Protect Mt. Dadu” activities, and has organized 10 buses of extracurricular teaching activities, two summer camps, three environmental education workshops for schools, and two parent-child environmental education activities. A total of 570 people participated in the environmental education courses of the park. The park also provides free venues for charity events; these venues were borrowed for 35 events. Guided tours of the park were provided for 13 schools and organizations with a total of 710 participants. In 2021, we will continue to enhance the park recreation quality and improve the environmental facility. We will work with Mt. Dadu environmental education partners in marketing, and make Taichung Metropolitan Park an important outdoor classroom for environmental education in the Taichung Metropolitan Area.



2020 “Protect Mt. Dadu” Activities



New Scenic View Platform

(2) Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP)

Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park, designed with the idea of a combination of urban forest and ecological planting, provides Kaohsiung residents a place for outdoor leisure, recreation, and environmental education. It is located in Nanzi district and Qiaotou district of Kaohsiung City.

In 2020, several facilities have been improved for visitors’ convenience and safety, and to provide safe, quality public toilets, LED lighting, and recreational environment; in addition, the KMP has also

strived to promote environmental education. The KMP offered 11 course packages of environmental education to the general public. A total of 55 sessions of activities held by the KMP served 1,667 people; moreover, 19,508 people participated in our ecological documentary film screenings, exhibitions, and interpretation services. To offer a better recreational environment, the KMP continued to renovate and rebuild recreational facilities, including the improvement of walking areas.



Environmental Education Activities & Games



Interpretation Activities

VI. Housing Policy

1. Promotion of the “Integrating Housing Related Funds Program” by the CPA

- (1) The Ministry of the Interior’s Real Estate Information Platform offers multiple services. It is also the single entry for the residential and real estate information website. As of January 2020, the website had accumulated more than 28.9 million visits.
- (2) In 2020, 5,125 households received subsidized interest loans for home buying; 722 households received subsidized restoration loans; and 98,933 households received subsidized rent. In 2021, this policy provided 4,000 households with subsidized loans for homebuyers, 2,000 households with subsidized restoration loans, and 120,000 (estimated) households with subsidized rent.

2. Promotion of Social Housing by the CPA

To satisfy public housing demand, the MOI has implemented the Housing Act, which was revised on January 11, 2017, and the Implementation Program for Social Housing project, which was approved on March 6, 2017, for the construction of 200,000 social housing units that are only for rent and not for sale within eight years, including 120,000 new housing units and 80,000 rental housing subleasing and management cases. In the first stage, from 2017 to 2020, the goal of the social housing units is to construct 40,000 units and 40,000 rental housing subleasing and management cases. By the end of 2020, 40,708 units of social housing had been completed. From 2017, the RHSMP (Rental Housing Subleasing and Management Project) has been implemented by the CPAMI (Construction

and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior) through local governments, HURC (National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center), and the associations to carry out 30,000 cases, which were divided into the first phase (10,000 cases) and second phase (20,000 cases). By the end of 2020, it had reached 13,451 cases by 71 corporations. Furthermore, the goal of the third phase is to reach 40,000 cases widely in 2021. While the process of constructing social housing is still in progress, the governments will continue to provide assistance for people who have living problems through the RHSMP and Housing Relevant Fund Program.

Table 8-1 Public Housing

Unit: Household

Year	Integrating Housing Related Funds Program		
	Approved Households for Subsidized Interest Loans	Approved Households for Subsidized Restoration Loans	Approved Households for Subsidized Rent
2016	4 768	636	58 367
2017	5 311	637	60 533
2018	5 543	686	65 712
2019	5 403	613	72 044
2020	5 125	722	98 933

3. Housing Quality

In order to encourage people to improve their accessibility environment, the MOI promoted the 2020 Directions Subsidies to Municipalities and Counties (Cities) to improve the Existing Residential Barrier-free Facilities Plan. It planned to subsidize eight private apartment buildings below five floors for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities and additional lifting equipment, and to subsidize 18 private apartments building for improving the shared use of barrier-free facilities. There were in total five subsidy cases for improving the sheared use of barrier-free facilities in 2020, including the Kaohsiung City Government, Tainan City Government, etc.

VII. Building Management

1. Review and Revision of Building Administration Regulations

(1) Taiwan ranked 6th in Dealing with Construction Permits in Doing Business in 2020 issued by the World Bank.

- (2) The Architects Act was revised to add professional practice for architects' establishing or joining an architectural firm; to divide penalties into violations on building design, construction supervision, other professional responsibilities, and the violation of administrative rules; to add provisions requiring foreign nationals to take the architects examination and provisions on their professional practice, which is part of the mutual recognition of architects in response to joining the WTO and APEC; to correct discriminatory words concerning the limitation of being an architect to fulfill the intended meaning of the Convention on the Rights of the Disabled Persons.
- (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 complete inspection to ensure both building design and construction quality. It is being considered to clearly state the obligation of illegal structure builders to restore buildings to their original states and impose penalties for each failure to comply. Income from fines will be used to set up a fund for the inspection, reporting, and demolition of illegal structures, so as to prevent illegal structures and protect citizens' lives and assets.
- (4) Green building regulations of the Building Design and Construction part of the Building Technical Regulations, and the Directions of Design and Technical Specifications for Buildings Energy Conservation, the Directions of Design and Technique Specifications for Greenery of Sites, the Directions of Design and Technique Specifications for Soil Water Content, the Directions of Design and Technique Specifications for Green Building Materials were strengthened and revised according to the latest weather information and suggestions from all walks of life.
- (5) Based on the practical experience of local competent authorities in building administration over the years, the Building Permit Application Review Form was revised in coordination with amendments to laws, 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 expedites building administration procedures.
- (6) Building public safety inspection and reporting measures have been enforced since July 1, 2019. Private specific buildings for public use with a total floor area above 1,000 square meters that obtained a construction permit before December 31, 1999, and belong to the same owner or user, must apply for seismic evaluation and inspection to ensure people's living safety and reduce the risk of damage in case of an earthquake.

(7) In response to the needs of the country's aging society, the Building Technical Regulations regarding the installation of new elevators in existing buildings have been relaxed. In addition, the emergency help device and fire regulations were changed to improve public security.

2. Promotion of Green Buildings

Five county(city) governments received subsidies for green building promotion, as well as to establish a green building review and random inspection to enhance the design quality of the building permit, improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reduce energy consumption, maintain the efficiency of green building design and management, and promote the concept of green buildings.

3. Administration of Architects

(1) A total of 574 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 2020.

(2) A total of 196 architect licenses were issued in 2020.

4. Condominium Management and Guidance

(1) In 2020, 225 sessions of training workshops were organized; 7,473 people completed the training.

(2) In 2020, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 594 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes), and 2,858 applications for interior remodeling technician certificates (applications, changes).

5. Administration of Building Interior Remodeling

(1) In 2020, workshops for building interior remodeling technicians were conducted in 76 sessions; 2,363 people qualified and were issued certificates.

(2) In 2020, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 2,295 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes) and 4,436 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 18 sessions; 1,344 people were issued qualification certificates.

(2) Supervision of barrier-free environments in building-related affairs was carried out between September 9 and 25, 2020, and random inspections of the barrier-free environments were carried out

in 22 new buildings, 63 existing buildings, and 15 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 November 2020, and visits were subsequently made.
- ② In 2020, the Summer Youth Protection–Youth Project Action Plan was implemented to urge local governments to step up public safety inspections at locations frequented by the youth during the summer; inspections were carried out at roughly 4,740 locations.
- ③ In 2020, 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 holiday. Inspections were carried out in 534 locations.
- ④ Collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare in supervising public safety inspections of social welfare institutes and nursing homes; randomly inspected 58 institutes in two municipalities and five counties on September 2020.

(2) Random inspections of 255 mechanical amusement park facility items at 31 locations were carried out in 2020.

(3) Completed 2020 national signboard advertisements and established advertisement safety inspections, handled the supervision business, and performed on-site inspections in Taitung County.

(4) In 2020, 13 applications for approvals on the review report of fire safety and evacuation in buildings and 667 fire-retardant building material certificates were issued.

(5) In 2020, applications for issuance or change of public inspection certificates were processed. Certificate applications from 16 professional inspection organizations (issuance, renewal) and inspector certificate applications from 511 individuals (issuance, renewal) were processed.

8. Building Disaster Prevention and Relief Work

(1) In 2020, post-disaster dangerous building assessment drills were conducted, in which 2,034 people participated.

(2) In 2020, the plan for registration and utilization of heavy engineering machines was implemented, and 8,445 heavy construction machines and 4,603 operators were registered.

- (3) As of the end of 2020, preliminary seismic evaluation was conducted for 30,087 public-owned buildings; seismic evaluation was conducted for 16,076 public-owned buildings; seismic retrofitting was conducted for 9,083 public-owned buildings; and demolition was conducted for 2,136 public-owned buildings, based on the Building Seismic Capacity Evaluation and Upgrade Program.
- (4) Supervised special municipalities and county/city governments in completing safety inspections at 428 controlled slope land housing districts.

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

- (1) In 2020, 2,734 applications for elevator maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.
- (2) In 2020, 201 applications for mechanical parking facility maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.

10. Promotion of Arcade Walkway Leveling

- (1) Eight special municipalities and county/city governments received NT\$72.82 million of subsidies in total from the General Plan for Improvement of Town Appearance—the Building Arcade Walkway Leveling Promotion Project for the engineering of road sections requiring leveling; a total length of 26,000 meters of arcade walkway was leveled in 2020.
- (2) Random inspections of arcade walkway leveling were carried out on 15 road sections in 2020.

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 the Ministry of the Interior authoritative gathering places were established and announced on October 22, 2015. The supervision plan of barrier-free environments for urban parks is to be carried out every two years. The Construction and Planning Agency composed a committee and released a supervision plan, then examined 29 parks of the urban group A (six municipalities) and group B (three cities of Keelung, Hsinchu, Chiayi) already.
- (2) In order to strengthen the local government's concept of the construction of barrier-free environment, since 2020, seminars and trainings on the construction of barrier-free environment in parks have been held. The local governments will continue to implement them and list them as the assessment priority.

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, through land use conversion, unified development, transferable development rights, exchanging 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 196 common ducts have been planned or constructed by local governments among municipalities, counties, and cities over the entire country. These include main ducts with a length of 99.66 km, branch ducts totaling 223.01 km, CAB totaling 72.40 km, and C.C.Box totaling 1536.32 km.
- (2) The CPA will coordinate related ministries and councils, and supervise the local governments of municipalities, counties, and cities regarding their construction works for common ducts in accordance with the Outline Program of Promoting Common Ducts Construction promulgated by the Executive Yuan and the MOI Supervisory Plan for Municipalities, Counties, And Cities for Accelerating the Development of Common Ducts.

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

- (1) As of the end of 2020, local governments have built the Public Facilities Pipeline Database in national urban planned districts.
- (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. Sewerage Construction and Management

- (1) Sewerage-related regulation issues

A total of nine sewage-related autonomous regulations based on the Sewerage Law and Local Government Act were examined in 2020. In addition, the "Working Guidelines for Public Sewage Sewer Announcement Before the Use of the Publicly Known" have also been stipulated for municipalities, counties, and cities to follow.

(2) Education, dissemination, and training

To improve professional techniques, four programs of Sewerage User's Drainage Facility Installation Training were held in September and November. The programs included two training courses in northern and central Taiwan, and one in southern areas with a total of 171 technicians participating. Due to the pandemic, the number of trainees per course was reduced to 35 in 2020. These participants must be qualified as water pipe installation technicians or sewer user's drainage facility installation technicians in advance.

In order to allow all walks of life to understand the policies and concepts of sewage construction, a micro-film and photography contest called "Excavation. Urban Water Shadow" was held to promote the information of sewage-related facilities for citizens. The aim of this contest is to increase citizen and student awareness towards the importance of sewage systems.

(3) Achievement of the construction of sewage systems

According to the 5th Stage of the Sewer Construction Plan (2015-2020), as checked and ratified by the Executive Yuan, the MOI is continuing to promote the construction of the entire country's sewage systems. It is estimated that the construction expenditure will be NT\$106.87 billion over six years. The 2020 annual budget from the central government is NT\$15.49 billion. This plan will be completed in 2020, and will continue to promote the 6th Stage of the Sewer Construction Plan (2021-2026). In addition to continuing to build sewage systems to maintain the performance from previous results, in order to upgrade the national competitiveness, continue environmental sustainability, and consider the functions of intelligence and disaster prevention resilience, and to promote the strategy of continuous public sewage sewer construction and construction of a sustainable and intelligent system, we hope to gradually build a complete "new generation of sewage sewer circulation system."

As of the end of 2020, there were a total of 90 public sewer systems under construction, 70 public sewage treatment plants had been established, the cumulative number of households connected to sewage systems reached about 3.385 million, the public sanitary sewer connection rate was 37.93%; for New Taipei City it was 66.57%, Taipei City 84.37%, Taoyuan City 16.86%, Taichung City 22.36%, Tainan City 22.24%, Kaohsiung City 46.00%; the total of the Taiwan Province was 14.25%, and Fujian Province was 38.46%. The specific sanitary sewer setting rate was 9.79%, and the building sewage processing facilities setting rate for households was 16.76%. The total sewage treatment rate was 64.48%.

(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 Demonstrating Action Plan of Effluent Reclamation from Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants” in conjunction with the 5th Stage of the Sewer Construction Plan (2015-2020), As of the end of 2020, the results were as follows:

- ① The Fengshan River Water Resources Recycling Center in Kaohsiung City is the first demonstration case of promoting reclaimed water in Taiwan. On August 23, 2019, it was officially launched as scheduled, providing 45,000 CMD of reclaimed water per day to Linhai Industrial Park.
- ② Demonstration of the Yongkang Sewage Treatment Plant (the first case for the supply of high-tech parks) held the groundbreaking ceremony on March 27, 2019. The construction of reclaimed water plant progress reached 76.91% at the end of 2020.
- ③ Demonstration of the Futian Sewage Treatment Plant was approved on November 16, 2019, and completed contract signing on August 12, 2020. The bidding document examining conference was held on October 13, 2020.
- ④ Demonstration of the Linhai Sewage Treatment Plant combined with the expansion pipe from the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Project has settled on a contractor, and construction began on March 4, 2019. Construction progress reached 77.29% by December 31, 2020.
- ⑤ Demonstration of the Anping Sewage Treatment Plant is estimated to provide 37,500 tons of reclaimed water per day for the Southern Taiwan Science Park – Tainan Science Park. The Tainan City Government completed contract signing on July 30, 2020, and approved the basic design on August 24, 2020.
- ⑥ Demonstration of the Fengyuan Water Resources Recycling Center was reassessed because Micron Technology, Inc. proposes water demand.

In order to continue the promotion results of the “Demonstrating Action Plan of Effluent Reclamation from Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants,” the MOI was approved by the Executive Yuan by the “Reclaimed Water Promotion Plan of Public Sewage Treatment Plant (2021-2026)” to continue to promote the recycling of public sewage treatment plants, reuse, and set the performance indicator of “Secondary treatment discharged water recycling and supplying industrial parks and science parks until the end of 2026, with a daily increase of 150,000 tons of recycled water.”

(5) Achievement of the construction of storm-water systems

There is a budget of NT\$3.5 billion for the third phase (2018-2019) of the “Plan of Integrated Watershed Management” by the Executive Yuan, and a budget of NT\$5.64 billion listed for the second phase (2019-2020) of the County City Rivers and Regional Drainage Improvement Plan. To handle the construction of stormwater sewer systems, and to work on the improvement of stormwater 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 storm-water sewer systems, pumping stations, and to implement the total urban concept of water control, a number of flood detention ponds have been built to improve urban drainage efficiency and reduce flooding probability.

As of the end of 2020, the total length of storm sewer construction in the whole country was 5,557.54 km, the implementation rate of storm sewers was raised to 78.45%, and the amount of flood detention reached 602,500 cubic meters. It will keep operating the storm sewer system’s planning and construction to expand the effectiveness of water management and raise the city energy for flood prevention in 2021.



Fengyuan Water Resources Recycling Center in Taichung City Officially Opened



“Excavation. Urban Water Shadow” Micro Film Photography Competition

6. Implementation of Road Construction and Maintenance Work

(1) Carrying 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, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the MOI, were expected to be carried out from 2015 to 2022. By 2020, the MOI has allocated a budget for construction of NT\$33,925,85 million, and shall continue to allocate NT\$ 5.678 billion for 172 projects in 2021. 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.



Qixian Bridge Reconstruction Project in Keelung City



Tainan City 2-7 Road West Section Project

(2) Road/street quality improvement plan

This plan focuses on improving street and roads' quality to create a safer and greater environment for pedestrians. In addition, it subsidizes the local government for 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.



Dongpu Hot Spring District, Nantou County



The Intersection of Section 3 of Ziyou Road and Section 5 of Fuxing Road, Taichung City

IX. Development of New Towns

1. Danhai New Town

The planned area is 1,748.75 hectares, and the first phase of development is 446.02 hectares, which has been developed since 1991. About 180 hectares of land have been acquired for the use of public facilities and transferred to New Taipei City. Furthermore, the city has been offered approx. NT\$1.0 billion by the MOI for maintenance. Raw lands of 135.33 hectares were sold up to 2020, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. In order to incorporate the development of residential areas and industrial areas, public utilities, and transportation, the New Town Development Fund of the MOI has, since 2007, funded the Water Supply Project with NT\$3.76 billion, the Light Rail System with NT\$7.09 billion, and the Danjiang Bridge Project with NT\$6.62 billion, etc. In addition, the

CPA held the completion ceremony of the Water Supply Project on November 28, 2020. And the opening ceremony of the first phase (the blueline) of Light Rail System was held on November 15, 2020 by New Taipei City Government. Furthermore, the CPA started the planning of the Master Plan of Danhai New Town (third review) in 2019 in order to use the planning procedure as a platform for further discussion with New Taipei City, and to embrace the concepts of low-impact development and smart cities. Major planning issues include the review of industrial lands, and the redevelopment of the deteriorated built areas of the Masterplan of Danhai New Town. In 2021, the CPA will continue executing the construction of the Kong Ping Camp Relocating Project, etc.

2. Kaohsiung New Town

The planned area is 2,159.20 hectares, and the first phase of development is 331.88 hectares. About 76.08 hectares of lands were acquired for the use of public facilities and were transferred to Kaohsiung City. Raw lands of 53.02 hectares were sold up to 2020, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. In accordance with the Executive Yuan's policy of establishing Kaohsiung Qiaotou Science Park, the CPA amended the Implementation Plan and it was approved by the Executive Yuan on September 28, 2020. Furthermore, the CPA prepared the Change of the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (industrial lands), and was approved by the MOI Urban Planning Commission on October 29, 2019. In 2021, the CPA will continue working on the Environmental Impact Assessment, the notice of the plan of zone expropriation of Kaohsiung Qiaotou Science Park and the Change of the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (industrial lands), and the design of public works. Moreover, since 2020, the CPA has been drafting the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (third review), executing projects of roads construction (Youqing Road, etc.) and public works of zone expropriation, and funding the Planning of Regional Transportation System Project proposed by Kaohsiung City Government, etc., in order to accelerate the investment of industries, and thereby boost the development of Kaohsiung New Town.

3. Linkou New Town – Development of A7 Station District of Taoyuan Airport MRT

The planned area is 184.57 hectares, and raw lands of 52.47 hectares were sold up to 2020, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. About 60.22 hectares of lands were acquired for the use of public facilities and were transferred to Taoyuan City. The draft of the Industry-classified Benefits to Linkou New Town Industrial Development plan was approved by the Executive Yuan on October 4, 2019. The CPA completed amending the Implementation Plan in 2020, the procedure of hand-over the compensation equivalent lands, the construction projects for soil and water

conservation, the construction project of Water Recycling Center, etc. In 2021, the CPA will continue working on the Construction of the Public Square Project, the Construction of the no.6 Public Park (used as detention pond as well) Project, etc., which are favorable for the New Town Development. Moreover, the New Town Development Fund of the MOI will be funding the Construction of Connecting Roads of A7 Station of Airport MRT with NT\$1.06 billion, executed by Taoyuan City Government.

X. Urban and Rural Development Works

1. Assisting Local Governments to Develop Spatial Planning

The national spatial plan was promulgated on April 30, 2018. Accordingly, the local governments are to establish their own spatial plans within the period that had been specified by the Spatial Planning Act. To assist 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 references. In addition, to assist the local governments in planning of rural areas, a professional team has been set up for providing spatial planning information and consultation.

2. 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, 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 2020, the CPA continued 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 websites and apps.
- (3) During 2021, the CPA will continue to update the database and coordinate with the National Land Use Planning Act (NLPA) in spatial platform integration and database standardization.

3. Continuing to Promote the Wetland Conservation Act and Rolling Out Related Measures to Protect Wetland Environments

Since the Wetland Conservation Act and the series of nine sub-regulations became effective on February 2, 2015, the MOI has continued to institutionalize wetland conservation. Till 2020, one of the Wetlands of International Importance conservation and utilization plans finished the process of review, 33 of

the Wetlands of National Importance conservation and utilization plans were announced, and one of the Wetlands of Regional Importance conservation and utilization plans was approved. Furthermore, 38 of the temporary Wetlands of Regional Importance finished their evaluations. Besides legal affairs, the 2020 Wetland Conservation Science Lecture had great success in creating the opportunity to cultivate wetland talents by experience sharing in construction and operation management since the Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Strategic Program of Action was signed in 2016. Three cases on the use of the wetland insignia were permitted. In 2021, the MOI will continue to advance the legal process, which includes the planning, public consultation, and review for the eight sites of Wetlands of International and National Importance. Moreover, in light of the regulation, the evaluation of the remaining four temporary Wetlands of Regional Importance will be completed.

4. Establishing and Promoting the Goals of Sustainable Development for National Land Resources and Urban and Rural Development

In cooperation with the National Council for Sustainable Development, the Ministry shares the responsibility of the National Land Resources and Urban and Rural Development Working Group, taking the SDGs of the UN and domestic conditions of Taiwan as reference, to develop the SDGs 2020, making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable; to make the relevant measuring indicators; and to continuously track and review their implementation.

5. Urban Planning

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

6. Land Use Monitoring

This plan was approved by the Executive Yuan in September 2015 mainly to integrate the Construction and Planning Agency, Soil and Water Conservation Bureau, and Water Resources Agency's related monitoring plans. Satellite imagery and image transition detection technology have been used as auxiliaries for illegal land use investigation and to gather emergency hazard information. During land use

monitoring, which was implemented from 2014 to 2020 (five years), 48 national 14-year satellite monitoring projects of coastlines and sea areas have been completed, and according to the needs of the Water Resources Agency, 91 periods of high-frequency monitoring of river areas have been completed. In 2020, the illegal land use investigation number has greatly increased to 7,767 places, showing the effectiveness of defending land violations and preventing the destruction of our country.

XI. Architectural and Building Research

The Architecture and Building Research Institute (ABRI) is the driving force behind 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, and to hold 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 life and care of the elderly, establishment of an elderly-friendly environment in public buildings, the trend of regulations governing barrier-free environments for people with disabilities in advanced countries, social housing and safe environments for the elderly, and the behavioral 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 implementation in 2020 are described as follows:

- (1) Completed 9 research cases, including elder friendly housing, “rest assured” hospital space, elder friendly map, accessible design for elder friendly housing, intergenerational co-housing public space social housing, pedestrian tile anti-slip testing, living environments for people with dementia, prevention of home accidents suffered by the elderly, replacement and improvement of accessibility facilities in existing public buildings in the United States, Japan and Taiwan.
- (2) Hosted the “Safe and Secure Living Environment Design for People with Dementia Seminar”, which invited domestic government-in-



2020 Design Seminar on Safe and Secure Living Environments for People with Dementia

dustry-academy-research circles to participate. A total of 420 people attended and discussed how to create a friendly and safe living environment design for people with dementia, and shared actual cases of environmental design and response methods of taking care of dementia patients. The seminar was enthusiastically received and affirmed by the audience.

(3) Participated in “2020 ATLife-Assistive Technology for Life” to demonstrate the research and promotion results of elderly care and healing environments, elderly disaster prevention and escape, building information-assisted fire inspection, and smart-homes, which had been recognized by the public and industry.



2020 ATLife, Assistive Technology for Life

(4) Completed the research project “Social Housing Base Evaluation System Establishment and Volume Reward Grading on the Basis of Public Welfare” to serve as a reference for the Construction and Planning Agency, MOI, and local governments.

(5) In response to the latest revised version of the “Design Specifications of Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities” on May 11, 2020, the “Interpretation Manual for Design Specifications of Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities” was completed for the reference of the public.

(6) Developed and presented the “Design Manual of Safe and Secure Living Environments for People with Dementia” to the industry and the general public for reference.

(7) Self-published the 2020 digital textbook “The Design of Therapeutic Environments for an Elderly Society” as a learning textbook and posted it on the e-learning platform for civil servants; it was also provided to the public for reference and education.

It is expected that the “Technology Plan for a Safe and Respectful Spatial Environment for the Aged” will be implemented in 2021 in order to conduct relevant research on safe and respectful spatial environments for the aged, social housing environmental design, social environmental laws concerning the elderly, movement of the elderly and the environment, so as to propose the urban, architectural, and community life of the vision for the elderly society. With respect to the 2021 policy goals of this research plan, we will conduct research regarding relevant design regulations for senior citizen housing, reconstruction of unsafe and old buildings combined with the design of a safe and respectful spatial environment for the aged, and the intelligent holistic home care system, to provide reference for the promotion of the Ministry’s policy.

2. Building Fire Safety

In order to maintain public safety in buildings, relevant research and promotion and application of building fire safety design and technology were carried out. The related implementation results in 2020 are as follows:

- (1) Completion of 16 studies, including “refinement of fire prevention countermeasures and regulations”, “application of building sustainability and intelligent technology”, “universal evacuation design and innovative technology”, “improvement of fire prevention and smoke control performance and innovative technology”, “advanced research of fire compartments and steel structural fire resistance technology”, of which 3 papers were published in international academic journals, 8 papers were published in domestic academic journals, 4 were presented in international seminars, 24 in domestic seminars, and 27 PhD and master’s students were cultivated.
- (2) 9 cases of technology transfer of simple, two-layer smoke certification. The total income of technology transfer, approx. NT\$528,000 was submitted to the Science and Technology Development Fund of Executive Yuan.
- (3) The Fire Test Center completed fire test service for the domestic building material industry, handled approximately 423 research experiments and 198 test technical service cases, with the annual fee amounting to NT\$5,353 thousand was paid to the national treasury.
- (4) Held 5 seminars on fire safety design technology, with 825 participants.
- (5) With reference to CNS15937 and ISO16735, ABRI successfully developed a specific and quantifiable amount of smoke, and established a verification method of smoke generation time history, which can be used as a specification for smoke layer measurement and equipment during on-site hot smoke testing. Verification of computer simulation results can be carried out reliably.
- (6) Review of “Large Space Building Fire Performance-based Smoke Control System Design and Application Manual 2nd Edition” and continued processing of the review of “Guidelines for On-site Smoke Prevention Performance Testing of Doors” and “Technical Reference Manual for Fire Protection Design of Steel Structure Buildings”.
- (7) Transformation of research and development results into specific patent applications. Two patents were obtained this year, namely the novel patent “Fire Damage Identification System” (Patent Certificate No. M593544) and the invention patent “Fire Damage Identification Method” (approved, the certificate application is processing, application number 108140158; the Ministry of Economic Affairs Intellectual Property Office approved of the decision on Nov.16, 2020.)

- (8) Signed an MOU for cooperation with the Fire Department of New Taipei City and National Taipei University of Technology to promote the patent "Acoustic-Optical Composite Fire Damage of Non-Destructive Testing Technology for Reinforced Concrete Components" for application in identification of RC structure fire damage.
- (9) Participated in the drafting of 4 amendments to building and fire protection laws and regulations, and assisted in 6 amendments to draft national standards. 9 consulting and counseling cases for improvements made to fire safety performance in long-term care institutions.

ABRI signed an MOU with New Taipei City and National Taipei University of Technology on patent promotion, application, and technology research and development of "Acoustic-Optical Composite Fire Damage of Non-Destructive Testing Technology for Reinforced Concrete Components"

In 2021, it is expected to handle structural seismic performance evaluation of buildings after fire damage (2/3)-Research on seismic performance of reinforced concrete frame buildings after fire damage; research on the effectiveness of existing fire safety equipment and improvement techniques and construction methods in existing legal places, and building structure research on the residual mechanical properties of high-strength steel plates and bolts after fire; research on fire refuge and fire safety countermeasures and management measures in the construction of commercial buildings, and test results of building fire doors and fire shutters (or including small doors) to extend the study of the evaluation principle; and experiments and benchmark research on the sprinkler head fire extinguishing performance of low-volume water automatic sprinkler.



ABRI signed an MOU with New Taipei City and National Taipei University of Technology on patent promotion, application, and technology research and development of "Acoustic-Optical Composite Fire Damage of Non-Destructive Testing Technology for Reinforced Concrete Components"



The ABRI developed hot smoke emission equipment and provides on-site hot smoke test verification

3. Urban and Architectural Disaster Prevention

In order to enhance the mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities for urban and building disasters, to conduct research on resilience technology as well as advocacy and application of building and urban disasters, the following results were achieved in 2020:

(1) Relating to “research and development of resilience planning technology for buildings and urban-rural disasters”, “resilience strategies and technologies for buildings and urban-rural flood reduction”, “slope land residential community disaster reduction and smart monitoring and early warning system”, as well as “application of advanced disaster mitigation technology in senior society”, a total of 9 studies were completed. Thus, relevant authorities were provided with the necessary materials to develop policies and regulations for reference during application. 4 papers were published in international and domestic seminars. Participated in 2 domestic and foreign technical activities, including participating in the Ministry of Science and Technology Disaster Prevention and Rescue Technology Innovation Service Exchange Seminar.

(2) Under the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act, conducted research on disaster prevention strategies for the resilience of public facilities in the National Land Plan, handled the impact of urban planning public facilities reservations on disaster resilience and planning strategies, and changed the original planned construction sites of land conservation zoning to impossible, researched the situations and



Resilience community workshops strengthen community resilience to floods

and countermeasures of construction sites, participated in assisting construction or urban planning authorities in the review and revision of various laws and regulations or system policies, among others.

(3) In response to flood disasters caused by extreme weather due to climate change, conducted research on post-flood resilience strengthening strategies as well as guidelines and manuals, proposed strengthening strategies for building community flood resilience, compiled guidelines for resilient communities, and conducted resilient community workshops. Based on the needs of urban flooding mitigation and disaster relief, the smart rainwater storage system is used as a field verification study of urban rainwater management, and the smart rainwater management decision-making model is integrated with relevant information to improve the effectiveness of the rainwater storage system in stormwater management and the sustainable operation of the system.

- (4) In response to the needs of the elderly society for disaster prevention and safety, a feasibility study for elderly welfare institutions to build refuge shelters for people with special refuge needs after earthquakes.
- (5) In order to reduce disasters on hillside communities, conducted research and development of low-power, low-cost integrated monitors suitable for the slopes of hillside communities, research and development verification of smart disaster prevention systems for hillside communities-estimate of the safety management value of community-integrated monitoring instruments, and research on the establishment of dimensional test models to determine the management warning values for maintenance and evacuation.
- (6) In order to enhance the ability of self-management of hillside communities and promote self-safety and disaster prevention management demonstration and education and counseling promotion in hillside communities, a total of 10 hillside communities have been surveyed and received guidance, and 5 workshops on hillside community self-care and promotion education and one workshop on community disaster prevention have been completed. Carried out hillside community disaster prevention and control counseling, site survey inspections, disaster prevention drills, etc.
- (7) Obtained a novel patent “Multifunctional Intelligent Disaster Prevention Monitoring Box for Hillside Communities”.
- (8) In conjunction with the promotion and application of the 921 “National Disaster Prevention Day” this year, the ABRI published the “Reference Manual for Seismic Countermeasures for Furniture and Home Appliances” on September 7, and completed the promotional video on September 15.

In 2021, the plan intends implementation concerning policies such as the Spatial Planning Act, the Plan of Disaster Mitigation and Rescue Technology Innovation Service, and the Public Safety Plan of Long-term Care Institutes, and further research such as “developing resilience strategies for flood reduction and adjustment from the perspective of growth management under the issue of climate change in the spatial planning of urban and rural development areas”, “using large-scale models to verify integrated monitoring equipment in hillside communities”, “establishing intelligent management systems and platforms for rainwater retention facilities in existing buildings”, “disaster reduction technologies and



Manual of Seismic Countermeasures for Furniture and Home Appliances

spaces such as the provision of special refuge space reference manuals for elderly people in short-term refuge sites after major earthquakes, “multi-modal community flood resilience promotion strategies and guidelines”, and “territorial restoration promotion area planning and disaster resilience planning feasibility” are to be conducted.

4. Building Engineering Technology Development and Integration Application Plan

In order to promote the building industry and to improve construction technology and quality, in 2020 the ABRI conducted three subprograms on innovative construction materials, seismic hazard prevention, and wind engineering. The plan completed 9 research projects, finished 2 technical manuals, and conducted 5 activities, such as seminars or lectures, to promote the earthquake resistance assessment of existing buildings. The related achievements are shown as follows:

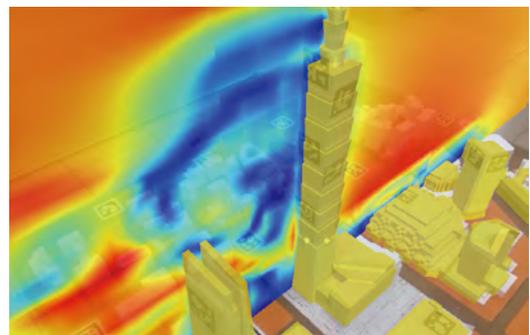


Multi-Unit Steel Tube and Cyclic Testing of Mesh Walls

(1) The ABRI released 3 research reports, which were concerned with the acceptance criteria for mechanical splices of high-strength reinforcement, among others. According to experimental investigations, proposals for code changes will be made for code committees and practicing engineers. The lives and safety of property can be efficiently improved for people in the near future.

(2) Two research projects were carried out by the ABRI on integrating relevant literature suggestions to make practical suggestions for repairing sections with steel corrosion, collecting cases of demolition and reconstruction of existing basements, and analyzing construction issues and solutions in the construction process.

(3) The ABRI conducted four research projects, such as development of an AR flow field visualization app for the ABRI wind tunnel laboratory, and determination of the geometry of spire plates and surface roughness elements for 1/50- and 1/100-scale atmospheric boundary layers for the ABRI wind tunnel.



Flow Field Visualization Results by CFD Simulation and AR Software

- (4) In order to provide technical exchange in the construction industry and implement the application of research results through interaction with the public, the ABRI held 5 seminars, including “Acceptance Criteria for Mechanical Splices of High-Strength Reinforcement Seminar”, “Design Guidelines for Steel Structural Systems Containing Stub Column Dampers Seminar”, among others. The ABRI also revised 2 related design codes, including the Structural Concrete Design Code and the Foundation Design Code.
- (5) The publication review team was established by the ABRI for the “Seismic Retrofit Technical Reference Manual of Reinforced Concrete Buildings” and the “Wind Design Manual of Curtain Wall Structural Systems”, and held relevant review meetings. After publication, the manuals can provide fast and convenient design tools for reference and enhance seismic and wind resistance and residential safety of buildings.

In 2021, based on the achievements of revisions of relevant technical regulations, patent developments, verification capacity improvements, and technical manual developments of the past, the “Building Engineering Technology Development and Integration Application Plan” will conduct research on revision to the Design Code of Steel Reinforced Concrete Structures and Design Code of Steel Structures, and design technology development of bamboo structures, among others.

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 at 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 2020 were as follows:

- (1) Five research projects were completed covering studies on “Guidelines of Applying BIM to Assist Building Maintenance Management”, “research on the planning of a resource sharing platform for the application of BIM in construction engineering”, “research on the application of augmented reality (AR) combined with virtual design and construction (VDC) in construction”, “investigation and research on manpower sup-



Guidelines of Applying BIM to Assist in Building Maintenance and Management Seminar

ply and demand for domestic building information modeling (BIM) technological specialty”, and “integrated application of building information modeling (BIM) and three-dimensional geographic information system (3D GIS)”.

- (2) A total of 6 seminars, including “2019 Annual Research Achievements (Online) Presentation Seminar”, “Guidelines of Applying BIM to Assist in Building Maintenance and Management Seminar”, and “Research on the Application of Augmented Reality (AR) Combined with Virtual Design and Construction (VDC) in Construction Seminar”. In addition, it conducted BIM talent training courses and “BIM application promotion and advocacy plan online seminar” to promote domestic BIM applications.
- (3) Set up a BIM information service technology interactive platform and a portal site which includes more BIM components, helping the AEC industry to adapt BIM technology and accelerating the flow of information and shared experiences.

The objectives for 2021 are to enrich BIM operation guides, assist construction management, assist in intensive building operation and maintenance, develop building information specifications, and continuously promote domestic BIM applications.

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 has been approved by the Executive Yuan, the MOI accomplished several relevant achievements in 2020. They are as follows:

- (1) To improve the labeling system, announced the revised Administrative Directions of Applying for Approval for Green Building Label, Intelligent Building Label, and Green Building Material Label.
- (2) A total of 848 buildings or building projects were certified as Green Buildings; 146 buildings and building projects were certified as Intelligent Buildings; 292 Green Building Material Labels were certified. As a result, the total annual savings is estimated to be 2.22 TWh of electricity and 12.91 million tons of water. The monetary equivalent for water and electricity saved annually is approximately NT\$0.907 billion.
- (3) Nineteen central government offices and national institutions, 14 local government offices, high schools, hospitals, etc., were subsidized to upgrade their energy efficiency. As a result, these projects’ achievements included saving approximately 7,280,000 kWh of electricity and about NT\$25.48 million in electricity bills, with a recycling period of about 4.6 years.

- (4) A total of 8 outstanding awards were bestowed for the 2nd Outstanding Intelligent Building Competition to commend remarkable industry operators or architects.
- (5) Held 37 visitation activities for Green Building Education Demonstration Bases and 68 activities of low-carbon sightseeing and green intelligent building tours, and held 10 workshops on green buildings, intelligent buildings, and green building materials to promote Intelligent Green Building.



The 2nd Outstanding Intelligent Building Competition winning works: New Construction project for Social Housing in Guangzheng Section, Dali District, Taichung City

- (6) Completed compilation of the draft of the “Achievements of Energy Efficiency Improvement in Existing Public Buildings”, the results of this program subsidized the central and local governments to complete building energy efficiency improvement cases in 2016-2020, and it provides technical explanations of representative improvement cases for promotion of significant technological achievements; the draft will also be published.
- (7) The publication of “Guidelines for Importing Intelligent Improvements into Existing Residential Communities” will be the basis for follow-up promotion.

This program ended in 2020. It will continue to issue Green Building, Green Building Materials, and Intelligent Building certifications and promote policy cases and applications related to Intelligent Green Building in 2021.

7. Innovative Circular Green Building and Environment Technology Plan

For developing green building technologies which are suitable for the subtropical climate in Taiwan; there are several execution strategies in the 2020 project of “Innovative Circular Green Building and Environment Technology” as following:

- (1) Completed “research on the legalization of same-floor drainage and revision of technical specifications”, “research on calculation standards and labeling of non-residential green building energy”, “research on calculation standards and labeling of residential green building energy”, “analysis of building greenhouse gas emission forecasting and reduction measures”, “design to reduce the impact of sound on the floors of buildings”, and other related research in a total of 19 cases.

- (2) Completion of draft amendments to the building technical rules, the principle of equipment compilation and same-floor drainage, design technical specifications, diagnostic evaluation principles, and operating procedures for building materials containing asbestos, and submitted them to the “Construction and Planning Agency under the Ministry of the Interior”, as refer-ence for the for-mulation of laws.
- (3) Completion of the CNS Building Acoustics Laboratory Measurement Standard and Principle of Di-agnosis and Evaluation of Building Materials Containing Asbestos (Draft).
- (4) Completed the publication of the “Guidelines for Building Sound-proofing Regulations”, “Rainwater Harvesting Systems Design Manual for Green Buildings”, and “Application Guide for Recycling Materials”.
- (5) Completed the “EEWH-EB (Draft)”, “EEWH-BERS (Draft)”, and “Build-ing Airtightness Site Inspection Manual (Draft)”; these achievements help to promote the application of green buildings, green materials, and building energy efficiency.
- (6) Completed the 5th Green Building Drawing Competition and held an award ceremony on No-vember 14th, in which 218 works were awarded.



Guidelines for the Building Soundproofing Regulations

In 2021, in line with the MOI “Constructing a Sustainable and Livable Environment” policy, the “Innovative Circular Green Building Environmental Technology Plan (3/4)” will focus on green building ecology, energy conservation, waste reduction, and health based on the green building evaluation system. The ABRI will hold 12 research projects, such as green building energy efficiency labeling, building environment health and epidemic prevention measures, greenhouse gas reduction measures, green building materials circular economy industry chain, rainwater conservation, building planning and design introduction of circular economy concepts, etc., and plans to organize a renewable green building materials industry promotion alliance to promote development of the domestic industry.

8. Artificial Intelligence Technology Application to Intelligent Living Space Development and Promotion Plan

Based on the developmental advantages of Taiwan’s ICT industry and the development of intelli-gent value-added applications, intelligent living space industry developments implemented in 2020 are as follows:

- (1) Completed “research on the rationality of quantitative evaluation of benefits from office smart buildings” and other related research, a total of 10 cases.
- (2) Director-General Wang won the 2020 Smart City Outstanding Contribution Award from the Taiwan Smart City Association.
- (3) Continued to operate and update the “Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0” and “Smart Home” showrooms in Kaohsiung, built “smart life” showrooms in Taichung; products from 171 smart device and system companies integrated in those demo centers have already attracted 74,816 visitors. Operated the Intelligent Living Space Website, which exceeded 1.06 million views in 2020, and the number of visitors has exceeded 10 million over the years, making it the website with the most views among intelligent building websites in Taiwan.
- (4) Invited industry professionals to set up an Intelligent Building AIoT Special Issue Group (SIG) and held 6 working group meetings to clarify application trends of related innovative technologies in smart living spaces and smart life.
- (5) Organized a competition for creative fantasy future projects that awarded 19 works and published the 2020 album for educational reference.
- (6) Published the “Intelligent Building Systematic Planning Instructions” to cultivate intelligent industry talents.

The main objectives of this plan in 2021 are as follows: First, studies will be made on the legal issues of the application of smart building data for security and the feasibility evaluation of remote monitoring technologies for elevators and escalators. Second, AIoT special topic working group meetings will be held. Finally, artificial intelligence content will be displayed in the Intelligent Living Space Exhibition Hall-Living 3.0.



13th Intelligent Living Space Design Competition in 2020



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.

II. Disaster Management

1. Handling Amendments to Laws and Regulations Related to Disaster Prevention and Rescue

In light of the impact of global climate change in recent years, the frequency and scale of disasters in various countries have increased. Taiwan is often threatened by natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes. In order to advance and improve the disaster prevention and rescue legal system, and enhance the national disaster prevention awareness and disaster response capabilities, a draft amendment to the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Law was proposed. The focus of the amendment includes the inclusion of the mountain aboriginal areas of the municipalities in the disaster prevention and rescue system, the strengthening of public-private cooperation in disaster prevention and relief education and drills, and the addition of regulations such as the prohibition of compulsory enforcement of housing donated by the government to disaster victims, so as to enhance the disaster prevention and response capabilities of the whole population and reduce potential losses caused by disasters. The revised draft was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on October 12, 2020. After the review is completed, the draft amendment will promptly be sent to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.

In addition, to strengthen disaster prevention and rescue related work, on March 11, 2020, the main management points of disaster relief volunteer training and certification were revised and released, and on September 14, 2020, the operation regulations of the international rescue team's arrival and evacuation center in Taiwan were revised and released.

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

According to the Executive Yuan's 2020 Disaster Prevention and Rescue Operation and Evaluation Plan, The National Fire Administration worked with the Executive Yuan, to evaluate the NFA's ability for disaster prevention, rescue and information technology preparations, and implemented annual joint visits for disaster prevention and rescue operations from October 1 to November 15, 2020.

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

The Administration promoted the "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Deep Ploughing Plan Phase 1 and Phase 2" from 2009 to 2017, which showed excellent results. On July 12, 2017, the Executive Yuan approved the "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Deep Ploughing Plan Phase 3 (from 2018 to 2022). "

The year 2020 was the third year of implementation of the Intermediate-Range Plan. All municipalities and counties (cities) complied operation regulations based on the implementation plan issued by the Administration to draft the annual implementation plan. The draft plan was submitted to the Administration for review and, based on the approved plan, the following measures were implemented, including "management, evaluation, and counseling"; "disaster potential survey"; "disaster prevention map application and update"; "education training and lectures"; "renewing the disaster prevention plan in the district area"; "observation and praise activities"; "additional purchase of disaster relief related equipment"; "stationing of a cooperative team to assist in the analysis of disaster situations when a municipality, county (city) disaster response center is opened"; "strengthening the resilience of municipalities and counties (cities)"; "trail for governing township and urban district office disaster prevention area"; "wargames and drills"; "promoting resilient communities"; "checking disaster prevention and relief capabilities"; "promoting disaster prevention work to the public"; "compiling and updating disaster prevention manuals"; "investigating and integrating private volunteer groups"; "inviting private companies to participate in disaster prevention work"; etc. As of the end of 2020, a total of 5,867 people across the country have completed the certification for disaster relief volunteers, and the total number of instructors for disaster relief volunteer courses (including basic and seed instructors) reached 684 people. An instructor database has been established according to courses. A total of 63 resilient communities were counseled for implementation, and field visits were conducted. By enhancing public awareness on disaster prevention and community resilience, we have achieved the goal of self-help and mutual assistance.

4. Operations of the Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center

(1) The Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center (CDEOC) was activated six times in 2020 for torrential rain and typhoon events. The NFA also formed an emergency response team accordingly.

(2) Held the Regular Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC2.0) Test Drill

To enhance local governments and central ministries and commissions' ability to deliver disaster related information and their response performance, the NFA announced the "2020 Regular Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC2.0) Test Drill Project" on April 8, 2020. Furthermore, in April, May, July, and October 2020, 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 in the system and trained to use various forms. In addition, the traffic group disaster report uploading exercise and the evacuation and sheltering system operation exercise were additionally performed in May. In addition, governments at all levels also conducted a drill on handling simulated disasters in order to strengthen their response performance.

(3) Enhanced disaster response efficiency

The administrative deputy command, the Director General of the NFA, is responsible for integrating disaster relief capacity in ordinary days and during disaster events. When the disaster category is unspecified, the central disaster response mechanism will be immediately activated. Furthermore, by collaborating 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, six press conferences take place on a daily basis to release disaster propaganda, alerts or information, reinforcing the network of delivery disaster response information. According to relevant information, advance teams will also be dispatched to EOC of counties and cities with relatively higher risks before the disaster in order to control the disaster and to respond to the demand for support. After a typhoon alert is cancelled, the CDEOC shall, depending on the demand, maintain its operations to track and control the water, electricity, communications and road repair works to increase the efficiency of restoration and help all citizens get back to their normal lives.

5. Held a Series of Activities for the 2020 National Disaster Prevention Day

In order to enhance the earthquake disaster response capacity and pre-disaster preparation work of governments at all levels, we have strengthened awareness on national earthquake disaster prevention, and planned the earthquake prevention activities for the National Disaster Prevention Day. On September 21, a magnitude 6.9 large-scale earthquake simulation in the Chungchou structure in southern Taiwan was set to simulate a large number of collapsed buildings in the southern region causing injuries and casualties. At the same time, the Central Weather Bureau of the MOTC issued a severe earthquake alert through the disaster prevention warning system, and then a series of disaster prevention drills were launched, including large-scale earthquake disaster firefighting and disaster relief mobilization drills, major disaster emergency warning message transmission drills, earthquake evacuation drills, etc.

In addition, the government requested PTV, various TV stations, cable television stations, and telecom operators to simultaneously broadcast earthquake emergency response information through the information service platform, and requested radio stations to simultaneously broadcast the information. President Tsai Ing-wen worked hand in hand with the agencies conducting large-scale earthquake firefighting and disaster relief exercises in southern Taiwan to simulate broadcasting major disaster alerts, which were transmitted by SNG to public television and various TV stations, so that viewers could simultaneously receive government disaster emergency alerts.

In addition, to encourage the public to participate in the exercises, the government organized the National Disaster Prevention Day and Disaster Prevention Week promotion campaign. Multiple stores and online platforms organized disaster prevention activities in the hopes of promoting earthquake prevention and raising the public's awareness at the national level, as well as enhancing national disaster prevention and response capabilities. By doing so, the public could implement their own disaster prevention preparations, successfully achieving disaster prevention and mitigation.

6. Revision of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Operation Plans for Wind Disasters, Volcanoes, and Earthquakes (Including Soil Liquefaction)

In accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Law, the plan is revised every two years. The content of this revision is adjusted in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. The content of the work has been revised according to major disaster prevention issues in recent years to strengthen wind disaster, volcano, and earthquake disaster prevention and relief operations. The wind disaster and volcanic eruption disaster prevention and rescue operation plan was approved by the 42nd meeting of the Central Disaster Prevention and Rescue Committee on August 4, 2020, and was

promulgated on the record. The earthquake disaster (including soil liquefaction) disaster prevention and rescue operation plan was approved on December 7, 2020 by the Central Disaster Prevention and Rescue Committee's 43rd meeting, and was promulgated on the record.

7. Promoting Disaster Prevention Education

In order to enhance public awareness on earthquake prevention and implement national earthquake preparedness, the government produces various promotion materials (such as posters, manuals, press releases, radio audio files, etc.) through various media channels (such as the official website of the NFA, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Fire and Disaster Prevention Museum website, etc.). In addition, thematic publicity activities are held (such as the National Disaster Prevention Day series of activities, exhibitions) in order to promote earthquake prevention and the public's participation.

8. Promoting the "Disaster Prevention Comes from Preparations, Personalized Disaster Prevention and Relief Information Website"

In order to facilitate the public's personal disaster prevention preparations and evacuation actions during disasters and in response to typhoons, floods and earthquake disasters, the "Disaster Prevention Comes from Preparations" personalized disaster prevention and relief information website was established in 2020 to integrate the National Disaster Prevention and Rescue Technology Center people's livelihood warning platform and other 15 kinds of warning data, disaster prevention and response management information cloud service EMIC 2.0 dynamic visualization related graphic layers, and various disaster potential maps such as soil liquefaction, flooding potential map, debris-flow-prone streams, etc., of relevant units. The strategy of "personalization" and "integration of information" was adopted to develop a user interface to provide guidance on disaster preparedness and evacuation.

9. Renovation of the CDEOC

The "Central Disaster Response Center Renewal Project" was implemented from 2019 to 2020. The construction phase started on December 23, 2019, and the entire project was completed on September 27, 2020. The key points of the project are as follows:

(1) Enhance the image and recognition of the Central Emergency Operations Center:

- ① Design the logo of the Central Emergency Operations Center to symbolize Taiwan as a digital technology island, and how the Center accurately controls and handles disasters.
- ② The color "Enthusiastic Orange" represents disaster relief and the determination to complete the mission; "Bee Yellow" represents team integration and complete readiness; "Technology

Green” represents the use of technology and keeping up with the times; “Solid Black” symbolizes authority and making decisions while remaining calm.

- ③ LED light bars are used to symbolize the confluence and integration of intelligence resources.



Central Emergency Operations Center Logo

(2) Effective use of space:

- ① Strengthen the route planning and convenient access to operational consoles.
- ② Adjust the console layout and smooth group operation.
- ③ A total of 48 consoles will be added to the station for 232 people to station and operate.
- ④ Renovate unused areas of the center to create resting and storage spaces.

(3) Strengthen functional groups operation:

- ① Complete the planning of 20 functional groups for operation areas.
- ② The consoles of each group are facing each other to facilitate discussion.
- ③ Set up a shared TV screens and whiteboards to facilitate information sharing.
- ④ Set up operation equipment such as printers and fax machines to facilitate group operations.



Renovation of the CDEOC

(4) Improve information sharing:

- ① The LED arc-shaped TV wall is preset with multiple screen split modes to facilitate the presentation of various information.
- ② Four shared TVs were added to the chief decision-making room to expand information sharing.
- ③ Set up 10 news stations and 10 shared channels to strengthen information sharing.
- ④ Share images across regions to facilitate communication and interaction.

(5) Establish a comfortable working environment:

- ① Establish full personal operating equipment.
- ② Humanized demand design of the decision-making console and the reorganization of the cables.
- ③ Ergonomic decision-making chairs to cope with long working hours.
- ④ Strengthen the Wi-Fi network environment.
- ⑤ Improve the privacy of preparation areas and the quality of rest.



Renovation of the CDEOC

(6) Environmental control integration and energy saving:

- ① Establish an environmental control system to integrate the use and switch of monitoring equipment.
- ② Use energy-saving household appliances and combine environmental control to save energy.
- ③ Each area operates independently, taking into account both normal operations and disaster operations.
- ④ Add heat insulation paper and strengthen air conditioning lighting.

III. Fire Prevention

1. Promoting Fire Prevention Management

To implement and carry out Fire Prevention Management according to Article 13 of the Fire Services Act, by 2020, a total of 54,356 public buildings larger than a certain scale had implemented

Fire Prevent Management. Out of these, 53,401 buildings selected a fire prevention manager to implement Fire Prevention Management, totaling 98.24%. There were 60 firefighting management professional training institutions approved by the NFA. A total of 1,406 training classes were held and 46,136 people were trained by 2020. There were 29 high-rise mixed-use buildings, 46 large-scale spaces, 2,582 social welfare institutions for the elderly and the disabled, and 288 tourist hotels and hotels who conducted and verified self-defense fire-fighting team drills as of 2020.



The Fire Department Assists in Verification of Self-defense Fire-fighting Team Drills in Various Locations, e.g., Shelters

2. Implementing Fire Safety Equipment Periodical Inspections and Declarations

By the end of 2020, 1,727 fire safety engineer licenses and 6,071 fire safety technician licenses have been issued. A total of 648 qualified fire safety personnel have been retrained, and there were 1,155 applicants for review and registration of fire safety personnel points. For locations where fire safety equipment ought to be inspected and declared, the filed report rate of Class A locations in 2020 was 99.77% (31,786 out of 31,860). The filed report rate for locations other than Class A in 2020 was 97.04% (169,723 out of 174,899).

3. Implementing Fire Safety Equipment Inspections

The NFA has continuously promoted and conducted fire safety inspections and requested local fire departments to track and monitor occupancies that failed to conform to fire safety regulations until they meet the necessary criteria. In 2020, 272,046 out of 313,959 fire safety equipment inspections passed, totaling 86.65%, 1,396 received fines, 41 were suspended or banned, and 209 were transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice, for administrative enforcement.



Fire Department Implementing Fire Safety Equipment Inspections

4. Strengthening Flame Retardancy Certifications and Management

The following actions were taken according to Article 11 of the Fire Services Act and other relevant regulations: promotion of flame retardant items and systems, auditing of firms qualified for certification of flame retardancy, and inspection of flame retardant items. At the end of 2020 1,342 firms passed the certification process. Of the 3,692 random inspections conducted in 2020, 3,665 or 99.27% passed, and 50 firms were suspended from issuing flame retardant labels. A total of 897,064 labels of flame retardant materials and items were issued.

IV. Hazardous Materials Management

1. Enhancing Management Mechanisms for Public Hazardous Materials

- (1) To promote security and supervisory systems for places where public hazardous materials are handled, we held 74 sessions of security and supervisory personnel trainings in 2020, and issued 1,768 certificates for security supervisors.
- (2) In 2020, 327 new tanks that store public hazard liquid materials in the country were inspected.
- (3) In 2020, 9,158 places that store and process public hazards materials were inspected.

2. Implementing Firecracker and Firework Safety Management System

- (1) The inspection and ban on firecracker and firework manufacturing, storage, and selling have been enhanced. In total, 254 firecrackers and firework manufacturers, 252 storage premises, and 360 selling premises were inspected in 2020. The Administration will continue to track and control areas with illegal activities.
- (2) In 2020, 85 kinds of general firecrackers and fireworks passed type approval, 563 passed individual approval, and 19,836,689 labels of approval were issued.

3. Improving Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Safety Management

- (1) The NFA has continued its inspection activities on 115 LPG filling places, 32 containers, and 2,780 gas retailers beyond allowed limits. In 2020, 46,888 inspections were carried out in LPG container inspection places, filling places, gas retailers, natural gas stores, and cascade use places.
- (2) To implement the periodical inspection system of LPG containers, the NFA issued 2,344,617 LPG container inspection approval labels in 2020.
- (3) Professional institutions were entrusted for the approval of LPG containers; in 2020, 8 cases passed type approval, and 1,098 cases passed individual approval.

4. Implementing Management Systems for Firms Installing Gas-burning Water Heaters and Pipelines to Prevent Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

- (1) Professional institutions were entrusted with the task of holding continuous training in installing gas-burning water heaters and pipelines. In 2020, 1,395 firms in the industry were registered and 2,052 qualified technicians were hired.
- (2) To strengthen the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning accidents and to minimize the occurrence of CO (carbon monoxide) poisoning, the "Implementation Plan of the CO Poisoning Prevention" has been enforced every year since October 2008. The above mentioned plan states that households with CO poisoning history and medium-low income households will receive priority subsidies. In 2020, the central and local governments granted a total of NT\$13,485,000 in subsidies.
- (3) Continue to promote safety information against CO poisoning

The Ministry has declared every December 16 as CO Prevention Day, and December to February as CO Prevention Season. The NFA held the press conference "1216 CO Prevention Day" on December 16, 2020, to strengthen the public's awareness on preventing carbon monoxide poisoning. During the colder months, the local fire departments and police radio stations are asked to strengthen the promotion of CO prevention, publish CO poisoning prevention pictures, information, and promotional videos through official websites and large-scale online platforms (such as Facebook, YouTube, etc.), and request the Press and Communication Office of the Executive Yuan to use the public welfare time of TV stations to broadcast the related promotional videos.

V. Disaster Rescue

1. Enhancing Local Disaster Rescue Capacity

- (1) The 20th rescue team instructor training course was carried out from October 12-16, 2020. A total of 45 members have completed this training. Other than ensuring the level of rescue professional instructors and ensuring the safety of disaster relief sites and training personnel, this helped to enhance local fire departments' overall disaster rescue performance. In 2021, it will also assist the NFA to promote rescue-related technical and tactical physical training.
- (2) The commander and privacy advisor training for mountain rescue took place from November 23 to 27, 2020. The 70 trainees who have completed the training are expected to assist relevant units in integrating resources required for implementing mountain rescue missions and to engage in frontline mountain rescue works mechanism, search management, cross-organization dispatching, etc., comprehen-

sively enhancing the rescue capabilities of mountain accidents. In 2021, the mountain accident rescue command and staff operation training will be promoted to the seed instructor class plan, and relevant mountain rescue teaching materials will be integrated to benefit teaching.

2. Improving Firefighters' Disaster Rescue Vehicles and Equipment

(1) "Build a Safe Chemical Environment Plan"

In order to enrich and strengthen the local government's front-line environmental accident response capability, the NFA filed a budget for four years, from 2020 to 2023, and continued to subsidize local government disaster relief agencies to expand disaster relief information systems, fire rescue robots, and infrared thermal imaging aerial photography with UAVs, chemical disaster rescue equipment, special disaster rescue equipment, digital air breathing apparatus, mobile remote control turret, muscle training equipment, special disaster simulation training facilities, etc.

(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

(1) The Fire Services Act was amended and promulgated on November 13, 2019, adding Article 20-1, Article 21-1, and Article 27-1. The NFA announced the amendments to the law before the completion and a short, simplified version was compiled in May 2020. The amendments are to be implemented by the local fire departments in 2021 to promote various publicity matters.

① On April 22, 2020, the Ministry issued the "Criteria for Recognition of Dangerous Disaster Relief Operations" (Right of Avoiding), which defines that under the conditions that no one at the scene is in danger and the safety of rescue workers at all levels is confirmed, and considering the purpose of rescue and the risk of disaster relief, then, appropriate rescue actions can be taken.

② On April 10, 2020, the Ministry formulated and promulgated the "Measures for the Establishment of Disaster and Accident Investigation Committees" (investigation rights). The Ministry of the Interior will establish a disaster accident investigation committee to investigate the causes of death or serious injury of firefighters and volunteer firefighters due to disaster rescue, and propose disaster rescue improvement suggestions. On July 21, 2020, the NFA sent a letter to the fire departments at all levels to compile the following information into a book and send the book back to the NFA. The informa-

tion will be compiled according to Article 9 of the above measures, including the information that the local fire department of the accident will provide on the incident occurrence process, handling situation, cause analysis, improvement and countermeasures, and other necessary investigation matters.

③ In the event of a fire in a factory, the person with management rights of the factory should provide the floor plan of the factory area, the necessary information for chemical disaster relief, and assign a dedicated person to the scene to assist in disaster relief (information rights), so that when firefighters perform various types of chemical factory fire rescue tasks, they can obtain correct and real-time disaster relief information. Fire-fighting agencies at all levels should follow regulations and ask their colleagues to use various opportunities such as fire-fighting inspections (re) inspections, drills, etc., to continue to promote the information rights.

(2) On March 30, 2020, the NFA issued an amendment letter “Key Points of Fire Command and Rescue Operations of Fire Fighting Agencies.” The main purpose was to enhance the “three layers: team members, team leaders, and commanders” of the fire site safety management mechanism, as well as “announcement of command rights,” “disaster relief commanders must determine the priority of hose deployment,” “the search and rescue of human life should be the highest priority from the time the report is accepted,” etc., to strengthen firefighters’ safety and enhance the priority of human life rescue.

4. Enhancing Emergency Response Measures During Specific Periods

(1) Set and enhanced the 2020 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, assuring 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 2020 National Defense Mobilization and Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill (Min-An No.6 Drill), and disaster relief coordination and evaluation works. The assessments on local governments were conducted from February to May to enhance disaster response ability of firefighting agencies.

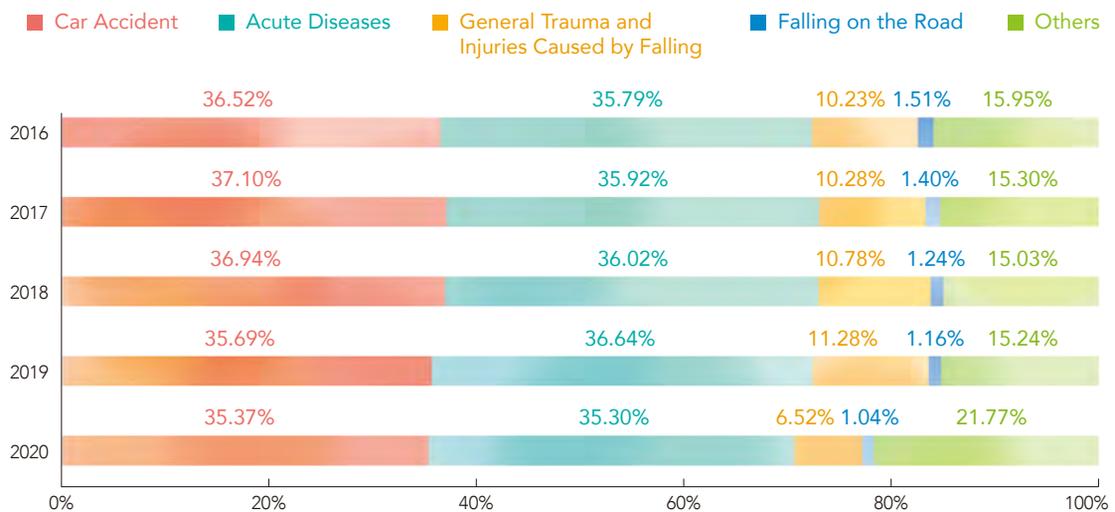
(3) The fire safety maintenance for the National Day Ceremony was conducted in October 2020 to supervise county/city firefighting agencies in administrative areas that held important ceremonial activities. The firefighting manpower, vehicles, and equipment were allocated in key areas as an early preparation for emergency response.

VI. Emergency Medical Services

1. Implementing Emergency Medical Services

When people need emergency medical help in case of injuries during disasters or accidents, being immobilized on the road due to sickness or injury, giving birth or other causes, they can dial 119 for help. Once the Rescue Command Center receives a report, a team of emergency medical technicians and an ambulance will be dispatched immediately to aid at the scene. The number of emergency medical services dispatched and the average annual rate is 1.11 million from 2015 to 2020. The number of people sent to a hospital is shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1 Statistics of the Number of People Sent by Emergency Ambulances to Hospitals by Fire-fighting Agencies Nationwide



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

2. Providing Training Courses for Emergency Medical Technicians at all Levels

Training courses were continuously provided for improving the technical capabilities of emergency medical technicians. Among the 16,206 employees of nationwide firefighting departments, 14,743 of them were qualified as emergency medical technicians by the end of 2020. A total of 818 of them are EMT-1, 12,277 are EMT-2, and 1,648 are EMT-P.

3. Promoting Nationwide Emergency Medical Service Advertising

To recognize the efforts of medical personnel, honor personnel with merit commendations for their life-saving work, the "EMS Day" "Award Ceremony for Outstanding Fire Service Ambulance Staff," with

the theme of “I Rescue and I am Proud,” took place in 2020 through promotional videos to show the professionalism of ambulance personnel, and let the public see their perspective. The goal of this activity was to raise awareness on emergency rescue tasks and on the importance of cherishing our medical resources.

4. Selecting 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.” Furthermore, in response to the International Volunteer Day of the United Nations (U.N.), a commendation ceremony was held on December 4, 2020, to praise extraordinary volunteers for their contributions and to encourage all volunteers. This event successfully attracted the attention of the media, press, network platforms and social media platforms. In 2020, 18 volunteers were elected as EMS volunteer elites.

5. Status of Providing Medical Transport to the Hospital (Nursing) in Response to the Pandemic

- (1) According to statistics, all fire departments across the country transported nearly 8,500 suspected severe special infectious pneumonia (COVID-19) patients from the beginning of the pandemic to December 31, 2020.
- (2) Chartered flights (cruise ship) to return to Taiwan for medical services: Dispatched a total of 113 people and 41 ambulances.
 - ① On February 8, 2020, the Superstar Aquarius task was performed, and a total of eight people and two ambulances were mobilized.
 - ② The Diamond Princess task was carried out on February 21, 2020, and a total of 33 people and 13 ambulances were mobilized.
 - ③ On March 10 and 11, 2020, the chartered flight service in Wuhan, Hubei Province was performed, and a total of 26 people and 10 ambulances were mobilized.
 - ④ On March 29, 30, April 20 and 21, 2020, Shanghai equivalent chartered flight task was carried out, and a total of 46 people and 16 ambulances were mobilized.
- (3) Install a health insurance VPN system to provide 119 disaster relief and rescue command centers of national firefighting agencies. When dispatching rescue cases, patients’ travel history and contact history in specific areas can be obtained to ensure the safety of front-line rescuers.

- (4) Fully cooperate with the “Guidelines for the Work of Centralized Quarantine Sites for Severe Special Infectious Pneumonia” and assist in transporting suspected patients from centralized quarantine sites to designated hospitals for treatment.
- (5) Continue to require firefighting agencies to implement all infection control measures guidelines, and strengthen agency education and training to empower staff on duty to successfully complete their tasks.

VII. Use of Civil Power

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

The Mid-Term Plan for Improving the Manpower, Equipment, and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organizations will continue in 2020. On July 6 of 2016, the Executive Yuan approved and passed “The Mid-Term Plan for Improving the Manpower, Equipment, and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organizations (2017 to 2021). It is expected that, during these five years, 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 NT\$556,967,000, this plan aims to “expand the recruitment of young and professionals,” “enhance professional trainings for volunteer firefighters,” and “improve disaster rescue equipment and supplies.” The specific results as of the end of 2020 are as follows:

(1) Recruitment at volunteer firefighting organizations

- ① Newly recruited manpower: The number of volunteer firefighters increased by 3,392 to a total of 46,876.
- ② Recruitment of professionals: Newly established 10 functional volunteer firefighter brigades.

(2) Implementation of advanced and professional trainings

Conducted 187 sessions of advanced trainings for volunteer firefighters (trained a total of 6,752 persons), and 54 sessions of professional training (such as mountain rescue, water area rescue, emergency rescue, and construction) for functional volunteer firefighters (trained a total of 1,020 persons).

(3) Upgrade and purchase of equipment and supplies

Purchased 907 sets of personal protective equipment (protective clothing, helmet, and shoes), 587 sets of breathing apparatus, relevant functional equipment, supplies for volunteer firefighters, and functional-related disaster relief equipment.

2. Organizing Various Professional Trainings to Strengthen Disaster Relief Skills

(1) Held the Volunteer Firefighter Cadre Class

The Volunteer Firefighter Cadre class took place from June 30 to July 1, 2020. A total of 65 elite volunteer firefighters joined the class. The objective of this class was to train the leadership of volunteer firefighter cadre in order to enhance volunteer firefighters' mission coordination capabilities.



Volunteer Firefighter Cadre Class and Director General of the NFA

(2) Held the 2020 Fire Rescue Training for Volunteer Firefighters

The NFA held the "Fire Rescue Training for Volunteer Firefighters" from October 13 to November 16, 2020. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the numbers of classes were reduced to 14 classes of 560 students. The training rate reached 95.7%. These classes helped enhance volunteer firefighters' fire rescue skills and disaster response capabilities.



Experience Course on the Horrors and Dangers of Container Fires

(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. By the end of 2020, 2,225 people have completed the trainings.

3. Improving the 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" were implemented to subsidize the equipment of civil disaster prevention and rescue groups who have been successfully cooperating 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 2020 was NT\$1, 200,000.

4. National Recruitment Campaign for Disaster Prevention and Rescue Elite Volunteers

There were 12 recruited elite volunteers in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Recruitment of 2020 National Disaster Prevention and Rescue Elite Volunteers, National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior.” Furthermore, in response to United Nation’s International Volunteer Day, a praise ceremony took place on December 4, 2020, to recognize elite volunteers’ contributions and to boost up all volunteers’ morale. All news media, network platforms and social networks paid great attention to this ceremony.

5. Optimizing the Information Management System of Civilian Assistance and Conducted Relevant Education and Training

In 2020, the “Civilian Assistance Capability Information Management System” was optimized, including new preparations for duty management and a table listing people who died on the line of duty or because of the execution of their duty to claim various benefits. The “Fire Portal Network” of the Information Office, NFA and the 119 Disaster Relief and Rescue Command Dispatch System interface are utilized and are available for foreigner nationals to register and other functions. 4 training sessions in Taiwan’s north, center, south, and east regions were held, with a total of 263 people participating in the training. The goal of the training was to help fire department responsible personnel understand the operation of the new system functions, simplify the operation of each fire department, and improve the efficiency of civilian assistance.



Civilian Assistance Capability Information Management System Education and Training (Kaohsiung Session)

VIII. Fire Investigation

1. National Fire Statistics of Recent Years

There were 22,248 fires around the country that caused 161 fire deaths in 2020. Table 9-1 shows the national statistics of fires over the last five years.

Table 9-1 National Fire Statistics

Year	Fires (times)	Casualties (persons)			Estimated Loss (NT\$ Million)
		Total	Deaths	Injuries	
2016	1 856	430	169	261	459
2017	30 464	480	178	302	691
2018	27 922	463	173	290	596
2019	22 866	628	150	478	1 442
2020	22 248	625	161	464	641

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 is divided into Types A1, A2 and A3. A1 refers to fires that have caused deaths; A2 refers to fires that have caused casualties; and A3 refers to fires other than those of A1 and A2. Those for which 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 2020, the NFA helped justice agencies and local fire departments investigate 13 cases of major fire events. In addition, it helped identify fire evidence for 440 cases.

3. Implementing 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 2020 as a comprehensive training course and a meticulous audit system for personnel's professionalism.

4. Implementing the Project for the "Enhancement of Fire Investigation Report Quality"

The NFA implemented relevant strategies in 2020 to enhance the fire investigation report quality.

5. Implementing the 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 2020, this system received 105 instant reports.

6. Enhancing Arson Prevention

To implement the integrated arson protection network established between prosecutors, police,

and fire departments, the NFA has enhanced the procedures for processing arson cases and reinforced arson investigations through a complete reporting system and horizontal network.

IX. Rescue Command Center

1. Held the 2020 Officials' Meeting and Service Review Seminar of the Rescue Command Center

The NFA held the "2020 Officials' Meeting and Service Review Seminar of the Rescue Command Center" on the 9th floor auditorium of the Fire Bureau of the New Taipei City Government on December 2 and 3, 2020. The topics of discussion included: the "Building a New Taipei City for All-round Intelligent Disaster Prevention and Relief," "Interaction between the Fire Department and the Media," "119 Special Topics on Setting up Ambulance (Nursing) Staff," "119 Texting Positioning, Reporting App, and Operation of the Green Field Travel App Practical operation seminar." The meeting also included visits to the "Emergency Response Command Academy" and "Emergency Rescue Training Center" of the Wenhua Branch, New Taipei City Government Fire Department. Through this seminar, participants discussed and learned to share their valuable experience, especially in the practical operation of the reporting App. Regarding mountain accident rescue cases, the seminar helped participants learn how to guide people so that they can accurately locate and communicate their position to seize the golden rescue opportunity. It is hoped that when similar incidents occur, rescuers will surely be more equipped to handle such situations more effectively.



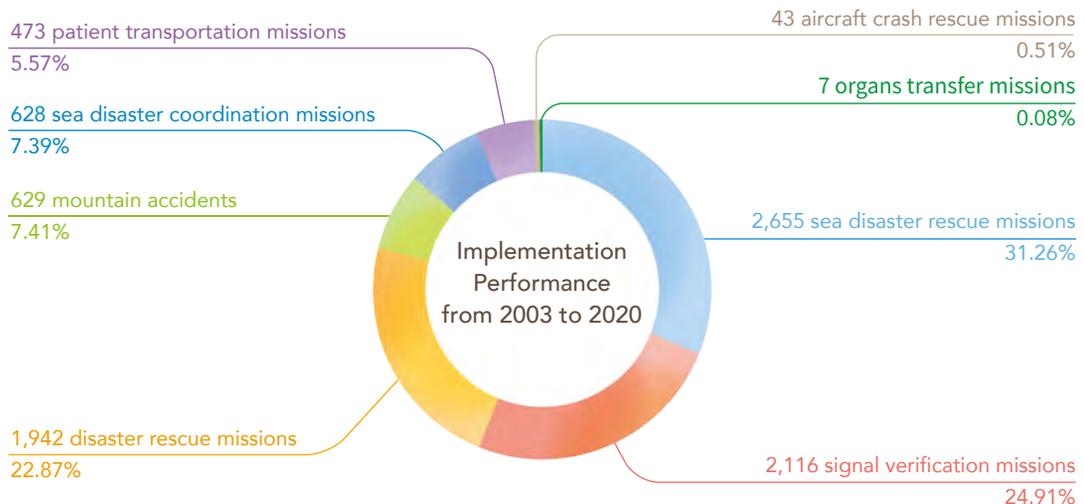
2020 firefighting, disaster relief and rescue command center supervisor meeting and service seminar activity photos

2. Conducting the Operations of the National Rescue Command Center, Executive Yuan

(1) Search and rescue performance

Since the NFA was put in charge of the National Rescue Command Center (NRCC) in 2003, it has, until the end of 2020, executed 8,493 missions (including 473 cases of injury evacuation, 2,655 cases of marine disaster rescue, 628 cases of sea disaster coordination, 2,116 cases of signal verification, 629 cases of mountain accident search and rescue, 43 cases of aircraft crash rescue, 7 cases of organs transfer and 1,942 cases of disaster rescue). The NFA has dispatched a total of 19,260 aircraft sorties (including 9,895 sorties of the Ministry of National Defense (NMD) and 9,365 sorties of National Airborne Service Corps (NASC), Ministry of the Interior), 20,439 vessels (1,094 from NMD, 14,471 from the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), 2,109 life boats of the NFA, and 2,765 civil fishing and merchant vessels). There were 32,343 people rescued from these activities and 458,586 people involved in these missions. Furthermore, foreign rescue organizations also supported the rescue operations with 598 aircraft sorties, 660 vessel sorties and 690 sorties of commercial fishing vessels. These achievements have been excellent.

Figure 9-2 Performance of National Rescue Command Center (NRCC)



(2) Organized the “recognition of those who have done good work in search and rescue on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the National Search and Rescue Command Center of the Executive Yuan in 2020”

After the Bazhang River incident 20 years ago, the government immediately integrated the maritime, land, and air disaster relief resources of various search and rescue related ministries and established the National Search and Rescue Command Center of the Executive Yuan. In the past 20 years, the National Search and Rescue Command Center has continued to grow and improve, and implemented many difficult tasks and successfully rescued many victims and injured patients, and safeguarded the safety of people's lives.

On July 24, 2020, the National Search and Rescue Command Center held the ceremony to "commend outstanding search and rescue personnel on the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the National Search and Rescue Command Center of the Executive Yuan in 2020" at the Star Garden Hotel in Jingmei District, Taipei City. For this occasion, Premier Su Tseng-chang personally presented the awards to the outstanding search and rescue personnel and to the experienced personnel who worked hard in search and rescue tasks in 2020. At the same time, the 20th anniversary commemorative film and book were published, hoping to enhance the overall morale of the search and rescue team and establish a model image of search and rescue.

Of the 20 search and rescue personnel who won the award, 14 won the award for "performing search and rescue missions," 4 were awarded for "commanding and dispatching search and rescue missions," and 2 for "handling search and rescue related operations." On the 20th anniversary of the founding of the National Search and Rescue Command Center, 11 "senior search and rescue personnel" who have performed search and rescue related work for more than 20 years were praised. These heroes come from different fields such as land, sea, and air. They quietly contribute to their respective jobs and bring hope to the people. They received this honor because of their outstanding performance and were selected by scholars and experts.

Twenty years is a milestone. It records the efforts of the government's search and rescue agencies and every search and rescue team over the years. In the future, we will continue to improve our search and rescue skills, enrich disaster relief aircraft, ship, and equipment, and continue to protect the lives and properties of our people 24 hours a day.



Group photo: Recognition of Outstanding Search and Rescue Personnel on the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the National Search and Rescue Command Center of the Executive Yuan in 2020

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

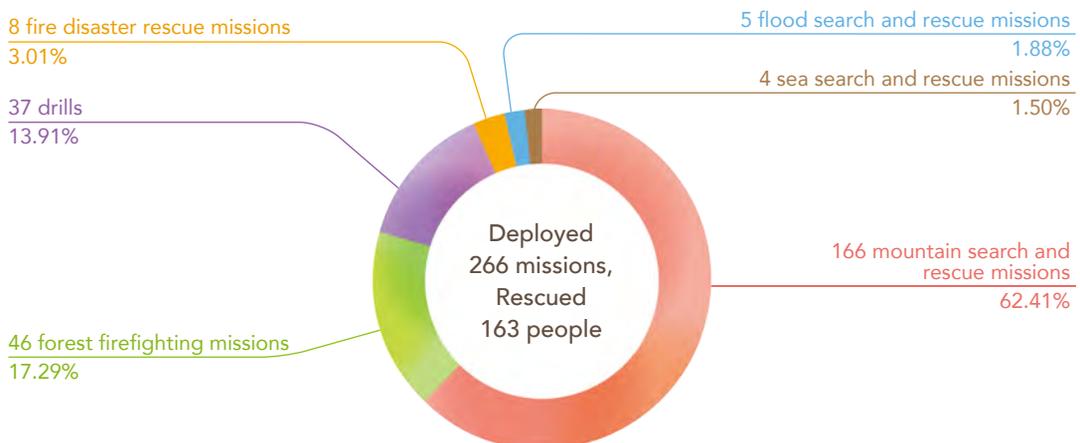
The “Two-Year Mid-Term 119 Command and Dispatch System Upgrade Project” launched by the NFA in 2018 was completed at the end of 2019. This project aims to enhance the emergency case acceptance and real-time dispatch works in order to manage search and rescue missions and enhance their efficiency. Furthermore, 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 with better and even more efficient services. This plan has now entered the stage of project warranty and system requirements and consensus seminar training (from 2020 to 2021). The goal is to achieve rapid and intelligent dispatch, perfect coordination and notification, and real-time control of the disasters.

X. Special Search and Rescue Missions

1. Implementing Rescue Missions of Major Disasters in Taiwan

The NFA Special Search and Rescue Team (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). In addition, the SSRT performs land missions with rescue vehicles and equipment during major disasters. In 2020, the SSRT was deployed for 8 fire rescue missions, 46 missions of forest firefighting, 5 flood rescues, 166 mountain rescues, 4 sea rescues, 37 exercises and drills. The SSRT has implemented a total of 266 missions, rescuing 163 people.

Figure 9-3 Rescue Missions Implemented by Special Search and Rescue Team (SSRT), Ministry of the Interior in 2020



2. Organized the MRT-certified Search and Rescue Dog Ceremony and the Adoption of Decommissioned Dogs

MRT (Mission Readiness Test Search and Rescue Dog Ability Certification, MRT), the highest level of search and rescue dog certification, is a certification that is widely accepted for search and rescue teams all over the world. On July 6, 2020, the Minister of the Interior, Kuo-yung Hsu, personally attended the event. Six search and rescue dogs certified by the MRT proved their contributions and importance to the search and rescue team.



Minister of the Interior Kuo-Yung Hsu Took a Group Photo with MRT-certified Search and Rescue Dogs and Dog Handlers

By the end of 2020, there were 31 dogs on the list of qualified Taiwanese rescue dogs announced on the IRO official website and 6 among them have passed the MRT-T. The qualified dogs will participate in domestic and international life rescue missions after passing the international assessment.

Table 9-2 Statistics of Dogs that Passed the IRO Assessment

Unit: per dog

Unit	Number of Dogs that Passed the IRO Assessment	Number of Dogs that Passed the MRT-T	Number of Training Rescue Dogs	Total
SSRT, NFA	3	–	2	5
Taipei City Fire Department	4	1	4	9
New Taipei City Fire Department	6	1	6	13
Taoyuan City Fire Department	3	–	3	6
Taichung City Fire Department	2	1	1	4
Tainan City Fire Department	1	2	–	3
Kaohsiung City Fire Department	6	–	3	9
Pingtung County Fire Department	1	1	2	4
Taitung County Fire Department	2	–	5	7
Hsinchu City Fire Department	3	–	1	4
Total	31	6	27	64

Note: 1. Statistics up to December 31, 2020.

2. IRO refers to the "International Rescue Dog Organization."

3. MRT refers to the "Mission Readiness Test."

3. Conducted Municipal, County, and City Humanitarian Aid and Rescue Trainings, Recurrent Trainings, and Drills

To implement the “National Humanitarian Aid and Rescue Enhancement Five-Year Mid-Term Plan,” the NFA started to implement “humanitarian aid and rescue trainings” for SSRT of municipal, county, and city fire departments in 2019 and will continue to do so until 2023. In 2020, the FNA conducted a total of 9 sessions of “National Humanitarian Aid and Earthquake Search and Rescue Training” with 363 trainees to enhance the counties and cities’ level of earthquake search and rescue capabilities.

4. Supporting International Humanitarian Aid Missions

When major international disasters occur, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs proactively contacts or accepts 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. Building a Green Energy Cloud Data Center

According to the “Digital Nation - Innovative Economic Development Plan (2017-2025),” through the establishment of a basic environment conducive to digital innovation, a secure and reliable application environment, and an ultra-broadband cloud infrastructure will be established. The main contents are as follows:

- (1) Build a secure network architecture.
- (2) Centralize the integration of information systems.
- (3) Establish “cold and hot passage separation.”
- (4) Set up cabinet type air conditioner and uninterruptible power system.
- (5) Introduce the ISMS information security management system.
- (6) Achieve a data center PUE of less than 1.6.

2. Continued to Handle the Updating of the Emergency Communications System for Disaster Prevention and Relief Plan

The plan for updating the emergency communications system for disaster prevention and relief was

approved by the Executive Yuan's letter Tai-ke-hui No. 1060034614 dated October 30, 2017, and also approved by the Executive Yuan's letter Tai-ke-hui No. 1070187333C dated August 30, 2018 to be included in the National Communications Commission's "Plan for Strengthening the Communications Infrastructure for Disaster Prevention and Relief Operations," with a period from 2019 to 2020. The plan mainly aims to update the emergency communications system for disaster relief established by the "Plan for the Integrated Construction of Disaster Prevention and Relief Emergency Communications System" in 2006. A comprehensive consideration is made in accordance with actual benefits, system functions, use requirements, and current conditions of the original establishment agencies, necessity, communications technology, construction costs, follow-up maintenance expenditures, and use management, hoping to set up a dedicated communications system for disaster prevention and relief that meets the needs of agencies and can take into account the benefits of government investment. The planned update items are as follows:

- (1) Update the VSAT satellite system and dismantle the old system.
- (2) Update and establish a large-scale disaster cross-regional disaster relief command and dispatch communications system.
- (3) Update and build the administrative telephone exchange system of the Central Emergency Operations Center (including the NFA).
- (4) Update and build the fixed microwave communications system.

3. Completed the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information System Integration Plan

In accordance with the letter Yuan-tai-jing No. 1060009184 of the Executive Yuan dated April 5, 2017, the vision and goal of "Forward-looking Infrastructure Design (Approved Version)" was approved to develop the "Construction of People's Livelihood Public Internet of Things Project" under the Open Government and Smart Urban and Rural Services. The sub-project 6 "Information Integration of Disaster Prevention and Relief System" was completed in 2020, and the related results are as follows:

- (1) Improved the Emergency Management Information System (EMIC): Developed the EMIC system from the perspective of users, adjusted and simplified the data fields, improved efficiency, and at the same time increased the capacity of the system, and strengthened the effective use and management of disaster relief resources.

- (2) Commander decision-making support: Provides a graphical interface decision-making dashboard, displays the latest disaster situation, provides important information for the commander to make decisions, and then issues disaster relief instructions according to different situations.
- (3) Dynamic visual disaster report: Connects to Google Maps and TGOS to visually display multiple real-time report information, and uses different icons to display various disaster information.
- (4) Disaster event records: through the disaster situation, statistics and other data to monitor the disaster situation in a specific area, to grasp the development trajectory of the disaster situation, and to analyze various disaster situation data according to different dimensions (such as: time and location).

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 2020, the center offered a total of 208 firefighting professional training courses, and 14,412 people participated in the courses (trained 164,572 people 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 UMC), and accepted requests from private businesses (Taichung Girls Museum, Lion Clubs International, Southern Science Park Environmental Protection Development Promotion Foundation and Tainan City Hospital) to conduct disaster prevention classes.



The NFA of the Ministry of the Interior and the Changhua County Fire Protection Promotion Association Jointly Organized the "Lions Clubs International 300-C3 District President Fire Fighting Experience Camp"

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

The NFA continuously encouraged the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Representative Office in the Philippines to coordinate the signing of the "Memorandum of Understanding on Taiwan-Philippines Disaster Prevention Cooperation" (MOU) to strengthen mutual cooperation in disaster prevention and relief work. In December 2020, the Philippines agreed to sign the MOU and sent the draft to Taiwan for review. The relevant operating procedures are still being processed. It is expected that the signing will be completed in 2021.

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

In 2020, due to the impact of the pandemic, the international training class was not held. The NFA will continue to cooperate with the measures of the Central Epidemic Command Center when planning for international disaster prevention training.

6. Establishing the Seven 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 has assisted firefighter special examination classes 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 trainings for disasters like mountain accidents. In 2020, a total of 473 trainees of the fire protection special examination class successfully completed the course. The NFA also assisted in-school students of the 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. Renovation and Implementation of the Mid-Term Program at the NFA Training Center

In view of the 6 deaths and 6 casualties caused by the fire disaster at one of the factories of Chin Poon Industrial Co. in Pingzhen District, Taoyuan City on April 28, 2018, Since 2018, the NFA and the Chemical Bureau of the Environmental Protection Agency have jointly provided basic awareness training for toxic chemical substances disasters, high-tech factory chemical disaster rescue consensus camps, chemical disaster response safety management international training camps, and petrochemical disaster rescue training ground fire simulation facilities, which have had excellent results. On August 27, 2020, the NFA and the Chemical Bureau of the Environmental Protection Agency further formulated a chemical disaster rescue ability improvement plan for firefighters and toxic chemical disaster response personnel, and will continue to promote chemical disaster training from 2020 to 2023. In 2020, the chemical disaster practical training for new firefighters, the advanced port chemical disaster rescue training camp, and the international chemical disaster professional training certification assessment were held. The goal is to strengthen the domestic disaster relief capacity of toxic chemical substances and related personnel's disaster relief capabilities.

8. Renovation and Implementation of the Mid-Term Program at the NFA Training Center

The NFA will continue to hold the NFA Training Center Mid-Term Program in 2020. This mid-term project, which was approved by the Executive Yuan, has a total budget of NT\$1,164,705,000. The project shall be implemented within 9 years from 2015 to 2023. The objectives of this mid-term program include: "the renovation and expanded implementation of the functions of teaching affairs"; "enhancement of the functionality and fortified measures of the training area"; "renovation and expansion of training sites"; and "purchasing and upgrading 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.



內政部空中勤務總隊勤務第三大隊第一隊復編 暨高雄駐地廳舍棚廠落成啟用典禮



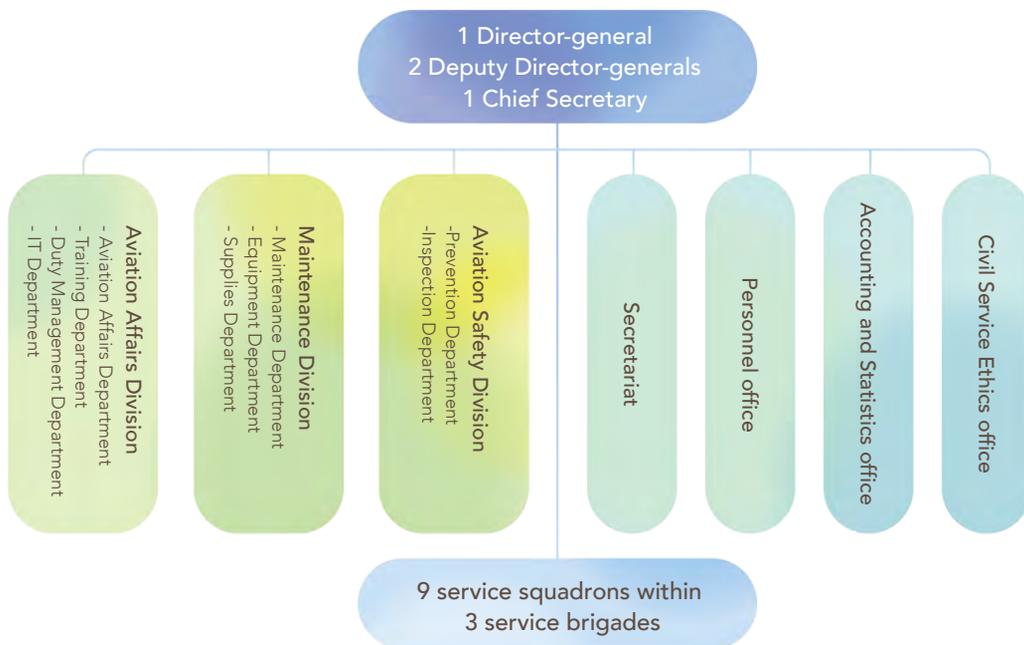
National Airborne Service

- Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC)
- 2020 Performance
- Goals for 2021

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

The five primary missions of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC) are search & rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, and reconnaissance & patrol. NASC consists of three operational units (Aviation Mission Division, Maintenance Division, and Aviation Safety Division) and various departments. There are also four support units (Secretariat, Personnel Office, Accounting Office, and Civil Service Ethics Office). The three service brigades are divided into nine service squadrons.

Figure 10-1 Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps



II. 2020 Performance

1. Established an aviation safety culture to boost aviation safety behaviors

(1) Daily video conferences are conducted by the Director-General along with the Deputy Director-General, Chief Secretary, the heads of the Aviation Safety, Aviation Mission, and Maintenance divisions, and the commanding officers of each service brigade to enhance aviation and ground safety. The conferences are used to examine missions planned for the day, enforce strict flying discipline, and provide an up-to-date picture on mission status, aircraft maintenance, and aircraft time management. The effective implementation of mission, training and aircraft maintenance controls help to ensure aviation safety.

- (2) As part of preventive aviation safety operations and to strengthen the core competencies of flight crews, NASC personnel were dispatched to undertake aviation and ground safety training, as well as flight crew survival training courses. A total of 52 people attended the training courses, and the courses effectively enhanced their response skills; domestic and overseas aviation safety incidents for relevant aircraft models were also compiled and analyzed to find the potential causes. Related recommendations or aviation safety bulletins were issued at suitable times to learn from the experience of other people, prevent risk factors, and improve flight safety. The subsequent improvement to the overall organizational culture strengthened aviation safety as well.
- (3) The “2020 Annual Aviation and Ground Safety Promotion Meeting” was held to ensure optimum aviation safety and review the implementation of aviation safety in all units. The Director-General convened the heads of each unit, all aviation safety officers, and all ground safety officers for a joint examination of annual aviation safety performance. Aviation safety was also further refined through the planning of aviation safety initiatives for the coming year.
- (4) Qualification exams and audits were conducted to verify that all flight and maintenance activities or operations were in compliance with safety requirements. This year, 93 pilots and 40 crew chiefs completed their qualification process, while aviation and ground safety audits were conducted 48 times. Potential risks factors were also identified for correction actions to ensure aviation safety.

2. Strengthening aviation mission management and flight training effectiveness

- (1) NASC has faced difficulties with recruiting talented

personnel due to their lower pay compared to civil and military aviation despite the risks of their job. The end of military preferred interest rates after pension reform has made recruiting even more difficult. In response, retention bonuses were approved by the Executive Yuan. Flight pay was also increased for pilots, maintenance personnel, and joint crew members to maintain NASC’s personnel strength and facilitate aviation operations.

- (2) The introduction of six augmented Blackhawk helicopters

required changes to personnel assignments, as well as conversion and mission training. Personnel began arriving at the Kaohsiung Duty Station in mid-September 2020 to prepare for the delivery of the new aircraft. They also undertook classroom and technical training on the new aircraft.

- (3) Annual pilot training is organized into quarters with monthly plans and daily supervision. The training programs are carried out by pilots in conjunction with personnel from partner agencies, so

that training can be combined with missions. Simulated scenarios are used to boost mission crew rapport, refine their operating skills, and boost their familiarity with rescue equipment. The goal is to improve rescue capabilities for all missions and improve the core competencies of flight crews.

- (4) Mission controls were strengthened by reviewing mission assignments to ensure they comply with regulations. Coordination for emergency missions was strengthened to ensure that all relevant units can be mobilized and their resources brought to bear in a timely manner. Improving rescue capabilities and providing active updates on mission aircraft status ensured a complete picture of active operations.

3. Synergistic maintenance strategy for enhancing maintenance and logistics performance

- (1) Assurance of maintenance quality:

- ① To ensure the quality and contractual performance of Blackhawk maintenance contractors, contract performance supervision is conducted by the crew chiefs of each duty station every day. Dedicated personnel are also dispatched every month to inspect each duty station, and a quality assurance audit team is set up every quarter. Inspections were carried out in accordance with the supervision plan during the year and the quality of aircraft maintenance met the standards set out in the technical documentation.
- ② Conducted annual training for 195 Blackhawk helicopter maintenance specialists to improve their maintenance skills and work quality.

- (2) Promotion of a synergistic maintenance strategy:

- ① A combination of internal and commercial maintenance has been adopted as the maintenance strategy for Blackhawk helicopters. After a public tender in accordance with the Government Procurement Act, "Air Asia Company Ltd." won the 2021–2025 fleet maintenance and management contract for the 10 Blackhawk helicopters stationed in Hualien, Taitung, and Kaohsiung. The four helicopters at the Taichung Duty Station will be maintained internally to maintain an independent maintenance capability.
- ② Maintenance for one fixed-wing aircraft and nine Dauphin helicopters was outsourced. "Air Asia Company Ltd." will be the maintenance and management contractor of the Tainan Duty Station from 2020 to 2024, while "Airbus Helicopters Southeast Asia Pte. Ltd." will be the maintenance and management contractor for helicopters at the Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung duty stations from 2020 to 2025.



Unloading and receiving Black Hawk Helicopter at Kaohsiung Harbor.



Finishing acceptance of Black Hawk Helicopter all night.

(3) Diversification of component suppliers:

- ① Public tenders were organized in accordance with the Government Procurement Act for the commercial procurement of Blackhawk helicopter parts and components.
- ② Under the military procurement contract for Blackhawk helicopter parts and components signed with the U.S. with the assistance of Army Command Headquarters, NASC can procure aviation materials directly from the U.S. Government. Parts can therefore be replenished more readily and at a lower cost.
- ③ Helicopter support agreements were signed with the Army, Navy, and Air Force for mutual technical assistance and exchange of aviation materials for the Blackhawk helicopter. The pooling of government aviation maintenance resources will lead to improved aircraft availability.

4. Completion of the Kaohsiung Duty Station and acceleration of the construction of stations

- (1) Kaohsiung Duty Station (completion and commissioning): The “Kaohsiung Duty Station Helicopter Hangar Medium-Term Construction Plan” was approved by the Executive Yuan in February 2016 with a budget of approximately NT\$460 million. Construction commenced in May 2018, and facilities to support six Blackhawk helicopters were completed in July 2020.
- (2) Taitung Duty Station (construction phase): The “Taitung Duty Station Helicopter Hangar Medium-Term Construction Plan” was approved by the Executive Yuan in November 2019, with a budget of approximately NT\$410 million. Falsework and the excavation of foundations were completed at the end of 2020. Work on structural foundations, tier building, and interior furnishing are now underway, with the acceptance inspection and official commissioning scheduled for June 2022.

(3) Taipei Songshan Duty Station (planning phase): The “Taipei Songshan Duty Station Helicopter Hangar and Managed Demolition and Re-construction of Songshan Air Base Headquarters Hangar Medium-Term Construction Plan” was approved by the Executive Yuan in August 2020 with a budget of approximately NT\$2.76 billion on the basis of “compensated land transfer with managed hangar demolition and reconstruction.” The technical service provider was successfully selected at the end of 2020 and the program will now move into the planning and design phase.

5. Accomplished Search and Rescue Missions

The five primary missions: airborne search & rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation & observation, and reconnaissance & patrol, as well as training and exercises, were conducted in 2020 (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 members) (persons)	Support Personnel (medical and emergency response personnel) (persons)	Supplies Transported (kg)	Water Carried (metric tons)
2016	4 640	6360:50	211	215	277	3 589	33
2017	4 717	7257:50	267	370	929	13 235	564
2018	4 640	6490:10	286	277	468	48 327	370
2019	4 742	6632:25	182	256	421	8 540	590
2020	4 314	6082:27	229	320	487	13 821	802

III. Goals for 2021

1. Strengthen flight qualification capabilities and boost the promotion of safety initiatives

(1) Qualification exams on the core capabilities of NASC flight crews will continue to be strengthened in accordance with the “Implementation Guidelines on Annual Qualification Exams for Flight Crews” to prepare them for the fast-changing nature of missions. NASC will continue to dispatch

personnel for aviation and ground safety training so the lessons can be disseminated throughout the entire organizational culture and improve aviation safety.

- (2) The selection of aviation safety commissioners for 2020-2021 has now been completed. NASC will continue to carry out external audits, convene a meeting of aviation safety commissioners every quarter, and conduct interviews by external commissioners to examine the aviation/ground safety initiatives, and outcomes of each unit, and propose recommendations for improvements to aviation safety. All recommendations on aviation safety management they identify will be tracked to ensure aviation safety, and to strengthen overall safety management.
- (3) Under the "Total Safety Report" initiative, "everyone is responsible for aviation safety" has been defined as the current aviation safety policy. If front-line personnel (including partner units) discover or detect any potential aviation issues, they can report it to the Aviation Safety Division through the aviation safety reporting system right away. The early identification and elimination of risk factors will keep all safety activities to a reasonable and practical range.

2. Enhance flying skills and crew efficiency

- (1) NASC will continue to organize training on theoretical and technical flight education. Due to COVID-19, all overseas simulator training was suspended during 2020. In 2021, Blackhawk simulator training will be maintained at two people per week, while overseas simulator training for Dauphin helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft will be organized if the COVID-19 situation allows it.
- (2) NASC will continue to organize conversion training for the augmented Blackhawk helicopter including common training for joint personnel. Training should be completed and mission readiness should be achieved by July 2021.
- (3) Careful assessment and planning are required on common training courses to improve the effectiveness of joint crew training. A range of common training courses have been developed for each aircraft type and operating environment based on current mission performance and future trends. Rigorous joint training in simulated mission environments will build a solid foundation for complex mission conditions in the future and enhance mission capabilities through training.



Black Hawk Helicopter performs heavy equipment difference training.

(4) In accordance with the “Matters to be conducted by the government agency of cyber security responsibility level,” the core information and communication systems of agencies above responsibility level C must be certified to meet CNS 27001 information security management system standards, or other standards developed by the competent authority. The introduction of the Information Security Management System (ISMS) by NASC headquarters and each service brigade is now being planned to meet the information security requirements.

3. Strengthen fleet maintenance and management through enhanced maintenance capabilities

(1) Enforcement of contract fulfillment supervision:

- ① Continue to carry out Blackhawk helicopter fleet contract fulfillment supervision and quality assurance audits as well as self-audits of internal fleet maintenance to ensure that the quality of aircraft maintenance complies with technical specifications and aviation safety.
- ② Crew chiefs at each duty station will strengthen their daily contract fulfillment supervision of the contractor-maintained fleet. By ensuring that fleet management is being properly carried out by the contractor for the aircraft engines, onboard equipment, and mission equipment, contract performance indicators can be met and fleet availability improved.

(2) Continued diversification of component suppliers:

- ① Re-supply aircraft components and materials through commercial procurement in accordance with the Government Procurement Act.
- ② NASC is coordinating with the Armed Forces to ship faulty Blackhawk helicopter components to the U.S. through military procurement channels for repair. The arrangement should improve the efficiency of component repairs and contribute to the effectiveness of aircraft maintenance activities.

(3) Continue to organize technical training:

- ① NASC will continue to organize annual maintenance refresher training and qualification exams for Blackhawk helicopters to enhance the professional ability of maintenance personnel. Benefits include improved availability of the internally maintained fleet and supervision of maintenance contractor performance.



Black Hawk helicopter performs forest firefighting.

- ② NASC will continue to organize maintenance refresher training and qualification exams for crew chiefs of the contractor-maintained Blackhawk fleet to strengthen their ability to provide front-line professional supervision of maintenance contractor fulfillment performance at each duty station.

4. Continue to accelerate the construction of duty stations while monitoring construction quality and speed

- (1) Taitung Duty Station: NASC and the program manager (Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior) will continue to actively supervise the builders and adopt a multi-track approach to accelerate progress with an emphasis on construction quality and site safety. The construction supervision team will be convened at suitable times to check on the construction progress and quality. Construction completion and acceptance inspection followed by the official commissioning are expected to take place in June, 2022.
- (2) Songshan Duty Station: NASC plans to complete the basic design review and detailed design this year (2021), so that they can be submitted to the Taipei City Government for urban design review and issuing of a construction permit. A tender process will then be held to select quality builders, so that construction can begin next year (2022). This will ensure that the duty station can be completed as soon as possible to support Blackhawk operations.



National Immigration

- Organizational Structure of the NIA
- Care and Counselling Services for New Immigrants
- Border Management
- Human Trafficking Prevention
- Cross-strait Exchanges
- International Exchanges and Cooperation
- Foreign Population Management
- Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants
- Cultivation and Training for Immigration Officers

I. Organizational Structure of the NIA

The National Immigration Agency (NIA) is comprised of 13 units, including four Divisions: Entry and Exit Affairs Division, Immigration Affairs Division, International Affairs and Law Enforcement Division, and Immigration Information Division; four Corps: the Northern Affairs Corps, Central Affairs Corps, Southern Affairs Corps, and Border Affairs Corps; four Offices: Secretariat Office, Personnel Office, Accounting Office, and Civil Service Ethics Office; and the Training Center (Task Force). Currently, the NIA has 28 immigration officers stationed in overseas diplomatic and representative offices of the ROC. In addition, the Technology Investigation Center (task force) was established on March 2, 2020.

II. Care and Counseling Services for New Immigrants

1. Continuing to Promote the Cultivation Projects for New Immigrants and their Children

The NIA held the workshop for young children of new immigrants in August 2020, providing them with theoretical and practical courses related to career development and the Southeast Asian economy. These courses allowed them to see the advantages of having multi-cultural backgrounds and motivated them to learn their mother languages. A total of 59 members participated in this workshop. The NIA held the New Immigrants and their Children Empowerment (Overseas) Training Project in 2020. This project allowed new immigrants and their children to return to their grandparents' homes to interact with their family members, learn their mother languages, and experience their hometowns' culture during winter breaks. They shared what they learned from this project after returning to Taiwan. A total of 77 selected participants completed their projects.



Members are making cultural and creative products in the Multicultural and Creative Workshop for New Immigrants' Children 2020

2. Promoting the New Immigrant Caring Service Network

In order to provide assistance to new immigrants, the service centers of the NIA have held regular network meetings with the Department of Civil Affairs, Family Service Centers for New Immigrants, Learning Centers for New Immigrants and NGOs. A total of 22 online meetings were held in 2020.

3. Enhancing the Effectiveness of the New Immigrant Development Fund

In 2016, the Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Fund was renamed the New Immigrant Development Fund; the categories of subsidy of the New Immigrants Development Fund were amended based on the lifestyle and needs of new immigrant families in Taiwan. The fund is maintained at NT\$ one billion per year. There were, 276 cases approved in 2020, and the total subsidy amounted to NT\$398,466,185. See Table 11-1 for details.

Table 11-1 The number of cases and subsidy amount funded by the New Immigrant Development Fund

Year	Cases (Case)	Amount (Hundred million)
2016	182	2.92
2017	206	2.92
2018	220	2.43
2019	238	3.88
2020	276	3.98

Note: The above number of cases and subsidy amounts include the original Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Fund

4. Continuing to Promote the New Immigrant Caring Services

The NIA's eight key initiatives and 47 constructive measures have been actively implemented by all relevant organizations and local governments (municipalities, counties, and cities). The eight key initiatives include: offering assistance for adapting to life in Taiwan, accessing medical care, protecting employment rights, enhancing education and multiculturalism, improving and assisting the upbringing of children, protecting personal safety, completing legal frameworks, and implementing the dissemination of awareness. To improve the initiatives, two meetings were held in 2020.

5. Continuing to Promote Mobile Outreach Services

To assist new immigrant families in outlying areas, mobile service vehicles were out on duty 422 times in 2020. The vehicles also visited special cases in rural areas in need of mid-level or high-level care. A total of 599 new immigrant families were visited.

6. Promoting the Foreigners Information and Counseling Service Hotline

The Foreigners Information and Counseling Service Hotline (0800-024-111) is available in seven

languages, providing easier access to elevate the quality and efficacy of government services. A total of 336,470 services were provided through the hotline in 2020, including 285,797 consultation services provided by 1922 regarding entry and exit restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. Developing the “Interpreter Pool” App

The “Interpreter Talent Database” of the NIA was renamed the “Interpreter Pool.” The brand-new versions of the website and its app have been launched since July, 2020. Through the website and its app, government agencies and NGOs can search for the interpretation services they need, and send requests and messages immediately. As of 2020, there are 20 languages and 876 interpreters registered in “Interpreter Pool.”

8. Promoting the Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants

In June, 2020, the first phase of the project was started. The project provided 350 free information learning courses around Taiwan, with a total of 10,449 people completing the courses in a classroom or online. The program also trained five teachers and 26 teaching assistants with mother language abilities, and helped new immigrants to obtain 20 licenses.

9. Launching the New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program

Through the three thoughtful services, namely, sharing portable devices, building digital opportunity centers, and establishing an exchange platform for new immigrants, the NIA has created a friendly online environment that enables new immigrants to gain access to the Internet. The NIA hosted 95 seminars on the tablet PC borrowing experience and service, with 12,307 new immigrants borrowing tablet PCs for free in 2020. A total of 25 digital opportunity centers were constructed, providing opportunities for 113,321 new immigrants to use computers and the Internet for free; in addition, these centers provided opportunities for 30,602 instances of communication between locals and new immigrants.



The NIA promoted the New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program.

10. Promoting the New UI No. Format for Foreign Nationals

The NIA changed the format of the UI No. of foreign nationals to one English letter and nine

numbers, which is the same format as the ID No. of Taiwanese citizens. The format was upgraded on September 28, 2020, and officially implemented on January 2, 2021. One of the goals of this policy is to increase the sense of belonging of foreigners to our country.

11. 2021 Policy Objectives

The NIA will continue to promote the Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants in 2021, providing free information learning courses for new immigrants. We estimate that 8,400 people will attend these courses. In 2021, the “New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program” will continue to promote the “Sharing Portable Devices” and “Establishing an Exchange Platform for New Immigrants” services, estimating that 900 people will participate in the portable devices borrowing plan, and 5,000 times of communication between the locals and new immigrants will take place.

III. Border Management

1. Rollout of the Third-Generation e-Gates

Thirty-seven Third-Generation e-Gates have been deployed for trial operations in Keelung Harbor (east coast), Taipei Songshan Airport, Taoyuan International Airport, and Kaohsiung International Airport in 2020. Such service is available for both nationals and foreign travelers. A total of 40 different languages are available in the Third-Generation e-Gate interface. With a walk-through facial recognition technology, it increases the ease of use and the efficiency of immigration clearance.



Passengers operating the Third-Generation e-Gate system at Taoyuan International Airport Terminal 2

2. Enhancing the e-Gate Services

As of the end of 2020, 103 e-Gates have been deployed, with a total of 7,507,457 registered users, and 98,119,068 of entries/exits via the system. The NIA will continue to promote the e-Gate system in order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of immigration clearance.

3. Promoting the Advance Passenger Processing System and Advance Passenger Information System

The NIA continued promoting Advance Passenger Processing System (APP), which allows re-

al-time information exchange to prevent passengers on watch lists from entering borders, thereby effectively averting crimes. In 2020, the system interfaced with 94 domestic and foreign airlines database; at the same time, the NIA also continued to promote the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), which allows advanced screening of arriving, departing, and transiting passengers to enhance border security and flight safety.

4. Continuing to Promote the 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. As of the end of 2020, 395 biometric verification kiosks have been constructed, with 35,737,518 fingerprints collected and 54,424,432 records verified, showing excellent results and the effectiveness of preventing imposters and identity fraud.

5. Promoting 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 can effectively counter fraudulent passports and visas. As of the end of 2020, the NIA has established passport databases from 204 nations, areas, and organizations and collected 1,098 travel document samples.

6. Launching the Personal Identity Verification Assistance System

In order to enhance border security, the NIA has officially launched Personal Identity Verification Assistance System in Taoyuan International Airport since July 2020. The system incorporated facial recognition technology, providing information and pictures of passengers on watch lists to immigration officers, preventing illegal immigrants from entering the country with forged travel documents, thereby safeguarding our national security.

7. Launching the Automatic Smuggling Prevention and Detection System

The NIA has officially launched the Automatic Smuggling Prevention and Detection System in Taoyuan International Airport since July 2020. The system gives a real-time alarm as soon as it detects passengers in a closed immigration counter or at the e-Gates in order to safeguard border security.

8. Promoting the Online Application Cloud System

The NIA used the online application cloud system, which allows migrant workers, foreigners (including type 3 self-guided mainland Chinese tourists, and Hong Kong and Macao short-term visitors), foreign and

overseas students, and mainland, Hong Kong, and Macao students to application online instead of applying in person. Apart from enabling online submission of applications, the system also simplifies the procedure of submitting required documents and provides various choices for online payments, substantially increasing administrative efficiency, and speeding up the document issuance process.

9. Accepting Multiple Payment Methods at the Counter

To provide a better administrative fee payment service to the public, and to cooperate with the Executive Yuan to promote the popularization of electronic and mobile payment policies, the NIA's 25 service centers in all municipalities and counties (cities), as well as seven international airports and ports have adopted the multiple payment options at the counter since July 1, 2020, providing a convenient, smart, and secure payment experience. By the end of 2020, 2,125 credit card and mobile payments have been made.



People paying immigration fees with credit cards

10. Prevention of African Swine Fever at the Border

By the end of 2020, the NIA had deported 275 foreign passengers who could not afford the penalty of illegally carrying pork products, in an effort to prevent African Swine Fever from entering the borders.

11. 2021 Policy Objectives

In response to the entry restrictions imposed on people from mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao residents, and foreigners declared by the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC), the NIA has implemented related policies accordingly and enhanced the review process of passengers' travel history, especially those coming from highly infected areas. The NIA also conducts rigorous entry and exit inspections on certain cases according to the request by Centers for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare, for the purpose of maintaining stringent border control. A total of 64 travelers were restricted from exiting, and 717 travelers were refused entry from January 23 to the end of June 2021, due to disease prevention measures. The NIA will continue to spare no effort to safeguard the health of the citizens.

In order to meet the requirement of public healthcare policy, minimize contact between people, secure our national borders and offer high quality services, utilizing the e-Gate system is highly recom-

mended by the NIA since it decreases the risk of COVID-19 infection. The NIA will continue to promote the e-Gate system in order to make entry/exit inspection, more convenient, efficient, and safer. The NIA will implement Third-Generation e-Gate trial operations in all ports of entry in 2020. Such service is now available for nationals, as well as for foreign travelers. The NIA has also amended the “Directions Governing Application and Using Immigration e-Gate,” in order to lower the age limitation from 14 to 12 and maximize the usage of the e-Gate system. The NIA has also launched the mutual use of an automated clearance system with the US, South Korea, Australia, and Italy. The NIA will continue to expand its international cooperation network, with the aim of creating a friendly environment, promoting tourism, and increasing staff efficiency in 2021. The NIA also plans to establish the “Taiwan Passenger Name Record System”, using Big Data Technology to analyze the overseas travel history and in-flight seats contact history of infected or high infection risk passengers. It can effectively screen passengers with potential safety threats and strengthen epidemic prevention management.

The “Foreign and Overseas Chinese, Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau Students Online Application System” will provide full-scale online counters for students in pursuit of degrees in August 2021. A total of 64,000 online applications are expected.

IV. Human Trafficking Prevention

1. Ranked as a Tier-1 Country for Eleven Consecutive Years in TIPs Report

The U.S. Department of State published its Trafficking in Persons Report 2020 on June 26, 2020, where Taiwan has been consecutively ranked as a Tier-1 country for the past eleven years, showing that Taiwan is internationally recognized for its efforts on human trafficking prevention.

2. Launching Awareness Campaign

In order to strengthen the dissemination of understanding of human trafficking through diverse channels to raise public awareness, the NIA hosted inter-agency training courses as well as case study workshops every year. In 2020, awareness promotion was implemented along with the 2020 International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking; in addition, the training course of advanced network and gen-



2020 International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking

eral information on human trafficking were held once for each. 2 pieces of printed public service advertisements were placed in the lobby area of the Taoyuan International Airport for 6 months, while an animated short film “The End of the Bad Wolves” and a picture “Let’s Combat Human Trafficking Together” were entrusted to the Taoyuan International Airport Corporation Ltd. for a broadcast for 3 months at the airport. Furthermore, awareness campaign materials were printed on the packaging of 21,900 packs of pocket tissue that were handed out to the public.

3. Providing Shelter and Protection

In cooperation with civil organizations, the NIA has built shelters to provide settlements for the victims of human trafficking. The shelters provide the victims with personal safety, medical assistance, interpretation services, legal aid, psychological counseling, escort to police interrogation and court questioning services, and other essential aid or services. A total of 108 new foreign victims were provided with sheltering and protection services in 2020.

4. Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution

There were 159 human trafficking cases cracked down on by various law enforcement authorities and 78 human trafficking cases prosecuted by the prosecutor’s offices in 2020.

5. Establishing Platform for Cooperation

The 2020 International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking was held from September 1 to 2, 2020. A total of 550 guests and attendees from governments, agencies, and NGOs, with experts and scholars from different countries were invited to discuss topics on human trafficking, resulting in an expansion of the interaction mechanism among countries, the enforcement of cooperation channels between central and local governments, as well as public and private sectors, and a comprehensive improvement in Taiwan’s national anti-human trafficking policy.

6. 2021 Policy Objectives

To further improve the rights and interests of trafficking victims, the NIA will enhance the mechanism of victim identification by including the participation of social workers in the process, and will increase the number of shelters for trafficking victims. By doing so, the NIA hopes to bring the Human Trafficking Prevention Act more in line with international standards and regulatory trends to improve the protection of trafficking victims’ human rights. The NIA also formulated the Draft Amendment of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, which features the amendment of a number of articles under the current Act, to coordinate with the practical operation and enhance the legal system. Furthermore, the

NIA will implement the '2021-2022 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan' to continuously integrate and coordinate the resources from ministries for promoting anti-human trafficking in the next two years.

V. Cross-strait Exchanges

1. Promoting e-Applications

The NIA promoted online applications for short-term permits for people from Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau Area entering Taiwan. This system commenced full operations, receiving online applications for professional and business visits from Mainland China. In 2020, applications decreased drastically due to the COVID-19 pandemic and enforcement of entry restrictions. A total of 4,811 applications for professional exchange and 9,932 applications for business professional exchange were processed.

2. Cross-Strait Exchange and Mainland Chinese Travelers

Mainland China has suspended receiving applications and issuing permission for independent tours to Taiwan since August 1, 2019. Furthermore, countries around the world including mainland China imposed strict border controls due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a significant decrease in the number of mainland Chinese visitors entering Taiwan for various purposes. According to statistics, in 2020, there were 29,128 Mainland Chinese entering Taiwan for tourism purposes; 11,454 entered for social exchange purposes, 1,030 for professional exchange purposes, 8,487 for business exchange purposes, and 6,141 for medical exchange purposes (including physical examination and cosmetic surgery). Refer to Table 11-2 for details.

Table 11-2 Number of Mainland Chinese Visitors (2016-2020)

Unit: Person-times

Year	Tourists	Social Exchange	Professional Exchange	Business Exchange	Medical Exchange (including physical examination and cosmetic surgery)
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
2019	1 903 705	66 717	90 994	102 676	41 878
2020	29 128	11 454	1 030	8 487	6 141

VI. International Exchanges and Cooperation

1. Constructing International Cooperative Networks

Agreements and 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 agreements or MOUs with other countries on immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention since 2007.

To make the immigration clearance procedure more convenient for Taiwan nationals and foreign visitors, the NIA has cooperated with foreign nations in establishing the automated immigration clearance system.

On October 19, 2020, Taiwan and the Philippines signed the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in Immigration Affairs and Human Trafficking Prevention. The MOU will enhance cooperation on immigration affairs and combating human trafficking.

The NIA has signed agreements or MOUs with 23 countries on immigration affairs, human trafficking prevention, and mutual use of automated immigration clearance systems so far. Strengthening bilateral relationships with other countries is an exceptional achievement for the R.O.C. (Taiwan).

2. Providing Overseas Services and Assisting the Repatriation of Wanted Criminals

The NIA liaison officers at 28 overseas representative offices (Hong Kong and Macau included) are responsible for the coordination of border security with its immigration counterparts, as well as for providing assistance and protection to overseas compatriots. In 2020, the NIA liaison officers processed 6,841 requests for services and immigration assistance, received 28,846 entry permit applications from R.O.C. nationals without registered permanent residence in the Taiwan area, as well as Mainland Chinese and Hong Kong & Macau residents. The NIA liaison officers also assisted in the repatriation of 92 escaping wanted criminals and 97 R.O.C. nationals who committed crimes abroad.

3. 2021 Policy Objectives

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

VII. Foreign Population Management

1. Reinforcing Investigations of Illegal Immigrants

With the aim of decreasing the numbers of migrant workers who overstayed their visas in Taiwan, the NIA launched an ad hoc project, integrated by the National Security Bureau, and in coordination with the Coast Guard Administration, Military Police Command, Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, and National Immigration Agency. The project temporarily suspended large-scale raids in 2020 in favor of encouraging migrant workers who overstayed their visas to voluntarily turn themselves in due to COVID-19 and the government's focus on containing the virus. As a result, from March 30 to June 30, 2020, the project saw 7,939 migrant workers overstaying their visas voluntarily surrender, effectively balancing the priorities of virus containment and immigration enforcement.

In order to protect legal marriages, the NIA conducts home visits and interviews of Taiwanese spouses in Taiwan before their Mainland Chinese spouses enter Taiwan (for family reunion purposes). The NIA also enhances border domestic interviews and law enforcement to prevent fake marriages, illegal activities, and illegally employment. In addition, the NIA hosts workshops on related laws and experience sharing activities in order to enhance the interview skills of immigration officers. In 2020, 2,246 interviews of Mainland Chinese spouses were conducted, including 332 failed domestic interviews, 97 cases rejected at the border, and 24 cases that failed their second interviews.

2. Strengthening Dynamic Management

In order to strengthen dynamic management of Mainland Chinese professionals and business visitors in Taiwan, the NIA conducts inspections by visiting and interviewing suspicious cases, and collaborates with relevant authorities for joint inspections when necessary. In 2020, the NIA visited and interviewed 558 people of such cases.

3. 2021 Policy Objectives

Due to the high proportion of foreign nationals overstaying their visas in Taiwan, the NIA plans to strengthen law enforcement against overstaying foreigners post COVID-19, when most countries open the borders and the repatriation work can be resumed as it was before the pandemic occurred.

The NIA will continuously cooperate with relevant government agencies to implement large-scale enforcement actions and raids to decrease the number of overstaying foreigners in Taiwan.

In addition, the NIA will also continuously simplify the procedure of home visits and interviews, and periodically review the effectiveness of related measures in order to simplify administration processes and combating illegal behaviors.

VIII. Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants

1. Protecting the Rights of Detainees

In order to protect detainees' basic human rights, the large detention centers of the NIA provide multilingual versions of the Shelter Rules 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 monthly meetings, and has special gatherings on the three major festivals and special holidays. All of this aims to safeguard the rights and safety of detainees. Every detention center is required to provide detainees with copies of the Shelter Rules in various languages, which help detainees understand the regulations of the shelter immediately and clearly, so as to protect their rights.

2. COVID-19 Prevention in Detention Centers

To prevent the transmission of COVID-19, new detainees are subject to 21 days of isolation for observation in the detention center. Once the isolation period is over, those detainees without COVID-19 symptoms will be transferred to the common areas of the detention center. However, detainees with COVID-19 symptoms will be hospitalized immediately. In addition, the NIA provides detainees with masks as well as hand sanitizers. Temperature monitoring for detainees is required on a daily basis. The NIA cleans and disinfects the detention centers every day.

3. Resettlement and Deportation

In recent years, the number of migrant workers giving birth in Taiwan has increased. Some of the female migrant workers become missing after they get pregnant because they are afraid of being deported to their home countries, resulting in their children are not being able to receive proper care in Taiwan. Therefore, the NIA has worked on establishing shelters for undocumented pregnant migrant workers or undocumented migrant workers with children aiming to provide them with a proper place to stay and to give the children better care before returning to their home countries.

Additionally, in response to the border control under COVID-19, the NIA cooperates with different representative offices and airlines to deport the detainees. The NIA reaches an agreement with national airlines for improving deportation efficiency, and works with foreign representative offices to speed up issuing travel documents, as well as to provide more vacancies for charter flights in order to facilitate deportation.

4. 2021 Policy Objectives

The NIA cooperates with foreign missions and airlines to deport the detainees. In addition, the NIA will provide foreign nationals overstaying their visas that are pregnant or have children with shelters through the promotion of the Over-stayers Voluntary Departure Program, which can help them return home safely.

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 held in 2020 to recruit 4 grade two, 42 grade three, and 5 grade four officers, totaling 51 officers. They will be distributed to their assigned positions after training.

As for the current personnel, the NIA hosted various training courses to enhance their abilities in 2020.



Indonesia government arranged charter flight to help their nationals who were detainees return home

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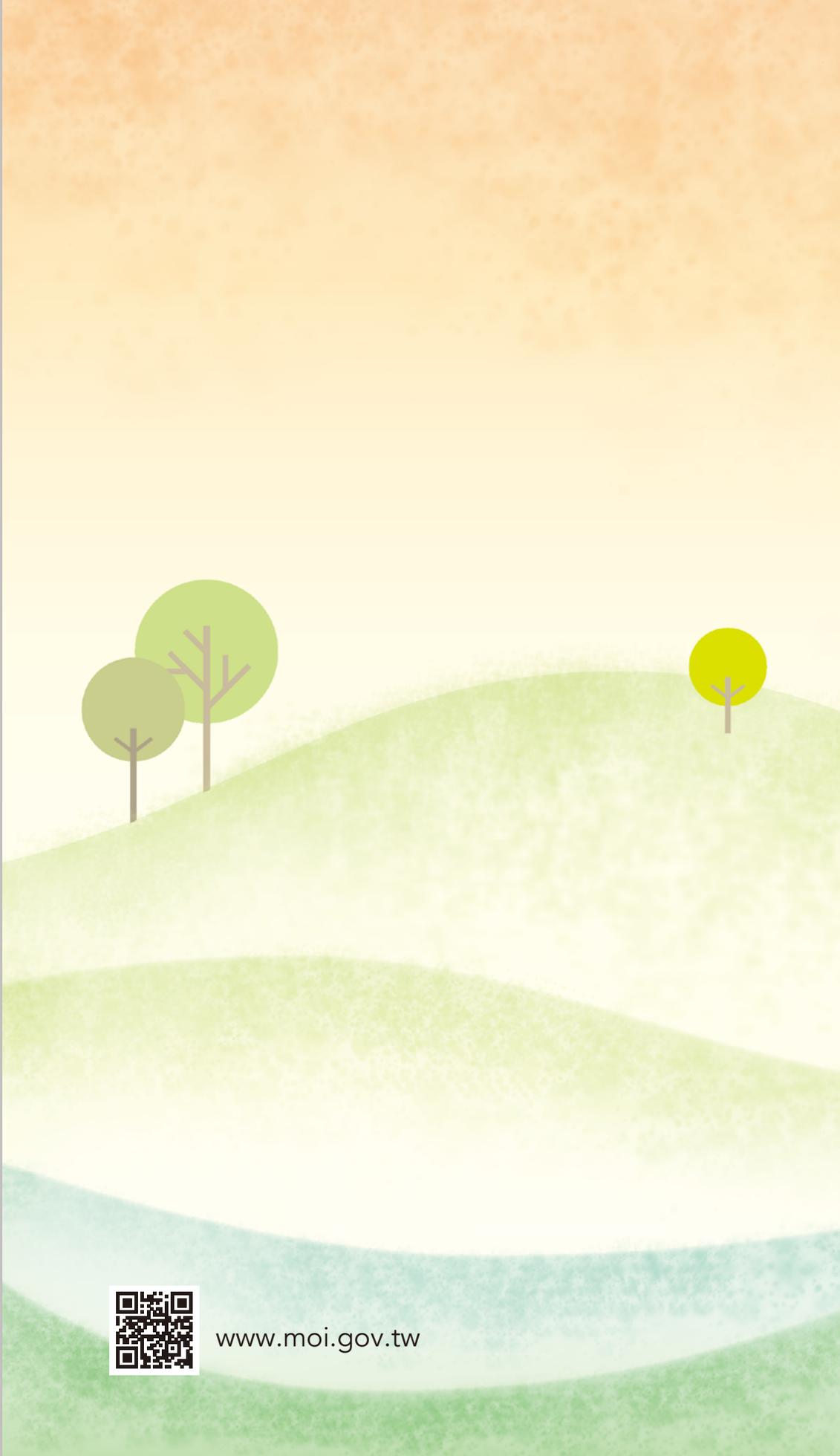
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