



2022 OUTLINE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

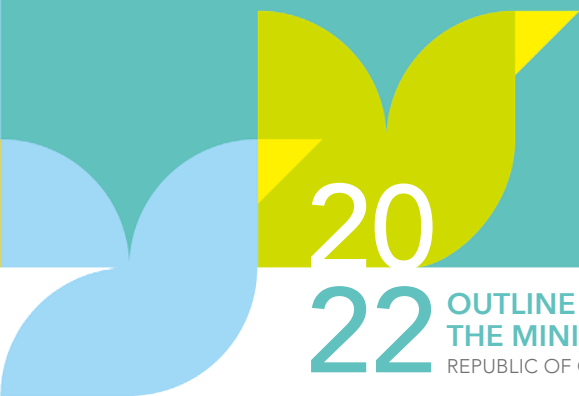
REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

STABILITY

SECURITY

SURETY

MOI



20

22

OUTLINE OF
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
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Foreword

To create a stable, secure, and sure living environment and address the welfare of the country and its people, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) actively promotes policies and measures across six main areas: "social stability and public safety," "disaster prevention and protection mechanisms, air search and rescue capabilities," "sustainable land development and balanced urban and rural development," "secure borders and accelerated urban renewal," "citizen participation and the spirit of democracy" and "convenient services and protection of human rights." In what follows, the aforementioned initiatives and goals are explained in further detail.

1. In the area of civil affairs, the MOI promotes 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 of entries to Taiwan and prevent community spread. Furthermore, the MOI has improved legal systems related to citizen participation; ensured democratic political participation; assisted with the operations of political parties; promoted the healthy development of a party-based political system; and enhanced parliamentary transparency of special municipality/county/city/township councils. Recently, the MOI has formulated the Provisional Act Governing Religious Groups Registering Real Estate in the Name of a Natural Person, among other religious freedom protections. In addition, the MOI has also drawn up 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 now use the Citizen Digital Certificate to apply for several household registrations online, including birthplace registration. The MOI has also 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 for high-level professionals (i.e. 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 guaranteeing the freedom of same-sex marriage, in the three years since the Act was promulgated on April 30, 2022, there have been a total of 7,906 same-sex marriage registrations across the country. The MOI will also continue to promote the household service butler App, as well as integrate household service data which now only needs to be applied for once. Moreover, the MOI will continue to discuss measures regarding the renewal of the national identity card to enhance anti-counterfeiting mechanisms and functions.

3. In the area of cooperative and civil associations services, the MOI has continuously promoted the Social Association Act to reduce restrictions on civil associations and strengthen public monitoring. Also, in response to global trends, the MOI has simplified the requirements for foreign civil institutions and organizations in applying for the establishment and registration of offices in Taiwan, helping to create a friendly environment for international bodies and expand Taiwan's international space. The MOI also continues to improve the functions of the Civil Association Information System thereby incentivizing more civil associations to make use of it. 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 cultivate role models in the field of cooperative business and develop a local economy based on co-existence and co-prosperity.
4. In terms of land administration affairs, on July 1, 2021, the MOI implemented new regulations overseeing the registration of information in real estate transaction cases, providing clearer, more immediate, and correct transaction information to enhance the protection of consumer rights. To provide multiple application channels for citizen services, the MOI not only now allows cross-county/city applications for land registration, but has also promoted online applications for land registration. To promote the use of the 3D National Map, the MOI, in cooperation with local governments, has integrated the construction of 3D cadastral building models and their location points, linking up land administration, construction management, household registration and other information with the applications of the 3D map. Furthermore, in line with the "Salute to the Sea" policy, the MOI has integrated marine geospatial information and updated electronic navigation charts to meet the growing demands of maritime activities and industries, and further deepen opportunities for international participation.
5. In the area of military service administration, draftees born after 1994 shall now receive military training for Standing Soldier Service starting from 2022. Substitute services are to be verified in number and divided into four categories: firefighting services, social services, public administration services (consular, cultural, athletic substitute services and draftees who have indigenous peoples status), and research and development services. Draftees will be responsible for duties such as long-term care, disaster prevention and relief, special talent and technological research and development.
6. In the area of policing, the National Police Agency's (NPA) "Community Anti-drug Project" works to suppress the growth of new drug users and expand the function of its drug database by integrating

drug-related intelligence gathering with collaborative police platforms to better combat drug crimes. In deterring fraud crimes, the NPA continues to work in the investigation and prevention of fraud; has strengthened its investigation of telecom fraud data centers and cash mules; has actively searched out suspects and accomplices of fraud rings; and has prevented victims' payments from being accessed by scammers. As for curbing criminal gangs, in response to growing gang-related crimes, the NPA held several regional security meetings to strengthen preventive measures. The NPA also released an easier to use incident report to simplify the process of reporting a crime to better protect the rights of the public. To provide a safer environment for all citizens, the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act was passed as a bulwark against related violations, while the NPA hosted the "Combating Cybercrime through International Law Enforcement Collaboration Virtual Workshop" to strengthen global cooperation and its ability to combat transnational crimes.

7. In the construction business, in order to strengthen land use management mechanisms, "municipality or county (city) spatial plans" have been approved by the MOI and announced by the municipality or county (city) governments as the guidelines of land use throughout the country. The MOI has also assisted municipality or county (city) governments in the delineation of functional zones to create appropriate spatial planning. In response to climate change, conservation and utilization plans have been formulated to promote the ecological conservation and wise use of wetlands, thereby encouraging their natural flood retention and carbon sink functions. To ensure residential safety, the CPA amended the Urban Renewal Act, formulating new assessment regulations for existing buildings with insufficient earthquake resistance. Through steps such as improving the process of dismantling dangerous buildings, the relaxing of floor space limits, and subsidizing local government in setting up counseling groups in accordance with the Statute for Expediting Reconstruction of Urban Unsafe and Old Buildings, the CPA has done much encourage the acceleration of necessary reconstruction. The central government has also established a National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center to boost government-led urban regeneration and to achieve a policy goal of providing 200,000 rental-only social housing units within eight years. The MOI also supports local governments in increasing their capacity to provide social housing through a combination of urban planning and urban regeneration policies. Along these same lines, the MOI's Rental Housing Subleasing and Management Project (RHSMP) encourages landlords to rent out private-owned apartments as social housing. Year after year, the MOI continues to create multiple policies to guarantee the right of residence for Taiwan's underprivileged groups.
8. In the area of firefighting, the MOI has strengthened its national disaster prevention and protection systems by deepening regional disaster resilience, thereby improving the disaster preparation of isolated areas and increasing the overall efficiency of disaster prevention and protection. The MOI has also completed its introduction of disaster response and reporting mechanisms; strengthened the role of the Emergency Management Information Cloud 2.0 (EMIC2.0) and geospatial information in disaster reduction; enhanced relevant disaster prevention and protection capabilities; as well as cultivated talented personnel through disaster prevention and protection training. All fire departments now use a health insurance VPN system to provide a Covid-19 patient's travel and contact history to 119 disaster relief and rescue command centers to better ensure the safety of first responders.



9. In terms of air search and rescue, the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC) has received in full its shipment of Blackhawk helicopters and is actively training its Blackhawk helicopter fleet for night maritime search and rescue missions. The NASC has also continued to work in the promotion of flight safety and the strengthening of the maintenance and management of its fleet. Work on the construction of the Taipei Songshan hangar as part of a plan to construct five air disaster relief bases across Taiwan continues apace, as does the work of optimizing work environments and improving flight capabilities to thoroughly upgrade the NASC's air search and rescue capabilities.
10. In terms of border control and immigration management, the MOI continues to strengthen the empowerment of new immigrants and their children, helping to enrich Taiwan as a multicultural country. In order to enhance new immigrant services and promote COVID-19 prevention measures, the MOI offers a Foreigners in Taiwan hotline (now available in seven languages after dialing 1990). In order to strengthen digital governance and improve the efficiency of government services, the MOI is currently undertaking the establishment of a big data analytics platform and cultivating related talent to better expand the application of data analysis in its decision making. The MOI also continues to pursue signing agreements or MOUs with other countries on immigration affairs, human trafficking prevention, and the mutual use of automated immigration clearance systems. To strengthen its management of foreigners, the MOI has improved its enforcement, detention, deportation, and pandemic prevention mechanisms. In addition, the MOI is currently performing screening of inbound passengers in accordance with the border control measures imposed by the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC).

As the world continues to face the threat of COVID-19, whether through international border controls, or preventing community outbreaks within Taiwan's borders, the Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Household Registration Affairs, National Police Agency, National Immigration Agency, National Fire Agency, and other MOI departments and agencies are proactively engaged in undertaking relevant and effective measures. The MOI will continue to prioritize the well-being of the public, respond to the expectations of residents and citizens, and protect their health and safety by creating a secure, friendly, and pleasant living environment for all.

Minister of the Interior
November 2022

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

- The aim of the outline is to give the readers a concise and clear understanding of current interior affairs.
- This outline consists of eleven chapters. The first one "Organization Structure", introduces its up-to-date organization, the others chapters relate the present most important tasks in interior affairs.
- The concise text of the outline is supplemented by statistical charts, tables, figures and photographs for reader's reference.
- The data of the outline are up-to-date to the end of 2021.
- The data in accompanying tables are provided by the appropriate agencies of the ministry, together with the agencies of the special municipal and county (city) government.
- The following symbols are:
 - : data not available
 - ... : data unknown
 - 0 : less than half unit

1

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. Administering 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 abovementioned 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-governments, 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 by the MOI, dating service management, 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 expro-

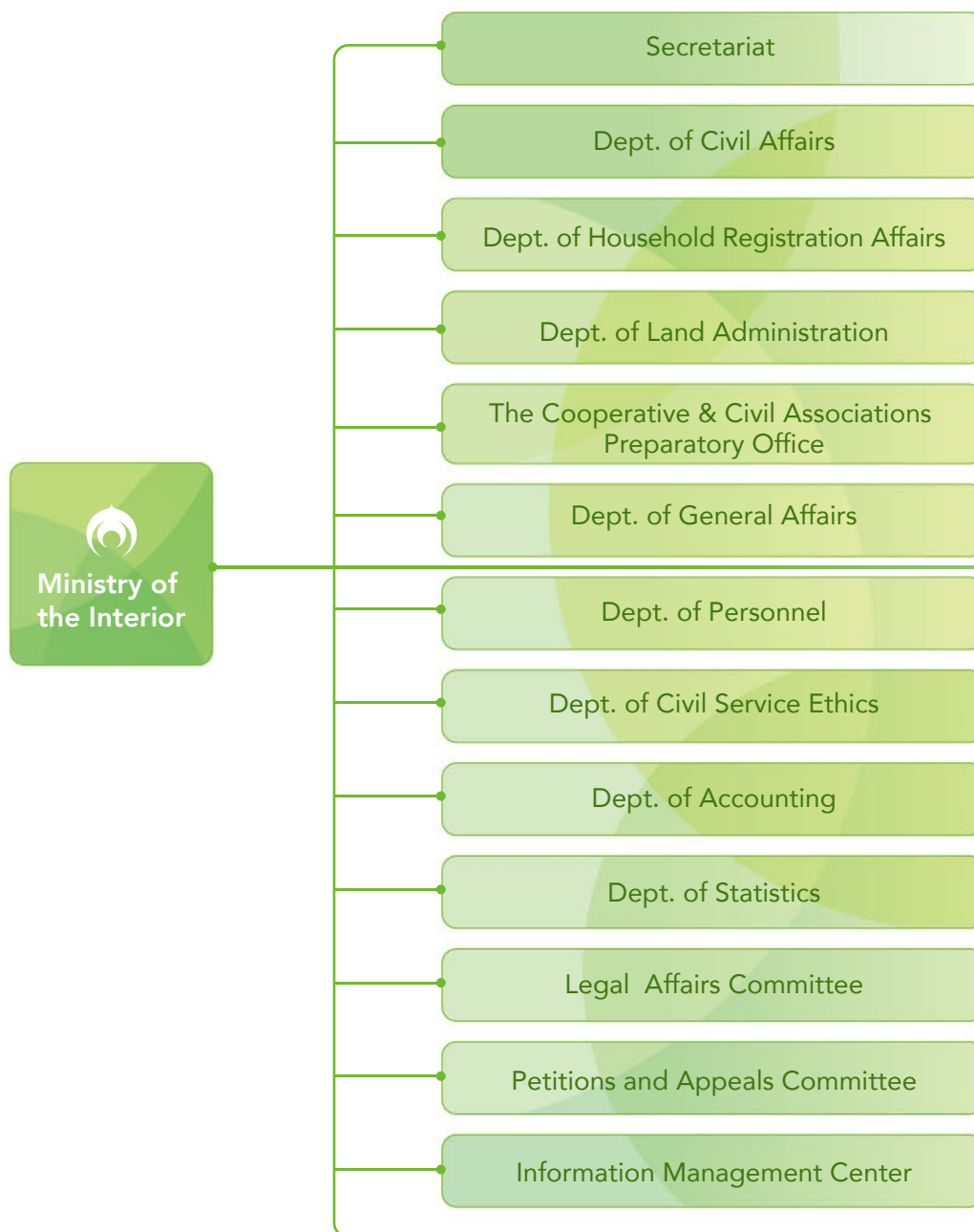
priation, land utilization, territorial administration, naming of regions, real estate transactions, and other land administrative affairs.

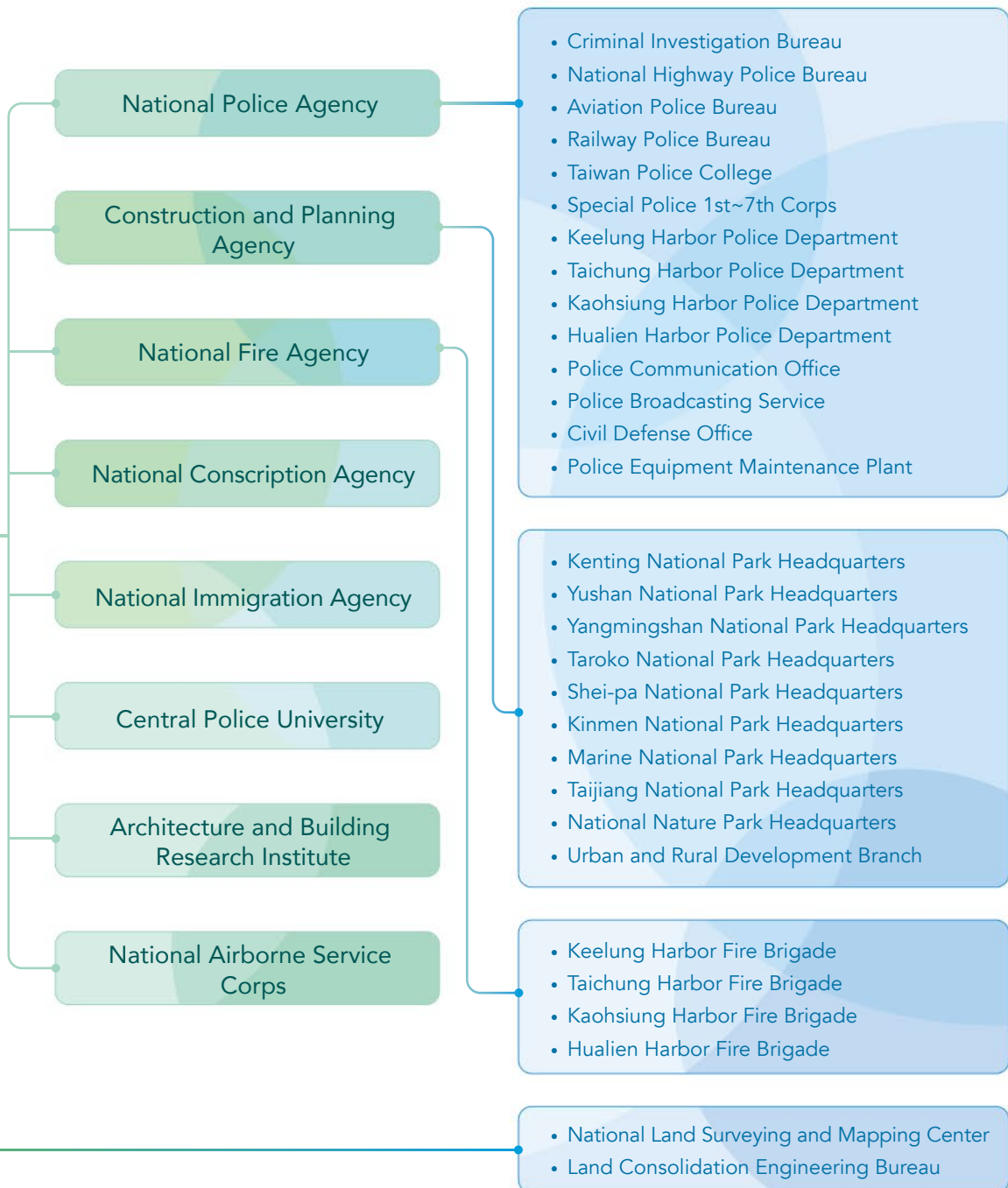
4. The Cooperative & Civil Associations Preparatory Office is responsible for the administration of social and occupational groups as well as for the business guidance and administration of cooperatives.

IV. Responsibilities of Subordinate Agencies

1. The National Police Agency is in charge of national police affairs and commands and supervises all police departments throughout the country as a team in the execution of police duties.
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, patrols, and transportation.

Figure 1-1 Organization of the MOI





The staff of the MOI and its subordinate agencies as of the end of 2021 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			
Total	22 363	1	506	13 656	6 811	26	382	981
Ministry of the Interior	587	1	62	355	37	-	81	51
National Police Agency and Subordinate Agencies	16 329	-	139	9 653	6 065	21	62	389
Construction and Planning Agency and Subordinate Agencies	1 310	-	80	856	136	-	81	157
National Fire Agency and Subordinate Agencies	487	-	37	347	103	-	-	-
National Conscription Agency	109	-	16	89	4	-	-	-
National Immigration Agency	2 657	-	70	1 755	361	5	93	373
Central Police University	316	-	69	196	49	-	2	-
Architecture and Building Research Institute	53	-	11	34	1	-	7	-
National Airborne Service Corps	218	-	11	126	32	-	49	-
Subordinate Agencies of Land Affairs	297	-	11	245	23	-	7	11

Note: Deputy Minister is equal to rank of grade fourteen.

2

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
- Promotion of Popular Rituals and Implementation of Transitional Justice



I. Civil Affairs Organization

Civil affairs are the root of public affairs. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) is the competent authority for civil affairs on behalf of the central government. The Department of Civil Affairs is in charge of managing the various autonomous operations of local 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. These administrative authorities enforce various civil policies, in order 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 6 special municipalities (Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung), 13 counties (Yilan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Changhua, Nantou, Yunlin, Chiayi, Pingtung, Hualien, Taitung, Penghu, Kinmen, and Lienchiang), and 3 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 four-year terms.

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 relevant 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

In a modern democratic system, party politics plays a very important role. Not only is it a necessary consequence of democratic politics, but also the essential criteria that promote the development of democratic politics and guarantee its success. Likewise, many countries have established certain guidelines regarding the organization and activities of political parties to encourage the sound development of democratic politics. Since Marshall Law was lifted on July 15, 1987, in the ROC (Taiwan), political parties have been allowed to be established liberally. In 1989, the MOI, amending the Civil Associations Act, added regulations on political parties for their registration and counseling, establishing a legal foundation for the political party system.

On December 6, 2017, the Political Parties Act was implemented to level the playing field of political parties and to ensure that they operate with democratic principles. The basic spirit of the Political Parties Act is to respect the self-discipline and autonomy of political parties. At the same time,

comprehensive regulations regarding the activities, principals, elected personnel of political parties, finances, funds, and withdrawal mechanisms were made to promote the full development of political parties. By December 31, 2021, there were 112 political parties in total.

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. 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 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 ROC. 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. 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 ROC 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
2nd Term	Seats Elected 1991	627	325	-	-
	Seats Elected 1992	-	-	403	161
3rd 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 their 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 abovementioned legislation, the provincial council was abolished on December 21, 1998, and the Provincial Consultative Council was then established.

3. Elections of Taiwan Provincial Governors

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 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. This Act specifically stipulates that citizens of relevant municipalities shall elect their respective mayors, thus establishing a legal basis for the popular election of mayors, for which 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 Executive 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 Shiow-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	Eric Chu	71.3
	Taichung City	2010	1 977	2	Jason Hu	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	Eric Chu	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 Shiow-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 2018, while the first-term election of county councilmen in Fuchien Province took place in January 1994, and the sev-

enth-term election of county councilmen occurred as of 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 Township/City 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 Township/City 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 the 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

In 2014, an autonomous system was adopted for indigenous districts in municipalities. 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 assist the legalization of temples, the MOI will actively promote the right of religious communities to autonomy in structuring their religious affairs. Meanwhile, in order to protect the property rights of religious groups, the MOI is drafting and promoting the legislative work of the Provisional Act Governing Religious Groups Registering Real Estate in the Name of a Natural Person. Religious groups may not only hold 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 "giving back to society," contributing to their local communities, promoting social stability and prosperity, and improving the social atmosphere. The number of meritorious religious groups and their donations from 2017-2021 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\$)
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
2021	13	160	2 597 894 889

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 to increase the use of the Religious Knowledge online encyclopedia, and raise 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 ability. 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 these 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 56 locations available for tree burial and sprinkling of bone ashes. More than 90,000 people have been served, and over 3,000 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 1,243 certificates by the end of 2021.

VIII. Promotion of Popular Rituals and Implementation of Transitional Justice

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 will hold a joint ceremony with relevant government agencies on that date to advocate the meaning of freedom of speech and to further entrench democracy in Taiwan. Furthermore, the MOI will remove authoritarian symbols, reflect on the country's history, and establish the Restoration of Victim's Rights Infringed by Wrongful Acts of the State During the Period of Authoritarian Rule Foundation to implement transitional justice.

3

Household Registration Affairs

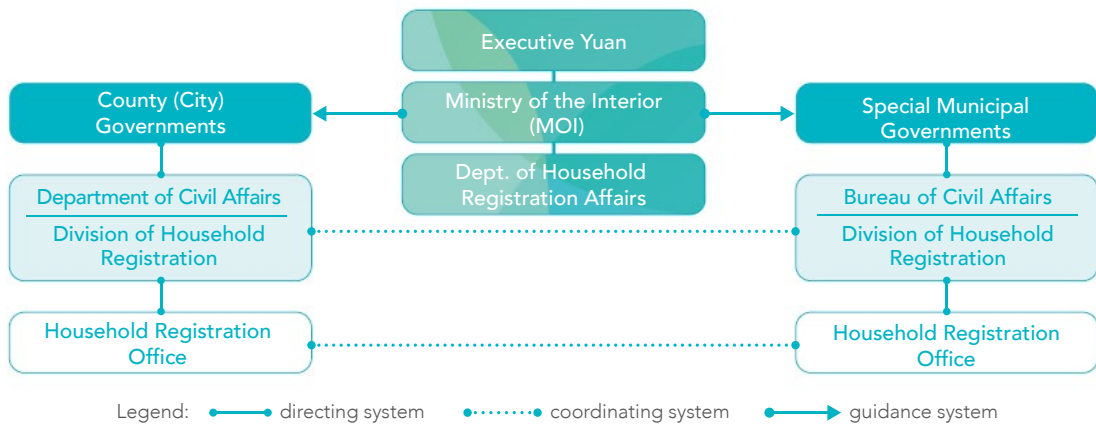
- Household Registration Organization
- Household Registration
- Nationality Administration
- Household Registration Statistics
- Promotion of Population Policy Measures by the MOI



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. The Household Registration Act was amended in July 1973, and the Enforcement Rules of the Household Registration Act was amended in July 1974, which completed the household registration system reform during the period of national mobilization in suppression of communist rebellion. 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 to officially recognize personal status. Registrations required by the Household Registration Act are as follows:

1. Personal Status Registration: This includes registration of births, deaths, presumption 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. Registrations of Movement: Moving-out Registration, Moving-in Registration, and Address Alteration Registration.
4. Household Separation/Combination Registration.
5. Birth Place Registration.
6. Registration according to other laws.

Statistics on population registrations for 2021 are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Population Registration			
Item of Registration	2021		Unit: Persons; Couples
	Total	Male	Female
Population at the End of Year	23 375 314	11 578 696	11 796 618
Immigration	920 703	423 227	497 476
Emigration	1 076 713	490 932	585 781
Birth	153 820	79 513	74 307
Death	183 732	106 877	76 855
Registration of Parentage	3 427	1 803	1 624
Adoption	1 598	782	816
Termination of Adoption	771	357	414
Marriage (Couples)	114 606	-	-
Opposite Sex	112 750	-	-
Same Sex	1 856	535	1 321
Divorce/Terminated Marriage (Couples)	47 887	-	-
Opposite Sex	47 379	-	-
Same Sex	508	126	382

Note: 1. Immigration includes moving-in from a foreign country, moving-in from other jurisdictional domiciliary areas (township, city, district), initial household registration, etc.

2. Emigration includes moving-out to a foreign country, moving-out of the jurisdictional area (township, city, district), annulment registration, etc.

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

4. Since May 2019, two people of the same gender can go to the household office to apply for marriage or terminate marriage registration; the statistics of marriage or divorce/terminated marriage 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, facilitating 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 through 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 was 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, as well as to handle the construction and development of systems and relevant personal information protection and information security operations. Moreover, the MOI will continue to discuss measures regarding the renewal of the national identity card to enhance anti-counterfeiting mechanisms and functions.

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
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	3 818	348	3 470	881	389	492
2021	4 079	396	3 683	902	406	496

IV. Household Registration Statistics

Household registration statistics concern the numerical handling of household registration data and other notable items. These functions involve data collection, processing, analyses, compilation, and publication of particulars that include natural, legal, societal, and educational status and various important events experienced from birth to death. Demographic statistics as of end of 2021, are shown in Table 3-3 and Figure 3-2.

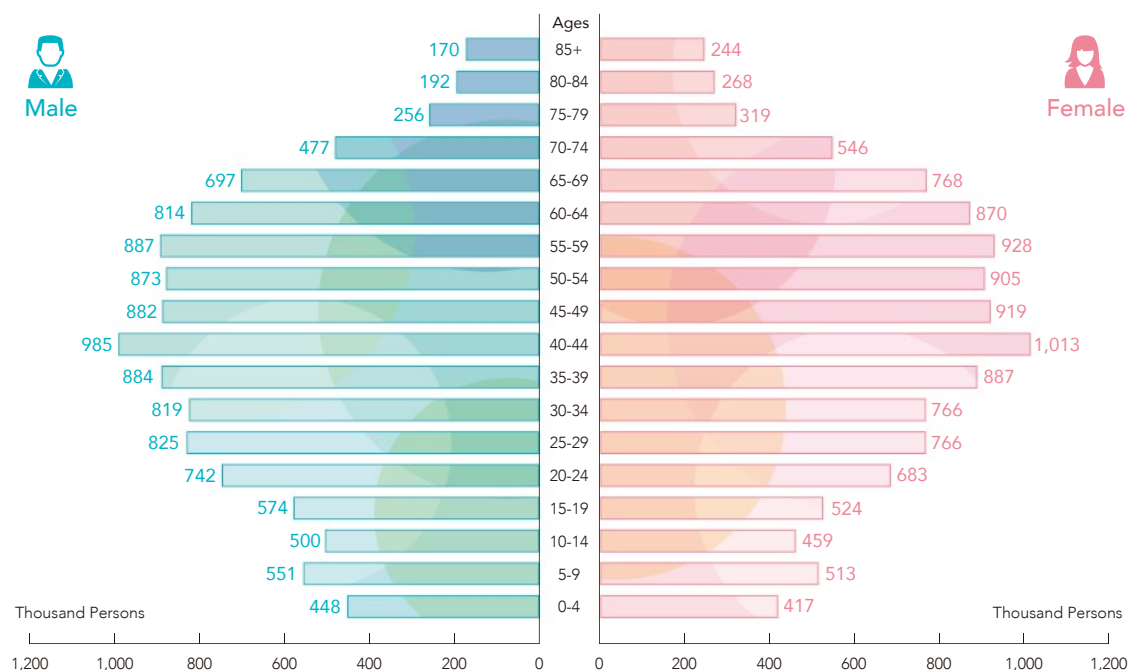
Table 3-3 Households and Population

End of 2021							
Locality	No. of Townships, Cities & Districts	No. of Villages	No. of Neighborhoods	No. of Households (Thousand Households)	Population (Thousand Persons)		
					Total	Male	Female
Total	368	7 734	143 204	9 007	23 375	11 579	11 797
New Taipei City	29	1 032	22 376	1 621	4 008	1 957	2 051
Taipei City	12	456	9 623	1 053	2 524	1 202	1 322
Taoyuan City	13	504	11 916	862	2 272	1 125	1 147
Taichung City	29	625	12 524	1 017	2 813	1 381	1 432
Tainan City	37	649	9 661	710	1 862	927	935
Kaohsiung City	38	891	17 342	1 129	2 745	1 353	1 392
Taiwan Prov.	200	3 518	58 826	2 569	6 995	3 555	3 440
Fuchien Prov.	10	59	936	46	155	78	77

Note: 1.No. of Neighborhoods indicates each administrative area's actual number of neighborhoods, not the number on the household registration.

2.Population in this table has been rounded off to the thousandth decimal place, and so there may be errors from rounding.

Figure 3-2 Age Structure



V. Promotion of Population Policy Measures by the 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 MOI will 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 irregular population policy-related promotion activities, and editing teaching materials for population education, in order to promote the said population policy. Single-dating events "An Encounter with Love" were launched in 2022 to encourage marriage and to reach the expected targets of "Willing to Marry, Happy to Give Birth, and Confidently Raising Children."

The population of the ROC has increased from 23,225 thousand people in 2011 to 23,603 thousand in 2019, reaching its highest peak. By the end of 2021, Taiwan's population reached 23,375 thousand people; the natural increase rate dropped from -0.34‰ in 2020 to -1.27‰ in 2021. (See Figure 3-3). Population density at the end of 2021 was 646 persons per square kilometer, which was five persons less than at the end of 2020. The three most densely populated counties/cities (persons per square kilometer) in Taiwan are: Taipei City at 9,288, Chiayi City at 4,410, and Hsinchu City at 4,346 persons. The three least densely populated counties/cities are: Taitung County at 61, Hualien County at 69, and Nantou County at 118 persons. In addition, the life expectancies of the male and female segments of the ROC population in 2021 were 78 years and 84 years, respectively, which is on par with the United States for males and higher by 1 years for females. The life expectancies of both genders in the ROC are on par with the United Kingdom and higher than the United States. In addition, compared with neighboring countries, life expectancy in Taiwan is higher than in the Philippines and lower than in Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. Detailed statistics are shown in Table 3-4.

Figure 3-3 Crude Birth Rate and Natural Increase Rate

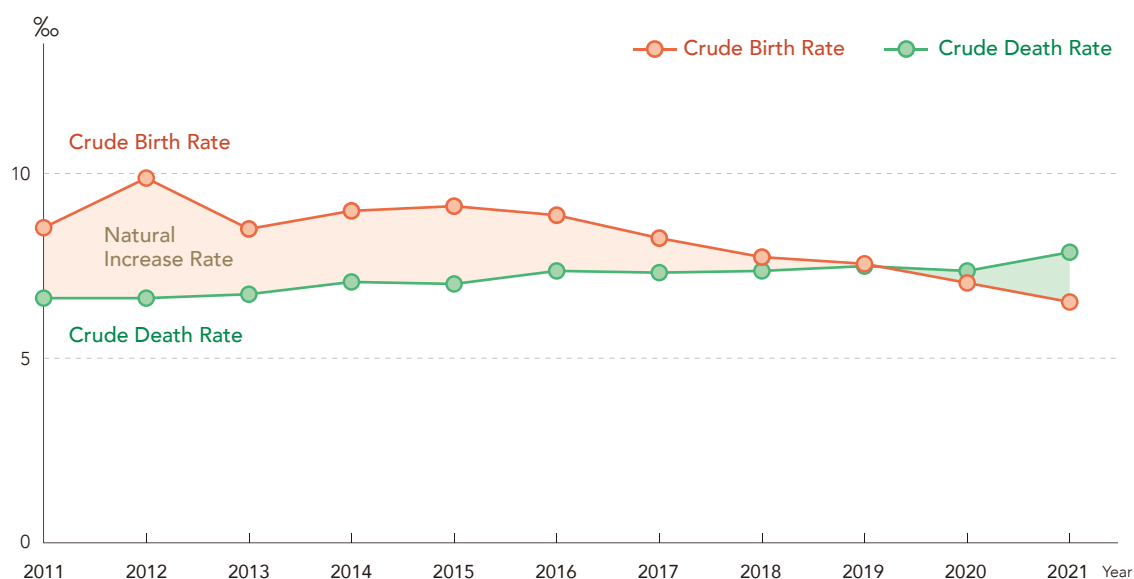


Table 3-4 Life Expectancy of Selected Nations

Country	2021		Unit: Ages
	Total	Male	Female
Republic of China	81	78	84
Japan	85	82	88
United Kingdom	81	79	84
United States	80	78	83
Singapore	86	83	89
South Korea	83	80	86
Philippines	70	67	74

Source: The MOI provided the data for the Republic of China; data for other countries was extracted from the US "The World Factbook, 2021 "

4

Cooperatives And Civil Associations

- Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration
- Civil Associations
- Cooperatives



I. Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration

To cooperate in the organizational transformation process of the central government, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) transferred the administration of social welfare affairs to the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) 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, MOI, was centralized in the Cooperatives and Civil Associations Preparatory Office, MOI (hereinafter referred to as the "Preparatory Office") to take charge of the planning, implementation, guidance, and supervision of civil associations and cooperative enterprises nationwide. 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 MOI at the central government level and the municipality 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.

In order to realize the MOI's administrative goal of "promoting civil participation, thereby fulfilling the spirit of democracy," the Preparatory Office has devoted itself to strengthening relevant laws and regulations for civil associations in recent years. Its aim is to create a free civil society and assist cooperative enterprises to promote regional revitalization, so as to achieve a balanced development of both urban and rural areas. In 2021, due to the impact of the domestic COVID-19 situation, civil associations encountered obstacles due to the risks brought by physical meetings and assembly. Following the guidance of the Central Epidemic Command Center, the Preparatory Office permitted civil associations and cooperatives to hold meetings via videoconferencing, assisting in the promotion of epidemic prevention measures by each competent authority of the specific businesses, and further optimizing and promoting information system functions, so as to collectively prevent the spread of the pandemic.

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 by registering after their initiators apply to the responsible authorities for 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 its implementation on December 6, 2017. Additionally, all nationwide 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 limit time 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
2017	51 663	11 115
2018	54 227	11 174
2019	57 302	11 213
2020	59 783	11 267
2021	61 863	11 324

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, and 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 MOI has drawn up the Social Association Act, which was submitted to the Executive Yuan on January 17, 2020, for deliberation (still in progress), while "relaxing group control," "respecting group autonomy," "strengthening public supervision," and "promoting group development" as 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 now been strengthened, to ultimately construct a wider and friendlier environment for the freedom of association, and to implement social participation by the public.

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

- (1) Social associations nationwide have been guided in conducting their regular meetings, handling re-elections, and stabilizing the personnel systems, among other related operations of their associational affairs.
- (2) The functions of their information systems have been strengthened. The public is encouraged to review the promoted online submissions of the associational affairs information; in addition, the construction of the basic database of social associations has been improved.
- (3) Social associations that perform well in public welfare services have been recognized and rewarded. In 2021, a total of 10 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 and enhancing social welfare. In 2021, a total of 195 cases were subsidized.
- (5) The relaxation of the legal system related to civil associations has been continuously promoted. In 2021, the amendments to the Regulations on Management of the Staff in Social Associations were completed. Such amendments have been introduced to reduce the degree of government management 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 2021, there were in total 473 industrial, commercial, and freelance associations under the authority of the MOI, including 369 and 104 social associations nationwide and at provincial levels, respectively.

In conjunction with the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and in response to amendments to the Local Government Act, the amendments to the Industrial Group Act were prepared by the MOI 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 mandatorily join a trade association belonging to one of the multiple industries the associations are in, 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 mechanism of domestic industrial associations can stay informed of new developments and update operations.

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

- (1) Amendments to the Industrial Group Act have been promoted continuously.
- (2) In 2021, a total of 2 occupational associations at national level were assisted in their establishment and registration.
- (3) Performance evaluations for industrial and commercial freelance occupational associations nationwide were conducted. In 2021, a total of 5 associations were evaluated as excellent associations, 40 as good, and 67 as Class-A.
- (4) The recognition of excellent staff of occupational associations nationwide was conducted. In 2021, a total of 42 excellent staff were evaluated and selected for recognition awards.

- (5) The 2021 annual business association conference was held, with a total of 125 participants.
- (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, a subsidy was provided to conduct the “Conference for Promoting UN Sustainable Development Goals & Practical Operations of Civil Associations.” In 2021, one seminar session was held in Tainan City, with 56 participants from all levels of government.
- (7) The Regulations for the Security and Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Cooperative & Civil Associations-related Non-government Agencies were stipulated in 2021, thereby strengthening personal data protection for the members of civil associations and cooperatives.



Conference for Promoting UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) & Practical Operations of Civil Associations

III. Cooperatives

Cooperatives refer to legal person organizations established based on the principle of equality and mutual aid, and with a view to boost the economic benefits and living standards of its members by means of joint operations. 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 10 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. Credit unions were introduced into Taiwan in 1963, and relevant laws and regulations were promulgated in 1997 and amended in 2000; therefore, the MOI has been specified as the central competent authority, and credit unions have been officially incorporated into the system of cooperatives.

Paragraph 2, Article 145 of the Constitution clearly stipulates that “Cooperative enterprises shall receive encouragement and assistance from the State,” regulating clearly that it is a basic state policy to encourage and assist cooperative enterprises. Accordingly, in order to actively develop cooperative enterprises in Taiwan, a Pilot Counselling Program for Cooperative Enterprises to Promote Regional Revitalization was prepared by the MOI with related work strategies, including the promotion of cooperative enterprises, education and training, fostering and accompaniment, financial and international exchanges, etc. After being reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on May 21, 2021, the promotion of cooperative enterprises has been deployed accordingly.

Table 4-2 Overview of Cooperative Enterprises

End of 2021			
Category	Number of Cooperatives (Sites)	Number of Memberships (Persons)	Capital (NT\$1,000)
Total	3 885	1 875 103	28 745 995
Single-purpose Cooperatives	3 281	1 601 502	5 281 756
Multi-purpose Cooperatives	89	35 544	209 719
Cooperative Farms	189	14 841	286 058
Credit Unions	326	223 216	22 968 461

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

1. Administrative Management of 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 increase exchanges and liaison platforms among cooperative administrative personnel and authorities at all levels. In 2021, one liaison and briefing session was held, with 31 participants from governments at all levels.

(3) Auditing of cooperatives

Accountants were entrusted to conduct on-site auditing of cooperatives nationwide and to provide their auditing opinions for follow-ups and counseling. In 2021, 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 2021, a total of 100 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 14 practical personnel evaluated as excellent, as well as 14 cooperatives at the county level or above evaluated as Class-A.

(5) Publicity of cooperative enterprises

In conjunction with the celebrations for the International Day of Cooperatives, a series of activities were held, such as ceremonies, 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.

(6) Information system construction and maintenance

A management information system was established for cooperative enterprises to offer guidance and management by the responsible authorities at all levels and provide real-time information to the general public and cooperatives.

(7) Statistics about cooperatives

Statistical data of the number of cooperatives, the number of members of cooperatives, the total amount of shares of cooperatives, and their current directors and supervisors are periodically prepared, covering cooperatives at the national and county level.

2. Counseling of 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 cooperatives under the MOI's guidance.

(2) Establishment guidance

Seminars for cooperative initiators and establishment workshops were held to assist in understanding the related laws and regulations. In 2021, a total of 12 establishment workshops were held.

(3) Education and training of cooperatives

A series of education and training courses are organized for administrative personnel in charge of cooperative matters in local governments, cooperatives, and credit unions every year. In 2021, a total of 11 courses (9 physical courses and 2 online courses) were organized, with a total of 511 participants.

(4) Subsidy and inspection operations

Subsidies for cooperatives and credit unions were provided. In addition, on-site inspections were conducted regarding the granted funds. In 2021, a total of 18 subsidies were provided and 6 cooperatives were inspected on site.

(5) Inter-cooperative cooperation

Cooperative development plans among cooperatives were promoted to strengthen inter-cooperative collaboration and establish the brand images of cooperatives.

(6) Counselling Team for indigenous cooperatives

A Central Counselling Team for Indigenous Cooperatives was formed, and working plans for the Counselling Team were drafted. In 2021, one meeting was held.

(7) Research for the refinement of cooperatives

Experts and scholars were entrusted to conduct research and analysis of cooperative enterprise cases, including strategic planning cases of social innovations driven by cooperative enterprises, revision cases of cooperative accounting systems by referring to examples, etc.

3. Counseling of 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-assistance and mutual assistance. The purposes 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' needs in their lives or production. Additionally, credit unions encourage their members, through continuous education and publicity, to

be diligent, thrifty, and wise about utilizing their loans and savings to enhance 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 credit unions has been performed, as well as the research (revision), approval, and filing of relevant laws and regulations of the Credit Union Act.
2. Counseling and management matters related to the Credit Union League of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the League") have been conducted, including providing subsidies and support for credit unions' management education and training as well as for the activities of International Credit Union Day, the entrustment of accountants conducting on-site auditing of the operations, management, and financial operation status of associations and credit unions, and tracking their improvement after counseling. In 2021, a total of 40 credit unions (including the League) were audited by the accountants entrusted.



2021 Cooperative Administrative Liaison and Briefing

5

Land Administration

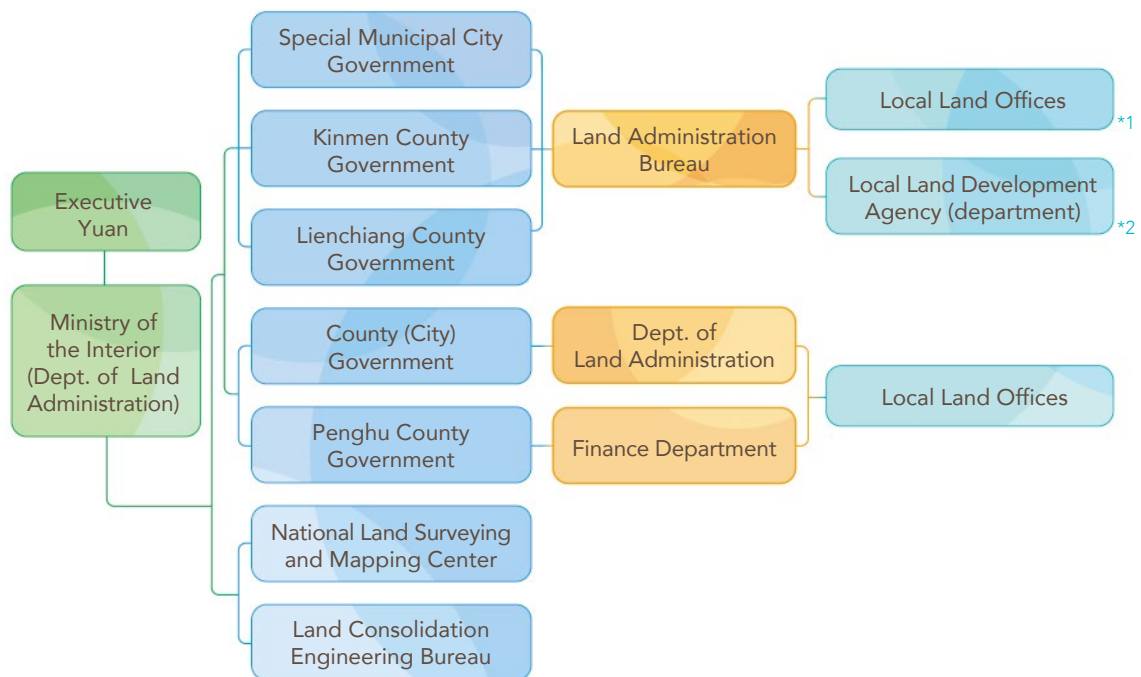
- Land Administration Organization
- Formulating Land Administration Regulations
- Achieving Land Cadasters
- Land Information Management
- Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management
- Equalization of Land Ownership
- Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights
- Promoting Land Use
- National Land Surveys
- 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 function 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 for land administration is the Ministry of the 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, which are exclusively charged with land registrations, surveys, and other activities related to land administration. Figure 5-1 shows the details of the land administration organizational system.

Figure 5-1 Land Administration Organizational System



*1 The Kinmen County Government and the Lienchiang County Government do not have 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 R.O.C. land administration regulations on resolving problems related to land use and also for the execution of land policies, the MOI has established approximately 200 different land administration regulations. These rules concern cadasters, land values, land rights, land use, land surveys, and territories. Some examples include 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 registration. Tables 5-1 and 5-2 detail the number of land and building registration cases completed in the R.O.C.

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.)
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
2021	3 682 778	248 393	469 421	90 677	6 882	848	1 498 393	94 789	1 708 082	62 079

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.)
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
2021	1 883 360	31 630	137 271	5 606	125 779	3 134	501 807	5 887	1 118 503	17 003

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 2021, special municipal, city, and county governments thoroughly checked more than 2 million plots (buildings) and 165,451 plots (buildings) were approved for announcement in accordance with the Cadastral Clearance Act. In addition, 96,419 plots (buildings) were subsequently registered, 10,192 plots (buildings) were auctioned, and 16,847 plots (buildings) were requested to register as national land.

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 2021, 9,918 real estate dispute cases had been settled through conciliation.

4. 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 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. The service is now more convenient since people can apply for this service while applying for land registration starting in December, 2018. As of the end of 2021, this service had been utilized 95,421 times.

5. 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. Through this inter-agency notification service, people can save time and costs without duplicate applications. In 2021, 45,995 cases for registration of change of domicile were completed.

6. Encouraging Legal Heirs to Apply for Inheritance Registration

Because some legal heirs do not know that they have estates 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 2021, 564,786 cases have 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.

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

To facilitate the services and allow the public to apply for land registration at any land registra-

tion 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, nationwide implementation began. Starting from July 2020, the MOI not only formally implemented the acceptance of cross-county/city applications for land registration, including seven summary cases, such as 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 2021, 67,223 cases have been accepted.

8. Implementation of Measures for Online Statement of Land Registration

To facilitate the application for land registration and save travel time, in 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 statements. 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. Promotion of Application for Land Registration Online

To comply with the goal of Service-oriented Smart Government 2.0, the MOI is promoting the application for land registration, and the functions related to the Digital Counter System were added in August 2021. In response to the service, the related regulations were amended or promulgated. The online application includes full-process and non-full-process, and the items to be registered were also announced. The MOI continued to reinforce the data connection system across agencies and to connect or inquire about data by land registration office to replace the enclosure of documents by citizens, simplifying procedures and providing multiple channels of application for citizens.

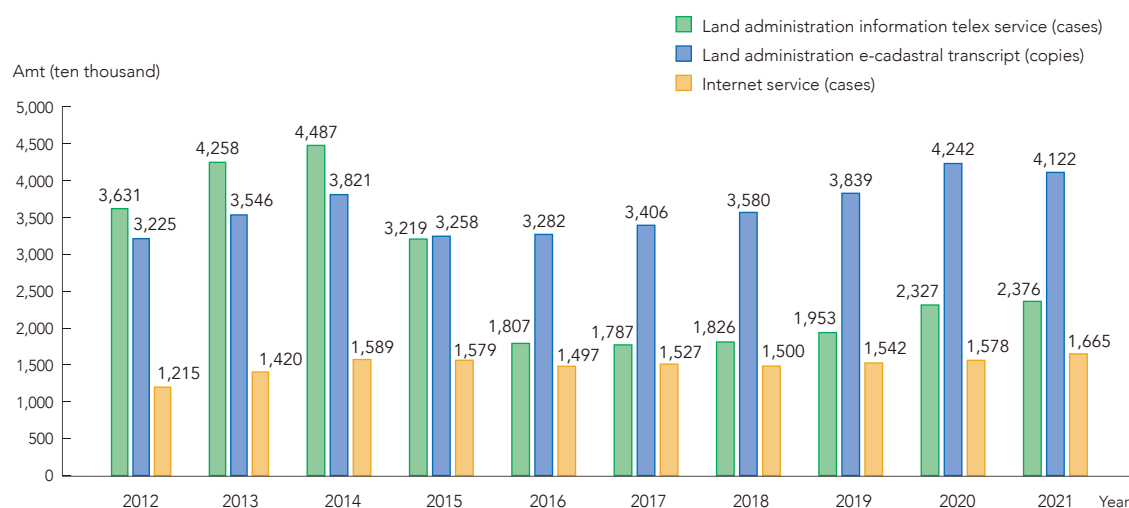


IV. Land Information Management

1. Promoting Online Application Services

Statistics of online land information services in 2021: Applications for electronic land administration cadastral transcripts, 41.22 million in total; inquiries for land administration information telex service, 23.76 million in total; inquiries for online service, 16.65 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 October 2021, in coordination with the cybersecurity audit by the National Information and Communication Security Taskforce (NICST), audit findings were proposed according to the three aspects of strategy, management, and technology. 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 for, pay for, and download e-data. It also allows government agencies to apply for and download such data online. Comprehensive electronic and online services are provided through the single website. In 2021, a total of 1.12126 billion pieces of data were provided to local governments and the public, and 1.14207 billion pieces to central government agencies.

4. 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 connections between real estate transfer operations (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, all municipalities and counties (cities) have implemented the addition of acceptance barcodes for land value increment tax bills and deed tax bills, so that land administration officers can access taxation agency data for verification when they accept real estate transfer cases. 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. Currently, the new trial is accepting estate tax bill and gift tax bill online.

5. 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 application programming interface (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 a paid interface usage service. 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 2021, 235,960,856 pieces of exchange data were accessed by the public sector and private paid usage amounted to NT\$6,464,832 (NT\$ 1 per transaction). The amount of monthly usage continues 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 by 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 2021, a total of 28,945 land administration agents received the certificate, and 10,897 land administration agents applied to special municipal and city/county governments for practice.

2. Achieving Safe Real Estate Broking Management Institutions

The MOI promulgated the Real Estate Broking Management Act in 1999. As of the end of 2021, special municipalities/counties/cities authorized 8,909 real estate agencies, with 7,876 of these entities actually practicing this profession according to the act.

3. Safe Rental Housing System

In order to protect the rights of the leasing parties, introduce 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. Furthermore, the MOI has been formulating 12 sub-laws. As of the end of 2021, regarding the rental housing service industry, 12 municipalities and counties (cities) have established rental housing service business associations. There are 1,134 rental housing service businesses applying to the competent authorities for permits, and 1,058 rental housing service businesses completing corporation registration. Rental housing managers have certified 10,939 applicants.

VI. Equalization of Land Ownership

The MOI plans policies in line with the two objectives of 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 was implemented 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. As of the end of 2021, the website has provided information on more than 3.77 million transactions, and the number of website visitors has exceeded 188.54 million. In addition, in coordination 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 for the public for value-added uses. By the end of 2021, it has accumulated more than 860,000 downloads.

According to Jones Lang LaSalle's global real estate prices transparency index report, Taiwan ranked 26th in the world in 2018. In 2020, Taiwan ranked 23rd in the world. As the 6th place in Asia-Pacific, Taiwan's real estate prices transparency index only ranked 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 registration transfer. 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. With the implementation of these amendments, clearer, more immediate, and correct transaction information will be provided, improving the real estate market.

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

The publicly announced current land value of the nation increased by an average of 2.50% from 2021 to 2022. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City, the values changed by 3.50%, 3.41%, 2.83%, 1.89%, 3.01%, and 2.01%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County of Fuchien Province increased by 1.33%, and Lienchiang County of Fuchien Province increased by 2.55%.

The publicly announced land value of the nation increased by an average of 2.68% from 2020 to 2022. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City, the value changed by 5.76%, 2.63%, 3.57%, 0.06%, 3.55%, and 1.84%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County of Fuchien Province increased by 0.96%, and Lienchiang County of Fuchien Province increased by 2.30%. The local government mainly adjusted the announced land value with reference to the changes in the market price of land in the past two years, and comprehensively considered factors such as local financial needs and the public's land value tax burden. The ratio of the publicly announced land value of the nation to regular transaction prices was 19.68% in 2022. The difference is not significant from 19.79% in 2020, indicating that the announced land value adjustment has moderately reflected the changes in the market price of the land.

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 September of the previous year and March of the current year are published, respectively. See Table 5-3 for the latest details.

Table 5-3 Indices of Urban Land Prices

	Sep 30, 2021			Base Period: March 31, 2018=100	
Locality	General Index	Residential Index	Commercial Index	Industrial Index	
Total	103.98	104.06	103.57	104.37	
New Taipei City	104.59	104.88	102.39	105.18	
Taipei City	103.80	103.71	103.90	104.20	
Taoyuan City	102.54	102.33	103.10	103.01	
Taichung City	103.12	103.58	101.97	101.44	
Tainan City	107.69	107.70	104.77	110.41	
Kaohsiung City	104.49	104.40	104.86	103.92	

4. Publishing the "Housing Price Index" and "Housing Affordability Index"

According to Article 47 of the Housing Act, the competent authorities shall periodically collect, analyze, and announce the housing information to guide the development of a robust housing market. In order to implement the housing policy and respond to the existing circumstances, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) compiles and publishes the Housing Price Index and Housing Affordability Index on a quarterly basis nationwide and in municipalities area as a reference for public inquiries and policy formulation by government agencies.

Table 5-4 Housing Price Index

Base Period: A.D.2016=100

Season of the Year	Total	New Taipei City	Taipei City	Taoyuan City	Taichung City	Tainan City	Kaohsiung City
2021Q1	110.61	108.03	105.55	111.42	115.13	119.73	110.60
2021Q2	112.42	108.89	106.72	113.92	117.62	122.29	111.55
2021Q3	114.83	110.90	108.47	116.84	121.01	126.03	114.49
2021Q4	117.50	112.69	109.44	120.64	124.28	129.68	118.00

Table 5-5 Mortgage Affordability

Unit: %

Season of the Year	Total	New Taipei City	Taipei City	Taoyuan City	Taichung City	Tainan City	Kaohsiung City
2021Q1	36.54	49.01	62.17	29.95	40.63	31.12	30.40
2021Q2	36.27	48.48	63.11	30.29	39.46	31.64	30.36
2021Q3	36.90	48.46	63.35	31.08	41.10	33.11	31.22
2021Q4	37.83	50.02	65.09	31.76	43.50	35.99	34.07

Table 5-6 Ratio of House Price to Income

Unit: Times

Season of the Year	Total	New Taipei City	Taipei City	Taoyuan City	Taichung City	Tainan City	Kaohsiung City
2021Q1	9.13	12.25	15.54	7.49	10.16	7.78	7.60
2021Q2	9.07	12.13	15.79	7.58	9.87	7.92	7.47
2021Q3	9.24	12.13	15.86	7.78	10.29	8.29	7.81
2021Q4	9.46	12.52	16.29	7.95	10.88	9.00	8.52

5. Management of the R.O.C. Real Estate Appraiser

The creation of an appraiser licensing system is critical to developing sound transactional procedures in the R.O.C. real estate market. In April 2002, the MOI started accepting applications for appraiser licenses according to the Real Estate Appraiser Act. As of the end of 2021, 630 applicants have been certified and 459 of these successful entrants are now practicing under the close supervision of the MOI.

6. Established Automated Valuation Models of Counties and Cities

In order to appraise the value of land scientifically, objectively, and automatically, the MOI established the automated valuation models (AVMs) and developed 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 Development Plan and enhanced the technology for the appraisal of land value by the government. The AVMs have been established, and the models for Taipei City, New Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City and Yilan County have been systematized. The table of publicly announced current land values for submission has been compiled by computer, and the land price benchmark land has been selected and evaluated. It is expected that the construction of the models in counties and cities across the country will be completed in 2022.

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 R.O.C., any case of land acquisition or transfer by foreigners must be approved by the relevant special municipal/county/city governments and reported to the MOI. In 2021, 1,486 plots with a total area of 14.3477 hectares and 1,099 buildings with a total area of 30.3346 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 1,287 public land plots with a total area of 90.7136 hectares and 9 buildings with a total area of 1.9724 hectares, in accordance with Article 26 of the Land Act in 2021.

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 587 public land plots with a total area of 47.0533 hectares, as well as the disposition of 828 buildings with a total area of 7.6388 hectares, in accordance with Article 25 of the Land Act in 2021.

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, in order to provide 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 2021, 818 districts covering 393,987 hectares have been completely readjusted (See Table 5-7).

Table 5-7 Completed Farmland Readjustment

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)
Total	818	393 987
1958-2017	812	393 628
2018	1	131
2019	2	19
2020	2	179
2021	1	30

2. Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Re-divided Agricultural Zones

To cope with the operating needs of modern local agriculture, the MOI expanded road lengths

for farmlands that were adjusted in 1971 by up to four meters, provided there are parallel water supply and discharge channels with concrete U ditches and also graded and paved roads with additional pebbles. From 1988 to 2021, 910 districts covering an area of 94,647 hectares were completed (See Table 5-8).

Table 5-8 Achievements of Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Readjusted Farmlands

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)	Improved Farmland Road by Length (m)
Total	910	94 647	3 870 008
1988-2017	844	90 588	3 705 903
2018	16	1 037	41 799
2019	16	1 066	43 127
2020	18	937	37 824
2021	16	1 019	41 355

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 in both 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, which involved 56 districts covering an area of 409 hectares, during the period from 1987 to 2021.

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 the end of 2021, 1,109 districts, totaling 18,265 hectares, have been completed under urban land readjustment programs nationwide. Thus, due to these urban land readjustment programs, the MOI has made 6,285 hectares of land available for public facilities, and 11,638 hectares for building purposes, saving the government a total of NT\$1,131.8 billion in construction expenses (See Table 5-9).

Table 5-9 Achievements of Urban Land Readjustment

End of 2021					
Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Land Readjustment (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)	Government Savings (NT\$ Million)
Total	1 109	18 265	11 638	6 285	1 131 801
Readjustment by Government	409	14 494	9 184	5 132	841 238
Readjustment by Landowners	700	3 771	2 454	1 153	290 563

5. Land Expropriation

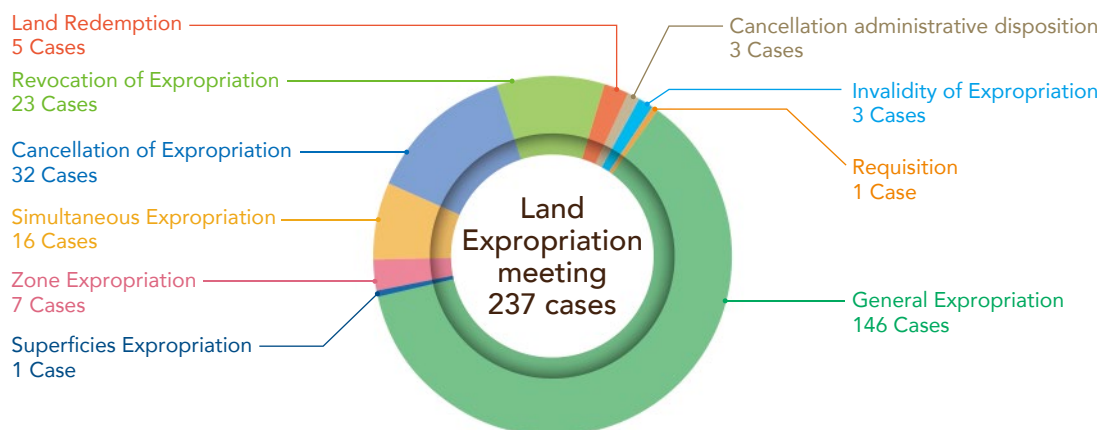
To adapt to the various land needs for national reconstruction programs, the Land Expropriation Examination Committee is convened according to the Land Expropriation Act.

In 2021, 20 meetings were held and a total of 237 cases were reviewed. Details are listed in Figure 5-3. Overall, 143 general expropriation cases comprising of 1,647 plots of land covering 41.2371 hectares and 1 superficies expropriation case comprising of 1 plot of land covering 0.0042 hectares were approved within those meetings. (See Table 5-10).

Table 5-10 Statistics of General Land Expropriation Approval

2021				
Right Type	Category of Undertaking	Expropriation Cases	Plots of Land	Area (Hectares)
Total		144	1648	41.2413
Ownership	Subtotal	143	1647	41.2371
	Transportation	65	901	16.9548
	Public Utility	2	21	2.1162
	Water Conservancy	69	709	21.6649
	Government office building	2	2	0.0035
	State-owned Enterprises	1	2	0.1570
	Others	4	12	0.3406
Superficies	Subtotal	1	1	0.0042
	Transportation	1	1	0.0042

Figure 5-3 Statistics of Different Types of Expropriation Cases in 2021



As of the end of 2021, 128 districts, totaling 9,669 hectares and including 7,862 hectares of private land, have undergone zone expropriation in Taiwan (Kinmen County of Fuchien Province was included). As a result of these activities, the MOI has made available 5,198 hectares of land for building purposes, and 4,447 hectares of land for public facilities (See Table 5-11).

Table 5-11 Achievements of Zone Expropriation

End of 2021					
Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Zone Expropriation (Hectares)	Area of Private Land Expropriation (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)
Total	128	9 669	7 862	5 198	4 447
Taiwan Prov.	38	3 129	2 793	1 663	1 444
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	11	922	789	511	410
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 2021, various local governments have discovered and dealt with regulatory infractions involving 5,020 plots of land covering an area of 908.2 hectares. The largest such case involved farming and grazing land totaling 4,416 plots of land covering an area of 823.62 hectares. All violators were punished with approximately NT\$280,790,000 in fines.

IX. National Land Surveys

1. Cadastral Re-survey

In order to clarify cadasters and to prevent disputes over boundaries, the MOI, in collaboration with local governments, continued to implement a renewal survey of cadastral maps in Taiwan from 1973 to 2021. A total of 9,096,904 plots of land covering an area of 792,692 hectares were completed during this period, including 187,337 plots of land covering an area of 25,755 hectares during 2021.

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 2021, 148 survey organizations have been examined and approved. Among them, 16 companies had their businesses suspended and 13 were closed. In total, there are 119 organizations in operation with 433 professional survey engineers.

3. Provision of Digital Terrain Model Results

In order to promote the planning of national land utilization 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 2021. A total of 1,028,151 maps for 997 applications for data

were examined and approved during this period, including 89,061 maps for 140 applications for data which were examined and approved during 2021.

4. Provision of Basic Survey Results

The fruitful results of basic surveys and their derivatives are relatively 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 restoration, 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 technology development, geosciences, resource exploration, oceanography science, military security and fault monitoring, etc. In 2021, 1,958 applications for data have been examined and approved (See Table 5-12).

Table 5-12 Data Applications and Provisions in Fiscal 2021

Item	Recognized Applications (Cases)	Data Provisions	
		Amount	Unit
Raw and Exchange Format of Daily Files Received from Satellite Tracking Stations	1 159	7 875	Plots
Satellite Positioning Surveys	785	101 468	Points
Leveling Survey	2	369	Points
Taiwan Geodesic Coordinate Datum Conversion Program	12	12	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 be integrated internationally. The MOI has also actively promoted domestic survey industries to form a national team in 2020 to participate in the mapping of HD Maps that meet international standards. Local governments have reported HD Map requirements that reached 109 km by 2021, and the sites are located in Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Changhua, Tainan, which exceeded the goals of the plan approved by the Executive Yuan. In 2021, 59 kilometers have been completed, laying a solid foundation for the safety of autonomous vehicle navigation in Taiwan.

6. Establishing 3D Cadaster

In order to establish 3D cadastral foundation and move towards 3D Smart Nation, the MOI subsidized municipal, city, and county governments during 2021 to 2025 to build 3D cadastral building models of newly registered houses and location data of existing houses, and convene "National Map Task Force". In 2021, the MOI has subsidized the building of 110,728 3D cadastral building models of new houses, and 1,862,847 location data of existing houses. In the future, the 3D national map will import the information above, and the cross-domain data will be combined to optimize decision-making and accelerate the development of a "Digital Twin".

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 R.O.C.

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 nine examination meetings in 2021, approving 6 surveying applications, 1 laying applications, and 10 one-year-term maintenance applications. In addition, the MOI also approved 16 applications for emergency maintenance, approved 5 applications for laying extension, retained 17 reports on emergency maintenance for future reference, accepted 3 reports on surveying, and accepted 2 reports on laying submarine cables.

2. Commissioning the Marine Surveying and Multi-dimensional Map Data Application Development Project

In order to promote the development of maritime space information, fully utilize the application benefits of the map information industry, and practice the policy goals of intelligent shipping, MOI has implemented the "Marine Surveying and Multi-dimensional Map Data Application Development Project" (2021-2026) since 2021. We constantly conducting annual and staged surveys of water depth data in the surrounding waters of Taiwan, electronic navigation chart surveys and maintenance, monitoring and management of island and reef changes, development of water depth analysis technology, marine data application and map data value-added services, as well as law of the sea and political research and analysis, etc. In addition to assisting the evaluation and application of all circles in the management of maritime affairs, search and rescue of shipwrecks, preservation of underwater cultural heritage, mar-

itime engineering, fishery, environmental monitoring, laying of submarine cables or pipelines, and the development of electronic navigation charts, the results can also be an important basis for maritime boundary delimitation decisions and safeguarding maritime rights and interests.

During 2021, in cooperation with the overall dispatch of domestic scientific research ships, the survey ship "LEGEND" under the Ministry of Science and Technology completed the survey of the seas off the shore of Hsinchu, Miaoli and Pingtung (Bashi Strait), and completed 2,720 km of submarine topographic mapping, seabed sediment detection and 13 core sampling work. Furthermore, MOI also conducted basic survey operations for the 16,324 km survey line in the seas around Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu. The results not only provided Taiwan's electronic navigation charts, but also gradually enriched the basic spatial data of Taiwan's waters, and provided various value-added applications.

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 countries around the world through the Norwegian Regional Electronic Navigation Chart Coordination Center operated by the Norwegian Hydrographic Service, PRIMAR. As of the end of 2021, the TENCC has completed 103 charts, including 27 coastal charts (UB3), 53 nearshore charts (UB4), 17 port charts (UB5), and 6 berthing charts (UB6) in the waters surrounding Taiwan. More than 850,000 charts have been sold and used by more than 19,000 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, TENCC assists domestic maritime patrol, scientific research, port affairs and other official ships to load electronic navigation charts, and TENCC also provides government departments with multiple applications in vessel control, radar intelligence system, transportation safety investigation, disaster prevention and rescue, ecological conservation and coastal management through the interfacing with basic maps and customized maps by the electronic navigation chart web map service (ENC WMS).

Furthermore, responding to the demand for 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 related international 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 effects of international participation.

6

National Conscription

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



I. National Conscription Organization

In order to carry out the enforcement of substitute services and to promote conscription reform, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), which administers the operations of conscription 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, MOI 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 (Sections) 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 the 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 Military Service System, male citizens of the ROC are obligated to take military service.

1. As declared in Article 20 of the Constitution, "The people shall have the duty of performing military service in accordance with law."
2. As declared in Article 1 of the Act of Military Service System: "In accordance with the Law, the male citizens of the Republic of China are obligated to take military service."
3. Anyone in the one of the following situations is exempted from military service, and is referred to as "Exempted from Induction":
 - (1) Unable to take military service because of physical or mental impediment or serious illness.
 - (2) Not suitable to take 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."

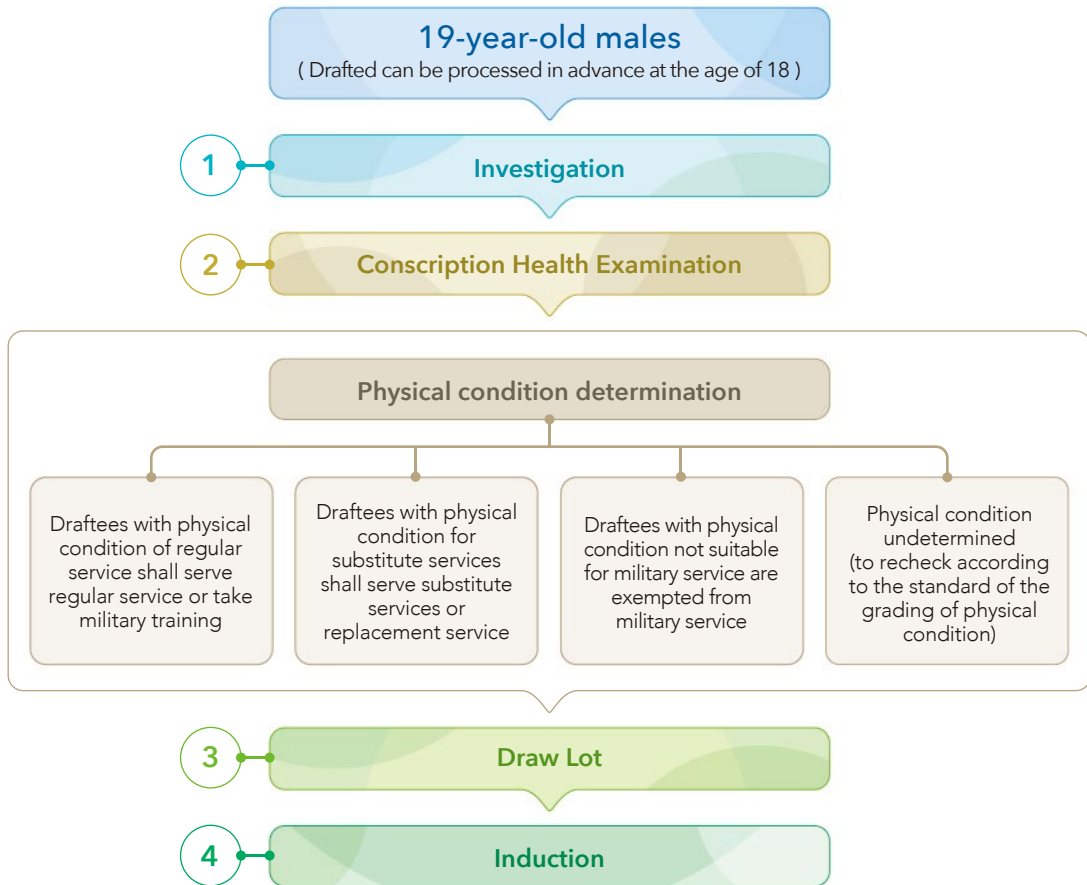
V. Draft Management

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, drawing 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 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 se-

quence 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 MND'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 (MOHW) before the recruitment of military service. 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 condition.

The Conscription Health Determination Committee has been set up in order to protect the rights of draftees and ensure the accurate determination of their physical condition. Based on its professional medical knowledge and experience, the committee provides objective and moral opinions for exemptions or controversial cases. A total of 123,514 men received a conscription examination in 2021, including 83,956 whose physical condition qualified them for regular service draftees; 6,547 whose physical condition qualified them for substitute service draftees; 29,450 whose physical condition qualified them for military service exemption; 1,267 with uncertain physical condition; and 2,294 in the special examination process.



Conscription examination



The 11th of Conscription Determination Committee

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 enhancement of the educational environment in Taiwan. The improved 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
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
2020	100.0	47.6	50.1	2.1	0.2
2021	100.0	48.3	49.5	2.0	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 equivalent level 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 volunteer to take Military Training of Standing Soldier Service during winter or summer vacations, the male 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 the 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.

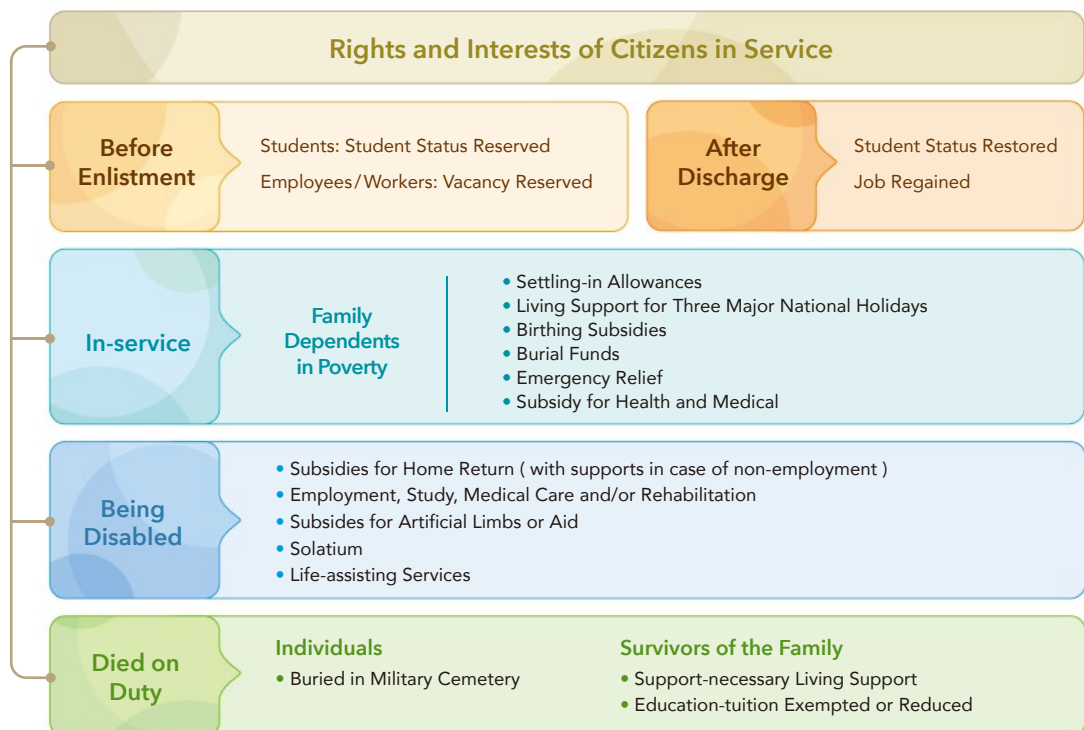
Veterans who are recognized as honorable citizens are qualified to apply *mutatis mutandis* Sub-paragraph 6 of the preceding paragraph.

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 MND and the MOI.

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 MND and the MOI 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 MND, 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 does not deteriorate, and it does not create an unfair system for military service. According to Article 3 of the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services, draftees shall carry out auxiliary jobs in public affairs and other social services of the user organizations, or they shall carry out scientific or industrial research and development or technical work in government agencies, public research agencies (institutions), colleges and universities, administrative juridical or corporate research institutions recognized by the competent authorities. Furthermore, to coordinate 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 for regular service draftees should serve the 4-month general military training, though there are exceptions for substitute services applications due to family or religious factors.

In addition, with limited sources of substitutive servicemen, public administration service has been 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, to avoid interruption of cultural and athletic training, as well as to 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 2022, in order to meet the needs of national defense, the implementation of police service will stop, and the number of substitute services will be reduced. Since 2022, substitute services are divided into four categories: 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 long-term care, disaster prevention and relief, and technological R&D.

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 organizations, the application for general conscription age male substitute services draftees (born from 1986 to 2003) for 2021 will be accepted from January 12, 2021 to May 31, 2021, and April 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, 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 executed 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.



In order to assign substitute services draftees to appropriate positions, during fundamental Basic Training, and in accordance with their 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 shall hand 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.

XI. Fundamental Training and Specialized Training for Substitute Services Draftees

According to Article 20 of the Act of Military Service System and Article 13 of the Enforcement Statute for Substitute Services, the MOI and the MND have issued their Enforcement Plan of Fundamental Training for Substitute Services Draftees as the fundamental training standard 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 MOI conducts a fifteen-day basic course for substitute services draftees, including fundamental training, professional courses, common education, adaptability training, emergency aid training, and others, to combine “selection, training, and application.”

1. General Substitute Services Draftees

In 2021, general substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in ten echelons, with 10,024 such conscripts completing the fundamental training and corresponding service units receiving specialized training.



Minister Kuo-yung Hsu of the Interior Ministry, supervised of the 110th year of The Republic of China, The 226th of Alternative Military training class of Basic training ceremony



Minister Kuo-yung Hsu of the Interior Ministry, supervised of the 110th year of The Republic of China, The 226th of Alternative Military training class of the COVID-19 Vaccination Situation

2. R&D Substitute Services Draftees

In 2021, the R&D substitute services draftees were enlisted into the camp in nine echelons, with 2,406 conscripts completing the first stage fundamental training; subsequently, they were assigned to institutions to carry out scientific, or industrial research and development work.

XII. Service Management of Substitute Services Draftees

As the competent authority of substitute services, the MOI is in charge of enacting the regulations on the management of substitute services and supervising the management of substitute services draftees of individual requisition agencies and service units.

In order to understand the living and service conditions of substitute services 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 2021, the MOI made 318 regular and irregular supervisory visits. Furthermore, in order to enhance the morale of substitute services draftees, strengthen their discipline, and increase service efficiency, the MOI carries out legal education activities for substitute services draftees. In 2021, 44 lectures on legal education were held for substitute services draftees. The MOI re-educates substitute services draftees who violate rules or repeatedly neglect their duties and refuse to make improvements. In 2021, 4 draftees were sent to the Chengkung Mountain Counseling Education Camp for counseling education. In addition, 8 mental health courses were held for over 309 substitute services 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 services draftee must take a urine test, and any draftee who has a positive test result will be recorded and required to receive a series of medical counselling. Moreover, draftees are expected to cultivate care for disadvantaged groups,



The R&D alternative service employer Macronix International Co.,Ltd. Chairman Wu Minqiu went to Chenggongling to pay a visit to Director Gong and visited the R&D alternative service trainees



Happiness consists in giving, and In serving others

to actively attend public welfare services, and to learn the spirit of serving others. In 2021, a total of 128 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 8,808 draftees. In order to execute the policy of 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 were held. In 2021, our ambassadors carried out a total of 12 performances at various government agencies, schools, and social welfare organizations, with around 5,100 attendees.

In 2022, to make the draftees feel at ease during the substitute service, the MOI will continue to improve the management of draftees and ultimately enhance the efficacy of the substitute service.



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



House cleaning~Out with the old, in with the new

XIII. Substitute Services Reservists Management and Utilization

1. Substitute Services 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 services draftees is reported to the MOI before the fifth day of every month for maintenance of efficient managerial activities and records.



The Nantou County Government held a training call for male reserve men. Director Gong Changren of the National Conscription Agency, Ministry of the Interior came to deliver a speech

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

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



Group photo of the reservists during the training call

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.

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 3 years for those who were born before 1993, and 18 months for those who were born after 1994, which can be divided into three stages. The first stage encompasses fundamental training and specialized training. In the first stage, draftees 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. The third stage starts from the end of the substitute service period and lasts until the end of the expiration of the service period.

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 ceased to apply. Visit <https://rdss.nca.gov.tw> for more information about the R&D substitute services. The statistics for R&D substitute services in 2021 are shown below:

1. Review and Allocation of R&D Draftees for Firms' Applications for Substitute Services in 2021

A total of 308 firms applied for 3,196 draftees of R&D substitute services. The conscription agency received and assessed the referenced data, and 304 firms were approved. Among the requested 3,191 draftees from the eligible firms, 3,140 draftees were approved (approximately 98% of the requested manpower).

2. Draftees' Application for R&D Substitute Services

Applications for R&D substitute services were accepted from January 4 to September 28, 2021. A total of 5,061 draftees completed the registration.

3. Selection of Draftees for R&D Substitute Services

There were 4 rounds of selection for R&D substitute service draftees in 2021. The NCA enrolled 2,586 draftees.

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
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
2021 (echelons 95-echelons 103)	308	3 196	5 061	4 085	222	2 586	2 406

7

Policing

- Police Organizations
- Police Functions



I. Police Organizations

The National Police Agency (NPA), established under the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), is responsible for national police administrative affairs; it commands and supervises nationwide police organizations to carry out police missions.

The NPA's subordinate departments along with their main duties are as follows:

1. Criminal Investigation Bureau: investigating and preventing crimes, implementing forensics.
2. Aviation Police Bureau: safeguarding the airports, conducting security checks, controlling traffic, responding to emergencies, preventing disasters, and providing rescue.
3. National Highway Police Bureau: controlling traffic, responding to traffic accidents, enforcing traffic regulations on national highways and designated expressways.
4. Railway Police Bureau: safeguarding national railways, investigating and preventing crimes.
5. Special Police First, Fourth and Fifth Corps: assisting local police departments in mass demonstrations and major incidents.
6. Special Police Second Corps: safeguarding state-owned and particular enterprises, assisting in the investigation of intellectual property right infringements.
7. Special Police Third Corps: preventing security-endangered imports and illegal exports, investigating smuggling events and other violations of the law.
8. Special Police Sixth Corps: ensuring the security of incumbent and former (vice) presidents, central government departments and their directors, designated persons, foreign embassies and consulates
9. Special Police Seventh Corps: safeguarding state-owned and particular enterprises, assisting in the conservation of national parks, forests and nature, the protection of the environment and water resources, the investigation on food and drug safety, and the removal of dangers and hazards.
10. Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien Harbor Police Departments: safeguarding the harbors, investigating crime, and assisting in disaster rescue.
11. Taiwan Police College: police education, on-the-job training, academic research and development.
12. Police Broadcasting Service: publicizing police work, improving communication between police and citizens, providing live traffic news and other services for the general public.
13. Police Communication Office: assisting other police departments with regard to telecommunication affairs.

14. Civil Defense Office: regulating and transmitting air intelligence, detecting and maintaining alarms, and planning civil defense operations

15. Police Equipment Maintenance Plant: repairing police weapons and manufacturing their components, counselling local police departments on weapon/vehicle maintenance

Moreover, each municipality/county/city has its own police department. Under these departments are police precincts, police brigades, and civil defense centers. Under police precincts are police stations, covering several police beats, the basic unit providing police services.

In addition, the Central Police University, also established under the MOI, is the highest learning institute for police education in Taiwan, stressing advanced academic research.

II. Police Functions

1. Police Education and Examinations

(1) Police education, consisting of preparatory education, continuing education, and advanced education, is provided separately by the Central Police University (CPU) and the Taiwan Police College (TPC) (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1 Numbers of Officers Graduating from the CPU and TPC

Unit: Persons

Year	Total	Central Police University				Taiwan Police College
		Doctorate	Master's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (Undergraduate Program)	Bachelor's Degree (Two-year Technical Program)	Associate's Degree
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
2021	1 277	9	153	251	85	779

Note: Taiwan Police College cooperate with the manpower policy and the actual vacancy situation, the number of admitted students has been revised downward since 2019.

(2) Civil service special examinations, including Grade 2, 3, and 4, are held every year for police recruitment. Since 2011, these examinations have been separated into “Civil Service Special Examination for Police Officers” and “Civil Service Special Examination for General Police Officers”; the examinees are then divided into “graduates of the Central Police University” or “graduates of the Taiwan Police College” and “others without police education 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	
		for General Police Officers	for General Police Officers	for Police Officers	for General Police Officers	for Police Officers
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	2 984	1	36	300	448	2 199
2021	1 916	1	22	280	735	878

Note: Taiwan Police College cooperate with the manpower policy and the actual vacancy situation, the number of admissions dropped significantly since 2019.

2. Administrative Police

(1) Cracking down on offenses against sexual morality

Cracking down on offenses against sexual morality is one of the regular tasks of police departments. For the purpose of maintaining social order, the NPA's top priorities are inspecting violations of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, and organized crimes involving sexual transactions in places such as karaoke rooms, spas, dancing clubs, bars, certain type of coffee/tea shops, among others. In 2021, a total of 901 cases were uncovered and 3,561 persons were arrested.

(2) Banning pornographic advertisements

In order to stop sex establishments from spreading pornographic messages, local police de-

partments strive to ban pornographic advertisements. In 2021, a total of 1,428 pornographic advertisements, including business cards and sticky notes, were eliminated.

(3) Reporting illegal betel nut vendors

In order to maintain traffic safety for cars and pedestrians, the NPA continued to demand that all police departments report illegal betel nut vendors occupying roads and sidewalks. In 2021, a total of 4,661 vendors were fined.

(4) Seizing illegal electronic gambling and gaming machines

To restrict the electronic game arcade business and to prevent gambling, relevant laws are enforced by the police. In 2021, a total of 332 cases were inspected and 2,361 machines were seized.

3. Public Security Preservation

(1) Maintaining security during major holidays in 2021

The project of maintaining security during major holidays was held from February 3 to February 17, 2021, focusing on stable social order, smooth traffic, and public reassurance; a total of 507,599 police officers, 81,311 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 CCTV systems and the utilization of the data recorded. The NPA also launched a plan of deploying and maintaining CCTV equipment at crime hotspots. There were 196,742 security cameras installed by the end of 2021; their uptime reached up to 97.11%.

(3) Ensuring election security

- ① The mission to maintain public safety during the “2021 National Referendum” on the polling day (December 18, 2021) was conducted in a peaceful, smooth, and stable manner thanks to the efforts of all police departments under the supervision of the NPA. Also successfully achieved was the mission to secure public safety during the voting for the recall of two members of the Legislative Yuan, one at Taichung’s 2nd constituency, and the other at Taipei’s 5th constituency, and the by-election at Taichung’s 2nd constituency.
- ② The 2022 Local Civil Servants Election will take place on November 26, 2022. Since this will be the biggest election in our nation, where there will be a huge number of campaign headquarters set

up by individual candidates, creating tremendous and complicated work operations; therefore, the NPA will meticulously plan and carry out all works to secure public safety. The NPA's goals include purging the public safety environment before the elections, achieving the fairness of the elections by strictly cracking down on vote-buying, ensuring that the vote casting and counting works are conducted smoothly, and allowing peace and harmony to thrive in society after the elections.

(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 5,426 assemblies and parades were held in 2021, and 114,403 police officers were assigned to maintain public order.

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

A command center for security arrangements of the 2021 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 10,931 police officers and auxiliary officers were mobilized.



Safeguarding Work on National

(6) Combating terrorist attacks

- ① The NPA held the 2021 Jing-Yong Security Drill on November 23, 2021, in which the police responded to an aircraft-hijacking and hostage taking situation, in order to enhance the real-time decision making capability of the police in emergencies.
- ② The NPA has been holding counter-terrorism & S.W.A.T. training (once every month for five days) since October, 2021, which integrates concepts and practical exercises to strengthen our nation's capability to respond to major violence incidents or terrorist attacks.



Counter-terrorism & S.W.A.T.



Counter-Terrorism Exercise

4. Criminal Investigation Police

The police's main role in terms of criminal justice is to prevent and investigate crimes, as well as to suppress organized gangs.

(1) Crime prevention

In order to control criminal offenses, the NPA has divided police functional duties into two categories: the overall prevention of criminal cases and various necessary precautions against juvenile delinquency. The police have been campaigning for crime prevention within their communities, establishing crime prevention mechanisms, ensuring financial institutions' safety, protecting the youth, looking into juvenile delinquency, their exposure to danger, and their acts that violate laws, cracking down on violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, preventing the youth from getting involved in criminal cases, and making other inspections concerning juvenile protection. The police's major goal is to eradicate the roots of crimes.

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 2021, the 165 anti-fraud counseling hotlines received 590,110 calls, and there were 2,952 remittances to watch-listed accounts effectively deterred, preventing a potential financial loss amounting to over NT\$230,390,000 (Table 7-3).



165 Anti-fraud Advocacy

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

Year	Number of Accepted Victim Cases	Number of Service Calls	Deterred Remittance to Watch-listed Accounts	
			Cases	Prevented Property Losses (NT\$)
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
2021	32 278	590 110	2 952	230 397 835

The 165 anti-fraud website had already accumulated up to 7.51 million viewers by the end of 2021. In the same year, the “165 Anti-Fraud App” dispatched 100 messages, and the rumor verification bulletin published 8 news. By the end of 2021, the “165 Anti-Fraud LINE Group” released 701 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 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 “2021 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, via which resources are jointly built up and shared among them, making the prevention of juvenile delinquency more effective.

Because the provisions of Article 85-1 of the Juvenile Justice Act were deleted, since June 19, 2020, the act is no longer applicable to cases involving children. In response, the NPA issued the precautions that should be taken by police departments when dealing with criminal cases involving children under 12 years of age. On February 24, 2021, the “Regulations of Juvenile Deviant Behavior Prevention and Counseling” were proclaimed to make sure that the prevention and counseling work would first be carried out by social administration and education systems, instead of continuing to be dealt with by the police and criminal justice systems. In addition, the “Regulations of the Establishment and Implementation of Juvenile Counseling Committee” have been drafted to ensure the effective use of related resources after the Juvenile Justice Act was amended.



Lin Yun-Ju, 2020 Olympic Medalist in Table Tennis, Serving as an Anti-drug Ambassador



Crime Prevention Campaign

(2) Crime investigation

In response to the rapid rise of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (COVID-19) pandemic in Taiwan on May 21, 2021, the NPA ramped up the investigation of misinformation about the pandemic. From May 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, the police had investigated 458 cases of online misinformation regarding COVID-19.

In order to grasp the occurrence and investigation of crowd-fighting cases within each local police department's jurisdiction in a real-time manner, the NPA may use the analysis function to look into people repeatedly involved in fighting cases to set up connections among cases and involved persons, trace the source, and identify the illegal organization behind. The NPA has integrated databases containing crowd-fighting, drugs, juvenile delinquency, and organized crimes, in a bid to augment the connection analysis between cases and maximize its power of investigation.

In 2021, the NPA continued to integrate its fraud investigation and prevention capabilities, and flexibly adjusted the focus of investigation according to the social order at each stage, in or-

der to accurately target and combat fraud. In 2021, the police solved 1,570 cases committed by 13,610 criminals of local or international fraud syndicates. In 2022, the NPA will uphold the concepts of blocking the criminal structure chain of frauds, tracing upward and digging down the roots, sharing information and hints, and assisting investigations. As such, the NPA will strengthen the investigation of fraudulent telecommunications data



Results of Nationwide Fraud Crackdowns

centers and cash mules, secure and freeze dummy accounts, search the prime suspects and accomplices of fraud rings, immediately hold back victims' payments from cash mules, and demonstrate the government's determination to fight fraud.

As the authorities' current priority is to prevent drug-related crimes, the NPA has been implementing the "New Generation Anti-drug Strategy 2.0," by tracing the flow of drugs to their sources, tracking down the flow of drugs to their users, and blocking the cash flow, to achieve the ultimate goal of cutting the three flows of drugs. All police departments were devoted to cracking down on drug-related crimes and finding out the dark figure of crimes. In 2021, the police uncovered 38,644 drug-related cases, arrested 40,987 suspects, and seized drugs totaling 8,332.55 kilograms (Table 7-4).

Table 7-4 Results of Investigating Drug-related Cases

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Seized Drugs (Kg)
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
2021	38 644	40 987	8 332.55
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) from 2020 to 2021	-15.05	-14.22	-37.38

The number of juveniles using drugs has been reduced from 1,782 in 2017 to 664 in 2021; the number of new drug users has also decreased from 14,454 in 2017 to 6,342 in 2021. This shows that the New Generation Anti-drug Strategy of the Executive Yuan has initially proved effective. In addition, in 2021, the police busted 25 drug factories across Taiwan, investigated 23 suspects in 9 cases abroad, and seized nearly 258 kilograms of drugs.

The NPA will continue to keep track of the latest information on drugs, make roll adjustments to all kinds of anti-drug strategies, actively promote the "Plan for Police Authorities' Effectiveness in Drug Enforcement," "Community Anti-drug Project," and other important works, including funding drug urine tests conducted by local departments. The NPA will also make use of the collaborative platforms to trace sources of drugs while making investigations and continue to expand the function of its drug database to effectively increase the capacity of its investigations on drug-related crimes.

In the past, local police departments had to give out different receipts according to different types of cases reported, which often led to the misunderstanding of people not receiving a "triple-sheet receipt." The NPA then started to design the unified "Incident Report" since December 7, 2020; on March 1, 2021, the sheet was officially launched, hoping to bring reassurance to the public in the simplest way.

Compared with the cases in 2020, the numbers of all criminal cases, violent crimes, and thefts showed a decrease in occurrence in 2021 (Table 7-5).

Table 7-5 Analysis Chart of the Major Crimes Known and Solved

Category	Major Crimes Known to the Police (Cases)				Clearance Rate (%)		
	2021	2020	Increase/Decrease from 2020 to 2021		2021	2020	Increase/Decrease from 2020 to 2021
			Cases	Percentage (%)			
All Criminal Cases	243 082	259 713	-16 631	-6.40	98.80	97.70	1.10
Violent Crimes	598	707	-109	-15.42	99.83	104.24	-4.41
Thefts	35 067	37 016	-1 949	-5.27	99.31	98.87	0.44
Frauds	24 724	23 054	1 670	7.24	99.03	98.23	0.80

(3) Suppression of gang-related crimes

In 2021, in response to the current trend of gang-related crimes, the NPA held five regional security meetings, and launched the “Strategy of Strengthening the Prevention of Gang-related Crimes,” focusing on practical problems, hoping that through the implementation of building a database and tracing sources, the methods for suppressing gang-related crimes would be fully reformed.

① Preventing public gang activities

The NPA demanded that all police departments must pay close attention to gang members participating in public activities, collect evidence, carry out inspections, and show the police’s determination to crack down on gangs. In 2021, a total of 88 missions were conducted, and 311 underage members were found (Table 7-6).

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

Year \ Result	Number of Missions	Number of Persons Inspected	Regarding Underage Gang Members	
			Number of Missions	Number of Persons Found
2017	52	2 942	6	48
2018	40	2 304	2	25
2019	69	4 123	3	44
2020	76	4 944	4	13
2021	88	14 375	19	311
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) from 2020 to 2021	+15.79	+190.76	+375.00	+2,292.31

② Carrying out inspections of specific industries

In order to prevent gangs from invading other enterprises’ rights through being listed in shareholders’ meetings, in 2021, the NPA dispatched police forces to inspect 448 listed companies, and to monitor 230 shareholders’ meetings, where no incidents or illegal activities were found.

③ Systemic gang-sweeping

In 2021, the NPA continued to adopt strategies like “pursuing the outlaws,” “exterminating evil,” and “tracing the roots,” to crack down on gangs involved in all kinds of crimes. A total of 395 gangs were busted and 3,243 suspects were arrested; the value of all illegal benefits is estimated at NT\$151,660,000. In addition, in 2021, a total of 298 affiliated business locations were penalized after police inspections.

④ Gang-sweeping operations during the COVID-19 pandemic

In order to maintain social order during the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021, the NPA not only targeted specific gangs and authorized local police departments to implement 17 crackdowns, but also conducted 3 national gang-sweeping operations with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, cracking down on 181 organized crime groups and arresting 1,276 gangsters. While carrying out checks and inspections, a total of 608 suspects were taken into custody and 155 guns were seized. Meanwhile, as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to spread (specifically from May to August, 2021), all police departments made efforts to investigate respective cases, following the model of national gang-sweeping operations, and preventing the pandemic from spreading and suppressing the gangs at the same time.



Gang-suppressing and Anti-drug Press Conference During the COVID-19 Pandemic

(4) Economic affairs

① Assisting in anti-smuggling and seizing counterfeit tobacco/alcohol operations

The NPA supervised all police departments in their work with corresponding authorities to crack down on smuggling. In 2021, 420 suspects were arrested in 377 cases and products with an estimated market value of over NT\$295,200,000 were seized. There were 124 suspects arrested in 124 cases of counterfeit tobacco/alcohol that accounts for an estimated market value of over NT\$31,240,000.

② Cracking down on illegal land excavation, illegal exploitation of mountainsides, and illegal deforestation

In 2021, the NPA supervised all police departments in their work with corresponding authorities to strike against illegal land excavation with a total of 58 suspects arrested in 8 cases, illegal exploitation of mountainsides with a total of 212 suspects arrested in 101 cases, and illegal deforestation with a total of 243 suspects arrested in 110 cases.

③ Cracking down on intellectual property right (IPR) infringements

The NPA supervised all police departments as they cracked down on the manufacturing, selling, and smuggling of pirated, counterfeit goods, and trade secret infringements through various channels. In 2021, there were a total of 4,863 suspects arrested in 3,672 cases, and products with an estimated market value of over NT\$102,960,030,000 were seized.



④ Cracking down on loan sharks (usury)

The NPA supervised all police departments while they investigated loan sharks (usury) cases; in 2021, a total of 1,369 suspects were arrested in 693 cases, involving 1,276 victims, seizing over NT\$677,200,000. On the other hand, regarding illegal debt collection cases, in 2021, a total of 149 suspects were arrested in 67 cases, involving 152 victims, seizing over NT\$36,890,000.

⑤ Cracking down on underground remittance services and illegal deposit-accepting cases

In 2021, the NPA supervised all police departments as they assisted in investigating underground remittance services, with 70 cases involving 271 suspects, seizing over NT\$29,490,000; the total amount of the remittance value was about NT\$2,485,480,000. The NPA also directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal deposit-accepting cases, with a total of 199 suspects arrested in 73 cases, seizing over NT\$29,280,000; the estimated value of illegally accepted deposits was about NT\$1,551,030,000.

⑥ Cracking down on currency counterfeiting cases

The NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on currency counterfeiting. In 2021, a total of 52 suspects were arrested in 39 cases involving NT dollars, seizing more

than NT\$700,000; a total of 7 suspects were arrested in 6 cases involving foreign currencies with an estimated market value of over NT\$70,000.

⑦ Cracking down on illegal drug/food cases

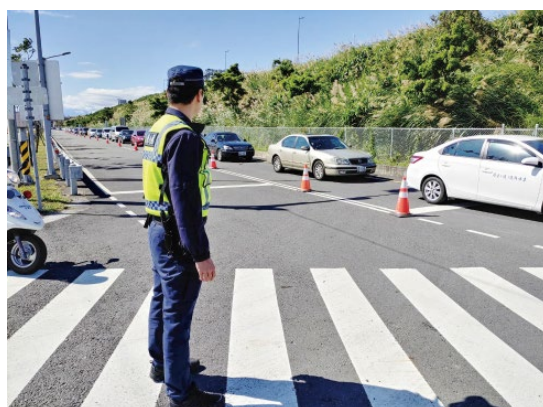
In 2021, the NPA directed all police departments to assist in cracking down on illegal drug cases. A total of 751 suspects were arrested in 701 cases. The NPA also mobilized 4,747 police officers carrying out 2,443 missions to investigate illegally-processed food cases, arresting 33 suspects in 8 cases.

⑧ Cracking down on money laundering cases

In 2021, the NPA supervised all police departments as they investigated money laundering activities with 4,197 cases involving 6,522 suspects, seizing over NT\$7,853,150,000.

5. Traffic Police

In 2021, police departments around the nation uncovered a total of 13,857,211 traffic violations, out of which 2,882,517 were considered serious violations. According to the outsourced “2021 Satisfaction Survey on Police Traffic Law Enforcement and Accident Response,” the approval rate was 86.41%, showing that most people are satisfied with the police’s overall performance in terms of traffic law enforcement, and that the police’s efforts on traffic safety have been recognized.



Providing Traffic Guidance on Long Weekends

In order to maintain traffic order and to ensure traffic safety, in 2022, the NPA has taken the following measures:

(1) Traffic guidance and safety work on consecutive holidays

In order to maintain traffic order on consecutive holidays in 2022, the NPA initiated separate plans to maintain traffic order during the Lunar New Year holiday and long weekends, and directed all police departments to implement cross-domain cooperation with the National Freeway Bureau, the Directorate General of Highways and other relevant authorities, mapping out various

measures to provide traffic guidance in bottlenecks and tourist attractions; the program developed a cooperation platform and a LINE group was created for reporting traffic situations, as well as immediate communication and responses.

(2) Cracking down on driving under the influence (DUI)

To effectively prevent and suppress DUI, in 2022, the NPA will continue to make several efforts. In addition to planning two nationwide DUI crackdown missions every month, the NPA has required that all police departments specifically deploy their forces at DUI-vulnerable sections and times. The NPA is also integrating resources from digital electronic platforms and social media, actively promoting measures such as “designated drivers/driving services,” “taxi booking,” etc., as well as uploading the latest information, such as the statistics of DUI accidents and inspections, film clips, news, laws and regulations, etc., on the NPA official website’s “DUI Prevention Area” 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”

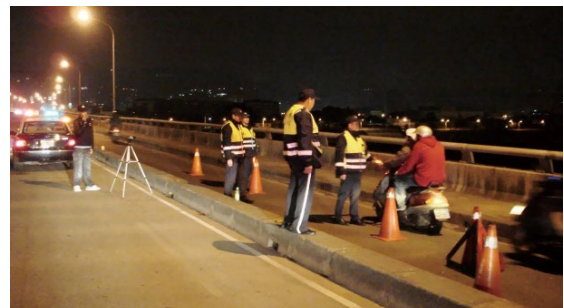
In order to ensure traffic safety, the NPA continually promoted the “Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project” in 2022; this project urges every police department to suppress 10 types of serious traffic violations, such as DUI, running a red light (excluding making a right turn during a red light), severe speeding, etc. The NPA will continue to enhance its crackdown abilities and to increase the compliance of road users.



Traffic Inspection

(4) Suppressing dangerous driving

To suppress dangerous driving and street racing, in 2022, the NPA instructed that every police department must make an action plan based on statistics of the most possible time and locations under their jurisdiction for dangerous driving. In addition, the NPA also asked every police depart-



Suppressing Dangerous Driving

ment to come up with effective measures to suppress dangerous driving, in order to secure the safety of citizens and maintain traffic order.

(5) Strictly enforcing the regulations of overloading

The NPA launched the plan of supervising local police departments to crack down on overloaded dump trucks, requiring every police department to carry out traffic inspections and strictly enforce the overloading and speeding regulations. The National Highway Police Bureau has also constantly cooperated with local police departments along the freeway to effectively deter truckers who get off the freeway before weigh stations to bypass inspection.

(6) Ensuring the rights of pedestrians

In 2022, the NPA required all police departments to continue cracking down on drivers who refuse to yield for pedestrians, and pedestrians who violate traffic regulations. The NPA has also made use of various media, such as bulletin boards, flyers, the Internet, broadcasts, etc., to publicize the awareness of pedestrians' rights. In addition, to ensure pedestrians' safety on the road, the police on duty shall report to certain traffic engineering agencies for further solutions or maintenance as they encounter unreasonable traffic facilities (signs, signals or marked lines).

(7) Continuing the management of taxi drivers

In order to address potential safety problems caused by taxi drivers, to protect the rights of legal taxi drivers, and to ensure passengers' safety, in 2022, the NPA continued to execute the plan of strengthening taxi-driver management, arranging enforcement of related laws.

(8) Improving the quality of traffic-accident response measures

To improve police officers' professionalism in analyzing and responding to traffic accidents, in 2022, the NPA continued to hold seminars on graded traffic-accident response measures, cause analysis, and reconstruction of the scene.



Enforcing Traffic Regulations to Protect Pedestrians' Rights



Responding to a Traffic Accident

Table 7-7 National Road Traffic Accidents

Year	Registered Motor Vehicles (By the end of year) (Unit: 10,000 Motor Vehicles)	Accident Cases Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Accident Deaths Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Accident Injuries Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles
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
2021	2 260	159.6	0.8	212.7

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. The above mentioned "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 Resources, and Community Safety

(1) Women and children safety

- ① The NPA continued to promote the plan of building a safety network against domestic violence, the plan of visiting domestic violence offenders, as well as the work of patrolling their residences and providing other services and resources for the victims, in order to prevent recidivism and to effectively control major cases. In 2021, the reported number of domestic violence cases was 101,265; the police departments also processed 20,325 cases of protection order applications, enforced 26,191 protection orders, and detected 8,647 cases of domestic violence offenses/protection order violations.
- ② With regard to sexual assaults, the NPA has set up rules for police departments, in order to strengthen prevention measures, to facilitate case processing, to control the investigation progress, and to reduce recidivism. In 2021, a total of 4,081 sexual assault cases occurred, while the NPA solved 3,929 cases. By the end of 2021, there were 5,519 registered sex offenders who must regularly report to police agencies, from which a total of 5,478 offenders followed the rule. As for the remaining 41 offenders who did not show up at police agencies, 16 of them were fined, 2 of them were passed on to the District Prosecutor's Offices for investigation, and 23 of them absconded and were listed as wanted.
- ③ In an effort to improve the quality of the police's investigation into sexual exploitation cases related to children and youths, the NPA launched the plan to crack down on sex crimes, with the

intention to improve the safety of women and children. In 2021, the NPA uncovered 757 cases involving violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, rescued 743 child (youth) victims, and arrested 87 pimps and 77 clients of prostitution.

- ④ The “Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act” was promulgated on December 1, 2021, and came into effect on June 1, 2022. Thanks to the act, the country will be able to intensify cracking down on gender-based violence concerning stalking and harassment, so that major incidents can be reduced. The NPA will continue to work on police training, to make sure that our fellow officers understand the essence of the law, and to assist in providing safer environments for all citizens.



The Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act Seminar

(2) Civil defense

Following the Civil Defense Act and its subordinate rules about assembling civilians to train, to serve and to support the military, in 2021, the NPA supervised all municipality and county/city police departments to provide civilian volunteers with annual training and evaluated their achievements. The training was designed to prepare volunteers to assist in social order maintenance and emergency response. There are 22 civil defense headquarters, which can be further divided into 2,096 assignment-assisting brigades, 368 civil defense groups, and 1,722 united defense groups. A total of 485,408 volunteers were recruited.

(3) Service for households

- ① In 2021, each of the 278 communities nationwide received NT\$80,000 from the MOI for safety construction.
- ② The NPA established the database of missing persons, enhancing the effectiveness of solving related cases. In 2021, a total of 23,598 persons were reported missing; 25,460 persons were found (4,499 long-pending cases solved) by police departments nationwide.

7. Security Inspections

- (1) According to the National Security Act, to effectively enhance the security of international and do-

mestic airports, all aircrafts, passengers, and cargo must go through security inspections. In 2021, the results were as follows:

- ① Passengers inspected: 374,456 departing and 374,426 arriving passengers from international flights; 137,377 departing and 137,376 arriving passengers from cross-strait flights; 3,287,092 departing and 3,286,664 arriving passengers from domestic flights
- ② Aircrafts inspected: 47,511 departing and 47,510 arriving aircrafts from international flights; 8,318 departing and 8,317 arriving aircrafts from cross-strait flights; 77,905 departing and 77,897 arriving aircrafts from domestic flights

(2) In 2021, during the inspection of cargo containers, undeclared property and contraband with an estimated market value of NT\$698,790,000 were seized.

8. Foreign Affairs

To strengthen foreigner-related safety management, as well as to ensure national security and social stability, the NPA launched the plan of inspecting illegal events by foreigners in Taiwan. In 2021, the results were as follows:

- (1) A total of 255 PRC residents were caught in 244 cases with legal entry permits; 20 were caught in 7 cases without legal entry permits.
- (2) A total of 48 Hong Kong and Macau residents were caught in 48 cases with legal entry permits.
- (3) A total of 9,954 foreign nationals in 8,618 cases were caught with legal entry permits; 40 were caught in 37 cases without legal entry permits.

For the purpose of enhancing international police collaborations on combating cybercrime, as well as showing Taiwan's determination and strength to eliminate transnational crimes, on October 6, 2021, the NPA hosted the "2021 International Police Cooperation Forum & GCTF Workshop on Combating Cybercrime through International Law Enforcement Collaboration." There were 504 attendees, including 326 international experts, scholars, and law-enforcement officers from 32 nations.



2021 International Police Cooperation Forum & GCTF Workshop on Combating Cybercrime through International Law Enforcement Collaboration

8

Construction And Planning

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



I. Construction and Planning Agency Organization

The Construction and Planning Agency (CPA) consists of 6 major divisions and 4 administrative offices, as well as 5 units which are used for temporary purposes. They are the 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, 8 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) On April 30, 2021, the municipality and county (city) spatial plans were announced, in order to establish the spatial development order and implement local autonomy.
- (2) The CPA assists the municipality and county (city) governments in delineating the functional zone maps, which will guide the land to be used orderly.

2. Coastal Zone Management

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

3. Review of Non-urban Area Development Projects

In 2021, 9 development projects (covering a total land area of 459.81 hectares) were officially approved, while 16 projects are still under review. These projects will provide the developmental foundations for solar energy facilities, industrial parks, rural communities, resource recycling plants, religious sites, etc.



Manage the coastal local connection action plan.



Coastal Management White Paper

III. Urban Planning and Construction

1. Expediting the Review of Urban Planning Projects

In 2021, the Urban Planning Commission (UPC) convened a total of 21 meetings. During those meetings, the UPC reviewed 209 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.

2. Subsidizing Local Governments for "Townscape Renaissance and Revitalization Project"

"Townscape Renaissance and Revitalization Project" actively explores the resources and potential of the local special natural landscape and man-made landscape. According to the concept and value of Landscape Urbanism advocating aesthetics of nature, it removes the transitional standard construction method. Consider the future of urban areas in the face of climate change and urban development. Landscape Urbanism adopts innovative and creative landscape design methods to integrate the public open space and water and green environmental resources. It improves the overall urban landscape and living space quality.

From 2021 to 2022, the 21 bright spot projects, with a budget of NT\$1.002 billion, and 204 poli-

cy-guiding projects, with a budget of NT\$1.015 billion, were approved and subsidized. These create livable charming cities and towns.

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 314 locations as urban renewal demonstration projects. As of the end of 2021, 10 projects were under construction, and 44 projects already had selected investors.
2. A total of 983 urban renewal business projects had been approved as of the end of 2021.
3. A total of 177 urban renewal fund subsidies for renewal business projects had been approved as of the end of 2021.
4. In 2020, there were 2,458 unsafe and old urban buildings that applied for reconstruction, and 1,951 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 governments at a national and local level 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 is located in the southernmost part of Taiwan, with beautiful scenery, lush plants, and magnificent terrain. It is the first National Park covering a marine area.

In 2021, in terms of management, based on the regulation of the Fourth Comprehensive Review of Kenting National Park Plan, 24 of the original buildings were approved, and 16.2 hectares of land were donated for the core protection area. The land crab habitat exchange program is still in processing.

In terms of conservation, 9 research projects on natural resources were implemented, and the Eco-Friendly Farming Project was carried out with 40 local farmers. Volunteers and "Ready for Work" project employees assisted in the yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*) prevention project. The number of land crabs increased by 50% in 2021 around Provincial Highway 26. As for Oil Pollution Emergency Response, KTNP engaged 150 workers and directed CPC Corporation, Taiwan to clean up the amount of 130,950 Kg of oil waste.

In terms of recreation service and interpretation education, 8 beaches within the park were implemented Real-Name Registration. The Ecotourism management model was strengthened. Several publications were released, including Book-Treasure Shells in Kenting 3, the photographic guide to the Moths of Kenting 1, and Microcosmic Kenting Episode III-Rebirth.

In 2022, KTNP will lead the hotels to apply for a legal building use permit and promote the "Kenting National Park Environmental Education and Interpretation Plan of Ecological Protection Area" and the "Kenting National Park Community Eco-tourism Management and Sustainable Development Plan" in order to achieve a situation where the environment, local cultures, and local industries can thrive in harmony.



Kenting National Park to Protect Land Crabs



Beach cleanup



Ecotourism of Jiupeng Community



Environmental education on the East Coast of Taiwan

(2) Yushan National Park (YNSP)

Located in central Taiwan, Yushan National Park (YNSP), with its abundant natural resources, is considered a prime destination for hiking, ecotourism, and environmental education.

In 2021, in terms of management, YNSP continues to conduct the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of the Yushan National Park Plan, and update and maintain 3D integrated GIS data to build a digitized management system.

Regarding ecological conservation, YNSP has commissioned studies on groups of Formosan black bears and Formosan yellow-throated martens, made a documentary and created a popular science book about raptors, and held a special exhibition on the conservation of Formosan black bears to show the public the achievement of YNSP on black bears conservation over the years.

In terms of interpretation and environmental education, YNSP has released the acclaimed "Yushan Online" during the pandemic, allowing the public to experience Yushan National Park online, presented the film *Driving the Pulse of Life - Journey on the Southern Cross-Island Highway in Yushan*, published the book *Moments in Yushan*, hosted environmental and educational activities such as three-generation trips to the national park, and upgraded the projection equipment for Audiovisual Room at Shuili Visitor Center to enhance the service quality.

As for hiking safety and service, YNSP has promoted hiking safety education, published *Love of my Father Is Like a Mountain*, a picture book focusing on hiking safety, completed the refurbishment of Paiyun Lodge, Dashueiku Cabin, and the accessible trail of Mt. Linjhih trailhead at Tataka area, following the policy to lift the restrictions on hiking.

In 2022, YNSP will continue the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of the Yushan National Park

Plan; in addition, we will keep planning the construction and renovation of the cabins and trails in the park. To maximize a national park's role, YSNP will continue the studies on high-altitude ecology and strengthen the relationship with the tribes surrounding the park.



First task force meeting for the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of the Yushan National Park Plan



Presentation of the hiking safety picture book Love of my Father Is Like a Mountain



Special exhibition on the conservation of Formosan black bears



Accessible trail of Mt. Linjih trailhead at Tataka area

(3) Yangmingshan National Park (YMSNP)

Yangmingshan National Park is known for its unique volcanic landscape terrain, and it is also the world's first quiet urban park. With a versatile climate, ecological environment, history, and culture, it is also an important recreational attraction in the Taipei area.

In terms of operation and management, in order to implement land management, Yangmingshan National Park Headquarters actively invested in the development of geographic information and won the "2020 Annual TGOS Circulation Service Award" awarded by the Ministry of the Interior. To strengthen partnerships, 16 business seminars and symposiums were held in the park, as well as 9 friendly agriculture training courses, 2 farmer-friend exchange activities, and 1 tourist ex-

perience itinerary. They all effectively gathered the strength of the residents of the park and jointly created a national park landscape ecology and habitat conservation.

In terms of ecological conservation, the headquarters actively carried out the investigation and research of Menghuan Pond resources and was awarded the Special Award of the 2019 Annual International and National important Wetlands Management. The HQ also completed 6 cases of commissioned research, 10 postgraduate research plans, and 1 publication of conservation research results. In order to improve the ecological environment of the park and to restore and protect the habitat, a total of 7.61 hectares of invasive alien species were removed. Citizens participated in the "2021 Yangmingshan National Park Biological Quick Check Activity". A total of 150 people participated in the park's flora and fauna investigation, and 1,251 records were obtained.

As for interpretive education, the total number of participants exceeds 20,000 with the annual environmental education and ecotourism services, 41 times of environmental education course promotion, and 6 times of campus promotion, plus one session of youth training camp and 6 times of "Visiting Yangmingshan in Four Seasons" program were held, all of which have been well received and effectively promoted the concept of national parks. Continuing the previous achievements in environmental education, the HQ continued to organize volunteer and environmental education teacher training courses. Thus, among the volunteer team, 30 volunteers won the 2021 Annual "Internal Affairs Volunteer Service Award", and 16 people received the "Volunteer Service Award from the Ministry of Health and Welfare". We hope to provide better education and recreational environment experience, and achieve the goal of fascinating service and ecological sustainability.

In 2022, the operation and follow-up process of the "Yangmingshan National Park (4th



Youth Training Camp, April 2021



Firefly Watch at Tianxiyuan Ecology Education Center, May 2021

Overall Review)" will be handled to take into account the balance between the rights and interests of the people and environmental protection and continue to promote the maintenance of various environmental facilities and damage repair projects.

(4) Taroko National Park

Taroko National Park is located in eastern Taiwan and is famed for its magnificent mountain, gorge terrain, rich ecology, and cultural resources.

In terms of operation and management in 2021, the Forth comprehensive review of the Taroko National Park Plan, park spatial information updating, and a project to expand the display inquiry system were carried out; we continued to handle the Indigenous Area Resources Joint Management Committee and subsidized the holding of indigenous activities and empowerment training, to promote the building of partnership relations. Also, a park shuttle bus at Lunar New Year, Mt. Hehuan Snow Duty, park public accident liability insurance, and additional insurance, supervision, checking, and evaluation of public safety management and protection were also handled to raise the level of recreation service quality. In response to the effects of the pandemic, we implemented traffic control at scenic spots and rent relief measures; we implemented a mountain cabin overall improvement plan, completed the construction of cabins of Bilu and Pingfeng mountain, enhanced prevention of loss of direction signs, and adjusted dangerous routes to build a high-quality mountain climbing environment.



Indigenous Area Resources Joint Management Committee



Cabin built on Pingfeng Mountain

In terms of environmental maintenance, a project to link the Central Cross-island Highway and Zhuilu Trail, renovation of facilities in the Gorge section, and service facilities and car park at Mt. Hehuan Service Station were completed. In terms of conservation, eight outsourced research and handling plans were completed; Formosan Landlocked Salmon restoration, conservation patrols, and monitoring, advocacy, and removal of alien invasive species were carried out.

In terms of interpretation education, environmental education for elementary school students and adults continued to be held. Artists See the Beauty of National Park and other activities were held, and Taroko (Truku) tribe music and dance culture and cultural and creative industries were promoted.

In 2022, we will continue to carry out facility maintenance and disaster repair, implement the 4th overall review of the Taroko National Park Plan and continue to promote conservation research, interpretation education, and indigenous resources joint management, building a partnership with village communities to protect the value of diverse resources.



Improving trail facilities to build a high-quality mountain climbing environment



Taroko Tribal Concert

(5) Shei-Pa National Park

Shei-Pa National Park is located in the Xueshan Range in north-central Taiwan. It is a national park in an alpine zone with important species and populations, providing visitors with a place for recreation, environmental education, and ecological tourism.

In 2021, with respect to conservation, we completed 11 commissioned projects, including resource surveys and habitat monitoring, and held 4 sessions of the "Shei-Pa Conservation Lecture Series." This year, we found 8,542 individuals in the Formosan landlocked salmon population. Moreover, we worked with the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute to release Formosan landlocked salmon into their historical habitat at the Piluchi basin to further expand their habitat range.

In terms of education, 236 events and environmental education lectures were organized. Additionally, the office was awarded the 2021 Wetland Medal by the Ministry of the Interior for the "Environmental Education of the Chichiawan Creek Wetland in Shei-Pa National Park," further enhancing the ecosystem service of the wetland and deepening the related environmental education.

To improve the safety and services in the mountain area, the contractors started to carry out the construction work of the "369 Hut Construction Project" and the "2021 Refuge Cabin Construction Project"; three sessions of mountaineering and ecology classroom series were held. As the Executive Yuan lifted access restrictions on Taiwan's mountain and forest areas, we continue to offer services during the "snow season service period" to protect the safety of mountain climbers.

In terms of management, four inter-organizational and indigenous co-management meetings were held. The "Guidelines on Scholarships for Outstanding Indigenous Students Within and Around Shei-Pa National Park" was formulated. The "Regulations on Shei-Pa National Park's Subsidy to Organizations" and the "Prohibited Activities Regulations in the Domain of Shei-Pa National Park" were revised.

In 2022, we will continue to release Formosan landlocked salmon in rivers of historical habitats to expand the range of their habitats. We will also continue to carry out the construction works of the 369 Hub, Piaodan, and Youpolan Refuge Cabins and promote mountaineering safety and environmental education.



Hiking while learning about valuable forest resources



Understanding the difficulties Formosan landlocked salmon are facing through the kamishibai board



Volunteers and participants erecting signs of a hand-made trail



Observing nocturnal species through observation boxes

(6) Kinmen National Park

Kinmen National Park is located in Kinmen County and has the objectives of preserving battle commemorative historical sites and cultural and natural resources in the protected area and provides places for research into the history, culture, nature, and ecology and opportunities for eco-tourism, environmental education, and other recreation.

Under the effect of COVID-19 in 2021, Kinmen National Park Headquarters continued to strive for short-term employment personnel under the "Go to Work Without Worry" Immediate Work Plan. At the same time, we provided guidance and rental subsidy to operators of homestays and shops leased from the Headquarters, not only helping provide residents with substantive economic help but also reassuring the people, benefitting local partnership relations.

In terms of conservation research, the "Study of the development of prehistoric culture in the Kinmen area and the formation and expansion of Austronesian Peoples" and "Study of Amphibians in Kinmen National Park" were completed. Environmental education activities were held physically or online on a rolling basis according to the pandemic situation, such as the physical "2021 Kinmen Tunnel Music Festival" and the online "Kinmen Traditional Settlements and Architecture Online Lecture" to continue to promote environmental education.

In terms of environmental maintenance, the checking and announcement of barrier-free facilities of Gunningtou Battle Museum were completed, and the Ocean Taiwan-Sea-shore Overall Cleanliness Maintenance Plan continued to be implemented. As well as carrying out horizontal cooperation with the units with jurisdiction over coastal land in the park area, we held beach cleaning activities together with the local community to ensure the cleanliness of the coast in our area of jurisdiction. In 2021, a total of 264 tons of seashore trash were removed.



Beach cleaning activity held by Kinmen National Park Headquarters and the local community



2021 Kinmen Tunnel Music Festival

In 2022, we will continue with the preservation of Kinmen traditional settlements, maintenance of battle historic sites, ecological and environmental conservation and other work, enhance our partnership with local communities, and add military area outdoor recreation activities to increase the benefits of military camp activation.

(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 Chimei island of Penghu, consists of 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 2021 we cooperated with the Kaohsiung City Government to improve the water environment of Dongsha Island, recycle sewage for irrigation, and enhance the efficiency of seawater desalination facilities to reduce the extraction of groundwater for conserving the water resources of the precious groundwater on Dongsha Island. Distribution pipelines were constructed to separate drinking and service water on Dongyuping island, and we also built backup units of desalination facilities for Dongji and Dongyuping islands to stably and safely supply water. The Magong Service Center was opened to serve the people who migrated to Magong and the tourists who plan to visit the South Penghu Marine National Park. Furthermore, the center is a base for coordinating and replenishing purposes.



The Magong Service Center

In terms of marine conservation, several studies and the survey of terrestrial and marine resources were conducted in the Dongsha Atoll and the South Penghu Marine National Park. 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 the promotion of environmental education, the "Snorkeling Instructor Safety Education and Training" was jointly conducted with the Penghu National Scenic Area Administration. In order to promote the ecological and humanistic beauty of the South Penghu Marine National Park, 4 pre-

liminary courses for commentators, 83 people passed, and 4 advanced courses for commentators, 58 people passed. Marine National Park Headquarters Photo Contest was held with 1,791 visitors. We held the South Penghu Marine National Park Exhibition – A Marvelous Journey at the Penghu Airport to share conservation ideas with the public from June 8, 2020, to October 30, 2021, which 72,350 people visited.

In 2022, we will continue to promote conservation and hold environmental education courses to achieve the sustainable management of our national parks.



Snorkeling Instructor Safety Education and Training



Courses for commentators were held to promote the ecological and humanistic beauty of The South Penghu Marine National Park

(8) Taijiang National Park (TJNP)

Taijiang National Park's area includes the Tainan Sicao area and Qigu District. It is located in southwest Taiwan, and it's a wetland national park.

In 2021, in terms of management, one set of community ecotourism programs and three items of project design and packaging was completed; in addition, 20 financial grants for community empowerment were approved. Implemented the policy of Paying Tribute to the Sea and cleaned up a total of 233 tons of marine waste. In order to enhance carbon-free tours with public transportation, the Taijiang Interpretation Bus operated 43 times, with total tourist satisfaction reaching 96%.

In terms of ecological conservation, we completed a commissioned research project and eight commissioned projects and continued to lead the survey of the number of black-faced spoonbills. According to the survey in 2022, there were 3,306 spoonbills in the Greater Tainan Area, which exceeded 2,000 for eight 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 11 local fishermen to promote the creation of eco-friendly habitats, and provided 50.45 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.



Learn about precious forest resources through hiking trails



Black-faced Spoonbill Bird Watching Pavilion repaired

In terms of environmental maintenance, we promoted the construction of ecological landscapes and the humanistic and historical waterfront green corridor bicycle paths. 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 296 events, in which 8,945 people participated. We published the picture book *Little Blackface Spoonbill's Travel* in Taijiang. The interpretation book of the Sound of Taijiang: Taiwan Twilight Cicada; won the honor of the selected star of "the 43rd Selection of Reading Materials for Primary and Secondary School Students" by the Ministry of Culture in 2021. In addition, the Taijiang National Park Visitor Center provides high-quality and diverse services for tourists. The number of visitors was approximately 130,000 in 2021.

In 2022 we will continue to promote the conservation and



Interpretation book of *The Sound of Taijiang: Taiwan Twilight Cicada* won the award

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.



2021 Wetland Conservation Commendation Achievements

(9) Shoushan National Nature Park (SNNP)

Shoushan National Nature Park is located in Kaohsiung, including 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.

In terms of management, the Ministry of the Interior announced the "1st comprehensive review of the Shoushan National Natural Park Project" on August 31, 2021, and the adjustment of the area was completed. To enhance recreation service quality, the recreation facilities of Shoushan were constructed.

In terms of environmental maintenance, in accordance with the policy of "Ocean Taiwan-Beach Clean-Up", 24 beach inspections were conducted mobilized 120 people, and 2,033 kg of trash were removed.

In terms of interpretation and environmental education, we have cooperated with the public sector to organize the re-settlement of stray animals. In addition, we have provided



The beach cleanup of Chaishan-fishing port



Banpingshan environmental education activity

quality environmental education services to the public and handled a total of 101 environmental education activities, in which 9,349 people participated.

In 2022, to enhance recreation service quality, the recreation facilities of Shoushan will continue to be improved. We will continue to offer environmental education activities, and convey the concepts of environmental and biodiversity conservation to the public.

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 2021, We improved the broadcast system and emergency button. These facilities enhance the environmental quality and safety of this park. In terms of promoting environmental education, the park implemented the "2021 Protect Mt. Dadu" activities and has organized 11 buses of extracurricular teaching activities, 5 environmental education workshops for schools, and 5 parent-child environmental education activities. A total of 620 people participated in the environmental education courses of the park. The park also provides free venues for charity events; these venues were borrowed for 26 events. Guided tours of the park were provided for 11 schools and organizations with a total of 399 participants. In 2022, we will continue to enhance the park's recreation quality, improve the environmental facility and strengthen the promotion of environmental education to make Taichung Metropolitan Park an important outdoor classroom for environmental education in the Taichung Metropolitan Area.



"2021 Protect Mt. Dadu" activities



The environmental education activity - Papora, the indigenous people of Mt. Dadu

(2) Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP)

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

In 2021, several facilities were improved for visitors' convenience and safety, and to provide safe, quality public toilets, LED lighting, and a recreational environment; in addition, the KMP has also strived to promote environmental education. The KMP offered 10-course packages of environmental education to the public. A total of 41 sessions of activities held by the KMP served 1,428 people; moreover, 11,358 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.



Ecological interpretation



Environmental education games

VI. Housing Policy

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

In 2021, 7,318 households received subsidized interest loans for home buying; 979 households received subsidized restoration loans, and 121,776 households received subsidized rent. In 2022, 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.

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
2017	5 311	637	60 533
2018	5 543	686	65 712
2019	5 403	613	72 045
2020	5 124	722	116 893
2021	7 318	979	121 776

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 2021, 54,554 units of social housing had been completed. To encourage the landlords to rent out their private-owned apartments as social housing to underprivileged groups, the Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior (CPAMI) has implemented the Rental Housing Subleasing and Management Project (the RHSMP) since 2017. Through the cooperation of local governments, the National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center (HURC), and the private sectors, this project aims to carry out 80,000 cases within 8 years. By the end of 2021, it had reached 30,158 cases. The goal of 2022 would be to reach 60,000 cases. While the construction of social housing is still in progress, the MOI would continue to provide assistance to guarantee people's right to housing through the RHSMP.



The RHSMP campaign at Daan Park



The RHSMP campaign at Xianse Temple

3. Housing Quality

In order to encourage people to improve their accessibility environment, the MOI promoted the 2021 Directions Subsidies to Municipalities and Counties (Cities) to improve the Existing Residential Barrier-free Facilities Plan. It planned to subsidize 12 private apartment buildings below five floors to improve the shared use of barrier-free facilities and additional lifting equipment and to subsidize 14 private apartment buildings to improve the shared use of barrier-free facilities.

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 of 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) The amendment to Article 9, Article 2, Schedule 2, Article 3, Schedule 3, and Article 4, Schedule 4 of the Building Use Group and Change of Use Regulations is based on the spirit of Interpretation No. 776 of the Judicial Yuan, which stipulates that if a building needs to add parking space to an adjacent vacant lot in order to apply for a change of use license, the owner of the adjacent lot may provide a land use right consent letter with a time limit, and the competent building authority shall issue a change of use license with a time limit. The competent building authority shall issue a change of use permit within a corresponding period of time in order to comply with the constitutional intent of protecting the property rights of the people; and refer to the relevant interpretations of this Ministry and the review standards of the items of barrier-free facilities and sound prevention regulations amended in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations.

2. Promotion of Green Buildings

In 2021, ten 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 454 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 2021.
- (2) A total of 212 architect licenses were issued in 2021.

4. Condominium Management and Guidance

- (1) In 2021, training workshops were organized; 6,751 people completed the training.
- (2) In 2021, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 585 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes) and 2,857 applications for interior remodeling technician certificates (applications, changes).

5. Administration of Building Interior Remodeling

- (1) In 2021, workshops for building interior remodeling technicians were conducted in 90 sessions; 3,010 people qualified and were issued certificates.
- (2) In 2021, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 2,577 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes) and 3,983 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 13 sessions; 822 people were issued qualification certificates in 2021.
- (2) Supervision of barrier-free environments in building-related affairs was carried out between September 21 and 29, 2021, and random inspections of the barrier-free environments were carried out in 19 new buildings, 57 existing buildings, and 13 locations with connected arcades over at least 100 meters in length.

7. Protection of Public Safety in Buildings

- (1) Inspections of public safety in buildings
 - ① Annual building public safety inspections were completed in October 2021, and visits were subsequently made.
 - ② In 2021, 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 4,293 locations.

- ③ In 2021, 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 465 locations.
- (2) Random inspections of 241 mechanical amusement park facility items at 30 locations were carried out in 2021.
- (3) Completed 2021 national signboard advertisements and established advertisement safety inspections, handled the supervision business.
- (4) In 2021, 11 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 2021, applications for issuance or change of public inspection certificates were processed. Certificate applications from 14 professional inspection organizations (issuance, renewal) and inspector certificate applications from 403 individuals (issuance, renewal) were processed.

8. Building Disaster Prevention and Relief Work

- (1) In 2021, post-disaster dangerous building assessment drills were conducted, in which 2,021 people participated.
- (2) In 2021, the plan for registration and utilization of heavy engineering machines was implemented, and 8,386 heavy construction machines and 4,535 operators were registered.
- (3) As of the end of 2021, preliminary seismic evaluation was conducted for 30,349 public-owned buildings; seismic evaluation was conducted for 16,199 public-owned buildings; seismic retrofitting was conducted for 9,368 public-owned buildings; and demolition was conducted for 2,178 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 416 controlled slope land housing districts in 2021.

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

- (1) In 2021, 2,163 applications for elevator maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.
- (2) In 2021, 161 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\$86.91 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 34,010 meters of arcade walkway was leveled in 2021.
- (2) Random inspections of arcade walkway leveling were carried out on 13 road sections in 2021.

VIII. Public Construction Engineering

1. As of the end of 2021, a total of 261 common ducts have been planned or constructed by local governments among municipalities, countries, and cities over the entire country. These include main ducts with a length of 103.73 km, branch ducts totaling 265.80 km, CAB totaling 83.05 km, and C.C.Box totaling 3,909.82 km.
2. Promote the "National Land Information System Public Facilities Pipeline Database - Public Facilities Pipeline Database and Management Application System Construction Project". By the end of 2021, local governments have completed the construction of pipeline databases in urban planning areas and the cumulative construction of 15 million images of metadata.

3. Sewerage Construction and Management

- (1) Sewerage-related regulation issues

A total of four sewage-related autonomous regulations based on the Sewerage Law and Local Government Act were reviewed in 2021. In addition, the "Rules for the Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior to subsidize the municipal and county (city) governments to handle the reclaimed water promotion plan of public sewage treatment plants" and "The Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior Instruction on the Operation of Confined Spaces in Sewers", and "Rules of the Evaluation of the Stormwater Sewer Database", and "The Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior subsidizes the Kaohsiung City Government to handle the construction project of Qianzhen Fishing Port in the long-term planning of sewer construction rules", and "The Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior Public Sewage Sewer Maintenance and Management Spot Check Rules" have also been stipulated. "Rules for The Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior subsidizes municipalities and the county (city)

governments for Sewage Construction Plan", and "The project quality and construction safety and hygiene spot check team setup and operation rules of the Sewage Engineering Office Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior", and "Rules of evaluation of public sewage treatment plants", and "Section 02531-02535 of the Construction Specification for Sewerage Engineering of the Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior" also been revised, for municipalities, countries, and cities to follow.

(2) Education, dissemination, and training

To improve professional techniques, Sewerage User's Drainage Facility Installation Training was held. Under compliance with the COVID-19 epidemic prevention policy, one training session was completed in April, and one in December in the North and Central regions, and a total of 123 people were trained and qualified in 2021. These participants must be qualified as water pipe installation technicians or sewage drainage facility installation technicians in advance.

In order to make people understand the policies and concepts of sewerage and water reclamation, and to raise public awareness of sewerage and related facilities, the first sewerage children's book, "Inside the Sewage Systems Insight", was published in conjunction with the concept of environmental education, and a creative manhole cover design contest "The Face of Sewerage" and an online challenge draw "Sewerage Q & A" were held.



Creative manhole cover design contest "The Face of Sewerage"



The first sewerage children's book, *Inside the Sewage Systems Insight*

(3) Achievements in the construction of sewage systems

According to the "6th Stage of the Sewer Construction Plan (2021-2026)", as checked and ratified by the Executive Yuan, the MOI is continuing to promote the construction of the entire country's sewerage systems. It is estimated that the construction expenditure will be NT\$106.807 billion over six years. The 2022 annual budget from the central government is NT\$13.14 billion. This plan 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, consider the functions of intelligence and disaster prevention resilience, and 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 2021, there were a total of 90 public sewer systems under construction, 76 public sewage treatment plants had been established, the cumulative number of households connected to sewage systems reached about 3.576 million, and the public sanitary sewer connection rate was 39.78%; for New Taipei City it was 69.53%, Taipei City 86.20%, Taoyuan City 19.49%, Taichung City 24.71%, Tainan City 24.30%, Kaohsiung City 47.41%; the total of the Taiwan Province was 15.43%, and Fujian Province was 39.04%. The specific sanitary sewer setting rate was 9.77%, and the building sewage processing facilities setting rate for households was 17.38%. The total sewage treatment rate was 66.93%.

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

In consideration of water recycling, the MOI is promoting the implementation of the "Reclaimed Water Promotion Plan of Public Sewage Treatment Plant (2021-2026)", and the results of the promotion at the end of 2021 are 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. It has also trialed operation and supplied 8,000 CMD of water to Southern Science Park in 2021.
- ③ The first revision of the Futian Sewage Treatment Plant Demonstration Project was approved by the MOI on November 16, 2019, with an estimated 58,000 CMD of recycled water supply to the Taichung Port Industrial Park, and the Taichung City Government completed the contract award for the turnkey project on July 3, 2021, and signed the water contract in September 2021, and as of the end of 2021, the design of turnkey projects was in progress.
- 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, and completed the water supply of 33,000 CMD to the Linhai Industrial Park on December 9, 2021.

- ⑤ Demonstration of the Anping Sewage Treatment Plant is estimated to provide 37,500 CMD of reclaimed water per day for the Southern Taiwan Science Park – Tainan Science Park. The Tainan City Government completed the contract signing on July 30, 2020, and started the construction work in February 2021. As of the end of 2021, the progress of the project was about 23.76%.
- ⑥ In consideration of the economic benefits of using recycled water, the Rende Water Reclamation Center project has been able to match the neighboring Chi Mei Industrial Company's desire to use recycled water, so the water exchange mechanism is used to supply Chi Mei Industrial Company with recycled water on Oct.29,2021. As of the end of 2021, it was in the process of conceptual design.

(5) Achievement in the construction of stormwater systems

In accordance with Phase 3 (2021-2022) of the Executive Yuan's Forward-Looking Infrastructure Construction Plan for the Improvement of County and City Managed Rivers and Regional Drainage, a budget of NT\$5.65 billion 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 stormwater 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.

In addition, in response to the risk of urban flooding caused by extreme weather, MOI has set aside NT\$2 billion under the Urban Comprehensive Flood Control Management Construction Project (2022-2026) to handle innovative urban flood control planning, urban intelligent water monitoring, related regulatory adjustments and non-engineering measures, and maintenance and management of pumping stations in the Tamsui River Basin, etc. It is expected that through the overall consideration of drainage facilities in the region and with technological monitoring and transmission facilities, MOI will use big data analysis to develop the best drainage facility joint prevention and operation mechanism or provide effective and feasible flooding improvement solutions to raise the overall urban flood protection standard.

As of the end of 2021, the total length of storm sewer construction in the whole country was 5,629.26 km, the implementation rate of storm sewers was raised to 79.33%, 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 enhance the city's efforts for flood prevention in 2022.



Rende Water Reclamation Center recycled water use contract and recycled water usage exchange contract Signing Ceremony



Yongkang Sewage Treatment Plant and Water Reclaimed Center

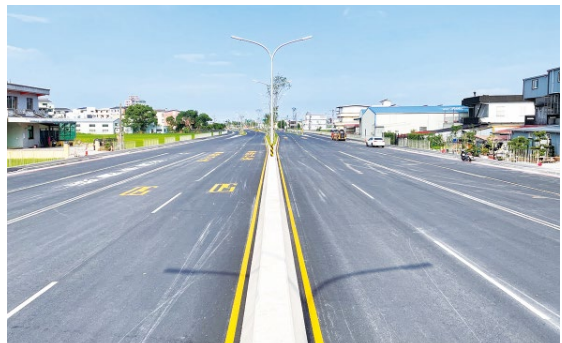
4. Implementation of Road Construction and Maintenance Work

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

Taiwan was divided into 18 regional living circles. The construction of inter-regional roadway 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. In addition, referring to the promotion and implementation of various local governments, the "Construction Plan of Road Traffic System in Living Circles (Urban Roads) for 6 Years (2022-2027)" was approved in May 2021. By 2021, the MOI has allocated a budget for construction of NT\$41,047.30 million and shall continue to allocate NT\$ 6.637 billion in 2022. Those projects are planned for constructing the system of urban expressways and achieving the goal of one-day living areas for the whole country.



Tainan Metropolitan Area North Outer Ring Road Phase 3 New Construction



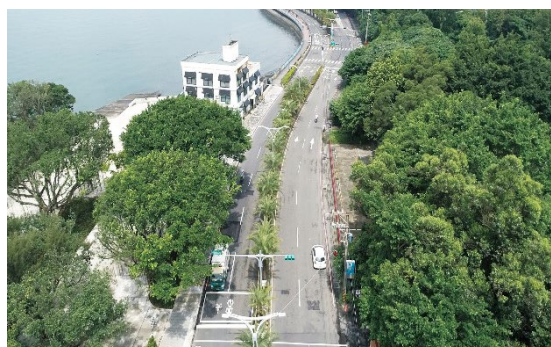
Yilan County "Erjie contact Road Development Project (Du Nei section)"

(2) Road/street quality improvement plan

The plan is to handle road quality improvement projects, improve urban road service quality and provide road users with a dignified, safe, comfortable, and barrier-free road environment, and subsidize local governments through public construction and friendly environment planning. To promote the re-examination of the original indicators and improve them according to the five major themes of "Human-Centered Environment", "Green Transportation", "Ecological Road Network", "Smart Construction" and "Education and Publicity", in addition to the continued promotion of existing road quality improvements. Furthermore, a comprehensive review of measures creates a number of new indicators for a safe and unhindered traffic environment, such as revitalizing public land and education and publicity.



Tainan City Hai'an Road (Hewei Road - Zhonghua North Road) and Park South Road (Ximen Road - Hai'an Road) Road Quality Project (No. 1 - Hai'an Road)



Danshui District Highlights Project Platform 2B (Zhongzheng Road) to the pedestrian

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 135.35 hectares were sold up to 2021, 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 bil-

lion, etc. In addition, the opening ceremony of the second bid (Bali) of the Danjiang Bridge was held on October 25, 2021. 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 2022, the CPA will continue executing the construction of the Kong Ping Camp Relocating Project, etc.

2. Kaohsiung New Town

The planning area is 2,159.20 hectares, and the first development phase is 331.88 hectares. About 76.08 hectares of land were acquired for the use of public facilities and transferred to Kaohsiung City. As of the end of 2021, 53.02 hectares of raw land were sold, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. Moreover, since 2021, in accordance with development needs, the CPA has been drafting the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (The Third Overall Review).

In accordance with the Executive Yuan's policy of establishing Kaohsiung Qiaotou Science Park, the CPA amended the Implementation Plan, which was approved by the Executive Yuan on September 28, 2020; The Modified the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (Second Phase of Development for Industrial Lands) was approved by the MOI Urban Planning Commission on October 29, 2019. The environmental impact assessment report review was completed on September 1, 2021, and the zone expropriation plan announcement lasted from October 4, 2021, to November 3, 2022. Later on, the Modified Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (Second Phase of Development for Industrial Lands) was published on November 30, 2021. In 2022, the CPA will continue the relevant works, including the allocation process for compensation equivalent land, new access road construction, and public works of zone expropriation. In addition, in order to accelerate the investment in the second phase development area in Kaohsiung New Town, determining the range of industries favorable for development is also in progress.

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 2021, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. About 60.22 hectares of land were acquired for the use of public facilities and were transferred to Taoyuan City. In 2021, the construction of the no.10 projects for rainwater manhole addition and maintenance began, com-

plete the urban plan change operation in coordination with the zone expropriation operation, and subsidize the Taoyuan City Government to obtain the necessary funds for the land use for the out of zone expropriation area road (change to the third road). In 2022, the CPA will continue working on the Construction of the no.7 Public Square Project, the design and construction of the no.9 Public Park (used as detention pond as well) drainage and waste removal Project, completion of the no.10 projects for rainwater manhole addition and maintenance, etc., which are favorable for the New Town Development. Moreover, it will continue to handle the urban plan changes and need to be registered to Taoyuan City Government free of charge and allocated to Taoyuan City Government to build social housing and land takeovers and to subsidize the Taoyuan City Government to handle out-of-zone expropriation area roads (Change 1 and Change 2).

X. Urban and Rural Development Works

1. Assisting Local Governments to Develop Rural Planning

The Municipality or County (City) Spatial Plans were published by local governments on April 30, 2021. Based on the plans, the local governments have begun to develop their own rural planning. At the same time, the CPA has set up a professional team to provide spatial planning information and consultation to assist the local governments. Considering the varieties of rural areas, the CPA also has come up with various prototypes of rural planning of flatland, hills, or indigenous peoples' areas, so that local governments can be inspired by these cases during planning.

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 2022, 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 became effective on February 2, 2015, and the National Wetland Conservation Guide was validated for future reference on March 31, 2017, by the Executive Yuan, as the

basis for overall planning and promotion of wetland conservation. The MOI has continued to institutionalize wetland conservation. As of 2021, one of the Wetlands of International Importance conservation and utilization plans has finished the process of review, 40 of the Wetlands of National Importance conservation and utilization plans have been announced, and one of the Wetlands of Regional Importance conservation and utilization plans was approved. Furthermore, 39 of the temporary Wetlands of Regional Importance finished their evaluations. Besides legal affairs, activities have been successfully completed, such as "2021 Wetland Day - New Blue Ocean of Wetlands" and "2021 International Wetland Convention in Taiwan-Wetland Tomorrow: Our Common Hope". Furthermore, 21 subsidy cases were approved for local governments to handle wetland conservation, and 3 cases on the use of the wetland insignia were permitted in 2021. In 2022, the MOI will continue to advance the legal process, which includes overall reviewing the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plans and handling related implementation plan work items. Moreover, the MOI will guide wetland-friendly industries to apply for wetland insignia and strengthen interaction with communities near wetlands.



2021 Wetland Day - New Blue Ocean of Wetlands



2021 International Wetland Convention in Taiwan-Wetland Tomorrow: Our Common Hope

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 Sustainable City Working Group, taking the SDGs of the UN and domestic conditions of Taiwan as a reference, to develop the SDGs, 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), the Scenery-specific Area Plan of the Northeast Coast (the Comprehensive Review of Public Facilities Projects) and the Newly Constituted and Extended Urban Planning of Dahan Stream South (Tucheng District) (Tucheng Ammunition Dump and Nearby Area as the Park of Justice) 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 comprehensive urban planning 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 2021, 60 national 16-year satellite monitoring projects of coastlines and sea areas have been completed, and according to the needs of the Water Resources Agency, 115 periods of high-frequency monitoring of river areas have been completed. In 2021, the illegal land use investigation number greatly increased to 10,234 places, showing the effectiveness of defending land violations and preventing the destruction of our country.

7. Land Inventory and Planning of Central-Government- Built Social housing

In order to complete the goal of providing 200,000 social housing units in 8 years, including 120 thousand government-built social housing units before 2024, CPA has carried out the land inventory and planning of central-government-built social housing sites. After consulting with land management agencies and local government to confirm the availability of land and the opinions on local development of selected sites, the Ministry instructed the Nation Housing and Urban Regeneration Center to build social housing. The number of plots has totaled more than 200 sites.

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, improve the quality of the living environment, upgrade construction technology levels, excel in urban development, and hold presentation workshops to promote research results.

1. Senior Citizens Housing Environmental Technology Program

This technology project mainly focuses on housing environment planning, social housing environment design, senior citizens' environment law, and senior citizens' mobility and environment research, from the perspective of the built environment and urban environment transformation, with the environmental framework of the living circle, the urban, architectural and community living vision of the senior citizens' society, and the construction of "senior citizens housing environment" as the goal. The results of the implementation in 2021 are as follows:

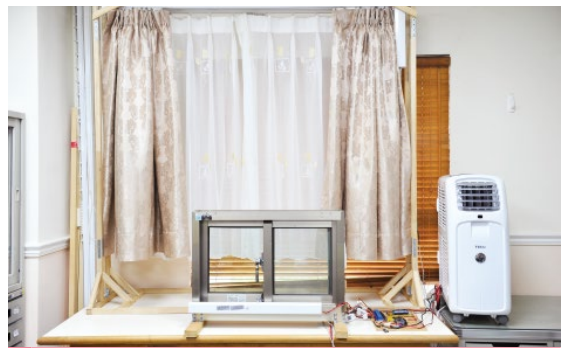
- (1) Completion of the reconstruction of urban unsafe and old buildings combined with housing space and environment design, the introduction of care services into Senior Citizen's housing, principles of improving the space and facilities of existing housing for Senior Citizens in aging at residences, design of dementia care areas in residential long-term care institutions, strengthening the cognitive environment of dementia community service bases, and smart (AI) holistic home care systems. In addition to social housing, young and senior co-housing public environment supply and transformation, the United States, Europe, Japan, and Taiwan social housing indoor facilities and equipment, and social welfare services subsidiary facilities content law comparison is provided. The Senior Citizens housing-related design regulations have been revised, Senior Citizens and low vision living area pathfinding AI preliminary aid study and the feasibility study for an installation of a displacement machine for mobility impaired persons to get in and out of the car zone - a total of 11 cases.
- (2) The research results of this program contributed to the amendment of Building Design and Construction Article 55 of Building Technical Regulations by Order No. 1100810939 dated July 19, 2021, to provide emergency lighting in the stairwells of each floor of the building for residential purposes. Each floor above the second floor is equipped with automatic fire alarm equipment following the standards for fire safety equipment in various premises or with residential fire alarms following the regulations for installing residential fire alarms. Following the relevant regulations, the width of the entrance and exit of the staircase on the refuge floor to the outside of the house shall be expanded to 75 centimeters or more.
- (3) We participated in the workshop on big data in 2021. We reported on the topic of "Using big data to improve the quality of living in aging residences and aging living environments", suggesting ways to improve the quality of the living environment for both the elderly and the elderly disabled, and received good feedback from the public.
- (4) We have published the "Code on Barrier-free Accessibility in Buildings Guide," which has been well received by the public and provided to government agencies for reference.

(5) Participating in "AT Life 2021 - Assistive Technology for Life", we showcased our achievements in promoting research on the senior housing environment, disaster prevention and evacuation, building information-assisted fire and evacuation reviews, and smart and friendly homes – all of which were well appreciated by the public and the industry.

This research program will be carried out in 2022 for Senior Citizens' home environment Pandemic Prevention and Safety Protection Improvement Guidelines, social housing, symbiotic community care space environment integration, intelligent whole-person home warning and disaster prevention system research. The research will provide references for the policy promotion of the Ministry of the Interior.



AT Life 2021 - Assistive Technology for Life



Smart Home Care System Experiment

2. Building Fire Safety

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 2021 are as follows:

- (1) Completion of 14 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", and "advanced research of fire compartments and steel structural fire resistance technology", of which 4 papers were published in international and domestic academic journals, 32 were presented in international and domestic conferences/seminars, and 18 Ph.D. and master's students were cultivated.
- (2) Completion of 4 cases of technology transfer - three of "simple two-layer smoke certification software" and one of "quantitative test technology of controllable smoke flow and density smoke generation system for hot smoke test", with the total income of technology transfer, approximately

NT\$286 thousand was submitted to the Science and Technology Development Fund of Executive Yuan. Meanwhile, the aforementioned fund project, "Advanced Study on Simple Two-layer Verification Method of Smoke Layer", was executed to expand the application of verification calculations and improve numerical accuracy.

(3) The invention patent "Fire Damage Identification Method" (2021.3.1 Patent Certificate No. I 702684) that resulted from R&D outcomes was approved. The patent technology transfer of "Sound-Light Composite Non-Destructive Detection Technology for Fire Damage of Reinforced Concrete Components" was authorized for free by the New Taipei City Fire Bureau to apply to 3 cases of fire-damaged reinforced concrete buildings for fire additional temperature determination and scientific data reference.

(4) The Fire Experiment Center completed fire tests for the domestic building material industry. It handled approximately 324 research experiments and 198 technical test service cases, with the annual fee amounting to NT\$5,681 thousand, which was submitted to the national treasury. In addition, it plans to carry out an international cooperation program of UL 2043 witness test evaluation in cooperation with Taiwan Architecture and Building Center and Underwriter Laboratory, Inc., an international certification body.

(5) Held 5 fire safety design technology seminars with 520 participants.

(6) Completion of the final draft of "Large Space Building Fire Performance-based Smoke Control System Design and Application Manual 2nd Edition" and "Guidelines for On-site Smoke Prevention Performance Testing of Doors", which will be published in 2022 and review of "Technical Reference Manual for Fire Protection Design of Steel Structure Buildings" was continued processing. At the same time, the research and compilation of the "Software Operation Manual for the Simple Two-layer Verification Method of the Smoke Layer" will be carried out, and the results will be shared with and applied by the construction industry and the technical personnel.

(7) Participated in drafting 5 amendments to building and fire protection laws and regulations and



The invention patent "Method of fire damage identification" (2021.3.1 Invention No. I 702684) was obtained from structural fire damage research

assisted in 8 amendments to national standards, as well as 6 consulting and counseling cases for improvements to fire safety performance in long-term care institutions.

In 2022, it is anticipated to carry out the research on the core function value-added of intelligent fire detection and search robots. The application of edge computing technology, on the key technologies and application planning of intelligent fire prevention and disaster prevention technology, on the seismic performance of steel structure frame houses and high-strength reinforced concrete columns after fire damage, on the countermeasures for sprinkler system connected to the water supply applied in residential occupancy, on lightweight technology development and performance verification of fire and smoke door sets, and so on.



Car fire and sprinkler fire-extinguishing experiment in simulated parking space (left: simulated car body burning experiment, right: actual car body burning experiment)

3. Urban and Architectural Disaster Prevention

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 2021:

- (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. 5 papers were published in international and domestic seminars and we participated in 1 domestic technical activity.

- (2) Under the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act, we conducted research on the feasibility study on planning for disaster resilience of the national land restoration promotion area in the spatial plan, the study on resilient strategies of flood mitigation and adaptation for urban-rural development areas under climate change, and researched the situations 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, we conducted advanced research on flood resilience, promotion strategies and guidelines in diverse communities, and prepared a draft of the promotion guide for flood resilient communities. Based on the needs of urban flooding mitigation and disaster relief, we researched the smart management system and platform establishment of rainwater detention facilities in buildings to increase the effectiveness of the smart rainwater management system platform to integrate relevant information.
- (4) In response to the needs of the elderly society for disaster prevention and safety, we researched the manual for short-term refuge shelter space planning for the special needs of the elderly after earthquakes.
- (5) To reduce disasters in hillside communities, we conducted research and development of low-power, low-cost integrated monitors suitable for the slopes of hillside communities and conducted a study on the application of the large-scale model to verify integrated monitoring equipment in hillside residential communities, and research on the establishment of dimensional test models to determine the management warning values for maintenance.
- (6) 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



The disaster prevention seminars for schools in hillside areas



The seminar on hillside community self-care and promotion education

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 and carried out hillside community disaster prevention and control counseling, site survey inspections, disaster prevention drills, etc. About 300 residents participated in these seminars, and 180 students attended disaster prevention seminars for schools in hillside areas.

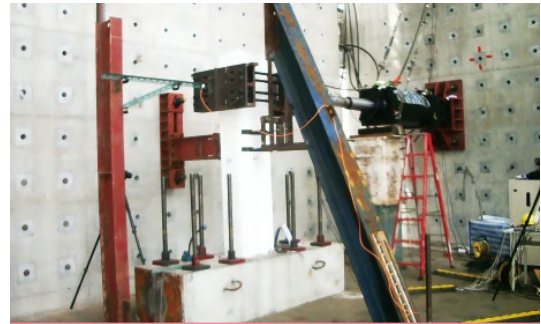
In 2022, the plan intends implementation concerning policies such as the Spatial Planning Act, the Plan of Disaster Mitigation and Rescue Technology Innovation Service, and further research such as "disaster resilience planning strategies for development lands of non-urban land into urban and rural development areas of spatial plan", "climate action in flood mitigation and adaption planning of urban plan in urban and rural development area by watershed view", "integration planning and effectiveness for smart monitoring system of rainwater detention facilities in buildings", "application of surface displacement with Monitoring technology by dual frequency and multi-satellite global positioning system in hillside community", and "empirical research and big data application of refuge shelters space planning for special needs of elderly vulnerable people after earthquakes" are to be conducted.

4. Building Engineering Technology Development and Integration Application Plan

In 2021, the ABRI conducted three subprograms on innovative construction materials, seismic hazard prevention, and wind engineering to promote the building industry and improve construction technology and quality. The plan completed 8 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:

- (1) The ABRI released 3 research reports concerned with the revision of column and connection design of steel reinforced concrete structure design specification, among others. According to experimental investigations, proposals for code changes will be made to code committees and practicing engineers. The lives of people and the safety of their property can be efficiently improved in the near future.
- (2) The ABRI carried out two research projects on the effect of curing methods on the performance of main building components of precast concrete and the design technology of bamboo structure buildings.
- (3) The ABRI conducted three research projects: load combination and simple wind correction of building wind resistance design code and wind tunnel test technology and report evaluation mechanism for building engineering.

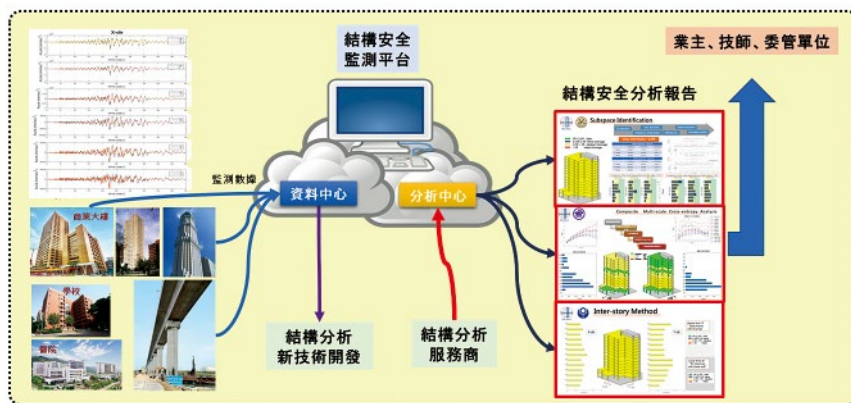
(4) To provide technical exchange in the construction industry and implement the application of research results through interaction with the public, the ABRI held 5 seminars, including "2021 Steel Structure Design Code Amendment Research and Development Seminar", "Seminar on Wind Tunnel Test Technology and Report Evaluation Mechanism for Building Engineering", among others. The ABRI also revised 2 related design codes, including the Structural Concrete Design Code and the Foundation Design Code.



Cyclic Lateral Load Test of Reinforced Concrete Beams

(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 2022, 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 the revision to the Design Code of Steel Reinforced Concrete Structures and Design Code of Steel Structures, and application of bamboo structure in long-span shell buildings, among others.



Structural Safety Monitoring System Cloud Service

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 environmental development, the relevant activities in 2021 were as follows:

- (1) Six research projects were completed covering studies on "Digital Twin - Feasibility Study on Integrated Application of Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Artificial Intelligence (AI)", "Research on the promotion and application of the technology and incentive mechanism in domestic construction projects", "Research on the development strategy of building data center using Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Internet of Things (IoT)", "Combining building information modeling (BIM), identification technology and artificial intelligence (AI) technology in the application of building construction methods", "Research on mechanical and electrical drawing specifications of domestic building information modeling (BIM) technology", and "Building Information Modeling (BIM) open source and free software localization assessment and development path planning".
- (2) A total of 10 seminars, including "2020 Annual Research Achievements (Online) Presentation Seminar", "Digital Twin - Feasibility Study on Integrated Application of Building Information Modeling (BIM) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) Seminar", "Combining building information modeling (BIM), identification technology and artificial intelligence (AI) technology in the application of building construction methods Seminar", "Research on the promotion and application of the technology and incentive mechanism in domestic construction projects Seminar", and "Research on mechanical and electrical drawing specifications of domestic building information modeling (BIM) technology Seminar". In addition, it conducted BIM talent training courses, "BIM Summit Meeting", 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 that includes more BIM components, helping the AEC industry to adopt BIM technology and accelerating the flow of information and shared experiences.

The objectives for 2022 are to complete the digital upgrade of building technology, build a digital living environment, improve government management efficiency, and continuously promote domestic BIM applications.



Director (left) and vice director (right) of Architecture and Building Research Institute opened the "Research on the promotion and application of the technology and incentive mechanism in domestic construction projects Seminar" with a speech.

6. Intelligent Green Building Regulations Research and Training Program

To popularize intelligent green buildings, promote energy conservation and carbon reduction benefits, and encourage private units to construct intelligent green buildings, the MOI handles relevant administrative revisions, the approval of labels, the selection of outstanding awards, visits, lectures, and other promotional work. As a result, the MOI accomplished several related achievements in 2021. They were as follows:

- (1) Announces revised Administrative Directions of Applying for Approval of Green Building Label, Intelligent Building Label, and Green Building Material Label to improve labeling system.
- (2) In total, 1,041 buildings or building projects were certified as Green Buildings; 184 buildings and building projects were certified as Intelligent Buildings; 254 Green Building Material Labels were certified. As a result, the estimated annual savings are 3.07 TWh of electricity and 15.75 million tons of water, roughly equal 1.231 billion NTD.
- (3) 12 outstanding awards are entitled to the 11th Outstanding Green Building competition to commend remarkable industries or architects.
- (4) Held 40 activities by visiting Green Building Education Demonstration Base and 48 low-carbon sightseeing and green building intellectual tours with 1,823 participants, and opened 9 workshops with 1,374 participants on green buildings, intelligent buildings, and green building materials to promote Intelligent Green Building.
- (5) Organized 6 workshops and visit tours with 537 participants.



The 11th Outstanding Green Building
Jiankang Social Housing 2nd District,
Songshan District, Taipei City

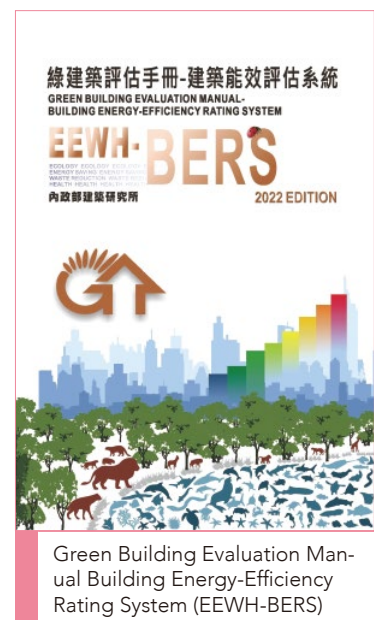
pants on building energy-saving technology. In the workshops, by introducing building energy efficiency and wide-area intelligent energy management technologies and analyzing building energy efficiency strategies through practical cases, to achieve the effect of demonstration and promotion.

In 2022, this program will continue to issue Green Building, Green Building Material, and intelligent Building certifications and promote the cases and applications related to intelligent Green Building related policies.

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 2021 project of "Innovative Circular Green Building and Environment Technology" as follows:

- (1) Completed Research on "Research on the Blending of Green Building and Building Energy Efficiency Labeling", "Research on the Relationship between Green Building Label and Urban Renewal Volume Reward Carbon Reduction", "Research on the Introduction of the Concept of Circular Economy Development in Architectural Planning and Design", "Research on Field Testing Technology and Method of Airtight Performance of Indoor Environment", "Research on Design and Technical Application of Same Floor Drainage System of Buildings" and other related research, totaling 19 cases.
- (2) Completed the draft of "On-site testing method for air-tightness of windows" and "Patent application materials related to on-site testing of air-tightness of windows", submitted it to the Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs for deliberation.
- (3) Completed the introduction of the circular economy development concept in architectural planning and design methods and structures for reference by related industries.
- (4) Completed the draft of "Guidelines for the Design of Same Floor Drainage Systems of Buildings" for reference by relevant industries.
- (5) Completed the "EEWH-EB" and "EEWH-BERS" to provide references for improving building energy efficiency assessment and self-labeling.



(6) Completed the 6th Green Building Drawing Competition and held an award ceremony on December 18, a total of 318 entries were registered winning 110 works in the drawing.

In 2022, this plan, in line with the overall policy goal "Constructing a Sustainable and Livable Environment" of the Ministry of the Interior, the "Innovative Circular Green Building Environmental Technology Plan (4/4)" will focus on the four principal axes of green building ecology, energy conservation, waste reduction, and health and based on green building evaluation family system. We handled 12 research projects, including building energy efficiency assessment and legalization of labeling, green building water resource efficiency, and water-saving assessment, combining big data analysis of green building labels, building real estate value, building circular design component material circularity assessment, residential and commercial sector net zero emission strategy and carbon reduction potential, etc. We strengthened the promotion and application of recycled green building materials to promote industrial development.

8. Artificial Intelligence Technology Applied to Intelligent living Space Development and Promotion Plan

Based on the development advantages of Taiwan's ICT industry, we are promoting intelligent applications. The projects implemented in the development of the intelligent living space industry in 2021 are as follows:

- (1) Completed the "application of remote monitoring technology for elevator equipment" and other related research in 8 cases.
- (2) The results of the "Research on the Control Method of HVAC Machine Learning to Analyze Building Thermal Environment Big Data" led to a patent application. As a result, in November 2021, with the Ministry of Economic Affairs' approval, the patent certificate for "Air Conditioning System Control Method" was obtained, which can accurately predict the air conditioning load and achieve the benefit of energy-saving efficiency of HVAC.
- (3) Operated and updated the Intelligent Living exhibition hall in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung; increased the display of AIoT projects, and changed the name of Taipei's Intelligent Living exhibition hall to Intelligent Living exhibition hall-Life 4.0; attracted 20,994 visitors, and the number of visits exceeded 465,624 over the years. In 2021, the number of visitors to the intelligent living space website exceeded 1.8 million, and the number of visits exceeded 12 million over the years. The website has become the most viewed website among Taiwan's intelligent building websites.

- (4) Invited industry professionals to set up a special issue group (SIG) of intelligent building AIoT, held 2 working group meetings, and discussed the application trend of the innovative technologies in intelligent living space and intelligent life.
- (5) Held the 14th intelligent building design competition, "Creative thought, Nest to the Future", and awarded 19 awards for outstanding works that integrated human-centered design with AIoT technologies and data applications. These works are not only full of creative ideas but integrated with industrial application values. Moreover, some of them have been included in business operations.
- (6) The "Guidelines for Integrated Planning and Design of Building Intelligent Systems" was published to cultivate intelligent industry talents.

The main objectives in 2022 include researching the improvement of energy-saving efficiency of intelligent buildings centered on users, exploring the rationality of the intelligent building certification level standard, and operating the intelligent living space 4.0 to promote AIoT intelligent living technology.



Members of the Legislative Yuan Visited Intelligent the Living Space Exhibition Center in Taipei

9

National Firefighting

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



I. Firefighting Organization

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

II. Disaster Management

1. Continuous Promotion of "The Third Phase of Deep Ploughing 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)".

2021 was the fourth year of the Intermediate-Range Plan, which continued to improve the output of the previous disaster prevention and rescue deep-plowing plan, and promote the disaster prevention volunteer training certification system, the resilient community label system, enterprise disaster prevention, and strengthen municipalities, counties (cities) and public offices emerging disaster prevention topics such as regional governance. As of the end of 2021, a total of 9,891 people nationwide have completed



Mobile wargame platform is used to supplement scenario planning



Yilan City Office scenario planning

the certification of disaster prevention volunteer, and the total number of disaster prevention instructors (including basic instructors and seed Instructors) has reached 788, and a database of instructors has been established by courses. 126 resilience communities were counseled for implementation, and on-site visits were conducted. By enhancing public awareness of disaster prevention and community resilience, the goal of self-help and mutual assistance is achieved.

The "Resilient Taiwan Large-scale Wind and Earthquake Disaster Preparation and Collaboration Plan (Draft)" planned and proposed in 2022 is expected to be executed from 2023 to 2027 with a budget of about NT\$ 970 million. The disaster prevention volunteer system and resilient community system are established by combining the three cores of "Large-scale Disaster Preparation", "Cross-regional Support and Cooperation", and "Public-Private Cooperation" with the "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Deep Ploughing Plan Phase 3" so as to continue to improve operations. Civil disaster prevention and relief capabilities are incorporated to gradually establish a public-private cooperation mechanism. At the same time, large-scale disaster preparation is strengthened to continue to deepen the local government's disaster prevention and rescue capabilities, and the public's awareness and communication of disaster risks are also strengthened.

2. Operations of the Central Emergency Operation Center

(1) The Central Emergency Operation Center (CEOC) was activated 6 times in 2021 for torrential rain and typhoon events. The NFA also formed an emergency response team accordingly.

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

To enhance local governments and central ministries and commissions' ability to deliver disaster-related information and response performance, the NFA announced the "2021 Regular Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC2.0) Test Drill Project" on April 19, 2021. Besides, in April and October 2021, 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 regular drills. To become more familiarized with the systems, local governments and the NFA emergency response teams have filed conditions of simulated disasters in the system and been trained to use various forms. In addition, the traffic group disaster report uploading exercise and the evacuation and sheltering system operation exercise were additionally performed in May to strengthen the response performance.

(3) Enhanced Disaster Response Efficiency

The administrative deputy command, the Director General of the NFA, is responsible for integrating

disaster relief capacity in ordinary days and disaster events. When the disaster category is unspecified, the central disaster response mechanism will be immediately activated. Besides, the NFA collaborates with the manpower of Taiwan Power, Taiwan Water, and CPC to consolidate life maintenance pipelines related to disasters and establish a disaster information review mechanism. Any discrepancy will be explained timely in a public session. Furthermore, 6 press conferences are taken 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 status and demand for support. After a typhoon alert is canceled, the CEOC shall maintain its operations to track and control the water, electricity, communications, and road repair works depending on demand, helping to increase the efficiency of restoration and help all citizens get back to routine life.

3. Held a series of activities for the 2021 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 the national earthquake disaster prevention awareness and planned earthquake disaster prevention publicity activities for National Disaster Prevention Day. On September 15, 2021, a magnitude 8.0 earthquake in the eastern Ryukyu subduction zone was set to simulate the situation of a large number of collapsed buildings in the eastern region, causing the dire situation of injuries and casualties. At the same time, the Central Weather Bureau of the MOTC issued a strong earthquake message through the disaster prevention warning system, named Cell Broadcast Service (CBS), 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 for all people, etc. In addition, the government requested PTV, various wireless TV stations, various cable television system stations, and digital signage operators to simultaneously broadcast the earthquake emergency response information scroll through the message service platform on September 17, 2021, and requested radio stations to simultaneously broadcast the information by voice. President Tsai Ing-wen delivered important disaster information via breaking news broadcast, and the large-scale earthquake firefighting and disaster relief exercises information was broadcasted via PTV and various wireless TV stations, so that viewers could simultaneously receive government disaster emergency messages. In addition, to encourage the public to participate in the exercises, the government organized the National Disaster Prevention Day and Disaster Prevention Week network promotion campaign. Multiple stores and online platforms organized disaster prevention activities, hoping to

promote earthquake prevention and relief intelligence at the national level and enhance national disaster prevention awareness and response capabilities. By doing so, the public may implement their own autonomous disaster prevention preparations to achieve the goal of disaster prevention and alleviation. In 2022, the NFA continues to cooperate with the National Disaster Prevention Day plan of the Executive Yuan to handle a series of related activities.

4. Held the "Central Disaster Prevention and Relief Operations Plan Review and Improvement Meeting of the Ministry of the Interior"

A meeting is held every quarter to regularly integrate the important issues of various agencies horizontally to implement the disaster prevention and rescue operations plan and invite experts and scholars to provide suggestions for the revision of the future disaster prevention and relief operations plan and major international disaster cases.

5. Promotion of Disaster Prevention Education

In order to enhance public awareness of earthquake prevention and implement national earthquake preparedness, the government produces various propaganda 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.), thematic publicity activities are held (such as the National Disaster Prevention Day series of activities, publicity fairs) in order to achieve the actual effect of earthquake prevention promotion and public participation.

6. "Disaster Prevention Comes from Preparations" has been newly upgraded to "National Disaster Prevention E-APP"

The NFA has established a personalized disaster prevention information website, "Disaster Prevention Comes from Preparations ". In addition to interfacing with disaster prevention and relief maps and disaster warning information from relevant ministries, it also builds a dynamic real-time disaster situation inquiry function and designs a friendly interface to facilitate the public to obtain disaster prevention and relief information. Users can inquire about weather conditions such as rainfall and wind forecasts in real-time according to their geographic location. In addition, the system also provides 17 types of disaster warning data, such as torrential rain warnings, typhoon warnings, earthquake warnings, landslide warnings, and reservoir discharge warnings. The system will actively broadcast important disaster prevention messages.

In order to further improve the convenience of system operation and provide more accurate and personal disaster information, in 2022, the new version of "Disaster Prevention Comes from Preparations "

was upgraded to "National Disaster Prevention E-APP" (<https://bear.emic.gov.tw>) with the launch of new functions such as "Precipitation Forecast in the Next 1 Hour" and "My Disaster Prevention Map", and it integrates disaster information to allow users to obtain first-hand disaster information, disaster situation and government response actions so as to truly achieve the goal of one-stop disaster prevention information.

III. Fire Prevention

1. Promoting Fire Prevention Management System

To implement the fire prevention management system according to Article 13 of the Fire Services Act and related regulations, by the end of 2021, a total of 54,897 public buildings larger than a certain scale should implement the fire prevention management system. Out of these, 53,896 buildings selected a fire prevention manager to implement fire prevention management systems, accounting for 98.18%. As of December 31, 2021, there were 58 professional training institutions in fire prevention management approved by the NFA. In 2021, a total of 1,218 training classes were held, and 37,536 people were trained, including 18 classes were held by the fire department. In 2021, there were 8 high-rise multi-purpose buildings, 23 large-scale spaces, 1,057 social welfare institutions for the elderly and the disabled, and 288 tourist hotels and hotels that had implemented the self-defense firefighting team's emergent response ability verification.



The fire department assists in the implementation of verification in places such as sheltering the weak



Firefighting agency implemented fire safety equipment inspections

2. Implementing Fire Safety Equipment Periodical inspections and Declaration

By the end of 2021, 1,734 fire safety engineer licenses and 6,191 fire safety technician licenses

have been issued. In 2021, a total of 538 qualified fire safety personnel had been retrained, and a total of 484 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 2021 was 98.95% (30,744 out of 31,071). The report filing rate for locations other than Class A in 2021 was 96.45% (181,056 out of 187,720).

3. Inspection of 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 2021, 234,405 out of 267,618 fire safety equipment inspections passed, with a pass rate of 87.59%. 1,139 were fined, 7 were suspended or banned, and 203 were transferred to the Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice, for administrative enforcement.

4. Strengthening Flame Retardancy Certifications and management

Based on Article 11 of the Fire Services Act and other relevant regulations, NFA promotes flame-retardant products and systems, inspects firms that qualify for flame-retardant certification, and randomly tests flame-retardant products. At the end of 2021, 1,394 firms passed the certification process. Of the 3,039 random inspections conducted in 2021, 2,959, or 97.37%, passed, and 30 firms were suspended from issuing flame-retardant labels. A total of 946,901 labels of flame-retardant materials and products were issued.

IV. Hazardous Materials Management

1. Enhancing Management Mechanisms for Public Hazardous Materials

- (1) To promote security and supervisory systems for places where using public hazardous materials, we held 61 sessions of security and supervisory personnel training in 2021 and issued 1,528 certificates for security supervisors.
- (2) In 2021, 619 tanks that store public hazard liquid materials in the country were inspected.
- (3) In 2021, 7,449 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 premises are enhanced, there are 228 firecrackers and firework manufacturers, 244 storage premises, and 346 selling premises were inspected in 2021. The authority will continue to track and control areas with illegal activities.

- (2) In 2021, 122 kinds of general firecrackers and fireworks passed type approval, 590 passed individual approval, and 24,148,027 labels of approval were issued.

3. Improving Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Safety Management

- (1) The NFA has continued its inspection activities on 114 LPG filling places, 32 containers, and 2,746 gas retailers beyond allowed limits. In 2021, 41,626 inspections were carried out on 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 2,310,809 LPG container inspection approval labels in 2021.
- (3) Professional institutions were entrusted for the approval of LPG containers; in 2021, 8 cases passed type approval, and 943 cases passed individual approval.

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

- (1) Professional institutions were entrusted with the task of holding continuous training in installing gas-burning water heaters and pipelines. In 2021, 1,372 firms in the industry were registered, and 1,986 qualified technicians were hired.
- (2) To strengthen the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning accidents and to minimize the occurrence of carbon monoxide poisoning, the "Implementation Plan of the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention" has been enforced every year since October of 2008 to subsidize household relocation or replacement of water heaters with the potential of carbon monoxide poisoning. The plan is to give priority to households with low-income, middle-income, or households who have suffered carbon monoxide poisoning accidents. The central and local governments will subsidize a total of NT\$ 12,084,000 in 2021.
- (3) Continue to promote safety information against carbon monoxide poisoning

The MOI 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, 2021, to strengthen the public's awareness of preventing carbon monoxide poisoning. During the low-temperature period, 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 the TV stations to broadcast the related promotional videos.

V. Disaster Rescue

1. Enhancing Local Disaster Rescue Capacity

- (1) The 21st rescue team instructor-training course was carried out from November 1 to December 3, 2021, and 35 trainees completed this training and obtained the rescue instructor certificate. In addition to improving the capacity of professional rescue instructors, they can continue to serve as seed teachers for rescue training in various local fire departments after their return, which will comprehensively enhance the overall disaster rescue capabilities of firefighters. They will also assist the NFA in promoting rescue-related techniques and tactical, physical training in 2022.
- (2) The command and privacy advisor training for mountain rescue took place from October 18 to 22, 2021. The 40 trainees who have completed the training will assist relevant units in integrating resources required for implementing mountain rescue missions and engaging in current mountain rescue operations, search management, cross-organization dispatching, etc. They also serve as the first-line rescuers in mountain accident rescue to comprehensively enhance the capabilities of mountain accident rescue. In 2022, the command and privacy advisor training for mountain rescue will be continued, and it will be expanded by inviting mountain management agencies.

2. Improving Firefighters' Disaster Rescue Vehicles and Equipment

- (1) Implement the "Build a safe chemical environment plan"

In order to enrich and strengthen the local government's first-line environmental accident response capability, the NFA filed a budget for five years from 2020 to 2024 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) Implement the "Seven-Year Long-Term Firefighting Vehicle Equipment Refining Project"

The "Seven-year long-term Firefighting Vehicle Equipment Refining plan" was formulated to enrich the equipment of fire fighting vehicles and rescue air cushions that are required for disaster relief missions for municipal and county/city government fire departments from 2015 to 2021. This plan improves disaster relief functions and further enhances disaster relief capabilities to meet the needs of modern firefighting and large-scale disaster relief missions.

3. Enhancing Safety Measures for Disaster Rescue Missions

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 its 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 establishes 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 information is compiled according to Article 9 of the above measures, including the information that the local fire department of the accident will provide relevant information on the incident occurrence process, handling situation, cause analysis, improvement, countermeasures, and other necessary investigation matters.
- (3) In addition to the execution of disaster rescue deaths or serious injuries, other firefighter casualties (such as traffic accidents on the way to work) occur. In order to discover potential dangers, improvement actions should be proposed timely to strengthen the safety of firefighters. On November 18, 2021, the "Execution Plan for the Classification and Layered Mechanism of Accident Investigation of Fire Departments" was issued as an official document, and each local fire department established a hierarchical and layered review mechanism according to the severity and type of the incident. According to the severity of the incident, the accident investigation team of the Agency/Administration headquarters/Brigade/Team shall conduct incident investigations to put forward improvement suggestions and schedules, which will be used as a reference for future rescue actions to improve the personal safety of firefighters.
- (4) On November 13, 2019, the President promulgated Article 21-1 of the Fire Services Act. In the event of a fire in the factory, the person with management rights of the factory should provide the floor plan of the factory area and 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. Firefighting agencies at all levels should follow regulations and ask their colleagues to use various opportunities, such as firefighting inspections (re) inspections, drills, etc., to continue to promote information rights.

4. Enhancing Emergency Response Measures During Specific Periods

- (1) Implemented the "Plans for Strengthening Fire Rescue and Preparedness Operations of Fire Departments at All Levels During the Chinese New Year period in 2021", supervised fire departments at all levels to prepare various rescue data, conduct practical drills or strategic planning, ensure water sources, and strengthened the operation training and preparations of firefighting vehicles and equipment. Disaster relief safety was implemented, and fire rescue and preparations were strengthened during Chinese New Year.
- (2) Issued the "Municipality, County (City) Fire Department's 2021 Tomb Sweeping Day Fire Safety Preparedness Guidance Plan", supervised the fire departments at all levels to plan to dispatch people, vehicles, or other methods in the main or high-frequency cemetery areas and time periods for vigilance, and provided water sources at the scene to strengthen the fire safety preparedness of cemeteries in various places during the Tomb Sweeping Day.
- (3) Held the 2021 National Defense Mobilization and Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill (Min-An No.7 Drill) and disaster relief coordination and evaluation of relevant works. The assessments on local governments were conducted from February to May to enhance the disaster response ability of firefighting.
- (4) Held the fire safety preparedness of the national referendum in August 2021 and assisted the referendum sites and important public facilities to strengthen various fire prevention and rescue work
- (5) Held fire safety preparedness for the National Day ceremony in October 2021, supervised the county/city fire departments that handled various important celebrations within the jurisdiction, and deployed fire manpower, vehicles and equipment in key areas to meet the needs of emergency situations; also cooperated with National Day Preparation Committee to plan the fire fighting vehicle show to highlight the characteristics and implementation work of local fire fighting units.

VI. Emergency Medical Services

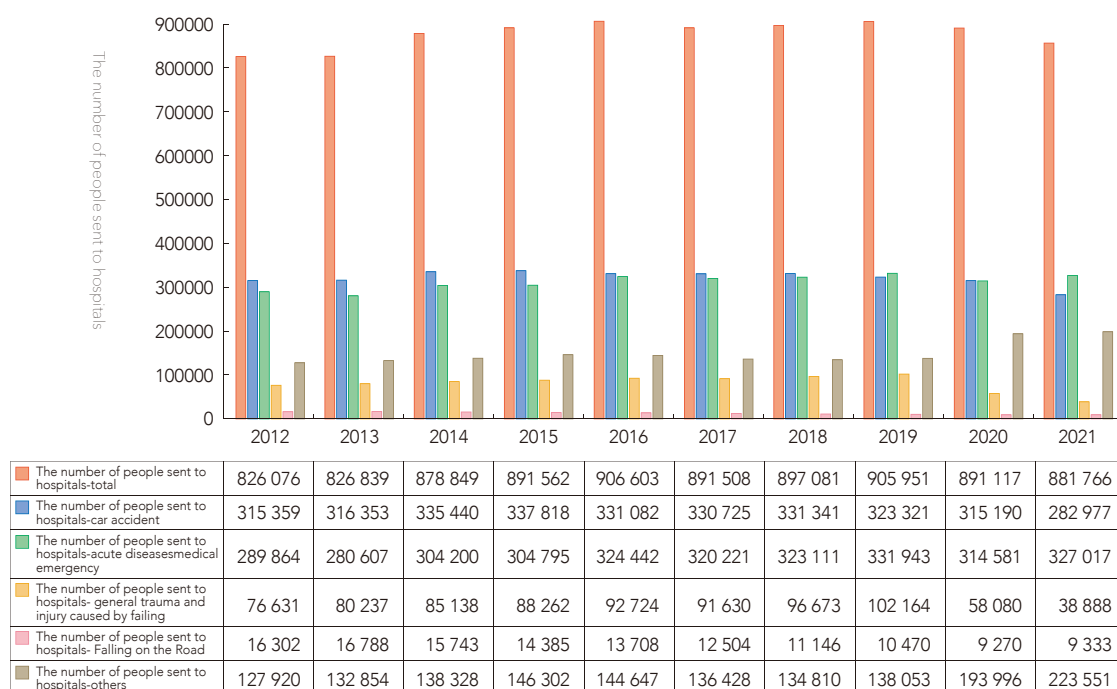
1. Implementing Emergency Medical Service

When people need emergency medical help in cases of injuries in disasters or accidents, being im-

mobilized 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 ambulances will be dispatched immediately to aid at the scene. The number of emergency medical services dispatched and the annual average is 1,091,050 from 2012 to 2021, and the number of people sent to the 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 from 2012 to 2021



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

2. Promotion of Nationwide Emergency Medical Service Publicity

To recognize the efforts of medical personnel, personnel are honored with merit commendations for their lifesaving work. On September 9, 2021 "EMS Day", the "2021 EMS Day Outstanding Personnel Commendation Activity and Theme Seminar" was held, with the theme of "EMS starts from the ringing of the bell" through the promotional video to show the professionalism of the EMS personnel, let the public feel the perspective of the EMS personnel to achieve the goal of cherishing the precious EMS resources together.

3. Selection of Nationwide EMS Volunteer Elites

EMS volunteer elites were selected in accordance with "The Ministry of the Interior NFA Implementation Plan for Selecting and Awarding Nationwide EMS Volunteer Elites". Besides, in response to the International Volunteer Day of the United Nations (U.N.), a commendation ceremony was held on December 3, 2021, to praise extraordinary volunteers for their contributions and to encourage all volunteers. This event successfully attracted the attention of media, press, network platforms, and social media platforms. In 2021, 18 volunteers were elected as EMS volunteer elites.

4. 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 44,610 suspected severe and special infectious pneumonia (COVID-19) patients from the beginning of the pandemic to December 31, 2021.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Fully cooperate with the "Guidelines for the Work of Centralized Quarantine Sites for Severe and Special Infectious Pneumonia" and assist in transporting suspected patients from centralized quarantine sites to designated hospitals for treatment.
- (4) 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. Promote and Strengthen the Medium-term Plan of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Volunteers in Disaster Relief and Cooperation

On March 31, 2021, the Executive Yuan approved the "Strengthening the medium-term plan of disaster prevention and rescue volunteers in disaster relief and cooperation" to be promoted from January 2022 to the end of December 2027, subsidizing 20 fire departments across the country for 6 years. The goal is to achieve three major aspects of "building an intelligent system for civil power assistance", "improving human resources", and "enhancing the replacement of equipment", and to enhance the cooperative energy of disaster prevention and rescue volunteers across the country.

- (1) Building an intelligent system for civil power assistance

Innovative application of various big data, integration, and connection of multiple databases and statistical report analysis; introduction of intelligent and precise dispatch and map information system, mastering the distribution and management capacity of national disaster prevention and relief manpower and equipment so as to truly control the disaster relief energy of civil power and the unified dispatch during disaster period and follow-up assessment and evaluation, developing innovative intelligent system functions or APP systems to improve the flexibility of disaster relief and reduce the burden of human administrative operations.

(2) Improving human resources

- ① A total of 3,600 people received 120 training sessions (including mountain, water, land, rescue, etc.) training for disaster prevention education and intensified composite professional training.
- ② Recruiting professional talents: It is expected to complete the registration of 6 additional teams of disaster prevention and rescue volunteers in 20 counties and cities across the country within 6 years.

(3) Enhancing the replacement of equipment

- ① Assist municipalities and counties (cities) to register disaster prevention and rescue volunteers to carry out mountain search and rescue, water rescue, land rescue, emergency medical service, and the enhancement of general common equipment.
- ② Assist the newly established and registered disaster prevention and rescue volunteers in municipalities and counties (cities) to obtain the equipment required for cooperative work so as to effectively assist firefighters in various disaster prevention and relief tasks and improve the efficiency of cooperative work. The newly required disaster prevention and rescue volunteer equipment shall be submitted by each municipality and county (city) according to the disaster characteristics and service needs of the county, city, and district.
- ③ If the county or city has additional equipment requirements directly related to the above categories, it can be submitted to the NFA for case-by-case review within the budget limit according to administrative procedures.

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

On July 6, 2016, the Executive Yuan approved and passed the "Mid-Term Plan for the Improving the Manpower, Equipment, and Supplies of Volunteer Firefighter Organization (2017-2021)", which was di-

vided into 3 stages in 5 years, and each stage will be implemented for 3 years. The goal is to "expand the recruitment of young professional manpower", "strengthen professional training for volunteer firefighters", and "enhance disaster relief equipment". 2021 was the last year of this plan, and it was jointly promoted by 7 units, including Keelung City in the third echelon.

The specific results of 2021 are as follows:

(1) Expand recruitment of young professionals

- ① Recruitment of new personnel: 3,641 new volunteers were recruited nationwide, totaling 44,887, with an average age of 0.64 years younger than in 2016.
- ② Recruiting professional talents: Newly established 3 functional volunteer firefighter brigades.

(2) Implementation of advanced and professional training

Conducted 35 sessions of advanced training for volunteer firefighters, which trained 1,534 persons in total; and 11 sessions of professional training (such as mountain rescue, water area rescue, emergency rescue, construction, and information and communications) for functional volunteer firefighters, totally trained 244 persons.

(3) Enhance equipment and supplies

Purchased 70 sets of personal protective clothing, helmet, and shoes, 190 sets of breathing apparatus, and relevant functional equipment and supplies for disaster relief equipment.

3. 2021 intensive training for volunteer firefighters and disaster prevention and rescue groups:

(1) Held 2021 Fire Rescue Training for Volunteer Firefighters

Held "Fire Rescue Training for Volunteer Firefighters" from September 28 to November 9, 2021. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of classes was reduced to 13 classes of 520 students to enhance volunteer firefighters' fire rescue skills and disaster response capabilities.

(2) Held Mountain Search and Rescue Training for Disaster Prevention and Rescue Groups

The training aims to enhance the mountain search and rescue capabilities of firefighting agencies and registered mountain disaster prevention and rescue groups. Up to the end of 2021, 2,618 people have completed the training.

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

In 2021, implemented "the 'National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior, subsidizes municipality and county/city governments to enhance disaster prevention and rescue groups and voluntary organizations with equipment operations" to subsidize equipment to civil disaster prevention and rescue groups and voluntary organizations who have been successfully cooperating with local governments in all types of missions so as to strengthen the disaster-relief efficiency of disaster-prevention and rescue groups and voluntary organizations and improve the safety of people's lives and property.

5. Conducted National Open Audition for Disaster Prevention and Rescue Elite Volunteers

Selected elite volunteers in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Recruitment of 2021 National Disaster Prevention and Rescue Elite Volunteers, National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior", and 12 elite volunteers were selected. Besides, in response to United Nation's International Volunteer Day, a praise ceremony took place on December 3, 2021, to recognize elite volunteers' contributions and to boost the morale of all volunteers. All news media, network platforms, and social networks have paid great attention thereto.

VIII. Fire Investigation

1. National Fire Statistics of Recent Years

There were 21,684 fires around the country, which caused 192 fire deaths in 2021. Table 9-1 shows the national statistics of fires over the last 5 years.

Table 9-1 National Fire Statistics

Year	Fires (times)	Casualties (persons)			Estimated Loss (NT\$ Million)
		Total	Deaths	Injuries	
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
2021	21 684	496	192	304	356

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

In 2021, the NFA helped justice agencies and local fire departments to investigate 37 cases of major fire scenes. In addition, the NFA assisted the national fire department in identifying 488 pieces of fire evidence.

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 2021 as a comprehensive training course and a meticulous audit system for personnel's professionalism.

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

Implemented relevant strategies in 2021 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 2021, this system received 81 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 procedure of processing arson cases and reinforced arson investigations through a complete reporting system and horizontal network.

IX. Rescue Command Center

1. Held the 2021 Supervisor Meeting and Service Review Seminar of the Rescue Command Center

On November 24, 2021, the NFA held the "2021 National Supervisor Meeting and Service Review Seminar of Rescue Command Center", which was presided over by Director Xiao Huanzhang. The topics of this seminar included "National Fire Protection All-in-One Planning Promotion Status - Taking New Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, and Tainan City as examples", "Sharing of Cases of Taipei City Partyworld KTV Fire Case 119 Acceptance and Guiding People to Evacuate and Escape", "The Essentials of Disaster Notification and Handling", and "119 Acceptance and Dispatch Response

Measures and Countermeasures During the Pandemic Period- Taking Taipei City and New Taipei City and Taoyuan City as examples", by absorbing new knowledge, exchanging and learning with each other, and sharing their valuable experience with each other to improve the efficiency of service acceptance, dispatch, control and notification of disaster relief and rescue command centers of fire bureaus of municipality and county/cities in order to strengthen the crisis management response capacity and ensure the safety of people's lives and property.



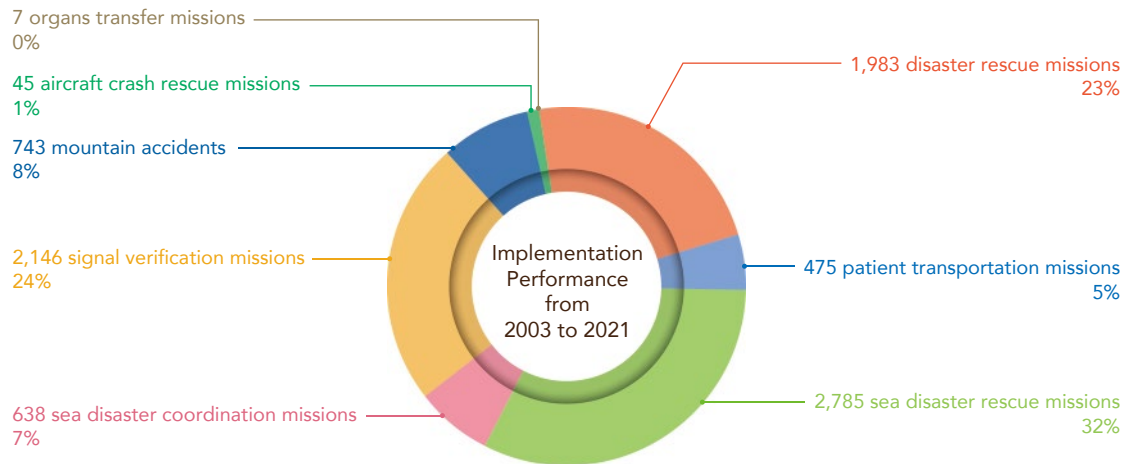
2021 firefighting, disaster relief, and rescue command center supervisor meeting and service seminar activity photos.

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

(1) Search and Rescue Performance

Since the NFA was put in charge of the National Rescue Command Center (NRCC) in 2003, it has, till the end of 2021, executed 8,822 missions (including 475 cases of injury evacuation, 2,785 cases of marine disaster rescue, 638 cases of sea disaster coordination, 2,146 cases of signal verification, 743 cases of mountain accident search and rescue, 45 cases of aircraft crash rescue, 7 cases of organs transfer and 1,983 cases of disaster rescue). The NFA has totally dispatched 20,071 aircraft sorties (including 10,089 sorties from the Ministry of National Defense (NMD) and 9,982 sorties from the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC), Ministry of the Interior), 21,418 vessels (1,107 from NMD, 15,195 from the Coast Guard Administration (CGA), 2,268 life boats of the NFA, and 2,848 civil fishing and merchant vessels). There were 32,795 people rescued from these activities and 491,502 people involved in these missions. Furthermore, foreign rescue organizations also supported the rescue operation with 642 aircraft sorties, 720 vessel sorties, and 823 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 of the National Search and Rescue Command Center of the Executive Yuan in 2021"

After the Bazhang River incident occurred 20 years ago, the government immediately integrated various search and rescue-related ministries' maritime, land, and air disaster relief resources 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, implemented many difficult tasks, successfully rescued many victims and injured patients, and safeguarded the safety of people's lives.

Different from the stereotype that the general search and rescue personnel are heroic rescuers at the accident scene, the 20 award-winning search and rescue personnel, including 14 for "practical executing search and rescue missions", 4 for "commanding and dispatching search and rescue missions", 2 for "handling search and rescue related operations". These heroes come from different fields, such as land, sea, and air, and usually make silent contributions in their respective jobs, bringing hope to the people. Due to their outstanding performance, they have been selected by institutions, scholars, and experts to receive this honor.

On November 22, 2021, the National Search and Rescue Command Center (NRCC) held the ceremony to "commend outstanding search and rescue personnel of the NRCC of the Executive Yuan in 2021" at the Pengyuan Wedding restaurant in Xindian District, New Taipei City. Minister

Kuo-yung Hsu personally presented the award to the outstanding search and rescue personnel and the experienced personnel who have worked hard in search and rescue tasks in 2021. The Minister hoped to enhance the overall morale of the search and rescue teams and establish a model image of search and rescue.

Over the years, to improve the emergency response capability of rescue and shorten the search and rescue time, the government has continuously reviewed and improved, and successfully integrated the rescue capabilities of various search and rescue units. The search and rescue effect is excellent. In the future, the National Search and Rescue Command Center will continue to improve its search and rescue skills, enhance disaster-relief aircraft, vessels and equipment, and continue to protect the safety of people's lives and property 24 hours a day.



Group photo for "commend outstanding search and rescue personnel ceremony of the NRCC of the Executive Yuan in 2021"

3. Conducted the 119 Service Command and Dispatch System Upgrade Project

The NFA command center has promoted the implementation of the "2-year mid-term 119 command and dispatch system upgrades project" since 2018, and the warranty ended at the end of 2021. This project aims to improve the functions of the "119 service command and dispatch system", implement service control, and improve rescue opportunities. It is planned to carry out the "119 Service Command and Dispatch System Function Upgrade Project" from 2022 to 2024 by optimizing the intelligent electronic map, adding a public live video image platform, and building an iOS version of the intelligent fire action dispatch APP to improve the reporting acceptance and online real-time dispatch of disaster relief and rescue. The goal is rapid and intelligent dispatch, perfect coordination and notification, and real-time control of disaster situations.

4. Implement the 2-year entrusted research project to improve the driving safety of firefighting vehicles

The NFA command center implements the "Firefighting vehicle driving safety management and control plan (firefighting all the way)". This case is a commissioned research case from 2021 to 2022,

in cooperation with the Kaohsiung City Government, and is expected to be carried out on a small scale for 5 months in 2022 to verify the feasibility of fire engines and ambulances having green lights all the way to disaster areas, to improve driving safety and allow the injured to receive medical treatment as soon as possible. The relevant research parameters or results in the future will provide the Ministry of Communications with a reference for formulating emergency vehicle priority traffic signal policies.

5. Implement the Central Disaster Response Center's Search and Rescue Data Architecture Plan

To improve the efficiency of cross-departmental coordination, the NFA Command Center has implemented the "Central Disaster Response Center Search and Rescue Data Architecture Plan" in the Disaster Prevention and Rescue Smart Response Service Plan of the Prospective Infrastructure Project. This case is a 2-year mid-term plan from 2021 to 2022. The "Central Disaster Response Center Search and Rescue Data Architecture Platform", which was implemented in 2021, has been completed. The search and rescue data architecture adopted E-platform, visual electronic map, and statistics database. The database, from case acceptance, notification, search and rescue to task completion, is shared on the platform synchronously. From 2003 to 2022, the historical search and rescue cases were manually archived to improve the statistical database of the platform, hoping to achieve "precise dispatch and rescue" to improve the efficiency of serving the people.

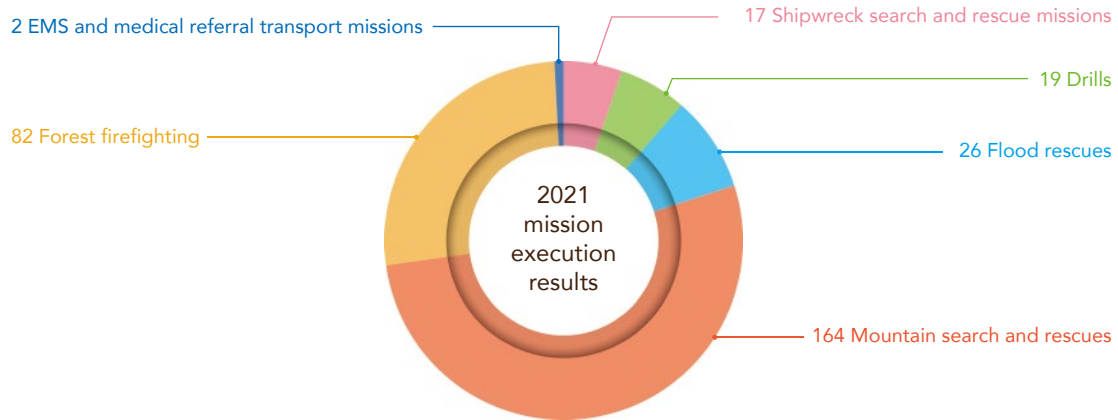
X. Special Search and Rescue Missions

1. Implementation of Rescue Missions for Major Disasters in Taiwan

The Special Search and Rescue Team of the NFA receives orders from the National Search and Rescue Command Center and the Disaster Rescue Command Center of the NFA and cooperates with the helicopters of the National Airborne Service Corps to carry out rescues for various major disasters in Taiwan. In 2021, a total of 164 search and rescue missions during mountain disasters, 26 flood rescues, 82 forest firefighting, 17 shipwreck search and rescue missions, 19 drills, and 2 EMS and medical referral transport missions were executed. The total number of missions was 310, and 163 people were successfully rescued.

Figure 9-3

Mission Execution Results of the Special Search and Rescue Team of the NFA of the Ministry of the Interior in 2021



2. Establish National Cross-regional Joint Defense Mechanism for Search and Rescue Dogs

There are 11 national disaster search and rescue dog training agencies, including the NFA. The NFA regularly conducts various professional training and evaluation in 2021 so as to maintain the capacity of search and rescue dogs. The plan is based on cross-regional joint defense, and the national search and rescue dog team is divided into four regions: north, central, south, and east, and the division of labor and regional scope are clearly defined. It is planned to maintain 8 dogs that have passed the search and rescue dog certification in each region.

Table 9-2

Explanation of the Division of Labor for the Regional Joint Defense of Search and Rescue Dogs

Region	Agency	Task	Area
North	1. Taipei City Government Fire Department 2. New Taipei City Government Fire Department 3. Taoyuan City Government Fire Department	• Rubble search and rescue dog • Path tracing dog	In addition to their jurisdiction, they also support each other, including Yilan County, Keelung City, etc.
Central	1. NFA, Ministry of the Interior 2. Hsinchu City Fire Department 3. Taichung City Government Fire Department	• Rubble search and rescue dog • Path tracing dog	In addition to their jurisdictions, they also support each other, including Miaoli County, Changhua County, Yunlin County, etc.
South	1. Kaohsiung City Government Fire Department 2. Pingtung County Government Fire Bureau 3. Tainan City Government Fire Department	• Rubble search and rescue dog • Path tracing dog	In addition to their jurisdictions, they also support each other, including Chiayi City and Chiayi County.
East	1. Taitung County Fire Department 2. Hualien County Fire Department	• Rubble search and rescue dog • Path tracing dog	In addition to the jurisdiction, mutual support is given.

Figure 9-4

Number of Certified Search and Rescue Dogs in 4 regions, including North, Central, South, and East



3. Implement the National Search and Rescue Team Simulation Project Charter Flight to International Rescue

Whenever a major international disaster occurs, the NFA proactively contacts the relevant ministries and committees or accepts the request of the affected country and dispatches the special search and rescue team of the NFA and the rotating county/city to form a joint search and rescue team to go to the disaster-stricken country to support the international humanitarian rescue mission. On December 13, 2021, at the Taoyuan International Airport, simulating a major international disaster and seeking help from our country, the national search and rescue team used a special charter model to immediately carry out the international humanitarian rescue mission. Executive Yuan Minister without portfolio Zhang Jingsen and Deputy Minister Chen Zongyan were present, hoping that the national search and rescue team would strengthen its response speed to various international disasters and demonstrate Taiwan's soft power in disaster relief.



A simulated project charter flight at Taoyuan International Airport to perform an international humanitarian rescue mission was conducted for the first time

XI. Information Operations

1. Building a Green Energy Cloud Data Center

The Board of Science and Technology, Executive Yuan started promoting the "Digital Nation and Innovative Economic Development Program (also known as "DIGI+ 2017-2025") and passed by the 3524th meeting of the Executive Yuan.", Through the development of a solid keystone for digital innovation, the program aims to establish a safe and reliable application green energy cloud environment and an ultra-broadband cloud infrastructure. The main contents to be completed are as follows:

- (1) Build a secure network structure: In line with the Executive Yuan's policy of centralizing computer facilities, the affiliated agencies' networks are centralized to the NFA and exported to the Internet, and there are more than 40 internet lines for installation and lease cancellation.
- (2) Green energy optimization of equipment room facilities: In order to optimize the energy efficiency of the equipment room, 2 cold/hot aisle closed systems (including power system engineering and cabinet air conditioners) are built, one of them is used for disaster prevention and emergency communications system, and the other one is used for administration and fire protection system, EMIC 2.0 disaster prevention and rescue information system, message service platform, and affiliated agency systems.
- (3) Centralization and integration of information systems: The disaster prevention and relief cloud plan has leased Chunghwa Telecom Dongqi computer room since 2012 to build and operate the "Response and Information Service Platform" and "Message Service Platform". In line with the Executive Yuan's computer facility centralization policy, in December 2019, the equipment and application systems were relocated from the Dongqi computer room to the computer room of the NFA so as to save the cost of leasing the equipment room and cabinets. The administrative and operation systems of the affiliated agencies of the NFA were relocated to the NFA's computer room to save the cost of servers, software and hardware, and basic equipment in the computer room, as well as save management manpower and electricity.
- (4) Establish "cold and hot aisle separation".
- (5) Set up the cabinet air conditioner and uninterruptible power system.
- (6) Adopt energy-saving air-conditioning systems to



Hot and cold aisle closed system

improve power efficiency: In order to improve the power efficiency of the NFA, an energy-saving air-conditioning system and insulation materials are adopted to isolate the wall temperature from the west.

(7) Introduce the ISMS information security management system.

(8) The average PUE of data center energy utilization efficiency is less than 1.6: The data center utilization efficiency (PUE) value of the NFA has been measured since May 2020, and the average value is 1.35, which is better than the 1.60 required by the National Development Commission.

Table 9-3 Green Energy Data Center of the NFA - Benefits of Centralized Computer Room

Item	Centralized item	Centralized content	Benefit
1	Network lines centralization	Centralize the network of the NFA and its affiliated agencies to the NFA and export them to the Internet. There were more than 40 leased line cancellations.	Save on monthly internet line fees
2	Application system centralization	The original leased EMIC 1.0 application system of the Dongqi computer room, documents, and fire service systems in various locations were relocated to the computer room of the NFA, and the monitoring of information resources (CPU, memory, network, application system) was enabled, and an alarm was notified by LINE to achieve unified management	Save the cost of software and hardware and basic equipment in the computer room, management manpower, and electricity, and achieve the benefits of centralized monitoring
3	Computer domain centralization	The NFA and all computers in various areas are included in the AD domain control of the NFA (account and clearance level management, computer environment management)	1. Control software use among employees, block the installation of unknown software, and reduce the intrusion of computer viruses. 2. The software information installed in the computer and the information of computer hardware configuration can be inspected, which not only increases the efficiency of management but also reduces labor time and cost.
4	Information security monitoring centralization	Unify the email protection, network traffic management, network behavior management, etc., of the NFA and various areas, which have passed ISO27001 verification after centralizing the computer room	Incorporate in-depth protection of each area to reduce internal and external information security threats, and an information security loophole will not occur because of the limited budget of each area
5	Portal centralization	The "Fire Service Portal" has been established, and the application systems that the NFA has incorporated into the portal login management include the Fire Law Enquiry System, the Civil Power System, the ISMS Electronic Form System, the Case Management and Control System, and the Legislative Yuan's Question and Answer System, and new systems will be added gradually.	Save a lot of costs for the construction, management, and maintenance of the login management system by developing separate accounts
6	Official website centralization	The official websites of various areas are included in the outsourced management of the official website maintenance of the NFA	Save the cost of building and maintaining separate management websites
7	Electricity benefit	Adopt energy-saving air-conditioning systems and insulation materials for west-facing walls to reduce the temperature.	The National Development Council requires Power Energy Efficiency (PUE) <1.6, the current average of the agency is <1.35

Note: various areas refers to the four harbor fire brigade of Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien.

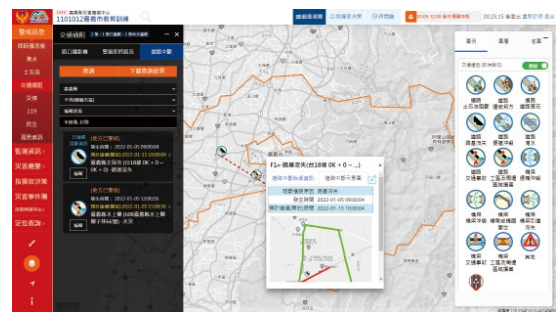
2. Continuously Implement the Disaster Prevention and Relief Emergency Communications System Update Plan

The MOI updated the emergency communications system for disaster prevention and relief, established according to the "Integration and Construction Plan for Disaster Prevention and Relief Emergency Communications System" in 2006. It is connected with the exchange telephone of the Central Reserve Center and the special network of the local disaster response center in each county and city to improve the efficiency and reliability of telephone communication of the Central Disaster Response Center (including the NFA). The VSAT satellite system renewal installation meets the needs of the user agency and takes into account the benefits of government investment by centralizing information systems from all agencies so as to achieve the purpose of disaster prevention and relief command and control communication. The implementation of this case has been completed from 2018 to 2021. The completed projects are as follows:

- (1) VSAT satellite system renewal installation and old system line dismantling.
- (2) The large-scale disaster cross-regional disaster relief command and dispatch communication system is updated and constructed.
- (3) The Central Disaster Response Center (including the NFA) administrative network telephone exchange system is updated and constructed.

3. Continuously implement the "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Smart Response Service Plan" Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information System Integration Plan

The "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Smart Response Service Plan (2021-2025)" is mainly aimed at improving the management system functions of the "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information System Integration Plan (2017-



Traffic blocking dynamic visualization function



E-based search and rescue architecture platform

2020)" to strengthen system functions, various disaster handling, and information disclosure, and use Big data and artificial intelligence technology, analyze environmental monitoring data and disaster cases and other information, and improve the accuracy of disaster prediction and disaster warning. "AR technology" is utilized to actively guide suitable evacuation paths for the people and actively broadcast "site-appropriate environmental monitoring information and disaster information" to provide disaster prevention and disaster avoidance information to the people in need and integrate disaster prevention awareness and knowledge into people's daily life.

The main projects are the functions expansion of the "Smart Response System for Disaster Prevention and Rescue", such as building fire and disaster prevention and relief data analysis platform, "National Disaster Prevention E-APP" system, E-based search and rescue platform system, mountain and water rescue system. Meanwhile, on National Disaster Prevention Day, the "National Network Disaster Prevention Drill" and "National Network Disaster Prevention Simulation Test" were conducted.



E-APP screen of national disaster prevention

XII. Firefighting Training Center

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

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

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

In 2021, the center totally offered 157 firefighting professional training courses, and 6,559 people participated in the courses (66,544 people were trained per day).

3. Continue to Promote the Compilation of Professional Teaching Materials for Training Centers

In response to the handling of various professional rescue training courses and simulation training venues built by the training center, in 2020, experts and scholars in various fields were invited to assist in planning training courses and compiling teaching materials. Including firefighting physical fitness, disaster relief safety management, fire rescue, rescue skills, urban search and rescue, rapid flow lifesaving, emergency rescue, fire prevention education, disaster prevention and rescue, mountain disaster search and rescue, fire rescue commander and public safety diving, and others (highway and tunnel accident rescue, petrochemical disaster rescue, MRT and underground station rescue, aircraft disaster rescue, ship disaster rescue).

In addition, to respond to the types of disaster rescue in recent years and to enhance the professionalism in the field of fire service, NFA has planned "rope rescue training", "traffic accident and heavy rescue training", "fireman self-rescue", "rapid rescue team", "fire fighting tactics physical training" and "vehicle safe driving training" totally 6 training courses to meet practical needs and improve disaster relief efficiency. The above-mentioned 6 new courses have been planned for 2022.

4. 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, and Overseas Community Affairs Council to hold a variety of disaster prevention training but also held fire and chemical substance disaster rescue training for civil enterprises and groups (ex. FPG, TSMC, and UMC); and accept requests of private businesses (Lion Clubs International, Southern Science Park Environmental Protection Development Promotion Foundation and Tainan City Hospital) to conduct disaster prevention classes.



The Ministry of National Defense organized the preliminary class of "Armed Forces Supporting Large-scale Disaster Rescue Seed Instructor Training"

5. Expanding Fire Diplomacy in line with the New Southbound Policy - Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Taiwan-Philippines Disaster Prevention Cooperation

Since its establishment in 2010, the NFA Training Center of the Ministry of the Interior has been committed to promoting international training exchanges and has established close cooperation with the Philippines. As a result, there are relevant exchange courses every year. In order to deepen the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in disaster prevention and rescue, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Economic and Trade Negotiation Office of the Executive Yuan, and the International Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs actively contacted the Philippines. After two years of communication and coordination, it was finally agreed by the Philippines. On June 16, 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that the two sides had signed the agreement.

6. Enhancing the Exchange of International Disaster Prevention Training and Know-How

In 2021, due to the impact of the pandemic, the international training class was not held, and we will cooperate with the measures of the Central Epidemic Command Center to continue planning for international disaster prevention training

7. Construct Firefighting Formative Education and Professional Skills Training Mode

To respond to climate change and disaster complexity and to reinforce the training for enhancing members' expertise, the NFA training center assists firefighter special examination class to adopt training of firefighting skills, including fire disasters, chemical disaster rescue, EMT-1, EMT-2, water saving, swift-water rescue and other assistance training for disasters (mountain accidents). In 2020, a total of 173 trainees of the fire protection special examination class completed the course (training period: from January 21, 2021, to January 20, 2022). In addition, the NFA also assisted in-school students of the Central Police University and Taiwan Police College in cultivating their professional skills. That is, apart from the formative education with academic subjects, they shall simultaneously complete professional training before graduation.

8. Strengthening Firefighters' Chemical Disaster Rescue Ability Training-Promoting the Certification of Chemical Disaster Rescue Courses

The NFA of the Ministry of the Interior and the Bureau of Toxic and Chemical Substances of the

Environmental Protection Agency of the Executive Yuan have jointly implemented the "Disaster Rescue Ability Enhancement Training Program for Firefighters and Poisoned Disaster Responders" since August 27, 2020, for a period of 5 years to enhance the chemical disaster knowledge and adaptability of the chemical disaster personnel and apply the international certification for chemical disaster courses. Furthermore, the NFA Training Center of the Ministry of the Interior aims to serve as a training platform for chemical disasters in the Indo-Pacific region.

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

The NFA will continue implementing the NFA Training Center Mid-Term Program in 2021. The Executive Yuan approved this mid-term project, and the project will be implemented within 9 years, from 2015 to 2023. The objectives of this program include four categories, "the replenishment and expanded installation of the functions of teaching affairs"; "enhancement of the functionality and fortified measures of the training area"; "replenishment and expansion of training site"; and "purchases and upgrade of training facilities and equipment" to enhance firefighting and disaster rescue capacities and the professional training.

10

National Airborne Service

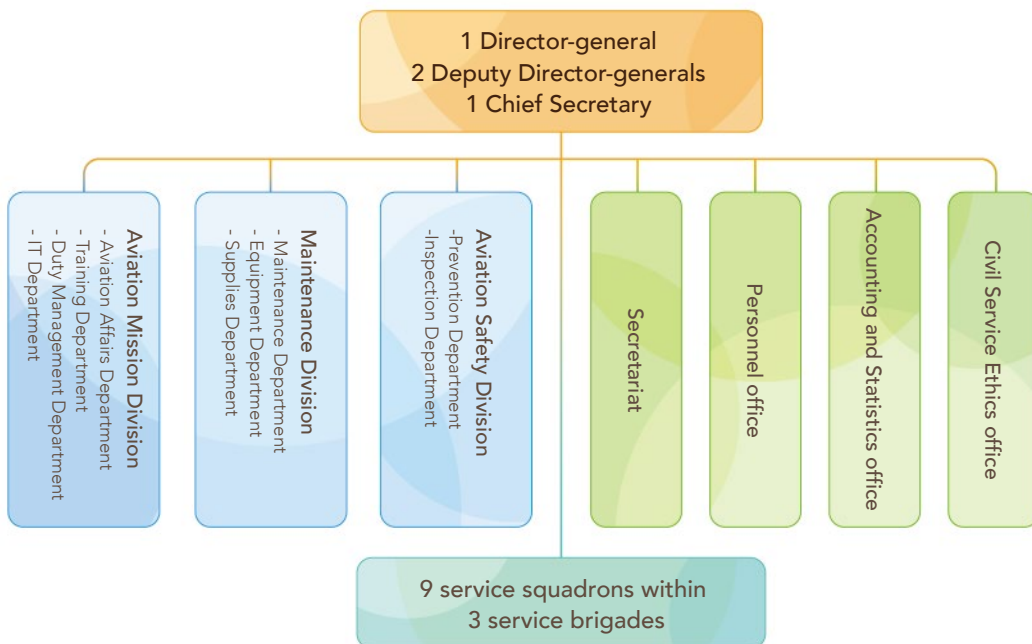
- Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC)
- 2021 Performance
- Goals for 2022



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

The five primary missions of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC) are search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, and reconnaissance and patrol. The NASC consists of 3 operational units (Aviation Mission Division, Maintenance Division and Aviation Safety Division) with various departments. There are also 4 support units (Secretariat, Personnel Office, Accounting and Statistics Office, and Civil Service Ethics Office). The 3 service brigades are divided into 9 service squadrons.

Figure 10-1 Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps



II. 2021 Performance

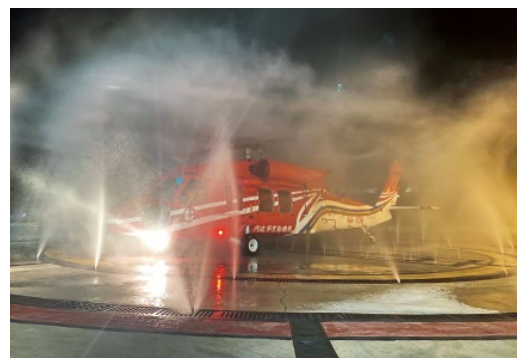
1. Strengthening flight qualification capabilities and enforcing preventive aviation safety measures

- (1) Qualification exams on the core capabilities of flight crews were enforced in accordance with the "Annual Qualification Exams for Flight Crews Implementation Plan." Qualification exams were conducted for 87 pilots and 39 crew chiefs to ensure that all flight activities were in compliance with safety requirements and to prevent any aviation safety incidents during the year.

- (2) Fifty-seven people attended aviation and ground safety training as well as flight crew survival training courses. The training courses effectively enhanced their response skills and raised their awareness on preventive aviation safety.
- (3) Domestic and overseas aviation safety incidents for relevant aircraft models were compiled and analyzed to find the potential causes. Related recommendations and 17 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.
- (4) The Aviation Safety Commission visited an NASC station every month for external commissioners to conduct inspections and interviews. External audits were used to examine aviation/ground safety initiatives at each unit and to propose recommendations for improvements to aviation safety. The 26 recommendations made by the commissioners were all implemented at each station to effectively eliminate risk factors.

2. Enhancing flying skills and crew efficiency

- (1) Weekly simulator training sessions for two Blackhawk crew members at Army Aviation's 602th Brigade were maintained; overseas simulator training for the Dauphin helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but advanced trainings on flight theory and techniques were still conducted to maintain pilots' flight proficiency.
- (2) Conversion training and common training for joint personnel for the augmented Blackhawk helicopters were completed in July 2021. The helicopters can now be deployed for emergency response and our night-time maritime rescue capabilities have been enhanced.
- (3) Training programs based on a combination of routine training and common crew training were developed and implemented to meet mission requirements and conditions. Through a rigorous training regime, we have built a solid foundation for complex mission conditions in the future, enhancing mission capabilities through joint training.



Dynamic Cleaning of a Blackhawk Helicopter

3. Synergistic maintenance strategy for enhancing maintenance and logistics performance

(1) Assurance of aircraft maintenance quality:

- ① Daily contract performance supervision based on the maintenance contract and contract performance plans for each aircraft type were conducted by the crew chiefs of each duty station every day. Dedicated personnel were dispatched each month to inspect every duty station, and a quality assurance audit team was 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 Training for maintenance specialists on each type of aircraft were conducted 613 times to improve maintenance skills and quality.



Fuselage Maintenance on a Blackhawk Helicopter

(2) Promotion of a synergistic maintenance strategy:

- ① Self-supported fleet: The maintenance and management of four Blackhawk helicopters were conducted at Taichung Station, in order to maintain in-house aircraft maintenance capabilities.
- ② Contractor-supported fleet: The fleet consisted of aircraft assigned to supporting missions at the Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Hualien, and Taitung Stations. "Air Asia Company Ltd." was contracted to support ten Blackhawk helicopters and one fixed-wing aircraft; "Airbus Helicopters South-east Asia Pte. Ltd." provided maintenance and management support for eight Dauphin helicopters.
- ③ Availability: The average mission availability rate for all types of aircraft last year was 66.84%, meeting the mandatory target of 65%.

(3) Diversification of the component supply chain:

- ① Domestic: Aircraft components and materials required for each aircraft type were commercially purchased through public tenders in accordance with the Government Procurement Act. Support agreements were also signed with the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the sharing of aviation materials; 85 items in 24 categories were borrowed, and 729 items in 99 categories were loaned during the year. The sharing of government aircraft maintenance resources enhanced aircraft availability for aerial disaster response and emergency rescue missions.

- ② Overseas: Under the military procurement contract for Blackhawk helicopter parts and components signed with the U.S., with the assistance of the Army Command Headquarters, the NASC can procure aviation materials directly from the U.S. government. Parts can therefore be replenished more readily and at a lower cost.

4. Meeting the annual office refurbishment target

To provide the space and facilities for the stationing of Blackhawk helicopters, the Taichung Station was completed in 2014, and the Kaohsiung Station was constructed in 2020. There are also ongoing office refurbishment projects. The construction of the Taitung Station was impacted by unfavorable factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, weather, construction works at the airport, and a shortage of labor during 2021. Nevertheless, the body of the hangar and duty building have now been completed, and are now being fitted out. The plans for the Taipei-Songshan Station were finalized in April 2021. The soil improvement planning and structural design of buildings were then carried out by the technical services contractor based on the geotechnical investigation report. The basic design was completed in September 2021, and the detailed design was submitted in November of the same year. Preparations for the building permit application are now underway. Current progress is approximately two months ahead of schedule, so the annual work targets have been met.

5. Accomplished search and rescue missions

The five primary missions, airborne search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, and reconnaissance and patrol, as well as training and exercises were conducted in 2021 (see attached Table 10-1).

Table 10-1 Aerial Mission Performance

Year	Total Sorties (Sortie)	Flight Time (Hour:Minute)	Rescued Personnel (The Wounded) (Persons)	Transported Personnel (Victims and Patient's Family) (Persons)	Support Personnel (Medical and Emergency Response Personnel) (Persons)	Supplies Transported (Kg)	Water Carried (Metric Tons)
2017	4 719	7260:35	267	370	929	13 235	564
2018	4 641	6491:50	286	277	468	48 327	370
2019	4 417	6180:05	171	219	386	7 440	460
2020	4 316	6082:27	229	320	487	13 821	802
2021	4 975	7098:45	319	283	577	23 507	2 110

III. Goals for 2022

1. Strengthen aviation safety examination and cultivate aviation safety risk awareness

- (1) Domestic experts in aviation safety management were invited to become NASC aviation safety evaluation commissioners to maintain an optimal state of aviation safety and inspect the implementation of aviation safety at each unit. The commissioners shall conduct inspections at the NASC Headquarters and each duty station, in order to provide their guidance and recommendations. Existing risks or neglected areas can then be identified in a timely manner through objective inspections, improving the effectiveness of internal controls and ensuring that future missions can be completed successfully and safely.
- (2) The NASC Headquarters shall dispatch check pilots/technical instructors to administer a standardized proficiency exam to flight and ground crews at each duty station. The exam is divided into three stages: theory, oral, and technical. Each stage is to be conducted in the set order and must be passed before proceeding to the next stage, in order to ensure that test candidates possess the required skills to carry out their missions, that all flight operations follow the relevant SOPs, and that there are no concerns over aviation safety risk. This will ensure that missions can be carried out successfully.
- (3) The NASC will continue to examine and review 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 to improve aviation/ground safety and strengthen aviation safety management. The effective implementation of mission, training, and aircraft maintenance controls help to ensure aviation safety.

2. Optimize fleet assignments and improve the effectiveness of flight training

- (1) The NASC plans to complete the conversion training for augmented Blackhawk helicopters at Hualien Station by September 1, 2022, to strengthen rescue capabilities in the northern waters. The planned assignment of three augmented Blackhawk helicopters will boost maritime search and rescue capabilities in northern waters.
- (2) Active efforts are being made to organize overseas simulator training for Dauphin flight crews.



Blackhawk Helicopter Conducting a Mountain Rescue Mission

Realistic environmental training on simulators will improve the ability of pilots to respond to emergencies during missions and improve flight safety.

- (3) Common crew training will be enhanced by requiring a full team for every emergency rescue training mission. Realistic training that meets actual mission requirements will also be conducted.

3. Strengthen fleet maintenance and management through enhanced maintenance capabilities

- (1) Contract performance supervision: Develop a plan for conducting contract performance supervision and quality assurance audits of the contractor-supported Blackhawk helicopters, Dauphin helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft, as well as for internal audits of the self-supported fleet maintenance. This is to ensure that the quality of aircraft maintenance complies with technical specifications, aviation safety requirements, and meets the target availability rate of 65% for the overall fleet.

- (2) Continued diversification of the component supply chain:

- ① For the acquisition of aviation materials used in aircraft maintenance, overseas procurement will prioritize military channels, while domestic procurement will be conducted in accordance with the Government Procurement Act.
- ② The Army Command Headquarters will be asked to sign a military procurement contract with the U.S. government for the Blackhawk helicopter components required by the NASC from 2023 through to 2027.
- ③ The NASC is coordinating with the Armed Forces to have faulty Blackhawk helicopter components serviced at their depots or shipped back to the U.S. for repair through military procurement channels. This arrangement should improve turn-around times for component repairs.

- (3) Enhanced training for maintenance personnel: Annual maintenance refresher training and testing shall be held for maintenance personnel assigned to the self-supported Blackhawk helicopter fleet to improve their maintenance skills. This is intended to maintain the self-supported fleet's quality of maintenance and their ability to supervise the contract performance of maintenance contractors. Maintenance training and testing for the crew chiefs of the contractor-supported fleets will be enforced to enhance their ability to supervise contractor performance at stations with contractor-supported fleets.

4. Continue to perform office refurbishments and ensure that construction proceeds as scheduled

The Taitung Station is to be completed in 2022. The NASC and the program manager (Construc-

tion and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior) will make sure that the builders complete all contracted items. Assistance will also be provided to help cope with factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic. A total approach will be adopted to boost progress with an emphasis on construction quality and site safety. The acceptance inspection and handover once construction is complete is expected to take place in September 2022. The tender for the selection of a builder for the Taipei-Songshan Station is expected to be gazetted in June 2022. A tender briefing session will be held by the NASC and the CPA to boost vendor interest. If the tender process goes smoothly, the winning bidder will be announced in August with construction commencing in October 2022. The key milestones and targets for the year will then be met. The NASC is continuing to move ahead with the construction of helicopter hangars at the Taitung and Taipei-Songshan stations. These will be used to support fleet operations and boost our overall aerial rescue capabilities.



Construction of the Helicopter Hangar at Taitung Station

11

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
- COVID-19 Pandemic Prevention Measures
- Cultivation and Training of Immigration Officers



I. Organizational Structure of the NIA

The National Immigration Agency (NIA) is comprised of 14 units, including 4 divisions: the Entry and Exit Affairs Division, Immigration Affairs Division, International Affairs and Law Enforcement Division, and Immigration Information Division; 4 corps: the Northern Affairs Corps, Central Affairs Corps, Southern Affairs Corps, and Border Affairs Corps; 4 auxiliary offices: the Secretariat Office, Personnel Office, Accounting Office, and Civil Service Ethics Office; and 2 centers (Task Force): the Training Center and the Technology Investigation Center. Currently, the NIA has 28 immigration officers stationed in overseas diplomatic and representative offices of the ROC.

II. Care and Counseling Services for New Immigrants

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

In order to understand the effectiveness of “the New Immigrants and their Children Empowerment (Overseas) Training Project,” the NIA conducted a study in 2021, targeting the winners from the aforementioned projects held from 2015 to 2020, delivering 1,056 questionnaires from 493 groups, receiving 659 effective samples. Results showed that 96% of respondents who were the children of immigrants enhanced their identification with their parents' immigrant backgrounds, while 82.9% were more willing to learn their parents' native tongues. In addition, a total of 94.1% of the teachers' respondents suggested that the projects have incentivized their students to study or work in their countries of origin with their cross-cultural identity, while 78% agreed that the projects could promote “the New Southbound Policy.” Furthermore, the NIA also held the Focus Group Discussion with 30 participants, including professionals, scholars, and winners from the projects of previous years. All participants praised the project since it successfully empowered new immigrants and their children, encouraging them to cherish their cultural heritage and learn their mother tongues.

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 2021.

3. Enhancing the Effectiveness of the New Immigrant Development Fund

In 2016, the Foreign Spouse Care and Assistance Fund was renamed to the New Immigrant De-

velopment 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\$1 billion per year. There were 227 applications approved in 2021, and the total subsidy amounted to NT\$365 million. See Table 11-1 for details.

Table 11-1

Number of Applications Approved and Subsidy Amount Funded by the New Immigrant Development Fund

Year	Applications Approved	Amount (hundred million)
2017	206	2.92
2018	220	2.43
2019	238	3.88
2020	276	3.98
2021	227	3.65

4. Continuing to Promote New Immigrant Caring Services

The NIA's 8 key initiatives and 47 constructive measures have been actively implemented by all relevant organizations and local governments (municipalities, counties, and cities). The 8 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 raising awareness. To improve the initiatives, 2 meetings were held in 2021.

5. Continuing to Promote Mobile Outreach Services

To assist new immigrant families in outlying areas, the mobile outreach services were carried out 352 times in 2021. The mobile services also visited special cases in rural areas in need of mid-level or high-level care. A total of 489 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 7 languages, providing easier access to elevate the quality and efficacy of government services. A total of

362,007 services were provided through the hotline in 2021, including 322,160 consultation services provided by the 1922 hotline regarding entry and exit restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. The hotline number has been changed to 1990 since March 1, 2022, and the original number (0800-024-111) will be available until June 30, 2022.

7. Promoting the Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants

The project provided 366 free information learning courses around Taiwan, and offered a variety of online learning digital courses, with a total of 9,589 people completing in-person or online courses. The project had also trained 5 teachers and 35 teaching assistants with mother language abilities as of the end of 2021.



The Digital Application Information Project Provided Free Learning Courses for New Immigrants

8. Continuing to Launch the New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program

Through two thoughtful services, namely, Sharing Portable IT Devices, and Providing an Exchange Platform for New Immigrants, the NIA has created a friendly online environment that enables new immigrants to gain access to the Internet. New immigrants are able to borrow tablet PCs from the NIA for free. By the end of 2021, 931 new immigrants had utilized the service, and 99.8% of them replied that they were satisfied with the overall service. The exchange platform for new immigrants published 60 multicultural articles (presented in 6 languages) and held 5 online activities, with a total of 6,973 participants.

e起來上網 學習無距離
Surfing the Net. & Contactless Teaching

**新住民免費租借
筆電或平板
(2選1)**

Free Wi-Fi & Rent-free Service of Tablet or Laptop for New Immigrants

保障新住民寬頻上網連續計畫

參加對象：服務對象為新住民，以中低收入戶、低收入戶、家庭成員有身心障礙者或特殊境遇家庭為優先使用對象。
Customer we serve are the near-poor households, low-income family, the family that has disabled person or the family in hardship has the priority to borrow.

3 大好康!

- 好康1**
一通電話，筆電或平板
免費租借30天!
- 好康2**
每臺平板還享有每個月
網路流量無限制!
- 好康3**
在家輕鬆學習，
享受數位生活的美好

設備租借及諮詢專線：**0809-092-101**
諮詢服務熱線 for borrowing usage of tablet or laptop
週一至週五 09:30-17:30 有人為您服務 Customer service will be available from Mon. to Fri., 9:30-17:30

主辦機關：內政部移民署 承辦單位：FET 服務電話：新住民服務專線 廣告

Sharing Portable Devices Poster

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

In order to enhance foreigners' sense of belonging to Taiwan, 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 officially launched on January 2, 2021. In addition, the NIA has kept improving the utilization of the new UI No., such as urging financial institutions to provide their customers with non-over-the-counter methods for account amendments, and negotiating with the Ministry of Health and Welfare to change the NHI Card for free. By the end of 2021, a total of 502,219 people had received their new UI No.

10. Policy Objectives for 2022

The NIA will continue to promote the Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants in 2022, providing free information learning courses for new immigrants. We estimate that 7,200 people will attend these courses. In 2022, the "New Immigrants Broadband Internet Access Program" will continue to promote the "Sharing Portable Devices" and "Providing an Exchange Platform for New Immigrants" services, estimating that 1,000 people will participate in the portable devices borrowing plan, and holding 5 online activities to reach a total of 5,000 participants.

III. Border Management

1. Rollout of the 3rd-gen e-Gates

Forty-one 3rd-gen e-Gate kiosks dedicated to automatic immigration clearance services have been established for trial operations in Keelung Harbor (east coast), Taipei Songshan Airport, Taoyuan International Airport, and Kaohsiung International Airport in 2021. Such service is available for both nationals and foreign visitors. A total of 40 languages are available in the 3rd-gen e-Gate interface. With walk-through facial recognition technology, it increases the ease of use and the efficiency of immigration clearance. As of the end of 2021, 107 e-Gate kiosks have been deployed, the cumulative number of registered users stands at 7,523,222, and the cumulative number of entries/exits via e-Gates stands at 98,505,301. The NIA has continually promoted the use of automated immigration clearance services and enhanced immigration clearance efficiency.

2. Launch of New Immigration Stamps

Taiwan launched new immigration stamps on January 1, 2021. Security features are enhanced in the new design to prevent human smugglers from counterfeiting the stamps.



Taiwan's New Immigration Stamps Launched on January 1, 2021

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

The NIA has continually promoted the Advance Passenger Processing System (APP), which allows real-time information exchange to prevent passengers on watch lists from entering the country, thereby effectively averting crimes. As of the end of 2021, the system interfaced with 95 domestic and foreign airlines' databases; at the same time, the NIA has 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 2021, 395 biometric verification kiosks had been constructed, with 35,821,995 fingerprints collected and 54,588,548 records verified, showing excellent results, effectively 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 detect counterfeit passports and visas. As of the end of 2021, the database contained samples of passports and travel documents from 208 nations/areas/organizations and 1,143 types of passports and travel documents in total.

6. Launching the Personal Identity Verification Assistance System

In order to enhance border security, the NIA officially launched the Personal Identity Verification Assistance System (PIVAS) at Taoyuan International Airport in July 2020. On April 7, 2021, the immi-

gration inspection system integrated and interfaced with the PIVAS' "Quality Inspection" and "Facial Recognition" functions to screen against the watchlist in real time, enhancing the efficiency of document inspection and preventing illegal immigrants from entering the country with forged travel documents, thereby safeguarding our national security.

7. Establishing the WEB-APIS System for Screening Foreign Seafarers

A new function to screen ship crew manifests has been added to the NIA WEB-APIS system, which helps detect foreign seafarers without entry permits before their arrival. In consideration of the reduced vessel schedules during the COVID-19 pandemic, this measure may reduce the risk and cost of deportation and quarantine issues of foreign seafarers, as well as prevent them from escaping during their quarantine period, which might pose the threat of further spreading the pandemic in the country.

8. Launching the Passenger Name Record System

The "Passenger Name Record System" will collect the relevant information of tourists' reservations during travel for big data analysis, so as to strengthen the grasp of passengers' overseas itinerary information (including third-place transfer information) through information technology, effectively filtering passengers with potential threats of pandemic prevention security and discover potential routes of pandemic infection. Through big data analysis, various abnormal behaviors of passengers are analyzed, and preventive actions are developed accordingly to strengthen border security management.

9. Promoting the Online Application System

The NIA will continue to promote the online application system, which currently allows migrant workers, foreigners (including Mainland Chinese tourists from overseas, and Hong Kong and Macao short-term visitors), foreign and overseas students, and Mainland, Hong Kong, and Macao students to apply online instead of going to a counter to apply in person. Apart from enabling the 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. In order to expand zero-contact smart services, online applications for foreign students (degree students only) have been effective from August 1, 2021, to reduce queues at the counter and risks of people to people contact, enhancing the efficacy of and facilitating the services as a whole.

10. Prevention of African Swine Fever

In order to prevent foreigners from illegally smuggling and selling pork products from African swine fever-affected areas, the NIA conducted inspections of foreign population grocery shops and restaurant vendors across the country. By the end of 2021, a total of 128 cases of pork products with a total of 1,252.728 kilograms of unknown origin were seized. The products of 7 cases tested positive for African swine fever, and 9 cases were reported to the prosecutor for investigation. The NIA deported 280 foreign passengers who could not afford the penalty of illegally carrying pork products in order to prevent African Swine Fever from entering the borders.

11. Policy Objectives for 2022

In response to the improvement of the international pandemic situation, countries are gradually relaxing their border restrictions. The use of the automated immigration clearance system (e-Gate) will help reduce the risk of spreading the pandemic through contact, becoming the best way for entry and exit. The NIA will continue to promote the third generation automated immigration clearance system. In addition to the R.O.C. (Taiwan) nationals, foreign visitors exiting Taiwan are also allowed to use e-Gates. To increase the e-Gate popularity, enrollment age has been lowered to 12 years and a new program of self-service enrolment has been launched. Moreover, Taiwan has signed mutual use of automated clearance systems with the U.S., 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..

The NIA plans to establish the "Personal Identity Verification Assistance System" at Songshan, Kaohsiung and Taichung Airports and Kinmen Shuitou Port, which continually increased its application of the image recognition system for border security management. The NIA will continue to enable the "Passenger Name Record System" to interface with passenger data of inbound flights, strengthening border law enforcement and passenger risk assessment, enhancing the interface between internal application systems, and establishing a remote backup mechanism.

IV. Human Trafficking Prevention

1. Ranked as a Tier-1 Country for 12 Consecutive Years in the TIP Report

The U.S. Department of State published its 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report on July 2, 2021. Taiwan has been consecutively ranked as a Tier-1 country for the past 12 years, which shows that Taiwan is internationally recognized for its efforts on human trafficking prevention.

2. Launching Awareness Campaign

In order to strengthen public awareness of human trafficking related issues through diverse channels, the NIA has hosted inter-agency training courses as well as case study workshops every year. In 2021, an awareness campaign was launched along with the Round Table Conference on Combating Forced Labor. In addition, a training course on the prevention of human trafficking and digital and cyber-sex violence was held. Furthermore, 2 pieces of printed public service advertisements were placed in the lobby area of the Taoyuan International Airport for 6 months. Lastly, 3 multiple language versions of awareness campaign posters were provided to other government agencies for diffusion and displayed at 12 High Speed Rail stations.



Human Trafficking Prevention Posters

3. Providing Shelters and Protection

In cooperation with civil society organizations, the NIA has built shelters for the victims of human trafficking to protect their personal safety, provide them with medical assistance, interpretation services, legal aid, and psychological counseling, accompany the victims to police/court proceedings, and provide other essential aid or services. A total of 121 new foreign victims were provided with sheltering and protection services in 2021.

4. Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution Operations

There were a total of 107 human trafficking cases cracked down by law enforcement authorities and 58 human trafficking cases prosecuted by local prosecutor's offices in 2021.

5. Establishing Platforms for Cooperation

The 2021 Round Table Conference on Combating Forced Labor was held on October 15, 2021. A total of 116 guests and attendees from the host country and foreign governments, agencies, and NGOs along with experts and scholars were invited to discuss topics on human trafficking, broadening exchanges among countries and strengthening channels of cooperation between central and local governments as well as between public and private sectors. These interactions help improve Taiwan's anti-human trafficking strategies.

6. Policy Objectives for 2022

To further improve and safeguard the rights and interests of trafficking victims, the NIA will enhance the mechanism of victim identification with the participation of social workers in the identification process, and will diversify its protection services and increase the number of shelters for trafficking victims. By doing so, the NIA hopes to make the Human Trafficking Prevention Act more in line with international standards and trends,

and enhance the protection of trafficking victims' human rights. The NIA is also drawing up a Draft Amendment of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act to suit the need of practical operations and to foster a better legal system. The NIA has been implementing the "2021-2022 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan" to integrate and coordinate the resources from various ministries to combat human trafficking.



The NIA held the "2021 Round Table Conference on Combating Forced Labor"

V. Cross-strait Exchanges

Taiwan imposed stringent border restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a significant decrease in the number of Mainland Chinese visitors entering Taiwan for various purposes. In 2021, there were 1,749 Mainland Chinese visitors entering Taiwan for social exchange purposes, 67 for professional exchange purposes, 5,581 for business exchange purposes, and 116 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 (2017-2021)

Unit: Person-times

Year	Social Exchange	Professional Exchange	Business Exchange	Medical Exchange (including physical examination and cosmetic surgery)
2017	70 942	116 242	80 663	22 136
2018	65 908	105 230	83 682	24 363
2019	66 717	90 994	102 676	41 878
2020	11 454	1 030	8 487	6 141
2021	1 749	67	5 581	116

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. In order to enhance cooperation with other nations to combat international crime and protect the rights of immigrants, the NIA has signed agreements or MOUs with other countries on immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention since 2007. The signing of agreements or MOUs has helped strengthen the bilateral relationship between Taiwan and other countries.

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

The NIA liaison officers at 28 overseas representative offices (Hong Kong and Macao 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 2021, the NIA liaison officers processed 7,088 requests for services and immigration assistance, received 16,654 entry permit applications from R.O.C. (Taiwan) nationals without household registration in the Taiwan area, as well as people from Mainland China and Hong Kong and Macao residents. The NIA liaison officers also assisted in the repatriation of 88 wanted criminals and 77 R.O.C. (Taiwan) nationals who committed crimes abroad.

3. Policy Objectives for 2022

The NIA will continue to establish 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 number of undocumented migrant workers in Taiwan, the NIA launched an ad hoc project, led by the National Security Bureau, and in coordination with the Coast Guard Administration, Military Police Command, Investigation Bureau, and National Police Agency to enhance the investigation of undocumented migrant workers. In 2021, due to COVID-19, the government focused more on preventing the spread of the virus and temporarily did not carry out large-scale enforcement operations.

To protect legal marriage and combat marriage fraud, the NIA conducts site visits and interviews

if necessary when adjudicating an application based on the marriage category. In order to strengthen interviews and site visits, as well as improve interviewers' professional skills, the NIA regularly conducts workshops and seminars on interview laws and experience sharing. In 2021, a total of 1,771 interviews of Mainland Chinese spouses were conducted, including 220 failed domestic interviews, 26 cases rejected at the border, and 7 cases that failed their second interviews.

2. Policy Objectives for 2022

Since there is still a massive number of overstayers in Taiwan, the NIA is planning to continue working closely with national security related agencies to crackdown on overstaying foreigners after the pandemic eases and international travel resumes, in order to decrease the number of overstayers in Taiwan. The NIA will continue to simplify the process of site visits and interviews, as well as conduct a rolling review on the outcomes of the measures, in order to protect the security of our country while providing better services to the public.

VIII. Protecting the Human Rights of Immigrants

1. Protecting the Rights of Detainees

To protect the human rights of detainees, the NIA provides detainees with information in multiple languages on related regulations at detention centers, detainees' rights and responsibilities, and channels for complaints. The NIA's major detention centers also allow regular outdoor activities, visits, and telephone calls; they also provide television, books, newspapers, and magazines. Personnel are also sent to maintain the basic environmental hygiene and living security of the centers. To better provide humanitarian treatment to detainees, the NIA taps into civil resources, utilizes assistance from religious groups, and provides medical services and necessary care. The NIA also holds monthly meetings, and has special gatherings on the three major festivals and special holidays. All of the measures mentioned above aim to safeguard the rights and safety of detainees.

2. Temporary Settlements 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 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 measures under COVID-19 pandemic, the NIA has cooperated with foreign representative offices and airline companies to facilitate the deportation process, including speeding up the issuance of travel documents, providing more airline seats, as well as arranging charter flights.

3. Policy Objectives for 2022

The NIA will continue to work closely with foreign representative offices and airline companies to facilitate the deportation process. The NIA will also raise awareness among undocumented workers who are pregnant or with minor children regarding the Voluntary Departure Program, in order to help them return home as soon as possible.

IX. COVID-19 Pandemic Prevention Measures

1. Automatic Extension Measures

In order to prevent international travel leading to pandemic outbreaks, as well as to reduce the workload of pandemic prevention efforts in the local community, the NIA has provided monthly 30-day automatic extensions to foreign nationals, people of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau residents, and ROC nationals without household registration in Taiwan who entered Taiwan before or on March 21, 2020 as visitors and who are staying within their legally allowed duration of stay. A total of 12 extensions were provided in 2021, and this measure will be adjusted in accordance with the CECC's anti-pandemic policies.

2. Carefree COVID-19 Screening and Vaccination Program

In line with the CECC's policy, the NIA launched the "Carefree COVID-19 Screening Program" to encourage foreign nationals with symptoms of COVID-19 to receive screening from May 14 to December 26, 2021. A total of 20,290 foreign nationals have been screened. In addition, the NIA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of Labor, launched the "Carefree

**逾期停(居)留外來人口
安心接種COVID-19疫苗專案**

110年12月3日起至111年1月31日止，不論是失聯移工或逾期停(居)留外來人口，皆可免費接種疫苗，接種過程不會通報治安機關查處。如自行到案且完成接種疫苗者，未來想再回來台灣，也可依移民法不管制入國。請安心接種，保護自己跟朋友的健康。

對象 有意願接種疫苗的逾期停(居)留外來人口。

方式 不通報、不查處、不收費、不管制。

期間 110年12月3日起
至111年1月31日止
(配合防疫政策調整)

地點 無身分證文件者：可聯絡相關團體（如下方連結）就近登記接種，再依通知到指定處所接種疫苗。
有證明身分文件者（例如居留證、健保卡或護照等）：也可到全國指定接種站或醫療院所接種疫苗。

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Poster of Carefree Covid-19 Vaccination Program for Overstayers

COVID-19 Vaccination Program” since December 3, 2021, to encourage overstaying foreign nationals to get vaccinated. By the end of December 2021, approximately 30,000 individuals had been vaccinated, which greatly contributed to preventing the spread of COVID-19.

3. COVID-19 Prevention in Detention Centers

To prevent the transmission of COVID-19, new detainees are subject to certain period of isolation for observation at detention centers. Once the isolation period is over, 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.

4. Pandemic Prevention Measures

In order to keep the public updated on the latest border control measures, the NIA has set up an epidemic prevention area on its official website. The information will be updated according to the restrictions on foreigners coming to Taiwan announced by the Central Epidemic Command Center in real time. In addition, the NIA utilized multiple channels to raise public awareness about relevant pandemic prevention measures in various languages:

- (1) The service hotline for foreigners living in Taiwan (the previous hotline number was 0800-024-111, which was changed to "1990" from March 1, 2022) provides free consultation on entry and exit measures during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Khmer. In 2021, a total of 324,492 calls were received.
- (2) Published a multilingual version (Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Thai, Khmer, Burmese, Indonesian) of the Taiwan Travel Restrictions Fact Sheet. By the end of 2021, a total of 36,012 people sent the Fact Sheet through LINE.

5. Sending Personnel to the Central Epidemic Command Center to Help Handle Emergency Cases

- (1) The NIA is a member of the border quarantine team of the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC). In order to facilitate the implementation of pandemic prevention measures, the NIA worked closely with the CECC in the development and execution of various border control pol-

icies, and assigned personnel to station at the CECC or to be on call during week days and holidays, helping answer pandemic prevention related matters from the 1922 hotline, coordinating with other ministries, and handling official documents regarding applications for special entry permits during the pandemic. By the end of 2021, 2,790 cases were handled.

- (2) In order to take into account both pandemic prevention and the rights and interests of foreigners, the entry restrictions for foreigners will be adjusted on a rolling basis to help those who need to enter the country under special circumstances, meeting the necessity, urgency or humanitarian criteria. By the end of 2021, 33,498 foreigners entered the country under special circumstances.

X. Cultivation and Training of 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 2021 to recruit 2 grade two, 34 grade three, and 1 grade four officers, totaling 37 officers. They will be distributed to their assigned positions after training.

As for the current personnel, the NIA hosted various on-the-job training courses to enhance their abilities in 2021.

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