



2023 OUTLINE OF
THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

內政部

2023

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Foreword

To create a friendly and secure living environment, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) actively promotes policies and measures across three main areas: “secure and convenient service,” “sustainable environment and living justice,” “public participation.”

These efforts address the welfare of the country and its people, and practically respond to public demands, laying a solid foundation for our country's overall economic development.

To provide a comprehensive understanding of current important interior affairs, this outline will present complete information on MOI’s governance details, achievements, and statistical data from the past year, 2022, including civil affairs, household registration, cooperatives and civil associations, land administration, conscription administration, policing, construction and planning, fire services, airborne service, and immigration.

The MOI has been actively promoting organizational adjustments. The Legislative Yuan passed four organizational acts, including Organization Act of the Ministry of the Interior, which took effect on September 20, 2023. Through the new organizational framework, the MOI aims to strengthen operational efficiency, enhance the quality of public services, and is committed to creating a peaceful and happy home for all residents by providing a secure and prosperous living environment.



Minister of the Interior
November 2023



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- 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
- During the compilation of the Outline of the Ministry of Interior, the MOI has been actively promoting organizational adjustments. To ensure the continuity of organizational structure and explanations regarding policy priorities, the presentation for the year 2023 remains based on the original organizational structure.

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. Administrating the internal affairs of the Republic of China (ROC).
2. Guiding and supervising chief local-government administrators in the execution of MOI programs.
3. Suspending and/or revoking, whenever necessary, any orders or decisions of the 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; it is also in charge of removing authoritarian symbols and restoring victim's rights infringed by illegal acts of the State during the period of authoritarian rule, 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, household survey, population statistics, issuance of identification cards, naming affairs and registrations, and other matters concerning population administration.
3. The Department of Land Administration oversees land surveys and registrations, land value assessments, equalization of land rights, adjustment of land rights, land readjustment, land expo-

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

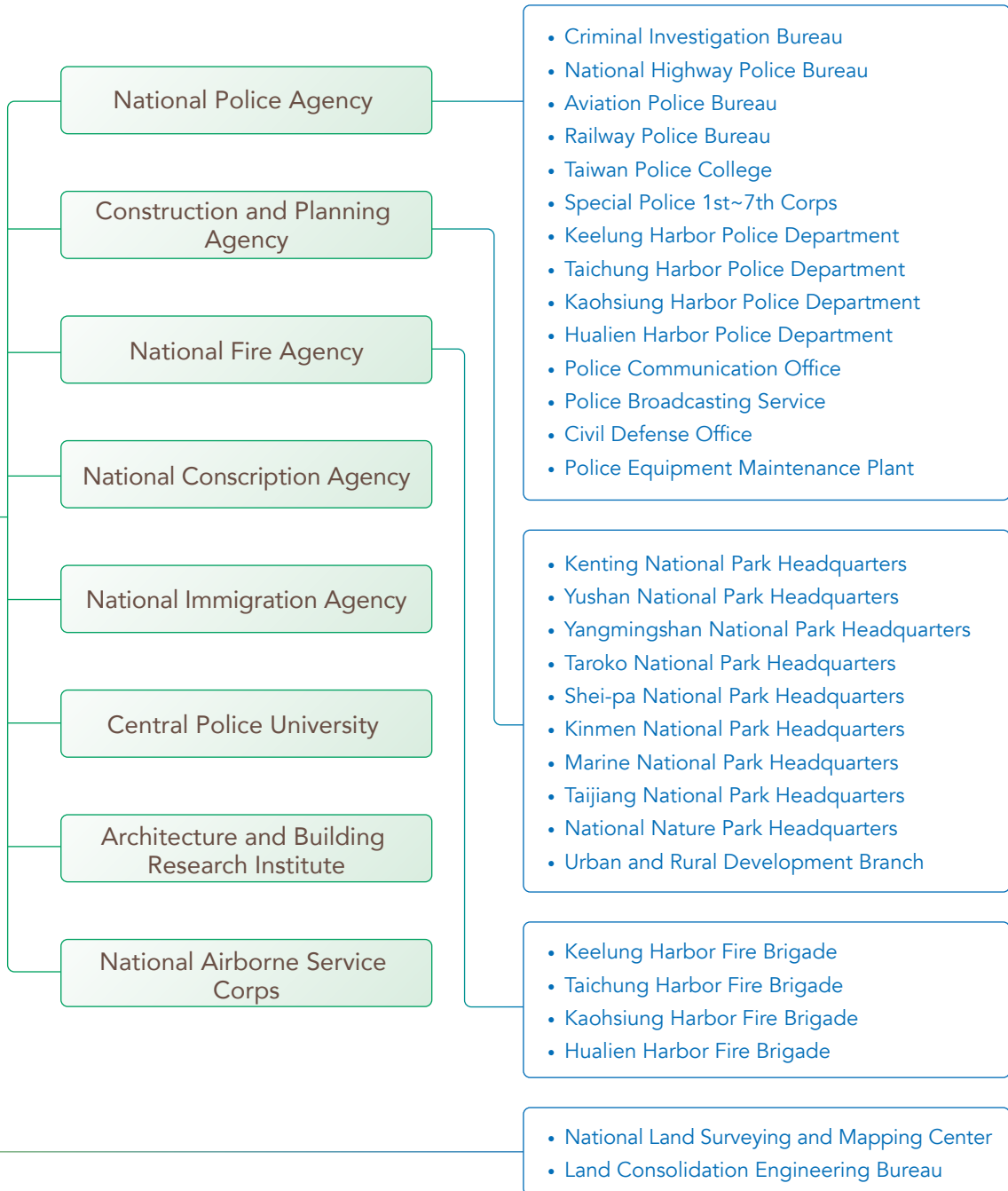
4. The Cooperative & Civil Associations Preparatory Office is responsible for the administration of social and occupational groups as well as for the business guidance and administration of cooperatives.

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 2022 are listed in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Staff of the MOI and Subordinate Agencies

Agency	End of 2022							
	Total	Special Rank Officers (Minister)	Other Ranks			Assistant Clerks	Contract Employees	Contract Workers
			Selected	Recommended	Delegated			
Total	22 052	-	487	13 652	6 532	18	392	971
Ministry of the Interior	593	-	61	354	42	-	88	48
National Police Agency and Subordinate Agencies	16 090	-	129	9 696	5 812	14	60	379
Construction and Planning Agency and Subordinate Agencies	1 312	-	83	838	149	-	85	157
National Fire Agency and Subordinate Agencies	487	-	34	343	110	-	-	-
National Conscription Agency	104	-	16	86	2	-	-	-
National Immigration Agency	2 566	-	64	1 732	303	4	93	370
Central Police University	318	-	66	200	50	-	2	-
Architecture and Building Research Institute	51	-	11	32	1	-	7	-
National Airborne Service Corps	228	-	11	124	38	-	50	5
Subordinate Agencies of Land Affairs	303	-	12	247	25	-	7	12

Note: 1. Deputy Minister is equal to a rank of grade fourteen.

2. Minister of the Interior Lin, Yu-Chang took office on January 31, 2023. Prior to his appointment, Policy Deputy Minister Hua, Ching-Chun served as the acting minister.

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 their respective residents 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 its respective residents 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 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, political parties play a crucial role. They are not only 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 certain guidelines regarding the organization and activities of political parties to encourage their sound development. Since martial law was lifted on July 15, 1987, political parties have been allowed to be established liberally. In 1989, the MOI amended the Civil Associations Act to establish a legal foundation for the political party system by adding provisions that regulate the registration and counseling of political parties.

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, finances, funds, and withdrawal mechanisms were made to promote the full development of political parties. By December 31, 2022, there were 82 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 its respective citizens 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. This law specifically stipulates that citizens of the relevant provinces shall elect their respective provincial governors, 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
	14th Term	2022	2 021	1 368	117	61	67.7
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
	4th Term	2022	3 308	1 874	126	66	56.6
Taoyuan City	1st Term	2014	1 562	981	143	60	62.8
	2nd Term	2018	1 727	1 048	130	63	60.7
	3rd Term	2022	1 819	1 082	131	63	59.5
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
	4th Term	2022	2 265	1 361	132	65	60.1
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
	4th Term	2022	1 543	907	106	57	58.8
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
	4th Term	2022	2 273	1 335	128	65	58.7

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 Taipei City seventh-term mayor and the third-term mayors of the four new special municipalities, as well as the Taoyuan City second-term mayor were held on November 24, 2018. The elections for the Taipei City eighth-term mayor, the fourth-term mayors of the four new special municipalities, and the Taoyuan City third-term mayor were held on November 26, 2022. Mr. Chiang Wan-an was elected mayor of Taipei City, Mr. Hou Yu-ih of New Taipei City, Ms. Lu Shiow-yen of Taichung City, Mr. Huang Wei-che of Tainan City, Mr. Chen Chi-mai of Kaohsiung City, and Mr. Chang San-cheng of Taoyuan 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
8th Term	Taipei City	2022	2 027	12	Chiang Wan-an	67.7
4th Term	New Taipei City	2022	3 317	2	Hou Yu-ih	56.6
	Taichung City	2022	2 274	3	Lu Shiow-yen	60.0
	Tainan City	2022	1 548	5	Huang Wei-che	58.7
	Kaohsiung City	2022	2 283	4	Chen Chi-mai	58.6
3rd Term	Taoyuan City	2022	1 825	4	Chang San-cheng	59.5

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. Twenty councilmen elections had been held as of 2022, while the first-term election of county councilmen in Fuchien Province took place in January 1994; eight elections of county councilmen had been held as of 2022. 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.	18th Term	2014	5 678	4 026	860	504	70.9
	19th Term	2018	5 763	4 001	955	504	69.4
	20th Term	2022	5 766	3 712	890	505	64.4
Fuchien Prov.	6th Term	2014	113	53	52	28	46.5
	7th Term	2018	129	58	48	28	45.0
	8th Term	2022	134	57	47	28	42.3

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 19 elections having been held by November 2022. 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 the eighth-term officer was elected in November 2022. 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.	17th Term	103	5 688	4 031	52	14	70.9
	18th Term	107	5 771	4 005	58	14	69.4
	19th Term	111	5 774	3 693	55	14	64.0
Fuchien Prov.	6th Term	103	114	53	12	2	47.1
	7th Term	107	129	58	10	2	45.0
	8th Term	111	134	57	9	2	42.3

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 19 elections having been held by November 2022. Meanwhile, in Fuchien Province, the thirteenth-term mayors of townships/cities in Kinmen County were elected, and twelfth-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-two elections for township/city representatives and village chiefs had been held as of November 2022, while in Fuchien Province, the thirteenth-term elections for township/city representatives and village chiefs in Kinmen County took place, and the twelfth-term 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 third-term chief and councilors of indigenous districts in municipalities were chosen directly by their respective residents in November, 2022.

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 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 guarantee the property of religious groups from becoming privately owned, the MOI has finished the

legislation 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 2018-2022 are shown in Table 2-7.

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

Year	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Executive Yuan Award)	Number of Meritorious Religious Groups (Ministry of the Interior Award)	Donation Amount (NT\$)
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
2022	21	163	1 947 895 646

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, in order to integrate religious knowledge and tourist information, enhancing Taiwan's religious cultural knowledge and international communication ability. In addition, the MOI will continue assisting religious traditional customs to meet the public's 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 passage of time, 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 59 locations available for tree burial and sprinkling of bone ashes. More than 110,000 people have been served, and over 3,000 requests for sea burial have been granted. From 2022 to 2025, the MOI has given subsidies to

local governments for improving public crematoriums, funeral homes, traditional cemeteries, and environmentally friendly funerals, in addition to 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 1,299 certificates by the end of 2022.

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 holds a joint ceremony with relevant government agencies on that date to promote the meaning of freedom of speech and to further entrench democracy in Taiwan. By removing authoritarian symbols, reflecting on the nation’s historical memory, and counseling the Restoration of Victim's Rights Infringed by Illegal Acts of the State During the Period of Authoritarian Rule Foundation, the MOI is actively handling the restoration of rights and matters related to compensation and implementing transitional justice.

3 Household Registration Affairs

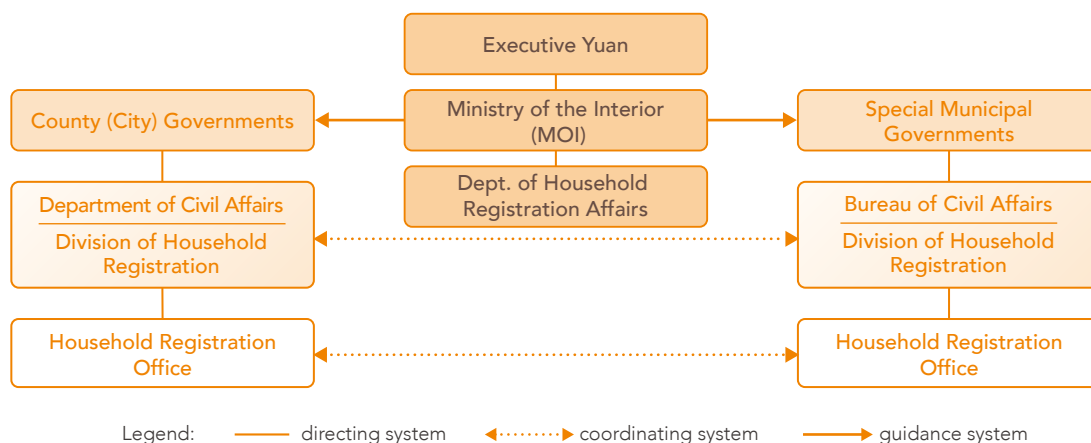
- Household Registration Organization
- Household Registration
- Nationality Administration
- Household Registration Statistics
- Promotion of Population Policy Measures by the MOI



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 relevant procedures within the areas under the jurisdiction of each 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 were 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, and 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, registration of parentage, adoptions, termination of adoptions, marriages, divorces, legal guardianship and assistance, the exercise and responsibility of the rights and obligations over minor children, deaths, presumption of death, 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 2022 are provided in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Population Registration

Item of Registration	2022		
	Total	Male	Female
Population at the End of Year	23 264 640	11 499 136	11 765 504
Immigration	1 086 712	497 466	589 246
Emigration	1 129 142	529 203	599 939
Birth	138 986	72 097	66 889
Death	207 230	119 920	87 310
Registration of Parentage	3 444	1 797	1 647
Adoption	1 667	794	873
Termination of Adoption	882	420	462
Marriage (Couples)	124 997	-	-
Opposite Sex	122 520	-	-
Same Sex	2 477	685	1 792
Divorce/Terminated Marriage (Couples)	50 609	-	-
Opposite Sex	49 997	-	-
Same Sex	612	158	454

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 a household registration office to apply for marriage or to terminate a marriage registration; the statistics of marriage or divorce/terminated marriage have been added and categorized by "Opposite Sex" and "Same Sex."

Twenty-five years have passed since 1997 when the Household Registration and Conscription Information System was first computerized, facilitating data exchange throughout the nation. Since then, 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-free 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
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
2022	3 589	420	3 169	892	371	521

IV. Household Registration Statistics

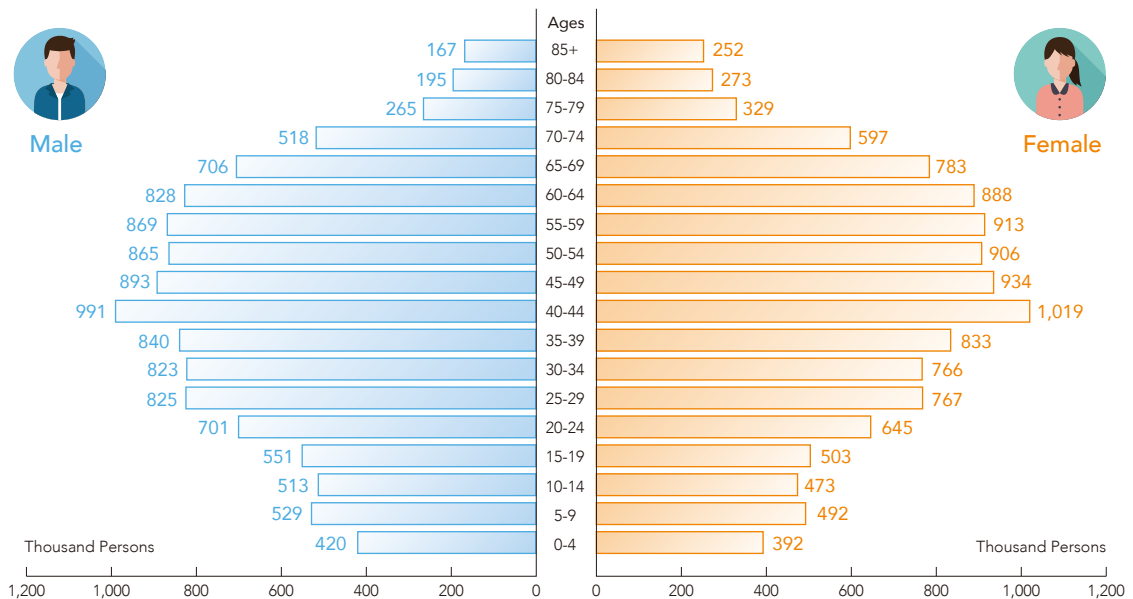
Household registration statistics concern the numerical handling of household registration data and other notable items. This involves data collection, processing, analysis, compilation, and publication of particulars, which include natural, legal, societal, and educational status, as well as various important events experienced from birth to death. Demographic statistics as of the end of 2022 are shown in Table 3-3 and Figure 3-2.

Table 3-3 Households and Population

Locality	No. of Townships, Cities & Districts	No. of Villages	No. of Neighborhoods	No. of Households (Thousand Households)	End of 2022		
					Population (Thousand Persons)		
					Total	Male	Female
Total	368	7 748	143 349	9 089	23 265	11 499	11 766
New Taipei City	29	1 032	22 381	1 639	3 996	1 947	2 049
Taipei City	12	456	9 622	1 051	2 481	1 177	1 304
Taoyuan City	13	516	11 963	878	2 281	1 127	1 155
Taichung City	29	625	12 524	1 034	2 814	1 378	1 436
Tainan City	37	649	9 661	717	1 853	921	932
Kaohsiung City	38	890	17 342	1 137	2 728	1 341	1 387
Taiwan Prov.	200	3 521	58 920	2 587	6 956	3 529	3 427
Fuchien Prov.	10	59	936	47	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. Household and population figures in this table have 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 ROC Population Policy Guidelines present the nation's population policy. 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 was placed in charge of the National Development Council, while the MOI must 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 the relevant authorization.

The MOI is in charge publishing of population policy data, holding irregular population policy-related promotion activities, in order to promote said population policy. In 2023, the MOI will continue to hold singledating activities and marriage-friendly housing policy held by Construction and Planning Agency 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 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 stood at 23,375 thousand people, and slightly decreased to 23,264 thousand by the end of 2022; the natural increase rate dropped from -1.27‰ in 2021 to -2.93‰ in 2022. (See Figure 3-3). Population density at the end of 2022 was 643 persons per square kilometer, which was three persons less than at the end of 2021. The three most densely populated counties/cities (persons per square kilometer) in Taiwan are: Taipei City at 9,127, Chiayi City at 4,380, and Hsinchu City at 4,344 persons. The three least densely populated counties/cities are: Taitung County at 60, Hualien County at 69, and Nantou County at 117 persons. In 2022, the life expectancies at birth for males and females of the ROC population were 77 years and 83 years, respectively. Compared to the United States, the life expectancy at birth for males in the ROC is 1 year less, whereas it is on par for females. Overall, the life expectancy at birth for both genders in the ROC is 1 year less than in the United States and 2 years less than in the United Kingdom. When compared with neighboring countries, life expectancy at birth in the ROC is higher than in the Philippines but lower than in Japan, South Korea, and Singapore. Detailed statistics are shown in Table 3-4.

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

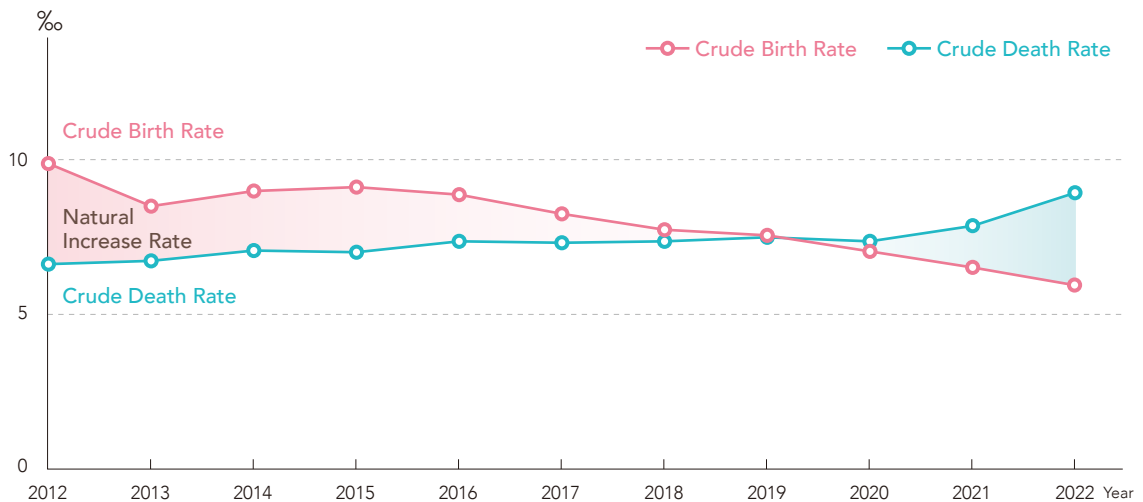


Table 3-4 Life Expectancy of Selected Nations

2022			
Unit: Ages			
Country	Total	Male	Female
Republic of China	80	77	83
Japan	85	82	88
United Kingdom	82	80	84
United States	81	78	83
Singapore	86	84	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, 2022"

4 Cooperatives And Civil Associations

- Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration
- Civil Associations
- Cooperatives



I. Cooperative and Civil Associations Administration

To collaborate 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. Meanwhile, the Social Associations Section, Occupational Associations Section, Cooperatives Administrative Section, and Cooperative Enterprises Counselling Section, which had been traditionally overseen by the Social Welfare Department, MOI, was re-organized under 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.

At present, the responsible authorities for civil associations and cooperatives are the MOI at the central government level, and the municipal and county (city) governments at the local level. However, the scope of duties of these civil associations and cooperatives shall be under the purview of the corresponding responsible authorities.

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 of 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 for both urban and rural areas. In 2022, due to the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, civil associations encountered obstacles due to risks brought forth 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 to assist in the promotion of epidemic prevention measures by each competent authority of the specific businesses. In addition, to reduce the amount of paper documentation, improve efficiency of civil services and make cooperative enterprises work more convenient, the Preparatory Office is continuously enhancing the information system functions for civil associations and cooperative enterprises to provide more convenience to the public.

II. Civil Associations

Civil associations in Taiwan are classified into social associations and occupational associations, of which can be established after their initiators apply to the responsible authorities by registering for a civil association at any level.

By 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 legal regulations related to civil associations, and expanding the application of information systems of civil associations, so as to promote vigorous development of civil society.

Table 4-1 Number of Civil Associations at All Levels

Unit: Associations

(End of) Year	Social Associations	Occupational Associations
2018	54 277	11 174
2019	57 302	11 213
2020	59 783	11 267
2021	61 863	11 324
2022	63 444	11 405

1. Social Association

A social association refers to a group of people who gather together based on common interests, beliefs, geographical areas, or blood ties 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 concern over public affairs, it has become increasingly popular to recruit organizations to achieve social goals. Moreover, in order to preserve 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 has been submitted to the Executive Yuan on January 17, 2020, for deliberation (still in progress), with "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, as well as strengthening of social associations, have now been undertaken. This is ultimately to foster a friendlier environment for the freedom of association, and to promote social participation by the public.

Civil associations perform their functions based on their respective self-regulation. It is expected that their organizational functions can be strengthened by having sound association affairs and transparent finances, which will help them gain affirmation from the general public.

The MOI constitutes the responsible authority for nationwide social associations, and upholds the above-mentioned principles to promote the following main measures:

- (1) Guidance has been provided to social associations nationwide in how to conduct their regular meetings, handle re-elections, and stabilize the personnel systems, among other related operations of their associational affairs.
- (2) The functions of their information systems have been strengthened. The personnel of associations are encouraged to review their online submissions of the associational information. In addition, the construction of the basic database of social associations has also been improved.
- (3) Social associations that perform well in public welfare services have been recognized and rewarded. In 2022, a total of 10 gold awards and 20 silver awards were conferred to social associations upon evaluation.
- (4) Subsidies for activities of civil associations at all levels across the country have been granted to assist private associations in promoting various businesses and enhancing social welfare. In 2022, a total of 224 cases were subsidized.
- (5) The relaxation of the legal system related to civil associations has been continuously promoted. In 2022, the amendments to the Regulations on Disposal of the Financial Affairs of Social Associations were completed. Such amendments have been introduced to simplify the financial statement format for organizations with small-scale operations and simple financial income and expenditure. The simplification

will reduce the burden of organizations in preparing financial statements. These measures fulfill the responsibility of the competent authorities in supervising the financial affairs of organizations while providing convenience to the people. In addition, they reduce the degree of government management and shape an environment which is more in line with the development of modern civil society.

2. Occupational Associations

Occupational associations comprise units, groups or practitioners in the same industry, including manufacturing, commerce, freelance, farmers, fishermen, laborers, etc. They are formed for the purpose of coordinating intra-industry relations, enhancing common interests, and promoting social and economic construction. As at the end of 2022, there were in total 476 industrial, commercial, and freelance associations under the authority of the MOI, including 375 and 101 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 and proposed by the MOI to the Executive Yuan on January 7, 2020 for deliberation (still in progress). The focus of such amendments lies in the removal of various regulatory requirements—relaxation of the previous requirements in which occupational associations that engaged in more than one industry to mandatorily join a trade association belonging to one of the multiple industries for which the associa-



2022 Associational Affair Workshops for Civil Associations and Cooperatives

tions are in; relaxation of membership qualification in trade associations; and discretionary increase of the quota of directors (supervisors) of industrial associations, so that ultimately, 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) Promote amendments to the Industrial Group Act continuously.
- (2) Assisted in the establishment and registration of four occupational associations at the national level in 2022.
- (3) Conduct performance evaluations for industrial and commercial freelance occupational associations nationwide. In 2022, a total of 10 associations were evaluated as excellent associations, 51 as good, and 57 as Class-A.
- (4) Give recognition to excellent staff from occupational associations nationwide. In 2022, a total of 48 excellent staff was evaluated and selected for recognition awards.
- (5) The 2022 annual joint meeting for industrial, commercial, and freelance occupational associations nationwide and observational learning activities of excellent associations was conducted. In 2022, two sessions were held, garnering a total of 162 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 granted for the "2022 Seminar for Management and Practical Operations of Cooperatives and Civil Associations & Future Trends." In 2022, one seminar session was held in Taichung City, garnering 63 participants from all levels of government.
- (7) To implement and promote the Regulations for the Security and Maintenance of Personal Information Files in Cooperative & Civil Associations-related Non-government Agencies, the 2022 Associational Affair Workshops for Civil Associations and Cooperatives was conducted to familiarize the associations with the said regulations. In 2022, a total of five workshops were held—three in Taipei City, one in Taichung City and one in Kaohsiung City, garnering a total of 337 participants. In addition, the workshops were recorded and put on the website of the MOI to allow government agencies at all levels, civil associations and cooperatives to conduct education and training for the regulations without temporal and location constraints.

III. Cooperatives

Cooperatives refer to legal person organizations established based on the principle of equality and mutual aid, and with an aim 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 vary. According to the business nature of cooperatives in Taiwan, there are mainly ten types of business cooperatives, including production, marketing, supply, utilization, labor, consumption, public utility, transportation, credit, and insurance. Credit cooperatives were transferred to the financial competent authorities in 1970 and governed under separate legislation as of 1993. Credit unions were introduced in Taiwan in 1963, and relevant laws and regulations were promulgated in 1997 and amended in 2000; the MOI has since been added and designated as the central competent authority, while credit unions have been officially integrated into the system of cooperatives.

Article 145, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution clearly prescribes that “Cooperative enterprises shall receive encouragement and assistance from the State.” It is a fundamental state policy to encourage and assist cooperative enterprises. As such, to actively develop cooperative enterprises in Taiwan, a two-year “Pilot Program for Counselling Cooperative Enterprises to Promote Regional Revitalization” was spearheaded by the MOI. After reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on May 21, 2021, the promotion of cooperative enterprises has been deployed accordingly. The related work strategies include the promotion of cooperative enterprises, cooperative education system, fostering and facilitation of cooperatives development, capital financing (loan interest subsidy) and exchanges with international cooperative enterprises, etc.



2022 Exchange of Cooperative Enterprises (Taichung)

Table 4-2 Overview of Cooperative Enterprises

As at the end of 2022

Category	Number of Cooperatives (Sites)	Number of Memberships (Persons)	Capital (NT\$1,000)
Total	3 872	1 766 189	28 941 567
Single-purpose Cooperatives	3 269	1 495 692	5 350 386
Multi-purpose Cooperatives	90	35 036	219 586
Cooperative Farms	189	14 799	286 574
Credit Unions	324	220 662	23 085 020

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

1. Administrative Management of Cooperatives

(1) Policy planning and legal operations

Undertake policy planning and legal operations of cooperative enterprises, such as the research (revision) and interpretation of relevant laws and regulations of the Cooperatives Act; and formulate and promote subsidy plans for cooperative enterprises.

(2) Auditing of cooperatives

Engage accountants to conduct on-site auditing of cooperatives nationwide and to provide their auditing opinions for follow-ups and counseling. In 2022, a total of 22 cooperatives were audited by the accountants entrusted.

(3) Evaluation of cooperatives

Every year, cooperatives that have been established and registered for one year will be evaluated, and they will be notified of their scores. In 2022, a total of 108 preliminary evaluations of cooperatives were conducted at the province and national levels, assessing their performance in 2021. Moreover, re-evaluations were conducted by the responsible authorities at all levels and the responsible authorities of the target businesses, where 89 cooperatives and 15 practical personnel were ranked excellent, and 13 cooperatives at the province level or above as Class-A.

(4) Publicity of cooperative enterprises

In conjunction with celebrations for the 100th International Day of Cooperatives, a series of activities were held, such as award ceremonies, seminars on the development of cooperative enterprises, exhibitions and promotion of special agricultural produce/products, short films, painting contests, etc., to jointly promote cooperative activities.

(5) Maintenance and improvement of cooperative enterprise information system

The management information system for cooperative enterprises will be maintained and upgraded, which allows the responsible authorities at all levels to offer guidance and management, thereby providing real-time information of cooperatives to the general public.

(6) Statistics about cooperatives

Statistics on the number of cooperatives, the number of cooperative members, the total amount of shares of cooperatives, as well as the current directors and supervisors of cooperatives at the national and province level, are periodically prepared.

2. Counseling of Cooperative Enterprises

(1) Registration and counseling management

The establishment, change, dissolution and liquidation registration, and review of cooperatives, as well as the associational affairs, financial affairs, and other related matters of cooperatives, will be handled under the MOI's guidance.

(2) Establishment guidance

Seminars and establishment workshops for cooperative initiators will be held to assist in comprehending the related laws and regulations. In 2022, a total of 11 establishment workshops were held, garnering a total of 406 participants.

(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 2022, a total of 17 courses (14 physical courses and 3 online courses) were organized, garnering a total of 564 participants.

(4) Subsidy operations

Provide subsidies for cooperatives and credit unions to assist in conducting education and training and promoting the system of cooperatives. In addition, some of the operating and office facilities, equipment, and start-up costs of cooperatives will be provided to help develop their businesses. In 2022, a total of 71 subsidies were provided.

(5) Inter-cooperative cooperation

Devise development plans for cooperatives to strengthen inter-cooperative collaboration and establish brand images of cooperatives.

(6) Counselling team for indigenous cooperatives

A Central Counselling Team for Indigenous Cooperatives was formed, and working plans of the counselling team were drafted. In 2022, one meeting was held.

(7) Research for the refinement of cooperatives

Experts and scholars will be entrusted to conduct research and case studies of cooperative enterprises, including reviewing indicators of laws for home-care labor cooperative, and contents of cooperatives operation manual; compiling cooperatives-related digests; and studying the economic model of regional revitalization - using cooperative economy as an approach, etc.

(8) Implementing "Pilot Program for Counselling Cooperative Enterprises to Promote Regional Revitalization" (2022-2023)

The counselling system and cooperative models have been established to assist cooperatives in improving local economic, social and cultural development and jointly promoting regional revitalization. In 2022, eight cooperative enterprise promotion and digital education and training materials were produced, ten on-site fostering and problem diagnosis sessions were provided, the Directions for Temporary of the Interest Subsidy for Cooperatives were promulgated, four activities for experience exchange of cooperative enterprises were held, and 72 subsidies were granted for cooperative promoting activities. Through these efforts, the cooperative system is promoted, and their organizational functions and operating abilities strengthened.

3. Counseling of Credit Unions

Credit unions are grassroots cooperative financial organizations, which are nonprofit corporations

formed by a group of individuals and nonprofit entities with a common relationship, based on the principles of self-help 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 with simplified procedures, to solve members' needs in their lives or production methods. Additionally, credit unions encourage their members, through continuous education and publicity, to be diligent, thrifty, and wise in utilizing loans and savings to enhance their social status and economic situation, as well as significantly mitigating the hazards caused by illegal money lenders and loan sharks. The focuses 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 document filing pursuant to relevant provisions of the Credit Union Act.
- (2) Provide counseling and undertake management matters related to the Credit Union League of the Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as "the League"), including granting subsidies, supporting credit unions' management education and training, and organizing activities of International Credit Union Day. Furthermore, accountants will be engaged to conduct on-site auditing of the operations, management, and financial operation status of associations and credit unions, and track their improvement after counseling. In 2022, a total of 45 credit unions (including the League) were audited by the accountants engaged.



Credit Unions Visitation and Seminar to Promote Mutual Assistance Saving Habit

5

Land Administration

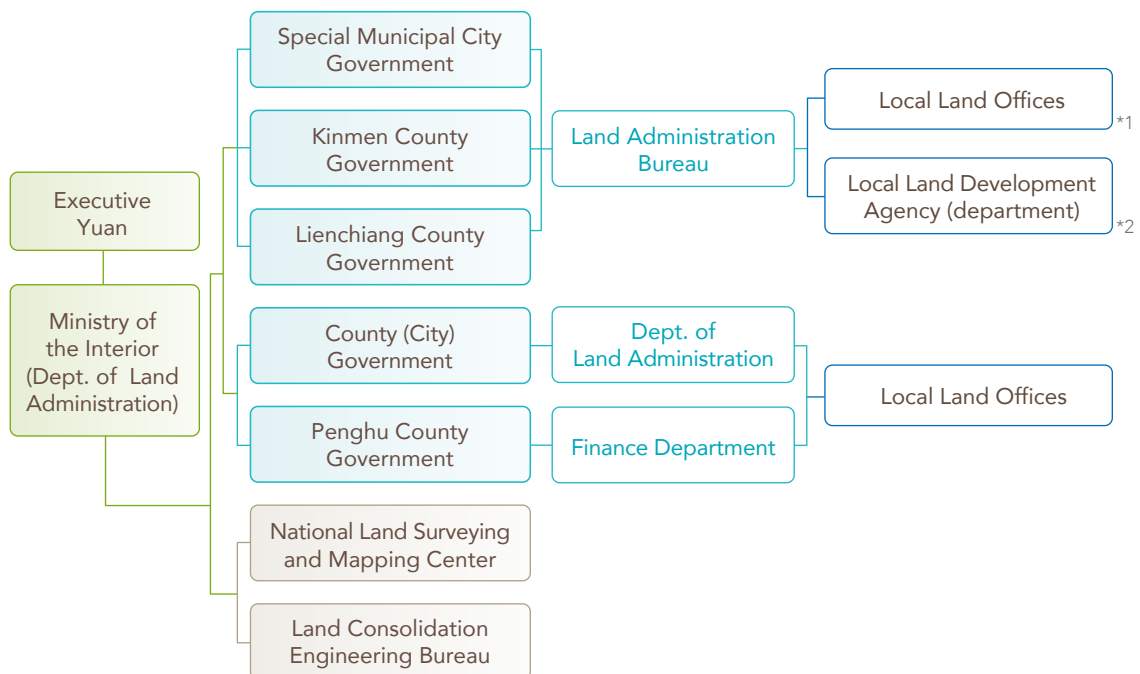
- Land Administration Organization
- Formulating Land Administration Regulations
- Achieving Land Cadasters
- Land Information Management
- Achieving Sound Real Estate Transaction Management
- Equalization of Land Ownership
- Reasonable Adjustment of Land Rights
- Promoting Land Use
- National Land Surveys
- 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 a local land office.

*2 The Dept. of Land Administration of the Taipei City Government has the Land Development Agency, and the Land Administration Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government has the Land Development Department.

II. Formulating Land Administration Regulations

In order to complete the ROC land administration regulations on resolving problems related to land use and 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 ROC.

Table 5-1 Land Registrations

Year	Total		Registrations of Changes in Land Descriptions		Registrations of Land Ownership				Registrations of Other Rights	
					First Registration		Registrations of Ownership Transfer			
	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)	Plots	Area (Hec.)
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
2022	3 514 977	219 735	394 452	72 944	8 772	1 264	1 396 941	82 383	1 714 812	63 144

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 (m ²)	Building	Area (m ²)	Building	Area (m ²)	Building	Area (m ²)	Building	Area (m ²)
2018	1 819 187	329 767 344	152 665	72 833 490	116 589	31 343 878	418 546	51 023 249	1 131 387	174 566 727
2019	1 832 760	351 042 206	151 588	89 109 453	119 459	30 213 941	456 234	54 874 001	1 105 479	176 844 811
2020	2 023 852	374 995 311	292 929	106 628 033	117 363	29 360 072	474 579	56 836 518	1 138 981	182 170 688
2021	1 883 360	316 297 661	137 271	56 056 119	125 779	31 341 434	501 807	58 874 734	1 118 503	170 025 375
2022	1 857 347	322 886 982	116 718	35 750 859	130 922	31 276 820	481 959	56 290 455	1 127 748	199 568 848

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 2022, special municipal, city, and county governments had thoroughly checked more than 2 million plots (buildings), and 164,673 plots (buildings) had been approved for announcement in accordance with the Cadastral Clearance Act. In addition, 96,856 plots (buildings) were subsequently registered, 10,876 plots (buildings) were auctioned, and 16,987 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 2022, 10,585 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 immediate registration/changing information on their real estate at any time. This service is free and can be applied for through the Internet or any land registration 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 since December 2018. As of the end of 2022, this service had been utilized 121,373 times.

5. 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 2022, 666,883 cases had been proactively notified. The notification service not only reduces fines imposed on heirs due to their negligence or unfamiliarity with the laws, but also ensures the rights of the rightful holders, and improves cadastral and taxation management.

6. 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 registration office nationwide, the MOI promoted the acceptance of cross-county/city applications for land registration. Its pilot implementation in special municipalities took place in July 2019, and nationwide implementation began in October 2019. 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 2022, 123,387 cases had been accepted.

7. Implementation of Measures for Online Statement of Land Registration

To facilitate land registration applications and save travel time, in March 2020, the MOI implemented the measures for online statement of land registration. Applicants who adopt these mea-

asures 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 must 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. As of the end of 2022, 1,206 land registration cases with applicants' online statements had been accepted.

8. Promoting Online Applications for Land Registration

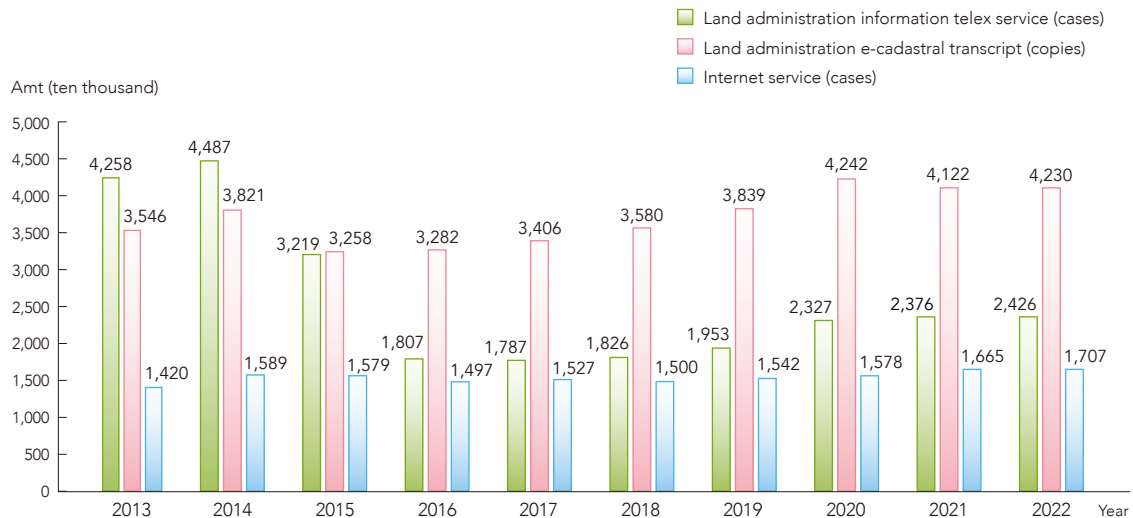
To simplify procedures and provide multiple application channels for citizens, the MOI has promoted the online application for land registration, and the functions related to the Digital Counter System were added in August 2021. In response to the service, the related regulations were amended or promulgated. The online application includes full-process and non-full-process; in addition, the items to be registered were also announced. As of the end of 2022, 7 full-process and 146 non-full-process items had been announced. The MOI has continued to reinforce the data connection system across agencies so that land registration offices can connect and make data inquiries, instead of having documents submitted by applicants, simplifying procedures and providing multiple channels of application for citizens.

IV. Land Information Management

1. Promoting Online Application Services

In order to improve the quality of services after computerization, the MOI plans to provide electronic services, so that the public can access land administration services through the Internet, allowing the public to make full use of the Internet's infinite and rapid functions and reducing the time spent traveling to and from government agencies. Statistics of online land administration information services in 2022 are as follows: 42.3 million applications for e-cadastral transcripts, 24.26 million inquiries for the land administration information telex service, and 17.07 million inquiries for Internet services. Details are shown in Figure 5-2. In 2023, we will enhance our network services in line with the development of information and technology to improve the quality of our services.

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 the 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 enhancing cybersecurity management capabilities. On October 25, 2022, the DLA cooperated with the relevant external audit and passed the verification to confirm that the operation of the "Information Security Management System (ISMS)" meets the standard requirements and the validity of the certificate. The promotion of this work has enabled the land administration information and operations to be performed under the same information security management system as the information security management of the MOI, which improves the information security management and effectively ensures the security of land administration information and operations. In 2023, we will focus on the protection standard of portable (or mobile) devices for cadastral database servers and will develop an implementation mechanism, conduct regular vulnerability and malware scanning and anti-virus software virus code updates, and continuously rehearse

business scenarios to include new types of information security attacks (e.g., encryption virus) and various types of disasters.

3. Land Administration E-data Circulation Service Website

In order to provide a one-stop platform for the online application, payment, and downloading of nationwide land administration e-data as well as data circulation supply network services, 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 2022, a total of 453.84 million sets of data were provided to local governments and the public, and 927.72 million sets 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. Starting from July 2022, people who apply for transfer of ownership registration of land or buildings after completing their online local tax returns will be exempted from paying tax-paid documents such as the land value increment tax and deed tax, and will instead be checked online by land administration officials to simplify the paper documents that should be attached to the application for registration. In 2023, the pilot program will be implemented in all cities and counties, and the focus of work will shift from business promotion to the discovery of problems, and take stock of the problems and specific benefits since the cooperation between the MOI and MOF, with the goal of setting fully automated operations.

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 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 2022, 182,742,251 sets of exchange data were accessed by the public sector and private paid usage amounted to 3,647,413 transactions (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. In 2023, we will continue to optimize the platform's functions and promote the circulation of web service APIs to mediate cadastral data.

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, land registration agents, and rental housing. The MOI has thus established extensive samples of real estate contracts for reference and use by the general public.

1. Issuing Land Administration Agent Certificates

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 2022, a total of 29,322 land administration agents had received the certificate, and 10,482 land administration agents had applied for practices to special municipal and city/county governments.

2. Achieving Safe Real Estate Broking Management Institutions

The MOI promulgated the Real Estate Broking Management Act in 1999. As of the end of 2022, special municipalities/ counties/cities had authorized 9,319 real estate agencies, with 8,367 of these entities practicing this profession according to the act.

3. Promoting the Rental Housing Professional Service System

In order to protect the rights of the leasing parties, introduce idle houses into 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 2022, regarding the rental housing service industry, 19 municipalities and counties (cities) had established rental housing service business associations. There are 1,250 rental housing service businesses applying to the competent authorities for permits, and 1,235 rental housing service businesses completing corporation registration. Rental housing managers have certified 13,326 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 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 lists 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 2022, the website had provided information on more than 4.26 million transactions, and the number of website visitors had exceeded 210.19 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 2022, it had accumulated more than 2.33million downloads.

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.

According to Jones Lang LaSalle's global real estate prices transparency index report, in 2022, Taiwan ranked 29th in the world. As the 5th place in Asia-Pacific, Taiwan's real estate prices transparency index only ranked behind Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and South Korea.

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

The publicly announced current land value of the nation increased by an average of 3.99% from 2022 to 2023. For New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Kaohsiung City the values increased by 6.89%, 3.71%, 7.64%, 3.26%, 3.69%, and 3.38%, respectively. In addition, Kinmen County increased by 1.63%, and Lienchiang County increased by 0.52%.

3. Compilation of the Indices of Urban Land Price and Publicly Announced Land Value

To provide the general public with correct information concerning urban land prices, the MOI attempted to compile the 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, 2022			Base Period: March 31, 2018=100
Locality	General Index	Residential Index	Commercial Index	Industrial Index	
Total	107.68	107.92	106.74	108.22	
New Taipei City	110.17	110.59	106.52	111.51	
Taipei City	107.66	107.84	107.25	108.26	
Taoyuan City	105.57	105.45	105.12	106.33	
Taichung City	105.91	106.58	104.53	102.87	
Tainan City	110.98	111.04	106.34	115.13	
Kaohsiung City	110.23	110.46	109.91	109.39	

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 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 MOI compiles and publishes the Housing Price Index and Housing Affordability Index on a quarterly basis nationwide and in municipality areas as a reference for public inquiries and policy formulation by government agencies. See Table 5-4 to 5-6 for the latest details.

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
2022Q1	121.01	116.13	111.53	123.90	128.81	133.59	123.54
2022Q2	123.97	118.57	112.67	126.89	132.06	136.56	127.07
2022Q3	126.33	120.95	113.61	128.68	135.11	139.21	130.57
2022Q4	127.51	121.33	113.08	130.30	135.97	140.25	131.59

Table 5-5 Mortgage Affordability

Unit: %

Season of the Year	Total	New Taipei City	Taipei City	Taoyuan City	Taichung City	Tainan City	Kaohsiung City
2022Q1	38.35	51.45	64.91	31.50	45.08	36.84	35.59
2022Q2	39.62	52.41	66.12	32.01	45.54	38.26	38.17
2022Q3	40.55	53.66	67.07	33.04	46.96	40.16	37.49
2022Q4	40.25	53.10	66.06	32.81	46.53	39.22	38.76

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
2022Q1	9.58	12.85	16.22	7.87	11.26	9.20	8.89
2022Q2	9.69	12.82	16.17	7.83	11.14	9.36	9.34
2022Q3	9.80	12.96	16.20	7.98	11.34	9.70	9.06
2022Q4	9.61	12.68	15.77	7.83	11.11	9.36	9.25

5. Management of the ROC Real Estate Appraiser

The creation of an appraiser licensing system is critical to developing sound transactional procedures in the ROC 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 2022, 651 applicants had been certified, and 463 of these successful entrants are now practicing under the close supervision of the MOI.

6. Establishing 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. AVMs have

been established, and the models for all counties and cities have been systematized. The land price segment map has been compiled by computers, and the benchmark land price has been selected and evaluated. The construction of the models in counties and cities across the country was 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 ROC, 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 2022, 1,149 plots with a total area of 75,382.60 square meters and 1,115 buildings with a total area of 309,946.77 square meters 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 1,011 public land plots with a total area of 61.55 hectares and 42 buildings with a total area of 64,070.51 square meters, in accordance with Article 26 of the Land Act in 2022.

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 599 public land plots with a total area of 43.37 hectares, as well as the disposition of 29 buildings with a total area of 23,456.01 square meters, in accordance with Article 25 of the Land Act in 2022.

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 carrying out farmland readjustments since 1958, in order to improve the nation's environment for agricultural production and to promote the utilization of farmland. As of 2022, 820 districts covering 394,159 hectares have been completely readjusted (See Table 5-7).

Table 5-7 Completed Farmland Readjustment

Year	No. of Districts	Area (Hectares)
Total	820	394 159
1958-2018	813	393 759
2019	2	19
2020	2	179
2021	1	30
2022	2	172

2. Irrigation Improvements for Earlier Re-divided Agricultural Zones

To cope with the operating needs of modern local agriculture, the MOI expanded the road length for farmlands that were adjusted in 1971 by up to four meters, provided there were parallel water supply and discharge channels with concrete U ditches, and graded and paved roads with additional pebbles. From 1988 to 2022, 924 districts covering an area of 95,503 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	924	95 503	3,904 808
1988-2018	860	91 625	3,747 702
2019	16	1 066	43 127
2020	18	937	37 824
2021	16	1 019	41 355
2022	14	856	34 800

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 57 districts covering an area of 418.99 hectares, during the period from 1987 to 2022.

4. Urban Land Readjustment

In order to enhance public construction as well as sound and integral city 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 2022, 1,126 districts, totaling 18,454 hectares, had been completed under urban land readjustment programs nationwide. Thus, due to these urban land readjustment programs, the MOI has made 6,338 hectares of land available for public facilities and 11,767 hectares for building purposes, saving the government a total of NT\$1,152.526 billion in construction expenses (See Table 5-9).

Table 5-9 Achievements of Urban Land Readjustment

End of 2022					
Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Land Readjustment (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)	Government Savings (NT\$ Million)
Total	1 126	18 454	11 767	6 338	1 152 526
Readjustment by Government	415	14 576	9 249	5 147	844 649
Readjustment by Landowners	711	3 878	2 518	1 191	307 877

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 2022, 19 meetings were held and a total of 206 cases were reviewed. Details are listed in Figure 5-3. Overall, 104 ownership expropriation cases, comprising 1,909 plots of land and covering 33.5025

hectares, and 5 superficies expropriation cases, comprising 24 plots of land and covering 0.7665 hectares, were approved within those meetings. (See Table 5-10).

Figure 5-3 Statistics of Different Types of Expropriation Cases in 2022

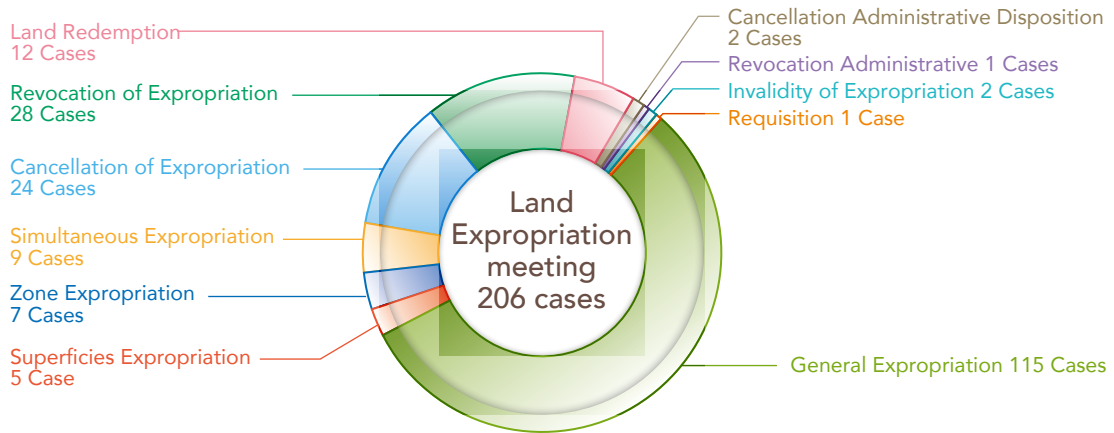


Table 5-10 Statistics of General Land Expropriation Approval

2022				
Right Type	Category of Undertaking	Expropriation Cases	Plots of Land	Area (Hectares)
Total		109	1 933	34.2690
Ownership	Subtotal	104	1 909	33.5025
	Transportation	72	1 325	18.9918
	Public Utility	1	7	0.0228
	Water Conservancy	21	248	7.7105
	State-owned Enterprises	4	11	0.1667
	Others	6	318	6.6107
Superficies	Subtotal	5	24	0.7665
	Transportation	4	21	0.7277
	Water Conservancy	1	3	0.0388

As of the end of 2022, 128 districts, totaling 9,667 hectares and including 7,862 hectares of private land, had undergone zone expropriation in Taiwan (Kinmen County of Fuchien Province was included). As a result of these activities, the MOI has made available 5,196 hectares of land for building purposes, and 4, 508 hectares of land for public facilities (See Table 5-11).

Table 5-11 Achievements of Zone Expropriation

End of 2022					
Locality	No. of Districts	Area of Zone Expropriation (Hectares)	Area of Private Land Expropriation (Hectares)	For Buildings (Hectares)	For Public Facilities (Hectares)
Total	128	9 667	7 862	5 196	4 508
Taiwan Prov.	38	3 128	2 793	1 663	1 444
Fuchien Prov.	4	32	19	18	14
New Taipei City	13	962	749	491	471
Taipei City	18	892	512	499	366
Taoyuan City	9	1 167	1 095	658	508
Taichung City	13	1 077	651	507	569
Tainan City	11	921	789	510	411
Kaohsiung City	22	1 488	1 254	850	725

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 2022, various local governments have discovered and dealt with regulatory infractions involving 5,641 plots of land covering an area of 914 hectares. The largest such case involved farming and grazing land totaling 5,117 plots of land covering an area of 827.4 hectares. All violators were punished with approximately NT\$344.035 million in fines.

IX. National Land Surveys

1. Cadastral Re-survey

In order to clarify cadastral boundaries and to prevent disputes over boundaries, the MOI, in collaboration with local governments, continued to implement a renewal survey of cadastral maps in Taiwan from 1973 to 2022, with a total of 185,852 plots of land covering an area of 26,135 hectares during 2022.

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 operations 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 2022, 154 survey organizations had been examined and approved. Among them, 20 companies had their businesses suspended and 13 were closed. In total, there are 121 organizations in operation with 488 professional survey engineers.

3. Providing 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 2022. A total of 1,186,386 maps for 1,130 applications for data were examined and approved during this period, including 158,217 maps for 133 applications for data, which were examined and approved during 2022.

4. Providing 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 2022, 3,026 applications for data have been examined and approved (See Table 5-12).

Table 5-12 Data Applications and Provisions in Fiscal 2022

Item	Recognized Applications (Cases)
Raw and Exchange Format of Daily Files Received from Satellite Tracking Stations	1 945
Satellite Positioning Surveys	1 077
Taiwan Geodesic Coordinate Datum Conversion Program	4

5. Establishing 3D Cadaster

In order to establish a 3D cadastral foundation and move towards a 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 the "National Map Task Force". In 2022, the MOI has subsidized the construction of 121,862 3D cadastral building models of new houses, and 1,876,718 location data of existing houses. In the future, the 3D national map will import the information above, and cross-domain data will be combined to optimize decision-making and accelerate the development of a "Digital Twin."

6. Developing HD Maps for Autonomous Vehicles

Since 2019, the MOI has successively completed the standards of High-Definition Maps (HD Maps) for autonomous vehicles that can be integrated internationally. As of the end of 2022, local governments had reported HD Maps requirements that reached 142 km, and the sites are located in Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Changhua, Tainan, Yilan, Hualien, Penghu, which exceeded the goals of the plan approved by the Executive Yuan. Laying a solid foundation for the safety of autonomous vehicle navigation in Taiwan, the results of the cartographic data have all been provided to the field management agencies for use. The MOI also organized the "2022 International Conference on HD Maps and Localization for Autonomous Driving Applications" on October 19, 2022, to promote the development of HD Maps in Taiwan.

X. Territorial Administration

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

According to the Regulations of Permission on Delineation of the Course for Laying, Maintaining and Modifying Submarine Cables or Pipelines on the Continental Shelf of the Republic of China, the MOI has conducted 8 examination meetings in 2022, approving 7 surveying applications, 6 laying applications, and 8 one-year-term maintenance applications. In addition, the MOI also approved 18 applications for emergency maintenance, approved 5 applications for laying extension, approved 1 application for surveying extension, retained 11 reports on emergency maintenance for future reference, accepted 3 reports on surveying, and accepted 8 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, the 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, maritime 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 2022, in cooperation with the overall dispatch of domestic scientific research ships, the survey ship "LEGEND" under the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) completed the survey of the seas around Dongsha atoll, and completed 1,081 km of submarine topographic mapping and seabed sediment detection. Furthermore, the MOI also conducted basic survey operations for the

20,417 km survey line in the seas around Penghu. 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 2022, the TENCC had completed 108 charts, including 30 coastal charts (UB3), 53 nearshore charts (UB4), 19 port charts (UB5), and 6 berthing charts (UB6) in the waters surrounding Taiwan. More than 1.59 million charts have been sold and used by more than 20 thousand 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, and port affairs, and helps other official ships to load electronic navigation charts; in addition, the 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 by interfacing with basic maps and customized maps through 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.

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; in addition, 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: Recruitment, Selection, Administration, Interests, 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 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. Those with any of the following situations are exempted from military service, and are 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."

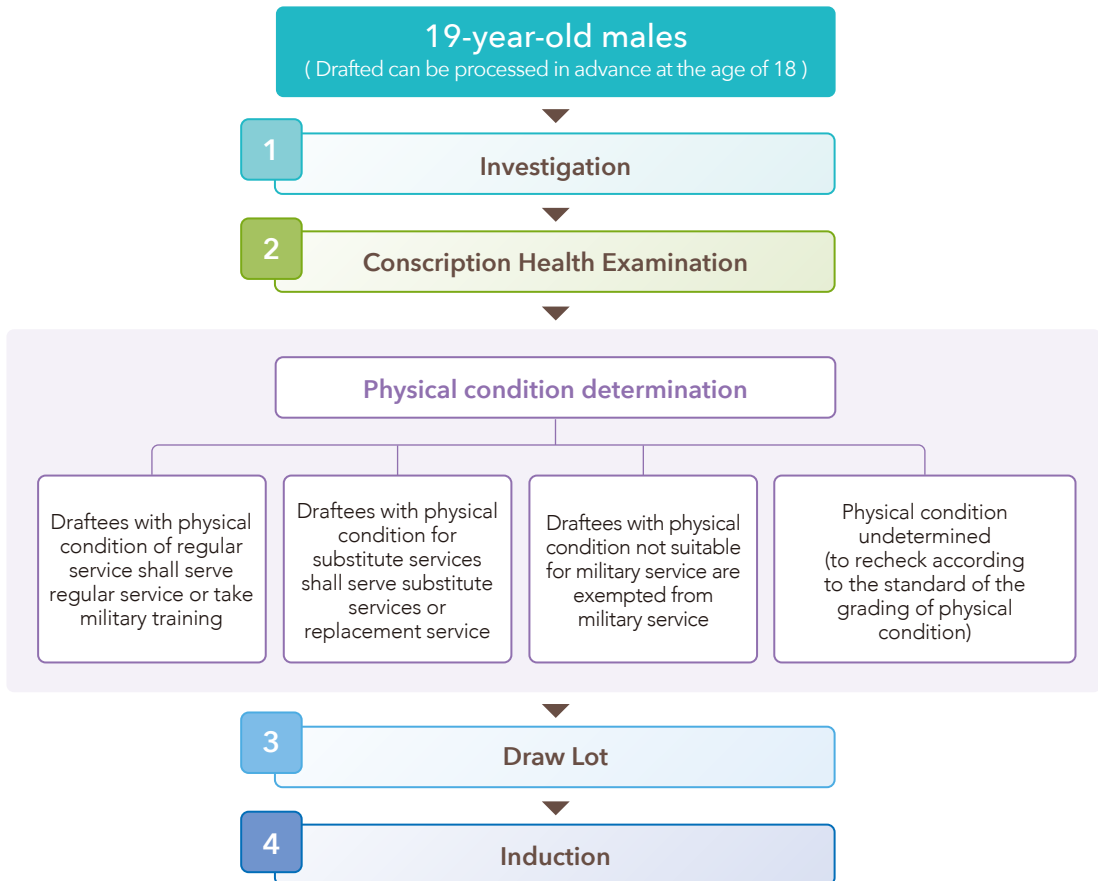
V. Draft Management

According to Article 32 of the Act of 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 draft-

ee's date of birth, drawn number, and the branch of the armed forces. The sequence of recruitment for the draftees with physical condition for substitute services will be based on a random drawing.

4. Induction

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

In coordination with the Force Structure Adjustment of National Defense, and according to Article 34 of the Act of Military Service System and the MND's announcement in association with the MOI on December 29, 2022: "Starting from January 1, 2024, draftees who were born on or after January 1, 2005, shall now serve Standing Soldier Service for a 1-year term. Draftees who were born between January 1, 1994, and December 31, 2004, who have not been conscripted before or who are supplementarily conscripted, shall be recruited for 4 months of regular military training. Draftees who were born on or before December 31, 1993, and who have not been conscripted before or who are supplementarily conscripted, shall serve substitute services for a 1-year term according to Paragraph 3, Article 25 of the Act of Military Service System."

Draftees born after 2005 shall serve Standing Soldier Service for a 1-year term starting from 2024. Draftees who were born in 2005, who are not currently enrolled in schools, and who have no intention to continue studying, shall undergo the conscription health examination and lot drawing as soon as possible after their military register investigation, allowing them to be recruited from January 2024. Draftees who were born between 1994 and 2004, 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, this will be decided by drawing lots. In order to shorten the waiting time to be enlisted into a camp, draftees who were born between 1994 and 2004, and who have completed their graduate degrees, may apply for priority recruitment or deferment according to their career plan. Draftees can apply for this service on the NCA website (<https://www.nca.gov.tw/>) from mid-May to December every year. The order of recruitment for the corresponding draftees will be based on Paragraph 3, Article 25 of the Conscription Regulations.

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 military service recruitment. In addition to fulfilling the government's responsibility of caring for draftees, we will integrate the national health insurance system to assess the physical health of draftees through conscription examinations. This assessment will determine their physical condition and categorize them into positions for regular military service, alternative military service, or exemption from service. The conscription category will be determined based on the positions identified.

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 ethical opinions for exemptions or controversial cases. A total of 121,488 men received a conscription examination in 2022, including 80,663 whose physical condition qualified them for regular service draftees; 7,094 whose physical condition qualified them for substitute service draftees; 30,510 whose physical condition qualified them for military service exemption; 1,112 with uncertain physical condition; and 2,109 in the special examination process.

VII. Educational Backgrounds of Draftees

The educational background of draftees has improved year after year due to the higher living standards, the popularization of education, and the 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 Above	Senior (Vocational) High School	Junior High School	Others
2018	100.0	49.3	48.4	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	49.6	2.0	0.2
2022	100.0	50.3	47.5	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 attending senior high school 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 a situation for deferment stated in the preceding paragraph terminates or if a male studying in junior college or above volunteers to take the Military Training of Standing Soldier Service during winter or summer vacations, he will still be inducted.

IX. Rights and Interests of Military Personnel

The government protects the rights and interests of those who fulfill their obligations to enlist in 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 duty, 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 an illness or accident, their spouses, and the spouses of the standing servicemen prescribed in the preceding sub-paragraph can be buried in a military cemetery.
7. The rights to other rewards, gratuities, insurance, solatia for injury or death, nursing benefits, and fringe benefits entitled by the laws.

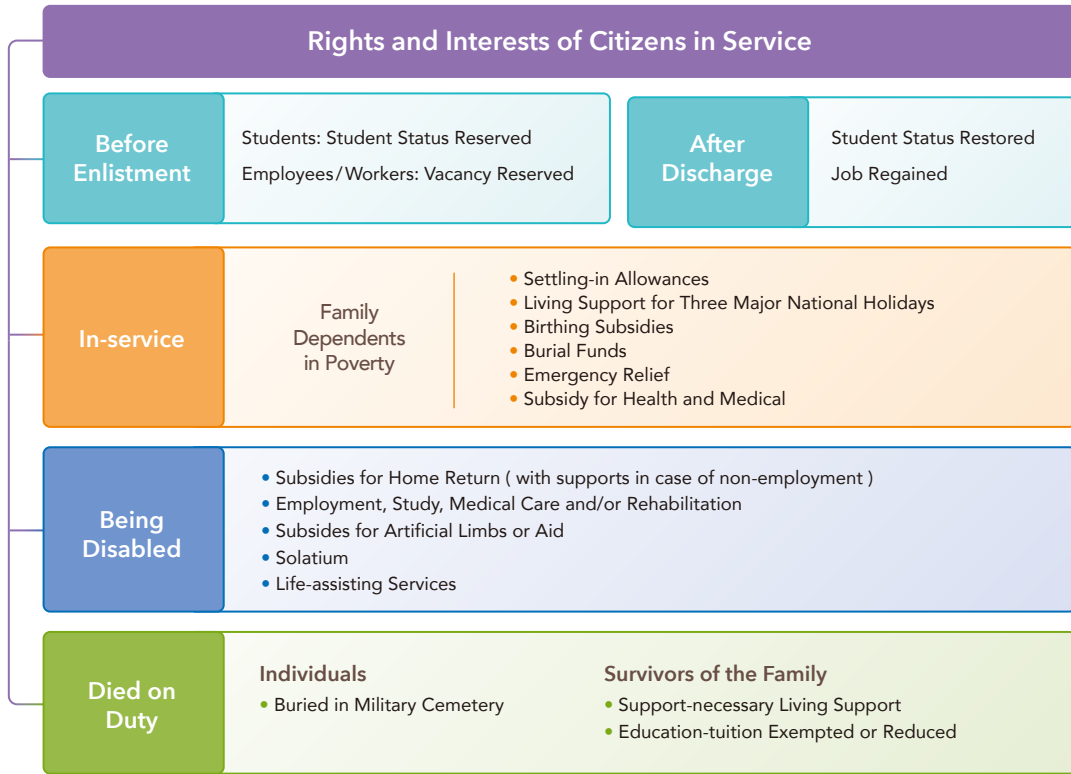
Veterans who are recognized as honorable citizens are qualified to apply *mutatis mutandis* Sub-paragraph 6 of the preceding paragraph.

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 to which standing servicemen are entitled pursuant to Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 7 of the preceding article and other laws, unless otherwise prescribed by law, the regulations for the recipients, categories, conditions, and procedures of the payments shall be drafted by the MND and the MOI, and determined by the Executive Yuan.

The rewards, allowances, and other rights to which standing servicemen are entitled prescribed in the preceding paragraph apply *mutatis mutandis* to the civil servants or employed staff serving the MND and 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 those of 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 shall carry out scientific or industrial research and development or technical work in government agencies, public research agencies (institutions), colleges and universities, or administrative juridical/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 obligated 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 demand for long-term care social service and tech R&D talents, applications for substitute service are now open for draftees who were born after 1994 in related professions (medical, social welfare, home care, tech R&D, etc.).

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 national defense needs, the implementation of police service stopped, and the number of substitute services was reduced. Since 2022, substitute services are divided into four categories: firefighting services, social services, public administration substitute services (consular, cultural, and 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. In addition, due to the Force Structure Adjustment of All-out Defense, substitute services have been incorporated into the civil defense system to assist government agencies during peacetime, and provide local support for military operations during wartime, ensuring social continuity.

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 1987 to 2004) for 2022 will be accepted from February 11, 2022 to March 10, 2022 and April 1, 2022 to April 30, 2022, 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 shall be carried out openly, fairly, and justly according to draftees' educational backgrounds. The manpower demands of the department in need of such services shall be met based on the substitute services draftees' wishes, educational backgrounds, and special skills.

5. Handover Operations of Substitute Services Draftees

In order to transfer substitute 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

at 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 2022, general substitute services draftees were enlisted into camp in ten echelons, with 10,545 conscripts completing the fundamental training and corresponding service units receiving specialized training.

2. R&D Substitute Services Draftees

In 2022, the R&D substitute services draftees were enlisted into camp in eight echelons, with 2,806 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 2022, the MOI made 344 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 2022, 61 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 2022, 9 draftees were sent to the Chengkung Mountain Counseling Education Camp for counseling education. In addition, 12 mental health courses were held for over 565 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 is recorded and required to receive a series of medical counselling. Moreover, draftees are expected to cultivate care for disadvantaged groups, to actively attend public welfare services, and to learn the spirit of serving others. In 2022, a total of 105 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 6,279 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 2022, our ambassadors carried out a total of 18 performances at various government agencies, schools, and social welfare organizations, with around 7,000 attendees.

In 2023, 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.

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 to maintain efficient managerial activities and records.

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

In accordance with current laws and regulations, reservists in substitute services have the obligation to be of service 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.

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 for reservist draftees, and have set up the center for the administration of duties of 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 three 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 2022 are shown below:

1. Review and Allocation of R&D Draftees for Firms' Applications for Substitute Services in 2022

A total of 366 firms applied for 5,029 draftees of R&D substitute services. The conscription agency received and assessed the referenced data, and 360 firms were approved. Among the requested 5,013 draftees from the eligible firms, 4,964 draftees were approved (approximately 99% of the requested manpower).

2. Draftees' Application for R&D Substitute Services

Applications for R&D substitute services were accepted from February 11 to September 20, 2022. A total of 4,549 draftees completed the registration.

3. Selection of Draftees for R&D Substitute Services

There were three selection rounds for R&D substitute service draftees in 2022. The NCA enrolled 3,011 draftees.

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

Unit: Persons; Firms

Year	Applied Number of Firm Applicants		Draftees who Completed Registration		No. of Draftees who Engaged in and Completed Training		
	No. of Firms	No. of Persons	No. of Registrations	No. that Passed the Review	No. of Firms	No. of Those Engaged	Completed Training
2018 (Echelons 73-80)	728	7 320	3 408	3 258	442	2 608	2 396
2019 (Echelons 81- 86)	444	3 710	1 021	966	194	662	577
2020 (Echelons 87- 94)	308	2 741	3 458	2 960	197	1 618	1 499
2021 (Echelons 95-103)	308	3 196	5 061	4 085	222	2 586	2 406
2022 (Echelons 104-111)	366	5 029	4 549	4 165	244	3 011	2 806

Note: In 2018, the Executive Yuan approved 4,000 R&D Substitute Services draftees, and since 2019, the number has been reduced to less than 3,000 year by year, resulting in a decrease in the number of employers applying.



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 police organizations throughout Taiwan to carry out police missions.

The NPA's subordinate departments are as follows:

1. Criminal Investigation Bureau: responsible for crime prevention, investigation and forensic analysis.
2. Aviation Police Bureau: responsible for ensuring airport safety, conducting security checks, controlling traffic, responding to emergencies, and providing assistance at the airports.
3. National Highway Police Bureau: responsible for patrolling, traffic enforcement, and handling traffic accidents on national highways and designated expressways.
4. Railway Police Bureau: responsible for the protection of railways, prevention and detection of crime on railways.
5. The First, Fourth and Fifth Special Police Corps: responsible for assisting local police departments in crowd control and major incidents response.
6. The Second Special Police Corps: responsible for safeguarding state-owned and particular enterprises, assisting in the investigation of intellectual property right infringements.
7. The Third Special Police Corps: responsible for preventing security-endangered imports and illegal exports, and cracking down on smuggling and other illicit actions.
8. The Sixth Special Police Corps: responsible for the security of incumbent and former (vice) presidents, premiers, ministers, cabinet-level agencies and foreign missions.
9. The Seventh Special Police Corps: responsible for the security of state-owned and particular enterprises, and assisting in the conservation of national parks, forests and nature, the protection of the environment and water resources, the investigation of food and drug safety.
10. Keelung, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien Harbor Police Departments: responsible for harbors' safety and security, crime investigating, and assisting in disaster rescue.
11. Taiwan Police College: responsible for police education, in-service training, policing research and development.
12. Police Broadcasting Service: responsible for publicizing policing work, improving communication between the police and citizens, delivering real-time traffic information and lost-and-found examining services for the general public.

13. Police Communication Office: responsible for the telecommunication among other police organizations, and maintaining the police radio system.
14. Civil Defense Office: responsible for controlling transmitting civil defense intelligence, and maintaining air-raid alarms, and planning civil defense operations.
15. Police Equipment Maintenance Plant: responsible for repairing police weapons and manufacturing their components, as well as assisting local police departments in the maintenance of weapons and vehicles.

Moreover, each municipality/county/city has its own police department. Each police department commands its police precincts, various divisions and brigades, and Civil Defense Center. Under police precincts are police stations that cover police beats, the basic unit carrying out police duties and providing police services.

In addition, the Central Police University is also established under the MOI, responsible for advanced police education and academic research on policing.

II. Police Functions

1. Police Education and Examinations

(1) Police education, consisting of cultivation education, further education, and advanced education, is provided by the Central Police University (CPU) and the Taiwan Police College (TPC) respectively. (Table 7-1)

Table 7-1 Numbers of Officers Graduating from the CPU and the 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)	
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
2022	1 106	14	124	197	50	721

Note: In light of the overall manpower policy and staff vacancies in police organizations, the TPC has reduced the number of students enrolled since 2019, leading to a significant decrease in the number of graduates in 2021 accordingly.

(2) Civil Service Special Examination for police officers divided into Level 2, 3, and 4, which are held on a yearly basis for police recruitment. Since 2011, these examinations have been respectively categorized into “Civil Service Special Examination for Police Officers” and “Civil Service Special Examination for General Police Officers.” The former is taken by the “graduates of the Central Police University” or “graduates of the Taiwan Police College;” the latter is taken by the general public who haven't completed police education from the CPU or the TPC. (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
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
2022	2 290	-	23	315	1 163	789

Note: With regard to the overall manpower policy and actual vacancies in police organizations, the number of students enrolled at the TPC has been revised downward, resulting in a significant decrease in the number of passing examinees since 2019.

2. Police Administration

(1) Cracking down on offenses against sexual morality

Crackdown on offenses against sexual morality is one of the regular tasks of police departments. To safeguard social peace, the NPA strived to clamp down on violations of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, and organized crimes involving sexual transactions at karaoke bars, spa parlors, dancing clubs, pubs, illegal coffee/tea shops, etc. In 2022, a total of 814 venues were raided and 3,138 persons were arrested.

(2) Stopping pornographic advertisements

In order to stop sex establishments from spreading pornographic messages, local police departments strive to ban pornographic advertisements. In 2022, a total of 1,383 pornographic advertisements, including business cards and stickers, were seized.

(3) Ticketing illegal betel nut vendors

In order to maintain traffic safety for vehicles and pedestrians, the NPA continues to demand that all police departments sweep illegal betel nut vendors who occupy roads and sidewalks. In 2022, a total of 3,436 vendors were ticketed and fined.

(4) Seizing illegal electronic gambling and gaming machines

The NPA keeps cracking down on the electronic game arcade businesses which engaged in gambling. In 2022, a total of 469 venues were raided and 1,789 machines were seized.

3. Ensuring Public Safety

(1) Major holidays security in 2022

The security program for major holidays in 2022 was implemented from January 24 to February 7, 2022. With a view to promoting stable social order, smooth traffic, and public reassurance, a total of 548,574 police officers, 81,092 volunteer police and neighborhood watch members were mobilized.

(2) Hotspot policing with CCTV

The maintenance of Closed-Circuit Television Cameras (CCTV) and the utilization of its data recorded coupling with the "Plan for Installment and maintenance of CCTV cameras at Crime Hotspots" have a significant effect on crime prevention. There were 202,445 security cameras installed by the end of 2022; the uptime reached up to 97.95%.

(3) Election Security

① The "2022 Local Civil Servants Election and Constitutional Amendment Referendum" took place on November 26, 2022. The vote counting was completed on the same day. Since this was the biggest local election in Taiwan, there were numerous campaign offices and large-scale promotional activities, which made the police's work more challenging and complex. The NPA had carefully planned and implemented various security measures to effectively achieve the goals of establishing a safe environment beforehand, cracking down strictly on vote-buying, ensuring smooth vote casting and counting, and maintaining societal harmony after the election.

② In addition, the NPA successfully achieved its mission to secure public safety during the "11th Chiayi City Mayor Reelection," "Taichung's 2nd constituency Legislator By-Election," "Taipei's 5th constituency Legislator Recall," and the "Taipei's 3rd constituency Legislator By-Election."

(4) Management of assemblies and parades

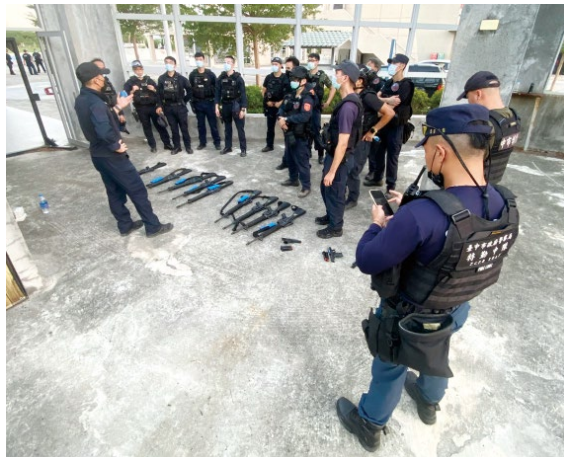
Under the provisions of the "Assembly and Parade Act," the "Operation Directions for Police Agencies Processing Application for Assembly or Parade Permit," and the principle of protecting lawfulness, banning illegality, deterring violence, administration according to law, and maintaining political neutrality, the police arrest violent criminals at the scenes for their offenses, collect concrete evidence, and bring the offenders to trial. A total of 34,870 assemblies and parades were reported to the police in 2022, and 690,542 police officers were assigned to maintain public order.

(5) Security arrangements for Republic of China National Day ("Double Ten Day")

A command center for security arrangements for the 2022 Taiwan National Day celebrations was set up to integrate and coordinate all resources from the police, military police, and relevant intelligence agencies. The NPA was responsible for implementing security measures and maintaining traffic order. A total of 9,825 police officers, soldiers, and auxiliary officers were mobilized.

(6) Counter-terrorism preparedness

① The NPA of the Ministry of the Interior mainly focused its 2022 Jing-Yong Security Drill project on critical infrastructure. It instructed 32 police departments to carry out the 2022 simulations, in which police faced major man-made security threats and terrorist attacks for the purpose of familiarizing officers with contingency measures and reducing casualties and property losses that might be caused by major security incidents.



Counter-terrorism Exhortation Before Going on Duty

② In 2022, the NPA of the Ministry of the Interior conducted 12 joint training sessions for 420 S.W.A.T. members specialized in counter-terrorism. They were officers from the special operations group of the First Special Police Corps, the thunder squads of municipality/county/city police departments, the fifth investigation brigade of the Criminal Investigation Bureau, and the special police corps and police dog units of the Aviation Police Bureau. Through joint training, they cultivated good teamwork and strengthened their performance capability and ability to deal with major man-made security incidents.

4. Criminal Justice

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

(1) Crime prevention

The police practices for crime prevention are divided into two categories: the prevention of overall crime and juvenile delinquency prevention. To eradicate the roots of crimes, the police have been campaigning for crime prevention, 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 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline is responsible for providing anti-fraud advice and processing complaints against fraudulent crimes. The NPA has established various information systems in order to coordinate all police organizations and cooperate with financial and telecommunication companies. In 2022, the 165 anti-fraud counseling hotline received 591,939 calls, and there were 3,465 remittances to watch-listed accounts effectively deterred, preventing a potential financial loss amounting to over NT\$319,360,000. (Table 7-3)

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\$)
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
2022	41 320	591 939	3 465	319 364 888

The 165 anti-fraud website had already accumulated over 8.31 million viewers by the end of 2022. In the same year, the Police Service App dispatched 144 messages, and the rumor verification bulletin published 9 news. By the end of 2022, the “165 Anti-Fraud LINE Group” released 765 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.

In order to strengthen the self-defense capability of financial institutions, the NPA issued the plan to strengthen the security of financial institutions and other premises, supervising local police departments to take additional security measures, including holding robbery prevention drills, setting up patrol plans, and guarding and ambushing during critical times, to curb 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 “2022 Youth Project.” The NPA assisted the Ministry of Education in dealing with school bullying and established a “Juvenile Delinquency Prevention System” database, through which resources are jointly built up and shared, making the prevention of juvenile delinquency more effective.



Anti-fraud Advocacy



Crime Prevention Campaign with the CPBL

Due to the deletion of the provisions of Article 85-1 of the Juvenile Justice Act, the act has no longer been applicable to cases involving children since June 19, 2020. On February 24, 2021, the Regulation of Juvenile Deviant Behavior Prevention and Counseling was proclaimed, which implemented the amendment’s purpose of protecting juveniles’ best interests, ensuring that prevention

and counseling tasks would first be undertaken by social administration and education systems, rather than continuing to be handled by the police and criminal justice systems. On September 14, 2022, the Regulation of the Establishment and Implementation of the Juvenile Counseling Committee was released, which regulates the responsibilities, organizational structure, counseling process, and court requests of the Juvenile Counseling Committee, in order to promote the efficacy of related resources following the amendment of the Juvenile Justice Act.

(2) Criminal investigation

In 2022, the Executive Yuan promulgated the “Guidelines for New-Generation Fraud-Combating Strategies” and established the “National Fraud-Combating Team” by uniting the MOI, the National Communications Commission, the Financial Supervisory Commission, and the Ministry of Justice. There are four dimensions of strategies: “to detect, to block, to prevent and to punish.” In 2022, a total of 15,138 fraudsters from 1,635 cross-border and domestic groups were investigated. In 2023, the NPA will continue to follow the guidelines and work with other ministries to combat fraud. Moreover, by analyzing fraud trends and targeting new patterns or commonly-used fraudulent approaches, nationwide anti-fraud projects and operations will be planned and executed.



The Minister of the MOI Inspected the NPA's Fraud-Combating Work and Commended the Officers

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 and users, and blocking the cash flow, to achieve the ultimate goal of cutting the three flows of

drugs. All police departments are devoted to cracking down on drug-related crimes and finding out the dark figure of crimes. In 2022, the police uncovered 38,088 drug-related cases, arrested 39,964 suspects, and seized drugs totaling 12,172.44 kilograms. (Table 7-4)

Table 7-4 Results of Investigating Drug-related Cases

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Seized Drugs (Kg)
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
2022	38 088	39 964	12 172.44
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) from 2021 to 2022	-1.44	-2.50	+46.08

The number of new drug users had been reduced from 11,965 in 2018 to 6,596 in 2022. This shows that the New Generation Anti-drug Strategy of the Executive Yuan has proved effective. In addition, in 2022, the police busted 34 drug factories across Taiwan, investigated 10 suspects in 5 cases abroad, and seized 1,239 kilograms of drugs.

The NPA will continue to keep track of the latest information on drugs and make rolling adjustments to all kinds of anti-drug strategies, focusing on combating drug-related gangs and tracing masterminds of the crime, actively promoting the "Police Organization Work Plan of Strengthening Effectiveness in Drug Enforcement," the "Community Anti-drug Project," and other important work, including preventing drug-related activities in places of business, taking over cross-border drug parcel cases, and 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.

Compared with the cases in 2021, the number of violent crimes decreased, while the numbers of all criminal cases, thefts and frauds showed increases in occurrence in 2022. (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 (%)		
	2022	2021	Increase/Decrease from 2021 to 2022		2022	2021	Increase/Decrease from 2021 to 2022 (percentage point)
			Cases	Percentage (%)			
All Criminal Cases	265 518	243 082	22 436	9.23	96.69	98.80	-2.11
Violent Crimes	499	598	-99	-16.56	99.60	99.83	-0.23
Thefts	37 670	35 067	2 603	7.42	97.17	99.31	-2.14
Frauds	29 509	24 724	4 785	19.35	97.32	99.03	-1.71

(3) Suppressing Gang-related Criminal Activities

In 2022, in response to the current trend of gang-related crimes, a Gang Sweeping Task Force was established in each local police department responsible for investigating gang members' daily lives, collecting evidence of illegal gang-related activities, tracing the roots of gang-related crimes, and squelching the growth of gangs in problem areas with "Third-Party Policing."

① Preventing Public Gang Activities

The NPA requires all police departments to pay close attention to gang members' participation in public activities via evidence collection, conducting inspections, demonstrating the determination to crack down on gang activities, and constructing an interpersonal information network of



Preventing Public Gang Activities

existing gangs. In 2022, police departments conducted a total of 85 gang-related missions, 16,108 people were stopped for gang-related inspection, and 97 minors were found to have taken part in mobilization activities. The number of people stopped for gang-related inspection was the highest in recent years. Public opinion was also found to be in agreement with the police force's strict law enforcement measures. (Table 7-6)

Table 7-6 Results of Preventing and Suppressing Public Gang Activities

Year	Result	Number of Missions	Number of Persons Inspected	Underage Gang Members Found
2018		40	2 304	25
2019		69	4 123	44
2020		76	4 944	13
2021		88	14 375	311
2022		85	16 108	97
Increase/Decrease Percentage (%) from 2021 to 2022		-3.41	+12.06	-68.81

② Carrying out inspections of specific industries

In order to prevent gangs from invading other enterprises' rights through being listed in shareholders' meetings, in 2022, the NPA dispatched police forces to inspect 459 listed companies, and to monitor 316 shareholders' meetings, where no incidents or illegal activities were found.

③ Systemic gang-sweeping

In 2022, 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 501 gangs were busted and 3,753 suspects were arrested; the value of all unlawful interests is estimated at over NT\$521,010,000. In addition, in 2022, a total of 175 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, the NPA targeted specific gangs and implemented the government's gang-sweeping/anti-violence policies. In 2022, 6 national gang-sweeping operations were conducted with the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, cracking down on 310 organized crime groups, arresting 2,103 gangsters, and seizing unlawful interests of NT\$63,706,782 and 319 guns. In addition, from October 19 to November 19, 2022 (before the voting day of the 2022 Local Civil Servants Election), local police departments are authorized to continually implement district gang-sweeping operations, demonstrating police force in combating organized crime.

(4) Economic affairs

① Assisting in anti-smuggling and seizing counterfeit alcohol

The NPA supervised all police departments in their work with corresponding authorities to crack down on smuggling. In 2022, 332 suspects were arrested in 296 cases and products with an estimated market value of over NT\$379,920,000 were seized. There were 120 suspects arrested in 120 cases of counterfeit alcohol that accounts for an estimated market value of over NT\$37,730,000.

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

In 2022, the NPA supervised all police departments in their work with corresponding authorities to strike against illegal land excavation with a total of 5 suspects arrested in 3 cases, illegal exploitation of mountainsides with a total of 170 suspects arrested in 85 cases, and illegal deforestation with a total of 327 suspects arrested in 117 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 2022, there were a total of 5,525 suspects arrested in 4,191 cases, and products with an estimated market value of over NT\$26,896,560,000 were seized.



Press Conference on Combating Illegal Set-Top Boxes

④ Cracking down on usury

The NPA supervised all police departments while they investigated usury cases. In 2022, a total of 1,706 suspects were arrested in 1,011 cases, involving 1,451 victims, seizing over NT\$742,910,000. On the other hand, regarding illegal debt collection cases, in 2022, a total of 284 suspects were arrested in 88 cases, involving 201 victims, seizing over NT\$56,970,000.

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

In 2022, the NPA supervised all police departments as they assisted in investigating underground remittance services, with 91 cases involving 207 suspects, seizing over NT\$13,250,000; the total amount of the remittance value was about NT\$3,933,720,000. The NPA along with police departments had cracked down on 41 illegal deposit-accepting cases, and arrested 174 suspects, seizing over NT\$53,370,000. The estimated value of illegally accepted deposits was up to NT\$1,316,790,000.

⑥ Cracking down on currency counterfeiting

In 2022, the NPA seized more than NT\$1,220,000 in 34 counterfeit NTD notes, arresting 39 suspects. A total of 18 suspects were arrested in 14 counterfeit foreign currencies with an estimated market value of up to NT\$1,660,000.

⑦ Cracking down on illegal drugs and food operations

In 2022, the NPA directed all police departments to crack down on illegal drugs, arresting a total of 588 suspects in 556 cases. The NPA also mobilized 1,574 police officers carrying out 1,518 missions to investigate illegally-processed food cases, arresting 20 suspects in 8 cases.

⑧ Cracking down on money laundering

The NPA oversaw all police departments' investigations on money laundering activities. In 2022, 7,189 cases involving 10,445 suspects were arrested and more than NT\$32,327,840,000 in assets were seized.

5. Traffic Safety

In 2022, police departments across Taiwan had ticketed a total of 15,016,547 traffic violations, out of which 3,002,304 were considered serious violations. According to the outsourced "2022 Satisfaction Survey on Police Traffic Law Enforcement and Accident Response," the approval rate was 84.34%, 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.

In order to maintain traffic order and to ensure traffic safety, in 2023, 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 2023, 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 to reach the goals of effectively diverting the traffic flow, reducing driving time, and ensuring the public smooth/safe journeys.



Providing Traffic Guidance on Consecutive Holidays

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

① To effectively prevent and suppress DUI, in 2023, 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 should conduct in-depth analysis, specifically deploy their forces at DUI-prone spots and times, and plan flexible sobriety test operations to raise the intensity and density of law enforcement, preventing the drivers from taking chances.

② 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



DUI Inspection

uploading the latest information, including the statistics of DUI incidents and inspections, film clips, news, laws and regulations, etc., on the NPA official website's "DUI Prevention" 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 The NPA circulated the "Project to Track Down Sources of DUI Cases by Police Departments" and required all police departments to address DUI accidents by identifying the hotspots of drinking, strengthening inspections, employing the strategies of "Third-Party Policing," and requiring alcohol providers to assume their social responsibility and work with the police to prevent DUI.

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

In order to ensure traffic safety, the NPA continually promotes the "Crackdown on Serious Traffic Violations Project" in 2023. 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 increase the compliance of road users.

(4) Suppressing dangerous driving

To suppress dangerous driving, in 2023, the NPA continually instructs 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 required every police department to come up with effective measures to suppress dangerous driving, in order to secure the safety of citizens and maintain traffic order.



Traffic Violation Inspection



Suppressing Dangerous Driving

(5) Strictly enforcing the regulations of overloading

- ① The NPA launched the plan of supervising all police departments to crack

down on overloaded gravel/large trucks, requiring every police department to carry out traffic inspections and strictly enforce the overloading and speeding regulations. Additionally, by strengthening the education and training of police officers, the NPA hopes the police's attitude, skills, and efficiency in cracking down on overloaded gravel/large trucks can be upgraded.

- ② In an effort to effectively deter drivers from taking detours to avoid inspections at weigh stations on freeways, the NPA has demanded increased coordination and collaboration between the National Highway Police Bureau and local police departments located along the highways to enhance inspection on vehicles that might be involved in major traffic violations. At the same time, continuous efforts should be made to secure funding for setting up high-tech equipment, such as dynamic weigh-bridges, to deter drivers from having the mindset of violating law with impunity.

(6) Ensuring the rights of pedestrians

In 2023, the NPA requires 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 billboards, promotional materials, broadcasts, the Internet, 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).



Protect Pedestrians' Safety

(7) Continuing to strengthen the management of taxi-driver

In order to address potential safety problems caused by taxi drivers, to protect the rights of legal taxi drivers, and to ensure passengers'



Illegal Taxi Inspection

safety, in 2023, the NPA continues 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 2023, the NPA continues to hold seminars on graded traffic-accident response measures, cause analysis, and reconstruction of the scene.



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 Vehi- cles	Accident Deaths Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Accident Injuries Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles
2018	2 187	147.02	1.28	195.89
2019	2 211	155.50	1.30	207.08
2020	2 230	163.21	1.34	217.22
2021	2 260	159.58	1.32	212.19
2022	2 284	165.42	1.35	219.70

Source of Information: Ministry of Transportation and Communications, National Police Agency, MOI.

Note: 1. "Road Traffic Accidents" refers to deaths or injuries caused by motor vehicles on roads. The number of deaths refers to victims who died on the spot or within 30 days after the accidents.

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 recid-

ivism and to effectively control major cases. In 2022, the police responded to 111,265 domestic violence cases, filed 21,884 protection order applications, enforced 28,964 protection orders, and arrested 10,450 cases of domestic violence offenses/protection order violators.

- ② With regard to sexual assaults, the NPA has set up plans for police departments to strengthen prevention measures, facilitate case processing, control the investigation progress, and to reduce recidivism. In 2022, a total of 4,520 sexual assault cases were reported to the police, while 4,324 cases were solved. By the end of 2022, there were 5,527 registered sex offenders who must regularly report to police agencies, of which a total of 5,484 offenders followed the rule. As for the remaining 43 offenders who did not show up at the police agencies, 13 of them were fined, 1 was passed on to the District Prosecutor's Office for investigation, and 29 who were absconding have been listed as wanted.
- ③ In an effort to improve the safety of women and children, and the quality of the police's investigation into sexual exploitation cases related to children and youths, the NPA launched the plan of enhancing crackdowns on sex crimes. In 2022, the NPA uncovered 942 cases involving violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, rescued 922 child/youth victims, and arrested 76 patrons and 98 pimps.
- ④ The "Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act" was promulgated on December 1, 2021, and came into effect on June 1, 2022. The MOI completed the research and development of related regulations, dispatch manpower, constructed system, conducted education and training, and carried out propaganda efforts. As of December 31, 2022, police departments had processed 1,874 cases in accordance with the Act, and the overall execution has been running smoothly. The NPA will continue to conduct crime prevention campaigns, collaborate with civic organizations, experts and scholars, gather cases, track the results of investigations/judgements, and make roll adjustments to the handling process, regulations and protective measures, aiming to improve the quality of law enforcement.

(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 2022, the NPA supervised all municipality/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 re-

sponse. There are 22 civil defense corps, which could be further divided into 2,064 assignment-assisting brigades, 369 civil defense groups, and 1,741 (joint) defense groups. A total of 471,251 volunteers were recruited.

(3) Service for households

- ① In 2022, each of the 278 communities nationwide received a subsidy of NT\$76,000 from the MOI for safety construction.
- ② The NPA has established the database of missing persons, enhancing the effectiveness of solving related cases. In 2022, a total of 24,574 persons were reported missing; 25,385 persons were found (3,310 long-pending cases solved) by police departments nationwide.

7. Security Inspections

(1) According to the National Security Act, all aircrafts, passengers, and cargoes entering or leaving the country must go through security inspections. In 2022, the results were as follows:

- ① Passengers inspected: 2,664,117 departing and 2,768,520 incoming passengers on international flights; 184,768 departing and 143,777 incoming passengers on cross-strait flights; 4,856,194 departing and 4,850,298 arriving passengers from domestic flights.
- ② Aircrafts inspected: 52,062 departing and 52,044 incoming aircrafts on international flights; 7,350 departing and 7,363 incoming aircrafts on cross-strait flights; 93,918 departing and 93,949 arriving aircrafts on domestic flights.

(2) In 2022, during inspections of cargoes and related investigations, undeclared property and contraband with an estimated market value of NT\$157,174,800 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 activities by foreigners in Taiwan. In 2022, the results were as follows:

- (1) A total of 199 PRC residents were caught in 198 cases with legal entry permits; 10 were caught in 8 cases without legal entry permits.
- (2) A total of 72 Hong Kong and Macau residents were caught in 71 cases with legal entry permits.
- (3) A total of 11,672 foreigners in 10,311 cases were caught with legal entry permits; 27 were caught in 27 cases without legal entry permits.

For the purpose of enhancing international police collaborations on combating transnational telecommunications fraud, as well as showing Taiwan's determination and strength to eliminate transnational crimes, on September 7, 2022, the NPA hosted the "2022 International Forum on Police Cooperation: Combating Transnational Telecommunications Fraud in the Post-Pandemic Era (hybrid conference)." There were 2,525 attendees, including law-enforcement officers from Taiwan and other 42 countries.



The 2022 International Forum on Police Cooperation



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 CPA includes 14 divisions: Planning, Urban Planning, National Parks, Public Housing, Building Administration, Public Works, Road Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Building Engineering, Construction, Planning Administration, Management Administration, Land Administration, Finance Administration; 4 offices: Secretariat, Accounting and Statistics, Civil Service Ethics, and Personnel; and 9 temporary units established for specific tasks: the New Town Construction Division, Urban Regeneration Division, Public Relation Office, Office of Senior Technician, Information Management Office, and the Northern, Central, Southern, Sewer Engineering Offices. There are 4 divisions under the Central Region Office: Construction Management, Urban and Rural Planning, Planning and Review, and Administration Management. It also includes the headquarters for Kenting National Park, Yushan National Park, Yangmingshan National Park, Taroko National Park, Shei-Pa National Park, Kinmen National Park, Marine and Taijiang National Park, National Nature Park Headquarters, and the Urban and Rural Development Branch.

II. Comprehensive Planning

1. Spatial Planning

- (1) On April 30, 2021, the municipality and county (city) spatial plans were announced 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, guiding the land to be used orderly.

2. Coastal Zone Management

The CPA has continuously promoted the Coastal Zone Management Act and revised coastal zones. 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 Taiwan's coastal lands while considering the preservation of the balance between environmental conservation, protection, and development.

3. Review of Non-urban Area Development Projects

In 2022, 8 development projects (covering 403 hectares) were officially approved, while 14 projects are still under review. These projects will provide the developmental area for solar energy facilities, industrial parks, rural communities, important public facilities, etc.

III. Urban Planning and Construction

1. Expediting the Review of Urban Planning Projects

In 2022, the Urban Planning Commission (UPC) convened 21 meetings. During those meetings, the UPC reviewed 250 urban planning projects 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 the “Townscape Renaissance and Revitalization Project”

“Townscape Renaissance and Revitalization Project” actively explores the resources and potential of the local special natural and artificial landscapes. 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 public open space, 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 policy-guiding projects, with a budget of NT\$1.015 billion, were approved and subsidized. These have created 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. 58 government-led urban regeneration tenders had begun the execution of agreements till the end of 2022.
2. 1,053 urban regeneration projects were approved up to the end of 2022.
3. 182 resident-led urban regeneration projects were subsidized up to the end of 2022.
4. Up to the end of 2022, 3,338 urban unsafe and old building reconstruction plans were requested, and 2,746 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 and 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 2022, in terms of management, based on the regulation of the Fourth Comprehensive Review of Kenting National Park Plan, 32 original buildings were approved, and 21.5 hectares of land were donated for the core protection area.

In terms of conservation, 10 research projects related to natural resources were implemented, and the Eco-Friendly Farming Project was carried out with 60 local farmers. 7 farmers are certified according to the Friendly Agricultural Standards of National Park. Volunteers and "Ready for Work" project employees assisted in the yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*) prevention project. Habitats of land crabs in Banana Bay, Shadao, and Gangkou Area were improved. Exotic tree species, White Popinac, were removed, and 12 hectares for forest planting were added.

Regarding recreation service and interpretation education, recreational safety and crowd management are strengthened in response to tourism in the post-COVID-19 era. The number of eco-tourism management models has increased, including the Jonkeo Raptors Festival and Dating with National Park environmental education activities. Several publications were released, including the Illustrated Guide to the Moths of Kenting National Park Part 2 -Non-macroheteroceran

groups and the poster for Kenting National Park. We promoted the video “The Unwanted Guest of Longluan Lake” and held the “Land Art Exhibition of Jonkeo Raptors Festival”.

In 2023, KTNP will start the 5th Comprehensive Review of Kenting National Park Plan and promote the "Kenting National Park Community Eco-tourism Management and Sustainable Development Plan" to achieve a situation where the environment, local cultures, and local industries can thrive harmoniously.

(2) Yushan National Park (YSNP)

Located in the center of Taiwan, Yushan National Park (YSNP), with its abundant natural resources, is considered a prime destination for hiking, eco-tourism, and environmental education.

In terms of management in 2022, YSNP accomplished the Fourth Comprehensive Evaluation of Yushan National Park Plan. In addition, YSNP was awarded the “2022 Annual TGOS Circulation Service Award” by the Ministry of the Interior and the “19th Records Management Quality Award” by the National Archives Administration of the National Development Council.

Regarding ecological conservation, YSNP has commissioned studies on groups of Formosan black bears, made a documentary and written a popular science book about raptors, and promoted the scientific research base and citizen scientist project to make Yushan National Park one of the largest outdoor classrooms.

In terms of interpretation and environmental education, YSNP launched an on-site Formosan black bears conservation interpretation plan, held environmental educational activities such as Youth Camp and 3-Generation Family Travel in National Parks, and started to plan the refurbishment of the exhibition room of Meishan Visitor Center to enhance the service quality.

As for hiking safety and service, YSNP has completed several renovations projects, including repairing the Yushan Trail and accessible trails in the Tataka area, to enhance the service to visitors of all age groups. In addition, a new service center, “Dongpu Information Center,” opened its door on the northwestern side of the park to provide exhibitions, guiding, and consulting services to improve the service to visitors and local residents.

In 2023, YSNP will continue the project of construction and renovation of the cabins and trails in the park and the studies on high-altitude ecology. To maximize a national park’s role, YSNP will keep strengthening the relationship with the tribes surrounding the park and improving the hiking safety and services.

(3) Yangmingshan National Park (YMSNP)

Situated in the Greater Taipei area, Yangmingshan National Park is renowned for its special volcanic landform and is the world's first quiet urban park. It has a varied climate, ecological environment, history, and unique culture.

In terms of operation and management, six administrative regulations, decrees, or projects have been newly added or revised. The Yangmingshan National Park Project (the Fourth Comprehensive Review) was implemented in 2022. The headquarter promotes eco-friendly farming in the Park. 35 farmers have signed up as "Friendly Partners" of the Park Headquarter; 10 have been awarded organic certificates, and 10 have been recognized as eco-friendly farmers. Unity within the Park community has been effectively enhanced. The landscape environment and habitat preservation result from the joint effort of Park community members.

Regarding ecological conservation, the Headquarter actively investigated and researched flora and fauna, including 7 commissioned research cases, 1 publication of conservation research results, 24 sessions on habitat conservation and restoration efforts, and removing invasive alien species from 8.17 hectares. We published the book "Tea of Grass Mountain: The Development of Taiwanese Tea Industry in Yangmingshan National Park 1830-1990," which received the 2022 Excellence Award by the Taiwan Historica and the 46th Golden Tripod Award for Publications by the Ministry of Culture.

As for interpretive education, 24,423 visitors utilized the Park's environmental education and eco-tourism services, 57 classes on environmental education, and 6 advanced training workshops were held, all of which have been well received and have successfully promoted the concept of national parks. The headquarter signed a memorandum of cooperation virtually with Gyeongju National Park of Korea on October 20, 2022, to enhance international exchange, formally establishing an exchange mechanism between the national parks of Taiwan and Korea.

In 2023, we will continue promoting conservation, environmental education, and partnerships and improving recreation and facilities' quality. We strive to brand-build our national park and balance visitor enjoyment and environmental protection to honor the Park's core value of sustainable development.

(4) Taroko National Park

Taroko National Park is located in eastern Taiwan and is famed for its magnificent high mountains, gorge terrain, rich ecology, and culture.

In terms of operation and management in 2022, the fourth overall review of the Taroko National Park Plan was handled, and an open exhibition and three explanatory meetings were completed; the indigenous area resources co-management committee continued to be handled, and subsidies provided to indigenous people for holding activities and empowerment training to promote partnership. Other work, including laying on free shuttle buses during the Lunar New Year, snow season duty on Mt. Hehuan, park public accident liability insurance and additional insurance and public safety management maintenance, supervision, and checking and evaluation work was handed to raise the level of recreational service quality; the mountain cabin overall improvement project was executed, and construction of the mountain cabin on Qilai East Ridge, renovation of the cabin at Yunling, marking of camping spots at the Nanhu Yunlin Cirque and route-change on dangerous trail sections carried out to provide a better climbing environment.

Regarding environmental maintenance, repair of Idas Trail and reinforcing of Zhuilu Trail of Little Central Cross-island Highway was completed, the two places opening repetitively on July 21 and November 18. In the area of nature conservation, seven commissioned plans were completed, Formosan Landlocked Salmon conservation, conservation patrol and monitoring, advocacy, clearing of alien species, and citizen scientist and other lectures and workshops were handled. As for interpretation and education, environmental education activities, Taroko Gorge Concert, Small Farmers' Regional Revitalization Market, etc., continued to be held, promoting Taroko tribe music and dance culture and the cultural and creative industries.

In 2023, various facility maintenance and disaster repair projects will be handled, the fourth overall review of the Taroko National Park Plan will continue, and the promotion of various conservation studies, interpretation and education, and co-management of indigenous resources will continue to protect diverse values.

(5) Shei-Pa National Park

Shei-Pa National Park, located in the Xueshan Mountain Range of northern-central Taiwan, is an alpine national park home to important plant and animal species and populations. It is also where citizens can go hiking for pleasure, conduct environmental interpretation and education, and participate in eco-tours.

Regarding ecological conservation in 2022, we completed 11 entrusted projects on resource surveys, habitat monitoring, etc., and organized 4 sessions of "2022 Shei-Pa Conservation Pioneer

Lectures." 2022 was a fruitful year for the conservation work of the Formosan landlocked salmon, whose wild population reached a record high (15,374).

We held 665 sessions of themed activities and environmental education courses for environmental interpretation. The short film "The Legend of KoKo' Ta'ya" was awarded the Best Educational Film in the 2022 Universe Multicultural Film Festival held in California, USA. In the aspect of improving safety in alpine environments and services, we completed the "construction project of the Piaodan and Youpolan Huts," organized 8 sessions of hiking ecology classroom lectures, and in line with the Executive Yuan's Open Mountain and Forest Policy, carried out the "Snow Season Services" to ensure hiker safety.

In terms of management, we organized 6 sessions of agency communication and co-management meetings with indigenous peoples, launched the scholarships in 2022 for outstanding indigenous students within the range of Shei-Pa National Park and from its neighboring communities, and held activities jointly with nearby agencies and schools on cultural traditions, ecological conservation and trips to connect with one's roots to promote indigenous culture and build partnerships.

In 2023, we will continue the restoration and release of our national treasure -- the Formosan landlocked salmon -- into rivers of its historical habitats and develop the teaching plan related to its in-depth environmental education; we will also continue to promote the construction project of Sanliujiu Cabin, to increase the awareness of hiking safety and popularize environmental education experience activities.

(6) Kinmen National Park

Kinmen National Park is located in Kinmen County. It is a national park based on culture and battlefield relics and has a natural resources conservation function.

In 2022, in coordination with the opening of Kinmen Bridge, the "Kinmen Highlights Plan" was drawn up with the Kinmen County Government, requesting an additional NT\$1 billion from the central government 2022-2026 for the optimization of the park cycleways and trail system with local residents, and through the linkage of Kinmen Bridge, provide mobile battlefield experience spaces and activities.

As for ecological conservation, a study of cormorant migration and ecology and Eurasian otter phylogeny and group movement was completed. In the area of interpretation and education, the

film *The Islands of The Swaying Grain KINMEN* won the Excellence Award at the US Accolade Competition and Honorary Award at the Tokyo International Film Festival; physical and online survival games, Eco-Friendly cycling, tunnel music festival, military heritage online lectures and other activities were also held.

Regarding environmental maintenance, the restoration of three traditional buildings at Qionglin 179 and 203-1 and Andong No. 2 Camp, respectively, and battlefield relics were completed. In terms of management and operation, Ocean Taiwan coastal floating rubbish cleaning continued; in response to the pandemic, homestay and shop tenants in the park were given “rent reduction” to ease their burden, and residents were given short-term employment opportunities to build local partnerships.

Implementation of the “Kinmen Highlights Plan” will continue in 2023, as well as the work with the Kinmen County Government, including preservation of traditional settlements, maintenance of battlefield relics, and ecological conservation.

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

Dongsha Atoll National Park, located north of the South China Sea, is about 450 km from Kaoshiung. 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 nine small islets, wave-swept rocks, and surrounding waters.

We aimed to complete the improvement of seawater desalination facilities in 2022 and reduce groundwater pumping to conserve the precious groundwater resources in the Dongsha Atoll Marine National Park. We completed the standby unit of the seawater desalination facilities in the South Penghu Marine National Park to provide a stable and safe water supply for environmental education and ecological tours. Furthermore, we are promoting the new construction of a visitor center, constructing a space for high-quality marine conservation, marine environmental education, and public activities, and serving as the operating base for the sustainable operation of Marine National Park in the future.

Regarding 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 research in the national parks.

Regarding the promotion of environmental education, a cooperation agreement was signed with the National Taiwan Normal University on November 17, 2022, to promote marine environmental education. A "Snorkeling Instructor Safety Education Training" was jointly organized with the Penghu National Scenic Area Administration. Two sessions of practical training for eco-tourism were held, with 36 participants completing the training. Two demonstration tours were also tried, with 62 participants. Promoting environmental education and experiential activities in the South Penghu Marine National Park attracted 42 members of the general public, 42 families with children, and 31 college students. We organized three levels of handmade trail activities on Donyupingyu and Dongjiyu, invited the community, the public, and volunteers to participate together, and used local materials to preserve the natural and cultural environment of Donyupingyu and Dongjiyu. The Marine National Park Headquarters Photo Contest was also held at the National Marine Park Headquarter office building.

In 2023, we will continue to promote conservation and hold environmental education courses to achieve the sustainable management of our national parks.

(8) Taijiang National Park (TJNP)

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

In 2022, in terms of management, two sets of community eco-tourism programs and three project design and packaging items were completed. In addition, 19 financial grants for community empowerment were approved. We implemented the Paying Tribute to the Sea policy and cleaned up 617.1 tons of marine waste. To enhance carbon-free tours with public transportation, the Taijiang Interpretation Bus operated 100 times, with total tourist satisfaction reaching 97%.

We completed 1 entrusted research project and 8 commissioned projects related to ecological conservation. According to the number of black-faced spoonbills survey, there were 3,644 black-faced spoonbills in the Greater Tainan area, an increase of 338 compared to the same period in the previous year. In addition, to realize the vision of the "Aichi Target" of the United Nations International Convention on Biological Diversity, we signed a letter of intent with 28 local fish farmers to promote the creation of ecologically friendly habitats, with the implementation of friendly strategies such as lowering the water level, successfully attracting water birds to come for food.

Regarding environmental maintenance, we will promote the Sicao observation post-renovation project and improve the quality of recreational services at Natural Defense of the Capital. We will also continue to repair existing facilities in the national park and develop community construction to improve the quality of tourist services.

Regarding interpretive recreation, we carried out the Taijiang Wetland School and Dates with National Parks, with 318 events, in which 9,375 people participated. We published the picture book "Racing in Taijiang", recognized by the Taiwan Archives of the National History Museum for "rewarding publication of literature and periodicals". In addition, the Taijiang National Park Visitor Center provides high-quality services for tourists. The number of visitors was approximately 127,000 in 2022.

We will continue to promote the conservation and environmental education of national parks, implement the home protection circle plan, and conduct the conservation and exchange of international migratory species 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.

(9) Shoushan National Nature Park (SNNP)

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

In terms of operation and management, it handled 2 times of the National Natural Park Operation and Management Advisory Committee and 1 seminar of joint co-management of Shoushan National Natural Park and Fortress Control Area; Counseled potential national natural parks, completed 30 courses on community cultivation in Matoushan, and developed 2 local characteristic symbols and 2 characteristic handmade cultural and creative products; Completed the establishment of the Information Security Management System (ISMS) of the NNP.

In terms of environmental maintenance, under the policy of "Ocean Taiwan-Beach Clean-Up", 58 beach inspections were conducted, mobilizing 153 people and removing 5,528 kg of trash. The recreation facilities of Shoushan were constructed to enhance recreation service quality.

Regarding interpretation and environmental education, we have cooperated with the public sector to organize the re-settlement of stray animals. In addition, we have provided quality environmental education services to the public and handled 190 environmental education activities, in which 13,405 people participated.

In 2023, 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)

Located on the Dadu plateau in Taichung City, Taichung Metropolitan Park boasts rich plant and animal ecology and extensive green spaces to provide diverse recreational activities, promote environmental education, and maintain natural ecological resources.

In 2022, we improved the pool filtration system and aeration facilities to decrease ecological pool eutrophication and enhance the environmental quality of this park. In terms of promoting environmental education, the park implemented the "2022 Protect Mt. Dadu" activities, "Taichung Metropolitan Park Anniversary~ establish the foundation for environmental education" activities and has organized 10 buses of extracurricular teaching activities, 2 environmental education workshops for schools, 1 parent-child environmental education activities and 6 Taichung Metropolitan Park environmental education speeches. 1,725 people participated in the park's environmental education courses and activities. Additionally, the park provides free venues for charity events; these venues were borrowed for 19 events. Guided park tours were provided for 5 schools and organizations with 170 participants. In 2023, we will continue to enhance the park's recreation quality, improve the environmental facility, and strengthen the promotion of environmental education, making Taichung Metropolitan Park an important outdoor classroom for environmental education in the Taichung Metropolitan Area.

(2) Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park (KMP)

Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park is in Nanzi District and Qiaotou District of Kaohsiung City. It is designed to combine an urban forest and ecological planting, providing Kaohsiung residents with a place for outdoor leisure, recreation, and environmental education.

In 2022, several facilities were improved for visitors' convenience and safety and to provide a safe, quality recreation environment. The KMP ameliorate public toilets, walking area, and broadcasting system. 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 44 sessions of activities held by the KMP served 1,302 people; moreover, 16,265 people participated in our ecological documentary film screenings, exhibitions, and interpretation services. To offer a better recreational environment, the KMP continued to repair the skating driving range and improve building earthquake reinforcement in 2023.

VI. Housing Policy

1. Promotion of the "Integrating Housing Related Funds Program" and "30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent Subsidies by the Central Government" by the CPA

In 2022, the "Integrating Housing Related Funds Program" approved 6,391 household subsidized interest loans for home buying and 593 household subsidized restoration loans. See Table 8-1. In 2023, this policy provided 4,000 households with subsidized loans for homebuyers and 2,000 households with subsidized restoration loans. In 2022, "30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent Subsidies by the Central Government" rent subsidies were granted to 273,057 households, and 500,000 households are expected to receive subsidies in 2023.

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
2018	5 543	686	65 712
2019	5 403	613	72 045
2020	5 124	722	116 893
2021	7 412	992	131 265
2022	6 391	593	273 057

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 2022, 71,112 social housing units had been completed. The Rental Housing Subleasing and Management Project (the RHSMP) has been implemented since 2017. Through the cooperation of local governments, the National Housing and Urban Regeneration Center (HURC), and the private sector, this project aims to carry out 80,000 cases within 8 years. By the end of 2022, it had reached 57,233 cases. The goal for 2023 would be to reach 70,000 cases. While the construction of social housing is still in progress, the MOI would continue to assist in guaranteeing people's right to housing through the RHSMP.

3. Housing Quality

To encourage people to improve their accessibility environment, the MOI promoted the 2022 Directions Subsidies to Municipalities and Counties (Cities) to improve the Existing Residential Barrier-free Facilities Plan. It planned to subsidize 10 private apartment buildings below five floors to improve the shared use of barrier-free facilities and additional lifting equipment and to subsidize 10 private apartment buildings to improve the shared use of barrier-free facilities.

VII. Building Management

1. Review and Revision of Building Administration Regulations

- (1) Amended and announced Article 77-1 of the Building Act in response to the Hualien earthquake disaster on February 6, 2018, to strengthen the structural safety of the existing legal buildings. Buildings used by the public or deemed necessary by the central competent construction authority must be improved or repurposed if the structural safety does not meet current regulations.
- (2) Article 29-1 and Article 49-1 of the "Condominium Administration Act Building Administration Division" have been added to regulate apartment buildings that have obtained a construction

license but have not established a management committee or elected a management leader. If these buildings are deemed dangerous by the competent authority, a management committee must be established, or a management person must be elected within a specified period. Failure to do so will result in penalties.

- (3) The Building Equipment part of the Building Technical Regulations and the Design and Technique Directions for Building Water Supply and Drainage Equipment now include regulations for the same-floor drainage system to reduce water leak repair conflict between the owner of the upper and lower floors of the building, and to simplify equipment management and maintenance. Amended a part of "Seismic Design Specifications and Commentary of Buildings" to revise the earthquake force design standards near fault lines, miscellaneous works, structures, soil liquefaction evaluation methods, and relevant regulations on seismic reinforcement of existing buildings. In line with the Amendment to Article 77-1 of the Building Act, amend the Regulations on Improvement on Existing Building Public Security and Regulations for inspecting and reporting buildings public security, specify the objectives, timing, and benchmarks of improvement, and implement the improvement of the building's earthquake resistance.
- (4) Revised "Recycling Renewable Resource Items and Standards in Construction" in response to the promotion and adoption of new construction methods for asphalt concrete excavation (scraping) and recycling.

2. Promotion of Green Buildings

In 2022, eleven county (city) governments received subsidies for green building promotion, as well as to establish a green building review and random inspection to maintain 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 585 applications for training workshop recognition filed according to the Regulations for the Application of Replacement of Architect's Business Practice License and Certification of the Seminar Attendance Documents were received in 2022.
- (2) A total of 221 architect licenses were issued in 2022.

4. Condominium Management and Guidance

- (1) In 2022, training workshops were organized; 7,704 people completed the training.
- (2) In 2022, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 469 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes) and 2,570 applications for interior remodeling technician certificates (applications, changes).

5. Administration of Building Interior Remodeling

- (1) In 2022, workshops for building interior remodeling technicians were conducted in 99 sessions; 2,867 people qualified and were issued certificates.
- (2) In 2022, certificate, license issuance, and license change applications were processed, including 2,934 applications for interior remodeling business registrations (permissions, registrations, and changes) and 5,464 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 17 sessions; 960 people were issued qualification certificates in 2022.
- (2) Supervision of barrier-free environments in building-related affairs was carried out between September 12 and 28, 2022, and random inspections of the barrier-free environments were carried out in 20 new buildings, 60 existing buildings, and 14 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 2022, and visits were subsequently made.
 - ② In 2022, 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 3,929 locations.
 - ③ In 2022, local governments were urged to conduct public safety inspections in large department stores, shopping malls, and hypermarkets during anniversary sales and before the Chinese New Year holiday. Inspections were carried out in 612 locations.

- (2) Random inspections of 240 mechanical amusement park facility items at 29 locations were conducted in 2022.
- (3) Completed 2022 national signboard advertisements, established advertisement safety inspections, and handled the supervision business.
- (4) In 2022, 37 applications for approvals on the review report of fire safety and evacuation in buildings and 677 fire-retardant building material certificates were issued.
- (5) In 2022, applications for issuing or changing public inspection certificates were processed. Certificate applications from 11 professional inspection organizations (issuance, renewal) and inspector certificate applications from 433 individuals (issuance, renewal) were processed.

8. Building Disaster Prevention and Relief Work

- (1) In 2022, post-disaster dangerous building assessment drills were conducted, in which 606 people participated.
- (2) In 2022, the plan for registering and utilizing heavy engineering machines was implemented, and 8,475 heavy construction machines and 4,371 operators were registered.
- (3) As of the end of 2022, preliminary seismic evaluation was conducted for 30,960 public-owned buildings; seismic evaluation was conducted for 16,565 public-owned buildings; seismic retrofitting was conducted for 9,565 public-owned buildings; and demolition was conducted for 2,289 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 2022.

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

- (1) In 2022, 3,875 applications for elevator maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal were processed.
- (2) In 2022, 304 mechanical parking facility maintenance technician certificates and certificate renewal applications were processed.

10. Promotion of Arcade Walkway Leveling

- (1) Eleven special municipalities and county/city governments received NT\$85.88 million of subsidies in total from the General Plan for Improvement of Town Appearance—the Building Arcade Walk-

way Leveling Promotion Project for the engineering of road sections requiring leveling; a total length of 334,706 meters of arcade walkway were leveled in 2022.

(2) Random inspections of arcade walkway leveling were carried out on 14 road sections in 2022.

VIII. Public Construction Engineering

1. Continuing to promote a Barrier-free Friendly Environment for Urban Parks and Greeneries

The "supervision plan of barrier-free environments for urban park (2022-2023)" was promulgated on July 29, 2022. Based on this plan, the local government's compliance is supervised. The Construction and Planning Agency has completed the urban group A (six municipalities) and group B (three cities of Keelung, Hsinchu, Chiayi) already in 2022, continuing this plan in 2023.

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

(1) The MOI continues to promote its Processing Plan for the Issue of Reserved Lands for Public Facilities by using land use conversion, unified development, transferable development rights, exchanging for public land with private reservation land for public facilities, urban renewal, and encouraging investment to solve land reservations for public facilities problems.

(2) The MOI continues to promote its Processing Plan for Judicial Interpretation Number 400 of Acquiring Lands of Constructed but Non-levied Roads to the local governments to deal with constructed but non-levied roads.

3. As of the end of 2022, 344 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 104.73 km, branch ducts totaling 359.31 km, CAB totaling 87.39 km, and C.C.Box totaling 4,256.04 km.

4. Promote the "National Land Information System Public Facilities Pipeline Database - Public Facilities Pipeline Database and Management Application System Construction Project". As of the end of 2022, local governments have completed the construction of pipeline databases in urban planning areas and the cumulative construction of 16 million metadata images.

5. Sewerage Construction and Management

(1) Sewerage-related regulation issues

Three sewage-related autonomous regulations based on the Sewerage Law and Local Government Act were reviewed in 2022, and 5 administrative rules were established, including public sewage treatment plant data transmission, sewerage public notices, engineering quality, occupational safety, and pipeline maintenance. Additionally, we revised and compiled 3 technical manuals related to sewerage for various county and city governments to follow and implement.

(2) Conducting seminars, education, and dissemination

Inviting experts and scholars from various sectors, including industry, government, and academia, to jointly explore wastewater treatment technology and recycled water development topics, we organized five seminars in 2022, such as Sewerage Construction and Denitrification Technology. Under compliance with the COVID-19 epidemic prevention policy, two training sessions were completed in the Northern region, and one training session was completed in each of the Central and Southern regions, with 250 people trained and qualified in 2022. These participants must be qualified as water pipe installation technicians or sewage drainage facility installation technicians in advance

To make people understand the policies and concepts of sewerage and water reclamation and to raise public awareness of sewerage and related facilities, we have published "Digging Up. The Urban Water Impact - A Documentary of Sewer Construction" and "Sewerage. Water Recycling Journal." We have also organized a "From contaminated Water to useful Water: Discovering Usage Water in Daily Life" four-panel story contest to encourage public participation and enhance public awareness of the importance of sewerage and recycled water.



Seminar on Construction of Sewerage Systems and Denitrification Technology

(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 continues promoting the construction of the entire country's sewage systems. The construction expenditure is estimated to be NT\$106.8 billion over six years. The 2022 annual budget from the central government is NT\$14.36 billion. In addition to continuing to build sewage systems to maintain the performance from previous results to upgrade the national competitiveness, continue environmental sustainability, consider the functions of intelligence and disaster prevention resilience, and promote the strategy of "Continuous Public Sewerage 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 2022, there were a total of 90 public sewer systems under construction, 81 public sewage treatment plants had been established, the cumulative number of households connected to sewage systems reached about 3.75 million, and the public sanitary sewer connection rate was 41.26%; for New Taipei City it was 72.06%, Taipei City 87.28%, Taoyuan City 22.33%, Taichung City 25.6%, Tainan City 26.28%, Kaohsiung City 49.01%; the total of the Taiwan Province was 16.53%, and Fujian Province was 40.15%. The specific sanitary sewer setting rate was 9.68%, and the building sewage processing facilities setting rate for households was 17.74%. The total sewage treatment rate was 68.68%.

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

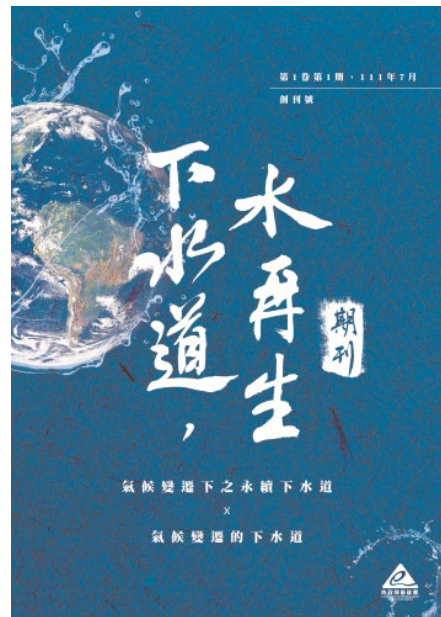
Regarding water recycling, the MOI is promoting the implementation of the "Reclaimed Water Promotion Plan of Public Sewage Treatment Plant (2021-2026)", and the promotion results at the end of 2022 are as follows.

- ① As of the end of 2022, there are three cases: Fengshan in Kaohsiung, Linhai, and Yongkang in Tainan, supplying 45,000, 33,000, and 8,000 cubic meters of reclaimed water daily, respectively, with a total daily supply capacity of 86,000 cubic meters. Additionally, six cases, including Anping in Tainan, Rende, Futian in Taichung, Shuinan, Taobei in Taoyuan, and Qiaotou in Kaohsiung City, are currently under construction.
- ② The promotion of recycled water projects is based on water demand expansion. In January 2023, a project modification was submitted for review by the Executive Yuan. In addition to the existing 11 projects, 5 new projects were added, totaling 16 projects. Among those, the projects that involve

six water demand expansions include Taoyuan Taobei, Hsinchu Zhubei (Keya, Zhudong Joint Supply), Tainan Yongkang, Tainan Anping, Kaohsiung Fengshan, and Kaohsiung Nanzih. The six new projects are Taoyuan Wenching Shuiyuan, Taoyuan Zhongli, Taichung Lian Supply Zhongke, Chiayi County Expanding the County, and Kaohsiung Qiaotou. The goal is to supply 285,000 cubic meters of recycled water daily by the end of 2026, with a total daily supply capacity of 628,100 cubic meters.

(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, several flood detention ponds have been built to improve urban drainage efficiency and reduce flooding probability.



Journal of Sewerage and Water Regeneration

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



Linhai Water Reclamation Plant

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. In 2022, six municipalities have been commissioned to complete the urban smart water monitoring contracting operation. In the following year, it will gradually be expanded to 16 other county (city) governments to handle real-time water level monitoring of urban stormwater drainage systems and improve flood protection accuracy.

As of the end of 2022, the total length of storm sewer construction in the whole country was 5,658.48 km, the implementation rate of storm sewers was raised to 79.81%, and 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 2023.

6. Promoting Road Construction and Maintenance

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

The "Construction Plan of Road Traffic System in Living Circles (Urban Roads) for 6 Years (2022-2027)" mainly focuses on the new development and expansion of urban roads, together with the construction of the urban disaster prevention system. It aims to strengthen the accessibility of important assembly points, promote people-oriented, environmentally-friendly roads, improve the efficiency of existing transportation systems, and cooperate with policies to solve important local traffic problems. The budget allocated for this plan is NT\$ 6.637 billion in 2022 and NT\$ 6.632 billion in 2023. These projects are planned to construct the urban expressway system and achieve the goal of nationwide one-day living areas.

(2) Road/street quality improvement plan

The plan is to handle road quality improvement projects, improve urban road services quality, and provide road users with a dignified, safe, comfortable, and barrier-free road environment. It subsidizes local governments through public construction and friendly environmental planning. The third phase of the plan includes the re-examination of the existing indicators and improvements according to the five major themes: "Human-Centered Environment", "Green Transportation", "Ecological Road Network", "Smart Construction", and "Education and Publicity." In addi-

tion to the continued promotion of existing road quality improvements, it introduces several new indicators. Furthermore, a comprehensive review of measures created several new indicators for a safe and unhindered traffic environment, such as revitalizing public land, education, and publicity.

IX. Development of New Towns

1. Danhai New Town

The planned area is 1,748.75 hectares, and the first development phase covers 446.02 hectares, which was implemented in 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. 135.35 hectares of raw land have been sold as of the end of 2022, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. To incorporate the development of residential areas and industrial areas, public utilities, and transportation, the New Town Development Fund of the MOI has, since 2007, funded the Water Supply Project with NT\$3.76 billion, the Light Rail System with NT\$7.09 billion, and the Danjiang Bridge Project with NT\$6.62 billion, etc. Furthermore, the CPA started planning the Master Plan of Danhai New Town (third review) in 2019 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.

2. Kaohsiung New Town

The planned area is 2,159.20 hectares, and the first development phase covers 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 2022, 53.02 hectares of raw land were sold, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. Moreover, since 2021, the CPA has been drafting the Masterplan of Kaohsiung New Town (The Third Overall Review) according to the development needs.

In accordance with the Executive Yuan's policy of establishing Kaohsiung Qiaotou Science Park, the CPA has been conducting the compensation equivalent lands allocation process in stages since July 2022. Meanwhile, the public works of zone expropriation started in July 2022 and are expected to be completed in June 2025. The CPA will continue the relevant works in 2023, including announcing the allocation results of compensation equivalent lands, new access road construction, and public works of zone expropriation. In addition, to accelerate the investment in the 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 2022, and the remaining lands will be managed according to governmental policies. About 62.19 hectares of land were acquired for the use of public facilities and were transferred to Taoyuan City. In 2022, the construction of the no.10 projects for rainwater manhole addition and maintenance began, complete 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 1 and Change 2). In 2023, 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 with the Taoyuan City Government free of charge and allocated to the 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).

X. Urban and Rural Development Works

1. Establishment of the Spatial & Urban Planning Education and Research Platform

To cultivate professionals in land planning, the CPA established the “SUPER Platform” for planning centers in the North, Central, South, East, and Outlying Island regions. This platform provides colleges and universities with courses related to spatial planning and promotes cooperation across regions, industries, and the academe. The SUPER Platform also shares the resources and experiences of various schools, helping participants obtain relevant knowledge efficiently. Concurrently, the CPA prepared a budget for the follow-up promotion of spatial planning. This budget encourages teachers and students in colleges and universities to develop relevant research, creative proposals, or new technologies.

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 to meet the operational requirements of related planning and the recovery planning for

national territories, regional areas, and urban-rural areas. In 2022, the territorial planning and land use zoning database information system was used 20 million times.

- (2) In 2022, the construction of a public urban planning land use zoning certificate issuance system was completed, and it was provided for use by the various township and city offices in Changhua County.
- (3) During 2023, 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

The Wetland Conservation Act came into effect on February 2, 2015, and the National Wetland Conservation Guide was filed 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 2022, 44 of the Wetlands of Importance conservation and utilization plans have been announced. Furthermore, 39 of the temporary Wetlands of Regional Importance finished their evaluations. Furthermore, 24 subsidy cases were approved for local governments to handle wetland conservation, and 3 cases on using the wetland insignia were permitted in 2022. Activities have been completed, such as the "2022 Wetland Science Seminar" and "2022 Taiwan Wetland Research Camp." In 2023, the MOI will continue to advance the legal process, including reviewing the National Wetland Conservation Guide and the Wetland of Importance Conservation and Utilization Plans and handling related implemen-



2022 Wetland Science Seminar



2022 Taiwan Wetland Research Camp- Mangrove Ecological Survey



Black-faced spoonbill habitat- Budai Salt Pan Important Wetland (national)

tation plan work items. Moreover, the MOI will guide wetland-friendly industries to apply for wetland insignia and strengthen interaction with communities near wetlands.

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 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 (Fourth Comprehensive Review), the Newly Constituted and Extended Urban Planning of Dahan Stream South (Tucheng District) (Tucheng Ammunition Dump and Nearby Area as the Park of Justice) and rezoning the Specific District Plan of Taoyuan International Airport Park and Nearby Area (first stage) (coordinating with residential zone 1 of 4 community) are under execution. On the other hand, under 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

The Executive Yuan approved this plan in September 2014 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 2022, a total of 72 national-level, 18-year satellite monitoring projects focused on coastlines and sea areas, have been completed. Additionally, 127 periods of high-frequency monitoring in river areas have been completed as per the needs of the Water Resources Agency. In 2022, the illegal land use investigation number greatly increased to 10,423 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

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) aims to promote building safety, improve the quality of the living environment, upgrade construction technologies, excel in urban development, and hold presentation workshops to promote research results.

1. Technology Program for the Elderly to Live in a Peaceful and Respectful Environment

This technology program mainly deals with environmental planning for the elderly, the design of social housing environments, social and environmental laws and regulations related to the elderly, and research on the mobility and environment of the elderly. From the perspectives of construction environment and urban environment transformation, a vision of the urban, architectural, and community life for an aging society is proposed to establish a "living environment for safety and respect for the elderly". The results of the implementation of the program in 2022 are as follows:

- (1) Completed 11 research studies: Guidelines for Epidemic Prevention and Safety Improvement of the Elderly Home Environment, Demand for Improvement of Existing Residential Space for the Elderly, Integration of Social Housing and Coexisting Communities Care Space Environments, Analysis of the Current Situation, Trends, and Strategies of the Living Environment of the Elderly and Vulnerable in Taiwan, Anti-slid Performance of Vestibule Flooring in Various Places of Use, Comparison of the Laws on the Improvement of Accessibility of Buildings with the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in the U.S., Japan, and Taiwan, A Preliminary Study on Safety Design Standards for Foreign Gravity-Type Zipline Motion Structures, Key Points of Pathfinding Design for Friendly Living Areas for the Elderly and Those with Mildly Cognitively Impaired, Home Care for Parkinson's Disease Patients in the Elderly's Home, Intelligent Whole-Person Disaster

Prevention and Warning System for Home, and Survey on Intelligent Barrier-Free Guide Facilities for the Visually Impaired in Indoor Public Spaces.

- (2) The research results of this program led to the promotion of the "Guiding Principles for Anti-Slip Coefficients or Grades of Floor Tiles in Buildings". Local governments can refer to the guiding principles to make their decisions and formulate anti-slip regulations tailored to local conditions. Public projects can incorporate anti-slip coefficients or levels into contract requirements based on the needs of individual cases and refer to the guiding principles.
- (3) Assisted the K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education in formulating "Key Points for the Installation of Accessible Facilities and Equipment in Public Schools Below Senior High School and Special Education Schools" and "Instructions for Inventory Operation of Accessible Facilities and Equipment in Public Schools Below Senior High School and Special Education Schools" to improve the accessibility of campus environments.
- (4) Participated in the "ATLife Taiwan 2022 Assistive Technology for Life", showcasing the results of the research and promotion of senior housing, senior-friendly environments, and therapeutic environments, which were recognized and affirmed by the public and the industry.

In 2023, this research program will carry out the planning and design of accessible housing units in social housing, the planning and design of day-care center buildings, and research on the introduction of intelligent safety protection equipment into the living spaces of the elderly to provide the Ministry with a reference for policy promotion.



AT Life 2022- Assistive Technology for Life

2. Fire Safety of Buildings

Research, promotion, and application of building fire safety design and technology were carried out to maintain public safety in buildings. The related implementation results in 2022 are as follows:

- (1) Completion of 14 studies, including the "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 struc-

- tural fire resistance technology", of which 6 papers were published in international and domestic academic journals, and 24 were presented in international and domestic conferences/seminars.
- (2) A technology transfer case involving the "Smoke Simple Two-Layer Certification Software" was completed, and the aforementioned STDF project "Improvement Research of Smoke Simple Two-Layer Certification Method" was conducted.
- (3) The patent technology transfer of "Sound-Light Composite Non-Destructive Detection Technology for Fire Damage of Reinforced Concrete Components" was authorized for free. The technology is for application by the New Taipei City Fire Bureau to 10 fire investigation cases of fire-damaged RC buildings and for providing scientific data reference for auxiliary determination of indoor fire temperatures.
- (4) The Fire Experiment Center (FEC) of ABRI has completed fire testing services for the domestic building materials industry, conducted approximately 355 research experiments, and completed 189 testing service cases, with annual revenue totaling NT\$ 4,861 thousand, which was fully submitted to the national treasury. In addition, FEC cooperated with the Taiwan Architecture and Building Center (TABC) and the Underwriters Laboratories Inc (UL) to conduct the international witness test certification program on UL 2043 (Standard for Fire Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release for Discrete Products and Their Accessories Installed in Air-Handling Spaces).
- (5) Conducted 5 promotional activities, such as the "2022 Fire Safety Technology Innovation Seminar", with approximately 580 participants
- (6) Completed the publication of three volumes of "Large Space Building Fire Performance-based Smoke Control System Design and Application Manual 2nd Edition", "Guidelines for On-site Smoke Prevention Performance Testing of Doors" and "Technical Reference Manual for Fire Protection Design of Steel Structure Buildings", and provided reference applications for the construction industry and technical personnel.

In 2023, research on the fire safety countermeasures of indoor electric vehicle parking space and charging pile equipment, intelligent fire warning and patrol system on large-scale logistics and warehousing buildings, devel-



Guidelines for On-site Smoke Prevention Performance Testing of Doors

opment of assessment manual for residual seismic capacity of building structures and study on reinforcement methods after fire damage, fire compartmentation plans for logistics and warehousing building, fire risks and active and passive safety strategies integrating photovoltaic and indoor energy storage systems in buildings, non-combustibility test criteria for building flame-resistant composite materials, hydraulic calculation verification of fire extinguishing equipment of building, etc., is expected to be conducted.



Small-scale fire experiment of electric vehicle lithium batteries

3. Urban and Architectural Disaster Prevention

To enhance the mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities for urban and building disasters and to conduct research on resilience technology, as well as advocacy and application of building and urban disasters, the following results were achieved in 2022:

- (1) Regarding "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 adaptation planning of urban plan in urban and rural development area by watershed view", "application of surface displacement with Monitoring technology by dual frequency and multi-satellite global positioning system in hillside community", as well as "empirical research and big data application of refuge shelters space planning for special needs of elderly vulnerable people after earthquakes", a total of 7 studies were completed. Thus, relevant authorities were provided with the necessary materials to develop policies and regulations for reference during application. 4 papers were published in international and domestic seminars.
- (2) Under the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act, we conducted research on the study of disaster resilience planning strategies for development lands of non-urban land into urban and rural development areas of spatial plan, the study on climate action in flood mitigation and adaptation planning of urban plan in urban and rural development area by watershed view, and researched the situations and countermeasures of construction sites.
- (3) In response to the flood disasters caused by extreme weather due to climate change, based on

the needs of urban flood disaster reduction, we researched the overall planning and effectiveness of the smart monitoring system for rainwater storage and detention facilities in buildings were discussed to improve the effectiveness of the rainwater storage system in stormwater management.

(4) In response to the needs of the elderly society for disaster prevention and safety, we researched the empirical research and big data application of refuge shelter space planning for the special needs of vulnerable elderly people after earthquakes.

(5) To reduce disasters in hillside communities, we researched and developed smart monitor technologies suitable for the slopes of hillside communities. We studied the application of surface displacement with monitoring technology by dual frequency and multi-satellite global navigation satellite system (GNSS) in hillside communities.

(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 communities and promotion education have been surveyed and received guidance, 5 workshops on hillside community self-care, 6 Disaster prevention promotion lecture on sloped campuses, 5 promotion education and 3 workshops on community disaster prevention have been completed.

In 2023, the plan intends to implement policies such as the Spatial Planning Act, the Plan of Disaster Mitigation and Rescue Technology Innovation Service, and further research such as " flood mitigation and adaption planning and hydraulic analysis in the urban-rural development zone of spatial planning ", " application of wide-area surface deformation radar satellite remote sensing technology for smart disaster prevention system for hillside communities", " disaster resilient strategies and



Hillside community independent care and promotion education



Disaster prevention promotion lecture on sloped campuses

planning procedure for the rural area comprehensive planning ", " introducing smart monitoring operations for detention facilities in buildings", and " application of big data in the study of evacuation and shelter space in the urban disaster planning process " is to be conducted.

4. Building Engineering Technology Development and Integration Application Plan

To promote the development of the domestic construction industry and improve the technology and quality of construction engineering, the "Building Engineering Technology Development and Integrated Application Plan". Relevant parameters were proposed to develop the new domestic steel structure design specifications that meet Taiwan's load and engineering characteristics. In conjunction with the "Floating Volcano Pumice Response Project" of the Executive Yuan, the research on the application technology of pumice in building materials was implemented. With the theme of "Give Way to the Wind, Repel the Heat Island, and Return the Original Formosa", the ABRI participated in the 2022 Presidents Cup Hackathon Activities. The team was selected (top 20) in the preliminary review. The execution results are as follows:

- (1) Carried out 3 research projects, including the seismic tests of the connections of the encased and infilled steel reinforced concrete columns and the beam longitudinal bars with couplers, so that the design and construction units can follow test results to ensure the seismic performance of the building structure and the safety of people's lives and property.
- (2) Carried out 2 research projects, including fiber concrete durability research, and conducted research on the application of pumice in building materials.
- (3) Implemented 3 research projects, including load combination and simple wind correction according to building wind resistance design specifications, wind-induced vibration test measurement, analysis and verification of full-size solar photovoltaic panels, and used technology and urban planning regulations to create city ventilation corridors to reduce the urban heat island effect, adjust urban high temperatures, and create a ventilated and livable city.
- (4) Published the "Technical Reference Manual for Seismic Retrofit of Reinforced Concrete Building Structures" and "Wind Resistant Design Manual for Curtain Wall Structural Systems" to provide convenient design tools for reference and to improve the earthquake and wind resistance of domestic buildings and the safety of residents.

Starting in 2023, the "Construction Engineering Technology Advanced Innovation and Application Efficiency Improvement Plan" will continue to use the energy of national laboratories to revise relevant technical regulations, develop patents and applications, and develop technical manuals and other

multi-faceted results to conduct experimental research on economical parameters of continuous plates in steel reinforced concrete structural columns, preliminary research on seismic resistance evaluation and retrofit of non-structural buildings, and wind verification test methods for extreme design of solar panels.



Director Lin of Human Resources of the Ministry of the Interior in front of a 3,000-ton hydraulic testing machine



Vice Minister of the Interior Wu visited the Materials Experiment Center

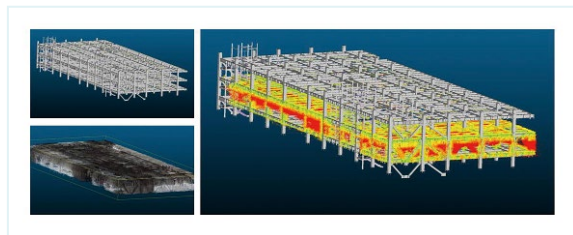
5. Building Information Integration and Application Enhancement Project

In order to promote Building Information Modeling (BIM) technology, enhance information management and circulation throughout the entire lifecycle of a building, and improve efficiency in the planning, design, construction, and maintenance stages, the project aims to boost building quality, usage efficiency, upgrade the construction industry, and promote sustainable environmental development. The achievements for 2022 are as follows:

- (1) Coordinated with the National Development Council to establish a 3D national map, popularizing the application of digital spatial technology to enhance the efficiency of land information utilization. This aligns with the promotion of government digital services, data governance, and the intelligent management of social housing operations. In conjunction with the development of smart cities, the project provided solutions for field application service providers and transportation service providers to operate smart cities safely, conveniently, and comfortably. This involved the application of Building Information Modeling (BIM), deep learning, and automatic recognition technology to assist in precise installation of building components, establishment of a localized BIM knowledge platform, formulation of sustainable operational strategy research, research on the application of BIM and extended reality (XR) technology in firefighting and disaster relief assistance systems, and localization of Building Information Modeling open-source and free software (BIM FOSS) development and application, among four projects.

- (2) Conducted online seminars for presenting research results and holding explanatory meetings on the precise installation of building components aided by Building Information Modeling (BIM), deep learning, and automatic recognition technology. Established a localized BIM knowledge platform forum and organized BIM talent training courses, promoting the application and advocacy of BIM within Taiwan.
- (3) Continued to enrich the content of the component-sharing portal, guiding the industry in adopting BIM technology and accelerating information flow and practical experience sharing.

Completing the "Interdisciplinary Integration and Innovative Application Plan for Building Information" achieved three major policy goals: digital transformation of the construction industry, development of the foundation for digital cities, and development of the foundation for digital government. We will continue to hold seminars to promote BIM applications within Taiwan. In 2023, with the theme "Unlocking the Code of Low-Carbon Buildings, Pioneering a Net Zero Carbon Emission World", we participated in the 2023 President's Cup Hackathon. During final selection, our team was selected as an outstanding team (top 5, in no particular order), earning the honor of an award presented by the President.



BIM- Research on Integrating Social Housing into a Smart Management Cloud Platform



Group Photo of 2023 Presidential Hackathon Awarded by the President

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 the 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 2022, which are as follows:

- (1) Announced the revised Administrative Directions of Applying for Approval of Green Building Label and introduced the Building Energy-Efficiency Rating System.
- (2) In total, 1,038 buildings or building projects were certified as Green Buildings; 237 buildings and building projects were certified as Intelligent Buildings; and 327 Green Building Material Labels were certified. As a result, the estimated annual savings are 0.26 TWh of electricity and 14.43 million tons of water, roughly equal to 1.055 billion NTD.
- (3) 9 outstanding awards were awarded in the 3rd Outstanding Intelligent Building competition to commend remarkable industries or architects.
- (4) Organized 3 workshops and visits with 667 participants on building energy-saving technology and published the "Guide to Energy-Saving Technologies for Nearly Zero Carbon Buildings". During the workshops, demonstration and promotion were achieved through practical cases.

In 2023, this program will continue to issue Green Building, Green Building Material, Intelligent Building, and Building Energy-Efficiency Label certifications and promote the cases and applications related to intelligent green building policies.



The Outstanding Intelligent Building Competition winning works
No.2, Zhonglu Social Housing, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City

7. Innovative Circular Green Building and Environment Technology Plan

For developing green building technologies that are suitable for the subtropical climate in Taiwan, there are several execution strategies in the 2022 "Innovative Circular Green Building and Environment Technology" project, such as "Building Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction", "Sustainable Urban Environmental Technology", "Circular Building Methods and Material Technology", and "Green Building Promotion and Advocacy". The major achievements in 2022 are as follows:

- (1) Completed the "research on the legalization of building energy efficiency assessment and labeling", "research on analyzing the real estate value of green building label buildings based on big data", "Feasibility Study on Incorporating Groundwater Reuse into Green Building Assessment

System during Construction Site Construction", "Research on Net-Zero Emissions Strategies and Carbon Reduction Potential in the Residential and Commercial Sectors", "Research on the evaluation of material recycling degree of building circular design components" and other related research, totaling 15 cases.

- (2) Completed the draft of the "Technical Specifications for Energy Efficiency Design of New Buildings".
- (3) Completed the introduction of circular economy development concepts 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 7th Green Building Drawing Competition and held an award ceremony on December 10th. 994 entries were registered, and 209 works were selected as winners.

In 2023, in line with the overall policy goal of "Constructing a Sustainable and Livable Environment" of the Ministry of the Interior, the "Sustainable Healthy Green Building Environmental Technology Plan (1/4)" will focus on the four main axes of "sustainable green building energy-saving and waste reduction technology research and development and application", "healthy green building indoor environment technology development", "sustainable environment and ecological city development", and "sustainable green building regulations and education promotion". It will use technological innovation to create a sustainable and livable environment, improve the quality of living, and comprehensively move towards the goal of maintaining the sustainable environment of the land.



The winning works of the 2022 National Green Building Painting Competition - the High Distinction Award for the Junior High School Group

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

We are promoting intelligent applications based on the development advantages of Taiwan's ICT industry. The projects implemented in the development of the intelligent living space industry in 2022 are as follows:

- (1) Completed the "Application of User-centric Control Technology to Enhance the Energy Efficiency of Intelligent Buildings" and other related research, totaling 7 cases.
- (2) Completed a draft of the "Application Manual of Remote Monitoring Technology for Intelligent Elevating Equipment" to provide reference for related industries.
- (3) Operated and updated the Intelligent Living exhibition hall I-Life 4.0 in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung and expanded the display of AI projects, attracting over 58,000 visitors with the total number of visits exceeding 525,000 over the years.
- (4) Held the 15th intelligent building design competition, and 20 winning entries were selected to encourage innovation in industry, academia, research, and youth participation. In addition, 12 physical technical activities and 13 online technical activities were held. About 1,452 attendees participated in these events.
- (5) The "Guidelines for Building Facility Management in Intelligent Buildings" was published to provide the industry's concepts and infrastructure related to facility management systems, facilitate communication between architects, owners and facility managers, and cultivate intelligent building talents.

In 2023, this plan continued to follow the planning of the Artificial Intelligence Internet of Things (AIoT) Technology for Intelligent Living Spaces (2023-2026) to develop innovative technologies for AIoT applications in construction, introduce AI, IoT, big data, and cloud computing technologies, and promote innovative and integrated applications in the intelligent living space industry as well as demonstration centers for publicity and promotion to expand the application of AIoT intelligent living technology and promote the development of the intelligent living space industry.



2022 Group Photo of the 15th Intelligent Living Space Design Competition Award Presentation Ceremony and Work Sharing Session



National Fire Services

- Fire Service Organizations
- Disaster Management
- Fire Prevention
- Hazardous Materials Management
- Disaster Rescue
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Civilian Coordination
- Fire Investigation
- Rescue and Relief Command Centers (RRCCs)
- Special Search and Rescue
- Information Management
- Fire Service Training Center (FSTC)



I. Fire Service Organizations

The National Fire Agency (NFA), Ministry of the Interior (MOI), is the authority for the unified command and supervision of fire service-related matters across the country. The NFA oversees the planning and execution of fire service administration, disaster prevention, and rescue services across the country. Currently, the organization of the NFA is structured into eight divisions, one center, and four offices, each of which is responsible for various functions, respectively. Moreover, two units, namely the Special Search and Rescue Team and Fire Training Center, have been established under the NFA to be dispatched to the field for specific missions. In addition to the NFA, which was established at the central government level, four fire brigades have been established under the jurisdiction of the NFA at the port level, namely, the Port of Keelung, Port of Taichung, Port of Kaohsiung and Port of Hualien, which are responsible for various fire services and disaster prevention and rescue in their respective port areas.

II. Disaster Management

1. Promoting the "Program for Strengthening Resilience of Taiwan in Disaster Preparedness and Collaboration Capabilities against Large-Scale Typhoon and Earthquake Disasters"

From 2018 to 2022, the five-year "Mid-Term Phase III Exhaustive Program for Disaster Prevention and Rescue" has been promoted by the NFA with excellent results. 2022 marked the last year of this mid-term program, during which the NFA continued to refine the outcomes of the Program implemented over the previous four years, enhance the resilience of urban disaster prevention, promote a training and certification system for disaster prevention personnel, judge community progress and reward success with a "resilient community" designation, and promote private enterprises' involvement in disaster prevention, while strengthening emerging disaster prevention areas, such as regional governance of municipalities, counties (cities), and public offices. As of December 2022, a total of 15,794 people nationwide had successfully received a certificate as disaster prevention personnel, and as many as 964 disaster prevention personnel had been appointed as disaster prevention instructors (including entry-level instructors and advanced instructors training subsequent trainers). An instructor database was set up according to courses offered. Furthermore, guidance was provided to 126 communities to strengthen their resilience in disaster preparedness, and field visits were made for result inspection. Overall, the aim of resilient communities was to achieve self-help and mutual assistance in disaster preparedness through raising citizens' awareness of disaster prevention, and enhancing the resilience capabilities of communities.



2022 Award Ceremony for the "Phase III Exhaustive Program for Disaster Prevention and Rescue"



2022 National Disaster Prevention Day Exercise- Large-scale Mobilization Drill for Earthquake Disaster Rescue

In 2023, the NFA began promoting the "Program for Solidifying Taiwan's Disaster Preparedness and Collaboration Capabilities against Large-Scale Typhoon and Earthquake Disasters" which is a 5-year program scheduled for 2023 through 2027. The program has three core themes: "Large-scale Disaster Preparedness," "Cross-regional Support and Cooperation," and "Public-Private Collaboration," as well as five major goals, namely to "strengthen the preparedness and operation of disaster prevention and rescue bases," "establish a mechanism for the continuous operation of the public sector following a disaster," "promote mutual support and regional joint preparedness operations for disaster prevention and rescue," "establish a mechanism for civilian collaboration and enterprise cooperation," and "promote policies and training vertically and horizontally to respond to large-scale disasters." In conjunction with the previous "Phase III Exhaustive Program for Disaster Prevention and Rescue," which established the disaster prevention personnel and resilient community systems, the current "Program for Solidifying Taiwan's Disaster Preparedness and Collaboration Capabilities against Large-Scale Typhoon and Earthquake Disasters" aims to continue to refine and elevate such existing systems, while focusing on large-scale disaster preparedness, to continue to strengthen the capacities for disaster prevention and rescue at the local government level, as well as to raise citizens' awareness, and to strengthen their communication regarding disasters and risks.

2. Operating the Central Emergency Operation Center

(1) In 2022, the Central Emergency Operation Center (CEOC) was activated four times in response to typhoons and earthquakes, such as Typhoon Hinnamnor, Typhoon Muifa, Earthquake 0918 (in Chi-Shang, Taitung), and Tropical Storm Nesat. An Emergency Response Team was established by the NFA in cooperation with the CEOC for each of those disastrous periods.

(2) Conducted routine testing drills based on EMIC 2.0

In order to enhance the effectiveness of local governments and relevant central government agencies to convey disaster information and facilitate disaster response measures, the "2022 Drill Program for Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC) 2.0" was promulgated on April 15, 2022, by the NFA. Subsequently, in April and October 2022, routine drills were conducted, respectively, involving various central government agencies, municipalities, county (city) governments, township (town, city, district) offices, and the NFA's Emergency Response Teams. To this end, local governments and the NFA's Emergency Response Teams were able to familiarize themselves with the operations of the EMIC 2.0 system by filling out relevant EMIC 2.0 forms reporting sample disaster information. In addition, during the routine drills in April and October 2022, specific scenarios were included to test the EMIC 2.0 system, including scenarios such as evacuation and sheltering, distribution of goods for people's livelihood, and disaster information reporting over the EMIC 2.0 system during traffic blockades. As a result, a total of 3,463 persons participated in the two drills to enhance and strengthen the effectiveness of their actions in response measures.

(3) Enhanced disaster response effectiveness

As the permanent Deputy Commander of the CEOC, the Director General of the NFA has been mandated to bridge and integrate the capabilities of fire services in peacetime and disaster relief during a disaster. During major disasters with unidentified threats, the Director General of the NFA is to preemptively activate the central emergency response mechanism, followed by having personnel of Taiwan Power Company (TPC), Taiwan Water Corporation (TWC), and China Petroleum Corporation (CPC) stationed at the CEOC to cooperate with the NFA, so as to sustain vital supplies of electricity, water, and petroleum as critical disaster information is collected. Meanwhile, the Director General of the NFA is to establish a mechanism for reviewing disaster information. In case of misinformation and disinformation, prompt explanations shall be given to the public. Daily, three press conferences shall be held to release updates, early warnings, or disaster information, to ensure the smooth conveyance of disaster response situations to the public. Furthermore, based on studies of the situation, a first response team shall be dispatched, prior to the advent of the disaster, to the local emergency operation center of the county or city with higher risks, to grasp the disaster information at the source and to support the needs of the area. After the lifting of a typhoon warning, the CEOC may continue to operate as necessary to track and control the progress of repairing and restoring water, electricity, communications, and road facilities, so that people's normal lives may swiftly resume.

3. Conducting a series of events on 2022 National Disaster Prevention Day

To enhance the response capabilities and pre-disaster preparedness of governments at all levels, and to raise citizens' awareness of earthquake disaster prevention, a scenario entailing an earthquake of a magnitude 8.0 occurring in the subduction zone of eastern Ryukyu, impacting Hualien County and Yilan County was developed for an earthquake relief exercise, which was conducted from September 19 to 21, 2022. At 09:21 am on September 21, 2022, the exercise was kicked off with a national alert of severe earthquake issued via the Cell Broadcast Service (CBS) by the Central Weather Bureau (CWB) of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC). Subsequently, a series of drills on disaster prevention were rolled out with more than 1,300 participants nationwide, including large-scale mobilization of fire services and earthquake relief, message conveying via the emergency alert system for major disasters, and earthquake evacuation for all drills, among others. In addition, as per the government' request, throughout September 21, 2022, the Taiwan Public Television Service Foundation (PTS), radio stations, cable television stations, and digital signage operators simultaneously and timely broadcast any earthquake breaking news and response messages in the running banner on their display; in addition, radio stations constantly broadcast earthquake-relevant messages over the air on their radio channels—with audio/visual disaster messages of great significance delivered by President Tsai Ing-Wen—so that viewers could be informed of emergent disaster messages in real time. Meanwhile, to encourage citizens to participate in the exercises and drills on National Disaster Prevention Day, numerous activities were arranged by the government, including the implementation plan for publicity on earthquake disaster prevention for citizens (e.g., evacuation drills, quizzes on disaster prevention tips, and publicity for earthquake disaster preparedness), and the setup of disaster-prevention zones in various outlets and online platforms. Overall, the goal was to promote skills and abilities related to earthquake disaster prevention and rescue at the national level, while raising citizens' awareness of disaster prevention and their ability for self-help and mutual assistance, plus achieving citizens' autonomous preparedness for disaster prevention, to achieve disaster prevention and mitigation for citizens and the nation. Therefore, the damage caused by earthquake disasters in the real world might be minimized in the future. For National Disaster Prevention Day in 2023, the NFA will present a series of disaster preparedness activities in cooperation with the Executive Yuan.

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

With respect to the preparedness planning competence of the NFA for disaster prevention and

rescue related to winds, earthquakes (including soil liquefaction), fires, explosions, and volcanoes, the NFA has periodically convened meetings to horizontally consolidate important issues among various agencies, and to implement preparedness plans for disaster prevention and rescue. At the same time, experts and scholars are invited to make suggestions on the revision of preparedness plans for disaster prevention and rescue efforts for the future, as well as to share major disaster case studies from around the globe.

5. Implementing disaster prevention education and publicity

To raise citizens' awareness of earthquake disaster prevention and to encourage citizens' earthquake disaster preparedness, the government has produced various kinds of publicity materials (e.g., posters, manuals, press releases, broadcast audio scripts, etc.) to conduct various theme-based publicity activities (e.g., series events for National Disaster Prevention Day, publicity fairs, etc.) through various media channels (e.g., the NFA's official website, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, the NFA's "READY TW" website, etc.), to enhance the effectiveness of earthquake disaster prevention and encourage participation in such activities by all people.

6. Promoting the "Readiness TW" e-App

A website full of disaster prevention information, along with a "Citizens' Readiness TW e-App" is available on the website for download. It was deployed by the NFA to provide the public with easy access to information on disaster prevention. Based on the real-time physical location of a mobile device with the e-App installed, instant queries can be made via the e-App about weather conditions, current or forecast, such as rainfall, wind speed, etc. In addition, the system also provides alerts/special reports for 17 types of disasters, such as heavy rains, typhoons, earthquakes, mudslides, reservoir/flood discharges, etc. When a disaster occurs, the system actively delivers important disaster prevention messages to users, enabling them to obtain first-hand disaster information and conditions, as well as the government's response measures, so as to ultimately achieve one-stop disaster prevention information.

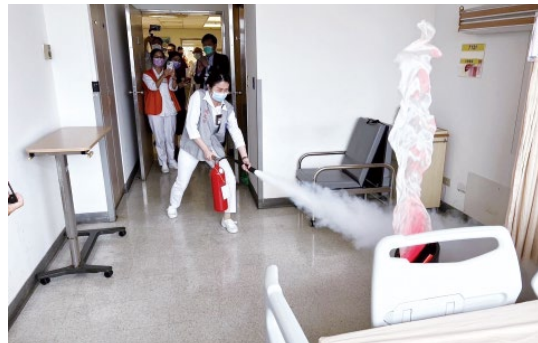
To further enhance system operation convenience and to provide more accurate and more personalized disaster information, in 2022, the "Emergency 119 App" was comprehensively upgraded to the "Readiness TW e-App," which also integrated other apps and important information of the NFA, streamlining the process of finding data across multiple web pages, thus improving data viewing efficiency and offering convenient services for users. The newly introduced services offered through the e-App include: augmented reality (AR) route navigation, disaster prevention cards at all levels, 119

case reporting functions, etc., whereas the enhanced services include: improving the ability to pinpoint the case reporter in real time, shortening the time for accepting a reported case (especially rescue for suburb and mountain distress), improving dispatch efficiency, and accepting photos and images taken on the scene by case reporters. Overall, personnel in the 119 Command Center can better grasp site situations at any time. In addition, apart from Chinese, seven other languages were also made available on the e-App for foreign users in Taiwan, including English, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Burmese, so they can easily access important disaster information on the system.

III. Fire Prevention

1. Promoting the fire prevention management system

A fire prevention management system has been implemented in accordance with Article 13 of the Fire Services Act and related regulations. As of the end of 2022, out of a total 55,953 buildings, with a large enough scale for public use, there were 55,241 buildings where the fire prevention management system was implemented along with the appointed fire prevention personnel, accounting for 98.73% implementation ratio of the system. As of the end of 2022, 65 professional training institutions were accredited by the NFA, qualified to offer fire prevention management training, and a total of 1,450 sessions of training were offered, involving 40,800 person-times. In 2022, in terms of verification of the response capability of their self-defense fire marshalling, buildings of various types underwent such verification, including 53 high-rise composite buildings, 82 large-scale spaces, 635 social welfare institutions for the elderly and the disabled, and 218 tourist hotels.



Fire Agencies Assist in Verifying Fire Safety at Premises Such as Shelters for Vulnerable People

2. Implementing the declaration system for inspection and repair of fire safety equipment

As of the end of 2022, 1,790 certificates of Fire Service Equipment Engineer (FSEE) and 6,568 certificates of Fire Service Equipment Technician (FSET) had been issued. In 2022, retraining of fire service professionals was held, involving 686 person-times, and applications for credit review and registration were made, involving 482 person-times. In the same year, declarations were made about the inspection

and repair of the fire safety equipment, the declaration rate for Type-A premises was 99.8%, which included 31,767 registered premises and 31,698 declarations. For non-Type-A premises, the declaration rate was 97.8%, with 196,275 registered premises and 191,966 declarations.

3. Conducting fire safety equipment inspections

Fire safety inspections have been continuously promoted and conducted by local fire agencies, which are required to follow up with and review those non-conforming premises until improvements are completely made. In 2022, inspections of the fire safety equipment at various types of premises were conducted, involving 286,220 premises-times, including 249,447 premises-times of qualified inspections (i.e., 87.2% qualification rate), 1,842 premises-times of fine imposing, 30 premises-times of punishment by business suspension or nonuse of premises, and 239 premises-times of compulsory enforcement by branch offices of the Administrative Enforcement Agency (AEA) of the Ministry of Justice (MOJ).



Fire Agencies Conducted Fire Safety Equipment Inspections

4. Strengthening accreditation and management of flameproof performance

The universality of flameproof products has been encouraged in accordance with Article 11 of the Fire Services Act and relevant regulations to promote relevant flameproof systems, inspect those qualified vendors holding a flameproof certificate, and conduct spot checks of flameproof products. As of the end of 2022, there were 1,479 vendors with certified qualifications, 3,612 vendor-times out of 3,654 vendor-times with qualified spot checks (i.e., 98.9% qualification rate), 41 vendor-times without being re-issued with flameproof labels, and 639,244 label-times with the issuance of flameproof labels, for materials and products.

IV. Hazardous Materials Management

1. Strengthening the mechanisms for the management of public hazardous materials

- (1) A security supervision system for public hazardous materials was promoted, where in 2022, a total of 92 sessions of training were offered for security supervisors and 1,961 certificates of Security Supervisors were issued.
- (2) Completion inspections of domestic storage tanks for liquid public hazardous materials were conducted, with 730 tanks inspected in 2022.
- (3) Safety inspections of sites for public hazardous materials were conducted, involving 6,443 site-times in 2022.

2. Implementing the safety management systems for fireworks and firecrackers

- (1) Inspections and clamp-downs of locations manufacturing, storing, and selling fireworks and firecrackers were strengthened, and in 2022, factories making, storing or selling fireworks and firecrackers were inspected, involving 261 inspection-times; storage reaching the control threshold were identified, and sale locations involving 263 and 197 inspection-times, respectively; and all locations in violation with the law were put under continuous tracking and control.
- (2) General cases of fireworks and firecrackers were processed, and in 2022, type approvals were granted, involving 206 products; individual approvals were granted, involving 789 piece-times; a total of 29,174,408 approval labels were issued.

3. Improving the safety management mechanisms for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)

- (1) The NFA has continued its inspection activities on 114 LPG filling places, 32 containers, and 2,720 gas retailers beyond allowed limits. In 2022, 30,089 inspections were carried out on LPG container inspection places, filling places, gas retailers, natural gas stores, and cascade use places.
- (2) A Periodic Inspection System for LPG containers was implemented, where 2,392,588 qualification labels were issued for LPG containers, as per periodic inspections in 2022.
- (3) Professional institutions were entrusted for approval of LPG containers, and in 2022, institutional approvals were granted in three cases; and individual approvals were granted in 918 cases.

4. Implementing the installation management systems for industries of gas-burning water heaters and the associated piping contractors, to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning

- (1) Professional institutions were entrusted to offer retraining for industries of gas-burning water heaters and the associated piping contractors, and in 2022, a total of 1,384 businesses were registered in the industries of gas water heaters and the associated piping contractors, and 1,988 qualified technicians were employed.
- (2) To improve the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning accidents, the "Implementation Plan for Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning" has been promoted every year since October 2008, requiring municipality and county (city) governments to strengthen their publicity by combining social resources and utilizing media channels, thus helping people eliminate the risk factors of carbon monoxide poisoning in their homes.
- (3) Safety publicity on the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning constitutes an ongoing effort

The NFA has designated December 16 of each year as "Carbon Monoxide Prevention Day" and the period from December of each year to February of next year is designated as "Carbon Monoxide Prevention Season," to draw people's attention to the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning. For the first time, the "2022 Children's Drawing Competition for the Publicity of Preventing Carbon Monoxide Poisoning caused by Water Heaters" was conducted by the NFA, to introduce school children to the safety concept of the proper installation of gas water heaters, and the prevention and control of carbon monoxide poisoning, as well as to enrich the related publication materials. This event aimed to promote safety education to take root among the younger generation, while raising citizens' awareness for preventing carbon monoxide poisoning. During the low temperature season, local fire departments were requested in writing by the NFA to step up their publicity via the Police Broadcasting Service (PBS) of the National Police Agency (NPA) of MOI. On the NFA's official websites and other large-scale Internet platforms (such as Facebook, YouTube, etc.), graphic/text and videos on the prevention of carbon monoxide poisoning were published. The Department of Information Services (DOIS) of the Executive Yuan was requested to play related publicity video clips during the time slots for public benefit on television stations.

V. Disaster Rescue

1. Enhancing the capabilities of local fire and disaster rescue services, as well as improving vehicles, equipment, and appliances for fire personnel's disaster rescue work

- (1) From November 3 to December 7, 2022, the "22nd Training Course for Rescue and Relief Instructors" was conducted, where 26 participants received their certificate of "Rescue and Relief Instructor" upon successful completion of their training. In addition to elevating their capabilities of disaster rescue and relief, those professional rescue and relief instructors can continue to serve as pioneer instructors, in their service areas, for the rescue and relief training of local fire agencies, thus comprehensively enhancing the overall disaster rescue capabilities of the fire service personnel. In 2023, these pioneer instructors will assist the NFA in promoting rescue-related technical and tactical physical training.
- (2) From November 28 to December 2, 2022, the "Training on Rescue Command and Staff Collaboration for Incidents in Mountain Areas" was conducted, with 40 participants successfully completing the training. These participants can assist local service units, in their service areas, by integrating resources required for the rescue mechanism, search management, cross-agency dispatch, etc., for incidents in mountain areas, and can act as frontline rescuers for incidents in mountain areas, thus comprehensively enhancing the overall rescue capabilities for incidents in such areas. Additionally, on December 1, 2022, a "Mountain Rescue Consensus Camp" was held, where mountain management authorities (such as National Park Headquarters, Forest District Offices, etc.) and search and rescue (SAR) units from the private sector were invited to participate, totaling 120 person-times. At this camp, breakout sessions and special lectures were conducted on the implementation of the existing rescue mechanism for incidents in mountain areas, to build consensus. Command and staff training of this kind will continue to be administered in the same manner in 2023.
- (3) On August 18, 23, and 26, 2022, three sessions of the "Seminar on Electric Vehicle (EV) Rescue Safety" were respectively held at the Fire Department of the Tainan City Government, Emergency Response Command Academy (ERCA) of the Fire Department of the New Taipei City Government, and the Nantou Training Center (NTC) of the NFA. Professionals were invited to give lessons, and physical electric vehicles (EVs) and various common fire extinguishing equipment for EVs were displayed. For example, while simulating a fire caused by an EV battery, a fire blanket (also known as fireproof blanket) and a chassis nozzle were used to actually extinguish the fire from the bottom of the EV. Operating instructions for piercing nozzles and water baffles were given, just to

name a few demonstrations. These demonstrations aimed to enhance disaster rescue personnel's related emergency response or rescue capabilities related to EVs.

- (4) On August 27 and 28, 2022, the "2022 Car Accident Rescue Challenge" was held at the Nantou Zhushan Training Center of the NFA. Fourteen teams, including ten teams from fire agencies and four teams from private rescue groups, registered for the challenge competition. Through exchanges in the competition, fire service personnel strengthened their technique levels for vehicle accident rescue and team building among fire agencies at all levels.
- (5) For a total of 11 days in three separate weeks, from November 28 to December 1, from December 12 to 14, and from December 19 to 22, 2022, the "Training for Fire Rescue Commanders through Situational Simulation" was conducted to elevate the command and leadership capabilities of Commanders from fire agencies at all levels, for fires of Level 3 and above, when facing various types of fire scenes (e.g., historical sites, high-rise buildings, chemical disaster sites, electric vehicles, solar photovoltaic systems, etc.), including the decision-making and communication capabilities based on their knowledge of safety and risk management. This training also aimed to construct a command management system and operations for Commanders, and enhance Commanders' understanding of how Safety Officers can assist Commanders in managing risk and dealing with situations potentially trapping fire service personnel in action, thus ultimately elevating the strategic and tactical capabilities of fire agencies, directing disaster rescue through post-incident reviews and improvement measurements.
- (6) Implementing the "Program for Building a Safe Chemical Environment"

To enhance and fortify local governments' ability to respond to frontline environmental emergencies, the NFA has conducted the 5-year "Program for Building a Safe Chemical Environment" funded by the central government, with budgets appropriated year by year, from 2020 to 2024, to provide continuous subsidies to disaster rescue agencies of local governments, allowing them to expand their disaster rescue information systems, fire rescue robots, UAVs for aerial photography via infrared thermal imaging, equipment and appliances for chemical disaster rescue, special equipment and appliances for disaster rescue, digital breathing apparatus, portable remote-controlled water gun-turrets, physical training equipment, special disaster simulation training facilities, and more.

2. Strengthening emergency response measures during key periods

- (1) The "2022 Spring Festival - Plan for Fire Agencies at all Levels to Strengthen Preparedness in Fire Rescue" was conducted to instruct fire agencies at all levels on the preparedness of all kinds of

rescue materials, conduct real-life rescue exercises or “war-gaming”, ensure integrity of water resources, and step up the operating training and preparedness of fire vehicles, equipment, appliances, etc., so as to implement disaster rescue safety, and strengthen preparedness measures for fire rescue during the Spring Festival period.

- (2) The “2022 Tomb Sweeping - Guiding Plan for Fire Agencies at Municipal and County (City) Levels on Fire Safety Preparedness” was issued in writing to instruct fire agencies at all levels to stay vigilant at major cemeteries and time periods, or cemeteries and time periods with higher frequency of fires, by dispatching vehicles or personnel, or adopting other means, as well as in providing water sources on-site, to strengthen preparedness measures for fire safety in various cemeteries during the Tomb Sweeping period.
- (3) The “2022 Ming-An No. 8 Exercise on Citizens’ Defense, Mobilization, Disaster Prevention and Rescue” was conducted for matters related to the coordination and evaluation of fire services and disaster rescue work, to strengthen disaster response capabilities.
- (4) On October 10, 2022, the “Fire Services for Safety and Security during the National Day Ceremony” were conducted to supervise county and city fire agencies in the jurisdictions that handled various important celebration activities in deploying their fire service manpower, vehicles, and equipment in key areas, in response to emergency situations. In addition, these fire agencies were to plan the Fire Truck Show in cooperation with the National Day Preparatory Committee, to highlight the characteristics and work performed by local fire service units.
- (5) The “2022 Fire Service Plan for Safety and Security executed by Fire Agencies at all Levels during the 2022 Election of Municipality and County (City) Mayors, and Municipality and County (City) Councilors,” was issued in writing to instruct fire agencies at all levels to ensure safety and security via fire services during the election of local public officers nationwide in November 2022, as well as to assist with preparedness for various fire prevention and rescue work at voting venues and important public facilities nationwide.

VI. Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

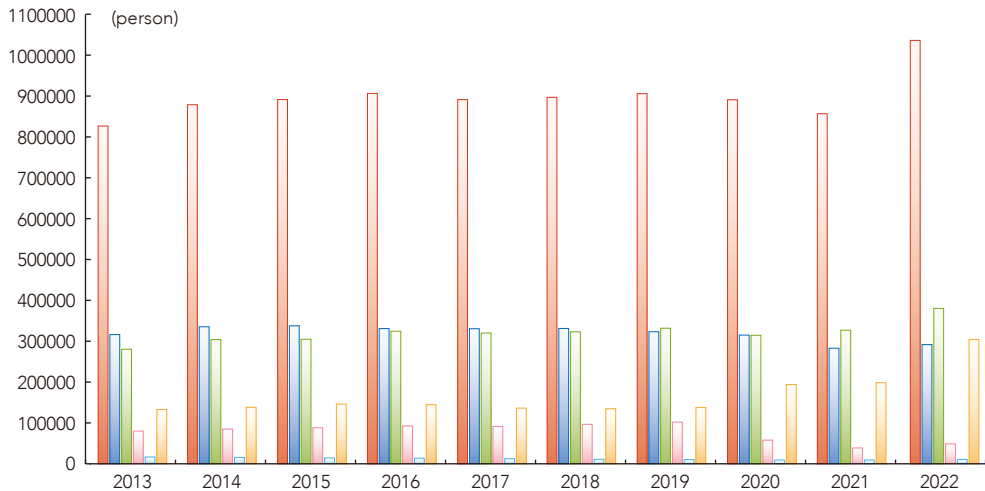
1. Implementing emergency medical services

When people are immobilized due to injuries/diseases from disasters, accidents or falling, giving birth, or other reasons and require emergency medical attention, they can get help by calling “119.” Upon receiving a report, the Rescue and Relief Command Center (RRCC) immediately dispatches

emergency medical technicians and ambulances to perform medical service work. From 2013 to 2022, the number of emergency medical services provided by fire agencies across the country was 1,120,319 times per year on average. The number of people transported to hospitals is shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1

Statistics on the Number of People Transported to Hospitals Who Received Emergency Medical Services Provided by Fire Agencies Nationwide from 2013 to 2022



Total	826 839	878 849	891 562	906 603	891 508	897 081	905 951	891 117	881 766	1 034 185
Car accident	316 353	335 440	337 818	331 082	330 725	331 341	323 321	315 190	282 977	291 256
Acute diseases medial emergency	280 607	304 200	304 795	324 442	320 221	323 111	331 943	314 581	327 017	379 680
General trauma and injury caused by falling	80 237	85 138	88 262	92 724	91 630	96 673	102 164	58 080	38 888	48 814
Failing on the road	16 788	15 743	14 385	13 708	12 504	11 146	10 470	9 270	9 333	10 753
Others	132 854	138 328	146 302	144 647	136 428	134 810	138 053	193 996	223 551	303 682

Note: "Others" includes cardiac arrests, epilepsy, convulsions, burns, suspected drug poisoning, suspected CO poisoning, etc.

2. Recognizing the efforts of emergency medical services nationwide

In recognition of the hard work of medical service personnel and in commendation of those contributing to emergency medical services, the "2022 Medical Services Day - Excellent Personnel Commendation Activities and Themed Seminar on 'Rescue – with the Priority of Safety' " was held on September 6, 2022, the "Medical Services Day." The seminar centered on five themes, namely, improving the visibility of ambulances; enhancing the consistency of the space allocation for medical equipment and appliances in the mobile medical shelter of ambulances across the country; strengthening alert facilities and safety equipment; providing safety precautions for driving an ambulance; and advocating preventive and post-investigation initiatives, striving to ensure everyone holds valuable resources of medical services personnel in high regard.

3. Selecting medical service volunteer elites nationwide

In response to the UN's "International Volunteer Day," the selection and commendation of volunteer elites was carried out on December 5, 2022, in accordance with the "NFA's Provisions on Implementing the Selection and Commendation of Medical Service Volunteers Nationwide." In this event, contributions of the volunteer elites were commended for the encouragement of medical service morale, which drew attention from various news media, online platforms, social networking sites, and more. Accordingly, 18 people were selected as medical service volunteer elites.

4. Implementing pandemic prevention and response medical services

- (1) Statistics were made available on the injured and ailing who were suspected of contracting COVID-19 and were transported by fire agencies nationwide. In the period from the breakout of COVID-19 to December 31, 2022, a total of 179,143 people were transported.
- (2) The National Health Insurance (NHI) VPN system was installed, allowing the 119 Rescue and Relief Command Center (RRCC) of all fire agencies across the country to access region-specific travel history and contact history of injured/ailing people, when dispatched to medical services, thus ensuring the safety of frontline medical service personnel.
- (3) Fully in conjunction with the "Working Guidelines for Centralized Quarantine Venues for COVID-19," people suspected of having contracted COVID-19 were assisted with transportation from centralized quarantine venues to designated hospitals for medical treatment.
- (4) All fire agencies were continuously requested to implement comprehensive guidance for infection control measures, and to strengthen education and training to provide their staff with the ability to successfully and completely complete their tasks.

VII. Civilian Coordination

1. Promoting the "Mid-term Program for Strengthening of Volunteers' Capabilities in Assisting Disaster Prevention and Rescue"

The 6-year "Mid-term Program for Strengthening of Volunteers' Capabilities in Assisting Disaster Prevention and Rescue" was approved by the Executive Yuan on March 31, 2021, and is scheduled for promotion during the period from January 2022 to the end of December 2027. This program aims to subsidize 20 fire agencies across the country in six years, to achieve three main objectives, namely "deploying the Intelligent Civilian-assisted Fire Services System," "enhancing human resources,"

and "enriching and replenishing equipment and appliances," so as to elevate the volunteers' ability to assist in disaster prevention and rescue across the country. In 2022, the promotion of this program yielded the following outcomes:

(1) Planning and designing the Intelligent Civilian-assisted Fire Services System

- ① Interviews were conducted with various counties and cities across the country on the requirements for the system's needs, with a total of 266 people interviewed in 23 interview sessions, and 191 comments and feedbacks collected.
- ② The functions of the system include creative business functions such as written reporting materials; statistical report production, data analysis, & applications; visual presentations; humanized operation of materials, training, and maintenance arrangements; online instructional training or course selection; compilation of disaster cases or videos; management of disaster prevention knowledge; evaluation and assessment of people (groups, and organizations); release of/ adding value to part of materials, etc., to meet the relevant requirements, with the objectives of "smartness," "mobility" (revisions for PCs and mobile devices), and "Geographic Information System (GIS) friendliness."

(2) Enhancing human resources

- ① A total of 13 sessions of disaster prevention education and intensive composite professional training were conducted, with a total of 692 people-times.
- ② Enlistment of professionals: Two new teams of disaster prevention and rescue groups were registered, with a growth rate of 1.02% on disaster rescue ID cards and 427 new personnel.

(3) Enriching and replenishing equipment and appliances

Subsidies went to local volunteers for high-effectiveness equipment and appliances, including five kinds of equipment/appliances for mountain area rescue, water rescue, land rescue, emergency medical services, and common use, with a total of 535 items, such as divers' trackers and 360-degree mobile lights, among other disaster rescue equipment and appliances.

2. Strengthening training for fire service volunteers and disaster prevention and rescue groups (in 2022)

(1) Conducting the "2022 Fire Rescue Training for Fire Service Volunteers"

In 2022, 25 sessions of "Fire Rescue Training for Fire Service Volunteers" were conducted from April 19 to June 14, with a total of 1,001 participants. Thirteen sessions were conducted from August 16 to September 13, with a total of 520 participants, allowing fire service volunteers to

strengthen their fire rescue skills and upgrade their disaster rescue capabilities, thus ensuring the safety of Taiwanese people's lives and property.

(2) Conducting the "2022 Senior Staff Workshop for Fire Service Volunteers"

In 2022, the 21st and the 22nd sessions of the "Senior Staff Workshop for Fire Service Volunteers" were conducted from August 25 to 26, and from September 28 to 29, respectively, with a total of 80 and 83 participants, respectively, to impart knowledge and expertise of fire services to fire service volunteer personnel, thus effectively elevating their capabilities and cohesiveness in disaster prevention and rescue.

3. Selecting elite disaster prevention personnel and rescue volunteers nationwide

In response to the UN's International Volunteer Day, the selection and commendation of elite volunteers was carried out on December 5, 2022, in accordance with the "NFA's Provisions on Implementing the Selection and Commendation of Disaster Prevention and Rescue Volunteers Nationwide." In this event, volunteer elites were commended for the encouragement of rescue service morale, which drew attention from various news media, online platforms, social networking sites, and more. Accordingly, 12 people were selected as disaster prevention and rescue volunteer elites.

VIII. Fire Investigation

1. Summarizing fire statistics nationwide in recent years

In 2022, 15,890 fires broke out across the country, with 152 deaths. The statistics of fires nationwide for the past five years are shown in Table 9-1.

Tabl 9-1 Statistics of Fires Nationwide

Year	Number of Fires (Times)	Number of Casualties (Persons)			Estimate of Property Losses (Million NT\$)
		Total	Death	Injuries	
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
2022	15 890	346	152	194	428

2. Investigating and supporting major fire cases nationwide and identifying evidence from fire scenes

In 2022, the NFA dispatched personnel to fire agencies and judicial authorities at all levels to assist in the investigation of major fire scenes, totaling 11 cases, as well as to fire service units across the country to assist in the identification of evidence from fire scenes, totaling 411 pieces of evidence.

3. Implementing the "Training Plan for Investigation and Identification of Causes of Fires"

Following the previous year, in 2022, the "Training Plan for Investigation and Identification of Causes of Fire" was conducted, which covered holistic training courses and precise reviewing systems to train personnel to be equipped with the ability and expertise to investigate and identify the causes of fires.

4. Implementing the "Plan for Bettering the Quality of Investigations, and Identification Reports on Causes of Fires"

Following the previous year, in 2022, the relevant strategies were implemented to better the quality of investigation and identification reports on causes of fires.

5. Implementing a mechanism to instantly report fires caused by electrical products

In order to reduce fires caused by electrical products, the NFA has established a mechanism to instantly report such fires. In 2022, a total of 90 fires caused by electrical products were instantly reported through this mechanism.

6. Reinforcing measures for arson prevention

A joint arson prevention mechanism was implemented, linking the prosecutors, police, and fire service personnel, to strengthen procedures for handling arson cases by fire agencies. Additionally, through comprehensive reporting among the prosecutors, police, and fire service personnel, along with the horizontal liaison system, the investigation and resolution of arson cases was strengthened.

IX. Rescue and Relief Command Centers (RRCCs)

1. Convening the "2022 National Supervisors' Report and Services Seminar of Rescue and Relief Command Centers (RRCCs)"

On November 17, 2022, the "2022 National Supervisors' Report and Services Seminar of Rescue and Relief Command Centers (RRCCs)" was held at the Fire Department of the Taipei City Government, chaired by Mr. Lee Yong-Fu, Deputy Director General. Topics covered in this seminar included "Rescue Principles for Incidents in Mountain Areas," "Fire Case Sharing in the Information Equipment Room on the 4th Floor of the NFA," "0918 Eastern Hualien Earthquake Case Sharing and Discussion," and "Introduction to the High-effectiveness Service Dispatch System of the Fire Department of the Taipei City Government." RRCCs of various Fire Departments of municipalities and county (city) governments gained new knowledge, benefitted from each other's ideas, and shared valuable experience through this seminar, bolstering their proficiency in service acceptance, dispatching, monitoring, and reporting, thereby reinforcing their crisis management and response capabilities, and securing the safety of people and their property.



Photos Taken at the 2022 National Supervisors' Report and Services Seminar of the NFA's Rescue and Relief Command Centers (RRCCs)

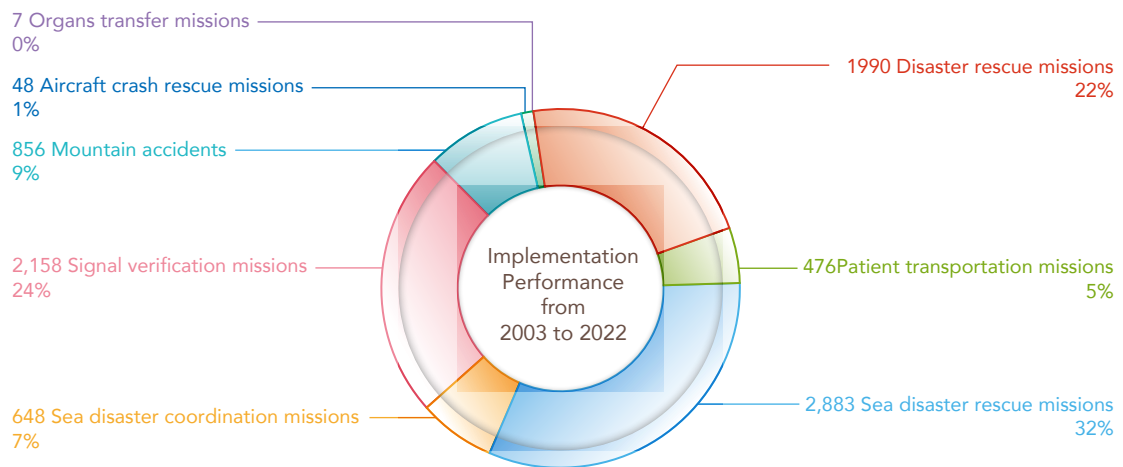
2. Conducting the operations of the National Rescue Command Center (NRCC), Executive Yuan

(1) Performance in search and rescue (SAR)

From 2003, when the NFA commenced to undertake the responsibilities of the National Rescue Command Center (NRCC) of the Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as the "NRCC"), until the end of December 2022, the NFA has achieved the following results: 9,066 cases of tasks performed (including 476 cases of transportation of the injured, 2,883 cases of SAR for maritime distress, 648 cases of coordination for maritime distress, 2,158 cases of signal verification, 856 cases of SAR for incidents in mountain areas, 48 cases of air crash SAR, 7 cases of organ deliveries for organ transplant, and 1,990 cases of disaster relief); 20,546 sorties (craft-times) of air force

deployment (including 10,154 craft-times by the Ministry of National Defense (MND), and 10,392 craft-times by the NASC); 22,156 sorties (craft-times) of naval force deployment (including 1,107 craft-times by the MND, 15,818 craft-times by the Coast Guard Administration (CGA) of the Ocean Affairs Council (OAC), 2,347 craft-times of fire service lifeboats, and 2,884 craft-times of civilian commercial and fishing boats); 33,135 person-times of SAR, and 512,180 person-times of mobilized disaster rescue manpower. In addition, in coordination with foreign SAR units, there have been 675 air force sorties, 800 craft-times of SAR vessels, and 837 craft-times of commercial and fishing vessels. Overall, outstanding performance has been achieved and witnessed.

Figure 9-2 Task Performance Outcomes of the RRCs from 2003 to 2022



(2) Organizing the "2022 NRCC Commendation Activities for Meritorious Personnel in Search and Rescue"

Twenty years ago, after the Bazhang Creek Incident, the government immediately integrated the rescue resources in the sea, land, and air of various SAR-related units; hence, the NRCC of the Executive Yuan was formed. Over the past 20 years, the NRCC has been growing and refining continuously, carrying out many difficult tasks, successfully rescuing many disaster victims, the injured and the ailing, and safeguarding people's lives.

Unlike the stereotype that the general SAR personnel are heroic in conducting rescues at the scene of the incident, the 20 meritorious SAR personnel receiving the award this time for various contributions are as follows: 14 were meritorious for "actually performing a SAR task," four for "di-

recting and dispatching a SAR task," and two for handling the SAR-related operations. These heroes came from different fields such as land, sea, and air, who were dedicated silently to their respective posts, giving people hope. Due to their excellent performance, as nominated by their agencies/institutions and selected by scholars and experts, these heroes deserved the special honor.

On October 23, 2022, the "2022 NRCC Commendation Activities for Meritorious Personnel in Search and Rescue" was held in the Wedding Banquet Hall of Peng's Gourmet & Banquet in the Xindian District, New Taipei City. The award was personally presented by Mr. Hsiao Huan-Chang, Director General of the NFA, to give open commendation to those 2022 meritorious SAR personnel, and those senior and hardworking SAR personnel, expecting to raise the overall morale of the SAR team and set a stellar SAR image for their peers.

Over the years, to enhance the emergency response capability in rescue operations and shorten the time to implement SAR tasks, the government has relentlessly reviewed and improved the related aspects, and successfully integrated the SAR capabilities of various SAR units. To this end, the effectiveness of the NRCC's SAR is evident to all. In the future, the NRCC will continuously refine its SAR skills, enrich its disaster relief machines, crafts, and equipment, and continuously safeguard citizens' lives and property, 24 hours a day.



Photo Taken at the "2022 NRCC Commendation Activities for Meritorious Personnel in Search and Rescue"

3. Implementing the “Plan for Refining the Functions of the 119 Service Command and Dispatch System”

In 2018, the NFA’s RRCCs began to promote and implement the 2-year “Mid-term Program for Enhancing the Functions of the 119 Service Command and Dispatch System,” and by the project implementation period concluded by the end of 2021. Subsequently, to further enhance the functions of the “119 Service Command and Dispatch System,” implement service control, and take preemptive opportunities for rescue, the “Plan for Refining the Functions of the 119 Service Command and Dispatch System” was implemented from May 2022, which is expected to be completed by 2023 and 2024, for different stages, optimizing the intelligent electronic map platform. This includes the addition of a platform for videos and images sent from people on the scene, and the establishment of an iOS-based smart app for fire services and mobile dispatching, which will speed the acceptance of cases reported for rescue and relief, and provide on-line instant dispatching for relief and rescue. Through this plan, it is expected to achieve speedy smart dispatching, improved coordination and reporting, and real-time disaster information.

4. Implementing a 2-year commissioned study project to improve the driving safety of fire vehicles

In 2021-2022, a 2-year commissioned study project named the “Plan for Managing and Controlling the Driving Safety of Fire Vehicles (or “Fire Service All the Way”)” was conducted by the NFA’s RRCCs. In 2022, a field trial was run for five months to verify the plan, in collaboration with the Kaohsiung City Government. The field trial showed that the time for ambulances to transport patients to hospitals could be reduced by up to 26%. Meanwhile, the “Plan for Deploying a Smart Road Network and its Feasibility Assessment” (the final report) was finished. In 2022, in addition to the RRCCs’ being invited to attend the “2022 Smart City Exhibition,” the NFA also held the “NFA’s Briefing Session on the Achievements of Science and Technology Program and Forum for Disaster Rescue with Fire Service Technologies” at the end of 2022, where all relevant units in Taiwan were invited for observations and exchanges.

5. Planning the framework of the CEOC’s SAR data

In 2021-2022, to enhance the efficiency of cross-agency coordination, the 2-year “CEOC’s Framework Planning for Search and Rescue Information” was conducted by the NFA’s RRCCs under the NFA’s “Smart Response Service Plan for Disaster Prevention and Rescue” of the “Forward Looking

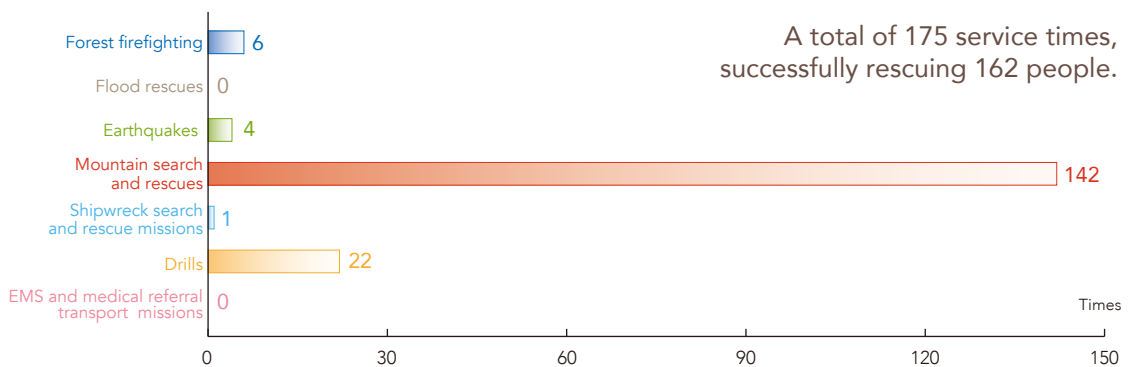
Infrastructure Plan." In 2022, the study plan "Mid-term AI Intelligent Search and Rescue Dispatch System" (draft) was submitted to the Executive Yuan for deliberation, to build the "AI Intelligent Search and Rescue Dispatch System" for the NRCC, to achieve objectives such as building a cross-agency information sharing system, establishing coordination and operations across various command center chains, obtaining real-time SAR site information, and optimizing dispatch decision-making with AI intelligent SAR assistance. The aim is to closely tie in the SAR planning and dispatch phases of SAR operations. The system is expected to closely coordinate SAR actions throughout each stage of planning and dispatch, while combining and sharing information between the central and local SAR institutions simultaneously, to comprehensively enhance the lifesaving SAR effectiveness on land, sea, and air, thus creating a smart government that people can appreciate and trust.

X. Special Search and Rescue

1. Highlighting the performance of implementing domestic disaster rescue

The NFA's Special Search and Rescue Teams (SSARTs) perform major disaster rescues domestically, along with the NASC by taking orders from the Executive Yuan's NRCC and the NFA's RRCCs. As for ground service, the SSART supports major district disaster rescues in conjunction with multiple types of rescue vehicles and equipment. In 2022, the SSARTs performed six forest fire extinguishing tasks, four earthquake rescue tasks, 142 mountain distress calls, and one maritime distress call, along with 22 training exercises, for a total of 175 service times, successfully rescuing 162 people.

Figure 9-3 Task Performance Outcomes of the NFA's SSART in 2022



2. Implementing the 5-year “Mid-Term Program for Enhancing Taiwan’s Capabilities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA/DR)”

This program ran from 2019 to 2023. By the end of 2022, five different types of transport vehicles, 19 automobiles and motorcycles for fire services, one set of disaster rescue equipment for the group, 251 sets of on-duty fire service equipment for individuals, 59 sets of water equipment, etc., had been procured. Moreover, 909 people from the SSARTs of municipality and county (city) governments have been put through the combined training on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA/DR) to strengthen their capabilities to conduct major disaster rescue tasks.

3. Promoting the “National Accreditation Process (NAP)” system for national SAR training to elevate disaster prevention and rescue capabilities

To be in line with the international SAR system, and to promote the national accreditation plan for the domestic SSARTs, guidance was given to SAR teams across the country for them to obtain a certificate of medium-level SAR capabilities, or higher. As of 2022, four SSARTs have been successfully accredited, where a certificate of heavy-level SAR competency was granted to SSARTs of Taipei City Government and New Taipei City Government, respectively, and a certificate of medium-level SAR competency was granted to Taitung County Government and Pingtung County Government. Through the international SAR experience drawn from Turkey's earthquake disaster, as per Minister Lin Yu-Chang of the MOI, the NAP international certification is to be promoted continuously to comprehensively enhance the national SAR competency. In 2023, four sessions of accreditation will be carried out to determine the competency level of the Fire Departments of Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung City Governments. Meanwhile, training for NAP-certified teams is to be enhanced on a regular basis, and close integration is to be implemented with the United Nations SAR system, to comply with international rescue norms and competency certification.

4. Promoting the "5G Field Plan for Fire Services"

In 2021-2023, the “Plan for 5G Digital AI Rescue Platform” was scheduled for implementation for Taiwan’s SSARTs. As of 2022, one set of intelligent SAR platform systems was completed, with integrated functions of drone fleets and smart AR helmets, thermal imaging devices, and AI image recognition, allowing images at the scenes to be transmitted back in real time. In addition, through a 3D modeling system, 3D images of the disaster scene can be quickly drawn up for display on the information integration panel, assisting the USAR Coordination Cell (UCC) in judging routes for disaster rescue, and allowing the commanders to quickly grasp the site information in the disaster area. Moreover, the platform

is in line with the rescue system of United Nations International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) to improve the overall disaster management effectiveness and the international rescue capability of the special search teams.

5. Implementing the evaluation of rescue dogs nationwide as per International Rescue Dog Organization (IRO) standards

On October 11 to 13, 2022, to continue to raise the standard for disaster SAR dogs, the “2022 National Rescue Dogs for IRO Evaluation” was held, where rescue dogs certified with Level-A (intermediate) and Level-B (advanced) competency performed human life search at disaster scenes at home and abroad tasks, thus strengthening the effectiveness of SAR of human lives.

Table 9-2 Statistics of Rescue Dogs Qualified for IRO Evaluation

Fire Agencies	Count of Dog Handlers	Total Count of Dogs	Count of Dogs with IRO Qualifications (RH-T A, RH-T B Levels)	Count of Dogs Under Training (Including RH-T V Level)	Count of Dogs for BRH Route Tracking
National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior	4	7	5	2	-
Taipei City Fire Department	7	8	7	1	-
New Taipei City Fire Department	6	9	7	2	-
Taoyuan City Fire Department	4	5	3	2	-
Hsinchu City Fire Department	5	4	3	1	-
Taichung City Fire Department	6	6	3	1	2
Tainan City Fire Department	3	4	3	1	-
Kaohsiung City Fire Department	5	9	6	3	-
Pingtung County Fire Department	6	7	2	5	-
Hualien County Fire Department	3	3	2	1	-
Taitung County Fire Department	2	7	2	5	-
Total	51	69	43	24	2

Note: 1. IRO refers to the International Rescue Dog Organization, and RH-T refers to the SAR Dog Test in Rubble, and BRH refers to the Bundesverb and Rettungshunde e.V. in Germany.

2. Certification covers three levels, namely RH-T V (basic), RH-T A (intermediate), and RH-T B (advanced) levels to differentiate the capability of SAR dogs.

XI. Information Management

1. Promoting the expansion and upgrade of equipment rooms

In January 2017, the Executive Yuan formulated the "Operation Directions for the Establishment of Information Centers of the Executive Yuan and its Subordinate Agencies" as the basis for establishing information centers of respective agencies, which accelerates the consolidation of the data handling rooms, to enhance the overall service standard of the government's information centers. At the same time, based on these operation directions, government agencies at all levels must establish high-efficiency green data handling rooms or lease green-energy cloud data center services; furthermore, through governments' guidance, enterprises could invest in resources, thus promoting the development of green-energy data rooms and cloud services industry domestically, enhancing the overall resource utilization rate, and thereby elevating the effectiveness of disaster prevention and administrative. The main achievements are as follows:

(1) The spirit of centralized data handling rooms for information sharing is to be kept, while gradually replenishing existing and introducing new data handling equipment.

(2) The architecture of cloud data centers lies in double-location dual data centers (in an Active-Active mode), where one center serves as the main cloud data center and the other center serves as the backup cloud data center. The main cloud data center is established sequentially at two locations, where one is the cloud services leased in 2021 under the "Plan for Better Services to People with the Extended Transmission of Disaster Alerts and Messages," and the other one is the data center located at the NFA, established by items by stage. In 2022, the "Plan for Better Services to People with the Extended Transmission of Disaster Alerts and Messages" and the NFA's "Administration and



Showing Achievements in the Data Handling Room Updated with AR/VR Virtual Touring Features



Monitoring of the Environment of the Data Handling Room (Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) Indicator <math>< 1.3</math>, in Compliance with Green Energy Requirements)

Business Application System" jointly made use of the resources at the main cloud data center, while the backup cloud data center remained to be available through leased cloud services.

2. Successively implementing various sub-programs of the "Plan of Intelligent Response Services for Disaster Prevention and Rescue"

Based on the (2017-2020) "Plan for Integration of the Information System of Disaster Prevention and Rescue," the goal of the (2021-2025) "Plan of Intelligent Response Services for Disaster Prevention and Rescue" is to refine the system functions, strengthen the handling of various disaster information and information disclosure, and analyze information of environmental monitoring data and disaster cases through the use of big data and artificial intelligence technologies, thus improving the accuracy of disaster predictions and disaster warnings. Moreover, with "AR technology", the Services System actively guides people on suitable routes for evacuation, and actively promotes the "appropriate monitoring of environmental information and disaster situations" to include disaster prevention awareness and knowledge into people's daily lives. The main achievements reached include: refining the Emergency Management Information Cloud (EMIC) as a mechanism for inquiry and reporting of disaster information, extending the data model for fire services and disaster prevention and rescue, and expanding the functions of the citizens Disaster Prevention e-App system and the Fire Service and Disaster Prevention e-App system. Additionally, these advanced functions were introduced to activities on National Disaster Prevention Day, facilitating the exercise of nationwide cyber disaster prevention.

3. Deploying and updating the Message Service Platform

In conjunction with the "Phase-IV Program of Electronic Cloud for Disaster Prevention and Disaster Rescue," a platform of information services for disaster prevention and rescue deployed by the NFA, was completed in 2014, went live in 2015, and continues to this day. In 2022, a revised platform was deployed, which facilitated the drill of "playing emergency messages of major disasters on designated TV channels" on the 921 National Disaster Prevention Day. The main achievements reached are as follows:

- (1) Deployment of the revised platform: A revised platform of information services for disaster prevention and rescue was officially launched to improve the accuracy and timeliness of disaster prevention and rescue messages. Meanwhile, an Inquiry Network corresponding to the revised platform also went live, allowing the public to search for messages published by this platform.

(2) The drill for “playing emergency messages of major disasters on designated TV channels” on 921 National Disaster Prevention Day Exercise: In conjunction with the “2022 National Disaster Prevention Day Exercise – Drill and Implementation Plan for Transmission of Emergency Alarms and Messages for Major Disasters,” the drill for “playing emergency messages of major disasters on designated TV channels” was conducted. From 10:59 to 11:01 am, on September 21, 2022, cable TVs across the country were switched to Channel 13, Taiwan Public Television Service Online. After the drill, people could independently switch back to their previous programs. Overall, the drill delivered successful results.



Drill for “Playing Emergency Messages of Major Disasters on Designated TV Channels” on the 921 National Disaster Prevention Day

XII. Fire Service Training Center (FSTC)

1. Conducting professional on-the-job training workshops for fire service personnel to improve their quality

In 2022, various professional fire services training courses were offered, with 288 training courses, 13,326 people trained, accumulating a total of 119,993 person-times of training.

2. Promoting the ongoing development of professional teaching materials for the FSTC

To cope with the various professional rescue training courses planned, in conjunction with various simulation training venues established by the FSTC, experts and scholars in various fields were invited to assist in the planning of training courses and development of training materials. In total, 17

training materials development committees were set up, which have developed 17 training materials and course planning, namely: fire service fitness, disaster rescue safety management, fire rescue, rescue and relief skills, urban SAR, road and tunnel accident rescue, petrochemical disaster rescue, MRT and underground station rescue, aircraft disaster rescue, vessel disaster rescue, swift water rescue, emergency medical services, fire prevention education, disaster prevention and rescue, SAR for mountain distress, fire rescue commander, and public safety diving. In addition, in consideration of patterns and types of disaster rescue in recent years, and to enhance the professionalism in the fire service domain, seven training courses were planned, namely: "Rope Training," "Vehicle Accident and Heavy Rescue Training," "Fire Service Personnel Self-Rescue," "Rapid Intervention Team (RIT)," "Fire Service Tactical Physical Training," "Incident Safety Officer Training," and "Vehicle Safety Driving Training," to meet practical needs and refine disaster rescue effectiveness.

3. Stepping up training on disaster prevention and rescue, along with government agencies and enterprises

Following the initiatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), MND, MOTC, and Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC), various kinds of disaster prevention training, including international courses, were offered. Meanwhile, commissioned by enterprises and groups (such as Formosa Plastics Group, TSMC, and United Microelectronics Corporation (UMC)) in the private sector, various fire and chemical disaster rescue training drills were conducted. Additionally, commissioned by enterprises (such as Lions Clubs International, Environmental Protection Development Promotion Foundation of the Southern Taiwan Science Park, and Tainan Municipal Hospital) in the private sector, disaster prevention experience courses were conducted.

4. Executing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Disaster Prevention Cooperation between Taiwan and the Philippines, in line with the New Southbound Policy to expand fire services diplomacy

In cooperation with the MOFA, Office of Trade Negotiations (OoTN) of the Executive Yuan, and Bureau of Foreign Trade (BoFT) of the Ministry of Economy Affairs (MOEA), the NFA and the Philippines entered a "Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Disaster Prevention Cooperation" in June 2021 after two years of bilateral communication and coordination. Shortly after the opening-up of the border of Taiwan in November 2022 as the COVID-19 situation eased, the "Seminar for Taiwan-Japan-Philippines High-Ranking Fire Service Officials" was held, where high-ranking fire service officials of the Philippines received training, with the assistance of Taiwan and Japan. Subsequent-

ly, the Philippines has negotiated for 2023 training cooperation, with invitations sent to the various representative offices of countries of the New Southbound Policy for them to observe the training process. In addition, both Malaysia and Vietnam are negotiating training cooperation with Taiwan. Through training courses and visits with these countries, Taiwan's training mechanism for disaster prevention and export of training products could be further promoted, which could in turn develop the solid soft power of Taiwan in the disaster prevention industry. With the assistance of the Taiwan Fire Service Development and Exchange Association, a corporate body, a "Disaster Prevention Exhibition Hall" was set up in the NFA's FSTC to showcase Taiwan's excellent disaster prevention and rescue products. Along with the touring of the Exhibition Hall in conjunction with training courses, Taiwan's disaster prevention products received wider recognition under placement marketing, which not only enhances the nation's fire service industry, but also constitutes one of the objectives of the New Southbound Policy.

5. Strengthening international exchanges of disaster prevention and training technologies

To promote exchanges and cooperation, on June 14, 2022, diplomatic envoys stationed in Taiwan were invited to visit the NFA's FSTC for the promotion of facilities and training courses. From July 12 to 15, 2022, delegates from Taiwan were sent to Palau to participate in the "Workshop on Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response" organized by the United States Forces in the Indian and Pacific Region, where training facilities, courses, and international exchange activities of the NFA's FSTC were shared, thus receiving a broad response from the representatives of the participating countries. In August and September 2022, drillmasters were sent to Sri Lanka to assist the country in life-saving training on ropes and swift water rescue. In December 2022, the "2022 Rescue Competition - International Rope Rescue Team Invitational" was organized in a joint effort of the NFA's FSTC and Ascent International Rope Access Services Ltd. (AiRAS), where 24 teams from Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Europe, Australia, America, and Taiwan conducted ropes rescue competition and exchanges, which helped adequately demonstrate Taiwan's related rescue technologies on the global stage, and increased the visibility of Taiwan. The NFA's FSTC is expected to be built into a first-class training base for disaster prevention and rescue in the Indo-Pacific region.

6. Constructing advanced education for the fire services and professional skills training mode

In response to climate change and the ever-increasing complexity of disasters, and to enhance

the development of professional skills of fire service practitioners, the NFA's FSTC has assisted students in the fire service special examination classes in receiving professional skills training, including fire rescue, chemical rescue, EMT1, EMT2, water lifesaving, swift water rescue, relief (including training for mountain distress), etc. The fire service special examination classes, conducted from April 13, 2022 to April 12, 2023, have helped a total of 314 students successfully complete the training. Moreover, students of the Central Police University (CPU) and Taiwan Police College (TPC) have been assisted with the completion of their developmental education on academic subjects, and partial completion of their professional training on major skill subjects, prior to their graduation.

7. Strengthening the training of fire service personnel's chemical disaster rescue capabilities and promoting the international certification of chemical disaster rescue courses

With the joint effort of the NFA and the Toxic and Chemical Substances Bureau (TCSB) of the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) of the Executive Yuan, the 5-year "Training Program for Refining the Rescue Capacity of Fire Service Personnel and Toxic/Chemical Disaster Response Personnel" was conducted as of August 27, 2020, to enhance the toxic/chemical disaster knowledge and response capabilities of the new fire service personnel and toxic/chemical disaster response personnel. The NFA's FSTC marks the largest training base in Asia for chemical disaster rescue and fire rescue, which has conducted international certifications of the chemical disaster courses under the above-mentioned 5-year training program, with the aim to serve as a training platform for chemical disaster in the Indo-Pacific region.

8. Mid-term program for enriching and deploying the NFA's FSTC

In 2023, the 10-year (from 2015 to 2025) "Mid-term Program for Enriching the Deployment of the NFA's FSTC" was implemented, including four major areas, namely "enriching teaching functions and expanding deployment," "enhanced and strengthened measures for functions of the training venues," "enriching and expanding the training venues," and "purchasing and extending training equipment and appliances," aiming to refine the skills of fire services and disaster rescue personnel through professional training.

9. Promoting intelligent disaster prevention education for the NFA's "5G Field Plan for Fire Services"

From 2021 to 2023, the Sub-plan 1 "Intelligent disaster prevention education – Test fields for

virtual reality course and cross-domain war-gaming style training” of the “5G Field Plan for Fire Services” was implemented. Approved by the Executive Yuan in response to the latest developed mobile communications technologies, this sub-plan is characterized by three features, namely the use of 5G enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB), massive machine type communication (mMTC), and ultra-reliable, low latency communications (uRLLC), to build an interactive course system for disaster prevention and rescue training with AR and VR technology. In 2022, the construction of the training area and the dressing area for simulation of fire service realities was completed, and six virtual reality (VR) courses were developed. In 2023, efforts to expand and develop large-scale comprehensive exercises, driving training courses, and cross-domain war-gaming training systems will continue.

10

National Airborne Service

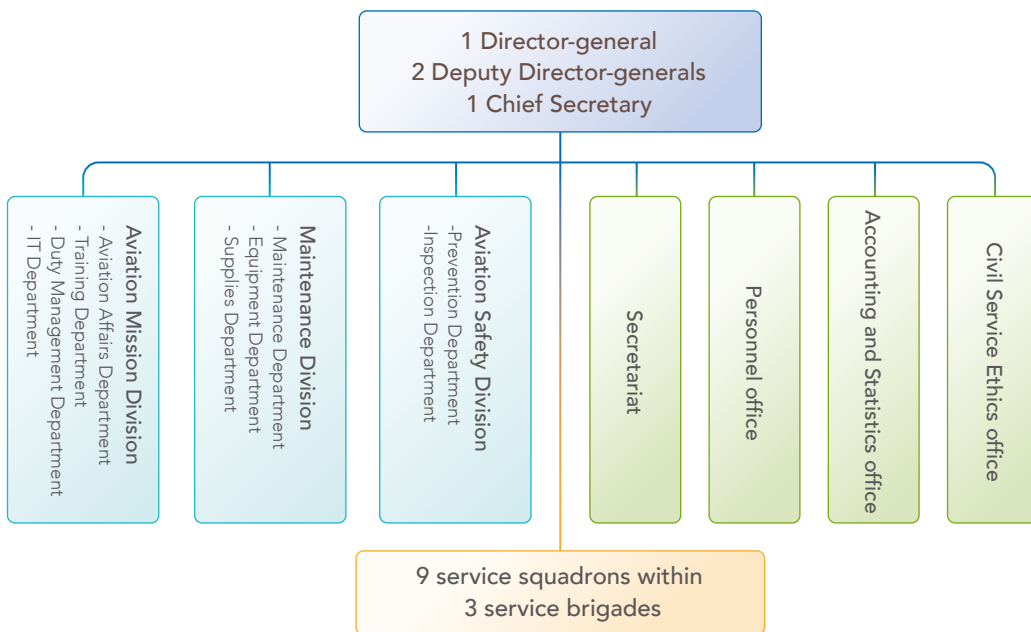
- Organization of the National Airborne Service Corps (NASC)
- 2022 Performance
- Goals for 2023



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. NASC consists of 3 operational units (Aviation Mission Division, Maintenance Division and Aviation Safety Division) and 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. 2022 Performance

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

- (1) Qualification exams on the core capabilities of flight crews were strengthened in accordance with the "Annual Qualification Exams for Flight Crews Implementation Plan." This year, 89 pilots and 38 crew chiefs completed their qualification process to ensure compliance with safety standards during all flight operations and maintain a record of zero aviation safety incidents.

- (2) Forty-four people were dispatched to attend aviation and ground safety training as well as flight crew survival training courses. The training courses effectively enhanced their response skills and practice of preventive aviation safety.
- (3) Domestic and overseas aviation safety incidents for relevant aircraft models were compiled and analyzed to find the potential causes. 10 related recommendations or aviation safety bulletins were issued. Learning from the experience of others enabled the early detection of risk factors so that improvements can be made to flight operations and effectively improve aviation safety.
- (4) Aviation safety commissioners conducted inspections and interviews at one NASC station every month. The external audits were used to examine the implementation of aviation safety initiatives at each unit and to propose recommendations for improvements to aviation safety. The 18 recommendations were proposed by the commissioners and improvements have now been completed by each station to effectively eliminate the risk factors.
- (5) Domestic experts in aviation safety were retained to form the Flight Safety Management Evaluation Committee and conduct one flight safety evaluation (flight operations, maintenance operations, and services) at each service brigade and service squadrons every two years propose recommendations on improvements to flight safety. Existing risks or neglected areas were identified in a timely manner through external objective inspections, improving the effectiveness of internal controls. 104 recommendations were proposed by the commissioners and improvements have now been completed by each station to effectively eliminate the risk factors.

2. Enhance flying skills and crew efficiency

- (1) Simulator training on the UH-60M was organized with the 602 Brigade (Xinshe, Taichung) of the Army Aviation and Special Forces Command, Ministry of National Defense. Crews were dispatched to attend training sessions between 12:00 and 17:00 every Thursday. Two 4-hour training sessions can be scheduled for each person during the year. As of 2022, funding approved by the Legislative Yuan enabled an increase of crew simulator training capacity to one 16-hour session per year, effectively enhancing their ability to respond to emergencies.
- (2) In accordance with NASC planning on duty stations for the augmented Blackhawk fleet, pilots from the Hualien Duty Station were dispatched in separate groups between June and September 2022 to undertake conversion training for the augmented Blackhawk at Kaohsiung Duty Station. On October 6, 2022, 3 augmented Blackhawk helicopters were deployed without incident to Hual-

ien Duty Station. The helicopters will now support disaster rescue missions in eastern Taiwan and provide enhanced night-time maritime search and rescue capabilities.

- (3) Training programs based on a combination of routine training and common crew training were developed and implemented to meet mission requirements and conditions. A rigorous training regime built a solid foundation for complex mission conditions in the future and realized the goal of enhancing mission capabilities through joint training.

3. Synergistic maintenance strategy for enhancing maintenance and logistics performance

- (1) Enforcement of fleet maintenance and management to meet maintenance performance and targets: Monthly contract performance supervision, quarterly quality assurance audits, and self-supervision of self-maintained fleets were implemented for the Blackhawk helicopters, Dauphin helicopters, and contractor-supported fixed-wing fleet as planned to ensure that the quality of aircraft maintenance met the standards set out in the technical documentation. Average fleet availability overall was 72.04%, meeting the target availability rate of 65% and satisfying all rescue requirements.
- (2) Completed the diversification of component suppliers to improve replenishment efficiency and aircraft dispatching:
 - ① Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) was signed on November 18, 2022, with the U.S. government with the assistance of the Army Command Headquarters for the military procurement of Blackhawk helicopter parts and components by the NASC for 2023 through to 2027. As of 2023, orders can be placed directly through the Security Cooperation Information Portal (SCIP) to draw on the common inventory of aircrafts. This will not only speed up the replenishment of aircraft components and aircraft maintenance/repairs but also save approximately NT\$200 million in US military administrative management costs.
 - ② The LOA for the Army Blackhawk helicopter follow-on support military procurement program was amended to incorporate NASC requirements such as return of primary/secondary components to the US for repairs, procurement of technical bulletin modification packages, and parts procurement and support for base-level structural repairs so that US military maintenance support can be obtained in a timely manner.

- ③ Specialist training on the maintenance and repair of each aircraft model was completed by 404 people to improve and enhance maintenance skills and quality.
- ④ The engine performance data for the aircraft health management system underwent a thorough review and update. The engine performance trends of the Blackhawk helicopter fleet was monitored to ensure flight safety and mission effectiveness.



Improve and enhance maintenance skills and quality

4. Construction of duty station facilities for crew ready rooms and aircraft maintenance

To provide the equipment and space needed for the stationing of Blackhawk helicopters, NASC completed the construction of the Taichung Duty Station in 2014, the Kaohsiung Duty Station in 2020, and is continuing to carry out facility upgrades. Construction of the Taitung Duty Station experienced major delays in 2021 and 2022 due to unfavorable factors such as COVID-19, weather, airport construction, and labor shortages. The construction team eventually overcame all difficulties to complete the project on September 22, 2022, and meet their performance goal for the year. An earthquake in the Taitung region measuring 6.8 on the Richter Scale on September 18, 2022, resulted in no structural damage to the building and provided proof of construction quality. An Honorable Mention in the Architectural Engineering category of the 22nd Public Construction Golden Quality Awards was subsequently awarded by the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan.



Construction of Taitung Duty Station

5. Supporting CPA Construction of Mountain Cabins Under the Government's Open Forest Policy

In September 2022, NASC helped lift building materials for the construction of 2 mountain cabins at Piaodan and Youpolan in the Shei-pa National Park by the Construction and Planning Agency (CPA). A total of 52 tons of building materials were lifted in 66 sling loads during over 17 sorties. In November of the same year, NASC helped lift building materials for the construction of 2 emergency shelters at Mt. Panshi Mid Peak and Bei-an Sancha Camp Site in Taroko National Park by the CPA. A total of 13.7 tons of building materials were lifted in 22 sling loads over 7 sorties to accelerate the construction of the mountain cabins and safeguard mountaineers. All missions were accomplished successfully.



Sling loading of building materials for supporting the construction of mountain cabins by the CPA

6. Accomplished Search and Rescue Missions

The 5 primary missions of airborne search and rescue, disaster relief, emergency medical services, transportation, observation, and reconnaissance and patrol as well as training and exercises were conducted in 2022 (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)
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	2110
2022	4 861	6413:20	231	321	405	69 576	58

7. Blackhawk Helicopter Forward-Looking Projects Receives 2022 Civil Service Outstanding Contribution Group Award from Examination Yuan:

NASC compiled the challenges, innovations, and contributions it experienced between 2009 and 2021 during the execution of Blackhawk helicopter handover personnel training, addition of disaster and rescue mission equipment, acquisition of land for duty stations, construction of new hangars, securing of funding, and real-world disaster relief efforts. The information was then entered in the group category of the 2022 “Civil Service Outstanding Contribution Awards” organized by the Executive Yuan. The completion of the initial review, re-review, and final review process resulted in the awarding of the 2022 Civil Service Outstanding Contribution Group Award.

III. Goals for 2023

1. Strengthen aviation safety qualifications and enhance aviation/ground safety management

- (1) Standardized qualification exams conducted by check pilots (technicians) will be scheduled by the NASC at each duty station each month to determine whether they possess the relevant air service skills. The three-stage exam include scientific testing, oral exam, and proficiency testing. The stages are conducted in a set order and a pass is required to proceed to the next stage to ensure that the qualifying personnel possess the necessary mission skills, all flight operations comply with standard operating procedures, and there are no concerns with aviation safety. This ensures that all missions can be executed.
- (2) A qualification officer will be appointed by the NASC to enhance the execution of annual qualifications for flight crews, ensure that NASC personnel possess the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out their missions, and reduce the probability of operational mistakes. Aviation/ground safety audits and re-inspections will continue to be organized as well to ensure the integrity of the audit mechanism.
- (3) Missions planned for the day will continue to be monitored and reviewed to improve aviation/ground safety and strengthen the aviation safety management mechanism. Strict flying discipline will be maintained with effective tracking of mission status, aircraft maintenance, and aircraft time management. The effective implementation of mission, training and aircraft maintenance controls will help to ensure aviation safety.

2. Optimize fleet duty station configuration and enhance flight training performance

- (1) NASC will continue to organize conversion training for augmented Blackhawk helicopters at Hualien Duty Station to strengthen maritime search and rescue capabilities in the northern region.
- (2) NASC will continue to actively organize overseas simulator training on the AS-365N and Beechcraft King Air200 for flight crews. To enhance UH-60M simulator training capacity, agreement was reached with the Army Aviation and Special Forces Command of MND to provide additional training slots. The extension of Thursday training sessions from 12:00~17:00 to 12:00~22:00 in 2023 will allow each person to undertake 3~4 trainings lasting 6~8 hours each year. The realistic environment provided by the simulator will enhance the ability of pilots to respond to emergencies during missions and improve flight safety.
- (3) Joint training controls will be strengthened with all rescue training sessions to be conducted by the actual ready crews. The training will simulate realistic rescue scenarios to meet the requirements of real-world missions.

3. Strengthen fleet management performance and upgrade aircraft equipment performance

- (1) Portable batteries aboard the Blackhawk helicopters will be replaced with control and power circuitry for the aerial firefighting bucket to eliminate battery maintenance, remove operating restrictions, and provide a reliable electrical system for powering equipment; acrylic bubble windows will also be fitted to the aircraft passenger/cargo bay doors to expand the field of view for search and rescue missions in the rear cabin.
- (2) Contract performance supervision and quality assurance audits for all types of aircraft as well as self-supervision of self-maintained fleets will be strengthened. Implementation will be led by experienced maintenance personnel to strengthen contractor performance and provide assurance on maintenance quality.
- (3) Annual refresher and maintenance training will be continued to be organized along with continued refinement of equipment operations. Professional ability will be ver-



Strengthening the maintenance capability and servicing knowledge of maintenance personnel on each type of aircraft

ified through examination to strengthen the maintenance ability of maintenance personnel on each type of aircraft, as well as the maintenance and repair competency of crew chiefs. This will in turn facilitate the proper execution of demanding maintenance workloads in the future.

4. Proceed with duty station construction and assurance of construction quality

Key milestones and annual targets for the construction of Taipei-Songshan Duty Station include the completion of vendor selection and contracting in March 2023, and start of construction in May 2023. NASC and the program manager (Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior) will strengthen supervision of builders' contract performance with an emphasis on construction quality and site safety for assurance of construction quality and occupational safety. The contract period for this project will run for up to 1,560 days, and will face unfavorable factors such as labor shortages in the construction market and fluctuations in material prices. Height restrictions for construction work at the airport will also become a factor as more floors are built. NASC will serve as a mediator between the construction team and the relevant agencies to remove all obstacles and avoid construction delays. NASC is actively moving forward with hangar construction at the Taipei-Songshan Duty Station so that they can be completed as soon as possible. Blackhawk helicopters can then be stationed at Songshan Airport ahead of schedule to upgrade air rescue capabilities in the northern region, and safeguard life and property.

11

Immigration

- Organizational Structure of the NIA
- Care and Counseling 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



I. Organizational Structure of the NIA

The National Immigration Agency (NIA) is comprised of 14 units, including four divisions: the Entry and Exit Affairs Division, Immigration Affairs Division, International Affairs and Law Enforcement Division, and Immigration Information Division; four corps: the Northern Affairs Corps, Central Affairs Corps, Southern Affairs Corps, and Border Affairs Corps; four auxiliary offices: the Secretariat Office, Personnel Office, Accounting and Statistics Office, and Civil Service Ethics Office; and two centers (Task Forces): 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 (Taiwan).

II. Care and Counseling Services for New Immigrants

1. Promoting cultivation projects for new immigrants and their children

In 2022, the "Multicultural and Local Creative Cultivation Camp for New Immigrant's Children" was held. By participating in local cultural activities and multicultural courses, 29 new immigrant children built their creational visions through the combination of their own cultural perspectives and Taiwan's local characteristics. In order to help new immigrants and their children achieve their dreams, the NIA has held the "Dream-Building Program for New Immigrants and Their Children," encouraging new immigrants and their children to participate in social activities and contribute to their communities and families to promote multicultural social exchanges. A total of 94 people from 30 groups achieved their dreams.



The NIA holds the multicultural and local cultivation camp for new immigrants' children.



The NIA promotes the dream-building program for new immigrants and their children.

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 Social Affairs, Civil Affairs, Family Service Centers for New Immigrants, Learning Centers for New Immigrants, and NGOs. A total of 22 online meetings were held in 2022.

3. Maximizing the effectiveness of the New Immigrant Development Fund

To strengthen the care for new immigrant families and assist them in adapting to Taiwanese society, the New Immigrant Development Fund provides subsidies according to the life cycle of new immigrant families and their needs in Taiwan. The fund size is maintained at NT\$1 billion per year. There were 220 applications approved in 2022, and the total subsidy amounted to NT\$382 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)
2018	220	2.43
2019	238	3.88
2020	276	3.98
2021	227	3.65
2022	220	3.82

4. Continuously implementing new immigrant caring services

To promote the integration of new immigrants into Taiwanese society, relevant agencies and local governments are focusing on eight key initiatives, including 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. In 2022, they also held two meetings at regular intervals and reviewed the performance of these initiatives.

5. Providing mobile outreach services

In order to provide more flexible services to remote areas, mobile outreach services were carried out 451 times in 2022. A total of 586 new immigrant families in remote areas were visited.

6. Providing the Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline

To provide advice and assistance to foreign nationals living in Taiwan to help them adjust to their new lifestyle, the "Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline (0800-024-111)" was set up, offering phone consultation in seven languages. In 2022, a total of 295,945 services were provided (including the 1922 hotline, and 268,000 consultations regarding entry and exit restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic). The hotline number has been changed to 1990 since March 1, 2022, and both the original "0800-024-111" and "1990" numbers were used in parallel until June 30, 2022. From July 1, 2022, the hotline service will be provided exclusively under the number "1990."

7. Promoting the Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants

The NIA continues to promote free in-person information technology (IT) courses for new immigrants. In 2022, 173 free IT courses were offered around Taiwan, with 7,766 people completing the courses online or in person. At the same time, six new immigrant instructors and 31 assistant instructors were cultivated through training.

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

To safeguard fair digital opportunities for new immigrants, the NIA continues to offer two thoughtful services, including the Shared Portable Devices and the Exchanged Platform for New Immigrants, creating a friendly online environment to give every new immigrant a fair opportunity to access the Internet. In 2022, 1,524 people borrowed tablet PCs from the NIA, and 99.6 percent of them were satisfied with the services. In addition, 60 articles were published by new immigrants through the exchange platform (in six languages).



New Immigrants Borrowing Tablet PCs

9. Policy objectives for 2023

The policy objectives for 2023 are: to continue to provide care services and promote various services for new immigrants through interdepartmental cooperation, and to strengthen the empowerment of new immigrants and their children. In addition, the "New Immigrants Daily Life Needs Survey" will be conducted in 2023 to collect new immigrants' basic information, employment, family member status and adaptation to life in Taiwan. The results of the survey will be used as a reference for various departments to promote policy measures in the future.

In 2023, the NIA will continue to promote the “Digital Application Information Project for New Immigrants,” providing IT education training courses for new immigrants. It is expected that 5,450 people will attend the courses. In 2023, the New Immigrant Broadband Internet Access Program is forecast to lend portable devices to 600 people, and conduct six online activities, with an estimate of about 5,000 participants in total.

III. Border Management

1. Providing the ROC (Taiwan) nationals self-enrollment service

To increase the use of e-Gates, nationals above 12 years old and 140 cm, or foreigners with alien resident certificates are allowed to enroll in the e-Gate upon their arrival or departure since November 1, 2022. The new system exempts the requirements of second document and pre-enrollment, which aims to enhance immigration clearance efficiency and promote the use of e-Gate services. In total, 107 e-Gates have been deployed at the airports and harbors around the nation. By the end of 2022, the cumulative number of registration stands at 7,780,345, and the cumulative number of entries/exits via e-Gates is over a hundred million. The NIA will keep promoting the e-Gate service, thus offering the best immigration clearance experience.



The Poster of e-Gate Self-Enrollment Service

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

The NIA has continually promoted the Advance Passenger Processing System (APPS), 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 2022, the system interfaced with 94 domestic and foreign airlines' databases; at the same time, the NIA has also continued to promote the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS), which allows advance screening of arriving, departing, and transiting passengers to enhance border security and flight safety. In 2022, the APIS helped the NIA intercept 1,259 passengers on watch lists, enhancing border management as well as aviation security.

3. Continuing to promote the Biometrics Verification System for Foreign Visitors

In order to effectively prevent imposters from entering the borders, and to assist in the verification of passenger identities, the Biometrics Verification System for Foreign Visitors has been fully launched in all main airports and seaports in Taiwan. As of the end of 2022, 395 biometric verification kiosks had been constructed, with 36,434,490 fingerprints collected and 55,141,485 records verified, showing excellent results and effectively preventing imposters and identity fraud.



Online Collection of Biometrics for Foreign Visitors

4. Promoting the Suspicious Passport Comparison System

The NIA has been continually improving the efficacy of the Immigration Inspection System, which incorporates a database of authentic passport samples and digital magnifiers so as to effectively detect counterfeit passports and visas. As of the end of 2022, the database contained samples of passports and travel documents from 208 nations/areas/organizations and 1,161 types of passports and travel documents in total.

5. Developing diverse applications of the Personal Identity Verification Assistance System

The Personal Identity Verification Assistance System (PIVAS) aims to provide various application system services. Since its integration with the Immigration Inspection System in 2021, the PIVAS has performed well in verification and capacity, and was integrated with various identity verification applications. The NIA officially launched the Mobile BioMetrics (MBMs) in September 2022. The MBMs, equipped with a high-resolution camera, provides additional support for moving and shaking scenarios to achieve efficient face recognition services and strengthen border security. In October 2022, the system was increased the comparison capacity and improved the efficiency of special tasks. The system is expected to develop more applications in the future to further strengthen border security.

6. Promoting the Passenger Name Record System

The Passenger Name Record System (PNR) collects relevant information of tourists' reservations

during travel for big data analysis, so as to strengthen the grasp of passengers' name records and overseas itinerary information (including third-place transfer information) through information technology, effectively filtering passengers with potential threats to border security. Through big data analysis, various abnormal behaviors of passengers are analyzed, and preventive actions are developed accordingly to strengthen border security management. As of the end of 2022, the PNR had interfaced with databases of eight airline companies, covering the information of 73 percent of passengers entering and leaving Taiwan.

7. Promoting the Online Application System

The NIA continues to promote the Online Application System, which allows migrant workers, foreigners (including mainland Chinese tourists from overseas, and Hong Kong and Macao short-term visitors), foreign and overseas students, and mainland Chinese, Hong Kong, and Macao students to apply online instead of applying in person. Apart from enabling online application submissions, the system also simplifies the procedure for submitting required documents, and provides various choices for online payments, substantially increasing administrative efficiency, and speeding up the document issuance process. The online application platform for foreign professionals and their dependents was launched on a trial basis on July 1, 2022, providing online Alien Resident Certificate (ARC) application services for foreign professionals who have obtained employment permits from the Ministry of Labor and their dependents.

8. 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 on foreign population grocery shops and restaurant vendors across the country. By the end of 2022, a total of 128 cases involving pork products of unknown origin, with a total of 1,252.728 kilograms, were seized. Among these, seven cases tested positive for African swine fever, and nine cases were reported to the prosecutor for investigation. The NIA deported 296 foreign passengers who could not afford the penalty of illegally carrying pork products in order to prevent African swine fever from entering the borders.

9. Policy objectives for 2023

Along with the release of border restrictions, the flow of business travelers and tourists has gradually recovered from the impact of COVID-19. To facilitate and promote paperless immigration clearance, the NIA will optimize the interface of online arrival cards. Multi-channel promotion will also

be launched so as to boost the use of such service. From 2023, the NIA will gradually upgrade and replace 1st-gen e-Gate systems. By allowing foreigners to use the e-Gates upon their departure, the NIA aims to increase the use of e-Gates.

In order to enhance automated immigration clearance experiences, the NIA acquired and deployed the PIVAS at Songshan, Kaohsiung, and Taichung Airports and Kinmen Shuitou Port, expanding its services through four dimensions, including "improving identification efficiency," "strengthening system availability," "enhancing service mobility," and "extending identification areas." The goal is to increase the capacity of facial recognition, support the detection of illegal aliens, and activate emergency inspection system identification services at these four key airports and port, thereby enhancing border security. Furthermore, the NIA will continue to enable the "Passenger Name Record System" to interface with passenger data of inbound flights. This measure aims to strengthen border law enforcement and passenger risk assessment, enhancing the interface between internal application systems.

On top of that, international cruise ship services have been reactivated since March 6, 2023. During the pandemic, the NIA expanded the West Passenger Terminal of Keelung Harbor, Taichung Harbor Visitor Information Center, and Kaohsiung Port Cruise Terminal, replacing and upgrading the relevant systems and equipment, aiming to offer a brand new and comfortable environment, as well as convenient immigration clearance services. The estimated number of cruise ship services at Keelung, Hualien, Kaohsiung, and Penghu harbors in 2023 is around 350. The NIA will provide preclearance services to cruise ship passengers (mostly in Hong Kong, the Philippines and Japan) in order to simplify immigration clearance services and facilitate cruise tourism.



NIA Officers Examine Passports on a Cruise

IV. Human Trafficking Prevention

1. Ranked as a Tier-1 country for 13 consecutive years in the TIP Report

The U.S. Department of State published its 2022 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report on July 19, 2022. Taiwan has been consecutively ranked as a Tier-1 country for 13 years, which shows that Taiwan is internationally recognized for its efforts on human trafficking prevention.

2. Raising awareness through multiple channels

In order to enhance the public's awareness of the issue of human trafficking and strengthen the awareness of the rights and interests of foreigners, two training courses on prevention of labor exploitation and digital/network gender violence were held, anti-trafficking promotional materials were produced and distributed, anti-trafficking promotional posters were posted at 12 passenger service stations at the Taiwan High Speed Railway, and a short video, "The End of the Bad Wolves," on the prevention of human trafficking was broadcast on the smart panel at the Taipei City Public Transportation Office and community bus stations.

3. Providing shelters and protection for victims of human trafficking

In cooperation with civil society organizations, the NIA and the Ministry of Labor have built shelters for the victims of human trafficking to protect their personal safety, and provided them with protection services such as psychological counseling, interpretation services, legal assistance, and accompanying the victims to police/court proceedings. A total of 49 new foreign victims received sheltering and protection services in 2022.

4. Establishing international platforms for cooperation

The 2022 International Workshop on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking was held from August 23 to 24, 2022. About 300 participants, including representatives from various countries embassies and representative offices in Taiwan, non-governmental organizations, as well as domestic and foreign experts and scholars were invited to attend the workshop. Topics such as "Emerging Human Trafficking Trends and Countermeasures during the COVID-19 Pandemic" and "The Role of Digital Technology in Human Trafficking" were discussed during the workshop to combat human trafficking through public-private collaboration.



The NIA holds the "2022 International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking"

5. Policy objectives for 2023

In order to put the spirit of human rights governance into practice, the NIA has enacted a draft amendment to the Human Trafficking Prevention Act to strengthen the protection of victims' rights and privacy. In addition, to meet the standards of the international community, the perpetrators of labor exploitation are punished in a hierarchical manner depending on the severity of the crime. The criminal liability of perpetrators is increased to enhance the effectiveness of preventing and deterring human trafficking crimes. The NIA is promoting the "2023-2024 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan" to integrate and coordinate the resources from various ministries to combat human trafficking.

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. As the COVID-19 pandemic eased, Taiwan has gradually lifted border restrictions. In 2022, there were 6,343 mainland Chinese visitors entering Taiwan for social exchange purposes, 221 for professional exchange purposes, 3,890 for business exchange purposes, and 492 for medical exchange purposes (including physical examination and cosmetic surgery). These numbers reflect an increase compared to the previous year, 2021. Refer to Table 11-2 for details.

Table 11-2 Number of Mainland Chinese Visitors

Unit: Person-times

Year	Social Exchange	Professional Exchange	Business Exchange	Medical Exchange (Including Physical Examination and Cosmetic Surgery)
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	888	116
2022	6 343	221	3 890	492

VI. International Exchanges and Cooperation

1. Constructing international cooperative networks

Since its inception in 2007, the NIA has striven to promote international cooperation and has signed MOUs or agreements with foreign counterparts. In order to enhance cooperation with other nations to combat international crime and protect the rights of immigrants, the NIA signed agreements or MOUs with 22 countries on immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention. Moreover, as of 2022, Taiwan has entered reciprocal arrangements on using of e-Gate with the U.S., South Korea, Australia, Italy, and Germany. The NIA will continue to expand its international cooperation network with the aim of creating a friendly environment for tourism and increasing government efficiency.

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 2022, the NIA liaison officers processed 8,654 requests for services and immigration assistance, received 17,197 entry permit applications from ROC (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 150 wanted criminals and 65 ROC (Taiwan) nationals who committed crimes abroad.

3. Policy objectives for 2023

The NIA will continue to establish partnerships with other countries by signing MOUs or agreements 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. With the ease of the COVID-19 pandemic, international flights gradually resumed after January 2022. The NIA has strengthened enforcement operations, and successively cracked down on many cases of instigating migrant workers to leave their employers or work illegally. Besides, the NIA also cracked down on several cases of undocumented migrant workers involved in violations of criminal laws.

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 2022, a total of 2,450 interviews of mainland Chinese spouses were conducted, including 202 failed domestic interviews, 22 cases rejected at the border, and three cases that failed their second interviews.

2. Policy objectives for 2023

To reduce the number of overstayers in Taiwan, the NIA will launch the "Expanded Overstayers Voluntary Departure Program" that adopted a carrot and stick approach to motivate overstayers to depart voluntarily. Besides, the NIA will also continue to cooperate with national security related agencies to crack down on overstaying foreigners 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 of outcomes of the measures, in order to protect the security of our country while providing better services to the public.



Poster of the "Expanded Overstayers Voluntary Departure Program"

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, 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. Various skills learning opportunities are also offered, and 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. In addition, the NIA continually improves the accommodation environment of detention centers, increases the accommodation space for detainees, and sets up a designed area for mothers and infants to cater for their special needs. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the NIA also set up an isolation space for new detainees, considering human rights safeguarding and enhancing epidemic prevention.

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 undocumented 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.

With the ease of the COVID-19 pandemic, international flights gradually resumed after January 2022. In addition to expediting the repatriation of detainees and urging those who turn themselves in to leave the country, the NIA also worked closely with foreign missions to expedite the issuance of travel documents to assist the detainees to return to their home countries soon.

3. Policy objectives for 2023

The NIA will continue to expedite the repatriation of detainees and improve detention centers' environment to safeguard basic human rights. The NIA will also raise awareness among undocumented migrant 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 10 extensions were made from January 1, 2022 to October 5, 2022. In order for foreigners to arrange departure plans in advance, a grace period was given. Foreigners whose automatic extensions expired on or before November 30, 2022, would not be considered as overstaying as long as they departed by November 30, 2022. Those whose automatic extensions expired on or after December 1, 2022, had to depart before the last day allowed.

2. Carefree COVID-19 vaccination program

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, police agencies and the Ministry of Labor, the NIA launched the "Carefree COVID-19 Vaccination Program" on December 3, 2021, to encourage overstayers to get vaccinated. The program greatly contributed to the control of the COVID-19 pandemic. Along with the disbandment of the Central Epidemic Command Center, the program ended at the end of April 2023, with over 190,000 individuals getting vaccinated.

3. COVID-19 prevention in detention centers

To prevent the transmission of COVID-19, new detainees undergo a certain period of isolation for observation at detention centers. Once the isolation period is over, detainees without COVID-19 symptoms are transferred to the common areas of the detention center while detainees with COVID-19 symptoms are 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 in daily routine.

4. Assisting in COVID-19 prevention and publicity

(1) The Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline provided free consultations on entry and exit measures during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Khmer. In 2022, a total of 262,934 calls were received.

(2) A multilingual version (Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Thai, Khmer, Burmese, and Indonesian) of the Taiwan Travel Restrictions Fact Sheet was provided, and by the end of 2022, a total of 38,874 people received the fact sheet through LINE.

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