



## Chapter 7

# Dailylife Security

In order to demonstrate the Taipei City Government's commitment to ensure public security, fire safety, labor safety and public building safety, and maintain good service quality, Mayor Ma regularly convenes public safety supervision meetings to continuously review and innovate city affairs and to encourage teamwork in order to meet the objectives of his policy "A diligent Government puts the public at ease." The Mayor wishes to create a harmonious, peaceful and secure environment for Taipei's residents and is committed to making Taipei City the most socially stable, secure and healthy city in the nation.

Taipei is the national center of politics, economy, education and traffic, as well as our window to foreign countries. Whether security and traffic are good or bad directly affects the image of the country and the international competitiveness of Taipei, not to mention the index of citizen's satisfaction with city hall.

## I Maintaining Social Security

The Taipei City Government combines forces from related units and vigorously integrates community resources to implement his concept of crime prevention, which is summed up in the slogan "Prevent Crimes in advance; Strengthen the Public's Security Consciousness". The government aims to increase the public's participation in crime prevention for the purpose of protecting the lives, property and well-being of its citizens and maintaining social security.

### 1. Solid Team and Excellent Police Administration

The Police force is made up of the government officials who most closely interact with the public. They act as a bridge between the Government and the public. In this rapidly changing society, people have high expectations of the service quality of the police administration. The police not only need to emerge from the negatively stereotyped role they used to play, such as traditional administrators that interfere and ban; they also need to take on the role of public servants and promote teamwork strategies of Loyalty, Professionalism, Innovation and Service. Upgrading the service efficiency of the police administration will help to achieve the aim of "increasing the public's trust in the police and becoming good partners."

#### (1) Promoting Taipei as A Healthy City

In addition to maintaining the social security of Taipei City by preventing violent crime and

upgrading the service capacity of the so-called "Feng Shui Master of Social Security", the City Government continues to ban pornography advertisements in newspapers and promote local crime prevention to maintain the quality of resident safety in Taipei City. In addition, the government has strengthened community action strategies by vigorously banning eight types of special businesses that associated with illegal operating activities. The government aims to enlist the support of the public and encourage community organization to join in the fight against crime, thereby implementing channels of intelligence communication from throughout the community. Frequent community household visits and positive police-community interaction serve to support the policies proposed by the City Government, and will foster public confidence in its officials, thereby allowing Taipei City to meet the requirements as a safe city.

#### (2) Fostering Police-Community Relations

Given the limited resources of the police force, it is important that public support be enlisted to form a community police force, which could create a partnership with the police and work together to maintain the security of the community and efficiently reduce crime rates.

##### A. Convening "Community Security Meetings"

The City Government aims to make efficient use of available human resources within the community, promote the spirit of self-help and partnership, establish good communication channels for maintaining security, raise public consciousness of community safety issues and coordinate a security plan to create a safe and peaceful city for its residents. A total of 302 community security meetings were held for the period from January to December of 2005.

##### B. Providing Patrol Service When Residents Leave Home

In order to put at ease residents who temporarily leave their homes and simultaneously enhance cooperation between the police and residents in preventing crime, 4,222 requests for patrol service were accepted from January to December of 2005. The service has proved to be successful in preventing crime.

##### C. Establishing Police Liaison Stations

In order to make it more convenient for residents to report crimes and improve public service, the City Government has worked with convenience stores, McDonalds and other business establishments to set up 203 police liaison stations from January to December of 2005. A total of 12,088 cases were handled at these stations.

#### (3) Creating a Community Security System & Promoting a Crime-Alert Partnership

The City Government aims to promote a crime-alert partnership and assist townships, communities, apartment complexes and buildings to form security forces, implement a communication network between households and the police, install video surveillance cameras and integrate community resources to create a community security system.

##### A. Implementing a Video Surveillance System

In 2005, the City Government set up 199 video surveillance systems and 920 cameras along intersections, main routes, remote streets and major spots and unmarked corners that required monitoring. 51 "security surveillance system" mainframes with 220 cameras were set up in 51 underground passages. The total of 250 mainframes with 1,140 cameras serves to discourage criminals and assist the police in criminal investigations.

##### B. Assisting in the Creation of Safeguard Teams

In 2005, a total of 401 safeguard teams with 17,176 members from townships and communities



Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, hosted the "Automobile Burglary Prevention Consultation Team" pledge rally on Aug. 25th, 2005.

were established. 382 safeguard teams with 16,337 members were formed in townships and 19 teams with 839 members were formed in communities. Apartment complexes had 2,279 teams with 7,669 members. Overall, these safeguard teams assisted the police in dealing with 254 misdemeanor cases, 329 burglaries, 11 wanted criminals, 13 cases of prostitution and 26 cases of disturbing the peace.

#### C. Establishing a Community Security Network

For the period between Jan. 1st, 1999 and Dec. 31st, 2005, the City Government assisted in implementing 10,491 household security systems, 4,425 communication network systems linking the police and households and 18,957 video surveillance systems in juridical institutions, schools, financial institutions, 24-hour convenience stores, general shops and households. A total of 33,873 systems were established.

#### (4) Protecting Women and Youth

In order to promote family safety, road safety and the concept of self-protection, the following proposals concerning women and children's safety were put forth:

##### A. Protecting Victims of Domestic Violence

It is important to establish standard safety operating procedures involving women and children to implement an efficient management mechanism when executing a protection order. A total of 3,648 cases of domestic violence and 372 applications for court orders were filed in 2005. The court issued 786 protection orders. Designated officials were appointed to process 1,069 cases in accord with regulations.

##### B. Building Hallways of Protection

District police stations worked with neighborhood schools, households, stores, financial institutions and 24-hour convenience stores to build 244 hallways of protection to ensure child safety.

##### C. Conducting Activities to Promote the Safety of Women and Children

The City Government provided residents with information about self-protection via major promotional events held by the Taipei City Police Department, a seminar on women and children's safety and related promotional activities in schools. It provided the public mass media with timely information on crimes and incidents of domestic violence to remind

residents of the importance of prevention. A total of 306 seminars and promotional events were held with 42,677 participants.

#### (5) Maintaining the Security of the Metro System

Incidents of criminal peep photography on escalators, ladies' rooms and evening waiting areas for women have led the Taipei City Police Department increase surveillance of these locations to ensure the safety of women in the metro area.

#### (6) 110 Case Reporting System

In order to better service city residents, the Taipei City Police Department consolidated the 110 Case Reporting System and status functions of on-duty police officials. After receiving a single phone call, police officers are quickly dispatched to provide emergency assistance. The 110 Case Reporting System has been found to be the most effective means to assist residents when their lives and assets are threatened.

##### A. Acceptance and Dispatch of Synchronized Operations

Once the 110 Case Reporting System receives the report of a case, the system immediately inputs the case category, the time of report and the location of the incident and transmits its "Case Report" to relevant authorities and district police stations. The alerted authorities summon police patrols nearest to the crime scene. The alerted patrols are in a position to provide emergency assistance in timely fashion.

##### B. Post-Report Survey

Phone survey is utilized to communicate directly with 110 callers to help gain feedback on the handling of cases and the attitude of police officers. Information provided by 110 callers serves as reference for the Taipei City Police Department to improve the quality of its service in the future.

#### (7) Community-Police Cooperation and Crime Prevention

"Crime prevention" is the key to maintaining public safety in the world's developed nations, since it is the most efficient way to fight crimes. Crime prevention requires mutual good will to achieve desired

results. The City Government expects Taipei residents to cooperate with police authorities in making Taipei City a peaceful and joyful environment for its people, one that is capable of sustainable future development.

##### A. Promotion of Crime Prevention

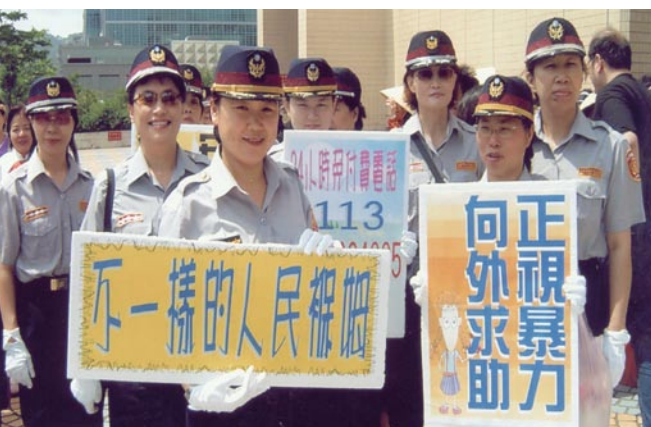
The ongoing "Crime Prevention Organization of Taipei City Government" promotes events that highlight the importance of crime prevention. Approximately 2.85 million residents participated in 3,991-crime prevention events held in 2005.

##### B. Security Feng Shui Master

(A) 20,820 households benefited from burglary prevention safety inspections in 2005.



The Taipei City Police Department, the Children's Welfare League Foundation and the TVBS Foundation jointly hosted "Baby Our Hope - Helping Abused Children," a promotional event held in 228 Memorial Park on Apr. 2nd, 2005.



The Taipei City Police Department and the Department of Social Welfare jointly promoted "A Different Kind Of Mommy," a series of street visits on the Taipei City Government Plaza and Warner Xinyi District on May 7th, 2005.



Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, hosted the "Automobile Burglary Prevention Consultation Team" pledge rally on Aug. 25th, 2005.

(B) The “Free Feng Shui Master Inspection Service” was promoted as a 2005 Spring Security Task.

The household inspection service provides professional consultation on household burglary prevention.

#### C. Special Police Patrol Network

Of the radio program “Special Police Patrol Network” serves as a public forum on community security and is broadcast program on the Police Radio Station. A total of 252 on-air crime prevention programs were broadcast in 2005. Police officials filed, traced and responded to feedback and recommendations from listeners.

### (8) Foreigner Affairs Security Management

In 2005, 245,673 foreigners resided, stayed or visited with visa exemptions in Taipei City. 66,808 filed foreign resident applications, 33,700 filed re-entrance applications, 12,148 filed residency extensions, 321 filed permanent residency applications, 512 filed for loss of foreign passport, 1,753 for extension of residency, 2,576 for ID applications, 1,635 for foreign residency certificates and 3,130 for certificates of foreign resident criminal record. Other key services provided are as follows:

#### A. Protecting Compatriots’ Employment Rights & Investigating Illegal Employment among Foreigners

In order to maintain society stability and protect compatriots’ employment opportunities, the Taipei City Police Department vigorously seeks out illegal foreign workers and laborers illegal overstay of foreign residency, illegal employers, illegal agencies and illegal forgery groups. In 2005, police investigations uncovered the following: 999 illegal foreign laborers, 345 illegal foreign employments, 29 cases of prostitution, 863 overstay of residency, 219 employers in violation of Paragraph 3 of Article 57 of the Employment Service Act, 573 illegal employers and 76 illegal agencies.

#### B. Embassy Protection

There are 72 foreign embassies and representative institutions with 720 personnel and their families in Taipei. Such numbers top the nationwide chart. In order to ensure the safety of these foreign ambassadors and personnel, a “security assurance summary report” and security maintenance measures have been created for major sites and foreign officials and family members within the jurisdiction of Taipei.

#### C. Responds of Foreigner Affairs

The Foreigner Affairs Department of the Taipei City Police Department and foreigner affairs officials in district police stations are responsible for handling all related issues and translating relevant documents. In order to prevent crimes, the City Government cautions foreign residents look after their own safety to decrease the incidence of crime.

### (9) Proper Police Discipline

The City Government aggressively investigates police violations in accordance with the police principle of “Stay truthful, Fight Immorality, No Cover-Ups, and Ban Illegal Sheltering.”

#### A. Confidential and Anonymous Reporting of Violations by Police Officers

A prosecution hotline has been set up to encourage people and police officials to provide constructive recommendations and assist in the anonymous prosecution to discipline violators.

#### B. Cracking down on Illegal Gambling Sites and Police Corruption

2005 witnessed the breaking up of five major gambling houses, the prosecution of 176 violators and confiscation of NT\$7,458,960(including money used for commissions and revolving funds).

#### C. Creating a System to Prevent Corruption

Separate authorities were assigned to unit leaders, purchasers and superintendents to create a three-tiered agency to prevent corruption. The agency collects information and records breaches of police discipline from potentially illegal sources and sites. Thorough preparation and timely prevention measures on the part of agency leaders serve to inculcate the basic fourfold tenet of “Do not be greedy; Disdain greed; Beware of greed; and No need to be greedy” in fellow police officers.

#### D. Regular Inspection of Police Discipline

Upon inspection, major abuses were found in 20 units. A total of 284 irregularities were addressed with desirable results. Such inspections will be regularly undertaken to encourage discipline and self-improvement in all units.

### (10) Enhancing Service Quality

The Taipei City Government regards serving the public as one of the most significant tasks it has addressed in recent years. The Taipei City Police Department, in addition to vigorously devoting itself to the improvement of public order and traffic control, considers serving the public as its first priority.

#### A. Improving Public Service and Improving the Quality of Service

As the City Government strives for innovation and reform, the Taipei City Police Department learns from both public and private enterprises with their experience of providing services to consumers. In so doing, it positions itself to review traditional tasks, improve police service quality and promote services that are customer-oriented in order to provide outstanding security measures and services that better serve the needs of the public.

#### B. Improving Crisis Management Capability and Crisis Response Measures

In 2005, the City Government’s crisis management capability was improved and the handling and rehearsal of critical situation response measures were all executed in accordance to specific plans to enhance crisis management ability at all levels of the police force and respond effectively to a wide range of operational crises.

#### C. Improving Key Police Operations

Strategy 5 from the “General Public Order Action Proposal,” which stipulates the promotion of crime prevention, was conducted between the period of March 1st, 2005 and Aug. 31st, 2005 to improve the cooperative partnership between police officers and the public. The Government’s proposal aims to win the public’s recognition for the police’s efforts on its behalf, enhance the reputation of the police force and achieve the objective of a close mutually beneficial partnership throughout the nation.

The City Government diligently supports the promotion of major police operations via the mass media and other communication broadcasts to reduce public dissatisfaction with, and misperceptions of the City Government. The City Government also voluntarily publishes accurate information to help residents understand the procedures, regulations and results of police operations.

## 2. Stable Social Order

Maintaining public order and traffic control are two of the major tasks of police officials. The police’s management of these two tasks also serves as an index of the level of satisfaction among the public towards their government. The Taipei City Police Department is committed to modernizing police operations, to making its handling of cases more technology-friendly, to eradicating corruption and

building a fair and decent society that meets the public's highest expectations.

### (1) Detecting and Prosecuting All Crimes

The City Government fully supports the implementation of the "General Public Order Action Proposal" and the "General Public Order Post-Operational Strategies" to enhance the quality of police service, crack down on forgery, reduce the incidence of burglary, efficiently prosecute criminals and gang members, uncover the illegal possession of weapons and drugs and reduce the number of acts of violence. In 2005, 47,827 out of 58,446 criminal cases were solved, yielding a success rate of 81.83% compared to a rate of 74.40% for 2004 when 43,735 out of 58,782 cases were solved. There were 336 fewer crimes committed in 2005, 4,092 more cases were solved over the previous year, resulting in a 7.43% increase in solved cases.

A. Prosecuting Perpetrators of Violence: Frequent investigations, crackdowns and patrols in concentrated areas of criminal activity were undertaken. Road checks along the main city routes were set up to cut down on burglaries and robberies and efficiently reduce crime rates. Out of 810 criminal violations in Taipei City of 2005, 621 were solved, yielding a 76.67% success rate.

B. Report on Burglaries, Gangsters, Criminals, Illegal Possession of Weapons or Drugs: In 2005, Taipei City in 2005 had an 88.72% success rate in solving burglaries, with 23,529 out of 26,522 cases being solved. In 2005, 36 violators listed in "public order investigations" and 55 violators listed in "thunder mission targets" were prosecuted. 250 gangsters were given a preliminary trial, 251 violators were found guilty in the second trial, 136 violators were put on trial and 46 were sent to correctional institutions for rehabilitation. A total of seven "national mopping up operations to prosecute gangsters" were put into execution. 143 gangsters involved in organized crime were apprehended and prosecuted. In 2005, 13 standard pikes, 79 handguns, 364 handmade firearms, 10 rifles and 4,453 bullets were confiscated. A special anti-drug team was formed and successfully reduced the number of illegal drug dealings in 2005. The team broke up a total of 4,985 drug deals, leading to the arrest of 5,406 suspects and the confiscation of 169,528.11 grams of various drugs.

C. Tracking Down Suspects and Closing Down Gambling Houses: In 2005, 5,260 fugitives (60 major criminals, 540 second-degree criminals, 4,632 general fugitives and 28 escaped convicts) were tracked down. 159 gambling houses with 920 violators (including 439 violators apprehended in 27 major gambling houses) were closed down in the same year. 401 violators were issued court orders while 519 violators were found guilty of disturbing the peace.

D. Cracking Down on Telephone Fraud:

The police investigated large-scale phone line applications and exceptionally large accounts in second-tier telecommunication agencies. The policy of "NT\$1 remittance bans one illegal head account" effectively broke off communication channels for those implicated in scams. In 2005, 3,394 out of 7,189 cases of telephone fraud were solved, with a success rate of 47.21%.

### (2) Keeping Youths Crime-frees

The Juvenile Police Squad devotes great deal of time and effort to the prevention of juvenile



The "2005 Winter-Super Cool Baseball Camp & Martial Youth Tai Kwon Do Championship Contest".

C. Youth Camp Events: The "2005 Winter-Super Cool Baseball Camp" was held during the winter break and the "2005 Summer-Super Cool Baseball Camp & Martial Youth Tai Quan Dao Championship Contest" was held during the summer holidays.

D. 16,245 youths charged with misdemeanors were provided with guidance counseling.

E. Three gangster organizations that had infiltrated educational institutions were uncovered in 2005. Three violators placed under "public order investigation" by the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and 45 accomplices (29 of whom were juvenile) were prosecuted.

### (3) The New Year Security Assurance

In order to create a "peaceful, smooth and warm" environment for all residents to enjoy their New Year holidays, Taipei City enforced the New Year Security Assurance for 40 days starting at 00:00A.M. of January 11th to 00:00 A.M. of February 19th, 2005. 400,000 police officers, in cooperation with 2,700 military police, 19,000 men from the labor service, vigilant volunteer civilian traffic controllers, members of civil defense and local detachments, security teams (67,000 members) and other civil organizations joined forces in making Taipei City a safe and sound environment for the public. The primary aims of this effort were to improve crime prevention capability, prevent the sale of stolen goods, crack down on fraud, prosecute illegal gangs and improve the service of the City Government to its residents and instilling them with great faith in the city's police force so they could delight in a wonderful and carefree New Year holiday season.

### (4) Upholding Moral Values

The purpose of this project was to prosecute perpetrators of illicit sex, pornography, gambling video arcades and related criminal activities.

A. Eliminating Prostitution

In 2005, 2,549 cases of prostitution were brought to court and 2,839 individuals were prosecuted as offenders against public morals. 2,319 instances of pornography were tracked down and 85,840 VCD/DVDs were confiscated. 485 criminal cases were filed and 500 individuals were placed on trial. In the effort crack down on advertisements for promiscuous sex, 2,504 surface advertisements were banned, resulting in 1,088 criminal cases and 1,116 individuals being sent to trial. 49 media



The Taipei City Police Department solved a drug manufacturing case on Jan. 20th, 2005.

sources that agreed to display the illegal sexual advertisements were found to have violated the ordinance against child prostitution, “Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act” and were being held pending their penalty hearings. 231,412 cases involving the posting of sexual prints and sexual paper slips were filed while the Department of Environmental Protection cut off the 392-hotline. Ninety other illegal cases were filed and 112 individuals guilty of distributing pornographic advertisement prints were prosecuted.

#### B. Closing Down Gambling Video Arcades

56 gambling arcades and 233 stands were closed down, and 118 violators were prosecuted in 2005.

#### C. Investigation of the Targets Listed in the “Upholding Moral Values” Project

Two businesses had their electricity and water supply cut off while another 78 businesses were being closely monitored. A total of 80 illegal businesses were closed down in 2005.

#### (5) Breaking Up and Prosecuting Illegal Assemblies

The breaking up of illegal assemblies requires significant police force and massive social costs to maintain public order. Policemen always make an initial attempt to persuade crowds gathered in illegal assemblies to break up voluntarily; when this proves ineffective, they carry out lawful prosecution. In 2005, a total of 33,210 members of the police force were in place to prosecute participants in 331 unauthorized assemblies and rallies; the results were found to be satisfactory.

#### (6) Cracking Down on Illegal Chinese Immigrants

In order to maintain public order, ensure smooth communication between Taiwan and China and ban illegal immigration and smuggling, the City Government used all means at its disposal in the detection of cases of illegal immigration from China. In 2005, 254 illegal Chinese immigrants were apprehended (212 were male with 55 illegally employed and 156 unemployed; 42 were female with 11 employed as prostitutes, 2 others illegally employed, and 29 unemployed.)

#### (7) Tracking Down Missing Persons

When civilians report missing persons, the police must determine the validity of the identities and documents of the civilians and the missing persons, at which point they undertake non-stop full support in all jurisdictions to assist in the search. Between January and December of 2005, the Taipei City filed 2,349 reports of missing persons; 3,278 persons were found (1,996 people were found in Taipei City while 1,282 people were found in other districts.)

#### (8) Coordinate the Maintenance of Traffic Order And Safety

Taipei City implemented 142 fixed speed detectors and posted warning signs indicating “speed detector ahead” together with speed limit signs to remind drivers in advance to travel within the allowed speed limits and to prevent traffic accidents from happening in the most effective manner. In addition, in order to assure road safety for the public, the City Government expended a great deal of effort in reducing traffic congestion, clearing up illegally occupied parking spaces and increasing the number of parking spots.

##### A. Strict Traffic Law Enforcement

In 2005, a total of 3,108,407 traffic violators (including 684,961 for motorcycle violations, 810,054 for illegally parked and towed vehicles and 765,502 for speeding) were ticketed.

##### B. Implementing Traffic Mitigation

To improve the level of service of the traffic police and ensure the unhindered flow of traffic 601 traffic mitigation stations were set up and 767 policemen and civilian volunteers to man 192 central command positions in major intersections during morning and afternoon peak hours on regular

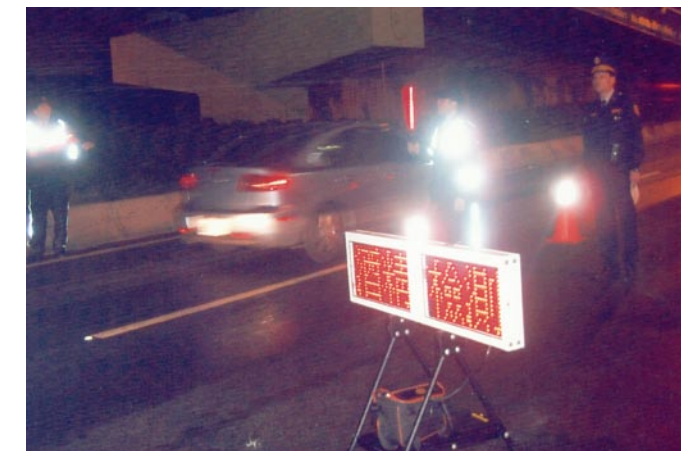
weekdays. At the same time, the command centers from all districts are requested to stay alert to command, delay or voluntarily dispatch additional members of the traffic police force to specific routes and traffic situations as needed. Only when traffic congestion is mitigated can the duties of the traffic police be considered completed. In addition, police and civilian volunteers are deployed to facilitate the flow of traffic at Rapid Transit System construction sites in Xinhuang, Neihu, Xinyi and Nangang by mitigating neighborhood traffic, preventing roadblocks, providing traffic information and responding to emergency incidents.

##### C. Cracking Down on Drunk Drivers

In order to prevent drivers from drinking and driving, the Taipei City Police Department has been vigilant in setting up road checks to ensure drunk drivers are pulled off the roads. The Taipei City Police Department works in cooperation with the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior in implementing the “National Drink-And-Drive Road Checks” Program. In 2005, a total of 101 road-checks were carried out, including 43 major road-checks, 21 road-checks in metropolitan districts, and 14 national road-checks carried out by the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and 23 large-scale road-checks carried out jointly. In 2005, 19,387 violations of driving under the influence were reported and 7,100 offenders charged with endangering public safety were prosecuted. The results were deemed satisfactory.

##### D. Increasing Parking Spots

In order to eliminate illegal blockage of roadside parking, the Taipei City Government successfully cracked down on 26,915 incidents of roadside blockages. The elimination of these blockages allowed the government to free up a total of 1,190 public automobile parking spots and 3,022 motorcycle spots. Roadside blockages were photographed and filed for future review; 24,631 re-occupancies were found and re-eliminated. With the collection of evidence, 81 repeat offenders were assigned court hearings under Article 320 of the Criminal Law Code.



Policemen of the Taipei City Police Department prosecute drunk drivers.

## II Fire Safety and Disaster Prevention and Relief

Fire safety in 2005 was marked by record highs in the following categories : The number of fires reported was 421, down 131 compared to 2004; the number of fatalities was 5, 5 fewer than in 2004; the number of fire-related injuries was 12, 14 fewer than in 2004.

### 1. Fire Safety

For years Taipei City has campaigned for public safety management by improving its disaster relief efficacy and promoting disaster prevention awareness. In spite of limited manpower, prevention efforts have been successfully implemented and the number of fatalities and injured have been reduced. In 2005, the number of fires and fatalities and injuries caused by fires were all record lows.

#### (1) Statistical Report of Fatalities and Injuries Caused by Fire

Statistics on fires, the death toll and injuries caused by fires for the past 10 years in Taipei City are shown in Figure 1.

#### (2) Fire Safety Facilities Management

The end of 2005, a total of 18,069 buildings and 20,645 venues for public access had been officially registered in Taipei City. The fire safety facilities of these buildings are inspected and categorized by the City Government according to the level of danger. In 2005, the fire safety facilities of 35,078 venues and buildings were inspected and re-inspected. Of that number, 30,543 venues and buildings met the required standards; 4,535 venues and buildings did not and were given a grace period to make improvements to meet the standards. 87% met these standards.

In terms of fire safety facility inspection and maintenance, the 3,918 venues of Category (A) are required to file a report with the City Government. 3,338 venues filed reports. The response rate was 85.2%. 13,692 venues not listed in Category (A) are also required to file reports with the City Government. 10,598 complied with the regulation, with a response rate of 77.4%. Venues that fail to report are provided with guidelines by the Fire Department to make improvements. Follow-up and re-inspection are carried out by the Fire Department.

#### (3) Fire Safety Management System

In Taipei, 4,677 venues are required to employ a fire safety manager. Of that number, 4,625 venues assigned a staff member to that position (with a compliance rate of 98.8%). Of the 4,625 venues, 4,624 completed their fire prevention reports (with a compliance rate of 98.8%). With the support of the Fire

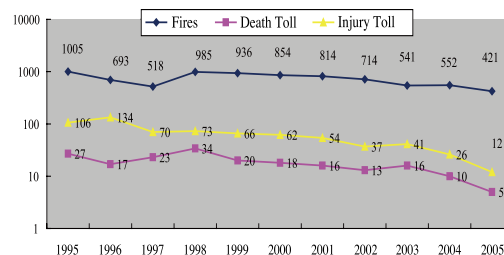
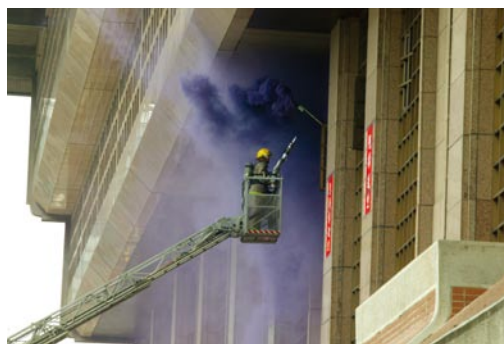


Figure 1 : The number of fires, fatalities and injuries.



Inter-district joint disaster prevention and relief exercises and the three-railway (railway, subway and high-speed rail) evacuation exercise held at the Taipei Railway Station.

Department, 7,675 venues held their own fire fighting training programs. Altogether, 111,681 people attended training programs.

To improve the ability of employees to cope with fire-related disasters and to teach them how to save people's lives when disaster hits, the Fire Department, the Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare jointly conducted 22 certification sessions devoted to fire-fighting measures at social welfare venues that house the elderly and the physically and mentally challenged. To qualify for certification all legal requirements must be met. In addition, to protect the lives of customers, the larger venues are required to earn certification by participating in the fire-fighting training program. Altogether, 38 sessions were conducted. 37 venues met all the legal requirements except for one venue located at the Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store. In its certifying session, that venue failed to meet the time requirements in responding to the simulated disaster.

#### (4) Crowd Control at Specific Venues

When disaster strikes crowded establishments, unnecessary fatalities and injuries are likely to occur. Limits of the number of people allowed to occupy specific venues are therefore strictly regulated. This measure is applied to dancing halls, dancing clubs, bars, wine shops, KTV shops, and department stores and shopping malls with an area over 5,000 square meters, supermarkets, and indoor venues for fairs and shows that attract throngs of people. In 2005, 776 venues were required to undergo regular monthly inspections by the Taipei City Fire Department. In 2005, 8,098 scheduled and unscheduled inspections were administered. Of the 776 venues, 48 venues failed to meet the legal standards and 16 were ordered to cease their business operations. In August, pubs are subject to unscheduled inspections since larger crowds gather in the summertime. Follow-up measures are taken to enforce compliance with safety requirements.



Exercise at Yongle Market.

#### (5) Fire Safety Specialists

To reduce the number of fires, the Fire Department launched a fire safety counseling service that began on April 13th, 2002. Taipei residents can obtain counseling support free of charge. Fire-safety counselors visit individual households to give professional advice on safety issues related to fires, electricity, gas and emergency escape. In 2005 alone, 43,512 households requested the counseling service. The team of fire safety counselors originally consisted of 344 individuals and has grown to the present number of 500. The team was honored with the 9th Golden Diamond Award of Taipei.

#### (6) Eliminating Barred Windows in the Community

Barred windows hinder fire escape efforts. In 2005, the Fire Department held 23 demonstrations on the dangers of barred windows. By the end of 2005, the Fire Department recognized 78 communities in Taipei City for their efforts in removing bars from their windows.

## 2. Disaster Prevention and Relief

The Taipei City Government's disaster prevention and relief system has two administrative levels, those of "city" and "district". On each level, departments, sections and district offices are assigned tasks based on their distinctive functions.

The disaster prevention and relief organizations consist of meetings, committees and expert counseling committees, and disaster prevention and relief exercises.

### (1) The Nation's Leading Disaster Prevention and Relief Organization

On Mar. 17th, 2005, Taipei City Government conducted an earthquake disaster exercise with no advance warning. On May 19th, a total of 12 districts were divided into five groups to go through the "2005 inter-district joint disaster prevention and relief exercises". Five scenarios were played out simultaneously for each exercise: a Taipei 101 Building disaster exercise, an inter-district flood prevention exercise, a three railways (railway, subway and high-speed rail) evacuation exercise, an earthquake prevention exercise and a Wenshan District flood prevention exercise.

From 2003-2005, the strategy support system for disaster prevention and relief and information network were drawn out and established. From 2004 to 2005, the Taipei City Government worked with National Taiwan University to develop a plan of action for disaster prevention and relief.

The Taipei City Government's 2005 efforts devoted to disaster prevention and relief earned it the number one Group a ranking in the nation after being evaluated by the Disaster Prevention and Relief Committee of the Executive Yuan.

Taipei City's Disaster Response Centers in 2005

Item No.	Name of disaster	Date(s) of disaster	Typhoon-related casualties and damage in Taipei City
1	Typhoon Haitang	1630 pm on July 16th-2100 pm on July 19th	One death (accidental drowning), 10 injuries (one seriously injured), 26,813 households lost power supply, 6 landslides (falling stones), 11 cases of local flooding, 10 houses inundated, 2 roads damaged; 1,734 fallen trees; 2 dumps for cleaning; 31 traffic lights damaged; 23 damaged telegraph poles; 13 street lamps damaged; 93 fallen sign-boards, 5 cases of rescue from fire; 11 cases of first-aid rescue; 114 other cases. Telecommunication outages in Xinyi, Shilin and Beitou districts.
2	Typhoon Matsa	0830 am on Aug. 4th-2030 pm on Aug. 5th	No deaths or injuries; power outages in 1,652 households; 7 landslides (fallen stones); 15 cases of local flooding; 4 houses inundated; 6 roads damaged; 95 fallen trees on roads; 14 dumps for cleaning; 7 traffic signs damaged; 3 telegraph poles damaged; 3 street lights damaged; 29 fallen sign-boards; 40 other cases.
3	Typhoon Talim	2300 pm on Aug. 30th-1730 pm on Sept. 1st	14 persons slightly injured; power outages in 10,086 households; 2 cases of local flooding; 3 landslides (fallen stones); 8 roads damaged; 281 fallen trees on roads; 28 traffic signs damaged; 10 street lights damaged; 158 fallen sign-boards; 31 telegraph poles damaged; one fire rescue; 6 cases of first-aid rescue; 199 other cases. Telecommunication cut in Daan, Shilin and Beitou districts.
4	Typhoon Khanun	0830 am on Sept. 10th - 1730 pm on Sept. 11th	17 persons slightly injured; 10 landslides; 36 cases of local flooding; 14 houses inundated; 49,662 households lost power; 8 street lights damaged; 16 telegraph poles damaged; 6 roads damaged; 491 fallen trees on roads; 116 damaged trees; 152 traffic signs damaged.
5	Typhoon Longwang	1000 am on Oct. 1st - 1730 pm on Oct. 2nd	4 persons slightly injured; 1,400 households lost power; one landslide (falling stones); one road damaged; 28 fallen trees on roads; 4 traffic signs damaged; one street light damaged; 24 fallen sign-boards; 3 telegraph poles damaged; one case of fire rescue; 34 other cases.

### (2) Participation in the 3rd Asian Crisis Management Conference

The Taipei City Government is one of the 11 member cities of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21). The 3rd Asian Crisis Management Conference was hosted by Seoul Korea. Representatives of the Taipei City Government presented a report entitled "Taipei City's disaster prevention information network and its strategy information system" at the conference.

### (3) The Taipei City International Search and Rescue Team

On Sep. 21st, 2000, The Taipei City Government led the nation in building up its international search and rescue team that met the criteria of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The number of the team's members has grown from the original number of 64 to the present number of 143. In 2005, the team participated in a relief mission in the tsunami-hit areas of South Asia and the flood recovery work in central and southern Taiwan that Typhoon Haitang had battered on June 12th.

### (4) Fire Safety Exercises in Areas Where Rescue and Relief Efforts are Difficult to Administer

In 2005, the Taipei City Fire Department conducted fire fighting drills at 613 venues prone to fire disasters and with a significant potential for sizable casualties and injuries, and also those that pose difficulties in terms of life saving, evacuation and escape. Such Venues include townhouses made of brick

## The Taipei City International Search and Rescue Team

1. Established : Sep. 21st, 2000.
2. Captain : Captain Xu Zhi-Ming of the 3rd Squad of the Fire Department doubles as the Captain of the team.
3. Team members : 14 members are based at the commanding center; 48 members make up the search groups; 69 members are on the rescue teams; 12 persons in logistics; 8 persons are on the medical team; four persons are on the technical team. There are a total of 155 members, including four doctors, four engineers and four search dogs. Three shifts serve as stand-bys.
4. Equipment : vehicles for transport of rescue instruments, instrument transportation vehicles, the commander's vehicle, life-detector, oxygen-powered electro-cutter, air-pressed support instruments and various sorts of high-end search instruments and personal equipment. The equipment enables the search team to be in self-sufficient operation for 72 hours without external assistance.
5. Training : The team meets the criteria of Federal Emergency Management Agency. Professional training on commanding, search, rescue, logistics, medical treatment, techniques, etc., are included. Regular exercises of mobilization, refresher training and orientation for new members are conducted.
6. Operational mechanism : Referring to the International Search and Rescue Response Guidelines and numerous disaster rescue experiences gained at home and abroad, the Taipei City International Rescue Team's mobilization plan and the cross-region disaster rescue operation plan have been designed to carry out major disaster rescue missions on the island and on foreign soil.



The Taipei City International Search and Rescue Team.

or wood, numerous constructions in areas of short water supplies, basement shops, high-rises of 20-floors or more, social welfare institutions, nursing homes, hospitals, subways, subway shopping malls, air-tight parking towers, department stores and hypermarkets.

#### (5) Improved Counseling in Areas Where Rescue and Relief Efforts are Difficult to Administer

Areas such as townhouses made of brick or wood, those with limited water supplies, nursing and social welfare institutions and basement shops provide challenges to rescue fighters. The Taipei City Fire Department has categorized these areas into different levels for the purposes of assigning regulations and implementing measures for improvement.

In 2005, 613 venues were identified as areas that present challenges to rescue and relief workers in the event of a fire. Twenty-four venues were assigned to Level One (those that pose the greatest risk), a sharp drop from the original number of 286. Level Two includes 65 venues, another sharp decline from the original 204. There are 119 on Level Three, and 405 on Level Four. At present there are 427 venues are on Level Four that were previously listed on Levels One, Two or Three. Public safety has undergone dramatic improvement.

#### (6) Creating Fire Lanes for Fire Safety

To facilitate fire rescue efforts, the Taipei City Government has put into law the requirement that the pathways of the city's lanes and alleys must be free of all obstructions for no less than 3.5 meters in width to make them accessible to fire engines.

Based on the "Fire lanes for fire safety" project, the Taipei City Fire Department worked with the Transportation Department to identify 120 pathways adjacent to areas that pose challenges to fire rescue and relief operations. Details have been posted on the website of the Taipei City Fire Department.

#### (7) Fire Safety for Areas Where Street Stands Are Densely Distributed

The Taipei City Fire Department has drafted a fire safety appraisal table for areas with a high concentration of street stands and for narrow alleys with numerous shops. 54 traditional markets, areas packed with street stands and narrow alleys packed with shops are checked for fire hazards and to improve emergency escape routes. Those failing to meet fire-safety standards must make improvements.

#### (8) The Golden Phoenix Rescue Team

In 2005, the Golden Phoenix Rescue Team included 44 senior level rescue technicians (EMT-P) and 320 mid-level technicians (EMT-II), two senior-level sub-teams and 38 regular sub-teams. The number of calls for its services



Fire rescue exercise on the northbound lane of 2-979 Meters inside the Xiangshan Tunnel on Xinyi Highway before its inauguration.

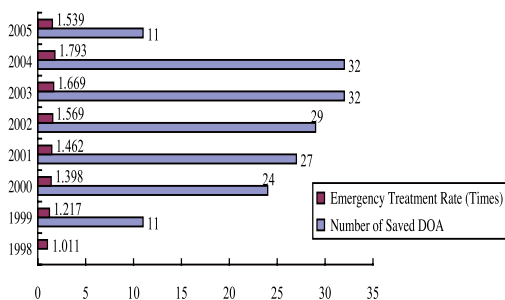


Figure 2 : Statistics emergency rescue operations by Taipei City emergency rescue teams.

increased to 95,598. Its success rate in reviving victims improved by a factor of 1.539. Eleven victims of cardiac and respiratory arrest (DOA) were revived. In all, 166 lives have been saved by the rescue team from its establishment on June 1st, 1999 through 2005. The rate of successful emergency treatment increased by 51.9% over that period. In 2005, the "Golden Phoenix Rescue Team" was honored with the 4th Taipei City Government Quality Award.

#### (9) SOS for Single Seniors

The Taipei City Fire Department set up 119 emergency rescue and care centers that monitor and control an SOS system for single elders and a call center operated by volunteers. Comprehensive services are provided to single seniors with increased health risks. Rescue teams are on 24-hour call, are highly mobilized and highly efficient. By the end of 2005, 2,163 seniors had the emergency safety system

Table 1 : Statistics of Service Rendered by SOS System for Single Elders

Period	Emergency hospital delivery ( by person )					Greeting visits (by case)			Total households
	Emergency hospital delivery	SOS by watch button	SOS by phone counseling	Activity monitor	Others	Phone greetings	Face-to-face conversations	Number of households installed with SOS system	
Dec. 2000	4	4	-	-	-	196	20	191	191
2001	236	198	28	10	-	11,574	1,828	885	1076
2002	420	358	34	10	18	22,349	5,006	435	1511
2003	508	401	39	9	59	28,883	7,287	526	2037
2004	549	451	41	9	48	26,805	5,823	189	2226
2005	444	337	43	17	47	30,909	6,194	25	2163
Total	2,161	1,749	185	55	172	20,716	26,158	-	-

### SOS System for Single Seniors

1. Established : Dec. 20th, 2000.

2. Monitor and Control Center

(1) Location: 119 Emergency Rescue and Care Centers of the Taipei City Fire Department, Taipei City Government.

(2) Function: 24-hour service monitoring all signals sent by single seniors.

(3) Responding to emergency signals: A computer screen automatically shows the name, address and medical history of SOS senders. Staff on duty immediately calls SOS senders. Emergency vehicles are dispatched for rescue as needed.

3. End-user Equipment for Single Elders

(1) The primary unit at end-user's home: The unit can receive signals sent by a wired or wireless detector. Going through inter-city phone network, signals are reported to the monitor and control center.

(2) Phone counseling: receiver-free, a built-in counseling button on the phone helps elders communicate with the monitor and control center to obtain assistance.

(3) SOS monitoring service: In case of medical emergency, single senior simple presses the two SOS buttons, and the SOS signal goes directly to the monitor and control center.

(4) Gas leak and smoke detector: The detector automatically detects potentially hazardous conditions in the home. They help preserve the safety of seniors.

(5) Activated SOS signal-sending (in-activation detection) function: If the single senior fails to show activity or respond within a fixed period, the system will automatically deliver an SOS signal to the monitor and control center. Rescue workers are then dispatched.

### III Labor Safety

In Taipei City, the Labor Safety and Health Law applies to approximately 48,000 business units, affecting up to 1.24 million labors. In order to protect the occupational safety and health of all laborers and prevent occupational disasters from happening, the Labor Standards Inspection Office in accord with labor inspection guidelines and the characteristics of Taipei City, conducts thorough supervision and inspections of business units to ensure compliance with labor regulations. Such inspections induce employers to abide by regulations and establish safe and quality working environments and secure the legal rights of laborers. In recent years, the number of labor inspection cases and fines in Taipei City has remained the highest nationwide, but the death rate in occupational disasters has been declining and hence is under effective control.

#### 1. Utilizing “Intensive Inspection, Prudent Punishment” as Strategies for Building a Safe and Comfortable Working Environment

(1) The Overall Number of Workplace Safety Inspections was 31,542. (This Excludes the 3,490 Inspections of Labor Conditions)

Labor Standards Inspection Office continues to conduct labor inspections regarding violations of labor sanitation laws. This office has accepted appeals, given warnings concerning the possible closing down of businesses and has planned and promoted inspections of business units and gender equality in employment practices.

(2) Implementing the Allied and Autonomous Safety and Sanitation Auditing of the Construction Industry

A total of 26 business units, 55 self-auditing construction sites and 32 trial self-auditing construction sites participated in this project, with 1,986 inspections reported in a proactive manner.

#### 2. Reinforcing Safety and Sanitation Education for Workers to Enhance Their Awareness of Labor Safety Issues

(1) By means of annual subsidies, outsourcing and self-implementation methods, we conducted a total of eight training programs on “Labor Safety and Sanitation Education” and as many as 4,115 labor participants benefited from the programs.

(2) We edited and produced the following printed materials: Operational Safety Manual for Building Cleaning, Operational Safety Manual for Engineering Repairs, Safety Promotions Manual for Waterproofing Constructions, Operational Guidelines for Mobile Cranes, Safety Guidelines for Removing and Fitting Advertising Signboards. We also filmed and produced the following labor safety educational videos: Operational Safety for Construction Planes, Operational Safety Manual for Renovations, and Live Situations and Inspection Process of Cases Involving Occupational Disasters. All promotional materials were distributed to business units and their workforces for educational purposes.

### 3. Prolonging Promotional Activities and Increasing Labor Safety and Sanitation Education

(1) Hold the Activity of Labor Safety and Health for International Commemoration Day for Dead & Injured Workers

As Taipei has the highest number of occupational disasters in the construction industry, the Labor Standards Inspection Office made special plans to organize the Huibao 921 Reconstruction Project event at the construction site on Apr. 28th, 2005. Taipei City Mayor, Ma Ying-jeou, attended the event to present red envelopes to the association representatives and wished all laborers a safe and sound future. By taking part in on-site inspection and sharing experience, Mayor Ma attempted to increase awareness of the importance of occupational safety among employers and workers and prompted employers to pay more attention to and actively protect the safety of laborers.

(2) Signing the “Declaration of the Alliance for Corporate Group Safety and Sanitation” with Interior Renovation Industrial Group

On Aug. 8th, 2005, a major public safety incident occurred at the Taipei City Hospital (Renai Branch) when contraction planes had fallen down in an engineering project to renovate the building’s facade, resulting in injuries sustained by five laborers. Many other occupational disasters occurred during construction and renovation operations. Hence, in order to learn from these incidents and to improve the occupational safety of laborers working in the construction and renovation industry and to improve construction safety measures, reduce the loss of property and human life caused by labor accidents and sustain corporate operations, the Labor Standards Inspection Office and the Taipei Association of Interior Designers drew up the “Declaration of the Alliance for Corporate Group Safety and Sanitation” and held ceremony in honor of their alliance and to sign the declaration. Both parties make use of education training, widespread promotion and reward sharing as their three main collaborative models to share in the responsibilities of promoting occupational safety and sanitation.



Conditions at the Labor Safety and Sanitation Education Seminar.



Taipei City Mayor, Ma Ying-jeou, presents red envelopes to workers and wishes them a safe and sound future.

### (3) Organization of the “Prepare for Danger, A Safe Taipei” Occupational Safety and Sanitation Promotional Event

Due to the impact of an improved economic environment, there has been a significant increase in the number of new construction sites and renovation projects. On the other hand, there has also been a slight increase in the number of occupational disasters in the construction industry with quite a few major cases involving public safety (such as the re-construction project of the Zhongshan Bridge and the construction project of the third building of Taipei Medical University Hospital). The “Prepare for Danger, A Safe Taipei” occupational safety and sanitation promotional event was held on Nov. 21st, 2005 at the new construction site of the Vancouver Garden. Representatives from various business units and of labor were invited to the event. All parties vowed to reduce accidents and share in the effort to build a safe and comfortable working environment for workers.

In 2005, 26 fatalities occurred as a result of major occupational disasters. Since 1995 (during which 36 fatalities were recorded), effective control has been maintained over the number of fatalities resulting from occupational disasters. Taipei has established itself as a “safe and comfortable” city and will follow the developments in the industrial organizational structure, adjust its labor inspection strategies accordingly, enhance labor inspection techniques, thereby helping to create an environment in which laborers can work safely and worry-free continue to create economic miracles in Taipei City.

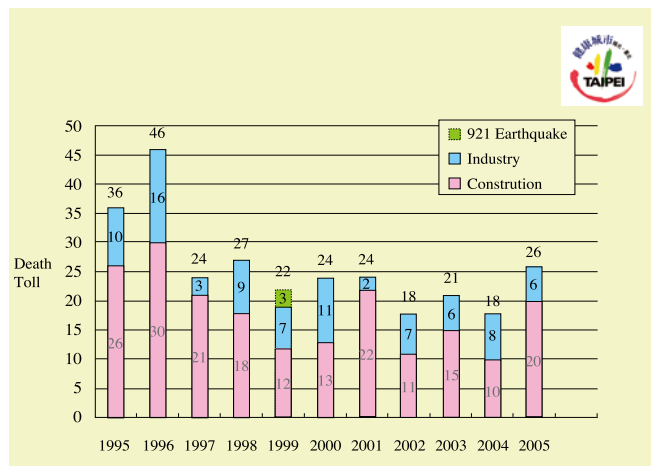


Figure 3 : The number of fatalities as a result of major occupational disasters in Taipei over the last ten years.

## IV Public Safety in Buildings

Due to the increasing number of demands by city residents for strict supervision of public safety, educational programs and measures promoting public safety have been continuously improved. Such safety measures include controlling the size of crowds in public places, increasing inspections and improving the management of public safety in buildings and elevator facilities, and conducting community safety checks on hillside property. These practices aim to reduce the number of public accidents and provide a much safer living space for the people of Taipei.

### 1. Public Safety in Buildings

In 2005, there were 7,568 public usage buildings in Taipei City. Within these buildings, 5,651 units had yet to be reported, 4,195 units had already been reported, and 1,874 units had obtained the Public Safety Inspection Permit and reported for re-inspection. 376 units had acted in concert with the business managing units inspection and the rate of unscheduled inspections reached 53.64% of the total number of reported units. In 2005, 90 public safety building inspectors had randomly examined 96 building units; the results of each individual inspection are illustrated in Table 2.

### 2. Elevator Safety Inspection

In order to supervise inspection organizations and factories to ensure that regular safety checks had been implemented for elevator facilities in buildings, the Public Works Department conducted random inspections of 1,446 elevator facilities in 2005. There were 1,375 qualifying units and 71 units partially failed the test, resulting in the revocation of their original permit until such improvements were made to satisfy all safety requirements.

As for the building elevators that don't been registered for a permit (including the ones whose permit had expired) building managers must apply for a permit as per regulatory requirements. Regular

Table 2 : Results From the 2005 Public Safety Inspections in Buildings

Time of Inspection	The “End of Year Consumer Safety Regulation Enforcement” Joint Inspection Operation	Summer Session Consumer Place Public Safety Inspection	Department Store Anniversary Sales Public Safety Inspection
Dates of Inspection	Jan. 17th, 2005~Feb. 5th, 2005	Aug. 12th, 2005~Aug. 18th, 2005	Oct. 6th, 2005 ~ Nov. 25th, 2005
Random Inspection Sites	Floor area exceeding 10,000 square meters in department stores, market places, large scale cinemas and franchised KTVs	Floor area exceeding 10,000 square meters in department stores, market places, large scale cinemas and franchised KTVs	Department stores holding anniversary sales
Number of Businesses randomly inspected	48	20	28
Number of Units that met requirements	36	16	19
Number of Units that failed to meet requirements	12	4	9

inspections should be implemented. For those units that have not been issued a permit, inspectors should immediately post them onto the regular inspection record list and notify the concerned building managers. In 2005, their 489 units were inspected, with 326 units meeting requirements and 163 units failing to meet them.

### 3. Safety Concerns for Residents on Hillside Residential Areas

In order to protect the safety of hillside community areas, the Association of Architects (and other related professionals) has been appointed to conduct annual safety inspections of hillside community areas. In 2005, as part of the regular safety inspections of hillside community areas prior to the flood prevention period, 135 hillside community areas were examined; 121 areas were given a C grade (i.e., no danger concerns, but requires stronger safety promotion and regular protection during the flood prevention period), 14 areas were given a B grade (i.e., no immediate danger concerns but needs to strengthen inspection measures in order to maintain safety). The designated community architects (or other related professionals) also advised on ways to maintain or improve safety concerns in order to increase the overall safety of hillside residents.

In order to raise the residents' awareness of the importance of safety protection and the responsibilities required for maintaining the safety of their surroundings, the "Hillsides Community Safety and Disaster Prevention Conference" together with a training program was organized. Architects (and other related professionals) were appointed to give demonstrations to the community and hence increase their interaction with residents. 10 conferences and training programs were organized in 2005.

During the flood prevention period, the community conducts self-cleaning and maintenance checks on water separation pools. In 2005, there were 82 water separation pools and all of them met the requirements upon inspection. The inspection results are available on the website of the Building Administration Office (website address: <http://www.dba.tcg.gov.tw>). It is expected that the publication of the inspection results will serve to raise the awareness of property owners of their responsibilities to conduct regular cleaning and maintenance of their water separation pools, and protect the safety of the hillside residents.

Stabilizing social security, assuring the smooth flow of traffic, caring for the safety of the people and property in the community, establishing a safe and comfortable working environment and maintaining public safety inspections on buildings are vital concerns of all city residents. They are also longterm goals that promote our social security and provide a better living environment for our residents. Our working philosophy stipulates adherence in looking to the future, developing "practical working attitudes", orienting ourselves to problem solving and providing service and continuing to address all of the small matters of our residents as the bigger issues of city government. By making both quantitative and qualitative improvements, making progress towards an active service-oriented philosophy and continuing to conduct self-evaluation at all levels and smooth the flow of work operations we aim to make Taipei the benchmark city for the twenty-first century.