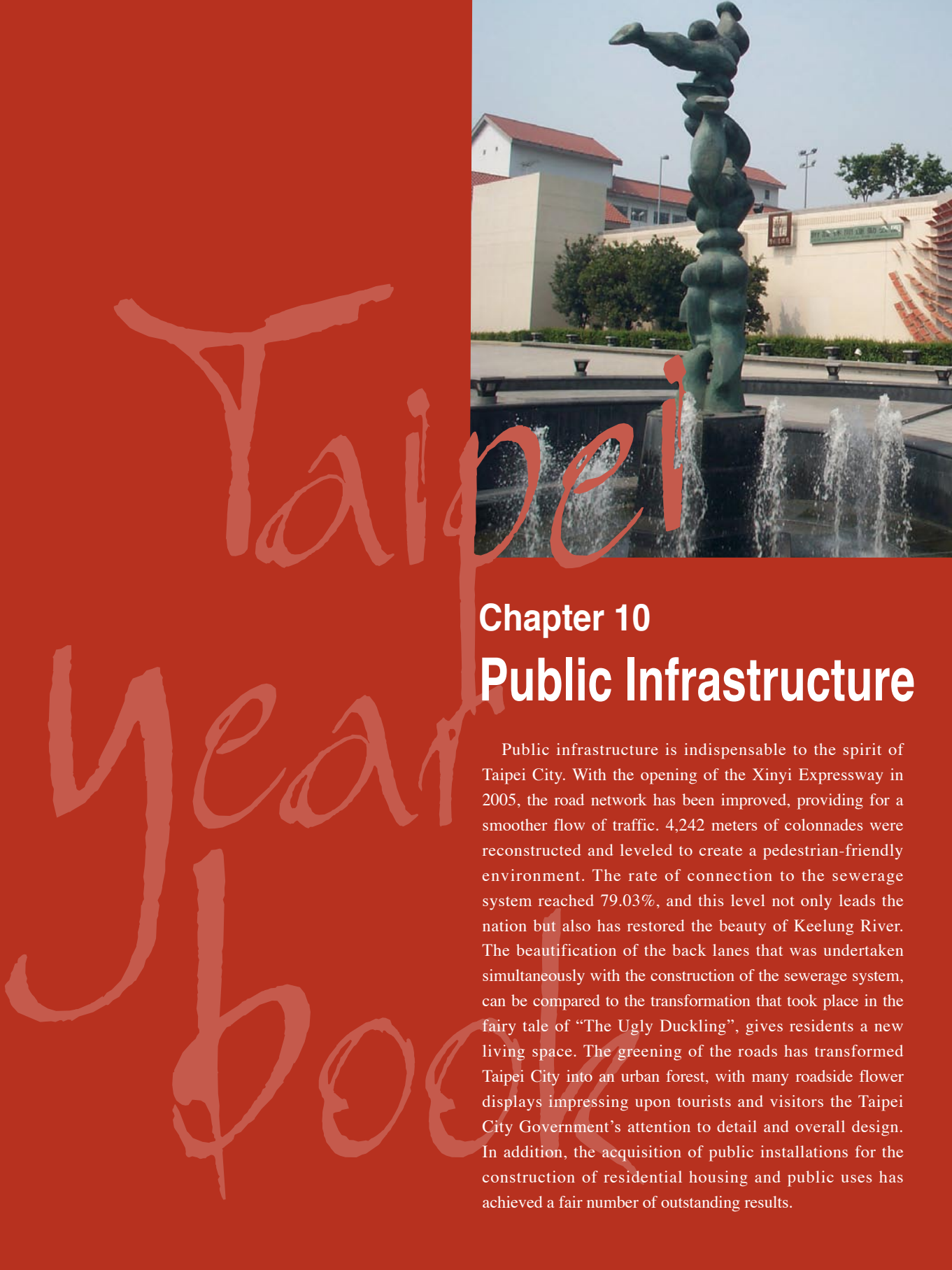




Chapter 10

Public Infrastructure

Public infrastructure is indispensable to the spirit of Taipei City. With the opening of the Xinyi Expressway in 2005, the road network has been improved, providing for a smoother flow of traffic. 4,242 meters of colonnades were reconstructed and leveled to create a pedestrian-friendly environment. The rate of connection to the sewerage system reached 79.03%, and this level not only leads the nation but also has restored the beauty of Keelung River. The beautification of the back lanes that was undertaken simultaneously with the construction of the sewerage system, can be compared to the transformation that took place in the fairy tale of “The Ugly Duckling”, gives residents a new living space. The greening of the roads has transformed Taipei City into an urban forest, with many roadside flower displays impressing upon tourists and visitors the Taipei City Government’s attention to detail and overall design. In addition, the acquisition of public installations for the construction of residential housing and public uses has achieved a fair number of outstanding results.

Public infrastructure is extraordinarily intricate since it covers road and bridge construction, flood control, drainage construction, river straightening and dredging, sanitary sewage construction, park and street light management, public housing construction, tap-water water supply construction, land acquisition for implementing public facilities, and public utility construction-all closely related to our city residents' daily lives. In the face of future rivalry among cities in different nations, the Taipei City Government has dedicated itself to all aspects of the city's public infrastructure to establish a safer, more efficient, and better quality New Taipei.

I Traffic Construction

1. Road Construction

(1) Expressway System

The Xinyi Expressway, with a length of 3.2 km, was completed on May 14th, 2005. It has become an important link between the eastern part of Taipei City and the Second Northern Freeway, thinning the traffic traveling between the Second Northern Freeway and Keelung Road, improving transportation between Shenkeng Muzha, and Xinyi Areas. This brought the total length of roads built for the Expressway System of Taipei City in 2005 to 43.3 km.

(2) Construction and Expansion of City Roads

On the east side of Songshan Airport, the newly constructed Fuyuan Street is 971 meters long and 40 meters wide. With its completion in September 2005, the traffic flow between Songshan District and Dazhi Area is smooth and efficient.

The underground roadwork of Fuxing North Road under the Songshan Airport has a total length of about 677 meters. This project is the world's first in which an underground network was completed while an airport was fully operational above ground level. The end of 2005 had completed 86% of the project completed with an expected date of completion scheduled for sometime in 2007. Upon completion, Fuxing North Road will be linked to Binjiang Street and Dazhi Bridge to improve traffic conditions in Neihu, Dazhi, Shilin, Neishuangxi and



Xinyi Expressway.



Simulative graph of the underground network of Fuxing North Road under the Songshan Airport.

Waishuangxi Areas. The tunnel provides quick access to downtown.

In order to reduce traffic congestion in Donghu Area, a construction project has been undertaken to connect Chenggong Road with Kangle Street. By the end of 2005, 28.6% of the project was completed, and it is scheduled to open for traffic by the end of 2006. Upon completion of this project, together with the construction of the Neihu Metro, the traffic network of Neihu will be greatly enhanced.

The Nanshen Road Expansion Project in Nangang is 2,464 meters long and 15 meters wide. By the end of 2005, 92% of the project had been finished and the expected date of completion was set for January 2006.

(3) Road Renewal

The total road area of Taipei is approximately 20 million square meters. For traffic safety, 1,800,000 square meters of asphalt pavement of the city's main and secondary roads were resurfaced and improved in 2005.



Colonnade leveling of Heping East Road Sec.2 No. 20.

2. Improving Pedestrian Walkways

(1) Sidewalks

The sidewalks of Taipei City cover a total area of approximately 2,500,000 square meters. In 2005, sidewalk improvement covered 44,511 square meters. From 1999 to 2005, the total area of sidewalk improvement was more than 1,843,900 square meters, or 73% of the total sidewalk area in Taipei City.

The Taipei City Government launched a "Road Condition Report" campaign soliciting the public to report road irregularities. The toll-free hotline is 0800-523888. From April 2002 to December 2005, a total of 17,150 calls had been made by a group of 112 volunteers and concerned individuals.

In January 2005, the Taipei City Government also launched a "Kid Detectives Road Pothole Report" campaign, inviting elementary students and teachers to report road irregularities. All reports were rewarded. Incentives were awarded to outstanding performers in December 2005.

(2) Colonnade Leveling

Since 2002, the Public Works Department has been undertaking a project to level colonnades. In 2005, including the colonnades on Sec.1 of Heping East Road, 23 sections were completed, totaling 4,242

meters. The overall length of leveled colonnades through 2005 was 8,204 meters. In the future, the “plant everywhere bloom everywhere” project will be carried out to shorten communication time. With proper communication and advanced planning, 51,000 meters of colonnades will be leveled from 2006 to 2010.

3. Bridge and Tunnel Construction

In Taipei City, there are a total of 404 bridges. There are 183 beam bridges, 33 bridges that span rivers, 29 vehicle flyovers, 86 pedestrian overpasses, 7 tunnels, 10 vehicle underpasses and 56 pedestrian underpasses.

(1) Zhongshan Bridge

The old Zhongshan Bridge was demolished on Apr. 30th, 2003. A new bridge is being constructed on the same site between the two banks of the Keelung River. It will be elevated to comply with the Keelung River flood control frequency height projected for the next 200 years. Reconstruction work started in February 2004 and the end of 2005 had completed 41.87% of this project.

(2) Guanghua Bridge Demolition

To reduce potential danger and traffic delays presented by a railway crossing, the Guanghua Bridge was constructed in December 1971. After having been in use for 33 years, a plan was developed to demolish it. With the railway tracks now underground, the bridge lost its function and was slated for demolition under the urban renewal development. In December 2005, the sidewalks were reduced and the bridge was demolished in January 2006.

(3) The Pedestrian Bridge between Xinming Road and Raohe Street

Construction of a pedestrian bridge between Xinming Road and Raohe Street, crossing over the Keelung River, 4 meters wide and about 167 meters long, employing a curved structure of an arched bridge, was begun in July 2005. The end of 2005 had completed 37% of the undertaking completed, with a scheduled completion date of the end of 2007. After completion, residents from both banks of the Keelung River will be greatly convenience, and the bridge will serve as a landmark to the oncoming pier of the Raohe Night Market, similar to the Lovers Bridge at Danshui Fishermen’s Wharf, and the Dazhi Bridge at Dajia Wharf, among others.

(4) Pedestrian Underpasses

A new pedestrian underpass is being constructed at the intersection of Zhongshan South Road and



The underpass at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital.



Inspection of Dazhi Bridge.

Changde Street. This is the first underpass with elevators in Taiwan. By the end of 2005, 82.88% of the project had been completed and the expected completion date is September 2006.

Escalators have been added to the underpass in front of the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Beitou. The work was completed in June 2005 and it was opened for use in September 2005.

(5) Bridge Inspection, Maintenance and Improvement

In 2005, full-scale inspection and renovation of 214 bridges were undertaken. Upon inspection, the bridges were improved and reinforced to ensure public safety.

4. Construction of Common Channels

In August 2003, the Taipei City Government announced nine routes of the common channel system. Route Civic Boulevard and Route New Community (the Keelung River bend-straightened area) have been completed. After testing, Route Nangang Software Park is scheduled to be ready for use in March 2006. Route Dadu Road is 3.3 kilometers long and contains multi-usage pipelines 4.2 meters tall and 5.5 meters wide. The work started in February 2005, and 28.53% of side I and 20.13% of side II of the work had been completed by the end of 2005. Upon completion, Taipower Company will use these pipelines to send electricity throughout the greater Taipei network. It will also supply power to Shezi Island, Zhoumei Area and Guandu Plain Area.

II Flood Control and Drainage Construction

1. Integrated Flood Control

We targeted integrated flood control measures based on the project “Upstream preservation, Midstream reduction and Downstream flood control”. The Taipei City Government drafted guidelines and promotional methods to serve as concepts for flood control measures. On May 21st, 2005, the Integrated Flood Control Exhibition opened at the Taipei Museum of Drinking Water.

On May 16th, 2005, the “Means of Water Preservation for the Development of the Taipei City Public Domain” was promulgated. In the future, newly constructed or improved public facilities, with an area of in excess of 800 square meters, will have preservation facilities to increase the ability to amass rainwater through infiltration.

2. Flood Control Facilities

With regard to integrated flood control projects, emphasis has been placed on embankment construction in coordination with the reengineering of the courses of rivers, dredging as well as the setting up of pumping stations located at the main exits of the drainage pipes behind embankments, so as to pump off rainwater that cannot be drained off by gravitational force within the city. Under the jurisdiction of Taipei City, the flood control installations for the right bank of the Danshui River and the Xindian Stream, and both banks of the upper sections near the mouth of the Keelung River have all been completed with the exception of the downstream Zhoumei embankment, Shezi Island and Guandu flood controls, which are

highly protected installations. As for river tributaries, most of them have undergone flood protection. In Taipei City, the total length of waterways regulated by flood protection projects is currently at 131,231 meters, of which 109,141 meters have met required protection standards. By the end of 2005, the completion rate reached 83%. Taipei City has installed 54 pumping stations and 21 temporary pumping stations, including 338 pumps with a capacity of 1,772 C.M.S.

3. Storm Sewer Works

With regard to the rainwater sewage system, the original plan of the Taipei City Government was to build drainage branch lines 540 kilometers long. By the end of 2005, 515.844 kilometers had been completed, 95.53% of the total. In 2005, the Taipei City Government oversaw such projects as the “Sand Chamber at the end of Dahu Shanzhuang St.” to improve the drainage sewer system. The Department of Environmental Protection was requested to assist in the cleaning up of the system, and the Maintenance Office conducted the “Fragmentary Storm Sewer Improvement Project” which cleared up drainage bottlenecks at over 200 spots, maintained the drainage flow of water, and reduced flooding.

To improve conditions for the monitoring of rainwater, 121 water-level monitoring stations, four image monitoring stations and one flow volume monitoring station were in place by 2005.

In order to reduce the number of objects that accumulate in the Storm Sewer System caused by the temporarily laying cables, and to rectify the sag of unstable cables, contractors have been encouraged to employ rack structures to strengthen and straighten the cables. The end of 2005 had fit 241 km sewers fitted with racks.



Greening embankment.

2. Pipe connection across Keelung River

To link up the Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant with the Neihsu Wastewater Treatment Plant, the construction of a connection pipe along the north side of Minquan Bridge that spans the Keelung River is the pipe to be 1,360 kilometers long. By the end of 2005, 75.2% of the construction was completed and is scheduled for completion by July 2006. This construction project was awarded the grand prize at the 6th Public Construction Golden Awards held by the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan.

3. Operation and Management of the Wastewater Sewage System

In 2005, the average daily volume of treated wastewater discharged into the Danshui River Sewage System reached 893,317 tons. The quality of the discharged water met National Effluent Standards.

The end of 2005 addressed 4,230 subscriber applications for pipe cleaning services. 559 manholes and 1,383.39 meters of sewers were repaired and 13,749 meters of sewers were cleaned.

4. Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Upgraded Secondary Treatment Project of the Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant has reached 85.67% completion and it is scheduled to begin operations by August 2006. On Mar. 16th and 17th, 2005, the “Touchable Aesthesis Getting in Touch with the Public” event was held at the Leisure and Sports Park in affiliation with the Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant. The event helped to improve the relations between the government and the public.

5. Improving the Water Quality of the Original Guizikeng Creek

In order to clean up the pollution caused by the construction project on Dadu Road, an environmental protection project was undertaken in March 2004 and completed in March 2005. 300 meters of the creek were cleaned to improve the water and health conditions of the local natural environment.



Public art at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

6. Beautiful Presence at the Dajia Section of Keelung River

The Keelung River was once known as “The Blue Zone”. An economic and population boom resulted in increased pollution. Significant efforts have been made to reduce the amount of pollution in the Keelung River. In February 2004, river tours are once again available after a hiatus of many years. Fish and water bird populations have rebounded. Clean water and a vibrant natural



Improvement of water quality of the original Guizikeng Creek.

III Construction of the Wastewater Sewage System

1. Subscriber Pipe Connection Rate

The initial plan was to have 665,000 households with sewage pipe connections. By the end of 2005, 525,568 households had pipe connections for a rate of 79.03%, an increase of 6.94% from the 72.09% rate recorded in December 2004. The annual target rate of 4-5% growth was exceeded. Figure 1 shows the household pipe connection rate for the years 1995 to 2005.

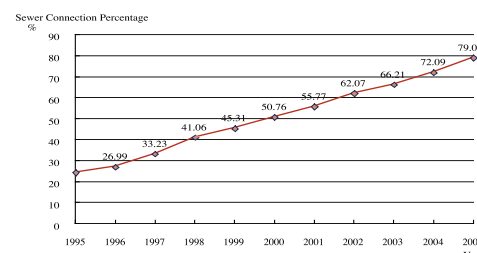


Figure 1 : Taipei City household sewer connection rate from 1995 to 2005.



A beautiful scene at the Dajia Section of the Keelung River.

environment of the Keelung River have been restored.

In June 2005, the sewage interception station along the Dajia Section of the Keelung River was set up to form a fully-operational extensive network with the interception stations at Nanjing, Songshan, Xinsheng and Zhongshan. Equipped with aeration facilities, the network has helped to reduce river pollution.

The Purification Project at the Nanhu Rainwater Pumping Station has reduced pollution levels. Starting from 2006, the Dajia Section of the Keelung River is eligible to be promoted as a venue for water sports and as a locale for tourist attractions.

7. Beautification of Back Alleys

From 1998 to 2005, the Taipei City Government beautified 175 back alleys. The alleys had been characterized by dirty and dark surroundings cluttered with illegal structures. These areas have been transformed into clean, bright and orderly compounds with the appearance of backyard gardens.



Ecological Pond at the Shilin Presidential Residence.



Shipai Road Green Tunnel.

Wanhua No.406 Plaza is located at the intersection of Zhonghua Rd. and Guiyang St., and has an area of about 1 hectare. In 1975, part of this historical site burned down, and many illegal structures were built in the surrounding area. The filthy and rundown environment and the poor quality of living prompted the Taipei City Government to list it as the main renewal target of Wanhua District and promulgated the dismantling orders on Jan. 19th, 2005. Since July 20th, 2005, more than 220 illegal buildings were torn down. Several historical buildings in this area were preserved.

The installation of sport facilities in Dr. Hushih Park, Sifen Greens and Wanhua No. 10 Park was completed on June 15th, 2005.

3. Road Greening and Beautification

Taipei City is trying to make its roads more enchanting. Providing each area with flowers, leafy plants, and flowering shrubs along primary roads, secondary roads, and channeled islands endows the city with refreshing beauty and delight. In 2005, 24,980 square meters of total area had been designated for the beautification project, while 7,795 square meters of that area had been cultivated and beautified by the Taipei City Government itself. The total area of beautification has reached 32,775 square meters.

To intensify the overall greening of the city and enhance the effects of roadway greening, street trees have been planted along city sidewalks wider than 2.5 meters. Special attention has been paid to planting trees in empty tree holes, replacement planting and renewing tree species. In 2005, the total of greenery additions and replacements included 743 street trees, 146,338 shrubs, 7,488 square meters of grass, and 63,138 pots of groundcover plants.

4. Streetlight Management and Maintenance

Taipei City has increased the number of streetlight installations at an annual growth rate



Night Scene along Zhonghua Road.

IV Greening and Embellishment

1. Green Area Coverage per Capita

In Taipei City, 1,006 lots of land with a total area of 1,947 hectares are reserved for parks and green areas. By the end of 2005, there were 773 parks and green areas in the city with a total of 1,310 hectares. This is equivalent to 5.01 square meters of green area coverage per capita.

Table 1. Green Area Coverage per Capita from 1997 to 2005

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Average Green Area per Resident (square meters)	4.27	4.31	4.45	4.61	4.80	4.82	4.86	4.95	5.01

2. Park Construction (Renovation)

In 2005, 10 important park projects, including Beitou No.1 Park and Wanhua No.406 Park, were undertaken. The renovation project of Taipei Youth Park commenced in 2002 and it consists of five phases. The end of 2005 had completed 88% of the fourth phase completed, with a completion date scheduled for February 2006. A horticulture exhibition was held on Sep. 29th, 2005, with exquisite displays of gardening.



Free Art Expression at the Taipei Artistic Park Tunnel.

of 4% over the last five years. At the end of 2005, Taipei City had a total of 135,656 streetlights. 5,286 streetlights were installed to enhance traffic safety in lanes and alleys in the vicinity of 313 neighborhood schools.

To beautify the cityscape, the government has rendered obsolete FRP switch boxes and developed a light pole with an implanted light source. In 2005, 3,028 new light poles with shared bases were installed.

5. Park Outsource Management

To save manpower expenses, the Taipei City Government has outsourced the management of

the Youth Park's golf driving range, 2 tennis courts (10 sport facilities) and 43 pools (including 9 hot springs) to private business groups.

6. Park Graffiti

Taipei Art Park has a pathway 158 meters long and 3.5 meters wide. Fencing along the pathway has been designated for the public to express themselves freely by leaving written messages or drawn graffiti. Daan Park, Nangang Park, Tianmu Park and Changan Greens also have designated graffiti areas on their premises.



Free Art Expression at the Taipei Artistic Park Tunnel.

v Public Housing Development

The most important aim is to expand services to all Taipei residents, improve the living environment and supply easy access to housing information.

The Xinyuan Community Public Housing Site A Project near the Keelung River 3 phases. The site consists of 6 housing blocks of from 10-13 floors with 148 dwelling units. 56 units have been designated for military usage while 6 units are reserved for commercial use. The remaining 86 units are designated for residential purchases. The Department of Urban Development removed 66 units of Zhonghua Road District offices and 66 units from nearby endangered slopes for this project.

As for public housing rental facilities, a total of 1,407 households in 9 housing districts are under tenant rental contracts.

To speed up the upgrading of Xiudao Public Housing, maintenance services will be provided to the 231 households during the period before demolition and reconstruction is to begin.

In 2005, the building management system was introduced to 164 public housing zones. 39 zones were put forward for approval. 11 zones have gained approval while another 4 others await confirmation.

As most of the residents of Zhongzheng Public Housing are aged, a project was introduced to promote "a healthy and relaxed environment." Trees and shrubbery were planted and lounge chairs, sport facilities and running tracks were installed for their usage.

Due to the deteriorating conditions of Huachang Public Housing, a project was put forward to improve the environment. Narrow spaces were widened to create facilitate increased resident interaction. Trees and shrubbery were planted and lounge chairs, sport facilities and back alley beautification were added to enhance a lively and healthy environment.



Back alley beautification.

Flower Exhibitions and Flower Festival Activities

1. The Chrysanthemum Exhibition

The "Shilin Presidential Residence Chrysanthemum Exhibition" was held from Nov. 12th to Dec. 4th, 2005, with the theme "The Autumn Breeze Awakens the Beauty of the Chrysanthemum. It is the Season of Reciting Poems". Staff members cultivated tall-standing chrysanthemum, attracting more than 400,800 visitors.

2. The Camellia Exhibition

The Floriculture Experimental Center of Parks & Street Lights Office has pioneered the cultivation of the Taiwan Camellia. Since 1949, the Center has engaged in collecting camellia varieties, in domestication, cultivation and technical innovation, among other activities. From Feb. 18th to 28th 2005, nearly 11,000 visitors attended the "2005 Camellia Exhibition – the Dancing Shadows of Camellia".

3. The Yangming Mountain Flower Season

The "2005 Yangming Mountain Flower Season" was held from Feb. 25th to Mar. 27th, 2005. The main stars of the festival were the cherry blossoms, the flowering azaleas, and the night scenes of flowers, all receiving great acclaim and attracting an attendance of 1,080,000 visitors.

4. The Taipei Flower Show

The "2006 Taipei Flower Show" was held from Dec. 24th, 2005 to Jan. 23rd, 2006 at Daan Forest Park and 12 neighboring parks. Under the theme of "The Wonderful World of Flowers", the Flower Show provided a vivid and magnificent setting for a family outing and for visitors of all kinds to enjoy the vitality of a healthy city.



The 2006 Taipei Flower Show.

VI Public Utilities

1. Water Supply Facilities

The Qingtan Weir Unfiltered Water Transmission Mains is one of the main water supply facilities for the Taipei metropolitan area. With a pipe network of 8.9 kilometers, it is capable of delivering 1,085,000 cubic tons of unfiltered water daily, and currently delivers 900,000 cubic tons of unfiltered water a day, which accounts for one-third of the total water supply delivered to the Taipei metropolitan area. Due to problems associated with aging and other natural causes, the Taipei Water Department has sought to ease the burden and find a suitable opportunity for inspection and repair. After the fifth water treatment facility at the Qingtan Purification Plant was completed, a major inspection and repair project of the Qingtan Weir raw water transmission mains was undertaken from Feb. 17th to Apr. 17th, 2005. Repairs made during the inspection increased the water supply volume by 10%. It also attained the level of flood control over the next 200 years to ensure the water supply to Taipei.

2. Management of Natural Spring Resources

In 2005, the Taipei City Government enacted three laws for the monitoring and management of hot spring natural resources, and completed supervision for the establishment of 5 hot spring wells. This greatly facilitated the government's role in maintaining supervisory control over all future hot spring resources in Taipei City. The enacting of the 3 bylaws, "Taipei City Hot Spring Resources Management Fund Revenue Management and Usage Autonomous Regulation", "Taipei City Hot Spring Extraction and Supply Operations Development and Management Approval Application Requirements" and "Taipei City Legitimate Hot Spring Water Authority and Privately Established Pipelines Removal Compensation Standards", will provide clear guidelines for the management of hot spring resources by private businesses.

3. Natural Gas Utilities

The four major gas corporations play a crucial role as energy suppliers meeting a wide range of demands

Water Leakage Reducing

In 2003, the District Metering Program was carried out in 11 zones with independent water supply districts and street blocks, with an average of 600 households, to measure installed water meters. Upon completion, inspection, repair and replacement of pipelines and meters were undertaken. The average percentage of water sold in these 11 zones increased from 58% to 89%. In 2004, the same program was carried out in another 18 zones with an average of 1,600 households. Results proved as positive as they had the previous year. By the end of 2005, the average percentage of water sold in the 18 tested zones had increased from 52.2% to 83.8%.

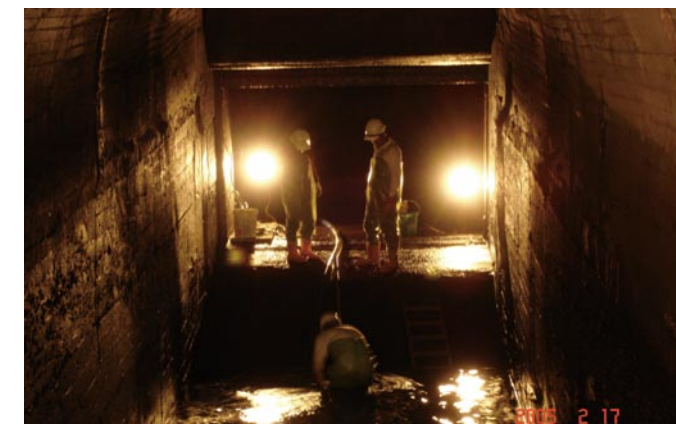
To reduce leakage losses, plans are underway to invest in relevant advanced technology at a cost of NT\$20 billion over the next twenty years. The goal is to reduce the water leakage rate to about 10%, a decrease of 16% from the current situation. The first phase is scheduled to take place from 2006 to 2010 at a cost of NT\$5 billion to reduce the leakage rate by 5%.

in Taipei City. They sold a total of 324.39 million cubic meters of gas to a total of 583,758 customers by 2005. The prevailing rate of natural gas usage is about 62.5%.

In 2005, the four major gas corporations conducted a joint inspection of their network of pipelines, totaling 8,646 kilometers. 68 kilometers of the pipes underwent renovation, a rate of 3.1%. There were 8,300 new customers, an increase of 1.44% over 2004.

Free periodic checks are conducted on gas pipelines, gas meters and gas appliances once every two years. In 2005, checks were made for 203,277 customers to promote home safety.

To increase the value of service provided to customers, administrative matters such as bill payments and account transfers can be easily made online, at post offices, banks or convenient stores. An around-the-clock toll-free service is also available to handle customer enquiries.



Inspection work of the Qingtan Weir Unfiltered Water Transmission Mains.

4. The Taipower Company

The Taipower Company has three business sites serving 1,160,000 users. A toll-free line "1911" is available to address user enquiries in timely fashion.

5. The Operation and Management of Petrol Stations

To improve petrol station management, regular inspections are conducted to ensure adherence to safety regulations. Notices and signs are clearly displayed while petrol stations are being inspected. In 2005, inspections were conducted in most petrol stations and most of them met the standard requirements. Those stations which did not meet the standards were required to make all necessary improvements.

VII Land Acquisition

1. Land Expropriations and Appropriations

In 2005, the Taipei City Government processed a total of 40 cases of private land expropriations (affecting 2,193 households and 421 parcels) covering 9.416748 hectares, with the total compensation for these expropriations at NT\$2,298,281,898. The Taipei City Government also completed 60 cases of public land appropriations (includes 200 parcels) covering 9.628114 hectares.

2. Zone Expropriations

To speed up the process in completing the city planning of Taipei, the Taipei City Government has undertaken 12 areas of zone expropriations totaling 773.0948 hectares in 2005. The completion of this

work provides 210.5725 hectares for construction while 563.5223 hectares are designated for public facilities such as roads and sewer systems. The Taipei City Government is working on zone expropriation projects covering restricted areas, the area north of Shilin Palace, a new community in Qiyang, and Beitou Shilin Technology Park. The city government enhances land utilization with balanced city planning, to arrive at the ultimate goal of the equalization of land rights.

In 2005, five successful bids were made for zone expropriations allocated in the land-reclamation area along the Keelung River and the Nangang Economic & Trade Park for construction for a total of NT\$212,555,964.

3. Urban Land Consolidation

In 2005 Taipei City's urban consolidated land amounted to 41 blocks, and the total area equaled 953.5885 hectares consisting of 577.3829 hectares for public facilities land usage and 376.2056 hectares for roads, the sewer system and other public functions. In 2005, focus centered on the fifth phase of Neihu District and the second phase of Nangang District. The fifth phase area of Neihu District includes about 40.2287 hectares. After the completion date of August 2006, it will provide 24.8085 hectares of public land usage and 15.4202 hectares for roads, the sewer system and other public functions. The second phase of Nangang District 1.0488 hectares. It will provide 0.8235 hectare for public land usage and 0.2253 hectare for roads, the sewer system et al. This project will facilitate the integral land development in Nangang Area, and provide it with a fresh and modern appearance.

The Taipei City Government not only enhances land utilization but it has also encouraged landowners to initiate and organize their own urban planning unions to participate in official city planning. The significant outcome of this endeavor has been 12 urban consolidation projects organized by the private sector. This gives residents a great opportunity to take part in building a better city, fostering the process of urban planning, and contributing to the prosperity of local planning and development.

Taipei is a city with unique charms. Convenient road networks, an improved pedestrian environment and flood control have earned the praise and increased the safety of the public. The underground sewage system has reached international standards. While people admire the vitality of the greening and road landscaping project, the efforts made to enhance the city's flower exhibitions have also won the hearts of many residents. The current public infrastructure supports the spirit and culture of Taipei. With the strong support of our residents the Taipei City Government is sure of achieving its aim of "safety, efficiency and amenity".



Landscape at the Longfonggu Hot Spring.