

Taipei Yearbook
2005

Taipei year book

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Taipei City Government



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Taipei
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Taipei City Government
August 2006



Taipei Yearbook 2005

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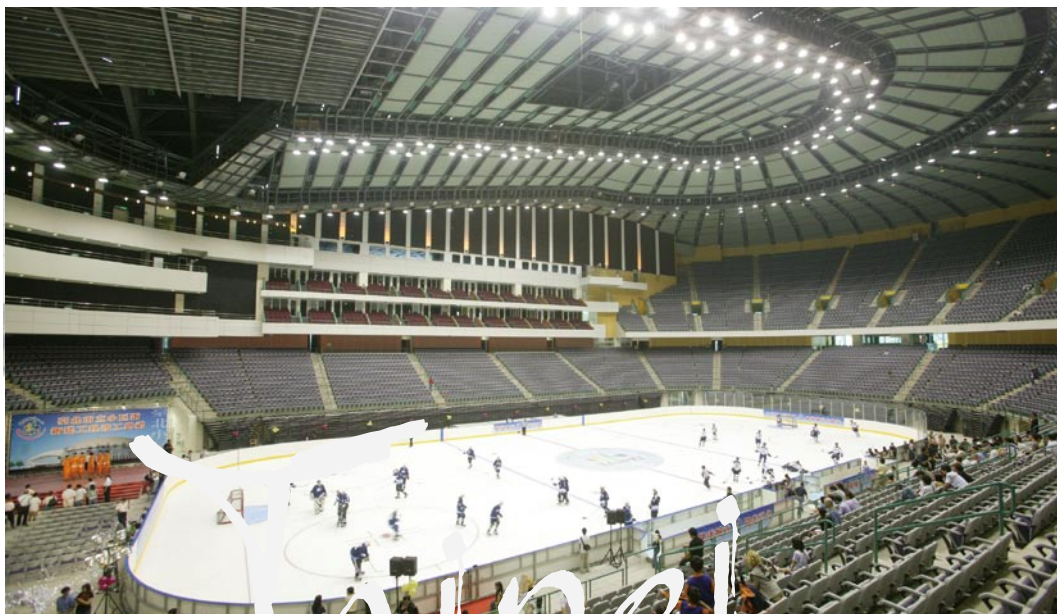
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Promoting Taipei's Competitiveness for the Next 100 Years

In this competitive era, surveys of competitiveness abound. Whether they focus on cities in Greater Taiwan, including the islands of Penghu, Jinmen, and Mazu, or on cities of the four distinct regions around the Taiwan Strait, on all Asian cities, or even on cities worldwide, Taipei is without fail ranked near the top on a wide variety of criteria. One such survey, "Degrees of Satisfaction with Administrative Capability of the 25 Cities and Counties of Taiwan", conducted by *CommonWealth* magazine (天下雜誌) in November 2005, focused on how satisfied residents were with the efficiency of local civil servants. Taipei was ranked No.1 by 67.82% of those surveyed. Also in 2005, *Global Views* magazine (遠見雜誌) published "A Review of the Administrative Efficiency of Twenty-three Counties and Cities"; the review showed that Taipei citizens' sense of pride in their city had increased from 44.6% in 1997 to 73.1% in 2005.

Certainly, those guiding a city's development should not base their decisions solely on surveys and statistics. Giving these too much weight, one resembles a student who focuses too much on his exams, and loses sight of the real goals of education.

In 2005, amidst the clamor of much fierce competition, Taipei started to quietly develop the idea of an "invisible city".

Four years after its founding, the Neihu Technology Park generated US\$46.2 billion in annual revenue, surpassing the revenues of the Hsinchu Science Park, the Tainan Science Park, and the Taichung Science Park, combined. This revenue, together with the Nangang Software Park's operation at 99% capacity, ensures the success of the Taipei Technology Corridor, which will fuse the IT, Software, and Biotechnology industries and link together Neihu, Nangang, Shilin, Beitou and even Xizhi in a great web. Taipei is poised to become the Silicon Valley of Asia.

Taipei also has the advantages of a dense population and a highly developed information technology

infrastructure. After two years of planning and hard work, WIFLY, Taipei's wireless broadband network, came online in July 2006, and Taipei has been certified as the largest metropolitan area in the world to boast such a system. By enabling wireless medical service, remote monitoring and positioning, and immediate access to visual information, the Internet promotes the efficiency of civil servants, improves the business environment, and makes the lives of our citizens safer, more comfortable, and more convenient. One may think of Taipei's broadband Internet access infrastructure as a rapid transit system for information, by which the city becomes both more closely-knit and more humane.

In the face of global competition, it has become vital for different regions to work together. "Coordination between Taipei and Keelung in waste disposal" was a starting point for cooperation between Taipei City and Taipei County (which includes Keelung City). In early 2006, the eight counties and cities of northern Taiwan signed a broad accord pledging cooperation in recreational activities, traffic and transportation, business development, management of environmental resources, disaster prevention and security, culture and education, health and social welfare, and the affairs of indigenous peoples, Hakka, and new immigrants. By transcending the boundaries of administrative districts, we can improve the lives of the more than 10,450,000 people who live in this area of 9,000 square kilometers, and make Taipei and the whole of northern Taiwan a major force in global competition.

In the fall semester of 2005, Taipei's schools began promoting arts and music education through a project called "Rooting Art in Education". Henceforth each year all grade-school students, beginning from the third grade, will take fine arts courses like "Discovering the classics of Fine Arts", "Introduction to the Symphony Orchestra", "Introduction to Traditional Music", "First Experience of the Stage", and "Basics of Historic Landmarks". These classes will nurture interaction with the arts and with music and develop children's aesthetic sensibilities. If our children-tomorrow's leaders - cultivate a taste for music and the arts, how much more beautiful might Taipei one day be?

History has raised-and razed-many a city. Founded 122 years ago, Taipei won its greatness through the tireless labor of many worthy individuals. Their works have, with time's passage, made the city what it is today. Now, at the outset of the 21st century, the Internet and advances in ICT speed up time's effects by a factor of ten. Though none knows what the future holds, we have laid the foundations for greatness by our accomplishments in four areas: promotion of technology and information system development, deployment of a broadband Internet infrastructure, coordination of district resources, and cultivation of the arts. By these Taipei will surely keep-and better-its position in a world of drastic change. The next generation's citizens will inherit a city ascent, and I trust that they will record Taipei's future development and their own brilliant history with felicity and grace.

Ying-jeou Ma, S.J.D.

Mayor

July 2006



Editor's Note

1. This yearbook is published annually, in both Chinese and English editions. The 2005 edition is based on the time period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the year 2005. Its content is primarily devoted to descriptions of important projects undertaken by the Taipei City Government, plans and strategies of the city government, concrete achievements, related policies and systems, major events and activities for the public, and the direction of the city's future developments and innovations.
2. The yearbook consists of 19 chapters and 3 appendices. The contents of each chapter were initially written by representatives of relevant bureaus and departments of the city government and then reorganized by department heads. Manuscripts were then submitted to the editorial staff for corrections and improvements and were finally handed over to professional editors and art editors.
3. The primary aim of the yearbook is to convey information in a fluent style. Instead of providing a merely statistical summary of the city government's undertakings, it includes descriptions of important events and activities sponsored by the city throughout the year so that the reader can arrive at an in-depth understanding of what the city is all about. In this way, the yearbook differs from an official report of the government's practices and achievements.
4. The Appendices include: Calendar of Events in 2005, Statistics, and Profiles of the People.
5. The major events and activities sponsored by the Taipei City Government are listed in the Appendices chronologically from January to December for the year 2005.
6. The Statistical data of tab.14 in the Appendix II is based on information for 2004, since similar data for 2005 were not available at the time of printing.
7. For the convenience of the reader, the names of significant individuals, places, organizations, events, meetings, awards, legal cases, plans, projects, strategies, systems, special festivals, books, religious sects, temples, churches, diseases, and activities are all listed in the index. Detailed records of important events, statistics and data, and significant individuals that are included in the Appendices as well as pictures are not included in the index.
8. This yearbook is published in book form but can also be located on the official home page of the city government (address: <http://yearbook.taipei.gov.tw>) for your reference.
9. The task of compiling and editing this yearbook was done in a relatively short period of time. As a result, readers are asked to be tolerant of inevitable minor mistakes and inaccuracies.

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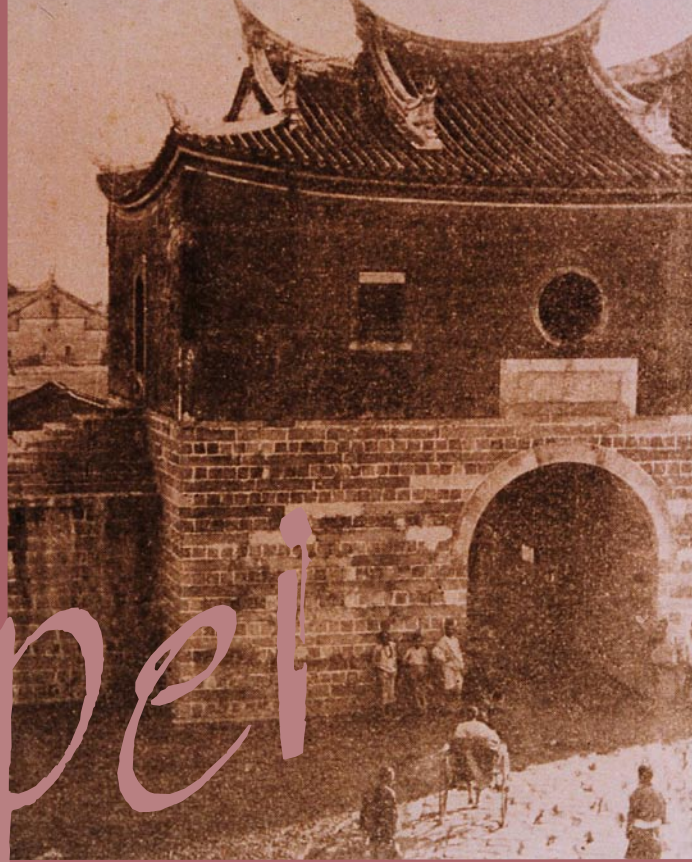
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Taipei

Chapter 1

Taipei Briefing

Taipei was originally the home of the Ketagalan tribe, but it was later taken over by the Chinese Han. Generation after generation, Taipei, with its unique geography and varied history, has amassed abundant treasures and a rich cultural heritage over the centuries. Historic traditions, political reforms, agricultural and business development have all fostered the growth of the city of Taipei. Its readily accessible inheritance clearly shows the evolution of Taipei City and reveals its possibilities for progress in politics, prosperity and its profuse humanity.

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Taipei City is located in the northern part of Taiwan Island; it includes the northeastern part of the Taipei Basin and the neighboring hill area. It is completely surrounded by Taipei County. On its northern and eastern flanks, together with the hill area and Keelung Valley, it borders with Danshui, Sanzhi, Jinshan, Wanli, Xizhi, Shiding, and Shenkeng; its western and southern borders include the Danshui River and its tributaries, the Xindian River & the Jingmei River, and the communities of Xindian, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Banqiao, Sanchong, Luzhou and Wugu.

I Geographic Overview

The northern boundary of Taipei reaches up to Little Peak, south of Zhuzishan Mountain, which marks the borders between Beitou District, Sanzhi and Jinshan Township; the eastern edge extends to Nangang District and defines the border between Xizhi and Shiding; the southern rim marks the border between Wenshan District and Xindian City; Guandu Notch divides Beitou District and Wugu and also marks the western limit. The length of the city from north to south is approximately 27 km, while the width from east to west is around 18 km; the city's circumference measures 216 km and its total area is 271.7997 km²; it is the most spacious city on the island.

1. Topographic Overview

The terrain in Taipei is at a higher elevation in its northeastern and southeastern parts; it mainly consists of volcanoes and hills, which take up more than half of the city's area. The terrain is high and expansive, especially in the northern Datun Volcano region. The area between the north and south hill district, by contrast, is made up of low-lying and flat terrain characteristic of basin/river valley topography, which slants slightly towards the northwest.

The Jingmei, Xindian and Danshui rivers flow along the southern and western rim of Taipei City; the Keelung River and its tributaries, the Shuangxi River, the Ziming River (the Sulphur



Zhishan Cliff in the 1930's.

River) and the Beitou River flow through the city, and merge with the Danshui River at Guandu and meander into the Taiwan Strait at Danshui. The riverbanks served as trading areas in the early days, such as Mengjia and Dadaocheng; they were once vital business towns, and the cradle for future cultural developments.

2. Topography Segments

In terms of the terrain and geological structure of Taipei City, there are three basic topographical features: volcanoes, hills and a basin. Mountains occupy 8.49% of the total area, while the basin occupies 86.33%, with rivers occupying the remaining 5.08%. Details are as below:

(1) Volcanic Areas

The volcanic region of the city is part of the Datun Volcanoes. It consists of several cone- and bell-shaped andesite volcanoes. The most prominent ones are: Qixing, Shamao, Xiaoguan Yin, Datun, and Miantian. They are all extinct volcanoes, but they continue to have some post-volcanic activities up to the present.

(2) Hill District

Most of the sedimentary-rock-formed hill district is located on the southeast end of the city. Such hills belong to the Taiwan western dash fault upland; due to their western location on the northern end of the island, their low altitude and insignificant undulation, they are categorized as hills instead of mountains. The hill district was mainly formed by new tertiary strata, the orogeny having occurred during the initial quaternary strata period. The Keelung River Valley divides the Taipei hill district into south and north; the northern part is Neihu Hill, and the southern part is Nangang Hill.

A. Neihu Hill

Neihu Hill refers to the area south of the Shuangxi River Valley to the Keelung River Valley, which forms the western gate of the Great Wulun Mountain. It has a cuesta structure of east-north-east towards west-south-west. The major mountains are Wuzhi Mountain (699m), Lingtuo Mountain (451m), Zhongyong Mountain (332m), Yuanjue Peak (270m), Jinmian Mountain (246m), Jinan Mountain (215m), and Jiantan Mountain (153m). The ridge descends from north to south and from east to west, and eventually amalgamates into the Taipei Basin.

B. Nangang Hill

Nangang Hill refers to the hill district extending from south of the Keelung River Valley to north of the Qingtan River Valley, and includes Nangang and the area west of Fushi Mountain. The southeastern peak of Cige Mountain is the tallest with an altitude of 678 meters; none of the other mountains reach 300 meters. The more prominent mountains include Muzhi Mountain (375m), Dailaokeng Mountain (370m), Jingmei Mountain (125m) and Toad Mountain (125m); the terrain descends in a direction from east to west. The area was mainly formed during the Miocene epoch; Ruifang and the Yeliu Rock



Front of Taipei Railway Station during the Japanese occupation.

Cluster are located in the middle and lower ends of the district, respectively, and feature rich formations of sandstone shale alternation, which is a rather remarkable topology.

(3) Basin District

Taipei is a formative basin; a fault surrounds the bottom of the basin and makes the border quite significant; the shape is a slight isosceles triangle. The tip of the triangle is located in the northwest, with the Danshui River flowing out of the basin at that point. The bottom of the triangle slants in a direction from east-north-east towards west-south-west; the eastern tip is adjacent to the Keelung River Valley, while the western tip overlaps the Dahan River Valley, and the Xindian River Valley is located in the lower half of the triangle. In the basin, the Keelung River streams forward freely in a curve, while the Dahan River and the Xindian River flow in a distinct reticular pattern. The above three rivers merge in the middle of the basin, then flow down to Guandu Notch and finally stream down into Taiwan Strait. The base of the basin is quite flat, and slants to the northwest from the southeast. The basin plain, in which Taipei City nestles, starts from the eastern banks of the Xindian River and the Danshui River; it extends to the above-mentioned volcanoes and the foot of the hill district. The whole area extends south from Jingmei, north to Guandu and east to Nangang. The line marking the foothills around the edge of the basin plain is quite sinuous; in places it reveals the shape of a protruding peninsula or a concave inner harbor. Little island-shaped hills are not unusual, such as Qilian Hill and Jiantan Hill, which integrate into the plain; Yuanshan, Zhishan Cliff, and Gongguan Mountain on the other hand are all isolated hills. The river terrace formed by the ancient Taipei Lake still exists; in general, the terrace faintly tilts toward the center of the basin, which reveals the water level during the oceanic denudate.

3. Climate Overview

From the topographic section, we learned that Taipei City consists of both hills and a plain. Due to the influence of geography, the climate also shows obvious spatial variations. Temperatures decrease as the altitude increases; variations in winter are greater than those in summer. With data provided by the Central Weather Bureau from the Taipei Observation Station in 2005, the following information pertains to the Taipei Plain:

Annual accumulated rainfall: 3027.8 millimeters

Most rainfall in a single day: 162 millimeters (05.05.2005)

Annual number of rainy days: 172 days

Annual average temperature: 23.3°C

Highest temperature: 36.8°C (07.13.2005)

Lowest temperature: 5.6°C (03.06.2005)

Average relative humidity: 76.3%

Influenced by such factors as latitude, altitude, terrain and monsoon, the climate in Taipei is generally warm in winters and hot in summers; it rains in all four seasons and is commonly warm and moist.

II History Development and Origins

Taipei City is nestled in the center of the Taipei Basin in northern Taiwan. Based on geological evidence, the Taipei Basin used to be a large swamp in prehistoric times, but through countless years of sedimentation, it developed into a basin. In Yu Yonghe's "Great Sea Journal", one reads: "after entering Guanda Notch (i.e., Guandu Notch), it suddenly widened up into a boundlessly large lake; it stretched for more than ten kilometres (Chinese km=1/2 of western km) and was surrounded by mountains; the whole area covered more than a hundred square kilometres, with a plain located in the center." It is the Taipei Basin that Yu was referring to.

1. The Arrival of the Ketagalan Tribe

The Chinese Han people arrived and developed the Taipei Basin. It served as the habitat of the aboriginal Ketagalan Tribe; they made a living by picking, fishing, hunting and foraging.

2. A Dutch/Spanish Colony and Return to China by Zheng Cheng-gong of the Ming Dynasty

In the 16th century, Chinese junks would sail along the coastlines of the Taiwan Strait; trading and fishing developed in the Keelung and Danshui regions. In 1622, the Dutch invaded Dayuan (now Anping, Tainan); and in 1626, the Spanish occupied Keelung and Danshui, where they built fortresses and commenced missionary and business activities. In 1661, Koxinga, Zheng Chenggong, landed at the Luer Gateway, set siege to the Relanzhe Fortress, expelled the Dutch and reclaimed Taiwan. The Chengtian Government



Qing Dynasty, Taiwan Yamen-government office.

was established, and the counties of Wannian and Tianxing counties were formed. At that time Taipei belonged to Tianxing County. Zheng stationed his army and naval forces from Huangnan Prefecture in Danshui, and later implemented a land development system. The troops were sent up along the Danshui River to plough the Guandu-Beitou region. To this day, traces of this heritage can be seen in these places.



Taiwan's first governor: Liu Ming-chuang.

3. Development under the Qing Dynasty

In the Qing Dynasty, in Gangxi year 22 (1683), Taiwan became part of the Qing territory. The following year, the Taiwan Government was established. Zhuluo, Taiwan and Fenshan counties were formed; from that

time, increasing numbers of immigrants from the provinces of Fujian and Canton arrived. In Kangxi year 48 (1709), after the Chen-Lai-Zhang development group requested the government to work on Dajiala area (at present, the area from Xinzhuang to Dalongdong), an increasing number of Han Chinese came to northern Taiwan. During the Qianlong period, starting with Potato Street in Mengjia (so named for the potato trade between the Han people and aborigines), located at the confluence of the Xindian River and the Danshui River, the political, military and business center of Taipei was gradually took shape. During the Jiaqing period, the saying “Tainan first, Lugang second, Mengjia third” indicated that Mengjia was the third largest harbor city in Taiwan. During the Tongzhi period (1862-1874), Dadaocheng developed along with the tea trade; tea from Taipei came to be prized in international markets. In Guangxu year 10 (1884), Taipei government was set up; Guangxu year 13 (1887), Taiwan officially became a province.

The first governor was Liu Ming-chuang. During his tenure in Taipei, he planned and constructed Taipei City; railways, streets/roads and schools were built. The Taipei government precinct was devised as the administrative district, while Dadaocheng was developed into a business district, and the current Guide Street area was planned as a foreign quarter. Such an urban design laid down a sound basis for the future development of Taipei City.

4. The Japanese Occupation

In 1895, Japan invaded Taiwan and set up the Taiwan Sotokufu (General Government House) in Taipei City. Between 1899 & 1901, Japanese widened the streets in Taipei City and improved drainage. In 1905, they demolished the Taipei City Walls built at the end of the Qing dynasty, and built roads based on the existing foundation, united the three districts of Mengjia, Chengnei and Dadaocheng and expanded the total area of the Taipei administrative district. In 1920, the state-governed Taipei City was established; the administrative district extended beyond the above-mentioned three districts to include Taipei’s eastern suburbs of Daan, Zhonglun and Songshan.



Qing Dynasty, historic Chen-Lai-Zhang development deed.

5. Development after the Japanese Occupation

In 1945, Taiwan was returned to the Chinese government, and Taipei was referred to as a province-governed city. Its total area at that time was 67 km² with a population of 300,000.

In October 1945, the Japanese municipal office was abolished, and the city government was launched in its place. Ten administrative districts were set up; the administrative unit of li (village) was placed under the district, and the lin (neighborhood) was placed under the li. In 1949, the central government moved to Taiwan. In 1950, a local home-ruling system was implemented. Taipei City elected members to form its first city council. With the founding of the city council, the groundwork



Municipal office during the Japanese occupation (now the Executive Yuan).



Qing Dynasty, former West Gateway (demolished).



Qing Dynasty, Taipei Municipal North Gateway.

for democracy was put into place. In December 1966, Taipei formally was named the capital, and became the political, military, cultural and economic hub of Taiwan. In July 1967, the president officially declared Taipei an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality. In July 1968, the six suburbs of Jingmei, Muzha, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou were subsumed into Taipei City. At that time, there were 16 administrative districts in Taipei.

In March 1990, Taipei underwent an administrative redistricting; 12 districts were set up, i.e., Datong, Zhongzheng, Wanhua, Zhongshan, Shilin, Beitou, Songshan, Nangang, Neihu, Xinyi, Daan, and Wenshan, and the arrangement remains in place to this day. According to data from December 1994, the total area of Taipei City is 271.7997 km², with a population of 2,616,375; its population density is 9,626 people per km².



Qing Dynasty, Little South Gate.



Qing Dynasty, Shifang Street (now Hengyang Street).

III Demography

At present, population growth is equally important as economic development and social progress. Decreases and increases in the population help to understand trends that influence a city's administration of its economy, social welfare, health care and education. A decreasing and aging population may hinder both a country's and a city's future economic development; to avoid such a situation, the government should focus on maintaining a reasonable population growth in the future.

In 1946, after Taiwan was returned to the Chinese government, a national census was conducted. The population of Taipei was then 271,754. In July 1967, Taipei became an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality, and its administrative districts expanded from 10 to 16 with the six suburbs of Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou subsumed into Taipei City. The population at the end of 1967 therefore totaled 1,199,937. In March 1990, a further adjustment was made to Taipei's administrative districts. A twelve-district structure was set up, including Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin, and Beitou. In 2005, the population totaled 2,616,375 (males 1,279,513; females 1,336,862); as compared with 2004, the total population decreased by 6,097 (males decreased by 6,790; females increased by 693).

1. Population Distribution

The total land area in Taipei is 271.7997 km², and its population is distributed among the twelve districts of Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin, and Beitou. Due to the varied topography, economic development and length of development, the

The Origin of the Name Taipei

The name of Taipei was first recorded during the end of the reign of Emperor Kangxi and the beginning of the reign of Emperor Yongzheng. Lan Dingyuan's <Zhuqianpu Journal> includes the following statement: "Zhuqianpu extended for hundreds of kilometers; no one was seen throughout a day's traveling. Barbarians sometimes emerged, and travelers were fearful when passing through the region. However, the fortress was built on a path of fresh water, the land was flat and fertile, and, should it be ploughed, there would be thousands of hectares of productive fields. "Taipei" would be greatly beneficial for people." Here "Taipei" referred to the land north of Zhuqian located in northern Taiwan.

In 1857, the deputy governor Shen Baozhen established the Taipei Government in Mengjia (a general term used for Taipei's main municipality at the time), and built the "Taipei Yamen-government office" (located in the present Zhongzheng District), and since then Taipei has been an administrative district. In 1884, the construction of the Taipei Fortress was completed. "Taipei City" belonged to Danshui County according to the administrative division of the time. Mengjia, Dadaocheng and Chengnei are generally referred to as "three-street". The government office is in the present Zhongzheng District.

During the Japanese occupation, Sotokufu (the General Government House) proclaimed the municipal organization for Taiwan. In 1920, according to the organization, Taipei State-Governed City and the Taipei Municipal Office were founded. The name of "Taipei City" thus officially came into being.

population is unevenly distributed. Although Taipei's population has decreased in recent years, with the population of the Wanhua, Xinyi and Datong districts each having decreased by more than 1,700 people, the Songshan District increased its population by 2,139 as it is conveniently located near the Songshan and Taipei Central Railway Station, and attracts people from other parts of the region.

(1) Population Density

In 2005, the population density was 9,626 per km². According to the administrative structure, the Daan District has the highest population density of 27,476 per km²; the Songshan District is second with 22,406 per km², and Datong is third with 22,320 per km²; the remaining districts (in order of highest density) are: Wanhua, Zhongzheng, Xinyi, Zhongshan, each of which has a density ranging from 21,000 to 15,000 per km²; Neihu, Wenshan, Nangang, Shilin and Beitou have a lower density, from 8,000 to 4,000 per km². Due to their larger total area, Shilin and Beitou have the second and fifth highest populations among Taipei's districts; they both however have a population density of less than 5,000 per km².

(2) Birth and Death

The crude birth rate in 2005 was 8.00‰, which was 0.44‰ lower than that of the previous year. The crude death rate was 5.54‰, a 0.2‰ increase from the previous year. The social environment, economic development, marriage at a later age, changes in the perception of marriage are factors that affect the birth rate. The decreasing birth rate results in the overall aging of the population and labor shortages. In the most recent ten years, the elderly population has kept on increasing. A rapid population decrease and aging will affect the nation's economic development. To avoid such problems and increase the birth rate, fostering a reasonable population growth and increasing the number of immigrants are demographic issues that Taipei is currently considering.

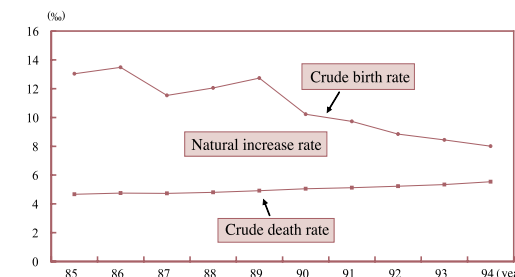


Figure 1 : Growth rate of population for Taipei City in the recent 10 years.

2. Composition of the population

The age composition of the population vitally affects the social economy; it indicates the patterns of required labor resources, population development trends and the direction of welfare.

(1) Age Distribution

Generally speaking, the more people with the ability to work, the lower the dependant rate is; the larger the labor force in productive activities, the greater the benefit towards economic advancement. At the end of 2005, the youthful population (between the ages of 0-14) was 447,782, the working adult population (between the ages of 15-65) was 1,873,292, while the elderly population (above 65) was 295,301; the dependant

Table 1 : Age Distribution of the Population of Taipei over the Last Decade

Year	Population between the ages of 0-14	Population between the ages of 15-64	Population over age 65
1996	21.15	70.09	8.75
1997	20.81	70.14	9.05
1998	20.30	70.48	9.22
1999	19.93	70.63	9.44
2000	19.64	70.69	9.67
2001	19.27	70.79	9.94
2002	18.77	70.97	10.25
2003	18.19	71.23	10.58
2004	17.71	71.37	10.92
2005	17.11	71.60	11.29

Unit: %

rate was 39.67%, which was lower than the previous year.

(2) Marital Status

In 2005, the number of marriages was 15,318, the crude marriage rate was 5.85‰; the number of divorced couples was 6,589, with a crude divorce rate was 2.52 ‰; in comparison with 2004, the crude marriage rate increased by 0.29‰, while the crude divorce rate decreased by 0.09‰.

(3) Education Level

In the initial stage of education reform in 1968, a census was conducted for persons above 6 years of age; of the entire Taipei population: only 8.31% had received a tertiary education, 11.05% had received a senior high/technical school education, 53.9% had been educated up to the junior high school or primary school level, and 11.31% had had no formal education. After the implementation of the 9-year compulsory civilian education system, education levels increased overall. After the census registration law was modified in 1997, the basis for determining education level was amended to that part of the population above the age of 15. By the end of 2005, for those above the age of 15: 39.84% had received a tertiary education, 23.67% had received a senior high/technical school education, 18.05% had been educated up to the junior high school or primary school level and 1.32% had had no formal education. In general, those above 15 years of age have a literacy rate of 98.81%, including 99.63% for males and 98.04% for females.

(4) Tribe Distribution

Taipei City consists of four major ethnic groups: aborigines, Minnans (south of Hokkien Province, China), Hakkas, and residents from all other provinces. For household registration, only aborigines are distinguished, there being no special registration required for Minnan, Hakka or for those from other provinces. However, the majority of Taipei's population consists of people from Minnan and other provinces.

In recent decades, increasing numbers of Hakkas have moved to the Taipei region; there are no specific Hakka communities, but they tend to reside in such areas as South Airport Apartments, Sanzhangli, Liuzhangli, Wufenpu, Hejiang Street and Wuchang Street.

There are presently twelve aboriginal tribes: Amis Tribe, Atayal Tribe, Paiwan Tribe, Bunun Tribe, Rukai Tribe, Puyuma Tribe, Tsou Tribe, Saisiat Tribe, Yami Tribe, Thao Tribe, Kuvalan Tribe and Taroko Tribe. In 2005, the aboriginal population totaled 11,555 in Taipei City (7,280 city-based aborigines and 4,275 village/field-based aborigines). Of these tribes, Amis Tribe has the largest population, Atayal comes second, and Paiwan is ranked third, while Thao and Kuvalan have the lowest numbers. Aborigines reside in the Neihu District in greatest numbers, followed by the Wenshan District and the Nangang District; those

Population Correlation Rate

Crude marriage rate: in a given time frame, the percentage of married couples in relation to the total population within the same period.

Crude divorce rate: in a given time frame, the percentage of divorced couples in relation to the total population within the same period.

Crude birth rate: the number of births for every one thousand of the total population in a given year.

Crude death rate: the number of deaths for every one thousand of the total population in a given year.

Dependant rate: an estimate of the number of dependants in relation to the population of working age.

districts have historically belonged to Taipei City suburbs. As for the Datong and Zhongzheng Districts, they are located in the center of the metropolitan area, and have a noticeably low distribution of aborigines.

(5) New Immigrants and Foreigners

Due to economic advances and the development of a comprehensive transportation system, many major international conferences and exhibitions are regularly held in Taipei, which easily attracts people from overseas to engage in study, research, and trade. At the end of 2005, 55,649 foreigners came to Taipei, an increase of 799 over the previous year; of them, the majorities are from Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia, with more than 9,000 people in Taipei from each country.

In addition, the number of marriages between local residents and Mainland Chinese or foreigners has increased. At the end of 2005, 27,645 new immigrants had married local citizens; of that number, the majority had come from Mainland China, approximately 24,000; Vietnamese spouses came in second, with around 1,200; then Indonesian spouses, at around 400.

IV Political Organization and Administration

In accord with the law of the Republic of China, Taipei City has implemented its own home-ruling system. Except for the judicature, defense and diplomacy, the city enjoys a rather high degree of autonomy; the city is part of the Executive-Yuan, and is one of two Executive-Yuan governed municipalities. It serves as the political, economic and cultural hub for the Republic of China; it is also the capital of democratic China and the most prosperous region in the nation; its business and industries are well developed making use of a wide range of economic, cultural, transportation and administrative facilities.

1. History of the Administrative System

After the Japanese occupation and in the years since the R.O.C. government moved to Taiwan, Taipei City has been the political, economic and cultural hub for Taiwan. In 1945, Taiwan was returned to the Chinese regime, and Taipei City was appointed a "city council directly under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government." Along with the increased importance of Taipei City, in 1967, Taipei was redesignated as an "Executive-Yuan-governed municipality" which it remains up to the present.

(1) Period of City Council Under the Direct Jurisdiction of the Provincial Government

In 1945, Taiwan was returned to the Chinese government. Taipei was administered by a "City council directly under the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Government", the regime served as its 'administrative body' and established the



Taupei City Hall

city government. The head of the city was appointed by the central government. In 1946, the legislative agency known as the “City Joint Council” was re-established; it was comprised of members of the city joint council elected by representatives of the residents. The city was divided into ten “districts”, each district was represented by an elected official; district councils and an association of representatives were established; residents from each li elected district representatives, and the heads of each district were chosen by all district representatives. Local home-rule was implemented in 1950. The city government and city council were established for Taipei City and served as administrative and legislative bodies. The districts were no longer represented by an official representative; rather, a district council was established with no district representatives in place; district councils became the subsidiary agencies of the city government.

(2) Era of Executive-Yuan-Governed Municipality

In 1967, Taipei was transformed into an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality. The following year, six neighboring towns all in Taipei County were incorporated into Taipei City; the total number of administrative districts increased from ten to sixteen, and the total area of the city increased to 271.8 km².

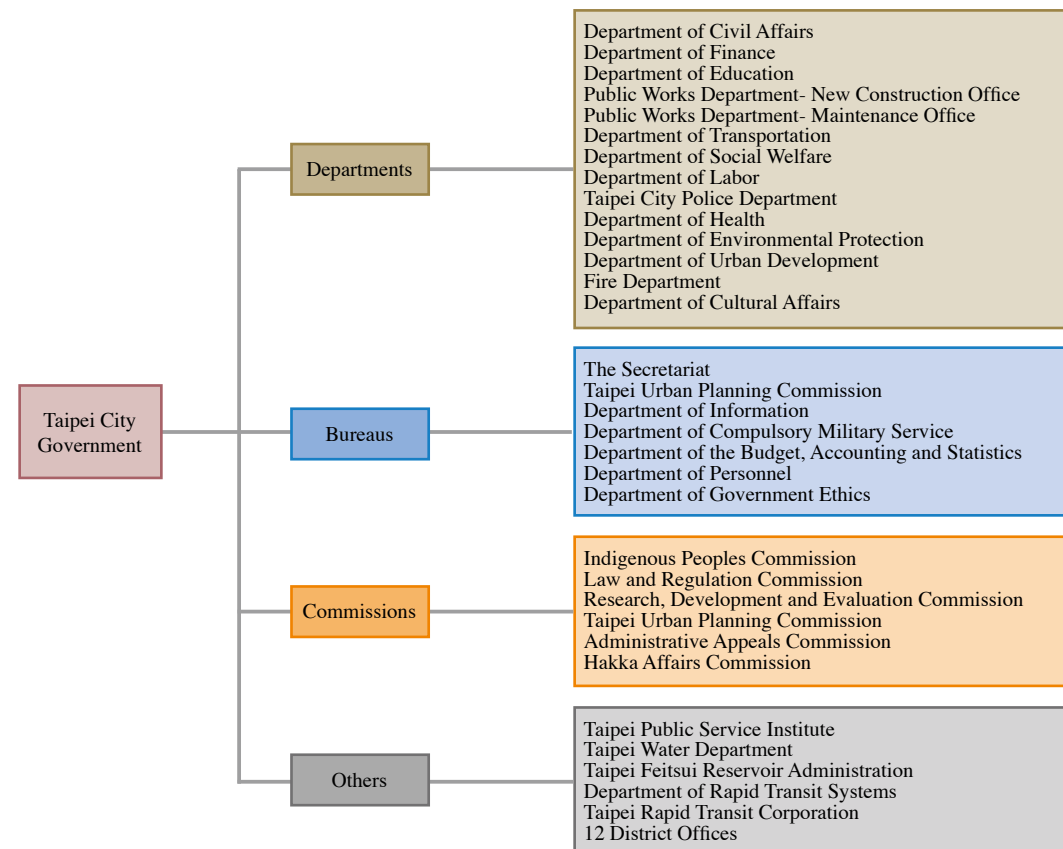


Figure 2 : The organization chart of the Taipei City Government.

After the transformation, Taipei City became an administrative body, a city council and city government were established, with members of the city council elected directly by city residents; only the head of the government (the mayor) was appointed by the central government, instead of being voted directly by the residents. In 1990, for improved management and resource utilization, the sixteen city districts were reduced to 12. However, the system itself effectively remained the same. Until 1994, with the passage of the “Self-Governance Act for Executive-Yuan-governed municipality,” the city became a legal body, with the mayor being elected by residents. Taipei thus regained its local self-governing status. Though the law may have changed to some extent, Taipei City still retains its self-governing legal body position and enjoys an immense degree of self-rule.

According to the current “Local Government Systems Act”, the administration is divided into districts, and the districts are further subdivided into lis (villages), and lis are subdivided into lins (neighbourhoods). From 1973 up to the present, five li/lin revisions have been undertaken, with the most recent one conducted in September 2002. At the end of 2005, there were a total of 449 lis, and 9,461 lins.

2. Current Taipei City Organization and Responsibilities

The “Local Government Systems Act” is the legal basis for Taipei City’s governmental organization. Taipei City is designated as a legal body, the government is the supreme government, with no secondary government. The administrative agency is the Taipei City Government and the legislative agency is the Taipei City Council. Separately, each is authorized to undertake policy execution and decision-making. Below, we further elaborate the rights and duties of the citizens of Taipei, the organizational structure/responsibilities of the Taipei City Government, the organizational structure/responsibilities of the Taipei City Council, and the correlations between these two bodies:

(1) The Rights and Duties of the Citizens of Taipei

A. Citizens’ Rights are the Following:

- (A) Legitimate right to participate in election and recall of locally elected public servants.
- (B) Legitimate right to exercise initiative and referendum in regard to self-governing issues.
- (C) Legitimate right to utilize local public facilities.
- (D) Legitimate right to enjoy the benefits of local education, social welfare and health care.
- (E) Legitimate right to request information regarding local government.
- (F) Rights endowed by other laws and the self-governing law.

B. Citizens’ Duties are:

- (A) Uphold the self-governing law.
- (B) Pay self-governing related taxes.
- (C) Fulfil other duties as stipulated by other laws and the self-governing law.

(2) The Organization of the Taipei City Government

The administrative agency of Taipei City is the Taipei City Government. The head of the city is the mayor. The mayor represents Taipei City, supervises governmental tasks and is by law elected by residents of the city (the current mayor, Mayor Ma Yin-jeou, elected in 2002, is the third one to be elected by the city residents). Mayoral tenure lasts for four years, and each mayor is allowed to re-campaign and be re-elected for one consecutive term; there are 2 deputy mayors in place, who assist the mayor with the tasks of office and leave office with the mayor at the same time. A secretariat is also in place under

the authority of the mayor that assists with governmental tasks. Within the city government, there are a total of thirty-two bureaus, offices and commissions, in charge of civil affairs, finance, education, social welfare, construction, public works, police, fire, transportation, health, environmental protection, urban development, compulsory military service, and urban planning, among others. There are literally thousands of complicated civil tasks; each of the twelve Districts has its own District Council, which is in charge of local tasks such as civil affairs, social affairs, military service, construction and health insurance et al.

(3) Duties and Operational Models of the Taipei City Government

As a legal body, Taipei City is a self-governing organization and handles thirteen categories of self-ruling tasks: organizational and administrative/managerial related tasks, financial tasks, social service tasks, educational/cultural and sports tasks, labor administrative tasks, urban planning and construction tasks, economic service tasks, health & environmental protection tasks, water tasks, transportation & tourism tasks, public security tasks, business operational & managerial tasks and other tasks stipulated by law.

In order to carry out its duties, a “City Affairs Forum” has been established; the forum consists of the mayor, the deputy mayors, the secretariat, the deputy secretariat, and the head of each supreme department, bureau, and commission; it is convened and chaired by the mayor. In the forum, the following issues are determined:

- A. The Taipei City Government’s policy implementation project, budget and fiscal year report.
- B. Discussions and reports brought up by the Taipei City Government from the Taipei City Council.
- C. Self-government of the Taipei City Government and its affiliated business organizations.
- D. Implementation of the policies and task assignments of affiliated organizations.

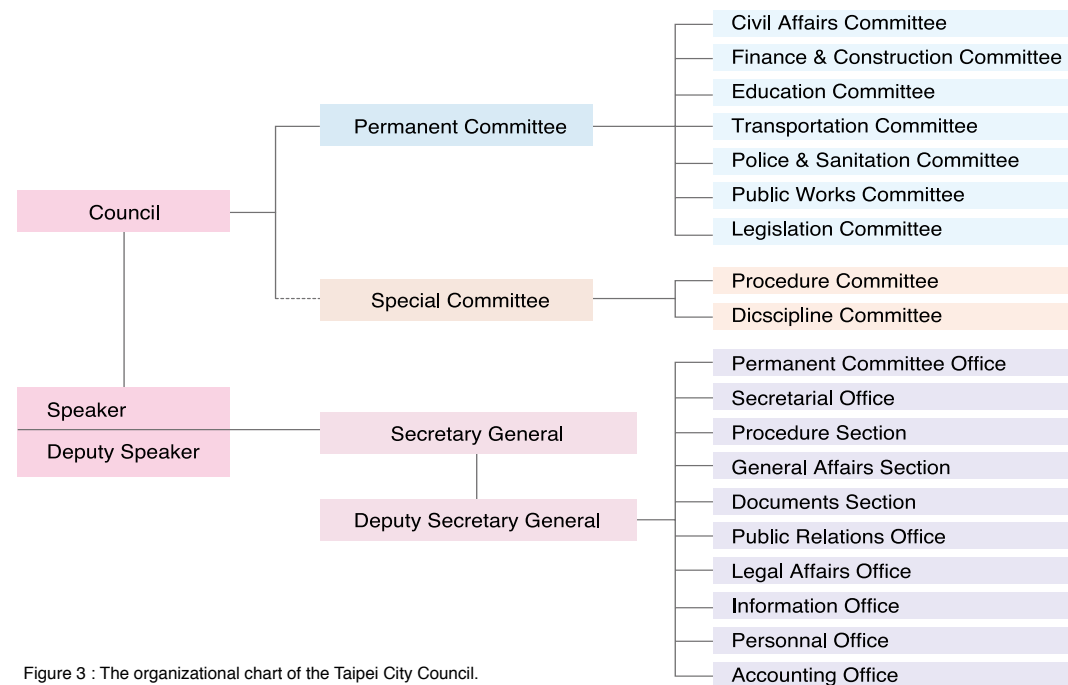


Figure 3 : The organizational chart of the Taipei City Council.

E. Taipei City Self-governance Act.

F. Correlated issues between the Taipei City Government and other organizations.

G. Tasks assigned by the Mayor of Taipei City.

H. Other important issues related to the Taipei City Government.

In addition, for the implementation of tasks, the Taipei City Government is allowed to delegate tasks to its immediate subordinate agencies, unaffiliated organizations, civilian associations or individuals, depending on specific requirements.

Although, the city affairs forums are supposed to be conducted in a collegiate form, as head of the city, the mayor is the only person responsible for outcomes of the forums; therefore, forums are rarely carried out in a collegiate manner, and only the mayor makes ultimate decisions. Hence, the city council is an advisory organization that allows the mayor to collect ideas and gain consensus; it is by no means an executive body; the executive bodies are the supreme agencies and the twelve District councils of the city government.

(4) Limitations on the Executive Authority of the Taipei City Government

Taipei City is a self-governing body; however, as one of the local self-governing units, it is by no means independent of the Central Government. Therefore, in addition to self-ruled tasks, there are also directives mandated by the Central Government. For the same reason, local autonomy is authorized by national legislations; city government is not as independent as that of states in a federal nation. Therefore, should any tasks carried out by the Taipei City Government violate the constitution or any other legitimate legislation, the Central Government has the right to revoke, alter, repeal or terminate such implementation.

Should any delegated tasks violate the constitution or any other legitimate legislation, the Central Government also has the right to revoke, alter, repeal or terminate such implementation. The application of judicial interpretation is allowed to determine whether a self-governed task violates the constitution, other legislation or the legislative policies of the Central Government; nonetheless, before judicial interpretation, the Central Government is not permitted to revoke, alter, repeal or terminate its implementation. It goes without saying that the City government’s duties are supervised by the City Council.

(5) The Organization of the Taipei City Council

The Taipei City Council consists of councilors (currently the 9th assembly through the election in 2002) elected by the citizens. The 12 districts of the City are divided into 6 electoral districts for election of 51 councilpersons at the same time. To protect aboriginal people residing in the City, there is one aboriginal councilperson. The Taipei City Council includes a chairperson, chosen by councilpersons, a vice chairperson, also elected, a chief secretary and a deputy chief secretary. Under the direction of the chairperson, the chief secretary is in charge of the operation and supervises the staff.

In the Taipei City Council, all members of the city council elect one speaker; the speaker represents the city council. One deputy speaker is also elected; one chief secretary and one deputy chief secretary are also in place. The chief secretary is under the command of the speaker, handles council tasks and supervises staff members; the deputy chief secretary assists the chief secretary with all council tasks. There are units and offices set up for various duties.

(6) Duties and Operational Models of the Taipei City Council

The Taipei City Council is a collegiate organization with all its members having the same rights and duties. Their duties are as follows:

- A. Implement legislative policies for Taipei City.
- B. Devise a budget for Taipei City.
- C. Determine special taxes, temporary taxes and additional taxes.
- D. Determine how to manage assets for Taipei City.
- E. Implement self-governed policies for Taipei City Government and its affiliated organizations.
- F. Resolve issues raised by the Taipei City Government.
- G. Audit the annual fiscal report for Taipei City.
- H. Resolve issues raised by members of the Taipei City Council.
- I. Accept petitions submitted by citizens.
- J. Address other duties stipulated by law.

The Taipei City Council sets up meetings in a collegiate form; decisions are made through legal protocol based on majority voting. In order to render meetings more efficient, “steering committee” has been set up to examine and approve schedules and other procedural issues. For the sake of professionalism and efficiency, the following seven commissions have been established: Civil Affairs Commission, Finance and Construction Commission, Education Commission, Transportation Commission, Police and Health Commission, Public Works Commission, and Law and Regulation Commission. They address relevant proposals and refer approved cases to council meetings for vote. In addition, a “Disciplinary Committee” has been created to examine punitive cases against members of the city council; depending on the seriousness of the case, the following disciplinary action are imposed: verbal apology, written apology, reprimand and suspension.

Individual councilors exercise authority in the following ways:

- A. By attending meetings and examining proposals (in all committees and meetings).
- B. By means of questioning, e.g. , at council meetings, the council members can invite the mayor and heads of government agencies to attend for questioning.
- C. By means of proposals: proposals must be brought up under quorate agreement.
- D. By listening to policy reports and projects.
- E. Through legislative immunity; members are not accountable to the public for speeches and decisions made against council-related issues; such immunity however is not limited to speeches made against issues unrelated to council meetings.
- F. Through personal protection: except in cases of flagrante delicto, wanted criminals, during meetings, without the city council’s permission, arrest or imprisonment of council members during meetings without the city council’s permission is not permitted.

The above rights have been granted to facilitate council members in the fulfillment of their duties.

(7) Limitations Imposed on the City Council and Its Members on Exercising Authority

The exercise of authority for the city council and its members is prescribed; such authority is bounded by the following principles:

- A. When a self-governed decision made by the council violates the constitution or other enacted legislation, such decision is deemed invalid; appeal to the judiciary for interpretation is allowed.
- B. Delegated issues that violate the constitution, other laws and policies of the Central legislature are deemed invalid.
- C. Any decisions made in regard to budgetary bills should not entail expenditure increases.

- D. Conflict of interests: council members should avoid any and all conflicts of interests; they should not engage in examining and voting for proposals that benefit or promote personal interests.

(8) Interaction and Coordinated Operations Between the City Government and the City Council

Interaction between the city government and the city council are legislated by law and specific policies; in sum, interaction between the two bodies are as follows:

- A. Supervising and being supervised: through examination and discussion, the city council serve as representatives of citizens to oversee the city government’s policy plans, budget and important policy implementation reports (there were two such reports in 2005); the city council also supervises the questions directed towards city government officials.
- B. Checks and balances: the city council limits the expansion of administrative authority by means of legislation; the city government, on the other hand, exercises its right of revocability to prevent the city council from developing legislation and policy decisions that are unfeasible.
- C. Cooperation: the city government draws up policy plans and administrative legislation as the basis for deploying policies; while the city council represents the city’s residents, it takes the welfare and needs of citizens into consideration, and carefully examines and discusses proposals raised by the city government (36 such cases were passed in the 2005 fiscal year).

(9) Coordinated Operations Between the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Council

Coordinated operations between the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Council are governed by the above-mentioned legal protocols, such as: official policy implementation reports, project reports (six project reports were submitted in the 2005 fiscal year), proposal examinations, questioning, coordination, hearings and reviews. In order to increase efficiency, to provide for better coordination and to minimize divergences and discrepancies, the following measures have been deployed:

- A. Informal contact between the head of each city government’s agency and members of the city council.
- B. Coordination through political parties (the governing party).
- C. Coordination of political party meetings.
- D. Integrated coordination by the Supreme Government (the Central Government).

The political system and its internal correlations and operations are designed to protect the rights of citizens, impose limits on the expansion of administrative and legislative authority, and combine the authority of the two branches to advance the welfare of all citizens to the greatest extent possible.

Since its establishment 121 years ago, Taipei City has gone through numerous political and historic changes. It initially transformed itself from a traditional agricultural society to a large town of significant political and economic importance. Over the course of time it evolved into the most prosperous region in the R.O.C. Through several periods of continuous evolution, Taipei City has a firm political foundation with hundreds of years of history. Today’s Taipei has the status of a legal entity, enjoys extensive self-governing authority; the society is multi-faceted, all ethnic groups are peacefully integrated, the population is profuse and the economy is highly developed. Together with the rapid advancements of the society, Taipei’s demographics have undergone great change. It has become an aging society, similar to other developed countries. Taipei City has an excellent history, environment and people and it will definitely continue to be a shining pearl on the East Asian Sea for the foreseeable future.

Administrative Developments

Ten Administrative Districts

In October 1945, the Japanese municipal office was abolished, and the city government was launched in its place. Ten administrative districts were designated, including the following: Songshan, Zhongshan, Daan, Guting, Chengzhong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan and Shuangyuan.

Six towns

In 1968, six towns were incorporated into Taipei City: Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha.

Sixteen Administrative Districts

These include the ten Administrative Districts plus the six towns. They are the following: Songshan, Zhongshan, Daan, Guting, Chengzhong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan, Shuangyuan, Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha.

Twelve Administrative Districts

In 1990, the Taipei administrative districts were redrawn; twelve districts were designated: Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou.

449 Lis (villages), 9461 Lins (neighborhoods)

Songshan: 33 lis, 756 lins. Xinyi: 41 lis, 913 lins. Daan: 53 lis, 1027 lins. Zhongshan: 42 lis, 864 lins. Zhongzheng: 31 lis, 584 lins. Datong: 25 lis, 516 lins. Wanhua: 36 lis, 718 lins. Wenshan: 39 lis, 993 lins. Nangang: 19 lis, 429 lins. Neihu: 37 lis, 859 lins. Shilin: 51 lis, 985 lins. Beitou: 42 lis, 817 lins.

Six Electoral Divisions

First electoral division: Shilin & Beitou. Second electoral division: Neihu & Nangang. Third electoral division: Songshan & Xinyi. Fourth electoral division: Zhongshan, Datong. Fifth electoral division: Zhongzheng & Wanhua. Sixth electoral division: Daan & Wenshan.

Two Policy Implementation Reports

They were raised on the Apr. 7th & 8th, and Sep. 20th & 21st in the fifth & sixth periodic meeting during the ninth term of the Taipei City Council. The past semiannual results and future semiannual plan were examined by the council together with the mayor together the heads of all other organizations.

36 Cases

In 2005, the Taipei City Government sent 28 legislative proposals to the City Council; for the entire year, 36 proposals were approved through a three-stage protocol (during the ninth term of the Taipei City Council: four cases were approved in the fourth periodic meeting, nineteen cases were approved in the fifth periodic meeting, and thirteen cases were approved in the sixth periodic meeting); however among those 36 proposals were cases sent to the council the previous year.

The Six Project Reports

1. 04.12.2005: Clarification of the deputy mayor's duties and the relationship between politics and business.
2. 09.28.2005: Fresh water quality, issues of leisure facilities near water and the impact on the Taipei reservoir after the opening of the Taipei-Yilan Freeway Pinglin Interchange.
3. 10.05.2005: Construction project report from the City Government and Matra indemnification.
4. 10.09.2005: The move/construction of Yongjian Primary School and changes in land usage for the National Development & Research Institute.
5. 10.27.2005: The merger project of Taipei City Hospital.
6. 11.02.2005: Implementing status with the project team convened by the deputy mayor.



Taipei

Chapter 2

Urban Development

With increasing competition from other Asian cities and countries, how well Taipei City meets these challenges and stays ahead is crucial for the city's continuing development. In 2005, Taipei utilized its natural and historic resources, and harnessed the efforts of the public and private sectors to foster a positive environment for cooperation with its neighboring counties. Under the guiding principle of sustainable development, and by means of regional cooperation, urban redevelopment, community improvement, and public participation, Taipei's living environment has improved markedly. What is more, by significantly improving the industrial environment and increasing the availability of suitable land, we have made Taipei City more competitive than ever.

These achievements have received wide media coverage. A series of international conferences held by the Department of Urban Development has demonstrated Taipei City's strengths to nations throughout the world. In this constantly changing world, the Taipei City Government will continue to take the necessary steps and harness the city's energy to take on and surmount any challenge that other cities from around the world may pose.

In order to elicit Taipei City's dynamic qualities, the overall aims of city development are to promote leaders characterized by forward thinking to create an urban environment that possesses charm and livability, that nurtures culture and ecology, and promotes cybernetics and safety. However, in view of such irreversible trends as globalization, digitization, sustainability issues and aging, Taipei finds itself challenged on many fronts. These challenges include managing natural resources, addressing threats to the environment, modification of the urban spatial framework, and dealing with fierce competition from cities from around the world. These challenges, significant though they all are, nevertheless present unprecedented opportunities for the city.

People are the basis for urban development. By obtaining the support and backing of the public, the Taipei City Government is not only able to formulate its policies and strategies for the future, but it will be able put those policies and strategies into effect. By elevating its status to that of an international metropolis, Taipei City is poised to play a major role on both a regional and global scale. It has become a "cybernetic city" in the age of informatics. Taipei City will continue to harness the powers of its citizenry and society, while making good use of its natural resources to make of itself a sustainable city.

I Vision for Taipei City Development

Taipei's total land area is 271.8 square kilometers. At the end of 2004, the city had 2,616,375 registered inhabitants, with a population density of about 9,626 persons per square kilometer, a density much higher than that of other major cities in Asia. The high population density makes urban planning more difficult and complicated; it both limits Taipei's development and it characterizes it. Based on our past achievements and likely future trends, the people of Taipei City will work hard to make strides along a variety of fronts, including "globalization, livability, culture, ecology, services, and safety." They will strive to give the city a competitive edge, to improve the living conditions and quality and to make Taipei a world-class city.

Residential, commercial, industrial, and administrative districts, cultural and educational areas, public facilities, and other urban districts make up 49.3% of Taipei's total area. Of farmland, scenic and protected areas, accounting for 50.7% of the city's total area. Primary industries employ only 0.2% of Taipei's



Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Initiative Achievement Exhibition.

workforce, followed by secondary industries that employ 19.5%. As of June 2005, 80.3% of its workers were employed in tertiary industries (wholesale and retail marketing, restaurants, transportation, business services, etc.). Compared with other major cities in Asia, Taipei is clearly oriented around the service sector.

With our continual efforts to improve Taipei's overall transportation efficiency, the quality of its environment, its urban makeup, living quality and competitiveness, Taipei City has moved to the top in various international and national city rankings in recent years.

1999 Fortune Magazine votes Taipei the best place to do business in Asia.

- ◎ 1999 Asiaweek votes Taipei Asia's second most livable city.
- ◎ 2002 The Economist lists Taipei, along with San Francisco, Seattle, New York, Detroit, Washington, D.C., London, Manchester, Milan, and Rome as first-rate cities.
- ◎ 2002 The National Policy Foundation finds that Taipei is the most competitive of all of Taiwan's 23 cities in its "Report on the competitiveness of Taiwan's cities."
- ◎ 2004 The July edition of Global Views Monthly Magazine surveys 25 county governments and municipalities in Taiwan, and finds Taipei City ranks number one in four out of the five categories measuring competitiveness: administrative efficiency, enterprise efficiency, advanced technology, economic performance, and infrastructure. Taipei outperformed all other cities, making it Taiwan's most competitive urban center.

1. A Global City

(1) Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Initiative

In the era of globalization, development and cooperation between cities and regions are becoming an irreversible trend. To avoid being marginalized, Taiwan and its local governments need to meet these challenges head on by transcending administrative boundaries, fostering cooperative relationships and integrating common resources.

In recent years, the Taipei City Government has actively advocated for the Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Initiative, the aim of which is to implement a working mechanism to integrate the resources of Taipei City and its neighboring county and municipal governments in Northern Taiwan, including Yilan County, Keelung City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County and Hsinchu City. This Northern Taiwan region covers a total land area of 7,353 square kilometers and has a population of 9.89 million (41% of Taiwan's total population). The region produces 82.6% of the nation's electronic industry revenue, and develops the highly skilled workforce associated with it. Hence, compared to other major cities of the world, Northern Taiwan has distinct advantages in terms of manpower and resources.

In order to break away from narrow sectionalist views of individual local governments and integrate resources more effectively, the Taipei City Government invited the heads of Northern Taiwan county governments to sign the initiative "Northern Taiwan Government's Cooperation Memorandum" to foster closer ties between local authorities on Jan. 12th, 2004. During the ensuring period, numerous discussions and negotiations were conducted, which culminated in the signing of a "Letter of Intent" on Mar. 25th, 2005. The agreement pledged cooperation between the Leisure and Recreation Departments of the seven local governments.

Several months later, on Aug. 5th, 2005, with the Taipei City Government leading the way, the seven county governments jointly proposed the "Northern Taiwan Regional Recreation and Leisure Integrative

Development Project,” and requested a grant from Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior. On Nov. 21st, 2005, the “Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Commission” was inaugurated to establish a policy-making mechanism for addressing major regional issues. We believe that with this consensus for cooperation, Northern Taiwan can look forward to positive economic development in the near future and a better living for all.

(2) Forging the “Taipei Technology Corridor”

The concept of a “Taipei Technology Corridor” aims at combining human resources and technology industry clusters to form a highly efficient and high quality Technology corridor. The “Taipei Technology Corridor” extends from Nangang Software Park in the east, through the industrial districts along the Keelung River, to Neihu Technology Park, the Beitou Shilin Technology Park, which is still in the planning stages and to Guandu Industrial Park. The Corridor consists of ICT, biotechnology and a variety of other innovative industries. It offers the sustained and robust development of hi-tech industries by creating an environment that provides wholesale, logistics management, exhibitions, shopping, recreation facilities, and strategic industries.

Because of limited land available at Neihu Technology Park, the Taipei City Government has initiated the “Greater Neihu Technology Park Development Plan” to provide sufficient space for further growth. This was made possible by employing regulatory provisions in the city plan to waive zoning restrictions assigned for conventional industrial lands surrounding the technology park. Neihu Technology Park is adjoined by Beishihu Industrial Park, Keelung River Repotting District, Phase 5 Repotting District, Xinming Road Industrial Park, and Luzhouli Industrial Park to form the core of Northern Taiwan’s technology industry. It covers an area of 536 hectares and is effectively linked by transport networks and commercial nodes.



Taipei Technology Corridor.

2. A Pleasant City

(1) Urban Landscape Beautification

A. Implementation of the Skywalk System

The main purpose of the “Xinyi District Skywalk System” is to connect the major commercial corridors within the district by creating a multi-level walkway network, which links the MRT Bannan Line to the Taipei City Hall Station in the north, through the main business and shopping nodes, and future MRT Xinyi Line to the financial center in the south. This will ensure a safe and convenient pathway for pedestrians. As part of this pedestrian walkway network, new footbridges have been constructed which are free of the clumsy appearance often associated with conventional footbridge design. Instead, one sees lightweight and elegant footbridges lining the Xinyi District, integrating LED bulletin boards and transport signaling facilities with the walkway’s horizontal structure. Thus aesthetic value and functionality come together, adding to the lively ambience of Xinyi District.



Xinyi Skywalk Network.

B. Street Furniture

The “Taipei City Street Furniture Design, Operation and Management Plan” was devised to create a high quality urban streetscape. Through combined public and private cooperation, the Government can ensure the maintenance of a program sponsored by private enterprise. One company was selected through a legal process to serve as sponsor in 2005.

C. Public Arts

In 2005, the Taipei City Government continued to promote public arts by establishing the Taipei City Public Arts Fund in accordance with the provisions of the “Taipei City Public Arts Promotion Act.” It also hosted the second “Taipei Public Arts Festival-The New World of Datong”.

The second “Taipei Public Arts Festival” was held in conjunction with the Taipei City Government’s North Datong Culture Park. The theme of the festival was “The New World of Datong” and its primary aims were to cultivate a dialogue between the contemporary arts world and traditional culture, and to reinforce a sense of community and identity. The New World of Datong commenced on Oct. 30th, 2004, with the establishment of a community workshop and the opening of an office. In the course of the following six months, over 30 domestic and international artists and local residents were invited to participate in a series of activities to paint a common vision for the community’s future using public arts as their



Taipei City Street Furniture Design, Operation and Management Plan.

media. The activities concluded on Apr. 10th, 2005 with the unveiling of artworks by participants, which remained on exhibit until May 10th, 2005. The activity was widely acclaimed for its experimental quality in the local public arts scene, while the “Rebirth of Land” artwork received the Special Award at the Taipei Urban Landscape Award for excellence ceremony.

(2) Dynamic Recreational Spaces

A. Accessible Mountain Hiking Trails

Hills and mountainous areas take up over half of Taipei City’s total land area. In order to provide a user-friendlier environment for mountain hikers and climbers, the Department of Urban Development improved the hiking trail signage system, and integrated the public transportation system and hiking trails to form a comprehensive “Taipei Hiking Trail System.” The Department continued to improve and beautify the landscape amenities at each of the hiking trails’ entry points, providing a readily accessible environment for urban residents to get in touch with nature.

B. Hot Spring Area

Volcanic activity has given rise to the many hot springs in suburban Taipei, which in turn has led to the development of the hot spring industry in Beitou, Xingyi Road, and the Yangmingshan areas. The lands in the Xingyi Road hot spring area are comprised mostly of “hillside protection zones”, and for decades, fragmentary development resulted in a disorderly local landscape, excessive waste of the hot spring resources, and the destruction of the local ecology and environment. To bring some semblance of order to this type of development, the Hot Spring Act was announced by the Central Government. This served as a guide to developers to follow regulations. The “Beitou Xingyi Road Hot Spring Area Plan” takes a long-term approach to the hot spring resources and their sustainable development, seeking avoid over development of the land.

C. Tea Drinking in the Maokong Area

The Maokong area, with its great variety of sightseeing spots and tea gardens, has become a popular place for Taipei’s residents to go hiking, drink tea, and enjoy Taipei’s nighttime scenery. In order to provide high-quality leisure venues, nurture tea culture, and protect ecological resources, the area will be rezoned as a “Leisure Industry Special-Purpose Area” and commercial development will proceed in the Maokong area as ecology sustainability permits.

D. Transforming Wenshan District to a Center for Leisure Activities

To coordinate southern Taipei’s public facilities such as the Taipei Zoo, the Fudekeng Exercise Park, and the Maokong leisure industry special purpose area into one coherent district, the “Muzha Rd. Sec. 5 and Adjacent Area Plan” was devised. It rezones land use into “Leisure and Business Districts” and “Residential Districts.” The “Laoquan Neighborhood Plan” places emphasis on the value of sustainable land use and endeavors to create a multi-



The Sign of Taipei Hiking Trail System.



Maokong Area Plan.

function community that combines commercial, living, cultural and educational aspects. All of the plans aim at developing Wenshan District into a leisure industry center in southern Taipei.

3. A Livable City

(1) Dynamic Community

A. Community Taipei, 2005: International Conference Series

In order to reflect upon the progress made in community planning and community participation, as well as to broaden our views of this field, the Taipei City Government hosted the “Community Taipei, 2005: International Conference Series” with “Citizen Participation

in Urban Governance” as its theme. The conference series included three main activities, namely a “Dialogue with World City Leaders,” a “Community Workshop,” and an “International Community Planning Forum.” These events provided an ideal venue for international participants to interact and exchange experiences in community planning.

Outdoor Cafes

The main idea behind the Outdoor Cafes Program is to create a diversified and distinctive sidewalk environment that improves the overall life quality and adds a new dimension to the outdoor scene in Taipei City. The Taipei City Government made studies of overseas outdoor cafes, which served as a basis for the program. Opening up several boulevard sidewalks to create a metropolitan style of outdoor leisure marked the program’s first stage.

The Outdoor Cafes Program was initiated in September 2001. By 2005, 14 outdoor cafes were operating. To preserve the function of the sidewalk as a walkway, minimize any inconveniences stemming from the outdoor cafes, the program imposes regulations on cafes, which ensures the flow of pedestrian traffic and prohibits cooking in open areas.

The Outdoor Cafes Program is creating a suitable atmosphere for outdoor seating. The settings for the outdoor cafes are designed to make the most of the natural elements in a predominantly urban environment; nevertheless, the program places value on enhancing the urban landscape and adding a touch of the romantic to the boulevards of Taipei.



Outdoor Cafes.

Mr. Barry Andersson, Lord Mayor of Stockholm City, Sweden, Mr. Jaime Lerner, former Mayor of Curitiba City, Brazil, Mr. Hiroshi Nakada, Mayor of Yokohama City, Japan, and Mr. Juan Antonio Acebillo, Head of Department of Urban Planning, of Barcelona, Spain, were invited to participate in the “Dialogue with World City Leaders” and share their expertise in urban management. The “Community Workshop” placed significant emphasis on community issues. Community groups set the themes, organized the event and held the receptions, while government officials and professionals played a supporting role. Finally, domestically and internationally renowned community planners and community workers from 8 different countries and 413 participants were invited to attend the “International Community Planning Forum.” They all shared their valuable experiences and drew up the “Taipei City Community Planning Manifesto” at the close of the Forum.



Dialogue with World City Leaders.



International Community Planning Forum.

B. Transforming our Urban Space-New Community Visions

People live in communities. When community workers become actively involved in the daily events in local communities, they can gain new visions, make new discoveries, and create new possibilities to enhance the quality of life in communities. The “New Community Vision” initiative is based on the research and planning of the “Living Circle Development Plan.” Each community is encouraged to formulate its own vision of development and devise its own plan of action with the assistance of relevant professionals.

The Taipei City Government not only assists in aspects of the planning, but also carries out physical improvement projects for specific communities. For example, the “Urban Space Transformation Plan” was devised by the Taipei City Government to invite public tenders, while encouraging community residents to participate in the process by making recommendations to transform their community space in the most suitable ways.

C. The Taipei Community Planning Center

The Taipei City Government established the Community Planner and the Community Environment Improvement Programs to gain insight and direction in the future development of community planning. It places emphasis on the limited role of government and seeks to encourage the participation of the private sector in community planning activities. Consequently, it has been a priority of the Taipei City Government to assist Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to establish and operate Community Planning Centers, which in turn will assist the residents of Taipei to carry out community planning and

environment improvement works.

The Taipei City Government further designated the heritage-listed Renan Clinic Building located within the Dadaocheng Historic Character Special Development District to be reused as a Community Planning Center. The reuse of such a heritage building was intended to lead the way to integrate principles of “historic conservation” and “community planning” and to establish a mechanism for operating community planning centers and citizen-priority community planning. It would also tap into government resources and make use of the flexibility and energy of NGOs to create new possibilities in community planning for Taipei.

(2) Proactive Urban Redevelopment

Taipei City is rich in human resources. It also possesses dynamic cultural resources and unique urban characteristics. It was subjected to the influence of Mainland China’s culture at end of the Japanese occupation era. It experienced rapid economic development and urbanization in the 1950s. It underwent global economic restructuring and experienced the impact of western culture in the 1960s. By this time Taipei City had become diversified and internationalized and developed unique urban qualities.

Currently, Taipei’s urban redevelopment policy



Community planning center (Renan Clinic Building).



Urban Redevelopment: Caishen Hotel at Renai Roundabout.

places emphasis on the renewal of strategic districts and housing estates, encouraging the private sector to undertake redevelopment initiatives, the transformation of urban spaces and the establishment of urban redevelopment mechanisms. These goals are intended to revitalize commerce and industries through the transformation of urban amenities, and to bring about the policy objective of an “East-West Axis Reversal, Remaking the Westside District.”

A. Renewal of Old Communities

The comprehensive renewal plan of Taipei City takes into account domestic demands and city functions, but its major emphasis is on rebuilding, repairing and preserving the old communities of the city. In order to improve the quality of life in the old communities, the renewal plan aims to refurbish inadequate buildings. The urban renewal plan aims at simplifying administrative procedures for the disadvantaged.

B. Strategic Urban Renewal

A city needs to be constantly revitalized to become a truly dynamic city. The Urban Redevelopment Office leads the way in revitalizing the city by providing the focus for numerous renewal plans and projects in Taipei, by promoting the redevelopment of strategic areas, and by developing the peripheries of these areas while preserving their local culture and character. The Urban Redevelopment Office constantly seeks to maintain a balance between development and preservation so as to achieve a gradual transformation of the urban landscape that will in turn pave the way for further redevelopment opportunities.

Both the Datong and Wanhua Districts were important traditional urban quarters in the early development of Taipei. The Taipei City Government’s current project, “East-West Axis Reversal, Remaking the Westside District,” places much emphasis on redeveloping the above-named districts. The main aims in redeveloping the Datong District are the creation of a “North Datong living and cultural circle”, and a “South Datong goods and commodities trading precinct.” When combined with the “east-west cultural axis,” the local cultural resources such as the Confucius Temple, the Baoan Temple, and the Chongqing North Road “City Gateway Boulevard” project, the redevelopment of the Datong District will endow it with a new urban character and allow it to serve as Taipei City’s gateway.

Wanhua District is rich in history, commerce and natural resources. In order to promote the redevelopment of Wanhua’s historic quarters and breathe new life into Taipei’s Westside, various mechanisms and strategies have been utilized. In recent years improvements have been made to the Ximen pedestrian mall and Zhonghua Road Boulevard, which have led to the reutilization of the Ximen



Comprehensive Urban Redevelopment Plan for the Wanhua District.

Market and Red Theatre. These improvements have halted the gradual decline of Wanhua District and revitalized its old commercial center.

C. Joining Forces with the Private Sector in Promoting Urban Redevelopment

In the period of Taipei’s rapid economic development, many of the city’s historic buildings were lost forever, as new modern buildings replaced them. To assist the citizens of Taipei in improving their living environment while maintaining urban amenities, the Urban Redevelopment Office has been an active advocate of urban redevelopment initiatives by citizen groups. In 2005, the Office assisted in 5 urban redevelopment proposals by citizen groups, established fee standards for budgeting redevelopment plans, and reviewed relevant guidelines and regulations. In regard to provision of regulatory incentives, on July 28th, 2005, relaxation was made for area restrictions on redevelopment units as prescribed by the “Taipei City Urban Redevelopment Act.” The “Taipei City Urban Redevelopment Construction and Maintenance Act” and the “Taipei City Grant for Citizen-Initiated Urban Redevelopment Act” were announced on Aug. 24th to 25th, 2005, respectively. The above measures are aimed at providing more incentives to encourage parties from the private sector to participate in the redevelopment process, thereby increasing the pace of revitalization of old housing communities.

Dadaocheng Wharf

Taipei City possesses rich river resources, which represent a great potential to be developed into a river city. However, in its early days, when the city urbanized rapidly, flood retaining walls were built which permanently denied pedestrians access to the riverfront and in like manner prevented urban activities from taking place along the riverfronts. The Taipei City Government has initiated projects to redefine, reconnect and reinvent the relationships between urban and waterfront activities.

Dadaocheng Wharf was a very flourishing part of town in its early days. It is located on the bank of the Danshui River in Datong District and possesses plentiful recreational resources. Yet over the years the wharf became extremely run down. In 2002, the Taipei City Government undertook a two-stage reconstruction project of the riverside in Dadaocheng Wharf. On February 2004, the blue highway commenced operations and began to convey passengers by ship between Guandu, Danshui Fishermen Wharf and Dadaocheng Wharf. The second stage of the project aimed at enlarging the scope of operations, improving traffic conditions and cleaning up and beautifying the environment on the south side of the Dadaocheng Wharf. The project was completed in December 2005. The project effectively connected the wharf area and its surrounding neighborhood. Dadaocheng Wharf has blossomed into an attractive landscape recreation area in Taipei City.



Dadaocheng wharf.

II Reinforcing the Rubrics of Urban Development in Taipei City

1. Showcasing Taipei's Cultural Diversity

(1) The Capital City-Natural, Heritage and Arts Trails Integration Project

Taipei has a rich natural, historic and artistic heritage, concentrated at various nodes much like brilliant pearls, each with its own enchanting stories. The "Capital City – Natural, Heritage and Arts Trails Integration Project" aims to connect these numerous isolated heritage nodes to form a precious string of "pearls". By so doing, it can make recreational activities and touring in Taipei City much more enjoyable for residents and visitors alike.

The following measures were taken to shape the spatial framework of the three trails: improvement of the pedestrian environment and its landscape, reinforcement of urban nodes, and enhancement of the night lighting ambience. These measures helped improve the overall quality of public spaces and they brought together a wealth of natural, historic and artistic resources all along the trails.

(2) The Huashan Cultural and Creative Industry Center

The Huashan area was originally the home of Taipei's old brewery with an old railway running through its site. The proposed master plan for the site will weave the nearby Central Arts Park and the Central Government's Administrative Complex into the urban fabric and give shape to the area as a whole. The center will also integrate its architectural designs with the open space within its compound, acting as a catalyst for additional enhancement of the local urban character.

(3) Public Environment Improvement Plan

In order to enhance the individual landscape character of each area in Taipei, the "Public Environment Improvement Plan" aims to improve and transform historic and noteworthy sites in old urban quarters, commercial blocks, gathering places and riverbanks. By endowing these areas with a gateway image, improving pavements and streets, beautifying commercial signs, creating multipurpose plazas, increasing the number of street lights, together with the areas' distinctive historical elements, each locality and streetscape will be endowed with a unique character. The plan included a series of activities to bring together residents and representatives of commercial industries. The plan successfully publicized the positive features of urban renewal.

Since 2005, the Taipei City Government has pressed ahead with key projects and plans such as the "Ximen Market and Surrounding Area Environment Improvement Plan", the "Dalongtong Culture Park Project", the "Wanhua Mengjia Boulevard Environment Revitalization Project", and the "Mountain and Waterfront Accessibility Improvement Project." The revitalization projects will be integrated with the public transport network to make life more convenient and the environment more beautiful for our citizens.

2. An Eco-City

(1) Taipei Agenda 21

"Taipei Agenda 21" is an outline of the strategic plan for the sustainable development of Taipei City. After gathering the wide-ranging opinions and comments of experts, an overall goal of building a world-class capital city has been arrived at. The goal will be achieved by implementing the following projects: "Cyclic Symbiosis of Environment and Resources," "Progress Sharing in Secure Society," and "Intelligent

Growth of Economy and Technologies." The projects will be combined with the following seven visions: "Sustainable Taipei", "Eco-Taipei", "Clean Taipei", "Secure Taipei", "Cultural Taipei", "Knowledge Taipei" and "Network Taipei". The goal is comprised of 46 strategies, 96 plans of action and 282 work items. Of these work items, 26 were listed as high priority for 2005.

(2) The "Green Net"

The "Green Network" project aims to create a green urban environment and a more harmonious city landscape by connecting its sidewalks, open spaces, "green lungs", public institutions and schools, and by working together with owners of large parcels of lands in improving the landscape and greening of their land.

The greening improvement plan for Civic Boulevard has been completed, and the strategic area improvement design for 2005 has been carried out. In addition, the landscape improvement plan for Jianguo N. & S. Rd. was also completed in 2005. Subsequent design and construction works will be underway to connect the green spaces and green corridors of Taipei City, thereby forming an integrated "Green Net".

(3) Leisure Farming

Besides the modern hectic lifestyle of metropolitan Taipei, the city also possesses a unique urban farming culture. Currently, the total area of active farming and hillside land in the city is 13,000 hectares—over half of the city's total land area. Of this land, 3,700 hectares are arable, or 40% of the city's total area. The advent of urbanization has transformed Taipei's farming from a traditional activity to an increasingly leisure activity. Nevertheless, urban leisure farming serves many functions, including recreational, educational, social and environmental protection functions besides the traditional one of production. It is

Taipei Nightscape-City Night Lighting Improvement

The Taipei City Government undertook the project of improving the night lighting in Xinyi District and Neihu Technology Park in 2005.

Xinyi District is a major area of nightlife in Taipei City. The night lighting of the contemporary architectural structures in the area, such as Taipei 101, Warner Village, New York · New York, Neo 19 and President Enterprise Corporation Tower, has made it a popular scenic spot. A 3D lighting system has been installed featuring changing light patterns and gradations of brightness, which create an enchanting ambience and alluring city nightscape.

The Neihu Technology Park represents the industrial zone of the future. The architectural design of its buildings is modernist. In order to extend industrial operations into the night, and endow the park with a distinctive high-technology image, the Taipei City Government established a law to regulate night lighting and develop a suitable lighting infrastructure. The main goal is to enhance the stature of the Neihu Technology Park by creating for it effective night lighting.



Night lighting improvement.

easy to appreciate the importance of urban farming for the citizens of Taipei.

A. Applications for Establishment of Leisure Farms

Since the implementation of the “Leisure Farming Guidance and Management Act” on July 31st, 2000, 13 applications for the establishment of a leisure farm were submitted in 2005. Of that number, one application has successfully gained approval and registration, while 6 other have gained preliminary approval. The others were rejected due to insufficient documentary evidence or failure to meet regulatory requirements.

B. Public Promotion Campaign

Taipei City’s leisure farms are mainly located in the northern and southern hillsides. The northern hillside includes such areas as the Beitou, Shilin and Neihu Districts, which are suitable for growing fruits, vegetables and flowers, including tangerines, strawberries, callas, bell apples, grapefruit, passion fruit and mushrooms, among others. The southern hillside includes the Nangang and Wenshan Districts where leisure tea farms are the main farming activity. In addition, the Yangmingshan Chinese yam of Shilin District, Tieguanyan Woolong tea and the bamboo shoots of Muzha, Baozhong Tea of Nangang District, and the strawberries of Neihu District have all been named as “Distinctive Agricultural Products” of Taipei. In order to promote the concept of leisure farming, various activities have been carried out such as seasonal agricultural technique competitions and exhibitions, which assist farmers in increasing the value of their agricultural products and provide Taipei residents with fine recreational amenities and alternative venues for elementary and high school outdoor education.



The first legal leisure farms in Taipei City.



Calla lily garden.

City Government has formulated a comprehensive urban disaster prevention plan based on the revision mechanism as provided by planning regulations. The prevention plan has designated disaster-prevention zones within the framework of city planning, and has formulated a disaster-prevention unit plan. It has further delineated escape routes, designated shelter locations, disaster control routes and disaster control posts, and has demarcated the location of firebreaks. The prevention plan further requires that the outdoor sheltering space requirement for each citizen shall be not less than 2 square meters, which serves as the basis for drafting the disaster prevention plan. On the other hand, by adding tighter controls to the “Taipei City Hillside Development Building Control Act”, hillside developments will be highly regulated, thereby decreasing the likelihood of disasters from occurring.

(2) Reinforcing Security Measures for Hillside Development

In order to reduce the rate of the occurrence of natural disasters, the Taipei City Government appointed a special committee in 2002 to revise the regulations, which allowed the rezoning of certain areas from Protection Zone to Residential Zone. A total of 4 committee meetings and two City Government internal meetings were held, leading to the classification of 23 of these rezoned areas into 4 categories. Of the 4 categories, Category I areas contained over two-thirds of the land unsuitable for any kind of development, and in light of the policy to strengthen control on hillside developments, this land was rezoned as Protection Zone on July 2nd, 2004. Compensation issues and necessary measures required for the reinstatement of Category I zoning, are currently being reviewed by the Department of Urban Development.

Land classified as Category II and Category III will be permitted to be used for conditional development if it meets the principle of “integrated master planning with low-density development.” This would decrease development density; increase the developer’s responsibility and requiring the provision of an overall impact assessment. Category IV areas falls under the jurisdiction of current regulations. Category I areas had completed the first phase of public exhibit on June 9th, 2005, and was subsequently under review by a Special Committee of the Taipei Urban Planning Commission. Meanwhile, Category II and Category III areas allow for conditional development, while taking into account ecological conservation issues, as well as development rights of landowners, to minimize the impact of development on the natural environment.

3. A Safe City

(1) City Disaster Prevention System

Due to the increasingly regular occurrence of extreme weather conditions, Taipei City has experienced a significant number of earthquakes, severe storms, and flood disasters in recent years. In order to provide the citizens of Taipei with a safer living environment, the Department of Urban Development of the Taipei

III Launching Taipei City's Development Action

1. Increasing Public Participation

(1) "Face off" the City

Because Taipei City's urban plan has been in place for nearly a hundred years, some of the resulting urban landscape and constructions have not changed over time. Some buildings in the downtown area are decaying and are in urgent need of being rebuilt. What is more, the environment quality of such buildings is not satisfactory. In order to create a better urban space, the "Face off the City: A Colorful Makeup Movement" activity was initiated to encourage and award renovation projects which successfully re-make, enliven, or preserve the facades (the "face") of buildings, thereby recreating the surrounding open space or endowing historical buildings with new life. The activity encourages residents to pay more attention to the facades and exteriors of buildings, which positively impact the urban environment and landscape and encourage residents to increase their consciousness of the environment.

(2) Taipei Urban Landscape Award

The "2005 4th Taipei Urban Landscape Award" was initially to be held on Sep. 24th, 2005. Mr. Huang Nan-yuan served as chair of the jury panel. After the sites were visited, the awarding ceremony was held on Dec. 5th, 2005 in the Mayor's Residential Art Salon. Mayor Ma hosted the ceremony. The first prize was awarded to the "Xinyi District Skywalk System" and was designed by Shu Chang Architect & Associates. The prize-winning design reflects the qualities championed by the Department of Urban Development. Special prizes were awarded to the "Guandu Riverside Landscape Improvement", the "Zhoushan Rd. Environmental Improvement-A New Milestone of Campus Development", and "Dihua Sewage Farm Public Art-Land Rebirth".

(3) Neighborhood Improvement

This project encourages residents to propose their own improvement plan for their community's public space. The Government for implementation will subsidize any plans that gain approval. In the process of planning, planners generate ideal images of public space, drawing upon the input and insights of residents, and engaging in a continuous process of negotiation and communication. Planners try to achieve their objectives not only by enhancing the quality of the urban living environment but also by designing a community responsive to people's needs. In this way the process encourages public participation and reinforces community awareness. In 2005, 11 neighborhood improvement projects were undertaken, 4 of which were completed, while the remaining 7 are still under construction.



2005 The Face off Taipei City.

(4) Community Planners

"Community planners" are those individuals who have a background in urban planning and are willing to serve the community. They serve as intermediaries between the government and city residents, and their major responsibilities have a great deal to do with improving "public space". Another important aspect of the work of community planners is the "localization" of their planning process. In 2005, the Taipei City Government selected 55 teams of community planner volunteers to undertake part in the project. The City Government sought to attract enthusiastic and creative young men who are willing to devote their time to community affairs. The project provided young community planners with systematic training and a practice course was designed to develop their communication, coordinating, and integration skills. The training program and the experience gained from the project provided the planners the opportunity to involve themselves in community affairs, contribute to community planning and promote the sustainable development of the city. In 2005, the Taipei City Government provided training for 92 young community planners. To encourage community residents to participate in community planning, the Taipei City Government sponsored the course "Urban planning and community participation" in cooperation with 12 community universities. The joint undertaking promoted university involvement with the community planning center, and brought community planners and professionals together. They can offer a course on environmental issues, and assist in a network of Taipei City environmental protection volunteers. Four courses and eight workshops were selected.

(5) Community Planning Service Center

Since 2001, the Taipei City Government has encouraged universities with spatial academic faculties, and professional spatial groups to be admitted to the district. The main purpose of the professional spatial group is to serve the community by offering community residents the opportunity to learn about spatial planning. The professional spatial group is to cooperate and coordinate with residents to study the local development plan. One purpose of this project is to encourage professionals and students to become involved in their neighborhoods. Schools can also make use the resources to increase knowledge. Nine groups were selected to serve the district in Taipei City in 2005.

To make the most of the community planner service center and foster a greater degree of interaction between community planners and residents, the functioning of the community planning service center was adjusted to coincide with the daily lives of residents. The activities of the community planning service center revolve around the community's "life circle." Planners collect, arrange, survey, and study all the public and private investment plans for a given area. The community planning service center offers planners whatever support they need. The project also draws upon the efforts of volunteers from community universities to create a network of community volunteers. This improves the effectiveness of community planning.



The 4th Taipei Urban Landscape Award-Xinyi Skywalk.

(6) Community Architect

The aim of the “Community Architect” project is to provide a professional inquiry channel. 253 community architects have been selected through an open, fair and proper procedure. With adequate government support and relevant resources, community architects provide expertise in promoting various building management services.

2. Urban Planning Review

The Taipei Urban Planning Commission should make urban planning projects available to the public before undergoing review. Central authorities should review general plans, whereas detailed plans can only be publicized after being reviewed by the Taipei Urban Planning Commission.

The review of projects and various related meetings are held in an open and transparent manner to encourage citizen participation and ensure the openness of the reviewing mechanism. Citizens and stakeholder groups who may have reservations about the projects in question are given written notice to attend the meetings to express their concerns. The meetings are open to the media. The objectives of our approach are to allow full public participation in the planning process, to ensure that commission members gain comprehensive insight of the needs of the public, and to ensure that the project reviewing process meets the spirit of fairness and openness.

During the entire year of 2005, 41 planning projects were publicly displayed and 44 planning projects were reviewed. In addition, 13 commission meetings were held, 66 review meetings by project teams were convened and a total of 60 projects were reviewed.

In the course of its dynamic development, Taipei City has become an attractive capital city, the nation’s center of politics, economics, and culture. Its charms have become manifold. One can delight in fashionable stores, revitalized historic culture and heritage sites, and the refurbished life along its waterways, now highly accessible and replete with beautiful scenes. With the combined efforts of government leaders and the public, rundown areas have been rejuvenated, newly developed districts give rise to a sheen and sense of style that make the international community take notice, nature has become more intimately woven into the cityscape, and industry has become more diverse and cutting edge. These achievements are what everyone associated with Taipei City can take pride in.

The willingness of local governments to cooperate and the vision of their leaders bode well for the future of Northern Taiwan. Taipei City has a more than adequate foundation that together with the integrated resources of the neighboring counties and municipalities will provide the region with a competitive edge. In creating a better life for its citizens, the Taipei City Government must continue to strive to preserve a healthy and vibrant natural environment, while at the same time improving the investment environment. Government leaders must also prove adept at marketing Taipei City as one of the outstanding urban centers throughout the world. The Taipei City Government sincerely invites all citizens to work together to make Taipei a even more highly competitive center of business and high technology, and a city whose high standards of living quality make it a great place to live, work and enjoy life.

Taipei Year book



Chapter 3

Business & Finance

As the political, economical and cultural heart of Taiwan, Taipei has accumulated human resources, capital, technology, information and excellent entrepreneurship. Additionally, it has the geographical advantage of being located at the center of East Asia, as well as being home to various Chinese sub-cultures and dialects, the Taipei City Government, though confronting emulation between international cities, is striving forward in a very positive manner by building up a high quality investment environment, attracting the investment of global enterprises and accelerating economic prosperity.

Encountering competition from other international cities, exactly how Taipei City goes about to make efficient use of all of its advantages, integrating its resources, its marketing, investment and environmental specialties as well as drawing the attention of enterprises, in the hope that Taipei City's economy will take off, is exactly the set goal for Taipei City Government.

I The Overall Situation of the Development of All Industries and Commerce

The industrial sector in Taipei is mainly focused on light industry, the hospitality industry, high-tech industry and intensive-technology oriented industry. From the viewpoint of enterprise structure, it consists mainly of tertiary industries. As observed from specific capital assets, the leading industries consist of small and medium enterprises. This indicates that small and medium businesses, financial and hospitality industries are the main economic streams in Taipei.

1. Industry

At the end of December 2005, there were 1,552 legally registered factories in Taipei. The demographics listed below shows the distribution classifications, according to various industrial categories and administrative districts:

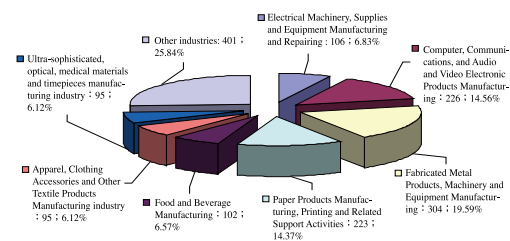


Figure 1 : Statistical graph of the number of factories and percentage ratio among all types of industries in Taipei.

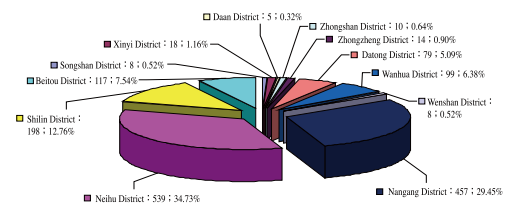


Figure 2 : Statistical graph of the number of factories and percentage ratio in all administrative districts in Taipei.



Neihu Technology Park in Taipei.

2. Business

By the end of December 2005, there were 57,440 legitimate companies and 167,623 legitimate corporations. The graphic shows the distribution classification by industrial category and administrative district location as below:

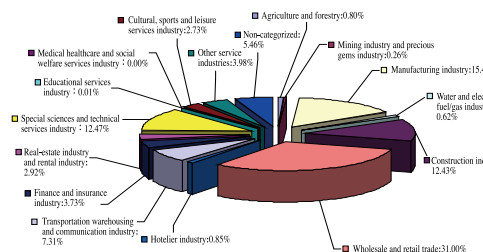


Figure 3 : Distribution graph of corporations in Taipei.

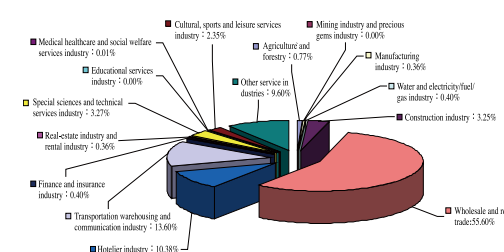


Figure 4 : Distribution ratio graph of enterprises in Taipei.

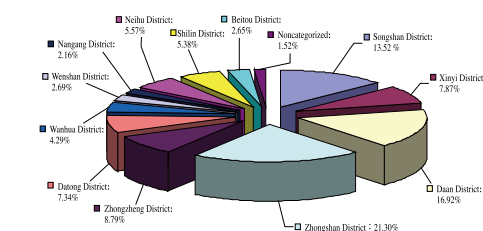


Figure 5 : Distribution ratio graph by administrative district for corporations in Taipei.

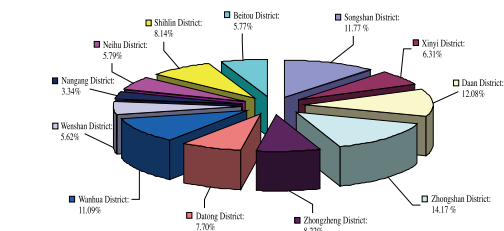


Figure 6 : Distribution ratio graph by administrative district for enterprises in Taipei.

3. Small and Medium Enterprises

Small and medium enterprises have been the primary source of our economic development, the total number of such enterprises encompassing a high of 97.83%, compared to the total number of enterprises nationwide. Taipei has the greatest number of such corporations, at over 201,000; the proportional ratio of industries nationwide is more than 35%, ranking at the "top of the nation".

Table 1 : Numbers of Small and Medium sized Enterprises in Taipei in 2004

Type of Industry	Number nationwide	Number in Taipei	%
Agriculture and forestry	10,650	208	1.95
Mining industry and precious gems industry	1,381	84	6.08
Manufacturing industry	132,840	6,010	4.52
Water and electricity/fuel/gas industry	520	53	10.19
Construction industry	79,312	9,071	11.44
Wholesale and retail trade	619,525	116,330	18.78
Hotelier industry	91,252	16,003	17.54
Transportation warehousing and communication industry	40,385	10,555	26.14
Finance and insurance industry	10,240	3,760	36.72
Real-estate industry and rental industry	23,773	4,103	17.26
Special sciences and technical services industry	44,867	16,888	37.64
Educational services industry	403	161	39.95
Medical healthcare and social welfare services industry	257	72	28.02
Cultural, sports and leisure services industry	27,654	5,654	20.45
Other service industries	80,950	10,870	13.43

Source of the information: Small- and medium-enterprises white paper, 2005.

II Investment Promotions in Taipei

As the political, economic and cultural heart of Taiwan, Taipei has accumulated human resources, capital, technology, information and excellent entrepreneurship. Additionally, it has the geographical advantage of being located at the center of East Asia, as well as being home to various Chinese sub-cultures and dialects, the Taipei City Government, though confronting emulation between international cities, is striving forward in a very positive manner by building up a high quality investment environment, attracting investment from global enterprises and accelerating economic prosperity. For intelligent professional managers to engage in developmental planning, Taipei is the ultimate choice.

1. Rewarding Investment and Promotion of Industrial Development

To attract capital investments from enterprises for Taipei, the Taipei City Government has granted Taipei a municipal self-governance ordinance to encourage private investment. It has also hosted IT forums and designated relevant activities to boost prosperity in Taipei.

(1) Rewarding Private Investments by Raising the Stakes

In January 2004 the Taipei City Government has granted Taipei a municipal self-governance ordinance to encourage private investment, and began accepting requests on Jan. 14th, 2004. At the end of 2005, 6 out of 12 case applications had been passed and the city was awarded a grand total of NT\$34.588 million.

In response to complaints of investors that the investment threshold is too high and returns are too low, the Taipei City Government is now revising the pertinent regulations in order to both lower the threshold and increase compensation. The revision is in the process of going through the Taipei City Council. If the measure passes, the range of compensation will be considerably broadened.

(2) Integrating Resources and Promoting Development in the Northern Taiwan Area

To keep pace with trends in globalization and liberalization, the best way to maximize utilization of the superior resources in Northern Taiwan is to motivate regional co-operation and development. The Taipei City Government and Global Views Magazine jointly hosted the Summit for the Integration of North Taiwan on June 23rd, 2005 at the Taipei International Conference Center. A premier symposium was held in the morning, and in the afternoon there were discussion groups on the issues of industrial development, leisure and transportation. Among those attending the forum were Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Taipei County Deputy Magistrate Zhang Zi-jing, Taoyuan County Magistrate Zhu Li-lun, Yilan County Deputy Magistrate Chen Zhong-mao, Hsinchu City Mayor Lin Zheng-ze, Hsinchu County Magistrate Zheng Yong-jin, and Keelung City Mayor Xu Cai-li. This marked the first time ever for them to gather and discuss the regional integration of Northern Taiwan. They also declared three future co-operation alliance agreements with the twofold aim of construing a well-developed Taiwan and



Summit for the Integration of Northern Taiwan.

creating a new program for a better life. Their platform aims to share industrial information, to format a communal usage foundation of public transportation and to establish an inter-connecting network for leisure & tourism resources.

(3) 2005 Taipei Venture & Technology Series Forum

The establishment of businesses and investment opportunities has played an essential role in stimulating the growth of high-tech industries.

In 2005 the Taipei City Government held “2005 Taipei Venture & Technology Series Forum” in order to construe a platform for interactions between founders of industrially and businessmen. In Taipei, more than 90% of the business founders from around the nation gathered together, including those with proprietorships both in Neihu Technology Park and Nangang Software Park, both of which are high-tech industrial and development centers with abundant assets, technology, manpower and primary industrial advantages.

Various forum activities included discussions devoted to the topics “The Big Future of Taipei Technology” and “Wireless, 3G, New Life & Northern Taiwan IT Interaction Summit” held in July and November, as well as five series of discussions held in August and November. Hundreds of businessmen participated and such activities have successfully achieved the anticipated effects of creating a platform for IT exchanges for promoting thriving industrial development, industrial investment, and prosperity and developing the outstanding potential staff members.

(4) Development of the Biotechnology Industry

A. 2005 Taipei Biotechnology Award

To effectively promote Taipei to be a leader in the development of Biotechnology in Taiwan, to properly equip superior biotechnological factories to improve the development of techniques and operational efficiency, to encourage related institutions to enhance technical transformation and improve working relations between industry and academic fields, in order to attract investment in new and excellent biotechnology companies, the Taipei City Government held Biotechnology Award ceremonies in Taipei throughout the year 2005. The awards ceremonies sought to maintain the effective results inspired by the first Biotechnology Award in 2004. The aim is to reward organizations, including registered biotechnology companies, colleges and research institutions in Taipei. Specific Biotechnology Awards include Merchandized Techniques Award, Developing & Creative Award, Technique Transformation Award and Industry & Academic Cooperation Award. A total of NT\$5 million was awarded in prizes.

47 projects were entered in the competition



2005 Taipei Venture & Technology Series Forum.



2005 Taipei Biotechnology Award Ceremony.

for the Taipei Biotechnology Award. After careful scrutiny, the following awards were given: a Gold Medal, a Silver Medal, a Bronze Medal, and 5 Superior Class Awards in the category of Merchandizing Techniques; a Gold Medal, a Silver Medal, a Bronze Medal, and 3 Superior Class Awards in the category of Development and Creativity; a Gold Medal and a Silver Medal in the category of Industrial and Academic Co-operation, and finally a Silver Medal in the category of Technical Transformation. Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou personally conferred the awards to representatives of the 17 prize-winning firms and manufacturers on Oct. 14th. On that's afternoon, an achievement display presentation was held.



Taipei City Government's participation in the Hanover Biotechnology Exhibition.

B. The Taipei City Government participated in the Hanover Biotechnology Exhibition in Germany from Oct. 18th to 20th, 2005 and took part in the "Bio Taipei Pavilion", to disseminate the merits of Taipei's Biotechnology industry and to enhance opportunities for domestic & overseas cooperation. All such efforts were undertaken to attract the investment of overseas enterprises in Taipei. The forum included a series of discussions devoted to designate topics on Taiwan. Taipei City Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan gave a speech on "The Potential for Developing the Biotechnology Industry in Taiwan" on Oct. 18th, which focused on the superior investment conditions in Taipei.

(5) Northern Taiwan Marine Industry Summit

To commemorate the 600th anniversary of Zheng He's voyages and the ongoing benefits stemming from the Integration of Northern Taiwan Summit, the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the Keelung City Government and National Taiwan Ocean University to deliver lectures on the "Commodities Transportation Industry" and "A Commemoration of Zheng He's First Navigation of Western Oceans & Discussions on the Development and the Global Perspectives of the Taiwan Harbor Industry". It also

held the Forum on the Creative Marine Industry which attracted more than 300 people from related industries, governments, academic institutions and the media; such activities prompted many enthusiastic responses from participants.



Northern Taiwan Marine Industry Summit.

2. To Promote the Developmental Functions of Technology Industrial Parks

With the aim of making Taipei a Technological City and a New Asian Silicon Valley, the city is aggressively developing the three existing



Nangang Software Park.

high-tech science parks, including Taipei Neihu Technology Park, Nangang Software Park, and Beitou Shilin Technology Park in the hope of forming a "Taipei Technology Corridor" as the industrial axis.

(1) The Taipei Technology Corridor

Going north along the Keelung River Valley to Guandu Industrial District, Beitou Shilin Technology Park, Neihu Technology Park, Keelung River Grand Bay (Southern section) Industrial District, Neihu's Yangchou business display & sales district, and continuing on to the Nangang Software Park is the Taipei Technology Corridor Industrial Axis. It extends for more than

20 miles and comprises nearly 400 hectares. The Neihu Technology Park, the Nangang Software Park, the Beitou Shilin Technology Park are the respective centers and main bodies of industrial development for information, communication and biotechnology industries in Taipei.

A. Neihu Technology Park

In an effort to reduce entrance requirements for the Neihu Technology Park, the government has made nine official announcements that affect a wide range of businesses including manufacturing, information, communications, biotechnology, et al., as well as the relevant support service systems & enterprise headquarters. The following services have also been provided: counseling, constructing, installation and repairs relevant to manufacturing designers and research and development personnel. According to the Taipei City Government, statistics for 2005 showed that up to the end of May in 2005, the total number of companies and enterprises was 2,005 and the total number of employees was 73,367. Gross business revenue for the year 2004 reached NT\$150 billion.

At the end of 2005, the number of profit-oriented companies, branches and firms registered in the Neihu Technology Park totaled 2,241. There are 23 operational headquarters and 51 subsidiary operational headquarters registered in the Park.

B. Nangang Software Park

The Nangang Software Park is primarily based on the three knowledge industries of biotechnology, IC design and digital content. The first and second phases of the park were critical for the local government to promote the concept of "Two Trillions & Twin Stars". It is remarkable that currently entrance applications actually exceed supply. Therefore, the Taipei City Government designated the Century Development Corporation to program the third phase of construction. It is expected to be finished by June 2007 and be fully operational by August of that year. This is in compliance with the industrial assembly goals of the "Two Trillions & Twin Stars Industries Development Plan".

According to statistics for 2005: at the end of May 2005, 223 firms were stationed in the Park, with a total of 12,033 employees and gross business revenue of a staggering NT\$17.96 billion for 2004.

C. Beitou Shilin Technology Park

This park will serve as an ideal site to develop the knowledge, economic and technology industries for biotechnology, the media, information and communications. To meet developmental needs for Taipei's future in the information, electronics, communications, biotech and media and cultural industries, and to support Taipei's industrial development axis, Beitou Shilin Technology Park will be the center of the Northern Technology Industry Zone.

(2) Life-Enrichment Functions of Neihu Technology Park

For firms located in the Park and the rapidly growing population, the Taipei City Government granted permission for industries to create such social and cultural facilities as a concert hall, a gymnasium, and a community center to enrich the quality of life of those living and working in Neihu Technology Park. The functional construction of the Taipei Neihu Technology Park service center and citizen sports center is still in the planning process, but the two centers are expected to be finished by December 2007. They will provide facilities for leisure activities and increase the convenience of administration services.

(3) Neihu Technology Park's Year of Perfection and Strength

The enthusiasm and overall success generated by the activities held in the course of the Neihu Technology Park Vitality Month in 2003 and 2004's Season, sponsored by the Taipei Neihu Technology Park Service Center, Neihu Technology Park's Year of Perfection and Strength in 2005 was broadened to include NTP Chinese Lunar New Year Communal Congratulations Mass, Free Lectures on the New Labor Pension System, with 700 participants in attendance, as well as a series of free lectures by experts in the fields of taxes, levies & finance. Enthusiastic participants numbered 3,500.

3. Improving Counseling & Services for Small & Medium Sized Enterprises

Small and medium sized enterprises have been one of the main lifelines in the development of the Taipei City economy, a fact which the Taipei City Government underscores by offering entrepreneurs thriving and optimal conditions in which to operate their businesses. To take this position as an on-going aim and to provide counseling and services to a wide range of small and medium sized enterprises in Taipei, the Taipei City Government originally established the Small and Medium Enterprises Service Center of Taipei City Government in July 1999. In harnessing central and local resources, it has been able to provide substantial support to numerous enterprises.

(1) Activities of the Counseling & Service Center

The Small and Medium Enterprises Service Center of Taipei City Government handled 540 cases by the end of December 2005, having offered advice to 14,829 individuals on establishing a firm, increasing or decreasing capital verification, on finance, accounting and other related questions. In addition, in order to implement governmental ordinances related to the Initiative to Care for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, a total of 2,400 firms had received relevant business and essential governmental data provided by the Center. The Center's website numbered 123,430 browser searches for the latest information on available services. Its electronic newspapers, the "Taipei Business & Industrial Express" and the "Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Express" had a total of 11,544 subscribers.

(2) The Taipei City Entrepreneurial Dreams Come True Carnival

In order to provide small and medium sized enterprises with guidance and apprise them of industrial trends and diversified consumption patterns in timely fashion, the Center sponsored the Taipei City

Entrepreneurial Dreams Come True Carnival, a three-day exhibition that featured two lectures by experts in their fields. This not only gave firm owners the opportunity to gain relevant information, by sharing experiences with successful businessmen, but they were also able to learn how to minimize the possibility of failure. The carnival attracted nearly ten thousand people, helping the owners of small and medium sized enterprises to overcome difficulties during the initial phase of establishment, to build a solid foundation and to create new business opportunities.

(3) Taipei Knowledge Lecture Series

To assist businesses in improving their operations, to initiate industry upgrades and to explore new business opportunities, a total of 25 lecture series were offered. They were divided into four main topics: Industrial Upgrading, Financial Management, the "E" Enterprise and Sales Marketing. Outstanding experts from industrially, governmental and academic fields were invited to serve as lecturers and consultants to address the actual needs of enterprises, and offer practical research results and analysis. By making use of relevant websites, the lecture series also provided an interactive learning platform for enterprises. There are 2,804 participants logged-on.



Taipei City Entrepreneurial Dreams Come True Carnival, Department of Economic Development Director, Lin Sheng-zhong, Taipei city councilor Li Geng Gui-fang, Taipei appearance instructor and members of the Resource Cooperation Institute take a group photo in front of the government theme exhibition.

(4) Original Marketing with Electronic Integration

It is much more difficult for small and medium sized enterprises to outsource and obtain information than it is for larger scale enterprises. Technicians funneling alone for their respective firms lack professional marketing skills. This weakens their ability to promote their business. In helping them to eliminate their weaknesses, the Center sponsored Original Marketing with Electronic Integration in 2005 that featured discussions on 72 relevant topics. A total of 18,587 participants signed up. The event was followed up by the appearance of advertisements of the main planning policies in the printed-press.

4. Market Operation and Guidance

Markets provide people with the commodities they need in their daily life. Along with the changing family structure and the increase in average annual income, consumption habits move in the direction of high quality fresh food supplies and a clean, comfortable, convenient and diversified environment for one-step shopping. Taking into account that the coming of the knowledge economy era and the popularization of global internet surfing, questions of how to emerge from traditional trading habits, build modernized markets, guide retail markets to transform their traditional operation patterns, establish flagship models and introduce concepts to improve market management and competence, must be addressed by Taipei Markets Administration Office to push forward.

(1) Present Situation of Public Markets

- A. A new gathering spot for residents to shop and relax: Zhulun Market, Sanxing Market and Xihu Market stalls are open and in operation.
- B. Achieve maximal the profitability of city-owned assets and develop vacant property
Matters of open tender bidding for market places must be dealt with efficiently, including the tending of open bidding for Zhulun Market, Xingguang Market, Chengde Market (second floor), Wanhe Market, the 5 vacant stalls at Jinan Market (ground floor), the vacant stalls at Muxin Market, the Shilin Market water tower advertising billboard, the Andong Market underground parking lot and the Huannan dyke-side parking lot.
- C. To encourage the transformation of traditional retail markets to raise their market competitiveness and make more efficient use of traditional markets; to improve the usage ratio of public retail market stands, to outsource the Shuanglian Market diversified management planning project, to estimate the costs of the reconstruction and operation plan for the main body of the Shilin Market, to set up a strategic improvement team to examine & rebuild rental structures, to implement a service group plan for Taipei City traditional public retail markets, and to amend the relevant terms there of (Autonomous Regulation of the Taipei City Traditional Public Retail Market Management (Draft) and the Autonomous Regulation of Compensation and Relocation Rules for Defunct Markets (Draft)), to establish an all inclusive website concerning vacant stalls in market places.



Zhulun Market.

(2) Wholesale Market Scale for Total Trade Volume

There are ten different wholesale markets in Taipei, including those for vegetables, fruits, fisheries, livestock, and horticultural & vegetation products. By November 2005, the total trade volume for vegetable wholesale markets in Taipei was 351,301MT; 185,882MT for fruit wholesale markets; 39,500MT for fish wholesale markets; 21,079,058 chickens and 2,175,732 ducks for poultry wholesale markets; 1,582,630 flowers for flower wholesale markets; 5,409,154 pots & plants for pots/plants wholesale markets. Agricultural products occupy the leading positions in terms of total trade volume. This clearly shows that Taipei is a primary consumer of agricultural products. Consequently, relevant pricing decisions and an open trade system are critical for the stabilization and development of transportation and marketing policies for agricultural products.

(3) Market Renewal Projects

Sanxing Market is located at No.6, Lane 156, Wuxing Street, Xinyi District. It serves as a multi-purpose building that was rebuilt from a traditional market. It housed the Chuanlien Benefit Center, familial organizations of the Department of Social Welfare, the Sanxing Branch of the Taipei Public Library and the Xinyi District Community Center. The Chuanlien Benefit Center opened on Oct. 8th, 2005 offering not only a well-lit and clean shopping environment, but also corner markets and stores, which makes for



Sanxing Market.

a nearly perfect district shopping center. The library and community center opened nearly simultaneously, on Oct. 15th and 29th, 2005, respectively. There are nice places for local residents to go when they desire to enjoy leisure moments for reading and relaxation and to enrich the community's humanitarian culture.

(4) Stalls Concentration Center

- A. To improve the overall image of the Dalong Night Market: to promote the transformation of Dalong Night Market retailers into businessmen with special cultural characteristics, and the entire development of the North Datong Cultural Park. The Dalong Night Market will make use of an exclusive logo, redesign the main entrance

entrance and standardize carts used in stalls and vendors' uniforms, offer courses on sanitation education and sales training. Local residents will be provided with a place for leisure activities. The transformation of the Dalong Night Market into a street filled with delicacies and the creation of a business district, which shines together with Confucius Temple Park will attract large crowds to the North Datong Cultural Park.



The Entire Image of Dalong Night Market.

- B. Energetic Mengjia Carnival: to bring prosperity into Wanhua business district and reshape the well-reputed international tourist spot, the 2005 Energetic Mengjia Carnival offering residents a good place for consumption was co-sponsored by proprietors of 7 main shopping streets. The sharing of communal resources among shopping street proprietors and the friendly competition of Taipei street vendors raised quality levels and increased business opportunities.

(5) Underground Shopping

Taipei Markets Administration Office is in charge of three underground shopping streets: Taipei City Mall, Station Front Metro Mall and Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Street. The Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Street recently opened on Sep. 17th, 2005. It possesses unique planning and operational features with its attractive location right in front of Longshan Temple (which is rich in cultural and historical color). It is the first underground shopping street with two stories, and was designed with seven auspicious Dragon and Water representations. It showcases stores with local traditional features like facial hair cleaning, fortune telling and sophisticated merchandize shops. Its underground parking lot



Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Street dragon-shaped lamp shades.

is linked with the MRT Longshan Temple station and directly connected to Longshan Temple. People strolling down the street can go directly to the temple to worship the Buddhist Gods via the shopping street area. To the street level of Mengjia Park offers water fountain shows played at pre-set times. Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Street also offers residents a good place to go for shopping and is being run by a business management company designated by the Taipei City Government, in complying with the mission to raise the management quality and overall image of underground shopping streets.

5. Sales & Marketing for Products with Special Features

Taipei is a highly diversified city with a meticulous & extraordinary commercial and human spirit. Local industries encompass people from all over. Their diverse human colors express distinctive styles that take root on the intricate pattern of city streets and lanes. To mark Taipei's

diversified and abundant commercial activities, the Taipei Business Administration Office has held several special industrial sales activities in recent years that have boosted overall city sales. The Taipei Business Administration Office made a proposal to the Taipei Economic Development Commission (second session 1999) to promote Taipei Shopping Streets Counseling Plans, beginning in 2001. The plan's goal was to provide a three-year guidance period to businesses on shopping streets that have the special characteristic of mass industrial gathering. By the end of 2004, the guidance programs for 12 various shopping streets were completed and reached a sectional milestone. The streets are: Yuanling Shopping Street, Yongkang District Fuzhu Lane Shopping Street, Aiguo East Road Wedding Dress Street, Siyuan Road Buddhist Items Street (and nearby herbal grass field), Dihua Street (Section One) & nearby Tea Industry, Siping Shopping Street, Tianmu East Road & Zhongshan North Road (Section7) Shopping Street, Beimen Camera Street, Neihsu Leisure Boulevard, Zhaoyang Fabrics Street, Youth Road Shopping street and Wenchang Furniture Street.



Taipei Shopping Streets Achievement Exhibition Stalls.

2005 Taipei Beef Noodle Festival



2005 Taipei Beef Noodle Festival.

To meet the urgent need to provide Taipei City with stronger and heavier sales techniques, Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou implemented the original idea from the thirteenth session of Commissioner Zhan Hong-zhi (head of the Taipei City Government Tourism Commission) to hold a Taipei Beef Noodle Festival. It was sponsored by the Taipei Business Administration Office, and provided Taipei residents with beef noodle sub-culture, stories and sentiments. The plan combined culture and commerce and served to invigorate the Taipei beef noodle industry and provide the city with the sub-culture of a charming delicacy. It also bestowed Taipei with the brand-name of "Beef Noodle Capital".

(1) Taipei Beef Noodle Cultural Gourmet Summit

A series of activities for the 2005 Taipei Beef Noodle Festival was ushered in after the Opening Ceremony Press Conference & the Cultural Gourmet Summit of Taipei on Aug. 13th. The gathering featured twenty experts from different fields who led discussions on the origin and development of beef noodle soup and traditional techniques of preparing beef noodle soup. All in all, it has created a cultural debate on beef noodle soup. The gathering adapted well the experts' reassessment of Taipei's beef noodle industry and found a new orientation for the beef noodle industry that will make it a decided assets of Taipei tourism.



Cultural Delicacy Gourmet Summit of Taipei Beef Noodle.

(2) Internet Vote of Popular Beef Noodle Shops

The exclusive beef noodle soup website was established on Aug. 13th, 2005. The session, however, immediately attracted over 210,000 in total browsers on the Internet (who registered to vote for

Table 2 : List of the Top Thirty Licensed Profit-oriented Businesses in the Internet Voting of Popular Beef Noodle Shops

Master Hong's Noodle Soup Shop	Niou-Ba-Ba Beef Noodle Soup
Chengzhong Market "old brand" Japanese Ra-Men Noodle soup	Niou-Dong Beef Noodle Soup
Jin Chun-Fa	Mu-Ji Diner
Shin-Long Beef Noodle Ssoup	Yong-Kang Beef Noodle Soup
Huang- Zan Beef Noodle Soup	King of Beef Noodle Soup
Liu Shan-Dong Diner (formerly Shan-Dong Beef Noodle Soup House)	Zhuan-Wan Beef Noodle Soup & Steamed Snacks
Shi-Ji Beef Noodle Soup	Lao-Zhang Beef Noodle Soup
Ching-Jen Beef Noodle Soup	Lao-Dong Vermicelli Noodle Soup
Ding-Ji Noodle Soup Shop	Jiu-Fong Diner
Lao-Zhang Beef Noodle Soup	Beitou Tian-Pao Beef Noodle Soup
Beijing Rural Flavor Pie and Porridge	Beitou Lao-You-Shin Beef Noodle Soup
Da-Sheng-Gong Beef Noodle Soup	Zhang-Jia-Ching-Zhen Beef Noodle Soup
NTU Beef Noodle Soup	Joyful and Content Noodle Soup House
A-Cheng Beef Noodle Soup	Royal Yellow Cow Beef Noodle Soup House
Zong-Cheng Beef Noodle Soup	De-Ming Beef Noodle Soup
Siao-Li-Zi Lan-Zhou Beef Noodle Soup	Lao-Xiong Beef Noodle Soup
The Cow Store	

the most popular beef noodle shops).

(3) Original & Creative Beef Noodle "Cuisine King" Competition

To discover more beef noodle experts and keep improving beef noodle flavors and recipes, this competition appealed to cooking masters everywhere. Twenty-six individual restaurants/shops/diners passed the preliminary trial consisting of a written examination, working their way up to the first contest on Sep. 17th at Kaiping Vocational School. At the same time, the beef noodle soup van made its debut and began weekly trips around crowded business districts in Taipei. Handing out free samples of rich beef consomme/soup made by the contestants in the Internet voting stirred up general atmosphere for the Beef Noodle Festival.

(4) Beef Noodle Carnival

The Beef Noodle Carnival was held at the Red House Plaza (Shimen Market) on Sep. 24th, 2005, as the competition's final contest. A hundred judges led by Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou savored the ware. All of the marvelous colors, fragrances, odors, shapes and containers were taken into consideration. The professional culinary master Miss Liu Wei-jen's Slightly Poached Beef & Cold Noodles stood out from amongst the offerings and won the grand prize of Original & Creative Beef Noodle Soup. Mr. Lin Jien-long won second place for his masterpiece of Wild Greens with Beef Noodles (made with Japanese hand-pulled ramen type). Miss Lai Huei-sheng's Five Elements Beef Noodle Soup, with its emphasis on good health, took third place. Twenty of the licensed beef noodle soup stores were also invited to set up stalls on the scene, offering tickets (with redeeming points) to the general public to sample the soups. Besides, the carnival also printed 20,000 copies of the manual "Beef Noodle Strategy" that featured clear wording, a sophisticated design and splendid pictures, and served as an introduction to the rich content of beef noodle soup. It strengthened the overall image of Taipei City and formed an image of the city as the "World's Beef Noodle Capital".



Competitors for Original & Creative Beef Noodle Soup Cuisine King Competition. (preliminary round)



Foreign competitors for Original & Creative Beef Noodle Cuisine King Competition.



Crowds on hand at the Beef Noodle Soup Carnival.

III Financial Strategy

1. Increase Financial Efficiency

(1) Local Financial Seminar Shares Experiences for Improvement of Financial Strategy

To improve the local government's financial efficiency and conduct in depth inquiries into its problems, the Department of Finance and Zhonghua Association of Public Finance co-hosted a local financial Seminar on Nov. 12th, 2005. Aside from Taipei City Government Deputy Mayor Mr. King Pu-tsung, who delivered a speech, the Director of Zhonghua Association of Public Finance Mr. Chen Ting-an, Professors

Huang Yao-huei, Liu Dai-yang, Zhu Zhe-ming, all finance experts, as well as the Commissioner of Kaohsiung County Government Department of Finance Mr. Jien Zhen-cheng, the Commissioner of Taipei City Government Department of Finance Mr. Li Shou-de, the Commissioner of Taichung City Government Economic Administration Bureau Mr. Liao De-tao were also invited. They went in depth on two topics: "Local Financial Administration Difficulties and Strategies" and "Promotion of Private Participation in Local Public Infrastructure Projects." They provided officials and experts with opportunities to exchange ideas to serve as reference for the participating local governments.



Department of Finance hosted local financial groups on Nov. 12th, 2005.

(2) Elevate the Efficiency of City Treasury Payments & Fortifying Administrative Service Quality of City Government

Computer-linked bank deposit transfers replaced payment procedures for Health Care Insurance, Labor Insurance and Government Employee Insurance for institutions and school employees. Check payments were eliminated to improve administrative efficiency. The new procedure went into effect in September 2005, which eliminated the need to sign 40,000 checks annually for the City Treasury. Time, postage, and manual labor involving receipts, storage & counter service were all saved.

(3) Maximal Multi-Purpose Usage of City-Owned Non-Public Housing Units & Lands to Increase City Financial Income

The Taipei City Government set itself the goal of making efficient use of city-owned non-public



Computerized-linked bank deposit case at the Taipei City Government.

housing units & lands. It is aggressively promoting the development of those investment-potential lands, under the model of B.O.T. (build-operate-transfer), setting superficies, establishing co-developmental projects, and implementing city renovation, etc., in order to handle land development matters. It is hoped that through the cooperation of the local government and the general public, the completion of the communal infrastructure will be done in timely fashion. This will accomplish the twin goals of saving & making money. Amongst the most successful cases are:

A. Public Rental Bidding for Beitou's Activities Center

The activities center is a three-story building from the ground level up (and a two-story underground) which has 2 spa-pools and 23 parking spaces for sedan-sized cars. Since the Taipei City Government was not using it public rental bidding was held on May 10th, 2005 for a nine-year tenancy at NT\$1.9 million; Leader Hotel & Resort won the bid by offering a yearly rental payment of NT\$2.13 million. After the center undergoes remodeling, it will serve as a spa and leisure site with a whole new appearance.



Taipei New World Shopping Center.



Embellish Living Environment & Improve the City's Appearance.

B. Taipei Main Station (DN174A Construction Bid) Underground Street & Adjacent Facilities

The street was officially opened to the public on June 17th, 2005 and named "Taipei New World Shopping Center." Not only does the Taipei City Government receive a NT\$30 million down payment and a 20.6% royalty right (of total business revenues), it also offers travelers a comfortable place for shopping, dining, leisure activities, financial dealing and parking. It provides the city with a new overall outlook and will generate business opportunities for surrounding areas.

C. Accelerated Development of City-owned Large-Area-Lands

After The Taipei City Government's planning estimations, the Zhongshan District's Old Guangfu East Village site was chosen to be re-zoned into a public park, parking spaces, heated swimming pool and business facilities. Zhongzheng District Old City Council Building is to be the center of culture & tourism exchanges. Taipei Municipal Guang Ci Care Home and Fude government housing will be developed to create social welfare facilities, a public park, parking spaces and business facilities. Those constructions will take place under the model of B.O.T. The city government can receive licensing fees and rental income. It also offers Taipei's citizens & international travelers a better cultural tourism facilities and commercial environment by providing parking spaces, social welfare facilities and a comfortable place to rest.

(4) Multi-purpose Use of City-owned Vacant Housing Units and Land Use

To mobilize city-owned financial resources, the Taipei City Government set up plans as early as 2000 and 2003 to address the issue of vacant land and housing units owned by the Government. Taipei citizens are eligible to apply to rent city-owned land and housing units on a short-term basis subject to the prior submission of a proposal in accordance with the "Regulations governing Taipei City-owned Public Housing Units and Land Use" and "Regulations governing Taipei City-owned Vacant Housing Units and Land Use". Taipei citizens interested in horticulture may apply to adopt plants to improve their living surroundings and at the same time the scenery of the city as a whole. There are currently 39 parcels of vacant land in Taipei with a total area of 61,641 square meters for which budgets have already been drafted for construction works. Another 830 smaller parcels of land with odd shapes located in residential or commercial districts have been approved by the Executive Yuan Republic of China (Taiwan) for immediate sale to the general public for joint development with adjacent land parcels, with relevant procedures substantially simplified. The revenue accruing to the Department of Finance from sales of housing units and land totaled NT\$580 million for the year 2005. In addition, the majority of the remaining housing units and land have been rented out or serve as parking lots or other short-term uses for other public sections, such as Ruiguang, Zhangshin and Zhouzi markets managed by the Taipei Markets Administration Office which have supplied 50,384 square meters for parking spaces. A number of measures have been taken to make efficient use of city-owned housing units and fully coordinate the use of spaces among individual public sections; the exchange of sites between the Labor Education Center of Taipei City Government and Yongle Senior Citizens Resource Center, and granting use of a dormitory at the Department of Labor Occupational Training Center to serve as a student dormitory at the Taipei Physical Education College are just two of many such examples.

2. Taxation Services for Industries

(1) Increasing the Efficiency of the City Government's Administrative Service and Establishing Comprehensive Services for Businesses

In order to improve the efficiency of the city government's administrative services and to establish comprehensive business service concepts, a number of municipal meetings have taken place this year, including the following: "The Mayor's Meeting with Representatives of Enterprises", "The Mayor's Meeting with Representatives of Industries", "The Mayor's Meeting with Association Directors", "The Mayor's Meeting with Accountants" and "The Taipei City Government Financial Counselors Conference", among others. Those meetings helped Taipei industries and business sectors solve problems regarding investment returns, land development, taxation services, transportation construction, urban development projects and resources recycling.

(2) To Create a Propitious Investment Environment & Reach the Output Value of "Two Trillion & Twin Stars"

To help economic and trade zones solve problems, the Taipei City Government has established a single service window at the Nangang Software Park, to coordinate affairs related to the Taipei City Government, to assist the city government in matters and exchange ideas between the City Mayor and the region. The "Economic Development Commission for the Special Services Team of the Nangang Economic & Trade District" goes to the district monthly, to determine the kind of assistance needed by businesses. Five symposia were held in 2005 and twenty activities that provided assistance in areas such as life functions, public communication & transportation construction, schooling, parking lots & metropolitan development. These areas of concern for the city government have been successfully dealt with. The city government has reached the output value of "Two Trillion & Twin Stars", by managing a suitable investment environment and by encouraging manufacturers to enter specified districts.

(3) Safeguarding the People's Health Rights & Interests, Overseeing the Sale of Tobacco & Alcohol

To help Taipei City's tobacco and alcohol proprietors to become better acquainted with the implementation of relevant regulations governing the sale of tobacco and alcohol, the Department of Finance invited retailers/wholesalers to come to the Tobacco & Alcohol Public Hearing on May 16th, 2005. They also discussed relevant regulations concerning the rigorous management of tobacco and alcoholic products to minimize cases of infringement. The management of the sale of tobacco and alcohol does not focus on sanctions, but rather aims at providing information that should prove helpful in making the city of Taipei a more suitable place for such consumption. In order to help Taipei City's importers and manufacturers of tobacco & alcoholic products better understand relevant regulations, the "Taipei City Government Unified Enquiry Unit" regularly sent staff members to such businesses to verify and promote relevant regulations, and issued current updates of pertinent regulations through Taipei City's Tobacco & Alcohol Association to avoid violations and protect the rights of citizens.

(4) Create a Revolutionary Image for Taxation Policies

Taipei Revenue Service offered the general public a fast and omnibearing high quality tax paying service. Revolutionary operating procedures were created, which were listed as one of City Government's

most important accomplishments. Essential changes were:

A. Public Services

To initiate the development of value-added tax contracts and an online system for declaration forms, and to initiate the printing of electronic payment slips to broaden online usage and minimize "cross-roads policies". Encompassing matters related to national taxation, edit & print "methods/shortcuts" for tax savings, creating taxation MRT pamphlets, etc. To establish sales & marketing "corridors" to help the general public to better understand tax-related subject matters and to protect their rights. For example, citizens can make use of the Taipei Revenue Service's "Citizens' Workshop" (set up by the Wenshan branch), in order to deal with matters of taxation and household registry.

B. In Regard to Taxation Efficiency

The auditing and taxation procedures were integrated into resources of National Tax, Local Tax, Administration Concerning Residents and Residency and administrative affairs for the utilization and requisition of land, post services, Labor & National Health Insurance. Platforms for local tax-related matters were raised to improve the efficiency of audits and taxes, including verification of ownerships of businesses, license-oriented taxes of cars illegally parked on streets, to instigate matters of back-taxes drivers' licenses and street-sweeping. The general public can go online for assistance or visit the offices in person. In the event of a mistake, the amendment adjudication process can be requested. Comments



Land Value-Added Tax and Contract Tax Internet Reports & Electronic Payment System Opening Ceremony.

& debates for such administrative litigation shall be handled by Deputy Section Chiefs to increase the odds of winning the case.

(5) City Government's Pledge for Loan Services in Helping the Disadvantaged

- A. The Taipei Municipal Secured Small Loans Service plans to reward its customers and help disadvantaged people. The "Children of Small Loan Customers Scholarship Grant Program" was implemented in 2005. Effective applications were put into effect (within a month's time) in April and October. The applications of 36 students at different grade levels were reviewed & accepted.
- B. The Taipei Municipal Secured Small Loans Service provides assistance to the unemployed to reduce the unemployment rate. The Occupational Training Assistance Project went into effect on Aug. 1st, 2005. Four job-seeking cases were registered online in 2005; 23 applications were given assistance; 1,000 copies of introductory briefings on occupational training projects and job openings were distributed and assistance was provided to thirteen vocational training applications.

Faced with competitions amongst international cities, the questions as to how Taipei City is making maximum use of its advantages, integrating its marketing and investment resources, and is drawing the attention of various enterprises, in the hope that Taipei City's economy will "take off". The precise goal of the Taipei City Government is the effective promotion of all measures and plans. This will permit Taipei City to possess its "own piece of the sky" in the global perspective.



Chapter 4

Education & Learning

Besides standard school education, Taipei City also possesses the richest social education resources in Taiwan, such as the National Central Library, the Taipei Public Library, the National Theater, and the National Concert Hall, as well as the greatest number of social education institutions in the country. Therefore, Taipei City is a city that is ideal for studying and advanced learning. Besides providing the public with education and learning, these institutions are also accessible to nearby cities and counties, jointly enhancing, thereby, the quality of regional education and learning.

As we step into the 21st Century and face an internationalized future, our children must have a solid foundation before they can face future competition. Therefore, the core of Taipei City's education-related tasks is providing "sophisticated education" that focuses on the enhancement of the quality of education, respects children's diverse development, and nurtures competitive future citizens.

I A High-Quality and Sophisticated Learning Environment

Taipei City possesses the most education resources and the greatest number of schools in Taiwan. Schools in Taipei include 27 post-secondary colleges, 50 senior high schools, 17 vocational high schools, 63 junior high schools, 153 elementary schools, and 358 kindergartens.

1. Develop High-Quality Early Childhood Education

There are a total of 358 kindergartens (133 public and 225 private) in Taipei with 1,434 classes and 15,779 students. Early childhood is the most vital stage for the development of one's mind and body, and the purpose of early childhood education (ECE) is to facilitate young children's physical and mental development and provide high-quality, excellent, sophisticated, and innovative ECE.

(1) Conduct Education Evaluation and Increase the Quality of ECE

To make kindergartens more individualized and sophisticated, we have evaluated 80 public and private kindergartens in Shilin, Wenshan, and Beitou districts in 2005. Nine of them were evaluated as "excellent" and fifteen were rated "good".

(2) Correct the Concept of Language Learning and Avoid Over-Enthusiastic Teaching

As an international city, Taipei City spares no effort in enhancing the public's international competitiveness and English skills. English



Taipei City Kindergartens New Immigrant Cultural Exchange Activity – Exotic Fair.

lessons currently begin in grade one, but we do not encourage young children to learn English in the kindergarten years since these years should be used for other more important types of development. Therefore, we are actively promoting the correct concept of when young children should learn English.

(3) Innovate and Enrich the Activities and Content of ECE

To demonstrate the diverse range of exercises for young children, we held a large-scale activity called "Young Children's Gymnastics" in which 185 kindergartens participated. The 8,625 kindergarten students that made up 290 teams put on bear caps and were led by the hosts of children's TV programs and rhythm groups to sing, dance and exercise.

In order to provide new immigrants with opportunities to demonstrate personal talents or the unique features of their native cultures, we have added the "Parent-Children Interactions of New Immigrant Families" activity and assisted new immigrants in expanding their life-circles and become active participants in Taiwanese society. We also held the "Taipei City Public & Private Kindergartens New Immigrant Cultural Exchange Activity-Exotic Fair" that targeted Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Filipino and Mainland Chinese couples.

(4) Compile the Kindergarten Standard Handbook

We have compiled and published the "Handbook of Standard Kindergarten E-Management" that simplifies and clarifies complicated kindergarten-related affairs and demonstrates the standard procedures of kindergarten management. The handbook covers the topics of public safety inspection, school bus inspections, safety drills, health and safety, administrative tasks, recruitment, and billing standards of tuition.

2. Establishment of Sophisticated Elementary Education

There are 153 elementary schools in Taipei (2 national, 141 municipal, and 10 private) with 6,440 classes and 183,171 students. Elementary education provides children with a learning environment that makes them love school, helps them develop good habits and proper learning attitudes, grow and learn how to live their lives and adapt to society.



Taipei Municipal Lihu Elementary.



Taipei City 2005 Young Children's Gymnastics.

(1) Promote Reading and Provide Mandarin Examinations

We promoted reading activities in elementary schools and conducted the “Stand on the World’s Peak and Read the Whole World” activity on Children’s Day to encourage elementary school students to read and help to build a city that “cares and shares.”

In order to evaluate students’ levels in learning Mandarin, we administer a basic Mandarin examination to all sixth graders. The examination covers the application of notional phonetic alphabets, word identification and production, reading, and creative writing. We provide supplementary education based on the results.

(2) Promotion of Local Language and Reinforce English Education

The “Elementary Local Language Education Team” focuses on combining local language education with family background. Thanks to its efforts, the Ministry of Education as an excellent city in promoting local language education named Taipei City. We continue to promote elementary English lessons, plan English textbooks, establish standards for English skills, and standardize English learning and evaluation.

(3) Provide Teacher Training and Strengthen Research

We have combined Teacher Learning Centers and school resources to reorganize and plan different Grade 1-9 curricula. The second Wednesday of each month is now referred to as the “Elementary School Advanced Learning Day.” We also continue to accept applications and conduct exhibitions for innovation and research related to kindergarten, elementary, and junior high school education. The theme of one conference was “Innovative School Education and Teachers’ Dedicated Development” that covered topics such as publishing dissertations, sharing education experiences, designing innovative teaching activities, and exhibiting educational props.

(4) Promotion of Educational Arts-Integration of Art and Education

We conducted the “Discovering Classical Arts” activity for third graders and the “Learning about Symphonies and Instruments” activity for fifth and sixth graders.

3. Develop Appropriate Junior High School Education

There are 63 junior high schools in Taipei (59 public and 4 private) with 2,973 classes and 98,725 students, and 50 senior high schools (2 national, 26 municipal, and 22 private) with 1,941 classes and 79,803 students. Junior high school education is focused on the balanced development of virtue, knowledge, fitness, team spirit, and aesthetics; senior high school education is focused on refining the bodies and minds of students so they can become healthy and well-developed citizens.

(1) Jointly Achieve Educational Goals with Parents

In order to encourage parents to get involved in educational affairs and work together to establish high-quality schools, we have continued to promote interaction among schools, teachers, and parents on the basis of the regulations regarding the formulation and organization of PTAs in elementary, junior high, senior high and vocational high schools.

(2) Help Students Develop Diverse Abilities and Promote Appropriate Development

In order to help students develop diverse abilities, expand their learning, and develop themselves in accord with their aptitudes, we announced the “Taipei City Junior High School Undiscovered Talent Project” in 2005 that was entrusted to Xinxing Junior High School and fourteen other schools. This

project includes training for teachers, respecting the independent professionalism of educators, developing students’ diverse abilities, teaching school-based curriculums, and organizing and sharing school resources.

(3) Reduce the “Learning Divide” and Care for Minority Students

Minsheng Junior High School and sixteen other schools have conducted the project entitled “Join Hands-Trial Project of College Students Tutoring Junior High School Students” for the purpose of reducing the “learning divide” between mainstream students and those who come from financially disadvantaged families or minority groups. The schools have selected students, whose family annual income is less than NT\$400,000 (or have suffered accidents) or greatly need to enhance their English and Mathematic grades, to receive home tutorials with college students.

(4) Form Sophisticated Education Teams to Enhance the Quality of Education and Personnel

In accordance with the Senior High School Temporary Curricular Guidelines stipulated by the Ministry of Education, we have established the “Taipei Department of Education-School Curriculum Implementation Team” with a subordinate organization team, curriculum and teaching team, and resource utilization team. The curriculum and teaching team focuses on engaging in research, assisting schools, assisting in the task of Internetization, incorporating innovative displays of information into education models and software, R&D, exhibitions, and providing training for new teachers.

4. Developing High-Quality Vocational Education

There are 17 vocational high schools (7 public and 10 private) plus other vocational training programs in standard high schools in Taipei, with a total of 1,152 classes and 46,453 students. Vocational education is closely bound up with the nation’s economic development, and the pioneer technicians who received vocational education over the past 50 years have facilitated the rapid economic growth. In order to adhere to the “Vocational School Temporary Curricular Guidelines” put forth in 2006 and enhance the quality of vocational high schools, we are actively assisting various schools in developing their school-based curriculums.

(1) Implement Vocational Curriculum Assistance and Carry Out Inspections, and Assist in the Development of School-based Curriculum

In order to abide by the “Vocational School Temporary Curricular Guidelines” set forth in 2006, we established the “Taipei City Vocational High School School-based Curriculum Implementation Team” that helps implement vocational high schools’ school-based curricula in November 2004. We also reviewed the “Taipei City Compilation of Specialized Curriculums” in July 2005. Between Nov. 18th and Dec. 2nd 2005, we carried out inspections of “Taipei City Compilation of Specialized Curriculums” and assisted all schools in devising general curricular plans that help to complete the development of their school-based curriculums.



Gathering of Elites – Senior and Vocational High School Fair.



Volume 3 of The Sky of Vocational Education-
"Departing Toward Success."

(2) Hold Commerce Competitions and Increase Commercial Skills

The "2005 National Senior High School Commerce Competition" that was hosted by the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government and hosted by Shilin High School of Commerce took place between Dec. 13th and 15th. The competition covered 9 vocational fields, including advertising, website design, programming, word processing, culinary arts,

computer graphics, accounting, Chinese cooking, and baking. 647 vocational high school students from across the nation participated. This event was held to encourage students to value the development and enhancement of skills.

(3) Discover Vocational Aptitude and Explore Vocational Interests

In order to help junior high school students discover their vocational interests and develop their potential, we held the "Junior High School Vocational Assistance and Study Camp" in the summer and winter vacations of 2005 with 2,819 and 3,278 participants, respectively.

(4) Promote Gender Equity and Establish Equal Rights

Working in accordance with the "Gender Equity Education Act," we have officially established the "Taipei City Government 1st Gender Equity Education Committee" that includes a policy team, an education team, a social education team, and a prevention team. We have also held nearly 600 sessions of teacher-parent learning activities and promoted the gender equality education curriculum of "Responsible Love and Safe Sex-Learning about Love" in senior and vocational high schools in Taipei. We have also named March, April and May 2005 the "Gender Equality Education Promotional Months" for schools in Taipei, and held four competitive activities including poster design, card design, reading reports and debates.



Introducing the manual for Gender Equality Education, "Talk About Love-A Manual for Parents to Talk to Their Children About Sex," and group discussions of "Communication and Consultation for Couples."

5. Increase the Quality of Post Secondary Education

There are 27 colleges in Taipei (11 national, 2 municipal, and 14 private) with 245,944 students. The primary aims of Taipei Municipal University of Education that is under the Taipei City Government's direct jurisdiction includes training kindergarten, elementary and junior high school teachers and developing innovative cultural workers. The primary aims of Taipei Physical Education College, on the other hand, includes developing elite athletes, P.E. teachers and coaches.

(1) Taipei Municipal University of Education

"Taipei Municipal Teacher's College" was renamed "Taipei Municipal University of Education" on

Aug. 1st 2005, and the key points in this transformation include: passing on the 100-year old traditions in promoting teacher development, training diverse, professional talents, streamlining administrative organizations and increasing their efficiency, encouraging teachers to develop new skills, enhancing the quality and quantity of academic research, and reforming curriculums to help students solidify their fundamental skills and acquire professional knowledge to gain a competitive edge.

(2) Establish Campus Wireless Networks and Form the Foundation for the Digital City

Taipei Municipal University of Education has already completed the installation of wireless networks in their campus that provide the faculty and students with a wireless Internet environment and extend the coverage of educational resources. At the same time, diverse and practical Internet-based remote curriculums have also been developed to increase the depth and breadth of learning. One example is the Japanese language curriculum that has been jointly developed by Tokyo Metropolitan University.

(3) Actively Promote International Academic Exchanges and Athletic and Artistic Performances

Taipei Municipal University of Education is actively seeking sister-school status and signing academic exchange protocols with foreign universities and academic organizations, helping teachers go abroad to learn or give lectures, and has already conducted a summer exchange program with Caen, France. Besides holding international academic seminars, it is also actively conducting academic exchanges with its sister-school of Northern Colorado University, USA. It also conducts cultural, artistic, and athletic exchanges with foreign groups. For example, it was invited by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission to participate in the "12th Asian-American Festival Celebrating the 60th Birthday of UN," "2005 North American Taiwanese Tradition Week," and "2005 National Day-Taiwanese Cultural and Artistic Visiting Group" Tour Performance in Central & South America.



2005 "North American Taiwanese Tradition Week" tour performances.

(4) Raise the Standard of Athletic Competitions

Taipei Physical Education college relentlessly trains brilliant athletes who have won medals in international competitions, and it is becoming a cradle for athletes who participate in international events and win titles-one of them being the outstanding alumnus, Wang Chien-ming, who was drafted by the Major Leagues in 2005. The Chinese Taipei Team that participated in the 2005 East Asian Games won 12 gold, 34 silver, and 26 bronze medals, setting a new record for the number of gold medals and total medals won by our nation's athletes. Student of Taipei Physical Education college won seven of the gold medals, 11 of the silver medals, and 4 of the bronze medals.

(5) Establish a World-Class Professional Sports Evaluation Unit

We have assisted in the establishment of the "sports surface inspection center" and "sports equipment testing laboratories" that help to maintain the safety of sports surfaces and sports equipment, and establish an independent and recognized organization of sports surface inspection. As the only certified inspection facility in the Asia Pacific region, this will help Taipei City to have closer relationships with other nations by providing services for the 21st Deaflympics in 2009 hosted by our nation and gaining the opportunity of hosting more international events in the future.



Participating in the 2005 World Karate Cup.

II Diverse Development and Implementation

The implementation of education and the facets of learning are diversifying as our society diversifies. We not only need to provide all types of students with diverse and suitable opportunities for development but also need to provide different types of after-school learning programs that promote a balanced development in the lives of our future generation.

1. Equal Education Opportunities

Besides four special schools (the school for the mentally challenged, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf, and a special education school in Wenshan), the Taipei City Government has also established seven other special education resource centers. Public schools of different levels have special classes for students with mental or physical disabilities and independent special education classes in different fields. Pre-school special education has been extended downwards to toddlers aged 3 years and older to implement an integrated kindergarten education, and it has also been extended upwards to include the "12 year education and arrangement program" in senior/vocational high schools that takes care of students of all grades with different types of disabilities.

Special education is based on the twin beliefs of "respecting basic human rights" and "equal education opportunities." Besides ensuring proper education for those with disabilities and helping them maximize their potential, special education also provides suitable education to the gifted students and helps them to increase their international perspectives and reach their potential on the basis of "developing elite forces and utilize their advantages."

(1) Strengthen the Functions of Special Education

We have published the second edition of "Taipei City White Book of Education for People with Disabilities," the goals of which include developing an excellent administrative body of special education, professional evaluation and arrangement and educational advising, diverse support systems, high-quality special educators, suitable curriculum and teaching, refined transition service and career counseling, complete supportive family services, and innovative evaluation and assistance of special education.

(2) Increase the Quality of Special Educators

To completely enhance the quality of special educators, we have formulated a "Special Education Accomplishment Four-Year Plan". It is our wish that personnel training, recruitment, on-the-job training, and evaluation and assistance help to implement relevant policies, and that educators in Taipei value the basic human rights and educational rights of students who require special education, complete basic training and



Results of the trial project of "digital student IDs."

develop a warm heart to deal with these students, and help these students receive suitable education to reach their potential.

(3) Individual Assistance and Evaluation

We are implementing the task of “Individual Evaluation for Disabled Students of Special Education” and have evaluated the programs in different schools between March and May in order to understand the current status of the assistance given to students with disabilities and overall campus operations. We also assisted schools in teacher training in order to raise the quality of special education. 73 schools have been evaluated and 31 of them were rated as excellent.

(4) Provide Activities for Students with Disabilities

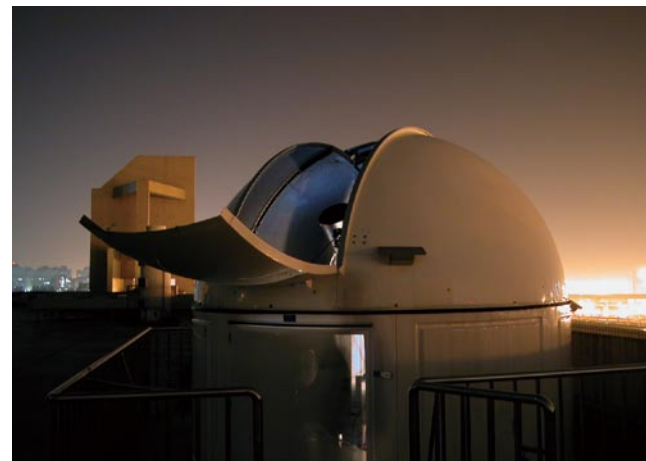
In order to provide diverse learning situations and enrich the learning environment for students with disabilities, we hold recreational activities for elementary school students with disabilities in the northern and southern districts, recreational activities for elementary school students of special education, holiday exercise programs for junior high schools’ independent special education classes, summer camps for junior high school students who are deaf or who are in special education programs.

2. Establish an Excellent Environment of Information Education

Besides the continued implementation of needed information hardware in schools, we are also working on the “Wireless Taipei” project to install wireless networks. As the Internet environment matures, we will be able to provide diverse remote education that helps students go online and learn at any time they like.



Taiwan Schools Cyberfair Awards Ceremony.



Results of the digital remote-controlled observatory. The photo shows the opening of the dome of the observatory at dusk. Students can use computer connections to operate the opening and closing of the dome as well as adjusting the angle of the telescope by remote control.



“2005 Taipei City International Conference on ICT in Education.” Mr. David Mathias, the representative of Thailand, shares his experience in conducting information business.

(1) Establish an Excellent Environment for the Information Curriculum

A. We formed a “wireless campus team” on Jan. 20th and formulated the “Project of Installation and Application of Campus Wireless Networks.” This project is divided into campus safety, educational applications, administrative applications, and students’ lives. The main objectives in 2005 were “Campus Wireless Internet Phone” and “Online Parent-Teacher Communication Booklet.” Wireless signal coverage rate on campuses in Taipei is 100%.

B. We are working with Datong Senior High School and three other schools to test the trial integration of digital student IDs and EasyCards, and Muzha Vocational High School and three other schools also participated in this trial. The trial includes the management of students coming in and out of campuses, the circulation of books in libraries, and purchasing items in campus shops.

C. Astronomical observations conducted by students on campuses are often limited by time and space, and special astronomical phenomena cannot be broadcasted on the Internet. To address these issues, Nanhu Senior High School has helped with the implementation of the “TaipeiCity Digital Remote Control of Observatories” by installing a remote-control system in their current mobile digital astronomical facility. This eliminates

temporal and spatial restrictions and also gives students and teachers better access to astronomical observations.

(2) Innovative and Diverse Teaching Models

A. We are conducting fifteen trial projects including remote English curriculum, mobile learning, digital weather stations, construction of an astronomical image database and online writing.

B. The fact that the Internet is not restricted by time or space and has high interactivity and rich multimedia content has provided learners and foreign students with opportunities to directly interact with each other. English learning can also incorporate innovative learning activities such as movie reviews, interacting with foreign students, and listening to lectures given by foreign teachers. Student

exchange programs during summer and winter vacations also allow students to experience exotic cultures and life-styles and to increase their motivation to learn English.

C. We published the first edition of “Senior & Vocational High School Teachers’ Manual” that focuses on “Training and Ethics of Information.” The teachers’ manual comes in separate issues on specific topics or as a compiled volume that offers teachers flexibility. This manual was given to teachers in 2005.

(3) Provide the Mechanism of Online Learning

A. We conducted the “2005 School Online Database Purchase Project” in order to provide students and teachers with richer and more diverse digital material. The 21 databases purchased in 2005 are devoted to topics such as news, images, historical artifacts, insects and nature.

B. Taipei Municipal Xingya Elementary School and Detong Senior High School have completed the planning and preparation of a joint curriculum. 1,000 pieces of digital material have been reviewed.

3. Promotion of Sanitation and Health Care

Taipei City places tremendous value on campus sanitation and health care because students are our future citizens. We conducted important activities such as campus health checks, disease prevention programs and campus health promotion to ensure sanitary campuses and healthy students.

(1) Reinforce Eye Care

Together with Rixin Primary School, we held a learning activity on the topic of “how kindergartens should promote eye care” from Aug. 19th to 23rd. The two stages of the activity included 300 participants.

(2) Implementation of Health Promotion Schools

We established 12 “Health Promotion Key Schools” in 2004 to work with the healthy city policy and assist in the implementation of the “Taipei City Health Promotion School Project.” In 2005, we added 13 more “Health Promotion Key Schools” and have established a “Health Promotion School Guidance Team” that helps schools evaluate and plan health promotion.

In order to ensure that students are getting nutritious and healthy meals, we are regulating the types of food offered in schools. We also requested the schools whose students’ average body weight was deemed as less than ideal in 2003 to participate in the “2005 Students’ Healthy Body Weight Program” to learn about how to teach students how to maintain a healthy body weight, a healthy diet and exercise.

(3) Strengthening the Prevention of Contagious Diseases

We held “Taipei City Campus Contagious Diseases Seminars” to help school staffs learn more about disease prevention. Moreover, in order to reinforce enterovirus prevention in private kindergartens, the Department of Education arranged for school supervising teams to inspect the kindergartens in Taipei.

To ensure proper measures are being carried out, we have also conducted tasks such as “Avian Flu Prevention Measure,” “The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government-Prevention of Influenza Caused by Highly Contagious Diseases in Poultry,” “The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government-Avian Flu Response Team and Responsibilities,” “Campus’ Disease Prevention Response Team and Responsibilities,” and “Prevention of Bird Aggregation on Campuses and Report-Response Measures”.



“2005 Parent-Children Health Train” exhibition.

Taipei Children’s Arts Festival

The two perennial themes of this event ever since it was first held in 2000 have been “education” and “appreciation.” Starting from 2002, we decided to focus the next 10 years of art festival activities on “drama.” Children can have fun while they participate in the creation and appreciation of different forms of art, and they get to design and perform “dramas” that incorporate innovative artistic presentations, visual arts and life stories. Through participation, joint creation and appreciation of domestic and foreign dramas, children can experience the arts for themselves and allow the arts to take root in them.

The Children’s Arts Festival held in 2005 tried to seek new breakthroughs and development based on relevant experience accumulated over the previous 5 years. We collaborated with 20 public and private museums and institutions such as the Taipei Zoo, the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center, the Taipei Children’s Museum of Transportation and Communication, the Discovery Center of Taipei, the Taipei Water Park, the Taipei Story House, the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, the Puppetry Art Center of Taipei, the Miniatures Museum of Taiwan, the Su Ho Memorial Paper Museum, Hong-Gah Museum, the National Museum of History, the National Taiwan Science Education Center and the National Postal Museum. Not only did we sell discounted tickets to members of the public who participated in the Children’s Arts Festival, but we also arranged small-scale performances and learning activities that allowed children to access all the exhibitions inside the museums with their “Children’s Passports” and learn from them all. We also showed family films in the cooperating museums, which also offer small performances and learning activities.

III Rich Social Education

The social education institutions under the jurisdiction of the Taipei City Government include the Taipei Zoo, the Taipei Astronomical Museum, Taipei Children's Recreation Center, the Taipei Public Library, and the Taiwan Youth Activity Center (Y17), and Taipei Children's Museum of Transportation and Communication that were entrusted to private companies. Moreover, several social education institutions of the Central Government are also located in Taipei City such as the National Central Library, the National Museum of History, the National Theater & National Concert Hall, the National Taiwan Science Education Center and the National Palace Museum. Having these diverse social education institutions only in Taipei further demonstrates the city's rich social education resources.

1. Diverse Range of Educational Institutions

Besides the social education institutions directly under the jurisdiction of the Taipei City Government, each district has its own community college that provides a locale for social education and learning, promotes lifelong learning among the general public, provides consultation services and diverse forms of recreation, and helps the public to develop proper concepts of recreation.

(1) Taipei Public Library

The manifold missions of the Taipei Public Library are to promote reading, actively develop social resources, expand new service stations, set a standard as an international library, expand diverse service mechanisms, and provide easy access to the public for up-to-date information and abundant reading material. At present the Taipei Public Library has one main building, forty branches, fourteen public reading rooms, and one unmanned library in Taipei. The number of volumes stored in the library as of 2005 was 4,616,376, and approximately 1.6 million library cards have been issued to date. 11,953,643 people have accessed the library throughout the year, and 6,826,335 items of reading material and audio/visual material have circulated. Our goal is to have two books available for each citizen in Taipei by 2006.

In 2005, the Taipei Public Library's Hengan Public Reading Room, the Sanxing Branch, and the Huludu Branch were opened, and we also established Sien Reading Room and Zhoumei Public Reading Room in several communities. The first unmanned library was established in Carrefour in Neihu that allows the public to enjoy reading while they shop.

In terms of innovative services, we have replaced the Unicorn Library's automated service system and utilized RFID technology to provide automatic borrowing and return services as well as a video-conference service counter that allows the public to access library services no matter where they are.



The first unmanned library established in Neihu's Carrefour by the Taipei Public Library.

In terms of international exchange, besides the Vancouver Public Library, Canada, the North Lanarkshire Council of Scotland, U.K., Shanghai Library, and the Boston Public Library, USA, we have also formed exchange agreements with the Seattle Public Library, USA, the Yokohama Municipal Library, Japan, the Oakland Public Library, USA, and Woodlands Library, Singapore in 2005. We have conducted 14,781 sessions of year-round seminars on such topics as day-to-day life and studying abroad, reading events, book exchanges, monthly book seminars, seasonal reading events, and reading festivals, with the participation of 786,772 people. These events have helped to instill new energy and create new phases in the promotion of reading in our city, and they have helped the public appreciate different aspects of the joy of reading.

(2) Taipei Zoo

With a total area of 165 hectares, the Taipei Zoo is the largest zoo in South-East Asia. Inside the zoo, the sections that are open to the public include the education center, the nocturnal exhibit, the penguin exhibit, the koala exhibit, the amphibian and reptile exhibit, the insect exhibit, the Taiwan area, the children's zoo, the rain forest area, snack area, the Australian area, the African area, the tropical area, the bird area, the wetland ecology education area, and the wildlife and plant observation area. 3,108,112 people visited the zoo in 2005. The number of animals on exhibit in the zoo is 3,193 with 417 species. 83 education exhibitions, seminars and activities of various types were held, and recycled material totaled 36 tons. We will continue the animal-adoption project and the entrance renewal project, and are currently working on a project of developing a panda exhibit.

- A. The Madagascar Rainforest Exhibition Center in the African area was opened in March, and its main building is a 13-meter high dorm-shaped steel cage. We invited the ambassadors of the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe to partake in the ribbon-cutting ceremony. The "African Artifacts Exhibition" continued for one month.
- B. The Insect Center that took two and half years and NT\$150 million to construct was officially opened in April. The Center not only demonstrates Taiwan's abundance of insects but also utilizes its diverse and rich educational facilities that have transformed it into an ecological learning center that has the characteristics of both a museum and an ecological park.
- C. We signed a collaboration agreement with the Wroclaw Zoo in Warsaw, Poland in July, with the Taiwanese ambassador stationed in Poland and the chairman of Polish-Taiwan Friendship Group as witnesses. In October, in response to the global project "Dreamnight at the Zoo" initiated by the Rotterdam Zoo, the Netherlands, that was dedicated to children who suffer from chronic diseases and disabilities, we held the "Dancing Ladybugs-



Vice Mayor King Pu-tung, Legislature Speaker Wu Bi-chu, and Director Chiu, Chiu Kuo-goang join the public in the Mid-Autumn Celebration.

Starry Night” event at the Education Center in the Taipei Zoo. 420 children with chronic illnesses from six hospitals and their families participated.

(3) Taipei Children’s Recreation Center

In 2005, the paper umbrella workshop, ceramic workshop, and “bamboo and wood sculpturing workshop” in the folk arts section of “Yesterday’s World” were integrated to form the “Craft Museum,” in which folk arts are displayed according to seasonal themes. In June 2005, the “Parent-Children Maze” developed independently by TCRC’s “Fun World” was opened as the latest addition to children’s free recreational facilities.

The total area of TCRC is 9.3 hectares, and the entire premise is divided into the following sections according to theme: “Fun World” provides children and youth with recreational activities; “Yesterday’s World” depicts our ancestors’ way of life, and “Tomorrow’s World” introduces new technological inventions. The three worlds focus on the themes of “entertainment,” “folk tradition,” and “science.”

In the ancient buildings in “Yesterday’s World,” we regularly hold folk art exhibitions, large-scale folk art performances on holidays, and demonstrations and teaching of folk arts and folk art classes. We have arranged diabolo exhibitions and tour guides for third graders’ field trips. During summer and winter vacations, we hold folk art recreational camps and work with communities to invite folk art teachers and groups to provide lessons and exhibitions in our facilities. We have also formed the new “Folk Art Team” that gives performances in the city’s schools.

We regularly show IMAX films devoted to nature and science in the Space Theater of “Tomorrow’s World”, visited by about 130,000 people every year. The Children’s Science Museum has exhibitions on science-related topics such as “The Dragon’s Successors,” “Life Information,” “Common Environment” and “Space Activities” that help visitors learn about science with hands-on activities. We also created the new “Science Festival-In-School Tour Services” that brings science onto campuses.

In keeping up with social trends and the fact that summer offers long hours of daylight and is cooler in the evening hours, we held the “Taipei Children’s Happy Nights” event from July 2nd to October 29th. Eighteen nighttime sessions were held with 17,507 participants.



“The Mayor’s Seminar with Young Students”-students making inscriptions on ceramic works.

(4) Taipei Astronomical Museum

The main purpose of the Taipei Astronomical Museum is to serve as a rich source of astronomical knowledge and help visitors learn about the universe through high-quality exhibitions, sophisticated multimedia programs, excellent space exploration facilities, innovative promotions, experienced tour guides and astronomical observations.

The Taipei Astronomical Museum provides educational and other services such as dedicated tour guides, teacher training, movies and space exploration. We also established a PDA wireless tour system in the exhibition areas that encourages

visitors to take a self-guided tour, which alleviates the problem of understaffing. We conduct a wide range of indoor and outdoor astronomical seminars and camps, publicize important astronomical news and research results, and have established an astronomical website that provides new astronomical knowledge, consultations and e-news. The Universe Theater and 3D Theater feature many films, multimedia education, and have independently produced the seasonal constellation shows for the Universe Theater and the “2005 Children’s Mid-Autumn Constellations Special Program.” The number of visitors in 2005 was 823,154.

The future plans of the Taipei Astronomical Museum include diversification of exhibitions, making programs more exciting, online education, artistic activities, internationalization of research and commercialization of management to enrich the theaters, activities, exhibitions and facilities.

(5) Taiwan Youth Activity Center (Y17)

In order to fully utilize its educational and recreational resources, the Taiwan Youth Activity Center (“Y17” for short) introduces private businesses’ management techniques, experience, and resources, and operates the managerial systems of private companies. Its main functions include providing a place for entertainment and recreation for teenagers and a venue for outdoor educational activities and exhibitions, holding youth events and competitions, summer and winter theme camps, and regular exhibitions, and working in accordance with relevant policies and educational promotions.

Activities held at Y17 include “The 1st Taipei City Chinese and English Improvised Speech Cup”, “The 1st Little Van Gogh-Painting Training for Children of Disadvantaged Families”, “Youth Street Performers and Blind People’s Music Performance”, “The 4th Y17 Little Giants’ 7 Competitions”, “The 4th Gift Collection Event for Children with Cancer”, “Amazing Stunt Show” and “Blessings for Taiwan-Lighting the Tree of Hope”.

(6) Taipei Children’s Museum of Transportation and Communication

The land for this facility was originally designated for Taipei City’s No.8 Park. In light of the continued problems with Taipei’s traffic network, the former mayor of Taipei City, Xu Shui-de, decided to assign the project of the “Children’s Museum of Transportation and Communication” to the Department of Education instead of the Public Works Department in July 1988. This change was made in the hope of utilizing the museum’s capacity to instill concepts of road safety in children, which in turn would help the public appreciate the importance of traffic safety. The events held in 2005 included the “Disappearing Toys”, “Exhibition of Unique Pets”, “Ice Field Exploration Exhibition” and “New Year’s Blessings-Exhibition of Chinese Painting, Calligraphy and Jade Buddha”.

(7) Taipei City’s Community Colleges

Each of Taipei City’s twelve districts has its own community college, and the number of students who are enrolled in community college courses increases every year. The number of students in 2005 was 53,955, with 63,047 actually taking courses. This was an increase of 5,534



The Mayor’s Seminar with young students.

and 7,937, respectively, over figures from 2004. Each of the twelve community colleges has its own website, and they share a joint website called “Community Colleges’ Web of Taipei” that allows the public to browse through the websites, curriculum, faculty, and published material, and to listen to the “2100 Community College Discussion” radio program and watch the TV programs that introduce the community colleges. The community colleges’ mission is not limited to the dissemination of information, but also to facilitate community development and urban advancement.

2. Lifelong Learning

Social education includes lifelong learning, public education and after-school supplementary education. As the senior population in Taipei is rapidly increasing and lifelong learning has become a popular concept, seniors’ learning needs are also increasing at a fast rate.

(1) Establish Senior Learning Organizations

More than 20 years have gone by since the “Taipei City Evergreen College for Senior Citizens” was opened on June 1st 1983. The curriculum includes entertainment, recreation, skills, arts and continuing education. Courses are offered each spring and autumn to enrich the mental lives of seniors. 144 classes were offered in 2005, attracting 5,195 students.

We are living in an era of “knowledge explosion” and rapid information circulation. In order to help seniors learn about computers, we started accepting donated computers from private citizens and began offering computer classes at the Daan Senior Community Center.

Private senior groups are also actively promoting seniors’ lifelong learning, and their efforts include:

- A. The “senior community college” of the Senior Chinese Education Association fulfills the spirit of “lifelong learning, recreation and activities to promote well-being.” Seventy-five classes on eleven campuses are offered in Taipei every year. Seventy-five classes were offered in 2005 with 1,837 senior students.
- B. Taipei Senior Honoring College of Taipei Senior Honoring Association regularly provides literature, art, dancing and singing, and outdoor education activities. Thirty-seven classes were offered in 2005 with 232 senior students.
- C. The senior college of Taiwan Good Shepherd Church provides fourteen programs including languages, Japanese singing, dancing, computers, art and Chinese herbal health care that give seniors a chance to learn and make friends. Seventeen classes were offered in 2005 with 312 students.

(2) Promote Adult Education and Encourage On-site Trainings

Adult basic learning classes held in 35 elementary schools were provided to 1,328 people who have limited education or are new immigrants. 183 classes of adult vocational learning were also held in thirteen public/private vocational/senior high schools with 3,929 students.



Aboriginal Language Experience Camp.

(3) Establish Family Education Centers and Strengthen Family Education

We are currently formulating Taipei City Family Education Center Organizational Regulations and have already designed the “Department of Education of Taipei City Government-Mid-term Project of the Implementation of Family Education (2005-2008)” for the purposes of integrating resources related to school education, social education, and family education, and forming a dedicated system of implementing family education. Moreover, to implement family education curriculum and activities at schools, we have published two books, “Passionate and Energetic Teaching: A Compilation of References for Taipei City Elementary School Family Education’s Curricular Design” and “Healthy New Families with Joyful Children: A Compilation of References for Taipei City Junior High School Family Education’s Curricular Design”. We also held the national “2005 Seminar of School’s Family Education”.

(4) Learning the Aboriginal Mother Tongue and Conducting Classified Aboriginal Language Education

Economic features such as a vast information network, convenient transportation and desirable job opportunities have attracted many aborigines to move to Taipei City. Those who have been here for a long time tend to become estranged from their mother tongue and this sense of estrangement is even more significant for those of the younger generation. The rich and diverse aboriginal cultures are often passed down by the older generations via oral descriptions and are not recorded in written words. This is putting the aboriginal languages on the verge of extinction.

“Language hives” for different aboriginal tribes have been established throughout the city’s districts since July 2001, and we have started carrying out the project of “Taipei City Aboriginal Language Hive Education” as well. As of 2005, 35 language hives have been established, including: 11 hives for the Amis Tribe, 4 for the Atayal Tribe, 5 for the Paiwan Tribe, 3 for the Puyuma Tribe, 3 for the Tsou Tribe, 4 for the Bunun Tribe, 3 for the Truku Tribe, 1 for the Rukai Tribe, and 1 for the Saisiat Tribe, with a total of 754 students. In order to enhance students’ skills and increase the depth of aboriginal language education, we started the classification process. Trial classifications are currently underway for 4 hives including the ones for the Amis Tribe and the Truku Tribe.

(5) Diversify After-school Education and Ensure Safety

Taipei City is full of learning opportunities with all types of after-school education centers. Besides those that focus on the school curriculum, there are also after-school classes that teach different vocational and artistic skills and provide certification and linguistic training. The total number of registered after-school education centers is 2,450. We have randomly inspected 335



Aboriginal Language Experience Camp.

of them for fire safety and structural public safety. We have inspected these education centers for the illegal employment of foreign language teachers, and we have printed pamphlets on “how to choose an after-school education center” and given them to the public and students.

Taipei City won many awards in the 2005 Department of Education-Award of Excellence. Six of our teams won the Golden Quality Award, and six other groups won the Silver Quality Award, 30% of the total awards given. Although we are the best performing city and county in Taiwan, constant future efforts are still required for us to see results since education is an important task that takes much time. Moreover, in facing the future trend of a decline in the number of children per family, we need to speed up the integration of schools and school districts. Changes and restructuring of teachers’ salaries and curricula also need to be continued in order to maintain high-quality school education and our citizens’ competitiveness.

Hakka Cultural Learning

Hakka culture is an important and unique part of Taiwan’s diverse cultures. Taipei City has enjoyed great success as a result of its efforts, both public and private, on behalf of the preservation of Hakka culture, in promoting language learning and cultural experience.

During the summer vacation of 2005, we focused the Hakka language curriculum on operas. By learning how to put on a show, combine elements in a theatrical performance, and deliver an innovative performance that incorporated Hakka poetry, narrative poems, and scripts, teachers were given an opportunity to help children learn the Hakka language by using fun games and role-playing methods. In order to attract elementary students to learn the Hakka language, we also held an “Elementary Student Hakka Language Cultural Experience Camp”.

In 2005, we implemented the “Hakka Reading Year” project and conducted the “Hakka Reading Year – Hakka Cultural Classroom Curriculum”. The material used in this curriculum came from the “Joy of Life Biography” and Hakka Culture Quarterly published by the Taipei City Government. We also established the Taipei City Hakka Language Education Center.

We held the “2005 Taipei City Hakka Youth Tungshih Learning Camp” to pass down Hakka culture to the younger generations. We have discussed with Hakka communities on how to extend their cultural roots, increase the application of their language, pass on their culture, construct Hakka communities, train Hakka youths to accommodate other ethnic groups and think in diverse ways about Hakka culture.

We also formed the Taipei Hakka Culture College – “Hakka Cultural Studies” curriculum that focuses on passing on the Hakka language. The Hakka language is taught through various methods including music, opera and body language. The curriculum is taught at a Hakka language school and a cultural school.

We held “The 4th Taipei Hakka Folk Music Festival” and offered Hakka classes in singing, reading, ceremonies, stringed music and drumming to the public.



Chapter 5

Social Welfare

Moving towards the goal to be one of the great international metropolises, Taipei City's welfare policies and measures have been reinforced in order to meet the higher expectations from its citizens. As the elderly population and the number of nuclear families increase, and the gap between the rich and poor widens due to the stagnant economy in recent years, the Taipei City Government has taken on the responsibility to assist the disadvantaged and families in crisis to better adapt to society.

The primary challenge for the Department of Social Welfare is to effectively utilize and equitably allocate the welfare resources at its disposal. In spite of decreased city revenues, the social welfare budget has not been cut due to the strong support of Mayor Ma Ying-jeou. The Department of Social Welfare is undertaking efforts to exchange experiences with other countries and develops more equitable policies and services for those in need.

I Social Welfare Programs and Services

Facing the challenges brought about by an aging population and a lower birthrate, the Taipei City Government has been making significant efforts to provide assistance to meet the needs of its people in a rapidly changing society.

1. Welfare for the Elderly

At the end of 2005, the elderly population in Taipei City, including those aged 65 and over, was 295,301, or 11.29% of the city's total population. As our society ages, the Taipei City Government is undertaking efforts to meet the needs of senior citizens, to upgrade their quality of life and preserve their dignity. Providing them with a safe and happy living environment is a huge responsibility.

(1) Economic Security

To ensure the basic needs of the disadvantaged elderly, we provide living assistance for low-income seniors, and both a living allowance and a special care allowance for middle-to low-income seniors.

(2) Community Care Services

To implement the goal of "aging in place," we have integrated private resources to enhance community care services to seniors living alone and to disabled seniors. A task team organized by five city departments, including the Taipei City Police Department, the Department of

Civil Affairs, the Department of Health, the Fire Department, and the Department of Social Welfare, to enhance the service network. The Department of Social Welfare has coordinated 33 civic organizations with 1,338 volunteers who provide telephone calls, home visits, and house cleaning for the elderly, and provide emergency rescue in cooperation with the Fire Department.

In-home care services are provided to 2,350 disabled seniors through 11 contracted private agencies, while day care 7 run services for 152 contracted private agencies. The Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare are working as a team in providing long-term care services to alleviate the stress of caretakers.

(3) Improved Care for the Elderly

In addition to two municipal senior homes, Guang Ci Care Home and Haoran Senior Citizens Home, the city has at its disposal the self-paid senior home and government-owned, privately-run apartments for the elderly and nursing care centers. In addition to providing financial support to private senior homes to increase services, we conduct annual assessments to ensure quality of services and facilities.

(4) Encouraging Social Participation

There are 14 senior centers in 12 districts of Taipei City to provide social, recreational and educational programs for the elderly. These programs not only facilitate participation in social activities among seniors but also provide them with volunteer opportunities. 180 local residents, aged 50 and older and possessed with special talents, offer classes on campuses and in communities for students and residents. The Taipei City Government provides free bus service and discounted MRT fares for senior residents, aged 65 and older, to help them stay active in their golden years.

(5) Providing the Elderly with Benefits

To honor our senior residents, the Taipei City Government sends annual greeting cards with a monetary gift to each senior aged 70 and older. In 2005, 197,505 seniors received these greetings. To prevent the abandonment of seniors and elderly abuse, emergency shelters are available and follow-up investigations are thoroughly conducted. To protect senior citizens' right to health care, the Taipei City Government provides subsidies to 196,806 seniors to help pay for their National Health Insurance premiums.



Peer counseling for elders living alone.



Senior volunteer training for quality service.



Senior volunteer awarded for outstanding performance.

2. Welfare for the Disabled

The number of disabled persons in Taipei City at the end of 2005 was 108,702, or 4% of the total population of the City at the end of 2005. Taipei City has been striving towards an obstacle-free environment for the disabled. Together with the private sector, the Taipei City Government is drawing upon all available resources to be a disabled-friendly city that is convenient and accessible for people with disabilities.

(1) Easy Access to Assistive Device Service

To integrate the services related to assistive devices, we provide consultation, repair, installation, evaluation, trail tests and door-to-door services through two contracted agencies, one in south Taipei and the other in north Taipei.

(2) Seeing-Eye Dogs Promotion Program

In order to create an obstacle-free environment for the visually impaired, the “Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens Protection Act” permits seeing-eye dogs to enter public places. April has been designated as Seeing-Eye Dog Month in Taipei City. The city government has held a series of activities to raise public awareness to respect the rights of the visually impaired and their seeing-eye dogs.

(3) Community life and Independent Living

To assist disabled persons to live within a friendly community and to provide disabled persons and their families with the option of community life over institutional care for the disabled, we have extended the scope of community care services and independent living programs.

(4) Placement for the Mentally Retarded and Persons with Multiple Impairments

Taipei Municipal Yang Ming Home for the Disabled was established in 1982 for mentally retarded children and those with multiple impairments. In 1997, the Huagang Division of the Home was established for mentally retarded adults. Residents are trained at sheltered workshops to become adept at vocational trades that include baking, cleaning services, horticulture skills, restaurant service, and handicrafts.



The logo of Guide Dog friendly Store.



The visually impaired shopping at a hypermarket with his guide dog.

(5) Assisting Disabled Workers to Enter the Job Market

It is crucial to eliminate barriers for disabled persons on their path to employment. The Taipei City Government has provided subsidies and contracted out programs to create job opportunities for disabled persons and provide obstacle-free working environments at their workplaces. In 2005, the “Taipei City Employment Fund for Disabled Persons” provided private agencies with a total of NT\$194,035,983 in subsidies to conduct 125 training programs for 2,250 disabled persons.

Twelve contracted sheltered workplaces were in operation by the end of 2005, including gas

stations, carwash shops, and stores in MRT stations, which employed 225 disabled workers. In addition, to assist disabled residents, aged 20 to 60, who have lived in Taipei City for at least 6 months and who possess the skills and motivation to run a business or who have operated a business for less than a year, the Taipei City Government provides subsidies for equipment and rent to reduce costs at the initial stage.

3. Welfare for Children and Youth

At the end of 2005, there were 549,131 children and youths in Taipei City, 20.99% of the total city population. Enhancing the protection of disadvantaged children and youth and upgrading service quality are our primary goals in addressing the welfare concerns of children and youth. The following are the major services and programs provided in 2005.

(1) Protection and Placement Service

A protection and placement network has been set up for unfortunate children and adolescents. In 2005, public and private child and youth care agencies, youth halfway houses and foster families provided care to 756 children and youths. In order to accommodate the children from the Taipei Municipal Guang Ci Care Home that was scheduled to close, the Taipei Oasis Home was established in July 2005 to provide emergency shelter and temporary care. In addition, we provide financial assistance to children and youths attending the Independent Living Program.

(2) Preventing Child and Youth Prostitution

The government has set up a network to provide services for children and youth. Social workers now accompany clients during police investigations, provide counseling to school dropouts and provide follow-up services to youths who return home from placement agencies.

(3) Reaching Out and Counseling Service

In 2005, four contracted youth service centers began providing reaching out programs for 551 high-risk youths and youths from dysfunctional families. Counseling services and individual guidance are also provided to them to promote their development.



Community life and independent living program for the mentally retarded adults.



Promoting products of sheltered workshops during the Lantern Festival.



Social workers interact with youth through reaching out program.

(4) Strengthen Parental Roles in Disadvantaged Families

We implemented a new program, “Family-centered Demonstration of Parental Roles,” in 2004, to strengthen family functions for 30 disadvantaged families. In 2005, we subsidized 11 private agencies to run 13 programs for 1,246 children and youths from disadvantaged single-parent families or from disadvantaged families with a foreign parent.

(5) Enhance Promotion on Children and Youth Problem Prevention

In addition to publishing the “Taipei City Children and Youth Handbook,” we have helped advocate problem prevention for children and youth through bus and MRT ads (BeeTV), radio broadcasting, and via the Internet. We sponsored a series of activities entitled “2005 Taipei Holistic Development of Children and Youth,” enlisted 35 private agencies to run 67 programs.



Drama playing in schools to advocate prevention of teenager-pregnancy.



Assist youth to develop their potentials to make their dreams come true.



Mother-volunteers performed a dance on Mother's Day to show their vitality.

4. Welfare for Women and Child Care

At the end of 2005 the female population of Taipei City was 1,336,862, equal to 51.10% of the total population of the city. To promote women's rights and to maintain a women-friendly city has been our steadfast goal.

(1) Women's Services

Relevant departments to guarantee women's rights in Taipei City enforce the “Taipei City Regulations Governing the Protection of Women's Rights”. The gender ratio of members of several committees was raised from 57.28% in 2004 to 71.68% in 2005; in addition, the percentage of women promoted as chiefs was raised to 80%. Issues related to women's employment and rights were major concerns of the “Committee for the Promotion of Women's Rights”.

To strengthen women's financial security, we initiated several family assistance programs in accord with the “Family Assistance to Women in Special Circumstances Act” for women in need.

There are eleven government-own, privately-run women's centers in Taipei City, all of which provide legal consultation, counseling services, parent-child workshops, educational programs,



Foreign spouses attended activities with their diversified cultural characteristics.



A joint recruitment activity of publicly-owned and privately-run child daycare centers.

and welfare services. There are also two government-own, privately-run emergency shelters for females and their children who are victims of domestic violence.

To support disadvantaged women, we have carried out programs such as the “Single-mothers Support Program” and the “Comfort-women Appeal and Counseling Program.” Furthermore, we have subsidized private groups to provide nine supportive programs to new-immigrant families.

(2) Child Care Service

In order for children of different family backgrounds to receive proper care, the city government has provided three types of child care services and different subsidies for children under age 12.

Family Type Child Care Service: Taipei City is divided into four areas of family type child care service, according to the “Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network,” run by six contracted private agencies.

Agency Type Child Care Service: There are seven private infant care centers with 150 infants (aged from 2 months to 2 years), 608 children's daycare centers with 35,305 children (for 2 to 6

year-olds), and 394 afterschool care centers with 16,333 children (for 7 to 12 year-olds).

In 2005, 13 municipal child daycare centers looked after 2,615 children, aged 2 to 6; another twelve publicly-owned, privately-contracted child daycare centers cared for 2,040 children, aged 1 to 12, with three of them providing afterschool care.

To upgrade the overall quality of child care, we conduct annual assessments to ensure quality of care at private child care agencies, provide subsidies to assist them in improving service facilities, hold training for workers on early intervention service, and provide expert consultation to child care agencies.

The Taipei City Government provides subsidies to low-income and high-risk families with children under six years of age, who are in need of babysitting care, and public or private child care service.

To alleviate the burden on laborers to find appropriate child-care facilities, the Taipei City Government passed the “Subsidy Program to Employers Providing Child Care Facilities or Measures” in 2003.

II Social Assistance and Family Services

Unemployment, old age, and illnesses are major causes of poverty. The main tasks of the social work profession is to provide social assistance and various types of social services to disadvantaged families so they can regain their self-reliance.

1. Social Assistance

Taipei City had 13,008 low-income households, with a total of 32,146 persons, as of Dec. 31st, 2005. We provide the following types of assistance to the disadvantaged to support basic living needs, health, housing, education, and employment to help keep them out of poverty.

(1) Living Assistance

For those who qualify, a monthly living assistance is provided according to different categories of low-income status. Households with individuals over 65, or persons with disabilities, or children aged 18 or younger, receive additional financial aid.

(2) Medical Assistance and Subsidies for National Health Insurance Premiums

The City Government covers the medical costs and the National Health Insurance premiums for low-income persons over 60 and residents of Taipei Municipal Guang Ci Care Home and Haoran Senior Citizens Home in need of dentures, and for low-income persons who cannot afford to pay medical expenses.

(3) Low-Income Housing and Rent Subsidies

In 2005, 1,756 households with 5,329 residents were designated as low-income housing. Various activities were held in those housing areas in response to residents' needs. Rent subsidies were provided to low-income families living in other places.

(4) Children and Youth Educational Support

We provide subsidies for tuition and transportation fees for students from low-income families. Students from low-income families between 18 and 25 years of age receive monthly living assistance.

(5) Job Opportunity and Workfare

We provide one-year workfare to low-income persons with work skills whose status is assessed yearly. In 2005, there were 2,718 people on workfare. The Department of Social Welfare worked with the Department of Labor to provide vocational training programs for people on workfare. To further assist those who wanted to attend vocational training, subsidies for child and elderly daycare during training session were provided to trainees from disadvantaged families.



Celebration of the 2nd Anniversary of Taipei Outstanding Development Accounts Program.



Donate computers to low-income families to eliminate the Digital Divide.

Taipei Computer Association, Acer Inc., Microsoft Taiwan Corporation, Symantec Corp., Taiwan, Gjun Information Co., Ltd., Lenovo Technology B.V. Taiwan Branch, Computer Skills Foundation, ROC, and Chunghwa Telecom to donate computer software and hardware for 350 low-income families, at a value of more than NT\$15 million.

2. Social Work Services

We have been setting up a comprehensive social resource network to provide assistance and services to low-income and high-risk families to help them cope with life's difficulties and hardships.

(1) Crisis Adaptation Service for Families in Need

Social workers visit low-income and high-risk families to provide counseling services, financial and medical assistance, placement, nursing care, educational subsidies and more. With the integration of public and private resources, social work services provide assistance to disadvantaged children, youth, women, the elderly, and low-income families. Strengthening family roles is an important aspect in helping family members. Social workers strive to help children and adolescents who have been taken away from their original families and successfully reunite them.

(2) Services for the Homeless

There were about 500 homeless persons in Taipei City in 2005. One of the functions of social work services is to provide the homeless with opportunities and proper assistance to enable them to make an independent living. Such opportunities include community cleaning jobs, living assistance, and rent subsidies, among others. A monthly newsletter for the homeless provides information on job opportunities, and news regarding living, welfare and legal advice.

They are also provided with medical care. Shower stalls have been set-up with public and private resources and haircut services for the homeless are provided to help them keep clean and presentable. In this way, they may be better accepted in their communities. Programs are also held to help them find their

love for life and motivation to get them out of their current situation. During cold weather, our social workers bring blankets and hot meals to the homeless to help them survive the elements.

(3) Volunteer Services

A total of 52,812 volunteers provide services in various agencies and schools of the Taipei City Government. In 2005, we recruited 644 community volunteer groups with 10,310 volunteers to assist high-risk families in the community. In addition to subsidizing 21 private agencies that provide volunteer training, the Taipei City Government holds an annual awards ceremony to honor volunteers and organizations for their dedication in helping others.



Social workers arrange activity to improve clients' parent-child relationship.

(4) Raising the Level of Expertise of Social Workers

Regular on-the-job training is provided for social workers, case managers, social work supervisors, and service network meetings are held to upgrade professional skills and ensure service quality. In accordance with the Social Workers Act, we issue a license to practice as social workers to those who have passed the national examination and have qualified for employment.

3. Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

The Taipei City's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center was established on June 24th, 1999. The Center provides services with a cooperative model across departments and across professions to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These services include emergency rescue, placement, medical care, counseling and legal assistance, provided by a one-stop service.

(1) Activities Promoting Awareness

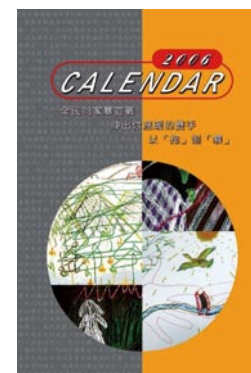
We hold volunteer training in role-playing to promote awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault. The sixth annual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Awareness Week focused on "Network Cooperation" and "Declare War on Domestic Violence".

(2) One-Stop Service for Multiple Needs

The 24-hour Hotline "113" or "0800-024-995" is available all year round. The government is also working with contracted professional private agencies to provide help to greater numbers of victims. The number of cases of domestic violence reported in 2005 increased by 43% over 2004, and sexual assault cases reported in 2005 increased by 45% over the previous year. The public is more willing to turn to official agencies for help.

(3) Integrate Resources to Establish a Service Network

Together with private professional agencies, the Taipei City Government has established a "Joint



Art work of victim of domestic violence who attended a trauma therapy group.

Services for Victims of Domestic Violence" at local courts. Services provided are legal consultation, accompanying victims to court, case management, and community anti-domestic violence awareness. In addition, we have established a support group and network with private organizations to help victims with mental rehabilitation. For child abuse prevention, the program "Intensive Services to Families with Children or Youth in Need of Protection," is provided with in-time supportive services to those disadvantaged or high-risk families through a contracted service agency.

(4) Punishing and Treating Aggressors

We assess those who commit crimes of domestic violence before putting them on trial, and refer those who have committed crimes of sexual assault to counseling and treatment programs.

(5) Promoting Community Care and Setting up a Database of High-risk Families

We are setting up a community-based supportive network for disadvantaged families and integrating community and local organizations to identify families with potential risks to prevent tragic incidents in high-risk families. Integrating information related to target populations with high-risk indicators and providing policy analysis on changes in target populations facilitate the taking of precautionary action.

(6) Taipei City Regulation for Subsidies for Sexual Assault Victims

The regulation was enacted on Dec. 29, 2005, and clearly states the qualifications and conditions required for applicants to receive this subsidy. The regulation also lifts the requirement for the means test when applying for a NT\$50,000 legal subsidy intended to encourage victims' willingness to seek judicial justice.



A play about domestic violence prevention - Harry Potter and the Three Little Pigs.

III Civic Organizations and Community Development

The combined impact of globalization and localization has challenged the development of metropolitan communities in the 21st century. The spirit of mutual-help in neighborhoods of rural society no longer exists. Civic organizations have become much more important for integrating the service resources for community development.

1. Civic Organizations and Cooperative Societies

The Taipei City Government encourages autonomy in civic organizations. We provide legal consultation service to social groups and occupational groups and help them to better serve their members and to participate in social services.

(1) Assistance to Civic Organizations

There were 2,527 registered civic organizations in Taipei City as of December 2005, including 172 industrial and business organizations, 2,059 social groups, 61 professional organizations, and 235 teacher associations. The Taipei City Government provides the organizations with staff training to ensure the proper running of the organizations and conducts assessments to ensure proper functioning and service quality.

(2) Supervising the Operations of Cooperative Societies

There were 421 cooperative societies with 495,595 members in Taipei City, as of December 2005. In 2005, we held a cooperative society symposium and contracted out financial assessments to accountants. In order to enhance independent and autonomous management in cooperative societies, the Taipei City Government provides them with training in financial and business management.



Members of social groups visited urban development projects.

(3) Integrate Civic Resources to Develop Social Welfare

Due to a higher percentage of the population on welfare compared to other areas, the Taipei City Government aims to make maximum use of valuable social resources. In the wake of the 921 Earthquake in 1999, the City Government established the Taipei United Welfare League to better integrate social resources and government resources to assist victims of the natural disaster.



The Forum for the 6th Anniversary of the Taipei United Welfare League.

The League has been established for six years and has integrated 600 public and private units, and has carried out about 900 programs at a cost of approximately NT\$203 million. The six years' effort, since 1999, has brought about huge support from both private organizations and corporate businesses. The Taipei United Welfare League will continue carrying out its tasks to channel resources to better provide for those in need.

2. Community Development

The Taipei City Government hopes to create a friendly environment by getting communities to become more active, integrate resources, promote mutual help, and hold activities for residents in a city that has a warm and healthy environment.

(1) Developing Community Organizations and Holding Community Festival Activities

As of December 2005, there were 359 registered community development associations in Taipei City. Community Festival activities are held annually, in September, to introduce service programs and exhibit the benefits of community work. The theme for 2005 was "Active Community · Beautiful Taipei" with representatives of seven communities from four counties, including Taipei County, Yilan County, Taizhong County, and Zhanghua County, participating in the festival and exhibition.



Celebration for the engagement of sister-community with other counties.

(2) Promoting the Mutual-help Community Industry

Sixteen community development associations were chosen to promote community-based programs, including the meal delivery program, which serves 503 disadvantaged elderly and disabled persons; this program was recorded on DVDs, in order to share the program idea with other communities.



Volunteer from community development association visits disadvantaged elders.

(3) Experiencing Sharing and Emulation Activities

"New Hometown · Good Neighborhood" community emulation activities were held to facilitate cooperation and experience sharing among communities and to encourage residents to participate in community services.



Appreciation awarded to the Lions Club 300A3 for sponsoring community care program.

(4) Conducting Community Assessment

We conducted assessments on community work, with 25 community development associations receiving good or excellent ratings. The Taipei City Government recommended five of them to take part in a national assessment and all earned good or excellent ratings. Taipei City was awarded the outstanding performance city and received the highest score each year from 2001 to 2005.

(5) Operation of the Taipei Community Center

The Taipei Community Center provides information services and holds activities for Taipei communities. Some of the services include telephone consultation, community worker training, community work networking, activity assistance, among others. This center with its volunteer service and a senior human resource center, was integrated to form the “Taipei Community and Volunteer Service Center,” in 2005.

(6) e-Community

Because of prevalent use of the Internet, our community website (<http://community.taipei-elife.net/>) was set up in 2001 to provide a platform for anyone or any civic group to set up their own websites. By the end of 2005, 2,513 communities and civic organizations had set-up websites, allowing community residents to access needed information. Furthermore, community members may share community development experiences through the Internet.



Experience exchanging and resource sharing on community industries.

(2) Management of Sacrifices

The Mortuary Office of the Taipei City Government cleans up the traditional sacrificial items used at mortuary services with recycling undertaken by contracted recycling companies.

2. Initiating Innovative Services

(1) Advocating Environment-Friendly Burials

The Taipei City Government is the nation's first to carry out natural burial services such as tree burial and sea burial, whereby ashes are buried under trees or scattered into the sea. The service is not only beneficial for the environment, but also a dignified and creative way for the deceased to return to nature. In 2005, 429 deceased citizens received either tree or sea burials, in accord with their wishes.

(2) Developing a Plan to Relocate Public Cemeteries

Due to the rapid development of the city, public cemeteries located in suburban areas have for decades now bordered on residential areas and influenced the quality of life of residents. The government has planned and worked on relocating several public cemeteries to make better use of the land.

(3) Providing Convenient Services for Citizens on Tomb-Sweeping Day

From a week before to a week after Tomb-Sweeping Day, the Department of Transportation provides residents with free bus service to and from major public cemeteries in Taipei City. The Maintenance Office of the Public Works Department maintains road safety in mountainous areas. The Taipei City Police Department, Fire Department, District Offices and Department of Environmental Protection all work together for a clean and safe environment.

(4) The Annual Assessment of Private Funeral Rite Service Agents

In 2005, we conducted assessments of 46 private funeral rite service agents, awarded agents for good service and posted their names on relevant websites to help the public make more informed choices when in need of these services.

In the course of the past year, the Taipei City Government has accelerated the development of community volunteer services to strengthen mutual-help in communities, brightened up low-income housing by improving their living environments. We are now working with the Taipei United Welfare League to make the best use of resources, using workfare to help disadvantaged individuals become independent, building human capital for members of the younger generation of low-income families to break through the poverty cycle, and encouraging volunteers to participate in



Tree burial area in the Life Memorial Park of Fude Public Cemetery.

IV Funeral and Mortuary Services

Other than providing quality funeral and mortuary services for its citizens, the Taipei City Government also promotes natural burial that is environmentally friendly; for example, tree burial and sea burial. This is a way to preserve a good environment for citizens living in Taipei; furthermore, the government is relocating old public cemeteries to make more space available for a better living environment for the living and a newer place for the deceased.

1. Upgrading Service Quality

(1) One-Stop Service

Starting from October 2005, the First and Second Funeral Parlors have set up a one-stop service counter where all inquiries or applications can be made.



Provided joint memorial service on Tomb-Sweeping Day.



Free bus ride to and from major public cemeteries on Tomb-Sweeping Day.

social services, which will give them a meaningful life by helping others. In addition, the simplified funeral and burial measures we have implemented not only save citizens' time and resources but also protects the environment for future generations.

To prevent domestic violence and child abuse, we have set-up a database for high-risk families and actively visit and extend care to these families. In accordance with an amendment to the Social Assistance Act, the Department of Social Welfare has developed programs to cope with changes and to allocate limited resources in the best possible way. The children's daycare centers transformation plan, the building of a new landmark to enhance Guang Ci's spirit of universal love for the elderly and the renovation and relocation of cremation sites are current issues and plans we are working on. The Taipei City Government will continue to make efficient use of our limited budget and resources to provide the best possible service to the citizens of Taipei City.



Chapter 6

Medical Health

Because of medical advances, an improved living environment and a healthier diet, the people in Taipei are receiving effective medical coverage, and are enjoying a longer life expectancy. According to statistics released by the Ministry of the Interior, the average life expectancy of the people living in Taipei in 2004 was 79.96 years (77.93 years for males and 82.87 years for females). This is significantly higher than the national average of 76.37 years (73.47 years for males and 79.70 years for females). When compared to neighboring nations, it is only about two years fewer than the average life expectancy (82 for both sexes, 78 for males, and 85 for females) in Japan, the nation with the greatest longevity in the world, and it is one to three years longer than those for European and North American nations.

In order to reinforce the integration of health administrative bodies, social welfare organizations, the medical systems, and community resources, the Taipei City Government Department of Health has strengthened the collaboration among health centers in the city's districts (originally called "health stations") and the Taipei City Hospital since January of 2005. Health centers do not only have to deal with health-related administrations but also cooperate with the branches of the Taipei City Hospital in raising the level of professionalism in educational programs and promoting public health services. Moreover, as the complexity of such tasks increases, the Department of Health and the health centers are cooperating to a greater extent with local clinics and pharmacies and are establishing community service centers. Through these service centers, wide ranges of activities provide the public with accurate and timely information on medical and health-related issues. It is our earnest desire that public health objectives can be realized by increasing the level of awareness of health-related issues among the general public and by making the public health services transparent.

I Dedicated Division of Public Services

The Department of Health and its 12 health stations have been reorganized in order to clarify the responsibilities of individual departments and to ensure their effective functioning while maintaining their unified coordination. Ten municipal hospitals have been reorganized and integrated in order to enhance the quality of medical care, reduce medical costs, and achieve the goal of self-sustainability. Websites that provide detailed information have been constructed to enhance efficiency and accessibility.

1. Reorganization of Administrative Bodies

In order to meet the demands of the "Three Sections and Five Levels" in public health issues, synchronize the reorganization of the central health organizations, and establish a unified response mechanism, the Taipei City Government has overhauled the structure of the Department



"Breast Cancer Prevention Awareness Activities: The Pink Warrior Freedom Parade held on Oct. 16th, 2005."

of Health and its subordinate medical institutions. The Department of Health's seven sections have now been streamlined into the following five offices: the Planning Office, the Disease Control Office, the Drug & Food Management Office, the Medical Care Management Office, and the Health Management Office. This restructuring serves to clarify the responsibilities and optimize the services of the five offices, thereby providing the public with more convenient services and helping transform Taipei City into a world-class healthy city. The ten municipal medical institutions in Taipei have been restructured into the newly designated Taipei City Hospitals. In order to reduce the number of overlapping administrative personnel, vacated positions stemming from resignation remain unfilled; this has concentrated and reduced the number of personnel to 367 by the end of 2005 (6.18% reduction). The ten medical institutions' "unified purchase" of medicines and equipment has also been reformed, and this has led to savings of more than NT\$660 million in 2005 alone, one of the many benefits of the integration of Taipei City Hospitals. The original health stations have now become health centers whose main responsibilities include case management and community health programs.

2. Health Information Website

(1) The Department of Health Website

The Department of Health has created an E-Service Website (<http://www.health.gov.tw>) that provides a range of services and assistance such as online registration, application forms, online services, answers to health-related inquiries, and health self-management networks.

(2) Public Health Website

The Public Health Website (<http://www.healthcity.net.tw>) provides a venue for all medical units to exchange professional knowledge. The "Medical Consultation" section appears in the form of FAQ that is user friendly. An English news service provides foreigners with the latest medical news in Taipei City.

(3) Medical Affair Support & Documentation System

Online medical resource documentation has been established in order to streamline administrative work in medical organizations. By the end of 2005, this system had been accessed by 1,026 clinics and received 6,869 applications.

(4) Electronic Integration of Taipei City Hospitals

Taipei City Hospitals has been established and integrated with the following information systems: Hospital Information System (HIS), Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS), Executive Information System (EIS), Radiology Information System, and Laboratory Information System (LIS), which are posted on its website (<http://www.tpech.gov.tw>). Thus, the objective of "registering in one hospital and receiving services from 10 hospitals" has been achieved. Primary-care clinics and clinics in Mazu have joined forces in establishing a medical information system that currently functions in more than 300 clinics. The unified operations help improve primary medical care, speed up hospital transfers, and increase the quality and convenience of medical services in Mazu.

II Disease Prevention, Health Maintenance, and Energetic People

To improve the health of the people of Taipei, increase their knowledge of health-related issues and concerns and promote healthy life styles, we are actively engaged in transforming Taipei into an international healthy city that prides itself in all the city has to offer: safety, ecology, prosperity, friendliness, joy, culture, convenience, health, energy, and sustainability.

1. Health Promotion

(1) Women & Children and Eugenic Health Care

A. Reproductive Health

To maintain a reasonable population growth rate, we provide reproductive health care, assist in online birth notifications by birth-delivery clinics, and conduct promotional activities related to population policies. We provided birth control and health instruction (e.g., ligation, intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD), and abortion) to 531 participants from special groups (the mentally retarded who are married, those with mental disorders, and teenage mothers).

B. Eugenic Health Care

To increase the quality of health care, encourage the public to have regular medial examinations, reduce the financial burden of minority groups, keep track of potential or existing abnormal cases, and reduce the number of potential congenitally defective infants, we provided eugenic health care assistance (prenatal genetic tests, screenings for Down's Syndrome, and genetic health examinations) to 7,574 people and Congenital Dysbolism screenings for 16,760 people.

C. New Immigrant Health Care

To provide health care for new immigrants and their children, including reproductive and genetic health services, we have compiled multilingual health care teaching material, established marriage courses and health care card management for new immigrants and their children, and visited newly expectant mothers among the new immigrants. We have also established a mobile "new immigrant volunteer" service system in Taipei City Hospitals that provides translation and consultation services

for health examinations. 491 people have been the beneficiaries of such services.

D. Promotion of Breast-Feeding

Currently there are 19 certified "Mother-Infant Friendly Clinics" in Taipei City, which is 23.46% of the total 81 clinics throughout Taiwan. 293 volunteers have been trained to promote breast-feeding and have assisted in establishing 307 designated breast-feeding areas in businesses and public organizations. This is a 176.58% growth from 2004.

(2) Student Health Screening

A. Children's Developmental Screening

For early detection of developmental retardation, children who visit hospitals undergo "pre-school children's developmental screenings." A total of 97,245 children have been screened; of those 1,404 were deemed potentially positive and were referred to specialists for further examination. On-site screenings were provided to 144 kindergartens, serving 6,325 children.

B. Children's Oral Hygiene Services

Oral hygiene services for children who are between the ages of 3 and 6 were provided to 1,009 kindergartens, serving 49,458 children (99.7% screening rate). We held 24 sessions of the lecture on the prevention of "baby bottle tooth decay" and family oral hygiene. 959 kindergartens with 1,360 classes and 28,394 young children have participated in the project "Preventing tooth decay by rinsing with fluorinated water." Three institutions with 52 children suffering from disabilities participated in the project "fluoride treatment and tooth decay prevention."

C. Children's Hearing Screenings

14,331 children have been screened for hearing defects, and 614 abnormal cases were detected in initial screenings (4.3% abnormality rate). Of these, 587 underwent reexamination, (95.6% reexamination rate); of those, 140 received corrective treatment (100% corrective treatment rate).

D. Vision Examinations and Strabismus/Amblyopia Screenings

41,739 children were screened, and 9,101 abnormal cases were detected after initial screenings (21.8% abnormality rate). Of those, 8,576 underwent reexamination, (94.2% reexamination rate); of those, 7,272 were diagnosed as having abnormalities (84.8% confirmation rate).

(3) Exemplary School Health Award

25 from among the 386 participating kindergartens have been honored with the "Exemplary School Health Golden Award," and 239 have designated to receive the "Exemplary School Health Award." 42 kindergartens were invited to stage their award-winning performances.

(4) Youth Health Projects

To help the younger generation increase their knowledge of health care, enjoy healthy minds and bodies, and become our nation's future pillars, the Taipei City Government has conducted relevant surveys and identified 14 issues related to youth health. The main tasks include:

- Reinforce health-related knowledge among youth.
- Nurture a positive attitude toward health among youth.
- Help youth practice a healthy life-style and develop healthy habits.
- Establish multiple healthcare networks.

The results are as follows:

- A study was undertaken to examine factors contributing to unhealthy behavior.



Hospitalization of foreign people in Taipei City Hospital's Women & Children Branch – with translation service provided by volunteers.



Health Campus Awards Ceremony –at National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall.



Youth Health Passport

- B. Sex education and health: A poster exhibition featuring 39 posters devoted to the topic of “Teenage Girls Get Into Hobbies-Not Sex” was organized. 1,044 sexual education seminars were conducted with 15,096 participants.
- C. 58 seminars were conducted dealing with the prevention and treatment of acne.
- D. To encourage maintenance of healthy body weight, 221 weight-control seminars were held.
- E. For the prevention and treatment of STD (sexually transmitted diseases) the following activities were held: the second stage of “Taipei Youth Sexual Education Training Camp” with 77 participants; two sessions of “AIDS and STD Prevention and Treatment Seminar” with 101 participants; and “AIDS Prevention & Treatment Study Camp-Welcoming Children with AIDS to School” with 79 participants.
- F. 197 youth mental health seminars were conducted with 36,288 participants.
- G. Websites were created that were dedicated to the topic of Internet addiction and 3,000 copies of the Internet Addiction Survey were administered.
- H. 104 seminar meetings were held on the topic of youth accident prevention.
- I. 32 seminars were held on the topic of youth sports injuries.
- J. 205 seminar meetings were held on the danger and prevention of betel nut consumption among youth.
- K. To discourage smoking among youth 2,413 cigarette vendors near school campuses were investigated. 2,186 cases of smoking involving under-aged youth and 77 cases of selling cigarettes to minors were reported.
- L. 283 sessions of the Drug Abuse Prevention Seminar were held with 29,013 participants.
- M. Twelve schools have been provided assistance in health promotion.
- N. 20,000 copies of “Youth Health Passport” were printed.

(5) Fitness Promotion

Community resources and volunteers worked together to hold 2,452 of fitness promotion events, 147 fitness examinations (12,196 participants), 3 of exercise exhibitions, 24 brisk walking activities, and 2 fitness development classes. 20,000 copies of fitness flyers and manuals were distributed along with exercise VCDs.

(6) Accident Prevention

60 households were interviewed regarding child safety in the home, and 1,982 accident prevention activities were held with 120,133 participants.

(7) Senior Health Care

Any senior over the age of 65 or any aboriginal senior over the age of 55 living in a registered household in Taipei City qualify for senior health care. 47,122 seniors have received free health examinations, and 41,631 completed examinations. Seniors who seek outpatient medical treatment in Taipei City Hospitals are subsidized by National Health Insurance and are entitled to an NT\$50 deduction. So far 39,998 seniors have been served. 479,643 seniors received dental examinations.

(8) Support Groups for Women Undergoing Menopause

To support menopausal women and provide them with diverse, sensible and caring services, we have established support groups for menopausal women in the health centers in 12 districts. 48 activities were held with 1,905 participants.

(9) Exciting Taipei-Transforming Taipei into a Healthy City

The Taipei City Government established the “Interdepartmental Promotion Team of Taipei Healthy City.” Led by Vice Mayor King Pu-tung, this team consists of a safety team, an ecological team, a cultural team, an energy team and a convenience team that work together in carrying out Healthy City activities. With the Taipei City Government’s innovation and support, a healthy Taipei City is already taking shape and has won great acclaim from the public. This was evident in the “Taipei International Healthy City Easy Card” shopping spree, the hugely popular theme song of Healthy City, “Let Love Spread” and the crowded autograph session for “A Pact with Health – Wishes and Blessings for a Healthy Taipei City.”

The Taipei City Government’s interdepartmental cooperation and the public’s unified support have helped Taipei City make rapid progress. The transportation system is more convenient, green areas have been increased, garbage volume has been reduced, resources are fully recycled, and Taipei enjoys the best sewage pipe-connection rate in Taiwan, and boasts the establishment of wireless networks. Taipei City now enjoys a globally competitive status, and Taipei citizens love this beautiful and healthy city because it has become so exciting!



A Pact with health – Wishes and blessings for Taipei Healthy City.

2. Health Maintenance

The Department of Health has the duty of maintaining the public’s health, and this includes undertaking studies of the community environment, drugs, foods, medical discipline, and smoking hazards, as well as establishing a complete medical coverage network.

(1) Providing a Healthy Living Environment

A. Promoting a Healthy Work Environment

We have joined forces with the health centers in the 12 districts and have invited businesses in these districts to participate in all types of activities that promote health. In 2005, 1,756 businesses participated in work place sanitation promotions.

B. Promoting a Healthy Diet and Culture

We have been promoting a healthy diet since 2002, and we continue to enforce self-sanitation management projects in private restaurants such as “restaurants as tourist attractions,” “franchised tea and coffee shops,” “the boxed-meal industry,” “convenient stores,” and “central kitchens.” 971 businesses have been certified and given “Self-Sanitation Management OK Seals.” The names of these businesses were publicized in the news media and websites to raise their sense of honor and

Constructing an International Healthy City

1. Visits to Healthy Cities in South Asia, Europe, and North America

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and his team visited Tokyo and Yokohama between March 2nd and 5th, 2005. Vice Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan and his team visited healthy cities in Europe and North America in March 2005. The destinations included Indianapolis in the U.S., Toronto in Canada, Copenhagen and Turku in Finland, and Helsinki in Denmark. These nations' experiences help us in constructing Taipei Healthy City.

2. 2005 Taipei Healthy City Leaders Roundtable and International Healthy Cities Conference

46 mayors and representatives from 26 nations participated in the Round Table Forum and the in-depth discussions of "New Roles of Leaders of Healthy Cities." They also signed a declaration and established a foundation for collaboration. More than 100 domestic and foreign scholars also shared their experience of international health collaboration and the promotion of healthy cities. This was a feast of knowledge that was both practical and academic.

3. Public Efforts in Creating Taipei Healthy City

The smiley face logo was created for Taipei Healthy City to communicate its friendly and energetic image to the public. The slogan of "Taipei Healthy City – Stepping into the World" is an expression of the public's hopes for a better life.

4. Selection of Healthy City Representatives

Fifty-seven representatives of Taipei Healthy City were selected through recommendations and evaluations from different circles. The public's participation also helps them achieve the goal of self-health improvement and understand the true meaning of "healthy city."

5. Healthy Community Exhibition

118 communities participated in this event. The performance exhibition was held on Dec. 14th, 2005, and about 600 people from neighborhoods, villages, and district offices and community development associations throughout Taipei participated and shared their ideas. This demonstrates the broad extent of community participation and that the concept of "healthy city" has been embraced in villages and communities.

6. Healthy City Exhibition

Mutual exchanges between participating cities and communities in and out of Taiwan follow the pattern devised at the Healthy City Exhibition, activities of which were held at the Taipei International Convention Center, the City Hall Plaza, and the Discovery Center of Taipei between the end of October 2005 and February 2006. Through the exhibition of exquisite displays and models and the specially designed interactive activities, more than 5,000 Taipei citizens and government personnel took part in this event that helped them to understand the current status of Taipei City Government's promotion of Taipei Healthy City.

7. Healthy City Exploration

The "Healthy City Exploration" pamphlet serves as a guide to the three main routes of exploring Taipei (river bank bicycle rides, cultural tours, and ecological tours). We invited CPBL players to serve as spokespersons to describe their own exploration of Taipei. Their insights and experience encourage the public to set off on their own explorations of this richly endowed city.



Taipei Healthy City Leaders Roundtable at the International Convention Center.

duty. This also allows consumers to make informed choices and increases the quality of Taipei's food culture.

We have also worked with the nutrition departments in the public and private hospitals in Taipei and the health centers in 12 districts to cooperate in assisting 299 restaurant owners with providing healthy foods; the result of these efforts was also made public in a series of exhibitions. Moreover, we have held press conferences to promote the concept of maintaining a balanced diet during the New Year holidays and other festivals. In order to enhance the quality of lunch provided in elementary schools, we sponsored 20 performances of "Children's Nutritious Lunch Review – A Balanced Diet without Overeating is Most Healthy" by a theatrical group in elementary schools in Taipei. We also inspected the labeling of the quantity, nutrients, and caloric information on "healthy lunch boxes" each semester, with 59 schools inspected. In order to continue promoting a healthy diet, we have produced the promotional video entitled "Health Inspections and the New Culture of Healthy Diets" and held "Food Sanitation and Healthy Diet Preparation Seminars" that help ensure food safety.

C. The Pioneering Sanitation Safety DIY Reagent

(A) The sanitation safety DIY reagent, which we developed, has already been patented.

- a. We now have developed 10 types of DIY reagents. Seven of these reagents, which we have been providing since 2004, include HS-II Food Reagent. This reagent is used to test the existence of Methanil Yellow G. in food (Methanil Yellow Reagent), H₂O₂ in flour, bean, and poultry products (O₂ Reagent), sulfite in poultry (Sulfite Reagent), and formaldehyde in seafood (Purple Aldehyde Reagent). The HS-II Cosmetics Reagent is used to test the existence of mercury in cosmetics (Mercury Globule Reagent), hydroquinone (Hydroquinone Reagent), and salicylic acid (Salicylic Acid Reagent). These reagents have won great acclaim, acknowledgement, and support from consumers, business owners, and other circles, and we have become the first health organization in Taiwan to pioneer in the development of food and cosmetics reagents. Three more reagents have been produced in 2005 to test the existence of borax (Borax Reagent), hydroacetic acid (Preservative Reagent), and nitrite (Nitrite Reagent) in food. We currently have a total of 10 types of



The Food Industry's Sanitation Self-Management Awards.



People obtaining DIY reagents in Dihua's shopping streets.



Patents for Taiwan's first DIY reagents.

reagents, and we have given out 110,863 units in 2004 and 117,069 units in 2005.

b. We became the first health organization to develop food and cosmetics reagents. Our reagents have received patents from the Intellectual Property Office, including the Nitrite Reagent (application no.093107431), and the Hydroquinone Reagent (application no. 093107430). Three other applications are currently being reviewed.

c. We participated in the “2005 Symbol of National Quality-Biotechnology” evaluation by the Institute for Biotechnology and Medicine Industry. We were awarded the Symbol of National Quality after a three-tiered review process.

(B) Public Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Safety Inspection Services

In order to expand and renovate our services, we have expanded the service target of inspection to include the entire population of Taipei, and we have started accepting individual requests and delivering reagents to stores throughout Taipei since Apr. 1st, 2005. The inspection items have increased from 15 categories and 148 types to 34 categories and 401 types.

We provide free, wide-ranging inspection services, such as the following: salmonella in powdered milk, Chinese medicine, and cosmetics, heavy metal, male potency enhancement, and weight loss products. Seven free inspection services were provided in 2005.

(2) Establishing a Network for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases

A. Enterovirus Prevention and Control

In order to prevent the outbreak of enterovirus, we have established the “Taipei City Government Enterovirus Prevention and Response Team” that is in charge of executing the campus and hospital notification system. There were 4,193 campus notifications, and 11,207 cases were reported via the regular reporting of 19 regional hospitals of the number of potential enterovirus emergency treatments. 22 potentially serious cases were reported. Eleven serious cases were confirmed; the other 11 cases were false alarms.

B. Pneumococcal Capsular Polysaccharide Vaccination

Beginning Apr. 11th, 2005, we provide the first free “Pneumococcal Capsular Polysaccharide Vaccination” for high-risk seniors in Taipei. 19,262 people had received vaccinations in the outpatient departments of six Taipei City Hospitals as of Dec. 31st, 2005.

C. Avian Flu Control

In order to effectively suppress the spread of Avian Flu in Taipei City, the Department of Health and relevant organizations held the “Taipei City Avian Flu Prevention Interdepartmental Conference.” It was agreed that the Department of Health, the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department of Education would join forces to form the Taipei City Avian Flu Prevention Guidance Team.

In order to increase the capacity of disease prevention agents to deal with potential cases of Avian Flu (a new type of influenza) and utilize related resources, we conducted the “Exercise and Prevention for Potential Avian

Flu Outbreak” in the plaza in front of the Taipei City Hospital of Kun Ming District on Mar. 14th, and Nov. 2nd, 2005.

D. Post-SARS Medical Coverage, Care, and Safety Planning

The Taipei City Government is actively undertaking the “Post-SARS Medical Coverage, Care, and Safety Planning” that makes appropriate use of the social resources contributed by the public during the SARS epidemic. This project is to take place between Jan. 1st, 2005 and Dec. 31st, 2007, and is devoted to protecting Taipei City from a second SARS attack and protecting the general public. The content is as follows:

- (A) Medical coverage: provide medical treatment, rehabilitation, long-term care and family visits.
- (B) Caring plan: provide assistance and psychological care.
- (C) Education and training: provide medical staff and the public with SARS-related training and education.

E. STD and AIDS Prevention & Treatment

The interdepartmental office of the “Taipei City AIDS Prevention and Treatment Commission” was established in 2002. It serves to coordinate the capabilities of city government departments to fully implement the tasks of AIDS prevention and treatment. It has also worked out the “5-Year Taipei City Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Prevention and Treatment Project” to effectively control the spread of AIDS. Taipei City Hospitals also provide anonymous and quick AIDS screenings. 458 positive cases were confirmed out of the 135,447 people who were screened in 2005. 4,621 positive cases were confirmed out of the 4,621 people who were screened for syphilis. 200 health promotion seminars were held.

F. Tuberculosis Prevention & Treatment

Tuberculosis has not been one of the top ten causes of death since 1986 and its incidence rate has been decreasing every year. The death rate from tuberculosis in Taiwan for 2004 was 2.82 people per 100,000 population (according to the Department of Health, Executive Yuan). However, frequent international contacts and the increasing numbers of AIDS patients who have T.B. complications are liable to cause the incidence rate of T.B. to rebound. As a result, it is important to find ways to detect people with T.B. as early as possible and keep track of their treatment in order to reduce the T.B. population. The jobs include:

(A) T.B. Prevention Measures
Free chest X-ray services for the public were provided between January and December 2005. 65,182 people were examined and 4,149 high-risk individuals were screened.

(B) Execute the “DOTS Program”
The “DOTS Program” (Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course) targets people with contagious as well as non-contagious T.B. A total of 1,313 T.B. patients participated in this program between January and December 2005.



Disaster prevention training exercises for potential Avian Flu outbreak.



Pneumococcal Capsular Polysaccharide Vaccination for high-risk seniors.

Home Delivery of Medication

The Department of Health has actively put into effect the policy of “prescription release” beginning in August 2004, by means of which Taipei City Hospitals work with local pharmacies to provide communities with convenient delivery of medication. The free “home delivery of medication” service has won favorable views.

The Department of Health is working with Taipei City Hospitals and 262 pharmacies in Taipei City and Taipei County to establish a “joint community medical coverage network.” This allows the public to see doctors in Taipei and obtain prescription medication throughout Taiwan. The 40 “Flagship Pharmacies” selected by the Taipei Pharmacists’ Association provide free home delivery of medication to the mentally retarded, those with mental disorders, physical disabilities, stroke patients, and solitary seniors.

To provide a greater range of friendly and dedicated services, community pharmacies are reaching out to communities. For example, Pharmacist Xu of Jing Xing Pharmacy gets on the road at 5:30 every morning, drives along a hilly road for half an hour, looking for addresses, and delivering medication to people in need. Pharmacist Zhang of Dei Xing Pharmacy, who participates in the “Community Smoking Cessation Consultation Station” project promoted by the Department of Health, has opened up his own “Smoking Cessation Classroom” in his own pharmacy to help smokers in his community to quit smoking. Many people have successfully kicked the habit, and Mr. Zhang is the friendliest “caretaker of health” for his neighbors.

Medical centers are also following the steps of Taipei City Hospitals and community pharmacies in the practice of the prescription release model. In 2005, the community pharmacies participating in the “Service Team of Prescriptions for Chronic Diseases” have received 129,519 prescriptions released by Taipei City Hospitals, among which 105,618 were prescriptions for chronic diseases. 9,671 people received home delivery of medication. Moreover, NTU Hospital and seven other medical centers released a total of 97,485 prescriptions, among which 73,930 were prescriptions for chronic diseases. 970 people received home delivery of medication.

The spirit of “sympathy for patients,” “friendly services,” and “fulfilling one’s duty” has turned community pharmacists into the public’s “health guardians.” The Department of Health will continue to guide more community pharmacies to transform themselves into “Flagship Pharmacies” that provide the public with more friendly, convenient, dedicated, and efficient prescription medicine services.



The Community Pharmacy cares for patients through home delivery service of medication.

III Early Diagnosis and Proper Treatment

According to statistics compiled by the Department of Health, cancer has been the number one cause of death in Taiwan since 1982 and up to and including 2004. The age-standardized death rate of women who have died of cervical cancer has decreased from 11.03/100,000 in 1981 to 4.23/100,000 in 2004. The 61.7% reduction rate over 23 years shows that cervical cancer smear examinations have indeed delivered results. Taipei City continues to promote cancer prevention and treatment tasks and provides a wide range of health care services for five minority groups (solitary seniors, stroke patients, people with disabilities, the mentally challenged, and those who suffer from mental disorders).

1. Complete Medical Care Network

(1) Promoting Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes Prevention and Care Network

The Department of Health started assisting primary-care medical organizations in establishing a joint care network that focuses on the top ten causes of death in 2004. This network incorporates all types of medical resources and provides the public with more complete coverage.

- A. There are currently 159 certified organizations in the joint diabetes care network with 1,051 certified medical personnel, and 219 certified organizations of CVD prevention network with 1,791 certified medical personnel in Taipei.
- B. 111,473 people aged 40 or older have received screenings for blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood sugar; the examination rate was 19.05%. 46,456 abnormal or potentially abnormal cases were detected, and the rate of abnormal cases being transferred to hospitals for further testing was 99.58%.
- C. 53 CVD seminars, 50 diabetes prevention seminars, and 24 kidney health seminars were held. These seminars provide the public with health care concepts and enhanced their health maintenance and self-care capabilities. 5,747 people participated in the seminars.
- D. Activities held in 2005 such as “World Asthma Day – Defeat Asthma Go! Go! Go! Fair,” “World Heart Day – Dancing with a Healthy Heart,” and “World Diabetes Day – Happiness Fair” have strengthened the public’s understanding of diseases. A total of 5,800 people participated in the activities.

(2) Cancer Screening Services

According to statistics compiled by the Department of Health, cancer was the number one cause of death in Taiwan between 1982 and



World Asthma Day – Plaza in front of City Hall.

2004. Taipei City continues to carry out cancer prevention tasks, and the accomplishments for 2005 are as follows:

A. Cervical cancer: 474,201 women in Taipei received at least one cervical cancer smear examination between 2003 and 2005. The rate of smear exams and treatments completed for positive cases was 92.75%.

B. Breast cancer: 12,816 women received mammograms, and of those 50 were found to have breast cancer. The rate of follow-up examinations for positive cases was 82.87%.

C. Liver cancer: 11,406 people were screened for liver cancer, and of those 3 were found to have a liver tumor and 28 were found to have a fatty liver.

D. Colorectal cancer: 38,620 people were screened for colorectal cancer. 1,614 tested positive, and 39 cases were confirmed.

E. Oral cancer: 47,808 people from the high-risk groups that use betel nuts and cigarettes were screened. 329 potential positive cases were detected, and 59 cases were confirmed.

F. Carrying out the Cancer Medical Network Project

We held two meetings of the Cancer Medical Network Commission. The Department of Health, the health centers in the 12 districts, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei Municipal Wan Fang Hospital, and Cathay General Hospital jointly conducted 59 sessions of integrative preventative health care activities that focus on the five major types of cancer, adult screening, diabetes, hypertension, and high cholesterol. 9,162 people were screened.

G. Health Care for Aborigines

The “Taipei City Aboriginal Self-Health Management Regulation” was passed by the Taipei City Council on May 11th and went into effect on June 9th, 2005.

(3) Community Health Care

We provide health care services that focus on the five minority groups (solitary seniors, stroke patients, the physically disabled, the mentally challenged, and those with mental disorders). Services include visits, consultations, 3-in-1 health screenings, medication instruction, resource referral, and family and daily care



Golden 50 – Stool occult blood examination.



Oral mucous membrane screening stations – Taipei City Government.

services. 19,021 people were served.

(4) Emergency Medical Operations

A. Establishment of The Incident Command System (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a response mechanism that draws upon the Department of Health’s experience with the SARS epidemic and was devised after making reference to the emergency command system used in the U.S. and the opinions of experts while taking into consideration Taiwan’s unique characteristics.

In order to test the ICS and help our colleagues better understand new types of influenza, the Department of Health conducted frequent desk-top simulations (including disasters and biohazards) in order to increase the relevant departments’ familiarity with necessary operations, integration capacity, and full-range communications in an event of disaster.

B. Establishment and Operation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

After consulting with experts of emergency care and legal issues involved in the referral of seriously ill patients such as communication, operation procedures, inter-hospital collaboration, and policy formulation, we revised the standard of the referral process accordingly.

The EOC assisted medical organizations in 1,889 cases of referral between January and December 2005 with a 100% success referral rate. In terms of emergency care notification, 151 notified cases were processed with a 100% rate of follow-ups for notified cases.

C. Training Emergency First Responders for Large-Scale Public Venues

Taipei City Government has continued to operate the first-responder system for special large-scale public buildings and locations for the past four years. The target of training includes: The Traffic Division of the Taipei City Police Department, the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, safety personnel and other types of rescuers for large-scale public venues. 86 people were trained in 2005.

D. Continued Operation of the “Dual-Track Pre-Arrival Rescue” and Increasing the Survival Rate of Seriously Ill Patients

In order to increase the survival rate of cardiac-arrest victims prior to their arrival at hospitals, the Taipei City Government has continued the practice of dispatching medical staff from 13 hospitals with ambulances and fire trucks simultaneously. There were 442 dispatches in 2005, and the survival rate of victims of cardiac arrest prior to their arrival at hospitals was 8.7% - 8 times better than before.

(5) Establishment of the Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT)

A. Between Jan. 7th and 15th, 2005, the Taipei City Government’s DMAT was dispatched to Indonesia to assist in the South-East Asia



Promotion of cervical cancer prevention: Take six minutes to protect your life.

Earthquake relief operations. The DMAT delivered 37 boxes of medical supplies and provisions, provided free medical treatment for more than 300 people, administered tetanus vaccines to more than 100 people, and provided refugee shelters with medical care and consultation.

B. The DMAT provided post-flood medical care in Yunlin and Jiayi between June 20th and 24th. 1,053 people in Yunlin and 979 people in Dongshi Village of Jiayi County were provided with assistance.

(6) Reformation of Taipei City Hospitals

After being established on Jan. 1st, 2005, Taipei City Hospitals have continued to provide the public with complete medical care and health promotions, created unique features, improved medical care for seriously ill patients, cooperate with universities, and increase the standard of education and research. The new voice-service center provides 24-hour professional service. The Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS) have also been installed to provide remote medical treatment in the Mazu districts. The system allows doctors in Taiwan to understand patients' conditions. Ten new cross-institutional services have been added: cross-institutional registration, cross-institutional bill appraisal, cross-institutional refund (or payment), continuous prescriptions for chronic diseases, paying for treatment and obtaining medication in hospital B after seeing a doctor in hospital A, cross-institutional examinations, cross-institutional transfers, outpatient-to-hospitalization procedures, cross-institutional application for proof of medical bills, and cross-institutional application for duplicates of patient records.

2. Mental Health Promotion

(1) Prevention and Control of Depressive Disorders

A. In terms of early prevention, we held 272 mental health promotional activities in communities, campuses, and work places with 59,848 participants. We have also formulated the core curriculum of youth mental health promotion and an online curriculum that effectively detect and deal with psychological issues.

B. In order to improve the service network of psychological health promotion, we held 5 sessions of depression prevention conferences and 3 sessions of training courses for personnel engaged in the promotion of youth mental health. A total of 400 personnel have been trained and 2 stages of depression network trainings have been carried out. There are currently 177 basic-level clinics that provide this kind of training in Taipei.

C. In order to combine civil resources, the Department of Health authorized three municipal mental health organizations to establish community mental health counseling networks and subsidized 12 municipal groups to provide 13 mental health service projects.

(2) Suicide Prevention Network

The "Suicide Prevention R&D Center" of Taipei City Hospital, Song De Branch set up the "Taipei City Suicide Prevention and Care Notification Hotline" that handles the attempted suicide cases reported by the hospitals that are in charge of emergency rescues. 3,620 cases of suicide threats were processed between Jan. and Dec. 20th, 2005, and a total of 6,709 cases of attempted suicides were reported between September 2003 (when the hotline was opened) and December 2005.

IV Community Enrichment and Local Services

In order to enhance the public's capabilities of self-care and health promotion, improved community environments, we have reorganized and utilized community resources to provide assistance with healthy diets, weight control, exercise, care for women, children, people suffering from depression, and minorities (such as new immigrants and aboriginals), senior health care, community safety, disease control, healthy city, and resources and issues that are related to health promotion. These efforts have been made to promote the public's health.

1. Community Rehabilitation Service Program

In order to encourage healthy seniors over the age of 65 and chronic patients to be active in their communities, the "Community Rehabilitation Service Program" in the 12 districts were further expanded in 2005 to help the public gain access to simple rehabilitation services in the outpatient departments of Taipei City Hospitals. 23,317 people were served between January and December 2005, for a grand total of 93,040 people since the program was first put into operation.

2. Community Mental Health Outpatient Service

The "Community Mental Health Consulting Services" have been in operation in Xinyi and Wenshan districts since July 2005, and this service has been further expanded to Zhongzheng, Zhongshan, Daan and Songshan districts. 658 people received individual counseling services, and 91 group mental health activities were held with 566 participants.

3. Community Health Construction

In order to construct a healthy and unique living environment that promotes public health and makes it possible to achieve the goal of "healthy city," we continue to promote "Community Health Construction," work with philanthropists and social welfare groups, and utilize a wide range of private resources and forces to materialize the goal of healthy living.

(1) Sustained Management and Expansion of Health Promotion Construction Points

A. Assist 9 community health construction centers and 14 community health construction points in Taipei, and carry out the tasks of community health construction.

B. Assist the National Armed Forces Beitou Hospital in constructing protective employment services and create space for community health and recreation facilities.

C. Assist the transformation of two community health construction centers in the Wenshan and Zhongshan districts into "Professional Promotion Centers of Community Health Construction."

(2) Develop Knowledge of Community Health Construction

A. Conduct a "Debriefing Seminar for the Community Health Promotion Project."

B. Conduct "Community Task Study Camps."

(3) Features of Community Health Construction

- A. Establish a “Sunshine Kitchen” in Neihu district to promote healthy diets.
- B. Establish “Warm Family” in Beitou district to provide diverse long-term care.
- C. Establish a “Singles Club” in Zhongzheng district to provide solitary seniors with health care.
- D. Issue community health newspapers in Xinyi district, evaluate community health in all neighborhoods, and promote exercise.
- E. Establish community support networks in Shilin district and promote the concept of “prevention works better than treatment.”
- F. Promote healthy diets and life styles in Songshan district.
- G. Promote the concepts of balanced diets, exercise, and non-smoking in Datong district, and establish a joint community health construction circle with its 3 major neighboring communities.
- H. Promote the activity of “Community Exercise” in Daan district, and train volunteers to set up “brisk-walking classrooms” and exercise programs in the community.

Taipei City has frequent economic and cultural exchanges with different nations, and it is our wish that with the active participation of local communities and groups, we can establish an energetic and healthy city that enjoys sustained management. Through the five major strategies of establishing public health policies, creating a supportive environment, increasing community activities, developing skills among individuals, and reorganizing health services, the public can actively participate in the decision-making process of health-related issues and communities and private groups can conduct joint activities. Our government’s interdepartmental collaboration and innovative concepts will turn Taipei into an international healthy city.



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

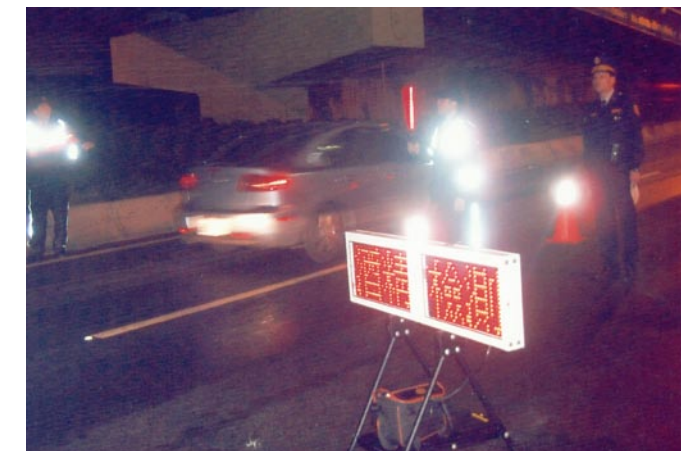
weekdays. At the same time, the command centers from all districts are requested to stay alert to command, delay or voluntarily dispatch additional members of the traffic police force to specific routes and traffic situations as needed. Only when traffic congestion is mitigated can the duties of the 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

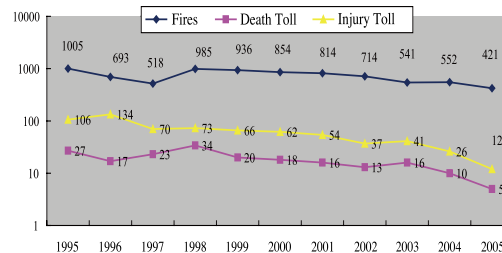
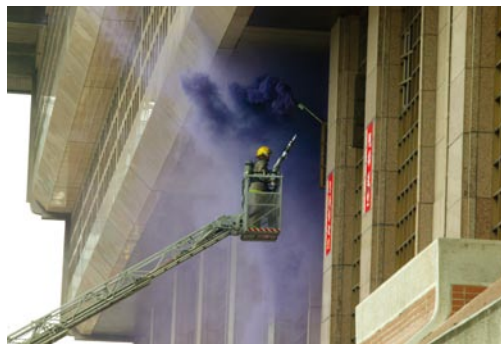


Figure 1 : The number of fires, fatalities and injuries.



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.

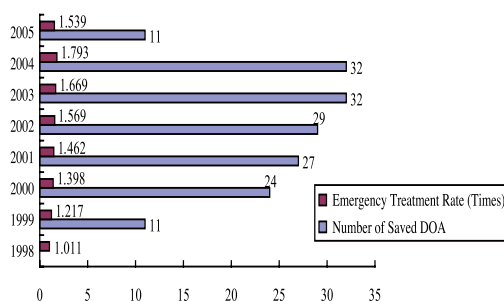


Figure 2 : Statistics emergency rescue operations by Taipei City emergency rescue teams.

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.

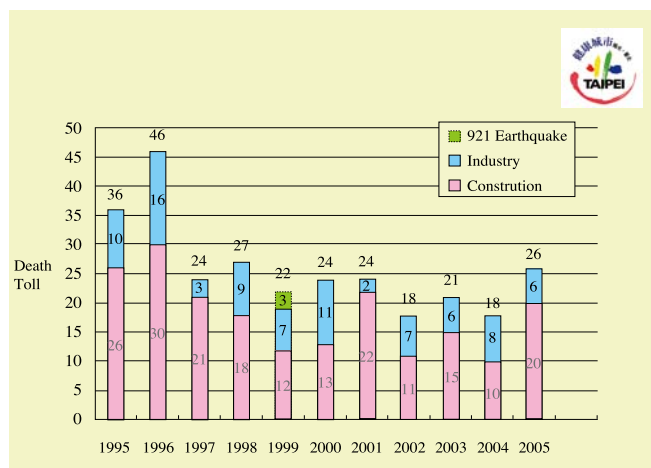


Figure 3 : The number of fatalities as a result of major occupational disasters in Taipei over the last ten years.

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.



Chapter 8

Traffic & Transportation

The Taipei City Government continues to implement the traffic rectification project in Neihu Technology Park and is gradually improving traffic-related issues. In order to implement and manage a diversified parking fee standard, we are the first city in Taiwan to pioneer a fee-collecting system that utilizes and integrates the Internet, mobile phones, and other methods of payment. This system will provide the public with unrestrictive payment options. Other projects currently underway such as a dynamic bus information system, a traffic-monitoring system, a parking fees management system, a taxi-calling and safety inquiry system have all met with good results. In order to provide the public greater convenience in accessing information, we are also continuing to construct a traffic information integration platform and a real-time traffic information website. The network of the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRT) continues to expand its territory as the MRT Xinzhuang Line, Xinyi Line, and Neihu Line are under intensive construction. As the Mass Rapid Transit System continues to enhance its quality of operation and management, the number of commuters continues to grow, and the safety of the system has received worldwide acknowledgement. The solid foundation of an environment that encourages humanism, sustainability, intelligence, safety, and a convenient and sophisticated transportation system has been established in 2005.

Establishing a transportation system in Taipei City that is humanistic, sustainable, intelligent, safe, convenient, and sophisticated is the Taipei City Government's prospect and goal in terms of traffic-related administrations. Besides the continued maintenance of existing transportation facilities in 2005, Taipei City's traffic systems are constantly being improved. Current projects include upgrading the countdown pedestrian signals, the short-range community shuttle buses, the Taipei Main Station Dedicated Area D1 Temporary Transfer Station, constructing exclusive bus lanes on Roosevelt Road and Zhongxiao East and West Roads, constructing the Maokong Cablecars, establishing the first innovative parking-payment service that integrates mobile phones and the Internet, establishing the "e-T@xi" satellite taxi team, reinforcing the establishment of traffic-safety facilities, and expanding the MRT network. These efforts are all being made to establish a better traffic environment.

I Start with Humanism and Sustainability

In 2005, the Taipei City Government has formulated traffic-related policies with a more prospective concept to construct Taipei City's transportation from "excellence" to "brilliance" and establish a "humanistic" and "sustainable" traffic system in this world-class capital.

1. Constructing Humanistic Traffic

(1) Enforce the Policy of Removing Motorcycles from Structural Arcades and Sidewalks

In order to provide pedestrians with a safe and more spacious walking space, the policy of "Removal of Motorcycles from Structural Arcades and Sidewalks" went into effect in 2005 and was enforced on 71 road sections (44.34 km) in the



The policy of "Removing Motorcycles from Structural Arcades and Sidewalks" (after having gone into effect).



Little Green Men - Countdown Pedestrian Signals.

same year. Besides providing pedestrians with a better environment, improving the order of motorcycle parking, and giving arcades and sidewalks back to pedestrians, this policy also allows the public to enjoy more pleasurable shopping and other recreational activities.

(2) Little Green Men: Countdown Pedestrian Signals

The "Little Green Men" refer to the countdown pedestrian signals installed on the four corners of each intersection. The display of numbers and animated graphics provides effective crosswalk information to pedestrians, allowing them to determine whether they have enough time to cross an intersection and thus increasing pedestrian safety. Taipei City has begun upgrading countdown pedestrian signals since 2000. 84 intersections were upgraded in 2005, and a total of 1,510 intersections have been upgraded through 2005.

(3) Returning Roads to Humanistic Usage

The traditional concept of "roads are for cars" has been gradually changing as the concept of "humanistic transportation" is being promoted. With appropriate temporal and spatial planning, roads can be returned to pedestrians and cyclists. The Taipei City Government held a series of "Returning Roads to Humanistic Usages" activities in 2005, including "Taipei is the Highest Happy City - the 2006 New Year Party," the ING Road-Running activity, inline-skating competitions, and the Taipei International Car Free Day, an original event during which traffic-control authorities prohibited vehicles from entering the roads within the activity areas which gave participants complete access to roads.

2. Establishing Sustainable Traffic

(1) Providing the Public with a More Comfortable Bus-Waiting Environment

In order to provide the public with a better bus-waiting environment, priority was given to the project of dismantling old bus shelters and constructing new ones on the same spots. The new bus shelters will be



Returning roads to pedestrians - Taipei International Car Free Day.

built based on suggestions from the public; they will be constructed upon approval from the Department of Transportation following on-site investigations and investigation to ensure that they are not located in the enforcement zone of the Taipei City Street Furniture Project. So far, 4 units of twin-seated and 7 units of single-seated bus shelters have been installed in 2005.

(2) Neihu Technology Park's Commuter Bus Service

Neihu Technology Park is an emerging high-tech industrial park in Taipei City and has great daily-commuting demands. The Department of Transportation has been operating multiple routes of commuter buses to Neihu Technology Park since 2003 and has cooperated with the "Neihu Technology Park Traffic Examination Project" in 2005 to add the Xinzhuang Line, the Shipai Line, and the Shuangho Line, and adjusted the Xizhi Line to make it faster. There are currently 18 operational lines of commuter buses to Neihu Technology Park (Including the Shuangho Line) that will hopefully replace the use of personal transportation and alleviate local traffic congestion.

(3) Short-Range Community Shuttle Bus Transportation

As the MRT network matures, buses now taken on the role of connecting communities. In order to make public transportation networks more complete, denser, and more efficient, the planning and adjustment of bus routes is being carried out based on the principle of providing short-range, fast, and direct shuttle buses. 9 new bus routes have been added, 47 routes have been adjusted, and 7 routes that had served an insufficient amount of passengers were canceled in 2005.

(4) Initiation of City Government Transfer Station BOT

For many years, long-range inter-municipal buses have used the stops on Chengde Rd. in the West District and near the Taipei Main Station's D1 transfer station, overloading nearby traffic. In order to disperse traffic and provide the East District with convenient long-range bus services and quick access to the expressways, the Taipei City Government has been planning the establishment of a City Government Transfer Station at the southeast side of the Zhongxiao E. Rd. and Keelung Rd. intersection. On July 12th, 2004, the Taipei City Government issued a permit for this project to the best-qualified applicant - Uni-President Enterprises Corp. Construction commenced in 2005. The project is scheduling to be completed and put into operation before Aug. 15th, 2009. This privately funded project will cost an estimated NT\$6.6 billion, for which the government not only does not yet need to pay, but benefits from development royalties, business royalties, and land taxes.



Initiation of the City Government Transfer Station BOT.

(5) The Taipei Main Station Dedicated Area D1 Temporary Transfer Station (Taipei Main Station of the Freeway Bus)

In order to alleviate the traffic congestion caused by the large number of long-range buses and illegally operated tourist buses on Chengde Rd., the Department of Transportation conducted negotiations with the Taiwan Railway Administration that resulted in the development of a of land on which private businesses have jointly funded and constructed a D1 Transfer Station-the "Taipei Main Station of the Freeway Bus". This strip of land is located on the southwest side of the Civic Blvd. and Chongqing N. Rd. intersection, and serves as a station for a total of 50 bus routes that provides more than 2,000 daily long-range transportation services. The businesses providing bus service on the national freeways stationed here include Air Bus, Sanchung Bus, Ju Ye Bus, Formosa Fairway, Free Go Bus, King Bus, U-Bus, Dragon Bus, Hsinchu Bus, Howtai Bus, and Fengyuan Bus; they have routes to all counties and cities, making this transfer station the largest long-range bus transfer station in Taiwan.

The steel-structured Taipei Main Station of the Freeway Bus Service takes up 13,402 m² of land and has 34 platforms and 17 reserved parking slots. This station was opened for operation on Aug. 16th, 2005, and after 3 months of operation (on Nov. 16th, 2005), the Department of Transportation cancelled the uploading stations for long-range buses on Sec.1 of Chengde Rd., which included Aloha Bus, Ho Hsin Bus, and Solar Bus that were not yet stationed at the Taipei Main Station of the Freeway Bus, and their routes have been relocated so they do not pass through the regulated Taipei Station Special Area. On the same day, the Department of Transportation, the Taipei City Police Department Traffic Division, and the

Motor Vehicles Office jointly dispatched agents to conduct on-site inspections to report and fine companies guilty of illegal passenger-loading and unloading based on relevant regulations such as the Highway Law and the Act Governing the Punishment of Violation of Road Traffic Regulations.

(6) 2005 Taipei International Car Free Day

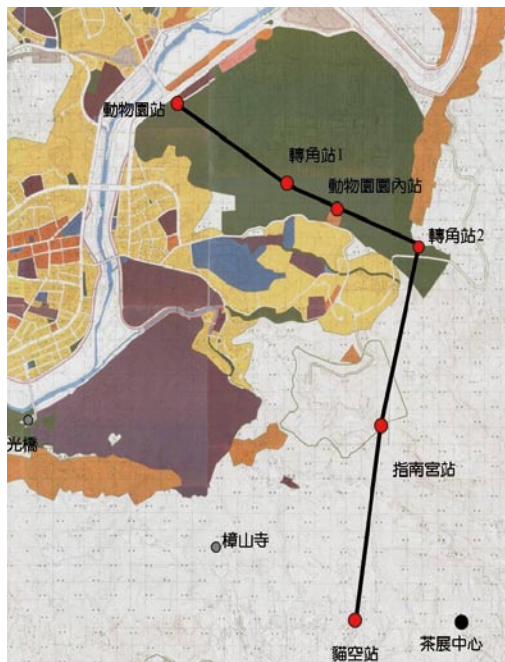
Continuing the wonderful experiences from previous years, the 2005 Taipei International Car Free Day included a series of events such as "Bicycle Week" (9/3-9/16), "Car Free Day-Cycling in Taipei" (9/17), (the route ran from City Hall to the Huajiang Bridge via Renai Rd., Zhongshan S. Rd., Aiguo W. Rd., and Heping W. Rd.), "Taipei Public Transportation Month" (9/17-10/16), and "Walk to School Week" (10/3-10/7). More than 5,000 people participated in the "Car Free Day - Cycling in Taipei" activity, and the mayor of Taipei City and the county magistrate of Taipei County met on the Huajiang Bridge. 12 schools whose students enthusiastically participated in the event supported "Walk to School Week." Moreover, in order to expand the activities of "Public Transportation Month," Taiwanese pop star Elva Xiao was invited to serve as spokesperson to encourage the public to ride bicycles, take strolls, take buses



2005 Taipei International Car Free Day Events - Public Transportation Month.



2005 Taipei International Car Free Day Events-Gathering of Cyclists from Taipei City and Taipei County on Huajiang Bridge.



Planning the construction of cablecars to Maokong.

and the MRT, and experience how easy it is to get around in Taipei.

(7) The Addition of Roosevelt Rd. and Zhongxiao East & West Rd. Exclusive Bus Lanes

Ten exclusive bus lanes have been completed in Taipei City and the public has acknowledged the improved efficiency of bus operations and traffic safety. Although the environment of bus operations has been greatly improved in Taipei City, there is still a great demand for buses on Roosevelt Rd. and Zhongxiao East & West Rd. As a result, the Department of Transportation added exclusive bus lanes on these two roads in 2005. Construction of the bus lane on Roosevelt Rd. (from Xinglong Rd. to Heping E. Rd.) was completed in August of 2005, and the bidding process for construction of the bus lane on Zhongxiao East & West Rd. (Guanqian Rd. to Linsen S. Rd.) ended in December of 2005. It is predicted that the traffic safety and order on these two roads will be greatly improved.

(8) Planning the Construction of the Maokong Cablecars

In order to decongest holiday traffic and enhance tourism in the Maokong area, the Department of Transportation has made planned for the construction of the “Maokong Cablecar System” in order to alleviate congestion on the road systems without having to build new roads that would damage the environment and effectively control the vehicles accessing this area. This project will not only provide the public with alternative transportation but it is also expected to attract tourists who will stimulate the local economy.

This project includes a 4.1 km route and has stops at the Zoo Station, In-Zoo Station, Zhinan Temple Station, Maokong Station, Corner Station 1, and Corner Station 2. Seven local planning sessions regarding this project were held between 2002 and 2005, and changes in urban planning were announced and put into effect on June 3rd, 2005. The land and using rights were announced and acquired on Sep. 5th of the same year. This project has been entrusted to the New Construction Office of the Public Works Department and commenced operations on Nov. 10th, 2005. The estimated completion and testing time for this project is July 2006, and the system will become officially operational in November 2006.

II Planning Based on Intelligence and Safety

“Intelligence” and “safety” are the essential components of traffic planning in modern cities. Naturally, the Taipei City Government also conducts traffic planning on the basis of these two standards.

1. Constructing Intelligent Traffic

(1) Refining Taipei City's Traffic Monitoring System

In order to effectively grasp real-time road and traffic conditions on all expressways and outward connecting bridges in Taipei City, the Traffic Engineering Office has installed multiple units of “vehicle detectors” and “closed-circuit TV systems” on Civic Blvd., Zhoumei Expressway, Eastern Ring Expressway, and Xinyi Expressway. Moreover, functions such as AID (Automatic Incident Detection) and “estimated travel time” have been established in the Taipei Traffic Control Center’s traffic control systems. After processing data acquired by the vehicle detectors, traffic conditions and travel time are automatically displayed on the CMS (Changeable Message Sign) for travelers’ reference. Real-time images of traffic flow can be accessed on the website of the Traffic Engineering Office. (<http://tms.bote.taipei.gov.tw/web/index.htm>).

(2) Dynamic Bus Information Display System

In order to establish a modernized electronic bus service system, the Department of Transportation has continued to implement the Dynamic Bus Information System that provides real-time information, i.e., of the latest and most accurate information, to bus passengers and may serve to attract people who do not usually take the bus.

The services that the Dynamic Bus Information System provides include:

- A. The Dynamic Bus Information System provides ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) for each stop, current bus location, bus number, route diagram, and intervals. The website is <http://www.e-bus.taipei.gov.tw>.
- B. Voice Inquiry allows passengers to obtain information regarding the ETA for each bus (Hotline: 02-23461168).
- C. Intelligent Stops provide ETA information. A total of 80 units have been installed in 2005 (45 units in MRT stations and 35 units in bus shelters).
- D. WEB-GIS can be accessed only by the bus companies and the Department of Transportation.



Refining Taipei City's Traffic Monitoring System.



The unprecedented service of paying for roadside parking via mobile phones and the Internet.

(3) The Unprecedented and Innovative Service of Paying for Roadside Parking Using the Internet and Mobile Phones

The Parking Management Office's unprecedented and innovative service of using mobile phones and the Internet to pay for roadside parking helps improve the problematic situation in which individuals are fined when they fail to make parking fee payments because they lose the invoice or forget to do so due to a busy schedule. Nine companies including Chunghwa Telecom won bids for this innovative project. The advantages the public will enjoy with this new mobile phone/Internet payment policy once this program is underway include:

- A. The public will avoid fines for missing deadlines.
- B. The public will no longer need to bring invoices to convenience stores or banks to make payments.
- C. The public will enjoy an extended payment period since the payments made via mobile phones or credit cards are charged to the respective monthly bills.

The Parking Management Office writes out about 2 million roadside parking invoices every month. In the future, the public can make payments through a variety of methods, and the number of disputes due to unpaid parking fees will also be effectively reduced, reducing as well the public's concerns in terms of roadside parking. As of Dec. 31st, 2005, 78,900 parking payments had been made via mobile phones and the Internet, with 289,531 payments of parking fees and a total amount of NT\$19,455,865.

(4) Putting e-T@xi Satellite Taxi Teams into Operation

In order to address the issues of the excessively high number of passenger less taxis and roadside taxi-stopping, and to enhance the safety of calling for taxis, the Department of Transportation, with assistance from the MOTC, successfully established the "e-T@xi-Taxi Operation Safety and Dispatch System Establishment Project" in April 2005, which was officially put into effect on Apr. 27th of the same year. By installing GPS systems in taxis, passengers can stay on top of a taxi's latest location, and this information also helps business owners dispatch vehicles more easily. The exemplary team for this project is "Friendly Satellite Team" which received 300 units of the on-board system. By the end of December 2005, more than 37,570 visitors had browsed this system's website, 193 people became members, and the number of successful transactions of calling taxis through this system was 114,915 times. Taxi teams such as the Taiwan Taxi Team, the Taipei Satellite Team, and the EZ Taxi Team



Initiation of e-T@xi satellite taxi teams.



Motorcycle and slow-moving vehicle lanes on Dazhi Bridge (heading toward Dazhi).

are currently utilizing this GPS system. It is estimated that more than 3,000 satellite-taxis will be using this system in Taipei within 5 years.

2. Improving Traffic Safety

(1) Improving the Flow of Traffic at Major Intersections

In order to address the safety concerns involving motorcycles weaving in and out of automobile traffic on Dazhi Bridge, the Traffic Engineering Office of the Taipei City Government established the "motorcycle and slow-vehicle lane" in the second lane of the outside traffic lanes on Binjiang St. heading toward Dazhi (south to north). Double solid white lines are painted on either side of the motorcycle/slow-vehicle lane with text and signs showing "Motorcycle/Slow-Vehicle Lane." The first lane of the outside traffic lanes is now for right turns only. Moreover, in order to maintain safety for left-turning motorcycles at the Beian Rd.-Dazhi Bridge Intersection, the 2-stage left-turn signs and "waiting-to-turn zones" are placed at this intersection in all four directions. The relevant constructions were completed in December 2005.

(2) Developing Safety Facilities for Main Boulevards and Avenues

In order to enhance traffic safety for drivers on urban roads in poor weather or at nighttime, the Traffic Engineering Office was busy developing traffic safety facilities in 2005, including tempered glass retroreflective road markers, soft elastic poles, warning poles, seated-type retroreflective markers, warning markings, and safety guides. These devices are being installed on 25 roads, such as Zhongshan N. Rd., to increase traffic safety.

(3) Tourist Attractions and Recreational Locations Apply for Installation of Indicators and Signs

In order to provide foreign tourists with clear signs in public places, the "Taipei City Standards and Evaluation of Indicators and Signs Installed in Public Places" were completed in 2005. The tourist attractions defined in Article 3 (e.g., national parks and scenic spots) and recreational locations (e.g., parks, museums, hot springs, etc.) defined in Article 87.2 of "Rules for Setting up Road and Traffic Signs and Markings" are all eligible applicants.

(4) Requiring Vehicles to Turn on Headlights at All Times on Roads That Have Higher Safety Demands

In revising regulations governing road and traffic safety, the Traffic Engineering Office has installed "Turn on Highlights" signs in underground passages, reversible lanes, tunnels, and stage-one mountain roads. In accordance with the revisions stated in Article 109 of the Road Traffic Safety Regulations requires drivers to obey applicable road signs and turn on their headlights accordingly when they drive along the 9 tunnels, 14 reversible lanes, and 10 underground passages in Taipei City. Moreover, headlights should be turned on at all times for vehicles traveling on Yangde Blvd., Gezhi Rd., Yangming Rd., Yangjin Highway, and Balaka Highway (County 101A).

(5) Daily Traffic Safety

A. The Number of Traffic Accident Deaths is the Second Lowest in Recorded History



Promotion of safe cycling.

In order to ensure the safety of the lives and property of our citizens, the Taipei City Government's relevant departments continue to implement traffic improvement construction, traffic law enforcement, education and promotion. The results of traffic accident prevention in 2005 were impressive. The number of traffic-related deaths was 84 in 2005, 11 fewer than in 2004 and the second lowest in history. In order to reap the rewards of traffic safety education and ensure traffic order and driver safety, the Department of Transportation continues to conduct promotional and interactive activities through many channels and the media to highlight traffic safety.

B. Promoting Bicycle Safety and Training

In order to support the "Green Transport" policy and promote healthy recreational activities, the Department of Transportation has utilized the professional skills of private bicycle clubs, planned a complete curriculum of bicycle training, and assisted all schools in conducting outdoor cycling lessons. The curriculum includes topics on traffic laws and dedicated bicycle training, and uses traffic situations and tests to determine how much students have learned and to evaluate teaching results. This combination of education and recreation allows young students to acquire a complete and accurate knowledge of bicycling. This training program is held during the summer and winter vacations to teach students about safe cycling and help them become familiar with traffic laws. 61 sessions were held with 10,831 participants.

C. The Golden Wheel Award Ceremony

The Golden Wheel Award Ceremony was held in the hall of the Taipei City Government on Oct. 13th, 2005, in which the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, Jason Lin, awarded 127 excellent professional drivers. Moreover, the Chun Ching Social Welfare Foundation provided scholarships to those children of excellent professional drivers who have shown they to be outstanding students. In 2005, 27 scholarships were awarded to college students, 7 to senior/vocational high school students, and 3 to junior high school students.

III Pursuing Convenience and Sophistication

Based on the foundations of "humanism" and "sustainability" and the values of "intelligence" and "safety" the Taipei City Government is aiming to make road travel in Taipei more "convenient" and "sophisticated."

1. Creating a Convenient Transportation System

The Department of Rapid Transit Systems is in charge of the planning, designing, and construction of Taipei City's Mass Rapid Transit System. Upon completion of the construction, the MRT will be under Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation's management. The general public places significant attention on the development of the overall MRT network.

(1) Constant Expansion of the Territory of the MRT Network

At the end of 2005, the completion rate of the Taipei Metropolitan MRT Initial Network Construction Project was 96.68%: (A) The overall completion rate of the Banqiao Line's second stage and the Tucheng Line was 98.62%. (B) The overall completion rate of the Neihu Line was 56.17%. (C) The overall completion rate of the newly added Xinzhuang Line and Luzhou Line was 54.64% as of the end of 2005. (D) The overall completion rate of the Nangang Line's eastern extension was 28.88%. (E) The high volume EMU (electrical multiple unit) and core electrical/mechanical systems of the Xinzhuang Line and the Luzhou Line and the Nangang Line's eastern extension are currently being designed. (F) The Xinyi Line is under construction with a current completion rate of 12.55%. (G) Bidding for the construction of the Songshan Line ended on Dec. 20th, 2005; construction is currently underway with a completion rate of 8.16%. (H) The MOTC made a written request on Oct. 12th, 2004 to the Department of Rapid Transit Systems regarding the construction of the Taipei section of the CKS International Airport Line. Consultant-selection has ended, and this project is currently being designed. In the future, a twin-tower will be built for this project at the Taipei Station. (I) Moreover, in order to improve the RTS services in Neihu Technology Park, the Taipei Arena, and the East District of Taipei City, a study on the feasibility of the construction of a north-south MRT line on the eastern side of Taipei City has been conducted.

A. Further Planning of the Taipei Metropolitan MRT Network

The length of the completed and operational sections of the Taipei Metropolitan MRT Network is 69.1 km. This figure increases to 70.2 km when taking into account the



Construction prospect and operation routes of the Taipei Metropolitan MRT.



The tunnel construction of the Xinzhuang, Luzhou Branch 08 Da Qiao Primary School Station.

routes that are currently under construction (including the Taipei City section of the CKS International Airport Line). In comparison with such international cities as Tokyo, Singapore, Paris, New York, and London, Taipei's MRT network still requires more intensive development. Currently, the Department of Rapid Transit Systems is reviewing and planning additions to the network such as the Ankeng Line, the Sanying Line, the Wanda-Zhonghe (Shulin) Line, Shezi, Shilin, Beitou light-rail network, the Danhai Line, and the loop line that

is being planned by the Taipei County Government. As regards the feasibility of the construction of the Minsheng-Xizhi Line and the north-south MRT line in eastern Taipei, assuming the availability of funding for these projects, it is estimated that by the year 2021, all the routes that are currently being planned will be completed and operational. At that time, the total length of the Taipei Metropolitan MRT Network will be longer than 250 km. The estimated daily volume could reach 3.6 million people, and there would be an MRT station every 500 meters in the central region of the Taipei Metropolis. By then, the MRT will become an essential means of public transportation for metropolitan citizens.

B. Continued Implementation of Land use No. 9 in the Taipei Main Station Special District by the BOT
Bidding for land use No. 9 in the Taipei Main Station Special District by the BOT was announced on Dec. 20th, 2001. A bidding seminar was held on Feb. 6th, 2002, in which central and local governmental agencies and businesses interested in tendering bids were invited to exchange their opinions. After a preliminary review on Sep. 30th, 2003, Radium Life Tech Co. was deemed as the best applicant, and a contract was signed on Dec. 7th, 2004. The construction of this project commenced on June 2nd, 2005.

C. The Taipei City Section of the CKS International Airport Line

The consultant-selection process for this construction project was completed, and twin towers will be constructed at the Taipei Station. Relevant changes are also being made to urban planning and joint development. Descriptions of the construction projects in the C1 and D1 (eastern half blocks) areas of the Taipei Station special district are as follows:



Active implementation of land use No.9 Taipei Main Station Special BOT Development.



Active implementation of land use No.9 Taipei Main Station Special BOT Development.

(A) The CKS International Airport's MRT system will pass through the Taipei Station special district area. Since its station will be placed in the C1 area, and C1 and D1 (eastern half blocks) are under overall construction, we have invited the China Engineering Consultant Inc. to be the consultant for this project and prepare its overall design.

(B) The project of "C1 & D1 Land use (Eastern Half Blocks) Urban Planning Changing to 'Joint Development Area (MRT)'" was reviewed and passed by the Taipei Urban Planning Commission on Aug. 1st, 2005 and

was sent to the City Planning Committee of the Ministry of the Interior for review. It is expected that a public announcement will be made in February 2006. The details of this project are also being prepared according to the design of the construction, and an announcement will be made in March 2006.

(C) Before the urban planning is approved by the Urban Planning Committee of the Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Rapid Transit Systems has repeatedly negotiated joint development plans with the Taiwan Railway.

(D) The Administration reserves the development rights over the D1 area. An agreement was finally reached on Dec. 14th, 2005. After the relevant procedures are verified, an administrative contract will be signed before carrying out the developmental tasks.

(E) When the details of the project and the contents of the urban planning have been approved and announced by the Taipei Urban Planning Commission, we will provide the necessary details for investors.

(2) Dedicated Effort in Refining the Operation and Management of the MRT

A. The Number of Passengers Continues to Increase

The seven MRT routes that are operational include the Muzha Line, the Danshui Line, the Zhonghe Line, the Xindian Line, the Nangang Line, the Banqiao Line, and the Xiaonanmen Line, having a combined total of 67 km (operational km). There are currently 63 stations (including the two major transfer stations of the Taipei Main Station and the Zhongxiao Fuxing Station).

The operation volume of Taipei's MRT grew substantially in 2005. The total passenger volume for the entire year was more than 360.72 million people, for an average of 988,301 people per day. This marked an increase of more than 30,000 people (3.3%) compared to the daily operation volume of 956,672 people in 2004 (see Figure 1 for trends in average daily operation volume over the years). At the end of 2005, the Taipei MRT extended its operation hours to support the activity "Taipei Highest Happy New Year City-2006 New Year's Party" and other local celebrations,

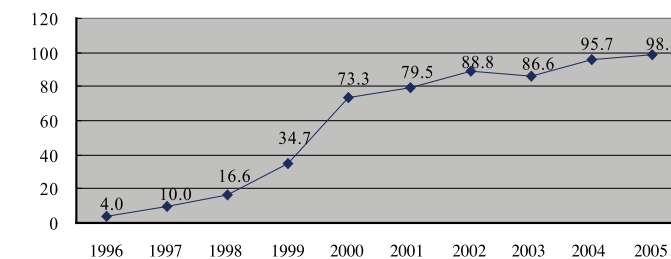


Figure 1 : Changes of average daily operation volume over the years.

by operating trains that ran throughout the night of Dec. 31st, 2005, with the last train departing at midnight (24:00) of Jan. 1st, 2006. The passenger volume on New Year's Eve was more than 1.56 million people, an increase of more than 140,000 passengers (10%) over 2004 (1.42 million people). As the number of routes has increased, the cumulative number of passengers using the MRT has also rapidly increased, having surpassed 2 billion on Aug. 16th, 2005. Compared to the recorded 100 million passengers reached on Dec. 22nd, 1998, MRT passenger volume has grown about 20 fold within 7 years. The total operational income in 2005 was NT\$8.1 billion, which averages out to NT\$2.38 million per day. This is NT\$1.52 million (7.3%) more than the daily income of NT\$20.86 million for 2004.



The representatives of Nova member nations visit the MRT land use No.9 Control Center.

B. Number One in Reliability

We received a letter from the CoMET/Nova International Railway Benchmarking Group in August 2005 stating that according to the data of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of 2005, the reliability of Taipei's MRT operations was ranked highest among the 24 members in Nova and CoMET.

C. Strengthen the Safety of Platforms

In order to increase passenger safety on MRT platforms, a 10 cm-wide waiting line that is 90 cm away from the edge of the platform has been painted on each platform. New waiting lines in all MRT stations were completed as of June 10th, 2005. Moreover, in order to reduce the risk of passengers falling onto or entering the tracks and to provide the public with a safe and stable transportation service, the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation completed the development and design of the "Platform Intrusion Prevention Infrared Detector System." The first stage of the installation of this system commenced in May 2005 and the hardware installation and system dynamic testing were completed for the Danshui Station, the Guandu Station, and the Jiangzicui Station on Oct. 21st of the same year. Moreover, platform gates are also being installed in those transfer stations with the highest volumes that had been originally designed without platform gates. The construction of platform gates at the Taipei Main Station and the Zhongxiao Fuxing Station commenced in November 2005.

D. Enhancing Escalator Safety

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation has analyzed escalator-related injuries and formulated a number of improvements, which include



Ms. Sun Cui-feng demonstrates the proper way of taking the escalator.

Rich and Diverse Activities for Rapid Transit System

1. Celebrating 2 Billion MRT Passengers

The number of passengers who have taken the Taipei MRT reached 2 billion on Aug. 16th, 2005. To celebrate this historic moment, the celebration event of "2 Billion MRT Passengers - Creating an Energetic Healthy City" was held in the rear plaza of MRT Danshui Station that attracted the public's rousing participation. Mayor Ma attended and shared the public's enthusiasm for Taipei's Rapid Transit System. A wishing-tree of "2 Billion Wishes" was created for the occasion to enable the public to write down their blessings and wishes for "2 Billion MRT Passengers."



Speech expressing gratitude for "Operation Volume Breaking Through 2 Billion - MRT Stepping into the New Century."

2. Dance Competitions and Pop Music Award

We held the "First Rapid Transit System Cup Dance Competition" in cooperation with the Cathay United Bank in July 2005 to encourage the younger generation to develop healthy hobbies and give them an opportunity to display their energy and passion. Given the great success of this event, we then held the "Rapid Transit System Cup Pop Music Award" in December 2005, featuring the pop music that young people enjoy. The "Dance through New Year's Eve" event that featured a dance competition was held in the Street Dance Plaza at the southeast corner of Taipei City Hall from 1:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. on Jan. 1st, 2006. Participating teams put on inspired performances in front of New Year celebrants.



Street dance performance.

3. Taipei Rapid Transit System Activities for the Elderly

In order to encourage senior citizens to take elevators in MRT stations, we held "Senior Activities in Taipei's Rapid Transit System" in cooperation with Chinatrust Bank and the Seniors Foundation. The activities were held from Oct. 6th to 16th, 2005, in which the MRT elevators, accessed mostly by senior citizens, were decorated with images from famous scenic spots. The main event of these activities was "Senior Music Night in Taipei's Rapid Transit System" that was held in Mengjia Park near MRT Lung Shan Temple Station on Oct. 21st, in which celebrities were invited to perform traditional songs.



Selling of one-day passes for Phantom of the Opera trains.

installing clearance areas marked by yellow lines, painting yellow waiting lines at the edges of steps, adding yellow to plates, adding red anti-slip strips, and adding red warning tape at the bottom of elevators. At the same time, Ms. Sun Cui-feng was invited to serve as spokesperson of MRT safety. She demonstrated the proper way to take escalators to increase escalator safety. The number of escalator-related injuries declined significantly after these improvements went into effect.

E. Improving the Quality of Service

(A) Establishing a Wireless Broadband Internet Environment

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation completed the installation of wireless broadband networks in all 63 stations, 4 underground streets, and Beitou District, allowing passengers to access the Internet in MRT stations. Also, the “MRT Operational Information PDA Inquiry Service System” and the “MRT Operational Information WAP Inquiry System” have also been activated, allowing the public to use PDA or WAP mobile phones to make inquiries or access the operational information or the online services of the MRT.

(B) Increasing Operational Capacity and Reducing Rush-Hour Intervals

In order to enhance the quality of service during morning rush hours on the Banqiao Line and the Nangang Line, the number of rush-hour trains increased from 3 trains and 5 scheduled runs to 4 trains and 8 scheduled runs beginning on Jan. 31st, 2005. Moreover, in order to make feasible the Department of Rapid Transit System was decision of putting the 6 trains of the Tucheng Line into operation, the operation interval on the Banqiao Line and the Nangang Line during rush hours was reduced from 4 minutes and 45 seconds to 3 minutes and 30 seconds effective Apr. 1st, 2005, drastically alleviating the overcrowding at those stations.

2. Developing a Sophisticated Transportation System

(1) Improving Traffic Signals with LED light and Aluminum Light Cases

An LED display features the advantages of low power consumption and durability. It requires only 22 watts (vs. 165 watts for incandescent lamps), reduces power consumption by 80%, and has a lifespan 10 times longer than that of incandescent lamps. The LED illumination system is capable of confining identifiable signals to specific areas, which can prevent drivers from misjudging traffic conditions at forked intersections. Taipei City started replacing traditional lamps with LED signals and aluminum light cases in 2000. Replacements were completed at 117 intersections, including Bade Rd. in 2005, for a grand total of 1,122 intersections.

(2) Traffic Improvement in Neihu Technology Park

Neihu Technology Park has been transformed from a light industrial area to a high-tech science park over the past years. Due to its rapid growth, the number of workers in this area has increased fourfold, from 20,000 in 2001 to almost 80,000 in 2005. As the economy grows, so does the traffic volume, resulting in increased congestion during the morning and afternoon rush hours. In order to address this issue, the Department of Transportation established the “Neihu Technology Park Traffic Inspection Team” that is in charge of diagnosing traffic problems, formulating strategies to improve



Upgrading traffic signals with LED lights and aluminum light cases.

traffic conditions, conducting short-term signal readjustments, readjusting vehicle lanes, and creating one-way streets. It also responsible for enforcing parking restrictions and for removing motorcycles from structural arcades and sidewalks, increasing the quality of public transport, widening roads, and enforcing traffic rules and regulations. These efforts have improved the traffic situation in Neihu Technology Park. In the long run, we will increase off-road parking, establish traffic monitoring systems, add connecting roads and overpasses, further develop the MRT network, and encourage changes in travel patterns in order to transform Neihu Technology Park into an intelligent traffic park.

(3) Bilingual Traffic Signs

In order to provide foreigners with clear and accurate traffic information, promote the development of tourism in the city, and facilitate the city’s internationalization and improve its reputation, ordinary traffic signs are gradually being replaced with bilingual traffic signs beginning in 2005. New “No Parking” signs and parents’ pick-up area signs have been installed in all 12 districts. The bilingual signs placed on 48 primary and secondary roads such as Zhongshan N. Rd. were inspected and new signs are being designed. 1,005 signs including “School,” “Hospital,” and new “No Parking” signs were completed in 2005.

(4) Internationalizing and Bilingualizing Public Transport Information

In order to internationalize and bilingualize Taipei City’s public transport-related information, the Department of Transportation has continued to complete the bilingualization of information concerning bus routes, chartered bus routes, MRT shuttle bus routes, and signs in bus shelters. In order to better serve the public, the English names of the first and last stations serviced by buses are also being added. The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation now provides bilingual pamphlets for MRT shuttle buses. The English names of major stations, such as stations in exclusive bus lanes, MRT stations, and train stations have also been added. To ensure bilingualization of all bus stops in Taipei, the English translation of all station names has been completed. An English version of “Bus Route Inquiries” website was opened to the public in November 2005.

(5) Multilingual Driver’s License Examination

In order to assist new immigrants in obtaining a driver’s license and to increase the number of those who pass the driver’s license examination, the Motor Vehicles Office has devised a driver’s license simulation-test system which is available in Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, and Cambodian. We hope that through this simulation-test system, we can better address the needs of new immigrants by helping them gain a complete understanding of our nation’s relevant traffic laws and knowledge of road safety to enable them to successfully pass the test and obtain a license. The establishment of this system was completed at the end of December 2005.

In 2005, the languages of Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai have also been incorporated for the written test, and Mandarin, Taiwanese, Hakka, English, Japanese, and Vietnamese have also been incorporated in the computerized voice test. The services for driver’s license testing provided by the Motor Vehicles Office continue to be innovative and exemplary.

(6) Establishment of a Vehicles Management Computer System - Mobile Road-Side Management Stations

The Motor Vehicles Office has established four service stations in



Bilingualization of traffic signs.

Taipei for the convenience of the public. In order to extend the scope of services and keep pace with the MOTC's "Vehicles Management Computer System-Mobile Road-Side Management Stations" project, the establishment of mobile management service vehicles that utilize GPRS technology has been completed.

(7) Handicapped Services Minibuses

In order to provide transportation services for people with disabilities, the Taipei City Government is providing small air-conditioned vans that are equipped with wheelchair-lifts (called "Handicapped Services Minibuses") to assist residents whose registered households are in Taipei and have the Manual for the Handicapped. 90 minibuses were first put into operation in 2004. The Shin Kong Life Insurance Co. donated two minibuses and Bishanyan in Neihu has donated one, increasing the total number of minibuses to 93 as of the end of 2005. This service has provided 266,388 scheduled runs and served 476,465 people.

(8) Management of Mobile Advertising Vehicles

In order to actualize fairness in payment, the "Taipei City Mobile Advertising Permit Payment Standard" was formulated based on Article 61 of "Taipei City Advertisement Temporary Management Rules" and Article 7 of the "Charges and Fees Act" and went into effect on Jan.1st, 2005. Of the 1,501 permits issued as of Dec. 31st, 2005, only two applications were not approved. The total income from these fees was NT\$2.22 million. 206 permits for mobile advertising were revoked. Moreover, in order to increase traffic safety and flow, increase the turnover rate of roadside parking lots, and prevent the occupation of parking areas by only a few vehicles, no mobile advertising vehicles are allowed to be parked on any of the roads in Taipei City between 7:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. (except on national holidays) in accordance with Articles 5 and 28 in the Road and Traffic Management and Regulations. As of Dec. 31st, 2005, 2,417 violations had been reported to the Motor Vehicles Office, a 21% decrease from the 3,193 violations reported in 2004. There were also 193 cases of dismantling advertisements, which is 30% more than the 148 such cases reported in 2004. The number of violations reported by the Parking Management Office was 1,260, a 69% decrease from the 4,064 violations reported in 2004. In addition, 131 mobile advertising vehicles were ticketed, towed, or relocated by the Taipei City Police Department Traffic Division, an increase of 274% over the figure of 35 for 2004. The issue of long-term parking of mobile advertising vehicles in Taipei City has been addressed, and the public has acknowledged the city's efforts.

(9) Remote Online Monitoring System of Driving School Group Testing

To ensure more fairness and transparency in driving school group testing, digital monitoring equipment has been upgraded to remote online monitoring systems beginning on May 4th, 2005. The new system allows authorities to conduct remote online monitoring. The quality of testing conducted in private driving schools can be enhanced by means of fair, public, and transparent management processes.

This Yearbook has provided a means for envisioning necessary improvements for the traffic and transportation system in Taipei City. The Taipei City Government continues to devise innovative measures that enhance the quality of public services. The fact that the number of traffic fatalities in 2005 decreased drastically to 84, the second lowest in recorded history, serves as great encouragement and acknowledgement for the efforts of traffic and transportation personnel. Just as the public's expectations for the quality of transportation have been gauged for 2005, we need to utilize a prospective concept and a broad point of view to establish a traffic system for Taipei City to meet future expectations.



Chapter 9

Environmental Ecology

Taipei City is located in the center of Taipei basin surrounded by: Ta Tun, ChihSing, Five Finger, Nangang and Er Ke Mountains while The Tam Shui River, Hsin Dien Creek and The Jing Mei Creek constitute the parameters of Taipei County. This geographical diversity gives our city a rich and heterogeneous face. Specifically, we are blessed with such fecund natural areas as: Yangmingshan National Park, formed between Ta Tun and ChihSing Mountains, Hong Shu Lin wetland, the world's highest mangrove forest, Huan Chian Natural Park for wild geese and wild ducks and Citizen Forest of the Four Beasts Mountain.

Taipei is the nation's political, economic, educational, recreational and cultural center. As environmental issues are of great concern to all the people of Taipei, in 2005 the City Government launched several projects such as "Clean Air for Taipei, Good Breathing for Residents", "Environmental Education Year" and "River Protection for Everyone" to promote the understanding of environmental issues and social ethics among residents, which has proved helpful in enhancing Taipei's overall environmental quality.

I Pollution Control

In striving to improve air and water quality, control waste and nurture hillside ecology, Taipei has introduced many pioneering environmental measures, and is developing itself into a clean, beautiful world-class city.

1. Air Quality

Air pollution in Taipei has come about mainly from vehicle exhaust, construction sites and factory emissions. The Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan has put ordinances into effect that encourage the usage of oil with fewer pollutants; roadside inspections of emissions from diesel vehicles and motorcycles have been actively undertaken; and an air pollution prevention tax on construction sites has been imposed. Inspection and guidance are key words in the effort to nurture a healthy urban ecology.

(1) Air Quality Inspection and Testing

Air quality surveillance of Taipei in the period 1994~2005 showed that the levels of sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide and other pollutants were all within the norms for good air quality standard, the two exceptions being particulate matters and ozone. The Environmental Protection Administration's surveillance stations indicated that in 2005 there were 47 days when Taipei's air

quality was unhealthy (PSI, pollutant standards index, greater than 100), or 21 days fewer than the 68 days recorded in 2004.

(2) Enforcement and Prevention of Mobile Pollutant Sources

The main source of Taipei's air pollution is mobile pollutant sources. In 2005, guidance was provided to motorcycle shops to establish 140 emissions testing stations to offer convenient emissions testing services. The testing focuses on high-emitting vehicles. The public is also encouraged to report to authorities vehicles with high levels of emissions based on visual determination. Roadside inspections focus on emissions of motorcycles and diesel vehicles and oil quality. Taipei is the first city to use 100% bio-diesel for its garbage trucks to lower pollutant emissions, and improve the air quality.

(3) Control of Stationary Pollutant Sources

Stationary pollutant sources include construction sites, factories and a range of public and private places. An effective control mechanism is repeated follow-up inspections of these sources. The City Government advises Taipei's flourishing restaurant industry how to control emissions of greasy fumes. Gas stations are subject to inspections of oil recycling operations.

In order to assist in the reduction of greenhouse gases, the Greenhouse Gas Emission Database of Taipei was established in 2005. The "I Love Cool Earth" conservation project elicited the pledges of 17 department stores to self-manage resource conservation. Future projects will be conducted to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases.

2. Environmental Noise

Taipei's efforts to impose noise control measures in 2005 included reports of noise inspections, residents' complaints of traffic noise, the monitoring and surveillance of environmental and transportation



P132 Habitat recovery: water birds gather at the Guandu Nature Preserve.



Conducting inspections of mobile pollutant sources in 4 cities and counties April through August 2005.



An environmental inspector makes the rounds at a construction site.



An environmental inspector investigates sources of noise pollution.

noise, subsidies provided to the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for aircraft noise prevention, the promotion of relevant anti-noise pollution laws and regulations, and unscheduled inspections of industries that produce high levels of noise. An environmental protection hotline (02-27206301~2) was set up and operates on a year-round 24 hour schedule to field complaints from residents and provide for the immediate dispatch of personnel to inspect reported cases.

Noise pollution stems mainly from stationary sources such as factories and plants, recreation areas, businesses, constructions sites, loudspeaker systems, and other locations specified in the Noise Control Code of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Taipei City Government. In addition to examining the above sites, noise control inspectors respond to residents' complaints concerning the excessive noise produced by aircraft, traffic, the mass transit system, the railway system, and school amplifiers.

To assist the Taipei International Airport in the processing of a preliminary application for a subsidy to create aircraft noise prevention facilities, notifications were sent on Mar. 23rd, Aug. 8th and Aug. 18th, 2005 to 399 residents who live in the control area of aircraft noise (subsidized items include sound insulation doors, sound insulation windows, a ventilation noise elimination box and other noise control equipment). 358 applications passed preliminary screening and will be forwarded to the Taipei International Airport for review.

3. The Problem of Radioactive Buildings

Over a decade has passed since the discovery of buildings contaminated by radioactivity in July 1992. By the end of December 2005 the total had reached 850 buildings. According to statistics from the Atomic Energy Council, 447 buildings in Taipei were still radioactive as of Dec. 31st, 2005, with the other 403 no longer radioactive. Most of the radioactive buildings were built between 1982~1984, and problems concerning



On Dec. 12th, 2005, the Fifth Meeting of the Taipei Municipal Radioactive Building Surveillance and Handling Committee was held.

Noise Control

Noise may be defined as detestable sounds that make people unhappy. In general, any sound that has a negative physical and psychological effect on people physically and psychologically can be deemed noise. "Noise control" refers to any measure that lessens the negative physical and psychological impact that noise has on people. In reality, most noise is man-made. Consequently, not only is it necessary for the government to impose strict noise control measures, but the public must cooperate in creating a quiet and comfortable living environment.

radioactivity should be handled by the Atomic Energy Council. Since the radioactive buildings involve public health concerns as well as other problems such as demolition, relocation, and compensation, the Taipei City Government promulgated the "Taipei Municipal Self-Government Ordinance on the Handling of Radioactive Buildings" on Aug. 1st, 2005.

The Taipei City Government has also actively cooperated with the Atomic Energy Council to come up with countermeasures, and to administer surveys to help resolve the problems associated with the radioactive buildings in Taipei. The "Taipei Municipal Radioactive Building Surveillance and Handling Committee" was established on May 4th, 1996 to provide subsidies and health examinations for the residents of the contaminated buildings.

4. Water Quality Protection

To popularize the concept of the protection of water resources, the Taipei City Government conducted various classroom activities highlighting the natural environment. The activities included "A Sightseeing Tour of Water Resources in Greater Taipei", "Guided Tours for Students", "Understanding Fireflies", "Volunteer Training" and "With Love There's No Handicap", which was addressed to the handicapped and disadvantaged. The programs were aimed at increasing the public's understanding of and concern for water ecology protection water resources.

(1) Utilizing Water Resources

The Feitsui Reservoir is the main source of drinking water for close to 4.5 million people in the Greater Taipei Metropolitan Area. In 2005, the total amount of rainfall in the reservoir's watershed was 4,765mm; the total intake of water was 1,303,440,000 cubic meters, and the total discharge was 1,321,210,000 cubic meters. The actual tap water supply was 168,510,000 cubic meters, including 70,980,000 cubic meters provided to the County Water Company.

To maintain the quality of the reservoir's water supply, regular testing of samples is conducted monthly at the 19 surveillance stations within the reservoir's watershed and the Nanshi River. Assessment results for 2005 showed that water quality was normal throughout the year except for February when the water was at an oligotrophic level.

The "Feitsui Reservoir Ecotechnology Water Quality Improvement Plan" was actively promoted to improve the reservoir's water quality, along with other water quality protection measures such as soil and water conservation engineering, road and tunnel maintenance, reservoir cleanup, and afforestation, among others. Also, the cooperation of the Taipei Water Management Office of WRA, MOEA in implementing the "Taipei Water Sewage System Sewage Handling Work" reduced the amount of sewage entering water resources. The Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration has made the request to the Environmental Protection Administration at all of the environmental effect and assessment meetings to adhere to the recommendations espoused by the Environmental Assessment Council regarding the opening of the



Certificate of Registration of BS7799 from BSI.

Taipei-Yilan Highway, insisting that the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Taiwan Area National Expressway Engineering Bureau keep their promise to protect the sources and the quality of drinking water for the five million people of Taipei City and County.

(2) Improving Water Quality

The Taipei Water Department has established a constant surveillance mechanism and taken various strict measures to supply residents with quality drinking water.

A. The Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System was the First to Obtain BS7799 Certification

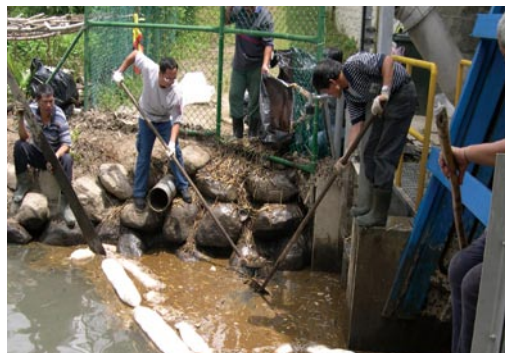
Since 1983, when the Taipei Water Department established the Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System, 61 water quality monitoring stations have been set up successively to monitor over 472 water quality indexes. The entire water purification procedure is under close surveillance on a round-the-clock basis, providing an early warning function, and indicating water quality conditions for ease of maintenance. The Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System received BS7799 certification in June 2004, and has since passed each bi-annual review.

B. Water Quality Information Transparency

To assure residents of the high quality of tap water, the Taipei Water Department has worked hard to



Flood control personnel in action during drills.



Cleaning up an oil slick after the Jiuguizikeng River Incident.

Striking Performance of Water Purification

The Taipei Water Department maintains an internal water purification standard that is stricter than the standard for drinking water, conducts reviews and makes immediate improvements at purification plants when any abnormal condition occurs, and empowers management to enhance the effectiveness of the water purification process. The quality of discharged water at all plants reached 100% of the drinking water standard and 99.94% of the internal standard. The Zhitan Purification Plant participated in the "Water Purification Plant Operation Assessment Trial Plan" outsourced to the Yen Tjing Ling Industrial Research Institute by Water Resources Agency, MOEA, and ranked No.1 among the top five large purification plants, proving that the management of purification plants is on track.

make information concerning water quality transparent. It has posted water quality examination information, water quality Q&A and water use safety promotional materials on its website, and has set up eight water quality information stations at high traffic locations.

The self-developed Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System can also be found on the website, a convenient place for users to obtain water quality monitoring information. The system earned the praise of the Executive Yuan.

(3) Water Quality Surveillance

In 2005 the Taipei City Government conducted 518 security inspections at Daba and affiliated sites, 264,029 surveillance inspections, undertaken 124 maintenance works, and conducted 54 special tests before and after the typhoon season. In 2005 efforts were focused on the maintenance of mechanical water gate and surveillance instruments, and the replacement of the power plant facility.

The Taipei City Government has conducted long-term surveillance of the water quality of rivers and waters within its jurisdiction. Records indicate that the Danshui River is moderately to heavily pollute, the Keelung River and the Xindian River is moderately polluted, and the Jingmei River has a low level of pollution. Taipei's rivers are located downstream, and pollutants mainly came from household sewage: Taipei has a population of approximately 2,630,000, and it is estimated that daily household sewage is 800,000 tons, accounting for 96% of Taipei's waste water. 79.03% of households are connected to the sewage system., Those that remain unconnected or are located in unreachable areas include: 246 businesses supervised under the Water Pollution Prevention Act, and 199 community sewer systems, for a total of 445 sites that require sewage to be processed before it is discharged into waterways.

To ensure the safety of the city's drinking water, 712 randomly inspected samples of tap water were



Inspecting a sewage treatment facility.



Environmental inspector undertaking sewage sampling.



Flood control personnel during drills.

taken in 2005 and all met the water standard. Twelve out of 157 drinking fountains failed inspection tests and were improved to meet the standard.

For long term monitoring of river water quality, 15 water quality sampling stations have been set up at various rivers to analyze samples on a monthly basis.

5. Pathogen Prevention

Situated in the subtropical zone, Taipei has a climate that is hot and humid, and very conducive for the growth and reproduction of various pathogens. To effectively decrease the density of its mosquito, fly and cockroach populations, the Taipei City Government established the “Taipei Municipal Pathogen Control Plan 2005” as the basis for the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Health and district offices to conduct pathogen investigation, promote educational initiatives, and eliminate vector and environmental spraying.

(1) Outdoor Environmental Spraying

The Department of Environmental Protection conducts pesticide spraying every two months in Taipei’s 449 neighborhoods, at all of Taipei’s 62 public markets, and at 186 market surroundings. In cooperation with the Department of Health, sprayings were conducted in 65 neighborhoods with a density of Aedes mosquitoes above level 2 and at 102 household surroundings where cases of dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis had been reported (including suspected cases) to eradicate all insect-carriers of infectious diseases.

(2) Extermination of the Imported Red Fire Ant

On Oct. 1st, 2004, the Taipei City Government established “Imported Red Fire Ant Invasion” Control Center, with Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan as convener. The ants in the nine cases reported were all exterminated according to the Imported Red Fire Ant Invasion Mechanism, and regular rounds of inspections found no reappearance of the ants.

II Environmental Preservation

Taipei has the highest population density in Taiwan. To keep its streets clean, various environmental maintenance works were put into operation to create a high quality, comfortable living environment.

1. Per Trash Bag Collection Fee

As trash fees collected along with water fees no longer kept pace with the actual costs of trash collection, as of July 1st, 2000, Taipei began the imposition of the “Per Trash Bag Collection Fee” to encourage residents to reduce the amount of trash they produce and increase recycling efforts. This has effectively resolved problems arising from increased amounts of trash and lack of resources.

Since the Per Trash Bag Collection Fee was first imposed, daily trash per capita has been reduced from 1.40 kg to 0.63 kg per person in 2005, a 55% reduction; if one takes into account recycling from private factories and businesses, the overall recycling ratio reached 38.27% in 2005, and the amount of daily recycling has reached as high a figure as 1,014.95 metric tons.

2. City Landscape Maintenance

To maintain neat and clean streets and sidewalks for the residents of Taipei, Taipei DEP sanitation crews began using manual and mechanical street sweepers. They are also used to keep sewers flowing without obstruction. In 2005, 427,058 km of streets were cleaned by street sweepers, and 4,404.85 metric tons of dust were cleared away; 885 major drainage sewers with a length of 101,846.8 meters were cleaned and 71,686.03 metric tons of sludge were removed; 13,212 side ditches with a length of 3,082,691.7 meters were cleaned and 25,067.78 metric tons of sludge were removed.

Taipei was the first municipality in Taiwan to implement the per trash bag collection fee and scheduled garbage pickups. “Enhancing Environmental Protection, Mobilizing for a Clean Taipei” plan launched by the Department of Environmental Protection made use of a range of inspection methods such as standing guard at dump sites and maintaining vigilance against the improper dumping of garbage (including the use of improper trash bags). A total of 7,962 offenders were reported in the period from January to December 2005.

To maintain the sightlines of the city landscape, the Taipei City Government ordered the removal of all advertising in violation of city ordinances and investigated all abandoned vehicles without license plates. Advertisers found in violation were prosecuted and their telephone service was suspended. In 2005 there were 1,977 cases in which telephone service was suspended in cooperation with the telephone company and the Department of Environmental Protection. The measures taken proved to be extremely effective. 13,907 abandoned vehicles without license plates (2,338 automobiles and 11,569 motorcycles)



Environmental Protection Keeps the Guizikeng River Clean and Volunteers Engaged in Environmental Activity.

were reported, and the Taipei Police Department reported 13,685 abandoned vehicles with license plates (1,594 automobiles and 12,091 motorcycles). A total of 18,907 abandoned vehicles were towed (1,739 automobiles and 17,168 motorcycles).

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou has vowed to maintain Taipei's beautiful mountains and greenery, and called for residents to actively participate in environmental volunteer and adoption work. On Mar. 12th, 2005 in Beitou, the activity Environmental Protection to Keep the Guizikeng River Clean was undertaken. Additionally, 30 abandoned vehicles were impounded and 716.688 metric tons of mountain area refuse were disposed of in 2005.

Pedestrians often get dripped on by water coming from air conditioners when walking along sidewalks and walkways. Now, with its new city ordinance, the Taipei Municipal Handling of Waste Material Law, Article 27, Clause 11, Taipei has become the first municipality to clamp down on dripping air conditioners. A total of 7,757 cases were investigated, 1,670 recommendations and 12 reported cases from June to October 2004. The rate of successful responses to recommendations was 99%. From April to October 2005, 4,690 cases were investigated, 1,448 recommendations were made and there were 20 reported cases. Public reaction was positive.

3. Public Toilet Education

Taipei's public toilets are neither dirty nor smelly, and the flowers and greenery that adorn them make going to the toilet enjoyable. To create a more pleasant public toilet environment, the Taipei City Government has continued promoting its world-class public toilet cleanliness campaign in 2005. It has installed up-to-date sanitation equipment, provides handicapped and parent-child facilities, and has improved the men-women toilet ratio. Seminars are being conducted to teach sanitary personnel how to improve their restroom cleaning skills.

To sustain the initial success of the campaign, the "Taipei Municipal Managed Public Toilet Evaluation Implementation Plan" was put into effect in 2005, which allowed the public and consumers to participate in evaluating and monitoring the maintenance of public toilets. Among the 9,744 managed public toilets in 2005, 2,086, or 21.41%, were rated excellent, 4,596, or 47.17%, were above average, 3,062, or 31.42%, were average and 0 were recommended for improvement.

Garbage Cleanup and Disposal

To meet waste reduction and resource recycling goals in Taipei, the 3-in-1 Resource Recycling Program was implemented. Waste is picked up by garbage trucks at specific times at designated locations (to prevent huge garbage heaps on streets and sidewalks), and 57 waste collection points have been set up in Taipei's 12 districts to meet the needs of local residents and businesses.



Environmental Protection Administration inspector overseeing the mandatory sorting of refuse.

In 2006, the public and consumers will continue to be encouraged to participate in the "Taipei Municipal Managed Public Toilet Evaluation Implementation Plan", which will focus on the public toilets in hotels and restaurants. The number of managed toilets will be increased to 10,000. To enhance the quality of public toilets, specialists will draw upon toilet cleansing techniques from Japan to make CD and card manuals to pass out for reference in order to increase the overall percentage of excellent and above average public toilets to over 75%. Certificates were awarded to managing units of excellent public toilets in 2005, and gift certificates from NT\$1500~5000 were distributed to excellent sanitary personnel as encouragement to maintain their high level of performance.

4. Walk Dog on Leash, Pick Up after Your Dog

Since 2002, Taipei has been promoting the "Walk dog on leash, Pick up after your dog" campaign, making use of the joint forces of residents and government units to keep public roads clean and free of feces.

However, since many residents continue to walk their dogs in public unleashed and refuse to pick up their dogs' droppings after them, the campaign will remain in effect. The public is called upon to take photos of dog owners in violation of the ordinance, and is eligible to receive 20% of the fine as a reward. If a public official reports the violator, 10% of the fine is awarded. Everyone is encouraged to maintain a clean environment. In 2005 the Department of Environmental Protection fined 188 dog owners for not picking up after their dogs.

To enhance the public's sense of responsibility and encourage the habit of walking your dog on a leash and picking up after your dog, the Department of Environmental Protection has sponsored four promotional activities so that everyone can work together to create a quality living space.



Taipei residents test out the first batch of managed public toilets in restaurants, department stores and theatres. The toilets won rave reviews.



Walk dog on leash, Pick up after your dog.



An inspector from the Department of Environmental Protection issuing a fine to a dog owner for not picking up after his dog.

III Recycle and Reuse

As the economy has made rapid strides, the amount of trash in the city has similarly spiraled. Recyclable resources need to be sorted and recycled to ensure landfill sites and incinerators will not be overwhelmed. Furthermore, trash contains harmful elements that can easily result in secondary environmental pollution. With these concerns in mind, the Taipei City Government has actively promoted various recycling measures and worked them into a resource recycling system.

1. Kitchen Waste Recycling

Kitchen waste makes excellent compost, and can also be used as pig feed. If such leftovers are recycled, the amount of trash handled by incinerators can be greatly reduced, and other problems such as dust production can be ameliorated. To reach the goal of eliminating landfills by 2010, in addition to the implementation of the per trash bag collection fee, the active planning of kitchen waste recycling was undertaken. After an extended trial period, kitchen waste recycling was finally put into effect on Dec. 26th, 2003.

To effectively make use of recycled kitchen waste, cooperation from the public was requested to sort kitchen waste into “Pig Feed Kitchen Waste” and “Compost Kitchen Waste”. Kitchen waste transport facilities were constructed at the Neihu, Muzha and Beitou incinerators in 2005, and all began operations.

The “Compost Kitchen Waste” collected in September 2005 all went to the Formosa Plastics Corporation’s Yunlin Dongshi Factory for reuse. In 2005, 39,512.37 metric tons of “Compost Kitchen Waste” and 10,513.41 metric tons of “Pig Feed Kitchen Waste” for a total of 50,025.78 metric tons were recycled, making an average of 196 metric tons daily. The recycling quota has already been reached.



“Creating Healthy Taipei, Meeting the Challenge of a 60% Decrease”- the Appeal to Taipei residents to decrease trash by 60% .

2. Recycling Furniture

To make effective use of large pieces of discarded furniture, the Department of Environmental Protection has set up a “Recycled Furniture Exhibition” on the 2nd floor corridor of the Zhongshan Soccer Stadium (near Minzu West Road) to display renovated recycled furniture. Inaugurated on Jan. 18th, 2003, the exhibition operates at a fixed location and schedule (open to the public every Tuesday and Thursday, with an auction every Saturday at 11A.M.). From January to December 2005, 5,467 repaired items were



Transporting kitchen waste.

auctioned off (including 3,966 pieces of furniture and 1,501 bicycles) for a total of NT\$3,903,058, an increase of 23.8% over 2004 when 4,819 pieces were sold for NT\$3.15million.

To increase sales and sale promotions, in addition to the above-mentioned site, the Department of Environmental Protection has added an online bidding service beginning Jan. 6th, 2004. Selections of the renovated furniture are posted on the Yahoo website for auction. From Jan. 6th, 2004 to December 2005, there were a total of 321 transactions of recycled furniture, and 321 instances of positive feedback.

3. Operation of Incinerators

Currently Taipei has three incinerators which are located in Neihu, Muzha and Beitou. All three are state-of-the-art facilities with pollution control and heat energy recycle electric generating capabilities. Efficient equipment operation and management characterize each incinerator. The incinerators undergo regular inspections and maintenance checks. On Management provides on-the-job training and cultivates the technical staff’s ability to handle emergency situations. All operations are strictly executed according to standard operation procedures and have passed the ISO 14001 environmental management system certification. In 2005, 612,148.79 metric tons of wastes were processed, emissions of concentrations of dioxin, air pollutants, effluents and ash solidification are all within prescribed standard limits.



The Neihu Incinerator Feedback Facility-inauguration ceremony of the Huluzhou Exercise Park.



The Beitou Incinerator Feedback Facility-grand opening of the Zhoumei Café at the Zhoumei Sport Park.

Kitchen Waste Transport Facilities

The kitchen waste transport facilities established at various incinerators are all indoors, stationary, mechanized and sanitary. The facilities transport recycling barrels, process water permeation from recycled kitchen waste and eliminate odors.



The Department of Environmental Protection’s Neihu Kitchen Waste Transport Point.

Residents living in the vicinity of the incinerators were compensated. The Neihu incinerator made use of existing facilities to open the Huluzhou Sport Park on Dec. 25th, 2004. The Muzha incinerator opened Bojia Sport Park on Nov. 5th, 2005, and the Beitou incinerator opened Zhoumei Sport Park on July 17th, 2004. These exercise parks have many facilities such as heated swimming pools, tennis courts, a gym, a reading room, art classrooms, and a parking lot, among others. Residents registered in the Beitou, Shilin, Neihu, Nangang and Wenshan Districts enjoy free access to these facilities.

4. Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew

The Taipei Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew was formed by a group of enthusiastic volunteers who wanted to do something for Taipei. The organization was established under the guidance of the Department of Environmental Protection in 1991. Every year volunteers are recruited and trained to take part in programs that serve to protect and improve the environment. Participating in such programs as trash bag collection fees, public toilet evaluation, walk dog on leash and pick up after dog and the promoters of environmental protection, these hard-working volunteers have devoted themselves protecting Taipei's environment.

(1) Promoting Environmental Decrees

There are currently 8,131 community environmental volunteers and 7,082 student environmental volunteers that work in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection. The "Environmental Volunteers Assist Environmental Work · Angel Project" was drafted for the purpose of creating a volunteer work structure. Volunteer business meetings are held irregularly, at which the given year's priorities and assignments are discussed, and exchange tasks learned.

(2) Promoting Environmental Concepts

Volunteer work ranges from monthly environment clean up tasks and maintenance, to adopting district parks, cleaning up obstacles in fire lanes, promoting environmental decrees and measures, recycling resources and cleaning up areas struck by natural disaster. By hands-on experience in maintaining Taipei's environment and giving back to society, volunteers learn and promote environmental protection concepts.

(3) Educational Training Classes

In 2005 a series of educational training classes were launched, including community and school volunteer training programs to integrate community and school resources, provide students with community work, for the purpose of cultivating a spirit of community service.



Environmental volunteers participate in the "2005 Clean Up the World Day" – Sanjiaodu Beach Cleanup Activity.



The 2005 World Earth Day, Taiwanese Children Love the Earth.

IV Natural Environmental Conservation

Taipei has a varied natural environment featuring mountains, forests and streams. To conserve these precious natural resources, the promotion of natural environmental conservation has been conducted for quite some time. The Guandu Nature Reserve and Waterfowl Refuge, Guandu Nature Park, Wild Duck Nature Park, Neishuangxi Forest Nature Park and Sishou Mountain have been established to protect the natural environment and provide the public with excellent leisure outdoor areas.

1. Species Conservation

Taipei is a highly urbanized and international metropolitan area, with limited sites suitable for wild animals. Thus, in addition to setting aside designated conservation areas, measures have been taken to comply with the Wild Animal Conservation Act. This includes the cracking down on illegal sale of protected animals and their byproducts, rendering assistance to wild animals in need, importing and exporting wild animals, overseeing exhibitions and research applications, et al. The "Taipei Non-Native Species Management Seminar" was held on July 26th, 2005 to enhance law enforcement and the public's understanding of conservation.

Animal protection is a priority of the Taipei City Government's environmental policy. It has established two programs, "Help Stray Dogs Find a Home" and "Harmonious Relationship Between Man and Animal", to protect animals and improve the environment.

The Taipei City Government treats the city's stray dogs with "love". It established the "Taipei Abandoned Dog Handling Program" in February 1999 to help solve the problems associated with stray dogs. The program assists with such measures as "Pet Registration" and "The Neutering of Cats and Dogs" to raise the consciousness of pet owners concerning their responsibility in caring for their pets and decrease the numbers of stray dogs and cats. The Taipei Animal Shelter was built and officially opened in August 2005. The shelter's facilities conform to the principles of animal welfare. It was designed with reference to shelters of advanced countries to provide animals with a suitable environment. In 2005, 7,748 pet owners registered their pets and subsidies for 2,172 pet neutering operations were approved.

2. Habitat Conservation

In 2005, patrol and maintenance of protected areas were continued. In addition, creation of wetlands and habitat restoration work were conducted at Huajiang and Guandu Nature Park to conserve the habitat environment for wild animals; barrier free access environment was constructed at Guandu Nature Park, and trails built at Neishuangxi Forest Nature Park to create quality leisure space.

The Wild Duck Nature Park has been in operation for many years. The new park has expanded and offers different scenery than the original park. The original setting has undergone



At the Guandu International Bird-watching Expo, the public can appreciate long distance birds without worrying about avian influenza, and they can learn of the importance of ecological conservation.

change as a result of floods. The public has made suggestions on routes and facilities; in addition, at the end of 2004 the Department of Economic Development invited environmental conservation groups to study necessary revisions and renovations to this precious wetland to provide the public with a unique recreational area. On June 6th, 2005, the Department of Economic Development held a seminar titled the “Wild Duck Nature Park and Waterfowl Refuge Improvement Project”. Improvement work is expected to begin in 2006.

Jointly sponsored by Hotai Motors, HSBC and the Wild Bird Federation, the 2006 Taipei International Bird-watching Expo was held in November 2005. The exhibition included a display area, an interactive game area, a water resources seminar, lectures on ecological topics, et al., serving to attract large crowds. Due to the widespread concerns of a global avian influenza epidemic, strict preventive measures were taken at the expo to increase the safety of the public. Direct contact with the wetland area was prohibited; visitors could view birds at a distance of at least 10 meters; field glasses were provided for the public’s use; within the expo area, the public was advised to wash hands frequently and avoid coming into contact with any bird; public areas were regularly disinfected and bird experts conducted regular analyses of bird feces. On both Nov. 12th and 13th, 4 thirty-minute lectures were conducted to promote understanding of Guandu organisms and avian influenza. Additionally, a series of activities were held in conjunction with the National Taiwan Science Education Center. The following activities were held: The “Science Bird People Meeting” (Nov. 26th and 27th), “Ecological Games at Beautiful Guandu” (Dec. 10th), and “Bird and People Sing in Harmony Christmas Concert” (Dec. 24th).

3. Mountainside Conservation

To enhance mountainside safety and reduce the threat of landslides that would result in the loss of life and property, in 2005 Taipei began several risk management projects. These include the surveillance of protected areas, close inspection to less stable mountainsides, and the surveying of watersheds and areas with a potential landslide. Improving wild river management and upgrading industrial roads and hiking trails help provide residents with attractive outdoor leisure spots.

(1) Relocation and Demolition of Dangerous Mountainside Villages

Illegal buildings in the mountainside are mostly scattered around the outskirts of nearby residential areas. A number of them are located in high-risk environmentally sensitive areas ill-suited for habitation and not amenable to improvements rendered by engineering. The Taipei City Government has actively lobbied for the demolition and relocation of these villages to prevent future disasters from occurring. In 2005, the relocation and demolition projects referred to as “Village at the foot of Jinan Mountain located on the east side of Ziqiang Tunnel’s South Exit” and “Village at mountainside of Lane 51, Fude Street in the Xinyi District” were conducted smoothly without incurring any disputes. 94 buildings were demolished and 146 households and 478 people were relocated.

(2) Using Bioecology Engineering to Regulate Wild Rivers

To conserve water and soil resources, reduce the occurrence of disasters, the Taipei City Government undertook the “Nangang Sifen River Remediation Project (2nd phase)” in 2005 to continue its survey and management of mountainside watersheds. In cooperation with community environmental needs, the control project was designed to preserve water and soil resources, maintain greenery and scenery, and provide residents recreational sites to the enhance local environment and the quality of life.



At the Foot of Jinan Mountain located on the east side of the Ziqiang Tunnel’s South Exit, before the village was demolished.

(3) Rivers as a Source of Potential Landslides

According to a survey conducted by the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau in 2003, 49 rivers were determined to have the potential to create landslides, 29 of which are to be continually monitored. In 2005 The Taipei City Government completed remediation of the rivers #052, 057 and 058, and established a monitoring system at Shilin Houtong River and Neihsu A287 River. In addition, related disaster prevention measures, landslide evacuation drills and landslide educational activities were conducted in conjunction with the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau.

4. Ecotechnology

To maintain and enhance the water resources in Taipei, the Taipei City Government (TCG) held the seminars “The Study of Water Ecotechnology-Discussing Man-made Wetlands” on June 6th-8th, 2005 and the 2005 Study of Ecotechnology. The programs were intended to educate officials and community planners about the function and construction of man-made wetlands that could serve to supplement Taipei’s water resources.

5. Green Architecture

As amended on Jan. 1st, 2005, Chapter 17 “Green Building” of the “Building Code and Regulations” links public safety, public security, public health and improvement of the city’s appearance to the concept of environmental protection.

In 2005, the TCG commissioned the Taipei Architects Association to handle “Promoting the Green Building Examination and Inspection System Execution Plan” to inspect and train green building design capability, establish a green architecture inspection website, conduct excellent green building designs, among other activities. Huang, Chang & Associates/Architects, Bio Architecture Formosana and S.T.Yeh Architects & Planners received awards of excellence in 2005 for their green architectural designs.

In 2005, 19 licenses were issued for the construction of green buildings.

To implement and promote the concept of green architecture, more promotions and educational training programs will be offered in the future, while the “Green Building Special Chapter” inspection and award program will be continued and “Green Building” design will be enhanced.

6. Animal Diversification and Conservation

Since its relocation to Muzha in 1986, the Taipei Zoo has lent impetus to the endangered wild animal conservation movement and environmental education as its main objectives. It has improved animal management, conservation research, medical treatment for animals, scenic constructions, ecological education, et al., thereby actively creating a harmonious natural space for humans and animals. In recent

years, initiatives were taken to integrate domestic and foreign research institutions and conservation groups to jointly promote in situ and ex situ conservation research of wild life and their habitats, such as conservation of the Asian elephant and the gibbon of Southeast Asia, the conservation of the Taipei Frog, the Farmland Tree Frog, the Pangolin and the Formosan Sika Deer to turn Taipei Zoo into a place of strategic importance for conservation and ecological education in Taiwan.

(1) Ecological Specimen Exhibition

The display areas in the zoo are divided by ecological region and animal classifications. Since its opening, completed or renovated areas in the zoo include the African Animal Area, the Australian Animal Area, the Formosan Animal Area, the Children's Zoo, Bird World, the Nocturnal Animal House, the Education Center, the Koala House, the Penguin House, the Amphibian and Reptile House, and the Insectarium. The display areas feature 82 animals indigenous to Taiwan and 466 different species from around the world. The breeding techniques of many rare wild animals have been developed at the zoo, such as the Formosan Serow, the koala, the chimpanzee and the Heng-chun birdwing butterfly. Also in 2004, the Rescue Center for Wild Animals was completed for the purpose of assisting domestic conservation institutions in capturing, retaining and promoting the well being of endangered wild animals. Based on the principles of animal welfare and ecological education, the Taipei Zoo has devoted itself to integrating the various ecology animal habitats from around the world together with aspects of animal behavior in display areas. In 2005 the African Animal Area, the Madagascar Area, the Insectarium and Bird World were all renovated. In the Amphibian and Reptile House, the Taiwan lizard and the fresh water turtle was displayed. The overall display concept and intent are based on "life, nature, culture and history", making it one of the prime resources in the promotion of ecological education in Taipei.

(2) Wild Animal Ecology Survey

To promote the protection of species in the local community and to make progress toward the goal of creating new conservation features, the Taipei Zoo began conducting an ecological survey of wild animals in the zoo and surrounding areas in 2003. As of 2005, 11 orders, 30 families, 65 genera, and 85 species were recorded, including 31 Taiwan indigenous species (or indigenous subspecies), 20 endangered wild animals and 3 foreign species. Among them were 8 orders, 15 families, and 26 species of mammals; 2 orders, 10 families, and 41 species of reptiles and 1 order, 5 families and 18 species of amphibians, accounting for 31.7% of the orders, 48.2% of the families and 58.1% of the species in Taiwan, convincingly demonstrating that the Taipei Zoo has the potential to develop into Taipei's base for animal conservation and ecological education.

Over the years the high level of civic consciousness among Taipei's residents has been demonstrated by their active participation in and support of efforts to enhance environmental protection and the overall quality of life in their city. As an international metropolitan city, Taipei holds to the tenet of constant self-improvement, and is actively working toward transforming itself into an eco-city placing Taipei at the front ranks of an urban living environment blessed with blue skies, green mountains, clean water, a peaceful environment, recycled resources and a rich and varied animal life.



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 inconvenienced, 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.

Change 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.

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.

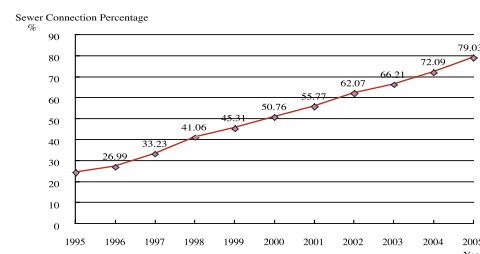


Figure 1 : Taipei City household sewer connection rate from 1995 to 2005.

2. Pipe connection across Keelung River

To link up the Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant with the Neihu 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.



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.

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.



Chapter 11

IT Deployment

To meet the global trend of digitization, in 1999 the Taipei City Government began to promote the endeavor to build an IT infrastructure, popularize cyber education, promote e-government reform and digital life applications for its residents to both improve government efficiency and broaden the public's IT application ability. Due to its determined efforts, Taipei City has achieved outstanding results and distinguished itself from among global cities. In March 2002, Taipei City won the WITSA "Public Sector Global IT Excellence Award." In 2004, ICF of WTA as one of the world's seven major intelligent communities selected it. On Nov. 18th, 2005, ICF named Taipei as one of the Smart 21 communities once again affirming the results of CyberCity.

According to the results of a survey of residents 12 years and older issued in September 2005, 88% of the households in Taipei own computers, 83.6% had access to the Internet, 77.3% had access to the Internet with broadband, 76.5% residents had accessed the Internet, and 31.8% residents accessed it through wireless broadband. These statistics indicate the rapid development in IT application by residents. At the same time, Taipei City continues building its city-wide public wireless broadband network. By working with the private sector, the city has deployed and operates a wireless broadband environment, promoting wireless application by its residents and making available convenient services. By the end of 2005, the city had completed the installation of wireless access points at all MRT stations and the areas within a 150m radius of the stations. By end of the first half year of 2006, IT will reach 90% of the population. Taipei will become the first wireless network city in the world.

I Building a CyberCity

In order to build Taipei into CyberCity, realizing the objectives of “Frequent the Net, Free up the road,” “Making Internet Services Equally Accessible to All,” “Making the Internet a public utility,” “Building Ubiquitous Networks,” “Partner with the Network, Synchronize with the world”. The IT Promotion Committee of the Taipei City Government formulated the Phases I and II “CyberCity Initiative Guidelines” (1999-2006).

■ Phase II Program Content

1. Wireless Broadband Infrastructure
 - (1) Promoting a wireless broadband network
 - (2) Promoting the application of citizen digital certificate



Inauguration of Taipei wireless broadband city.

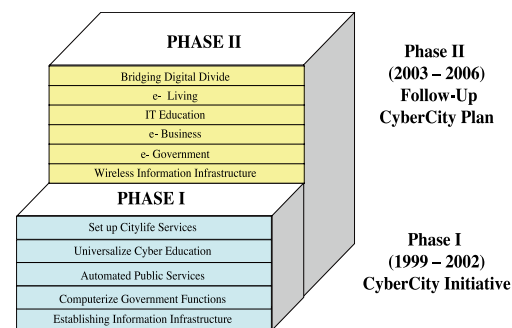


Figure 1 : Strategies framework of the CyberCity Initiative.

2. e-Government
 - (1) Setting up a municipal affairs citizen service center
 - (2) Building an IT common platform
 - (3) Establishing an integrated e-document processing system
 - (4) Establishing a city government videoconferencing system
3. e-Businesses
 - (1) Promoting value-added application of geographic information
 - (2) Promoting development of the Chinese-language content industry
 - (3) Promoting e-enterprise
4. e-Life
 - (1) Promoting an intelligent transportation system (ITS)
 - (2) Promoting a Citizen life net
 - (3) Establishing a Taipei city real estate digital database
 - (4) Establishing a disaster prevention information net
5. IT Education
 - (1) Popularizing e-learning
 - (2) Popularizing IT application education
 - (3) Wireless campus
6. Bridging the Digital Divide
 - (1) Promoting accessibility
 - (2) Enabling web access for the disadvantaged

II IT Infrastructure and the Wireless City

In collaborating with industry, government, and academia, Taipei has made great progress in the development of a metropolitan broadband network and a science technology park. Taipei also began extending application frameworks such as videoconferencing and VoIP telephony. In the meantime, in order to further upgrade its IT infrastructure, Taipei began collaborating with the private sector to deploy a city-wide public wireless broadband network to promote wireless web access and convenient services in an effort to build Taipei into a city with the densest wireless coverage in the world.

1. IT Infrastructure

(1) To Improve its IT Infrastructure and Wireless Broadband Network

The Taipei City Government has collaborated with the private sector through the BO mode. On Sep. 7th, 2004, the government signed an agreement with Q-ware Systems of the Uni-President. The network was to be completed in three phases. In Phase I, inclusion of 30 MRT stations and neighboring areas in the network was completed on Jan. 31st, 2005 (20% population coverage ratio.) In Phase II, inclusion of 63 MRT stations and neighboring areas in the network was completed on Dec. 20th, 2005 (50% population coverage ratio.) Phase III is expected to be completed in July 2006. By that time, Taipei will become the city with the world’s densest wireless coverage, and achieve its objective of “Wireless Taipei, Taipei Infinity.”



The videoconferencing system was inaugurated on May 3rd, 2005.

(2) Establishing the Neihu Technology Park and the Nangang Software Park

The Neihu Technology Park and the Nangang Software Park are Taipei's emerging industry clusters. In these parks, science, technology industries and corporate headquarters cluster. They are full of development potential and have created a significant amount of economic benefit for Taipei. According to the Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics's survey results for 2004 that appeared in May 2005, the number of firms in the Neihu Technology Park rose from 1,758 in 2004 to 2,005 in 2005, a 14.1% increase. The number of employees rose from 64,779 in 2004 to 73,367 in 2005, a 13.3% increase. Revenues for

2004 were NT\$1.51 trillion, a 29.6% increase compared with 2003.

The number of firms in the Nangang Software Park rose from 197 in 2004 to 223 in 2005, a 13.2% increase. The number of employees rose from 11,358 in 2004 to 12,033 in 2005, a 5.9% increase. Revenues for 2004 were NT\$170 billion, a 22.1% increase from 2003.

The Neihu Technology Park focuses on the manufacturing, wholesale, and retail industries and science and technical service industries, while the Nangang Software Park focuses on R&D and the manufacture of IT software and hardware, IC design and biotechnology.

(3) Establishing a Videoconferencing System

The municipal videoconferencing system was inaugurated on May 3rd, 2005. The system encompasses 180 agencies and 250 videoconferencing points, and provides multiple services that include disaster emergency response, epidemic prevention, district affairs, administrative meetings, and international exchange. For example, tax offices can provide online consultative services to those who file their tax return over the Internet. In addition, district administration, household administration, and the review committee's online video service can serve residents living in remote areas.

(4) Establishing a VOIP Telephony

By connecting and integrating existing networks and telephone switches, the municipal broadband network's application level can be lifted. In 2005, Phase I construction was completed, providing communication via Internet telephone to 59 agencies (33 offices within the municipal building and 26 outside the building). Phase II in 2006 will cover 124 offices outside the building and the city council. Meanwhile, the telephony systems of schools at all levels will be integrated, allowing schools to communicate via Internet telephone and saving communication expenses.

2. Wireless Network Application Services

(1) Publicity of Network Application Services

To promote CyberCity's various services and encourage the public to take advantage of these services, web promotional events such as "CyberCity: Appreciate Flowers in the Spring," "Summer Grassland Taipei Wireless" and "Cyber Citizen Public Welfare Goes Easy" have been held. Their aim has been to encourage residents to take advantage of the CyberCity's various citizen services, and to publicize the use



CyberCity publicity event – Letter in a Jar.



"Culture Express PDA Version" wireless web application service exhibition, displaying results of the culture express PDA version.



Wireless MSN Support Frontline Contest.

of outdoor wireless Internet access and citizen services. Combined with public welfare activities, significantly more residents became cyber citizens as a result of the events.

(2) Culture Express

On Oct. 11st, 2005, the Bureau of Culture's culture express website was inaugurated, providing PDA version culture express. Art and cultural information is made available in Chinese, English, and Japanese. With the help of an e-Art activities map, the location of performance sites can be found instantly. This is the only such art and culture website in the world. PDA version cultural express can be searched in one of the following three categories-the map, the calendar, and art and culture.

(3) Wireless Web Digitized Learning Program

The Pilot Program of Wireless Digitization at the Dahu Primary School Butterfly Corridor is the demonstrative pilot program of "Wireless Web Digitized Learning Program" with thematic learning as its framework. Tablet PCs and wireless technology are used to help school children gain knowledge of campus insects and develop observational leaning through the butterfly corridor. Through teachers' guidance and learning from wireless web database, students can observe, discuss, take notes, and answer electronic homework questions, providing another option for teachers' teaching and students' learning.

(4) Wireless MSN Support Frontline

At an intelligence contest held on Dec. 18th, 2005, the government and Microsoft co-organized the 2005 MSN Messenger Support Frontline

Contest, inviting MSN users from across the country to conduct a large-scale group MSN connection via wireless network. At the same time, a web think tank was called to open a second location, using WIFLY wireless network. Several dozens of primary school students participated in the event, with several hundred adult experts competing for NT\$200,000 in prize money.

III Comprehensive Municipal IT Development Strategies

The government's goal is to pursue a balanced development of e-government, e-businesses, e-life, and IT education. For its electronic government, the government has established a single citizen service center and transparent processing, allowing residents to make appeals over the telephone and the Internet. In terms of e-business, the government has been promoting and educating small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to take advantage of information technology in order to improve competitiveness. In its e-life program, the government has been providing residents with information on transportation, medical care, food, clothing, housing, transportation, and recreation. At any time of day, citizens can use the Internet, PDA, mobile wireless network, or voice to submit queries or learn of the wide range of convenient services provided by the government. For its IT education, the government has established an on-campus wireless Internet environment to promote the concept and habit of learning in any place. In bridging the digital divide, the government helps handicapped and low-income residents to purchase computers and improve the conditions for accessing web service in order to bridge the digital divide.

1. e-Government

(1) Information Operation Service System

The government has completed developing an information operation service system, allowing employees with convenient, data-sharing information operation application service. In 2005, annual information plans and estimates for 2006 prepared by various agencies and schools were submitted through Internet transmission. Paperless information reviews were conducted using laptops via wireless web access, reducing paper costs and significantly accelerating the review process. Review results were made available to various agencies of the government for real-time viewing.

(2) e-Document Integrated System

The government provides various agencies and schools with a system for processing documents, which simplifies the processing of documents, reduces manual processing and delivery costs, shortens the time documents spend traveling between offices, cuts down on paper usage, and reduces overall processing costs. From Jan. 1st, 2005, the format of all documents is required to be prepared laterally. The government has instructed all agencies and schools to prepare e-document exchange. The average number of documents received and sent is 380,000. As of December 2005, 44 agencies had signed up for this system.

(3) Municipal Database Integrated Query System

To laterally consolidate data held by various offices, provide inter-office queries, simplify operating procedures, reduce the travel-time of citizens, and achieve the objective of free certificates and free transcriptions, five databases, including those of household administration, land administration, construction management, zoning of land use, and firefighting safety inspection have been linked up, thereby establishing a virtual municipal database. By the end of 2005, 64 agencies were using the system, with 181 items of services available. 106,644 inquiries had been made.

(4) Administrative Knowledge Management System

To establish a mechanism to compile, publicize, and share municipal information, and increase administrative efficiency and decision quality, in 2002 the government completed development of the administrative knowledge management system. Files for various operations and documents were created



"1999 citizen hotline" makes it convenient for citizens to request government services.

consultative services. On Oct. 1st, 2004, the mayor mailbox was officially included in the system. On Nov. 15th, 2004, the united service center and cases reported to the "1999 resident hotline" call center were also included in the system, processing over 5,000 cases each month. At end of November 2005, Cyber Citizen personalized service was introduced to process web messages from Citizens and manage personal email.

2. e-Businesses

(1) Industry and Commerce Service Website

Included are a new feature to update the Template website and the existing features of brief introduction of shops, news, product showcase, employment, business opportunities, and opinions. In addition, as many as 320 templates are provided to allow businesses to maintain automatic website content through a simple management interface without professional computer skills, offering businesses another marketing channel. Taipei Industry and Commerce Street has been established to provide businesses with the latest news and product-related information. By the end of 2005, 6,500 businesses had established template websites.

(2) Web-filing for Land Value Increment Taxes

To save taxpayers time, Taipei tax offices, on Nov. 1st, 2005, inaugurated web-filing for land value increment taxes and real estate taxes. Taxpayers can file tax returns and print electronic payment forms, so that land administration agents can go to the nearest tax office to file reports on the transfer of real estate and pay taxes at the same time. For land administration agents, the service saves time and personnel costs.



On Nov. 1st, 2005, web-filing of land value increment taxes and real estate taxes was inaugurated.

to enhance experience sharing and increase knowledge. Daily municipal news summaries, web viewing, and email delivery services have been provided to the China Times, the United Daily, and the Liberty Times. Complete news information from past years is provided to Central News Agency, chinatimes.com, and undndata.com.

(5) One-stop Contact for Inquiry Website

The service integrated mayor mailbox, united service center, call center, secretary mailbox, and public opinion mailbox, establishing a single inquiry window and allowing residents to obtain more convenient and consolidated municipal

consultative services. On Oct. 1st, 2004, the mayor mailbox was officially included in the system. On Nov. 15th, 2004, the united service center and cases reported to the "1999 resident hotline" call center were also included in the system, processing over 5,000 cases each month. At end of November 2005, Cyber Citizen personalized service was introduced to process web messages from Citizens and manage personal email.

(3) Taipei 12 Shopping District Websites

To implement the "Taipei Shopping Districts Assistance Program," the government has been aggressively assisting various shopping districts in establishing exclusive websites. As of end of July 2005, several exclusive websites were established,



Swatch Smart Watch offers time telling and alarm features.

include the Yongkang Fuzhuli Shopping District, the Dihua Street Section One Shopping District and the Neighboring Tea Industry the Aiguo East Road Wedding Gown Shopping District, the Xiyuan Road Buddhist Utensils and Neighboring Herb Shopping District, the Siping Shopping District, the Textiles District, the Camera Shopping District, the Wenchang Furniture Shopping District, and the Neihu Recreation Shopping District. Characteristics, the surrounding environment, and a brief description of shops within the districts are placed on their websites,

allowing residents to get online and browse the districts and obtain information on events and products. The websites open a new marketing channel for traditional shops located in the districts and start up new business opportunities.

3. e-Life

(1) e-Transportation

A. Integration of Non-contact IC Smart Cards

Since MRT smart cards were introduced in September 2002, non-contact IC smart cards integrated the Greater Taipei Area's bus, MRT, and the toll system of public outdoor parking lots. On Sep. 20th, 2005, Taiwan's first watches with smart card feature were introduced. In addition to telling time and setting an alarm, the cards can be used to take the MRT, city buses, and parking payments. As of September 2005, more than six million MRT smart cards had been issued, ranking the sixth of all types of cards issued.

As of October 2005, average daily number of transactions made with MRT smart cards exceeded 2.38 million, with an overall usage rate of 82%.

B. The Bus Route Inquiry Service

This service allows passengers to find the information they need with ease. The service is used on the average more than 20,000 times each day. In addition to the original feature of providing information

Using Mobiles to Pay for Roadside Parking to Pay your Parking Tickets

Beginning July 1st, 2005, parking fee data for roadside parking spaces are transmitted by the Department of Parking Administration through mobiles and the Internet to contractors the next day. Contractors collect the fees from registered citizens. Citizens may choose the method for paying parking fees. This way, drivers will not forget to pay parking fees. They don't have to visit convenient stores or banks to pay the fees and they enjoy the advantage of paying the fees at a later date by using mobiles or credit cards. By the end of 2005, 78,900 drivers had signed up for this service, with up to 289,531 tickets paid online. The amount has reached NT\$19,455,865.



The Taipei e-bus information system provides passengers with bus schedules.

about bus routes, stations, and schedules, the English version includes more international services.

C. Taipei e-bus Dynamic Information System

The Taipei e-bus dynamic information system was inaugurated at the end of May 2005. Passengers can make inquiries about bus schedules via intelligent bus signs, the Internet, and telephone voice, which reduce the uncertainty in waiting for buses and improve bus service quality. The bus monitoring system oversees bus operations, reducing manpower and providing operators with monitoring information.

D. Roadside Parking Lots Using PDAs to Prepare Parking Tickets

This measure was implemented in two phases. In Phase I, 110 sets of PDAs began being used on Sep. 12th, 2005 to prepare parking tickets for the roadside parking lots of the following three areas: (A) the Zhongshan District bounded by Minzu East Road, Changan East Road, Zhongshan North Road, and Dunhua North Road; (B) the area around the World Trade Center in Xinyi commercial district; and (C) the area bounded by Zhongxiao West Road, Ketagalan Avenue, Boai Road, and Zhongshan South Road in Nanyang Special District. In Phase II, all roadside parking lots will be covered beginning in January 2006.

E. WAP Mobile Inquiry System for MRT Operating Information

The system was inaugurated on Nov. 28th, 2005. It allows passengers to make inquiries about MRT operations and make use of on-line services through WAP mobiles.

The services allow users to make inquiries concerning MRT news, MRT-related events and messages, MRT ticket prices, the times of first and last trains, an introduction of tourist attractions surrounding the stations and transportation, transit stops, and popular MRT products sold at MRT shops.

F. Vehicle Inspection and Management (VIM) Offer Email and Mobile Text Messaging Services

Beginning September 2005, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) began notifying drivers of outstanding matters to prevent drivers from being fined for missing deadlines. In order to save manpower and upgrade service quality, such services currently apply to notices to renew driver licenses, inspect driver licenses, renew registration of cars and motorcycles, periodically inspect cars, and pay fuel taxes.

G. Establishing Circuit Mobile VIM Service Stations

To broaden the scope of DMV services and work with the DMV e-Network-Circuit Mobile DMV Stations program sponsored by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, GPRS wireless communication technology is used to build mobile DMV service cars and extending service stations. Beginning Sep. 6th, 2005, Mobile VIM Stations process renewals (replacements) of driver licenses and registration at the Wanhua District Administrative Center on each Tuesday, the Wenshan District Administrative Center on each Wednesday, and the Nangang District Administrative Center on each



Mobile VIM service car, extending service locations.

Thursday between 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., allowing residents to obtain such services at a VIM station near them, to save them travel time and enhance service quality.

(2) e-Life

A. Promoting Convenient Website Services

The Taipei City Government Website continues undergoing resource consolidation of websites of various government agencies and establishing website databases. Through the implementation of value-added, thematic net and accessibility web pages, residents are provided with more complete and convenient municipal website information service. In

addition, if combines online application and free wireless Internet access, and residents are provided with personalized quality services. By the end of Dec. 2005, 299,854 persons had signed up for Cyber Citizens, and 30.9 million visits to the city government's website were recorded.

B. Promoting New e-Living

In cooperation with Seednet, the Taipei City Government has created the Taipei New e-Living Website to provide integrated convenient information, one-stop internet transaction services and commercial value-added information services. Utilizing various kinds of wired and wireless Internet accessing carriers, such as desktops, laptops, PDAs, and mobiles, the services provide information in multiple ways. A press conference was held on Dec. 23rd, 2005 to introduce "Taipei citizen Life mytaipei.com". Five major value-added application services were expected to be completed by April 2006. They include regulations inquiries, value-added parking lot information, value-added volunteer matching, an event calendar, and resident online fee payment and query.

(3) e-Health

The Taipei City Hospital has introduced mobile clinic and mobile medical care services, which



Taipei Cyber University website platform provides members with more varied learning services.

fully take advantage of the medical information system and combine information with science and technology. When providing medical services at nursing organizations, doctors only need their laptops to connect to various locations' mainframes via the Internet and access patient's medical records before making diagnoses and prescriptions. Community pharmacies then proceed to fill prescriptions and have them delivered to patients' homes. Patients at nursing organizations do not have to visit hospitals to receive adequate medical attention.

4. Information Education and Bridging the Digital Divide

(1) Information Education

A. Establishing a Cyber University

Since its inauguration five years ago, the Cyber University "Taipei e-Campus" online learning website has offered general knowledge courses on management, information, languages, and the humanities. As of December 2005, as many as 115 courses and 886 classes had been offered, and up to 55,218 students had enrolled. To develop more diversified learning services, provide members with richer learning messages, and make the website's operating interface more humanistic, in July 2005 the installation of a new website platform was completed. Five function classifications including "digital library" and "course selection center" were added. The homepage integrates the seven existing mechanisms including English supply station and update management bulletin, with features such as news of art and culture events, "online lectures," and "Gong Xun reports".

B. Trial of Digital Student IDs

In order to set up a quality education environment, from January to July 2005 the Bureau of Education introduced digital student IDs which combine the functions of student IDs and MRT cards to Datong

Open Book Intelligent Library



Open Book Intelligent Library.

The unmanned city library service was inaugurated on July 22nd, 2005 at Carrefour's Neihu store. Residents with an RFID library card issued by the Taipei Public Library can borrow books at any of the library's locations. In addition, while shopping at Carrefour's Neihu store, they can swipe their cards and enter the Open Book Intelligent Library to borrow and return books there. Residents can enjoy reading while they shop.

Mobile Medical Care

To provide residents with convenient and quick medical care, the Taipei City Hospital-Bank Type Medical Information Deposit Service was inaugurated. The service integrates medical information systems at various locations. The establishment of Taiwan's first medical information platform was completed, achieving the ideal of a bank-type medical information deposit. Residents can visit doctors at any location of the hospital. Their medical records, X-ray images, test results, and various exam reports can be queried at any location without having to retake exams, saving patients' time and the hospital's medical costs. Complete medical records can be provided and the accuracy of diagnoses can be raised, substantially raising the quality of medical care. In 2005, inter-location services were provided to nearly 120,000 hospital visitors.



CyberCity publicity event-Letter in a Jar.

and Yucheng Senior High Schools, Dungmen Primary School, and Fuhsing Junior High and Primary Schools on a trial basis. The results are detailed below.

(A) Management System for Students Entering and Exiting Schools

When students with digital student IDs enter or exit schools past card readers, the system automatically detects and sends a text message to parents' mobiles. Parents have full control of the time when students enter and exit the school. If they need to pick up their children after school, they can get to the school after receiving the text message, which reduces

traffic congestion near the school during after-school hours.

(B) System for Students Borrowing Books from and Returning Books to the Library

Through RFID inductive registration, students can use digital student IDs to borrow books from and return books to libraries, increasing their administrative efficiency.

(C) Cooperative Consumption System

As small amounts of money can be deposited in digital student IDs, students can use their ID to make purchases at cooperatives. Students who lose their IDs, he can report the loss with the value stored in the IDs remaining unchanged.

C. Establishing an On-campus Wireless Internet Environment

The campus environment is comprised of four aspects-campus safety, teaching application, administrative application, and student life. In 2005, a wireless web application focused on campus safety, with "campus wireless Internet telephone" and "web family contact notebook" being the primary development items. By the end of 2005, Taipei campus wireless coverage reached 100%.

D. Promoting Taipei City Education Portal Site

This website integrates various educational resources, and provides a well-rounded convenient search interface and rich teaching resources. It was inaugurated on May 7th, 2004. By the end of 2005, the website had been visited 8,364,204 times. It integrates Taipei's educational policies, education-related information, news of events, and provides a place where teachers can share their teaching experiences. By the end of 2005, 45,885 persons had subscribed to the site.

E. The School of the Future Project

To nurture on-campus education, Microsoft Taiwan, in cooperation with governmental and educational organizations, and non-governmental organizations of various countries, invited them to share the company's technology and application development resources in an effort to help teachers and students to learn through more diverse channels. At the end of 2004, Microsoft invited representatives from Zhonglun Senior High School to take part in the Partners in Learning (PiL) program sponsored by the company. On June 16th, 2005, a press conference was held at the school to unveil the program. The

school was the world's first to cooperate with Microsoft to build a school of the future.

F. The 2005 Taipei International Conference on Information Education

On Dec. 14th-16th, 2005, the "2005 Taipei International Conference on Information Education" was held at Zhonglun Senior High School. Experts from the industry, the government, and academia from Taiwan and abroad (US, UK, New Zealand, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand) were invited. Subjects discussed included "wireless learning," "Taipei wireless," and "ICT teaching and curriculum." Participants exploring the trend of mobile learning in place of traditional learning, introduced Taipei's wireless environment, and visited Xingya, and Dahu Primary Schools, Jancheng Junior High School, Lishan Senior High School, and Nanhu Primary and Senior High Schools. In addition to sharing their experiences and research in their respective fields with others, participants came to understand the current status of Taipei's information education at various levels.

(2) Bridging the Digital Gap

A. Donating PCs to the Disadvantaged

The "Digital feast, a dream comes true" event was held on Aug. 9th, 2005 to help low-income families purchase PCs. Acer, Lenovo, Microsoft, Symantec, Gjun, and Chunghwa Telecom offered 350 PCs together with software, PC courses, certifications, and discounted internet access.

On June 28th, 2005, the Department of Education donated 29 used desktops and 24 used laptops to the



Donation ceremony for "Digital feast, a dream comes true" to subsidize low-income families in the purchase of computers.



Residents participate in a free three-hour Internet training course.

Institute for Information Industry, to be used for public welfare after being repaired.

B. Subsidizing the Handicapped to Purchase Special Computer Aids and Computer Equipment

In 2005, the handicapped received subsidies to purchase special computer aids. By the end of November 2005, a total of 242 persons had received subsidies in the amount of NT\$4,390,344. Organizations for the handicapped were also subsidized to purchase computer equipment. By the end of November 2005, these organizations had received subsidies for the purchase of nine computers in the amount of NT\$288,836.

C. Setting up Computer Classes for the Elderly

The Taipei Evergreen Academy sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare began offering computer classes for the elderly. In 2005, 2,983 students signed up for 11,549 classes.

D. Offering Residents Participate in a free Three-hour Course Internet Training Course

The information education resources of the government, public schools, communities, and private enterprises were combined to offer residents a free three-hour course in Internet training in an effort to bridge the digital gap among citizens. As of December 2005, over 330,000 persons had participated in the training course.

E. Promoting the Accessibility of Web Pages

To bridge the digital divide and allow the handicapped to obtain information on the services provided by the Taipei City Government via the Internet, the government has been aggressively urging all offices to pay special attention to the issue and modify their websites in order to meet the standards for accessibility of web pages. By the end of 2005, the offices that had passed website accessibility tests administered by the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission (RDEC) of the Executive Yuan included: (A) 28 offices, including the Department of Civil Affairs, passed the AAA test; (B) 60 offices, including the Department of Social Welfare, passed the AA test; (C) 14 offices, including the Department of Transportation, passed the A test; (D) 9 offices, including the Peace Preservation Corps of the Taipei City Police Department passed the A+ test.

F. Establishing a “Social Welfare System for High-Risk Families”

This system displays the geographical distribution of high-risk families, potential crises and assistance resources within specific areas. Related offices are alerted in cases of emergency to provide relevant information to related offices in order for them to dispense immediate assistance or relief. In addition, past information can be requested and trend analyses made for decision-making and resource allocation in an effort to prevent or mitigate family crises.

Thus, crises affecting individuals can be dealt with in timely fashion so as to prevent deterioration and safeguard their social welfare rights.



The “Social welfare system for high-risk families” displays the geographical distribution of high-risk families and potential crises.

G. Establishing the “Labor e-Group” Website

In 2005, the “labor e-group” website was established, comprised of seven major thematic zones—employees, employers, alien workers, new immigrants, labor culture, online application, and job streamlining. The homepage offers a “speedy search” feature, allowing visitors to click on and quickly find the service. The website provides information on the various steps and stages of the entire employment-seeking process, serving as a handy reference for visitors seeking employment. The website was scheduled to be inaugurated at the beginning of 2006.



On the Labor e-group website, both employers and employees can click on the service they need.

IV Geographical Information and the Development of Computer Application Service

GIS technology has been widely applied to areas, such as public works, urban planning, land administration, traffic and transportation, public security and policing, firefighting and disaster prevention, social welfare, public hygiene and medical care, resource preservation, and environment monitoring. The Taipei City Government has set up the “Geographical Information Promotion Taskforce” to strengthen the promotion of GIS by all units. The taskforce has made notable achievements in the areas of landform, land registration, construction, disaster prevention and relief, the MRT, and urban planning. In order for Taiwan to move forward in building an information society to provide everyone with the benefits of information technology, the government and the private sector have joined forces. They have promoted the knowledge that businesses and families need to take full advantage of information through computer exhibitions.

1. Applications of Geographical Information

(1) Geographical Information Data Storage System

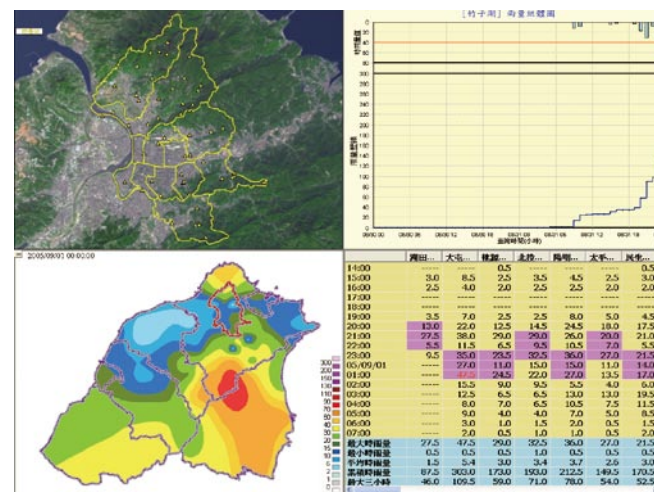
The system is the single window of Taipei City Government’s GIS data, and provides geographical data. The data can be downloaded through the system or obtained by connecting to the system or database. With the promotion of resident digital IDs, the system can be used as a value-added platform, promoting value-added applications of geographical information, such as the promotion and development of an Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), disaster prevention information, and a real estate digital database. Businesses and individuals can enjoy the convenience of electronic applications.

(2) Integrated Geographical e-Information Service

This service integrates the government’s key geographical information. In order to better serve the public and provide analysis of GIS surroundings, the service provides statistical distribution data of government offices, schools, entertainment activities, and businesses. In order to meet various statistical needs, the content is



Geographical e-information offers a Chinese electronic map search.



Screen display of the precipitation station of the disaster prevention information net.

comprehensive. The user can select statistical charts of different statistical contents according to categories or distances. In addition, they can choose a life information distribution chart, which provides data for more than 5,000 entries of key landmarks. The service provides the life landmarks and their websites within 50-300m radius of the selected targets. It is hoped that the public can obtain the information they desire without having to leave their homes.

(3) The Disaster Prevention Decision Support System and the Disaster Prevention Information Website

Using information technology, disaster prevention information techniques are integrated into the four stages (damage reduction, reorganization, emergency handling, and recovery) of disaster management. The disaster prevention decision database was established and the disaster prevention decision support demonstration system was developed in order to enhance disaster prevention efficiency.

The results of disaster potential analysis research helps increase understanding of the causes and impact of various kinds of disasters and assists in preparedness for various kinds of disasters by providing the information and dynamics of natural and man-made disasters. The public now has access to first-hand information. As of December 2005, over 77,000 persons had visited the website since its inauguration on May 27th, 2004.

(4) Intelligent Firefighting Assistance Dispatch System

Using of the GIS, with its integrated disaster prevention database, and incorporation of its 119 call number/address display system and GIS increases the speed of response. The electronic map call address system can be automatically positioned to provide the fastest possible dispatch of firemen and fire engines. Using a computer database to manage information on firemen and fire engines increases the

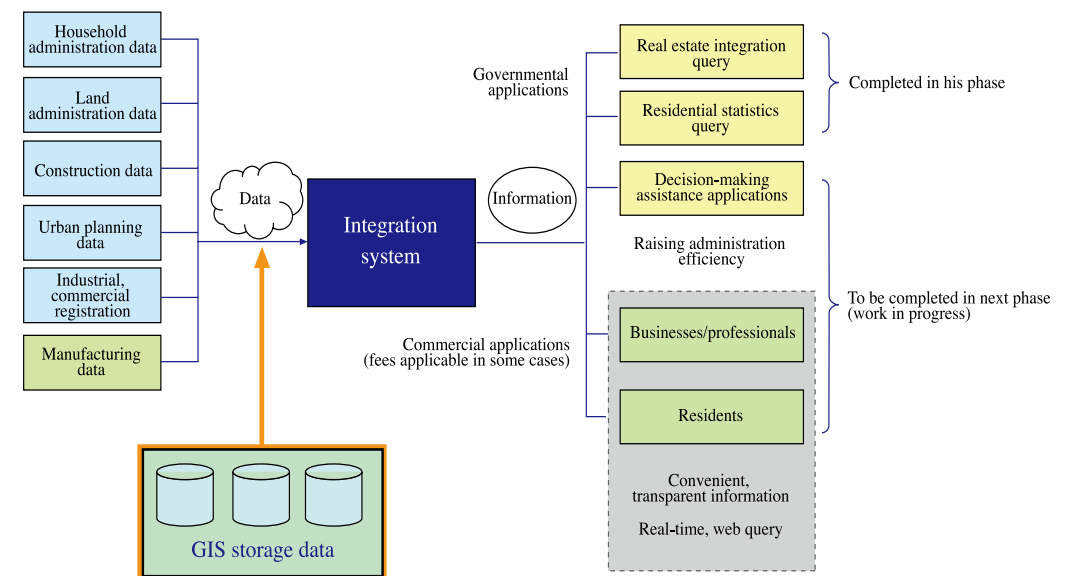


Figure 2 : Framework of the Taipei Real Estate Digital Database

accuracy and speed of dispatching. The exchange equipment, which possesses the feature of computer telephony integration (CTI) integrates information and communication and makes for quick and diversified notification.

(5) The Real Estate Digital Database

The real estate digital database was established in December 2005. It provides the following features: real estate basic information, real estate trading information, environment information, weight factor, real estate regulation queries, and e-service. Thus, the general public, construction firms, real estate appraisers, real estate agents, bank investors, and government decision units can have access to the most up-to-date status of urban real estate. The normal trading of real estate can be promoted, blind investments reduced, and urban land use and regional development improved.

2. Computer Application Exhibition

(1) The 2005 Taipei International Computer Expo

The 2005 Taipei International Computer Expo was held on June 1st-5th, with 1,278 firms from Taiwan and abroad participating. 2,853 booths were rented out. 27,500 international buyers registered to visit the expo. Firms participating in the expo included internationally well-known software, hardware manufacturers such as Acer, VIA, Foxconn, Asus, Elite, MiTAC, Intel, AMD, Microsoft, Texas Instruments, and National Semiconductor. This year, COMPUTEX placed 3C and consumer electronic products in the general exhibition zone, while digital audiovisual products were placed in a separate zone. Many firms participated in the expo and many different were products displayed, driving up demand for information products, promoting the development of the IT industry, and substantially raising publicity of Taiwan's competitiveness.

(2) The Taipei Computer Software and Spring Computer Exhibition

The Taipei Computer Association held the Taipei Computer Software and Spring Computer Exhibition at the World Trade Center from May 5th-9th, 2005, offering businesses, government offices, and academic organizations abundant information and services. It also displayed to consumers a novel, lively science and technology zone rich in content (Beautiful New World and Mac Creative Life Hall), taking visitors to the forefront of the age of science and technology. In addition, an e-query virtual online display for small- and medium-sized businesses was included to provide exhibitors and buyers with added convenience and services.

(3) The Taipei Computer Application Exhibition and Summer Game Festival

The Taipei Computer Application Exhibition was held from July 28th-Aug. 1st, 2005 at Exhibition Hall One of the Taipei World Trade Center. A "Digital Audiovisual Product Zone" was added this year in the hope of offering consumers



Site of Information Month 2005.

more focused product features. To keep up with the rapid development of the digital content market, the Summer Game Festival was held at Exhibition Hall Three from July 23rd-31st.

By integrating games, animation, digital learning, communication entertainment, and peripheral software and hardware products, youngsters were offered a complete, digital entertainment holiday during their summer vacation.

(4) Information Month

The Information Month event held in December 2005 highlighted the theme of "creativity, care, and embracing the future." The event lasted nine days with 720,000 visitors. A total of 350 firms had booths in the information product zone. More laptops, 19-inch LCDs, MP3 players, and DVD burners were sold than other products. The sale of laptops was up 40% from the same time period of the previous year, creating many business opportunities for Taiwan's information industry. In addition to the rich, lively thematic content, other themes of Information Month 2005 were "Government and Public Service Results Display Zone" and the new "Projector Zone." Thirteen government offices including the Taipei City Government, the Ministry of Education, the Government Information Office, RDEC, and the Industrial Development Bureau had booths in the Government Hall. For Information Month, the Taipei City Government set up the "CyberCity, Wireless Taipei" thematic hall, attracting 5,000 visitors. The annual Information Month has become the information platform for the information industry, government offices, and the public. It is one of Asia's biggest information product promotional events.

3. Development of Nationwide Public Convenient Services

(1) On-line Application for Replacement of Lost ID Cards

On Oct. 17th, 2005, web application for loss of ID cards and cancellation of applications was introduced, offering 24-hour services. Residents can click on "Application for loss of ID cards and cancellation of applications" at the "Household, military service public database" website before applying for loss of ID cards using personal IDs. They can make inquiries about the status of the application without having to visit or call the household registration office.

(2) Household Registration Digitization System

Before the computerization of household registration was established in October 1997, over 26 million entries of household registration removal data had been scanned and files created. Household registration digitization of a total of 44 million pages of images had been completed. The public can now apply at any household registration office in the nation for all household registration transcripts without having to visit their local household registration office.

(3) Taxation Portal Site

This site was inaugurated in November 2005. All tax offices now post the latest taxation information, seminars, and public events, and various tax forms on the site, integrating the online query services provided by the various regions of the National Tax Administration (NTA). Taxpayers no longer have to visit the NTA in person. They only have to access the Taxation Portal Site.

(4) Convenient e-Trade Website

The website was inaugurated on Mar. 14th to provide free services for vendors. Operators can use the website when they have goods that need to go through customs. They no longer have to go through repeated

reviews. Instead, they can enjoy the convenience of “one data entry all the way through” substantially reducing the cost and time spent on clearing their goods through customs. Initially, the website provided basic services such as “division of cases to be signed and reviewed” and “application status check.” Value-added features such as “production certificate processing”, “customs clearance data transfer”, and “document custody management” are now included.

(5) Web Access to Air Quality of Foreign Countries

As citizens spend more and more time traveling, traveling abroad is becoming increasingly frequent. To allow citizens traveling abroad to find out information about the air quality of the countries they are visiting, a web page containing information on the air quality across the world has been created. Currently, countries and regions included on the web page are fourteen nations from Asia, Europe, North America, and Australia. Countries frequently visited by Taiwanese, such as Japan, Thailand, HK, US, UK, and France, are all included in the link.

Establishing a CyberCity and building a digital city is one of the key commitments the government has made to its citizens. The Taipei City Government has endeavored to broaden the wireless application of various forms of information construction with a focus on wireless broadband construction. The government has been doing its best to transform the city into one of the most competitive, first-class international web cities that features efficiency and speed. We believe the future establishment of a Taipei wireless broadband network will bring unlimited business opportunities to local enterprises. In 2005, the Taipei City Government aggressively promoted a healthy and friendly resident living environment in order for all residents to come to love this beautiful city and work hard for the city’s perpetual development.



Chapter 12

Culture & Art

In 2005, the culture and art of Taipei had many innovative breakthroughs, and surpassed previous achievements. Taipei held “Creative Forums”, having invited British experts to discuss the birth of creativity. In addition, it promoted the enrichment of art and cultural education for elementary schoolchildren, leading the way for other cities. Exhibitions at the Taipei Fine Arts Museum (TFAM) and the Museum of Contemporary Art Taipei (MOCA Taipei) were among the top ten exhibitions of the year. The proposal for the eight-hectare cultural park was approved, which will provide more creative space for Taipei. The importance and influence of culture in Taipei grows by the day.

2005 witnessed a renewed interest in Zheng He, who led his fleet from Nanjing along the Taiwan Strait south into the China Sea, through the Strait of Malacca to India and the Middle East. His seven voyages brought him as far as the eastern coast of Africa, establishing him in human history as a pioneer explorer in the seas of Asia and Africa.

I Oceanic Culture Year-Art and Culture Across the Four Seas

The development of the Taipei Basin has always been linked with the ocean. Remnants of aquatic vegetation from a great lake six thousand years ago can be found on Zhihshanyan and the foot of Mt. Xiaoguanyin. Pioneers arrived by sea three hundred years ago and settled the plains area surrounding the Danshui River. In 1860, British merchants imported tea from Fujian. The popularity of tea exports brought prosperity to Dadaocheng, which gave rise to Taipei's political and economic status, making it Taiwan's gateway to the world. Thus, the Taipei City Government announced 2005 as the "Oceanic Culture Year", proclaiming Taipei's open, progressive, and generous cultural spirit 120 years after its founding.

1. Oceanic Culture Year Events

The series of events centered on Oceanic Culture Year began with the Matsu Culture Festival on Apr. 23rd. The Department of Cultural Affairs, Ciyou Temple in Songshan, and Fucheng Temple in Sanzhi collectively called upon the temples in northern Taiwan to join in welcoming the Golden Face Matsu, with her 117 years of history, back to Taipei. This journey was especially significant as it marked Matsu's first birthday-festival back home in a hundred years, ever since the old Matsu Temple was torn down in 1905. Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Commissioner Liao Hsien-hao were there to personally welcome the arrival of Matsu.



The beginning of Oceanic Culture Year—Matsu Culture Festival.

In July, the Taipei 228 Memorial Museum held the "Taipei Tea Culture Exhibition," gathering together renowned tea houses from various generations since the beginning of the tea trade at Dadaocheng in the mid-19th century. Spanning three hundred years, the development of the tea industry also reflects the historical changes of Taipei. Through the fragrant aroma of tea in the old tea houses of Lin Hua-tai, Geowyong, Fengpu, and Youji, people can savor the old dreams and soaring passions of Taipei, the global city.

Working together with representatives of the National Geographic Magazine, the Taipei City Government hosted the "Zheng He to the Western Ocean" exhibition in Xinyi District in mid-November, displaying his travels which took place over 600 years ago. The exhibition portrayed the Asian worldview through photographs, and specially recreated an old Chinese ship which Zheng commanded. After conferring honors upon the ship, Mayor Ma joked, "If Zheng He had traveled a bit farther, he would have discovered the Americas before Columbus. Today, we would be reading the New York Times in Chinese, not English!"

2. Promoting a Harmonious Spirit of Tolerance

The ninth Taipei Culture Award review conference awarded folk singer Hu Kimbo, the Peacetime Foundation of Taiwan, and Director Xu Wang of the Xiao-xi-yuan Puppet Theater medals and NT\$200,000 for their significant contributions to the promotion of harmony, friendship, and peace through cultural and social activities. The jury acknowledged the winners not only for excellence in their cultural professions, but also in their ability to carry the message of peace across ethnic, language, and ideological barriers to achieve true interaction and connection with their audiences and the general public.

Dancer Tsai Jui-yueh, winner of the fourth Taipei Culture Special Award, sadly passed away in May in Australia. Her performance in the show "Dancer A-yue," her writings, and her passions, dreams and creativity bridged ethnic and political gaps to touch the world.

President Chen Shui-bian and Mayor Ma Ying-jeou took part in this year's commemorative ceremony for the Feb. 28th Incident, which was held in Taipei. The Taipei 228 Memorial Museum hosted a tea party for families of the 228 Incident, a special exhibition on comics, and a music concert, in which it



Official Commission of the Tsai Jui-yueh Dance Studio.



Taipei 228 Memorial Museum tea party.



New Immigrant Arts Festival opens eyes to new cultures.

announced the digitalization of its biographical and collection archives. During the tea party, the founder of the Taipei City 228 Incident Association, Liao De-xiong, presented the Taipei City Government with a bottle of brandy, a memento of his father Liao Ji-ping, which had been a gift from Sun Yat-sen at the time of the founding of the Republic of China.

In light of the coming of the global age, Taipei held the New Immigrant Arts Festival in mid-November, coinciding with the Islamic New Year. Statistics show that there is one new immigrant among every five newly wedded couples. This festival sought to establish positive interaction with new immigrants, in recognizing the rich cultural diversity of those from the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and China.

3. International Art and Cultural Exchange

Having provided subsidies to art and cultural activities for over five years, the Department of Cultural Affairs began to subsidize groups touring abroad in 2005 to perform each month at the Taipei Artist Village, allowing the Taipei people to enjoy the local-grown works that are so popular in other countries. Various groups and performers were invited to take part in this project, such as the Contemporary Legend Theater which staged King Lear, Lin Xin-yi from the Dublin Art Festival, Shang Orienttheatre from the Spain International Mask Festival, Shakespeare's Wild Sisters Group's "Please Listen to Me", the Crazy Theater's "Grand-mom's Plan", Ku and Dancers, and the Sun Son Theater from Senegal Percussion Music Festival, who have toured across Asia, Europe and Africa, to share their art and experience.

Commissioner Liao Hsien-hao, the highest-ranking cultural official in Taiwan to be invited by the Chinese government, accepted an invitation by China's Ministry of Culture to take a cultural tour of Xian, Dunhuang, and Beijing in June. Throughout the entire trip, great respect was shown to the cultural commissioner of our capital. In addition to touring great cultural sites such as the Terracotta Army and the Mocoa Caves, Commissioner Liao also met with the respective cultural commissioners, representatives of art and cultural institutes, and cultural experts, to share ideas on future cultural exchanges across the strait. The importance and influence of Taipei in the larger Chinese community can be seen in Commissioner Liao's visit by invitation to the cities of Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen in October and November, where he shared his experience in the cultural industries and the preservation of urban history.

The Department of Cultural Affairs and the Voice of America held the International Jazz Festival on July 23rd. Nine experienced and professional musicians from the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Taiwan engaged in a spectacular display of drums, vocals, improvisation, and ensemble performances to great applause. An international summer jazz and music symposium was held at the same time, giving Taiwanese musicians an opportunity to learn from the masters. The Taipei Artist Village also took a big step forward this year, having established an artist exchange program with Yokohama. The first individual to be selected from Taipei was installation artist Chen Yan-yi, who had worked for three months in Yokohama's Bank Art1929 starting on Oct. 11th. Choreographer Mikuni Yanahara arrived in Taipei on Nov. 14th to participate in a new media exhibition in the artist village.

With the enthusiastic sponsorship of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Ltd. (TSMC) and other enterprises, the king of all symphonic orchestras, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, arrived in Taipei to perform at the National Concert Hall on Nov. 17th in front of packed audiences. The National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall plaza was filled to overflowing with music lovers, enchanted by the melodious sounds of Ravel and Beethoven under the direction of Simon Rattle.

II Oriental Avant - Garde - Encouraging Art and Cultural Innovation

1. Taipei Art – Oriental Avant-Garde

The Taipei Arts Festival began on Oct. 1st at the Zhongshan Hall plaza, kicking off one month of performing art and festivities. The scene is set with an ancient Indian-style landscape, water, forest, and hills, creating a modern and artistic performance stage. The world premier of "The Upanishads", created by renowned dancer, Lin Hsui-wei, and the Tai-gu Tales Dance Theater, is to be performed at dusk. Eleven dancers enter the mystical world of yoga; their dance is like wind, like fire, affecting all in their path, highlighting the traditional creative spirit of "Oriental Avant-garde."

More than thirty domestic and foreign art groups participated in this year's festival, creating a fusion between the traditional and the new, and establishing unique approach to Taipei art. After six years of careful operations, the main venue, Zhongshan Hall plaza, is now the most important gathering place for art and performance in Old Taipei City. Commissioner Liao has announced that similar performance venues will be established at North Gate, East Gate, South Gate, and Auxiliary South Gate. Just like the Festival d'Avignon, the historic atmosphere of Old Taipei City shall provide a multitude of performance environments for the Taipei Arts Festival.

Taipei has led the Chinese world in modern poetry for the last fifty years with its non-conformity and sophistication. The Taipei Poetry Festival "Homeland and the World – A Return to Paradise" opened on the evening of Nov. 5th at Zhongshan Hall. During the ten-day event, poets from far corners of the world, such as Choman Hardi from Kurdistan, Fadhil al-Azzawi from Iraq, Ghassan Zaqtan from Palestine, and



Tai-gu Tales Dance Theater perform "The Upanishads" at Taipei Arts Festival.



The Taipei City Government commemorates the 50-year-old Epoch Poetry Society.

Amir Or from Israel, came to share the intimacy and emotion of their works with Taipei poetry aficionados.

The Taipei City Government also commemorated the 50-year-old Epoch Poetry Society during the festivities. Forty noted poets, such as Ya Xian, Zhang Mo, and Guan Guan, were invited to a gathering on the shore of Bihu (Green Lake) with King Pu-tsung and Liao Hsien-hao for the unveiling of the treasure box and memorial plaque within the pagoda. Many in the poets' society feel that the government has had undue interference over the media, and are loudly speaking out against the administration.

As a result, there are those who wonder why poets no longer write poetry. In the closing ceremony of the festival, Bai Ling recited poetry on behalf of the society. The Commissioner announced a proclamation of peace "Poets, why do you no longer write poetry?" which was signed by the poets in attendance and participants.

2. The Spectre of Freedom – An Explosion of Taipei's Visual Arts

The most important event in the world of visual arts in 2005 without a doubt was the 51st Venice Biennale. Taiwan's delegation was organized by TFAM and headed by Jason Wang (Wang Chia-chi) and presented "The Spectre of Freedom". The works of Gao Chong-li, Guo Yi-chen, Lin Xin-yi, and Cui Guang-yu reflect Taiwan's current contemplation upon the myth of globalization. Terrorism, natural disasters, and the powers of capitalism all threaten our freedom to choose. The impact of Taiwan's multimedia creation allowed international audiences and art critics to feel for themselves the heavy price paid for this inner struggle.

According to Artist Magazine, six exhibitions from TFAM and two from MOCA Taipei were included in the top 10 public exhibitions of 2005 in Taiwan, creating a record number of exhibitions by public museums in Taipei positively received by the art world and the media.

The first contemporary museum in the Chinese art world has achieved great results through the enthusiastic sponsorship and careful management of five enterprises. The original commission, which concluded in December 2005, has been extended for another two years. At the board meeting for the Museum of Contemporary Art



MOCA's "Well Done", one of the year's top ten exhibitions.



"City Landscape" livens up the Jianguo Brewery.

installation art alongside the production line, characterized by the manipulation of landscape elements. The juxtaposition of historic memories and images roused by meandering through artistic creations allowed visitors to reconnect with the pulse of the city.

The Treasurehill Artivists CO-OP, sponsored by the Department of Cultural Affairs, achieved a major breakthrough in 2005. The Urban Planning Committee has agreed to use land originally designated for parks for historical tribal villages, allowing the illegal structures to be preserved. Minority households may continue to reside on these lands under certain conditions, so as to maintain the precious culture of their community.

The "Regulations Governing Approval for Street Performers to Engage in Art and Cultural Activities" was passed in order to further Taipei's development of its cultural scene. By the vote of professional judges and general public, street performers may obtain permits to perform and create their art in public spaces in three categories-performance art, painting/drawing, and creative crafts. A public vote was held at the National Theater and National Concert Hall in May and December, at which 264 street performers were selected.

4. Experimentation and Innovation for Better Art and Culture

Taipei's cultural policy has always encouraged experimental and innovative art. The operation of the Guling St. Avant-Garde Theater, considered the vanguard of experimental art, has changed

Foundation, entrepreneurs with a passion for art and philanthropy were invited to serve on the board, and Ms. Hou Susie was nominated the chairperson. The new director, Lai Hsiang-ling, with her expertise in art history and art administration, will not doubt continue to promote art exchanges between Taiwan and the world and will further art education in our schools and communities.

3. Action Art and the Urban Maze

The cities of Taipei and Lyon, France, began their official art exchange this year. In November, L'Ensemble Noao held the "City Landscape" Exhibition at the Jianguo Brewery, transforming the brewery into an urban maze by inserting



Selection of street performers at the National Theater and National Concert Hall.

hands and is, as of July, managed by Body Weather. Director Wang Mo-lin states, “The significance lies not in the management rights of a cultural establishment, but in using the actual public space to promote avant-garde art, allowing artists to speak out directly to the larger community and establish a truly public dialogue.” Reflecting upon the concerns of globalization from an Asian and third-world perspective, the Guling St. Avant-Garde Theater attempts to discover the role of the small theater in society.

Taipei City promoted the Art-Space Network in 2005, transforming vacant yet useable public structures into new venues for individuals and art groups to experiment and create in. Commissioner Liao Hsien-hao noted that the Department of Cultural Affairs had taken the initiative to provide the resources for more versatile space, and expressed the hope that this would inspire a rush of vitality in the art world. Empty dormitories on Tongan Street and Section 2 of Zhonghua Road are the most notable of these venues, and will be available as soon as reparations are completed.

The third annual Migration Music Festival was held in September on the Main Stage of Daan Forest Park for three consecutive nights. The theme for this year, “Accordion, New Definition”, presents the accordion not as a romantic symbol, but as a revolutionary instrument. Musical groups from Poland, Finland, Basque, and Uruguay performed a dazzling feast for the senses, displaying alternative works to the massive invasion of Western culture.

In November, an open house of artists’ workshops in the Taipei Artist Village was held in a very different way. Tianjin Street was shut down for the first time ever to allow for a graffiti carnival and block street show. Graffiti master Blek Le Rat was invited from France to create improvisational and guerilla-style works, using the street as a canvas to provide a critical perspective on public issues. One of the in-village artists, Andreas Strauss from Australia, created home-cooked goulash for guests.

2005 also witnessed the appearance of a new icon on the Taipei cultural scene. Located near Taiwan National University, “Wen Luo Ding” is a catchy moniker for a group of independent bookstores,



Transforming public property on Zhonghua Street into artists' workshops.



Migration Music Festival at Daan Forest Park.



The Taipei Artist Village shuts down Tianjin Street for graffiti.



Professional guides introduce children to art.

learn about art, theater, symphonies, and traditional music. By attending basic “introduction to art” classes in actual galleries and theaters, and creating a habit of participating in cultural events, the children, the future of the country, can expand their cultural perspective from an early age.

Without increasing its budget, the TFAM conducted 1,500 school tours of its art collection free of charge. The Taipei Symphony Orchestra and the Taipei Chinese Orchestra each held 30 educational music concerts at Zhongshan Hall. The teachers of participating schools were deeply moved by the immense efforts of all involved.

As part of Taipei’s cultural policy, the art education project promotes the realization of warm culture, aesthetic lifestyles, and the creative city. The implementation of cultural education for schoolchildren is not only a first among Chinese cities, but also breaks new ground from among advanced countries.

6. The Preservation and Innovation of Multiple Cultures

The Taipei Northern Hakka Culture Hall (Hakka Theater and Music Hall) was established in the North District in 2005. In addition to a public collection, database, and website, a Hakka music theater show will also air on Formosa Hakka Radio, with a different theme each month. The 4th Taipei Hakka Hill Songs Festival, attended by 60 Hakka educational centers, was held after the opening to showcase the variety of Hakka culture.

2005 also witnessed many exquisite Hakka creations among Taipei’s theaters. “Gate of the Prime Minister’s Mansion”, produced by the Rom-shing Hakka Teapicker Opera Troupe, presented the Hakka theatrical style at Novel Hall. A Night of Hakka Symphony was held in December at the National Concert Hall, featuring two noted Hakka musicians, composer Chen Jian-tai and violinist Lin Cho-liang.

The publication of “Taiwan Hakka Creative Industries”, produced by the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission, impressed all with the power of culture and creativity in breaking down ethnic barriers. The 10th Hakka Culture Festival-“2005 Taipei Lord of the Righteous Ceremony” welcomed eleven Lords of the Righteous from Yimin Temples and Righteousness Shrines all over Taiwan, including Xinpu, Guanxi, Qionglin, Pingzhen, Miaoli, Toufen, Sanwan, Nanzhuang, Shitan, Dongshi, and Liudui, to the Taipei festivities, which were officiated by Mayor Ma.

III Enrichment of the Environment through Creativity

1. Natural and Cultural Facilities

The construction of the Sanjiaodu Wharf and the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden, both naturally and culturally significant locations, were completed in 2005. The grand opening ceremony for the Sanjiaodu Wharf was held on Apr. 9th, with Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan, Xin Wan-jiao, Xia Zhu-jiu, and local fishermen in attendance. The “Blue Highway” was dotted with numerous fishing vessels, giving it a unique atmosphere in the afternoon.

Sanjiaodu is Taipei’s last remaining river-port. In promoting cultural activities along the riverside, the Department of Cultural Affairs spent NT\$12 million in completing the Sanjiaodu Wharf. Stretching 350 meters between Guandu and Jingmei, a bike path along the Keelung River allows cyclists to ride and enjoy the scenery. Along the docks exists Master A-Zheng’s workshop, the only place in northern Taiwan where handmade dragon-boats are still produced, as well as the Tiande Temple for Unfortunate Gods, which was created jointly by fishermen and artists.

The Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden, located in Shilin District, re-opened its doors to the public as the Chihshanyen Culture and Ecology Park on Dec. 31st. This extraordinary achievement, the result of seven years of inter-departmental efforts, with the participation of archaeologists, ecologists and the community, is the first site in Taiwan to combine archaeology, ecology, and culture in one location. During the opening ceremony, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou imitated a birdcall, urging families of Taipei to enjoy a day of culture and ecology.

The main exhibition center of the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden was previously an army ammunition depot for the Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence. The first floor features a 360-degree model, explaining the relationship between Zhishanyen and the development of Taipei City, as well as wax models and replicas that serves to reproduce prehistoric times. Educational and administrative areas are located on the second floor, with a TV studio where kids can record thoughts of their visit as a souvenir.



The completion of the Sanjiaodu Wharf.



Opening ceremony of the Chihshanyen Culture and Ecology Park.

2. One Large Step for Cultural Heritage

The Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, which had been undergoing amendment for two years, finally completed its third reading in the Legislative Yuan on Jan. 18th solving many difficult issues of historical buildings with one stroke. The first beneficiaries of the new act were the heirs of the Mengjia Xie Residence, whose inheritance tax problems were immediately resolved. One of the heirs, Xie Hong-fu, lit firecrackers before the gates of the old house in a gesture of appreciation of the city government’s efforts.

The Department of Cultural Affairs has been working with tax bureaus since September 2002, to consider the predicament of owners of historical architecture, and has repeatedly suggested to the Council for Cultural Affairs of Executive Yuan and Ministry of the Interior the addition of an article, exempting these owners from inheritance tax within the framework of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act.

The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted the “Cultural Heritage Review” Forum on Dec. 22nd. For the first time in the twenty years of Taiwan’s cultural heritage preservation movement, a comprehensive dialogue has been conducted on the movement, trust management, community involvement, and the exploitation of heritage preservation. Commissioner Liao Hsien-hao gravely warned that no one should use the designation of historic buildings as an instrument for changing land use; this would only confuse the standard of cultural heritage, and skew our youth’s view of history. Han Pao-teh, an expert in historic architecture, also urged people to remember that the preservation of architecture, history, and memories should not be confused with one another, and that urban planning should be the method used in creating wonderful space.

3. Past and Present Heritage- Civilian participation in Cultural Heritage Preservation

In 2005, Taipei proclaimed the Mengjia Ancient Hong Residence, the Tianmu White House American Military Barracks, the Yangming Mountain Zhongshan Building, and the Dadaocheng Qianqiu Storefront to be historic architecture, reflecting the different architectural styles of the Qing Dynasty, the Japanese Occupation, and the US Military Occupation after the restoration. Registered historic architecture includes the Shilin Shennong Temple, the Shisifenjun Old Floodgate, Grass Mountain Chateau, Shin Hong Choon Tea Hong, the Daiqian Department Store, No. 155 Sec. 1 of Dihua Street, the Revolution in Practice Research Institute Dormitory, the Neihu Road Granary, and the original Neihu Meeting Hall.

With the increased awareness of cultural



The importance of Kueiteh Street’s cultural heritage.



The Taipei City Government awards those who have greatly contributed to cultural heritage preservation.

heritage, more and more historic buildings are being protected and maintained by civilians in Taipei. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou presented the “Past and Present Heritage Award” in 2005 in honor of successful, well-preserved, private-owned historic buildings, such as the Dalongdong Baoan Temple, the Jingmei Jiying Temple, the Mengjia Qingshui Temple, the Chingshan Temple, the Ciyun Temple, and the Taiwan Folk Arts Museum, thanking those who have contributed to the restoration of history.

4. The New World of Datong-Discovering the Public Realm of Art

The Taipei City Government is promoting the Dalongdong Cultural Park, from the Danshui River, the Teachers’ Home, 44 Kan, the Baoan Temple, the Confucius Temple, to Yuanshan. During the first half of the year, the Department of Cultural Affairs transformed the Lanzhou Police Office into the “Utopian Police Office”, where members of the community can attend two monthly exhibitions and interact with the artists.

Beginning on Apr. 10th, the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Sewage Systems Office jointly held “The Second Taipei Public Arts Festival-The New World of Datong”. Yeh Lily, an artist living on the U.S. west coast, returned to Taiwan for the first time to lead students of the Taipei School for the Hearing Impaired on a flight of the imagination, creating the mural, “Roaming in the Dreamland Sky”. The organizers established an axis of art from east to west along the Yuanshan MRT Station, Kulun Street, and the Danshui River Sewage Treatment Plant, on which 21 installations and public art works were placed, displaying a very different Datong to the world.



Community participation in “The New World of Datong”.

The experimental and avant-garde works of artists, local and international, have opened many eyes. At No.386, Dihua Street, Sec. 2, Huang Zi-qin used large and exaggerated portraits of children to create a contrast against the backdrop of the old community. This public arts event brings avant-garde art into traditional neighborhoods. Although many challenges lie ahead on such a road, it is a necessary step in facing the public realm of art.

5. Tree Protection-Promoting Awareness in Environmental Protection

The Taipei City Tree Protection Bylaw, which has been in effect for nearly three years, was amended in 2005 to provide more resources for the protection of rare and old trees. Since its implementation, the biggest obstacle of this bylaw has been the uncontrolled excavation and over development of parking lots due to the “Regulations on Encouragement for Parking”. The Taipei City Government has already reached an inter-departmental consensus on this issue, and will prevent the willful destruction of old trees for profit.

The amendment included the addition of first class rare trees, which is defined as trees aged 100 years or older, or which measure over 1.5 meters in diameter with trunks over 4.7 meters tall. Such trees will be

protected through administrative resources, technical support, and subsidies. Other reward measures have been implemented to encourage civilians and the private sector to protect, adopt, and care for rare and old trees. During the spring and autumn seasons, the Department of Cultural Affairs conducts bike tours with tree guides along Wenzhou Street and Minsheng Community for tree-lovers and the whole family. Let professionals guide your bicycles through the green promenade of the city, and open your eyes to the wondrous beauty of old trees!

IV Creativity in the Cultural Industries

1. The Growing Chain of Cultural Industries

The source of the cultural industries lies in creativity. In 2005, the “Creative Forum” was held in order to learn from the British experience on the birth of creativity. Former Minister of Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), Chris Smith, the Director of COMEDIA, Mr. Charles Landry, and other noted speakers shared the success England has enjoyed in promoting its creative industries over the past 20 years. Topics included national policy, education, sub-cultures, the creative city, as well as art and technology.

The 7.2 hectare Songshan Tobacco Plant Culture Park, also known as Taipei’s “cultural backyard”, was open to BOT proposals from the private sector, attracting noted corporations such as Franz, Eslite, and Farglory. Eslite was chosen in phase one of the open judging as the most qualified applicant. The future management of the park is expected to be determined in phase two.

With the opening of the 0.6 hectare “Taipei Cinema Park” in July, the famous Wuchang Street, known as the “Movie Street”, will become ever more vibrant. The first open-air cinema park in Taiwan is located on the site of the Taipei Gas Company, complete with original factory buildings, smokestacks, ovens, and other facilities. Since its opening, the park has become a platform for interaction among film lovers, the film industry, the fashion industry, charities, and the music industry, bringing new life to western Taipei.

After NT\$18 million in repairs, the Department of Cultural Affairs has transformed the building of the old Wanhua District Office, located on Sec. 2 of Xiyuan Road, into the Taipei Textiles and Clothing Culture Center. The new landmark, with 400 pings of space, includes a learning center, design workshops, and fashion runways, and combines the power of fashion with the existing garment industry on Dali Street to improve Taipei’s standard and taste in fashion design.

2. Revival of the Tea Industry

The revival of Taipei’s tea industry is most



British speakers inspire at the “Creative Forum”.

apparent in the midst of the rapid development of many cultural industries. The tea trade, which began in 1868, brought Dadaocheng to prosperity. With the assistance of the Taipei City Government, the Tea Park and signs for visitors have been established, with the addition of the publication of books introducing Guide Street (Tea Street), in order to bring the Taipei tea industry back to its former glory.

Ten old tea houses, including ABC TEA HOUSE, Lin Hua-tai Tea Store, and Shangxin Tea Shop, were included in the “Story of Tea in Dadaocheng” brochure, which was produced jointly by the Taipei Tea Merchants Association and the Department of Economic Development. The Shin Hong Choon Tea Hong, located on Minsheng West Road, now in its third and fourth generation of operation, has been registered as a historic building. During the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Department of Cultural Affairs held the “Tea, Zen, Flower, and Music” party, an event that emphasized the dialogue between tea and music.



The Taipei Cinema Park opens its doors.

3. Combined Marketing of Culture and Leisure

The immensely popular “art-travel network” published the “Life of a Wanderer” map and brochure, introducing a total of 53 art and cultural venues, such as the National Palace Museum, the National Theater & National Concert Hall, the Spot-Taipei Film House, and the Puppetry Art Center of Taipei. The compact, easy-to-carry brochure also includes information on the weather, transportation, and public facilities in Taipei. All 20,000 copies were snatched up as soon as they were made available, successfully marketing the cultural spots of Taipei.



The Distribution of Heritage Travel Brochures.

The “2005 Taipei Cultural Passport”, with 122 cultural venues, was established in the summer, to encourage people to enjoy the many aspects of Taipei life, even in the 36°C heat. Making use of new technology, the map of art and cultural venues can be obtained through cell phones. A total of 40,000 people voted on the Internet for the most popular hot spots. The top five locations are the old streets of Guandu, the Blue Highway, Bird Street of Wanhua, Maokong, and hot springs of Beitou, reflecting the Taipei people’s need for natural and cultural relaxation.

For the convenience of those in the northern

and eastern districts, this year’s Children’s Arts Festival expanded its outdoor performance venues to include the Tianmu Sports Park and Taipei City Hall Plaza. The educational and cultural summer event connected Taipei Water Park, the Miniatures Museum of Taiwan, the Taipei Story House, the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center, and other cultural locations to create the “Children’s Art Line”.

In order to encourage awareness of Taipei’s cultural heritage, SinoPac created the Taipei Fun Card, in which 3.5% of every transaction will go to the Taipei Heritage Trust Foundation. A system of signs posted at MRT station exits and major crossroads, along with the Heritage Travel Brochure, help guide the public to a deeper appreciation of Taipei’s history.

v Historical Contemplation – Moving Past the Myth of Colonial Modernism

1. Historical Records

Never let our past be forgotten! In 2005, the Taipei City Archives officially began the editing of historical records. The land, residents, politics, economics, transportation, education, culture, art, and noted figures will be included in fifty-three chapters. The entire history record will span over fifty-five volumes and twenty-eight million words. It will be completed and published within five years.

Commissioner Zheng Xi-fu of the Taiwan History Center noted that historical records have always followed a standardized format. There is much data to be found on the Internet these days, but it lacks a historical perspective. Therefore, historical records are still the most important resource when looking to the past. Huang Fu-san, researcher at the Institute of Taiwan History of Academia Sinica, stated that the historical records of the city should further document the rapid development of Taipei’s society and popular culture. The committee for the production of historical records was selected in late 2005, and is comprised of well-educated experts and scholars. The editing team is to be organized in 2006.

2. The Taiwan New Culture Movement Hall in Dadaocheng

The Department of Cultural Affairs held the nation-wide premiere of the documentary on Chiang Wei-shui’s Public Memorial Ceremony on Feb. 18th Based in Dadaocheng, Chiang promoted non-violent resistance to the Japanese Occupation in the 1920s. After much effort, the Taipei City Government finally acquired the documentary of his public memorial ceremony, and presented it at Dadaocheng on the 73rd anniversary of the dissolution of the Taiwanese People’s Party, with both Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Chiang Song-hui, Chiang Wei-shui’s eldest son, present. The City Government also announced that the Taiwan New Culture Movement Hall would be established at the Datong Police Station, in commemoration of this important piece of history.

In March, the residents of numbers 51 and 53, Guide Street, asked that their building be evaluated as a historic building. This red-brick structure was constructed by the tea merchant Chen Tian-lai, and located right across from the Lee Chun-sheng Memorial Christ Presbyterian Church and next to the

Taiwan Culture Association's Gangting Lecture Hall, and played a pivotal historic role during the end of the Qing Dynasty and Japanese Occupation. On Dec. 4th, the Department of Cultural Affairs rewarded the significant efforts of Chuang Yung-ming, Yeh Lun-hui, Xiahai Chenghuang Temple, Wang Youji Mingcha, and others in promoting tourism in Dadaocheng, before the Cihsheng Temple. For eight years, they have tirelessly guided the public to the corners of Dadaocheng and educated those on its unique culture.

3. From Non-Violent Revolution to Taiwan Restoration

Sixty years after the Taiwan Restoration, the Taipei City Government held a series of events to reflect upon "Colonial Modernity". On Aug. 15th, the Taipei City Government and Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation jointly held the "Taiwan Comfort Women 60-Year Exhibition". The 90 portraits of comfort women, whose average age is 83 years, tell the story of their oppression and their will to fight for justice, no matter how late it may come.

The "Taiwan's Anti-Colonialism Movement and Cultural Awareness" special exhibition was held at the Taipei 228 Memorial Museum in late October. Yang Jian, son of revolutionary Yang Kui, was invited to examine the non-violent resistance to the Japanese Occupation sixty years past. To mark the anniversary of the founding of the Taiwan Culture Association, guests were invited to personally plant roses before the museum. The "un-crushable rose" signifies the strong and un-crushable spirit of the Taiwan people.

Events all over Taipei were held in memory of the 60th anniversary of the Taiwan restoration. The "Remember Diaoyutai Islands" ceremony was held before the Zhongshan Hall Plaza's Monument to Taiwan Restoration on Oct. 25th. In his speech, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou urged the people to never forget the hardships suffered by the Taiwan people during colonialism, and to never allow our history to be lost or distorted. In Nanfangao, fishermen raised their voices in the hope that the Diaoyutai Islands may be restored to Taiwan.

Organized by the Department of Cultural Affairs and Taipei City Archives, the Truth of Modernization of the Colonial Age Forum was held to deconstruct the myth of "Colonial Modernity" and to understand the nature behind the Japanese exploitation and discrimination against the Taiwanese. Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese experts and scholars were in attendance, sharing their views from the perspectives of colonial history, cultural identity, ethnicity, and indigenous peoples.

The Digital Art Center, Art-Space Network, the Taipei Textiles and Clothing Culture Center, the Tsai Jui-yueh Dance Studio, and other venues will continue to bring people ever closer to art and culture. And with the Taipei Arts Festival, the Cross-Strait Arts Festival, the Chang Xia Film Festival, and the Taipei Literature Festival, Taipei's dream of becoming the "creative city" will finally become realized.



Japanese and Korean scholars join in discussing the truth of colonial modernity.



Chapter 13

Religious Folklore

Taipei was founded over 120 years ago. Taipei not only has played a leading role in politics and economics; its influence over religion and folk art cannot be easily overlooked with the aggregation of cultural groups spread throughout the nation. The melting pot of different cultures, customs, and religions of many ethnic groups has created Taipei's distinctive cultural characteristics.

Taipei is a typical immigrant city with a growing cultural diversity that derives from the religious cultures, customs, and lifestyles brought into the city by immigrants. Everyone, from government officials to representatives of civilian organizations, participates in the religious celebrations and ceremonies of this vibrant city.

Taiwan is a gathering place for diverse cultures, and Taipei is a typical immigrant city. The religious cultures, customs, and lifestyles of different groups brought into Taipei by its immigrants make Taipei the melting pot of many cultures and define its cultural characteristics. The religious activities occurring in Taipei include Buddhist and Taoist ceremonies, traditional temple fairs, Christian church gatherings on Sundays, gatherings of foreign immigrants, and Muslim sermons at the mosque on Xinseng S. Road. In addition to maintaining the existing traditional folk customs, new cultural events are continuously being added, enriching Taipei's unique cultural characteristics season after season.

I Vibrant Ceremonial Gathering

Temple fair activities throughout Taipei are the most typical display of traditional folk culture, most notably the parade activities held by temples. Residents pray for peace and good fortune, and come away spiritually cleansed. In honor of a given deity's birthday, residents from each neighborhood celebrate with fervor, a kind of friendly competition among the various localities an important part of local religious activity. Temple activities not only improve relations among neighbors, but also stimulates local economic development as well.

Taiwan's traditional agricultural society celebrates many holidays, which had been



Ceremonial activities help improve relations and strengthen ties among neighbors.



Traditional folk performances are a display of religious ceremonies.



Lion dancing integrates various folk sports.

brought here by immigrants from their ancestral homes. These holidays are based on farming, religion, and social activities. Although modern Taipei no longer has elaborate and formal ceremonies, we can still see vestiges of this tradition in the rituals and religious activities that took place in each of the seasons in 2005; we can also bear witness to the creativity used in adapting and developing these activities for life in modern Taipei.

1. Spring Celebration

When celebrating the New Year according to the traditional customs, families gather "around the stove" to have a New Year's Eve reunion supper. As the New Year arrives, many local residents visit the various landmark temples, including Hsingtien Temple, Longshan Temple, Guandu Temple, and Songshan Siyou Temple. They pray for good fortune and burn incense to the gods. Some attend church services and pray for peace throughout the New Year. The refreshing feeling of a brand new year lasts until the fifth day of the New Year.

The Lantern Festival, which takes place on Jan. 15th of the lunar calendar, extends the New Year festivities. Everyone actively participates in the Lantern Festival. People always remember the traditional folk activities of lighting fireworks and floating lanterns. In recent years, Taipei has created the world famous "Taipei Lantern Festival." The Department of Civil Affairs draws on its many years of experience in combining traditional and modern elements, using performance, modern technology, and traditional lantern features to create a city celebration unique to Taipei, while attracting over 5 million attendees to experience its modern customs and lifestyle. This Taipei event attracted more attendees in 2005 than ever before and is a must-see international celebration for foreign tourists.

Besides international sightseeing festivities, traditional community-based folk activities continue to be deeply embedded in everyone's lives. Activities include "Lantern Riddles" which challenge wisdom and knowledge, and "Attack the Fort" which stresses teamwork. In Neihu's Mujiantou area, one can find the famous "Teasing the Earth God" on the night of the Lantern Festival; you can really experience folk customs through the blinding fireworks, deafening sounds, and smoke-filled sky. These folk



The Taipei Lantern Festival, combining the modern with the traditional, has become a world famous tourist destination.

activities, which have been held for years, make the Lantern Festival a unique and outstanding experience traditional holiday for Taipei residents.

2. The Changching Temple Hakka Uncle God's Birthday Festival

The Changching Temple is located on Jinjiang Street in the Guting area, and is over 210 years old. In 1983, local residents provided donations to support its expansion, which has been completed. In recent years, due to the participation of Hakka seniors in temple matters, Changching Temple has become the main area for the Hakka Uncle God religion in the greater Taipei area. To promote solidarity among the Hakka constituents, in 2004, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission began to celebrate the "Birth of Hakka Uncle God" on the second day of the second lunar calendar month at the Changching Temple in conjunction with the Hakka organizations and local residents to celebrate the Earth God's birthday.

3. The Hakka Three Mountain Kings Ceremony

Similar to Taiwan's local deity Yiminye the Three Mountain Kings myth was brought over by the Hakka. The Three Mountain Kings were the patron gods of the Hakka immigrants. The religion spread throughout Taiwan and among immigrants and other groups. Every year on the birthday of the Three Mountain Kings, fellow Hakkas travel to the Three Mountain Kings temples throughout Taipei to celebrate and pray for peace.

4. Visiting Ancestral Graves

Visiting ancestral graves during the Qing-Ming Festival is a traditional holiday, but the actual visit takes place on different days for the various Taiwanese ethnic groups. For the Hakka, the auspicious day occurs after the Lantern Festival; for the Zhangzhou people, on Mar. 3rd of the lunar calendar; and for the Quanzhou people it occurs on "Qing-Ming Day." According to modern Taipei customs, a holiday around the time of Qing-Ming Festival is chosen. Incense, candles, and fruit are brought to the ash towers and gravesites. The Taipei City Government arranges for additional necessary transportation on this day to help ease traveling congestion for residents, adding a modern touch to this ritual.

5. The Baosheng Cultural Festival

In recent years, to celebrate the birthday of Baosheng Ta-Di, the Dalongdong Baoan Temple has sponsored the annual Baosheng Cultural Festival, which takes place during March of the lunar calendar. This festival, which combines religious activities with folk art, has attained international acclaim and has become the leading traditional temple fair in Northern Taiwan.



The Baosheng Cultural Festival invites excellent traditional opera groups to perform.

Beginning from Mar. 5th of the lunar calendar, the show "Folk Drama-The Surname Show" is put on at the Baoan Temple Garden Square. The Baoan Temple Choir, the famous Gezai opera societies, and North Wind instrument opera groups, puppet show groups, and school community groups are invited to perform. On Apr. 22nd, folk arts competitions and performances are held. The Song-jiang Parade, the Twelve Old Ladies Parade, the Dragon Parade from Tatung University, and various other groups are invited to perform. At 7:00 P.M. that night, the fire lion, holding tens of thousands of beehive fireworks in its stomach is ignited, lighting up the sky. On Apr. 23rd, the folk custom of "crossing fire" is performed, a demonstration of the power of the gods. In addition to the various traditional festivities, the Baoan Temple arranges activities to record the Baosheng Cultural Festival, including photography and sketching competitions. It also conducts religious seminars, traditional Chinese and western medical clinics offering free treatment, folk art study camps, and tour guide study camps.

6. The Matsu Cultural Festival in Taipei

The "Return of the Golden-Faced Matsu to Taipei" ceremony in late July of 2004 was received warmly, and brought attention to the social meaning behind Matsu belief. To maintain and spread this treasured cultural heritage, the 10-day long "2005 Taipei Matsu Cultural Festival" was held during the middle of the third Lunar month. Fourteen major temples in Northern Taiwan participated: Sanzhi Fucheng Temple, Taiwan, Chenghuang Temple, Taipei Tianhou Temple, Hsinchu Tianhou Temple, Xinzhuang ciyou Temple, Taipei Guandu Temple, Shilin cicheng Temple, Nangang Funan Temple and Nanfu Temple, Xinyi Tianhou Temple, Beihai Shengyun Temple, Wanli Shuntian Temple, and Songshan ciyou Temple. Tens of thousands of pilgrims visited daily to prostrate themselves before and cast their eyes on Matsu, recreating the grand occasion of the Golden-faced Matsu in Taiwan nearly a hundred years ago.



The 14 temples of Northern Taiwan join forces to hold the spectacular Taipei Matsu Cultural Festival.

The Endearing Hakka Uncle God Religion

Fu De, the God of Land, also known as the Earth God, is called “Bag Gung” (an endearing term meaning “uncle”) by the Hakka. Bag Gung is the patron of the household, and represents the relationship between the Hakka and the land in an agricultural society, illustrating the respect the Hakka have for the land and nature.

Religion of the Hakka Ancestral Homeland

The Three Mountain Kings originally hailed from the three mountains in the homeland of Hakka ancestors in China: Jinshan, Mingshan, and Dushan. The Hakka ancestors brought with them the statues of the Three Mountain Kings when they came to settle in Taiwan. The Three Mountain Kings have since become the embodiment of the religion of the Hakka immigrants. The commonly recognized birthdays of the Three Mountain Kings are: for the King of Jinshan, Aug. 28th (Lunar calendar); for the King of Mingshan, Feb. 25th (Lunar calendar); and for the King of Dushan, July 25th (Lunar calendar). All three ceremonial days are of great importance to the Hakka people.

Hakka Spring Paper Hangings

The Taiwanese Hakkas visit their ancestral graves immediately after the celebration of the Lantern Festival. In the Hakka language, the visitation of ancestral graves is called “paper hanging,” or “weighing paper down.” Generally a stone or brick is used to weigh down rectangular sheets of yellow/white paper or five-colored paper (red, yellow, blue, white, and black) on an ancestral grave, indicating that the descendants have visited. The Hakka in Northern Taiwan usually choose to visit the day immediately after the Lantern Festival, Jan. 16th (Lunar calendar), while the Hakka in Southern Taiwan visit from February (Lunar calendar) until the Qing Ming Festival. This custom is deeply embedded in the Hakka lifestyle, and fully demonstrates the filial piety of the Hakka.

A Model of Historic Monument Preservation

The Baoan Temple of Dalongdong, located at 61 Hami Street in the Datong area of Taipei, is said to have been built in 1755, and is listed as a Class 2 National Historic Monument, with disciples and tourists coming from near and far to worship at this temple daily.

The Baoan Temple has actively promoted the preservation and restoration of this historic monument. After seven years and NT\$260 million, the historic monument preservation project was finally completed, and received the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Award. This was the first time Taiwan attained this honor as a non-member of the United Nations, and it has great historical significance.

II Rich Summer Feasting

1. The Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the three main traditional festivals. Every year, Taipei holds the “Taipei International Dragon Boat Invitational Tournament” at the Dachia Riverside Section of the Keelung River. On that day, people make steamed rice dumplings and drink water at noontime in accord with tradition, making the Dragon Boat Festival a festive and interesting event. The Qu Yuan Temple, located in Beitou’s Zhoumei area, is the only temple to worship the Narcissus King Qu Yuan as their main deity. During the Dragon Boat Festival, the locals regularly hold a grand ceremony to offer sacrifices to the river and hold the dragon boat race. This year, the temple celebration, showcasing local folk customs, was expanded into the “Zhoumei Cultural Festival.”

The turmeric wild rice dumpling of the Hakkas has become wildly popular in recent years, and has changed many people’s perception of traditional rice dumplings. With a taste that differs from Taiwanese and non-Taiwanese rice dumplings, the turmeric wild rice dumpling has come to represent traditional Hakka cuisine. The Taipei Hakkas Affairs Commission held the “Taipei Hakka Rice Dumpling Fragrant Festival,” using the distinctive turmeric wild rice dumpling to promote Hakka culture and cuisine.

2. The Taipei Hakka Yimin Ceremony

July 20th (Lunar calendar) is the Yimin Festival. Every year during the Yimin Festival, the Hakka in Taipei invite the monks from the Hsinpu Fangliao Yimin Main Temple in Hsinzhu County up north to pray for and bless the Hakkas who have traveled away from their homeland. Since 1988, the festival has grown in size; on Aug. 6th and 7th, eleven temples, including those in Hsinpu, Fangliao main temple, Guanxi, Gonglin, Pingzhen, Miaoli, Toufen, Sanwan, Nanzhuang, Shitan, Dongshi, and Pingdong gather at the Taipei Central Park to hold their grand prayer ceremony.

Festival activities include the procession of Yiminye, the presenting of rice, the main ceremony, and the offering of sacrifices. The highlight of the activities is the highly creative sacred pig activity. All of the Hakka organizations work hard to create their own version of the sacred pig. This year saw an orchid pig, a loose grains pig, and the winter melon fashionable cell phone pig, all of which received much press coverage. This festival is considered to be the biggest annual event for the Hakka, and gives residents a glimpse into Hakka culture, effectively raising the level of traditional cultural activities, and injecting a more lively culture into Taipei.

3. July Festivities

July 7th on the lunar calendar (Seventh Night) is not only the traditional holiday for celebrating the constellations; it has been promoted by merchants into becoming a part of the Chinese Valentine’s Day celebration, combining sacrificial



The annual Hakka Yimin Festival is not only a ritual; it is also an opportunity to improve interpersonal relationships.

offerings to the God of Marriage with prayers for boyfriends/girlfriends to become the new Seventh Night Festival. The Taipei Xiahai Temple of the City God on Dihua Street, the Longshan Temple of Mengjia, and the Songshan Xiahai Temple of the City God, who all host the ancestral tablet of the God of marriage, receive a huge influx of visitors who hope to find a boyfriend or girlfriend for themselves, transforming the Seventh Night into a romantic holiday.

Another important holiday during the 7th Lunar month is “Zhongyuan Pudu,” or the Ghost Festival, celebrated on the 15th day of the month. Folklore beliefs affirm that during this time, rituals must be held to help stray spirits pass on and also to commemorate one’s ancestors. For over a hundred years the Shilin area has maintained the local tradition and commemorated the ancestors who lost their lives during the fighting between the Zhangzhou and Quanzhou peoples. Every year, the Shilin Sicheng Temple holds the “Zhishan Sijiaotou Zhongyuan Lunpu Ceremony,” a local ceremony, which is held in turn by the residents of Shilin, Shibe, Beishan, and Bazhulan to commemorate their ancestors.



The centuries-old “Zhishanyan Sijiaotou Rotating Ceremony” of the Shilin and Beitou Districts.

The Origins of Yimin

The Yimin Temple commemorates the ancestors who died in the battles in Taiwan, specifically those involving Zhu Yi-gui, Lin Shuang-wen, and Dai Chao-chun. The temple honors those who died protecting their country. In November of 1799, Lin Shuang-wen staged a rebellion and captured an important city in the southern part of Central Taiwan. Many died, and the governor Sun Ching-sui was killed. In December, Lin attacked Danshui, and after gaining victory there immediately attacked Hsinchu City. Inspector Zhang Chih-hsin was killed in the line of duty. At this time, the people of Hsinchu and Hsinpu organized their own militia force under the leadership of Chen Zi-yun and fought fiercely against Lin for several months, and regained control of Hsinchu. Lin fled first to Miaoli and then to Dachia. In October of 1800, the soldiers commanded by the governor of Fujian landed in Lugang, met up with the militia and fought against Lin at Lunziding in November. The fighting shifted to Niuchou Shan, where Lin and his forces were finally defeated.

During the war, over 200 members of the militia died, and their remains were scattered in various locations. Liu Xian-kun and Wang Yan-chang traveled back by ox cart and picked up remains along the way home. Originally, the plan was to bury the remains at Dawokou (today’s Hukou Xiang). But after passing the Fengshan River, the ox refused to travel any further. After burning incense and praying to the gods, everyone realized that the spot where the ox had stopped was an auspicious location. After confirmation by a geomancer, the remains of the loyal soldiers were buried in that spot. During the winter of 1801, the “Baozhong Temple” was erected on the site, and disciples have worshipped there continuously. Later, the deceased from the Dai Chao-chun incident were buried there as well. The Liudui Zhongyi Shrine was built there after the Zhu Yi-gui incident. The Hakka spirit of commemorating the dead culminating in the Yimin belief has become a unique folk religion for the Hakka people.

III Dignified Religious Praise and Admiration

1. The Confucius Ceremony

Taipei celebrated the 2555th anniversary of Confucius’s birthday on Sep. 28th, 2005 in the Dacheng Hall of the Taipei Confucius Temple. Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Bureau Chief Chung Che-liang led the ceremony from the Department of Civil Affairs. The ceremony was held according to ancient rules of etiquette, as all present paid their respects to Confucius and his memorial tablet. The ceremony was conducted in a dignified, solemn, and respectful manner. After the ceremony, Mayor Ma presented attendees with “wisdom cakes” and “wisdom pens” as souvenirs. Various activities were held after the ceremony to allow visitors the opportunity to reflect on ancient times.

2. The Mid-Autumn and Double Nine Festivals

Aug. 15th of the lunar calendar is the Mid-Autumn Festival, and it is also the Earth God’s birthday celebrated by the traditional agricultural society. During this time, farmers put on plays thanking the gods for the autumn harvest. China has many legends surrounding the Mid-Autumn Festival, including Chang-O Flees to the Moon, Wu Kang Chops Down the Cassia Tree, Jade Rabbit Grinds Medicine, Houyi Shoots Down the Suns, and Moon Cake and the Mongolians. The Mid-Autumn Festival is a time of reunion. After Mid-Autumn comes the Double Nine Festival on Sep. 9th of the lunar calendar. Most people practice the custom of commemorating their ancestors on this day, and Taipei has further developed it into a holiday for revering elders. Taking advantage of the autumn season, Taipei sponsors folk activities including hiking and kite flying. The Taipei government also observes this day by paying visits to senior citizens who are over 100 years old and wishing them a happy birthday.

3. The Folk Jiao Ceremony

The Songshan Cihui Hall in Xinyi District celebrated its 35th anniversary by holding the “Five Dynasty Qing Jiao Peace Prayer Ceremony”. In addition to the traditional Taoist peace prayer rituals, a series of celebratory activities were added to this Jiao ceremony, including: a national photography competition, an orchestral performance of Chinese classical music, and the Double Nine Festival senior appreciation. Along with disseminating Taoist teachings, expanding religious cultural activities and charity work, Sihui Hall strives to bring peace to people through religion and aims to promote interaction between people and reduce violence in society through these activities.

Shilin’s Zhishanyan Huiji Temple, classified as a Class 3 National Monument, is a 250-year-old temple constructed by the Zhangzhou immigrants during the Qing Dynasty. It is presently a temple that combines Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. In December of 2005, to celebrate its anniversary, a “5-Day Peace Prayer Jiao” was held to pray for peace for the citizens of Taipei. Activities included offsetting up the Taoist lantern, lighting the water lantern, and the Chung Kuei dance ritual. Prayers were offered for national peace and good weather. It was an extraordinary occasion.



The impressive and dignified ceremony in honor of Confucius’ birthday.

4. The Ceremony at the Temple of the City God

A sacrificial ceremony celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Taiwan Temple of the City God of independence from Japan was held at the temple, located at Wuchang Street in Taipei, on Oct. 25th. Deputy Mayor King Pu-tung officiated the ceremony according to ancient rules of etiquette, along with Department of Civic Affairs Chief Zhong Ze-liang, and Temple Chairperson and Supervisor Hu Yi-shou. The historically meaningful rituals were performed and sacrifices were offered to the City God to pray for good fortune for its residents.

5. The Taipei Hakka Folk Song Festival

Living conditions were not ideal in traditional Hakka agricultural society. In order to make a living, one had to set out early, work diligently and return home late. There were not many recreational activities. One of the most popular local leisure activities took place in the beginning of the year. It revolved around the reception and procession of the Gods before the busy farming season during the springtime, and praying for a good harvest. Another celebration took place in October of the lunar calendar, after the autumn

What Does “Jiao” Mean?

“Jiao” refers to a ceremonial ritual in Taoism, and is usually combined with “Zhai” to form “Zhai Jiao,” which is the general term for a Taoist ritual. “Zhai” refers to the act of spiritually cleansing oneself before engaging in the ritual, and “Jiao” refers to the ritual itself. Eventually the two words were put together and became a unique term for Taoist ceremonial rituals.



A spectacularly decorated Jiao altar at a folk temple.

Hakka Pomelo Tea

Pomeloes are in season during the Mid-Autumn Festival, but Hakka pomelo tea is rarely seen in Taipei. Pomelo tea is a fruit tea made by the Hakka during the autumn and winter months, when there is spare time from farming. In the past, it was a means of extra income for the Hakka after the autumn harvest. Pomelo tea is a healthy drink, and attests to the thriftiness and diligence of the Hakka. On Oct. 29th, 2005, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Committee held the “DIY Pomelo Tea” event at the Taipei Hakka Literary Arts Activity Center, and invited 82-year old Fan De-you to teach and demonstrate how to make pomelo tea. Also, Mr. Tseng Zhi-hsien was invited to explain how to make compressed tea. The tea ceremony and floral arts teacher Ms. Liao Chun-yu brought pomelo tea made from last year’s crop to demonstrate the various ways to brew pomelo tea. During the activities, participants, including Taipei residents and their families, made their own pomelo tea, and sealed their wishes for the coming year with pomelo and black tea infused with pomelo, and savor the sweetly sour Hakka taste with their close friends.

harvest, when the “Peace Play,” and “Harvesting for Winter Play” are performed to thank the gods for their blessings throughout the year. Instead of plays, Taipei performed antiphonal arrangements of Hakka folk songs to celebrate and share the year’s harvest.

The Taipei City Government at the Taipei Hakka Opera and Music Hall on Mingde Road of Beitou District sponsored the 4th annual Hakka Folk Song Festival, with performances by 60 folk associations. The festival took place between Oct. 22nd and Dec. 18th. In addition to the three major types of traditional Hakka songs, the beauty of Hakka music was conveyed through performances of eight traditional instruments, a drum parade, stringed instruments, and dance.

6. Chingshan Temple Historic Monument Restoration and Procession

The Chingshan Temple was built in 1856, and houses the deity King of Chingshan. It is classified as a Class 3 National Historical Monument. According to legend, an epidemic struck in Mengjia many years ago. The temple answered the prayers of the sick and healed them, thereby increasing the number of temple followers and making the Chingshan Temple very important to the people of Mengjia. The annual “King of Chingshan Ceremony” is what is commonly known as the “Big Mengjia Prayer Ceremony.”

In 2005, to celebrate the completion of the restoration of the historical site, a peace prayer procession was held in Mengjia on Oct. 22nd of the lunar calendar. The procession began at noon after Yeh Ching-chuan, Deputy Mayor, Chen Qi-yung, the Chief of the Department of Civic Affairs, Liao Hsien-hao, the Chief of the Department of Cultural Affairs and Wang Jian-chang from the Chingshan Temple burned incense and offered their prayers. Led by the famous “Eight Generals of Chingshan,” the procession followed ancient paths and marched around Wanhua Street as a form of prayer for peace. With the participation of other local groups, the procession was several kilometers long, and the streets were filled with people. This event, unique to Mengjia, was a grand occasion for Taipei in terms of both religion and tourism.

7. Winter Solstice, End of the Year

There is a saying: “The winter solstice is as important as the new year,” which points out that the traditional winter solstice holiday is just as important as the Spring Festival. In the past, on this day, besides performing the ritual for commemorating one’s ancestors and eating sweet dumplings served in soup, the winter solstice is also a time for “patching up the body” by eating appropriate foods to strengthen one’s health during the winter season. Eating sweet dumplings is symbolic of ending the present year, and growing a year older, and welcoming the new year. Another saying goes like this: “After eating wei-ya (the end of year meal), be prepared to celebrate the New Year.” In Taiwan, “wei-ya” is a traditional custom, which no family is exempted from. Around Dec. 16th of the lunar calendar, companies hold feasts for their employees. “wei ya” has become the day where employers reward their employees. Winning Raffle prizes and money after enjoying a feast has become the most attractive part of “wei-ya.”



The procession of the King of Chingshan at one of Taipei’s three largest temple fairs.

IV Foreign Ceremonies and Rituals in Taipei

1. Thailand's Water Festival in Taipei

In celebrating the annual Thailand's Water Festival, the Taipei City Government held celebratory activities during the holiday weekend at Songshan Elementary School. Many citizens and Thai immigrants turned out to celebrate what has become one of Taipei's biggest annual holidays. The Water Festival of Thailand starts off the New Year on the Thai calendar. In Buddhism, water represents purification and blessing, as it does on this day when people spray each other with water. For many Taipei residents, this is a unique and exciting experience.



New immigrants and Taipei residents enthusiastically participate in the Thai Water Festival.

2. The Holy Cross Festival

Saint Christopher's Church, located on Zhongshan North Road, is a gathering place for foreign laborers. In recent years, foreign laborers have traveled from Shilin, Tianmu, and even Taipei County to gather here on Sundays for church services. May 30th is the day of the traditional Filipino religious holiday "The Holy Cross Festival". This year, the festival was held one day early, on May 29th, on Zhongshan North Road. Visiting Filipino dancers wore their traditional clothing and performed "Ati-Atihan," their traditional war dance, attracting crowds of people. This is both an important religious and cultural holiday for Filipinos.

The Holy Cross Festival in Taipei has been slowly incorporated into Taipei's own culture. Although activities are presently limited to the area around Saint Christopher's Church, the Department of Labor has sponsored this festival, which has led to increased attention from many people for the past five years. The efforts of foreign laborers are greatly appreciated, and through this type of activity, we hope to enhance the cultural exchange between citizens and foreign laborers, as well as increase the awareness of Filipino religion and culture.

3. Eid-ul-Adhha (Islamic Holiday Celebrating Loyalty and Filial Piety)

The Taipei Grand Mosque, located on Xincheng South Road and built in 1960, is the main religious center for Muslims in Taiwan. It was erected in accordance with Islamic law and Arabic architectural design and construction methods. The weekly Muslim sermon services are one of Taipei's most unique events. Eid-ul-Adhha is one of the two major celebrations for Muslims (disciples of the Islamic religion), and is held on Dec. 10th. On this day, Muslims get up early in the morning, cleanse their bodies, put on new clothing, and attend service at the mosque. After the sermon, they listen to the mosque elder that relates the story of Eid-ul-Adhha, and then they offer their prayers and sacrifices to Allah.

Eid-ul-Adhha serves to remind the Muslim faithful about the Prophet Ibrahim, who because of his obedience to Allah, had blessings bestowed upon him and his descendents. This holiday also serves to motivate everyone in society to achieve higher enlightenment and to aid people who are in need.

V Progressive Ceremonial Innovations

Religion is closely bound up with our daily lives. In recent years, Taipei and local religious organizations have diligently worked with all departments to promote the updating of ceremonial rituals and public welfare. Through mutual exchange, we hope to bring down the barriers of rejection and bias, and achieve selflessness as well as generosity in one and all.

1. Charity Work of Religious Organizations

Temples and churches have provided assistance to many residents in their times of need. The religious organizations in Taipei have been active in promoting charitable activities and enlightenment, and have received official recognition for their efforts. In 2005, the Taipei City Government was honored fifty-two organizations. Besides spreading their respective religions, these organizations have also participated in childcare, counseling young people, welfare services for women, senior citizen care, helping disabled people, and community building. They have shown their caring on behalf of society and our nation through their actions.

2. Religion and Ceremonial Culture Study Camps

A "Religion and Ceremonial Culture Study Camp" was held to study the relations between religion, folk culture, and customs. We hope to help religious organizations, schools, and people who are interested in understanding folk culture, and to build a database of study materials for folk education. In 2005, the camp unified religion and folk customs, helping local residents understand how religion affects their daily lives. The participation of school teachers and religious studies students helps pass on the education of folk culture to them. Participants also studied religious rituals and ceremonies, and religious studies experts were invited to give talks to establish a database of religious ceremonies for historical preservation. This camp also arranged for visits to temples to provide participants the opportunity to experience religious ceremonies, and create full effective learning through personal interaction.

3. Continued Promotion of Centralized Collection and Burning of Paper Money

In order to protect the environment, improve air quality and public safety in communities, Taipei began working with the Taiwan Temple of the City God many years ago to collect paper money from various temple organizations in the month of July of the lunar calendar, and burn the paper money



Religious groups are deservedly credited with improving public welfare.

at a central location. In 2005, 445.06 metric tons of paper money was collected. This policy meets current environmental needs and has become accepted by the public.

4. Natural Burial for Environmental Protection

Traditional burials include interment and cremation. As time passes and society progresses, new environmentally friendly burial methods have been developed, including tree burial and scattering of ashes (into the air, sea, and outer space), which have become gradually accepted by the public. In November 2003, Taipei established the Fude Life Memorial Garden, providing the first tree burial site in the nation. That December, a communal burial at sea was held, which was also the first of its kind in Taiwan. Because Taipei City does not border on the sea, great measures were taken to receive approval from the Coast Guard to hold this burial once a year.

In 2005, the communal burial at sea was held on May 26th to 28th deceased and 67 family members. After going through customs checks by Coast Guard personnel, the participants were allowed onto the ship from Dadaocheng Wharf. Pictures and personal effects of the deceased were brought along. Soothing music was played. The family members offered their prayers, kissed the urns, and cast them overboard along with flowers and petals, taking their final leave.

5. Communal Funeral Service

Funeral rituals serve to commemorate the deceased, and are not meant to be fancy and stylish. In order to improve social conventions, simplify memorial service procedures, and reduce funeral expenses, Taipei took the lead and began holding communal funeral services in 1988. Families of the deceased gather weekly at the Taipei Second Funeral Parlor for a communal funeral service. The mayor and department officials take turns in conducting the service, and a representative from the District Office of the Deceased comes to pay respect. This service is highly appreciated by the public. In 2005, a total of 69 services were held for 796 deceased.



The Taipei City Government continues to promote the centralized burning of paper money.



The Taipei City Government holds the communal burial-at-sea memorial ceremony for residents.

6. Literary Arts Festivals

In order to meet the needs of Taipei residents whose standard of living has been increasing, and to further enhance the cultural, folk, and geographical uniqueness of the various communities, Taipei has been cooperating with 12 district offices in holding literary arts activities.

Each district highlights its local culture, industry, and local festivals to hold literary arts activities unique to that district. Activities for 2005 included the “2005 Neihu Lantern Festival” and the “Dream Festival” in Neihu; the “Fu De Cultural Festival” in Xinyi District; the “Zhongzheng Ancient City Search” in Zhongzheng District; the “Wenshan Tea Cultural Season” in Wenshan District; the “Shining Age of Literary Arts in Daan” in Daan District; the “2005 Wanhua Cultural Festival” in Wanhua; the “Yongle Elementary Kids Opera Show” and “Dadaocheng’s Night of Chinese Woodwind Heritage” in Datong District; the “Songshan Puppet Cultural Holiday” in Songshan District; the “2005 Nangang Osmanthus Season” in Nangang; and “Go! Go! Beitou: Exploring the City’s Emeralds” in Shilin. Each district is unique and fully illustrates the diversity of literary arts in Taipei.

7. Innovation in Rituals and Etiquette

The “Coming of Age” ritual is an ancient ritual in this country. In order for the young men and women of Taipei to learn more about their own hometowns, a wide range of coming of age activities are held in the various districts of Taipei. These unique activities provide a modernized and meaningful coming of age experience.

In 2005, Taipei’s communal marriage ceremonies made a breakthrough, providing a thematic, creative, romantic, and unforgettable marriage for couples in Taipei. Unique themes and locations, buildings, and locations representative of Taipei were used.

Folk religion fusing Buddhist and Taoist beliefs has long been the center of the beliefs, lifestyle, and customs of many people. Desirable moral and character traits have been idealized into gods and worshipped by the people, serving as the moral values of traditional society and inspiring people to perform good deeds. The gods have human



The solemn and dignified communal funeral ceremony.



City residents enthusiastically take part in the unique literary arts activities of their local districts.



Historical religious ceremonial activities for the spiritual wellbeing of the people.

folk lifestyle culture, and lead people to respect nature, and enjoy the romance, wonder, and fun of citylife.

Religious ceremonies remain an important part of everyday life, and certainly will not be forgotten over time.

characteristics, and their duties are directly related to the daily lives of the people; the gods, therefore, are widely accepted by their disciples and provide needed spiritual support, especially in times of change.

Religious ceremonies and rituals are an integral part of society, and incorporate aspects of culture, politics, and economics. The agricultural age of this society has come to pass, but in Taipei today, seasonal ceremonies such as festivals/holidays and marriage/funeral ceremonies still take place in accordance with the traditions of our ancestors, and fully illustrate the vibrant nature of folk culture. Through these ceremonies, people experience the rich traditional culture, and develop a loving care for literary arts and for the land.

Religion and ceremonial rituals not only serve as a standard by which to conduct one's life, but they are also a continuous and integral expression of



Taipei

Chapter 14

Tourism & Recreation

Taipei City's unique basin landscape, consisting of cyan mountains and green waterways, public mass transit, fine goods, cultural arts, hot springs, shopping centers, and other tourist attractions, is a mixture of traditional and modern settings that forms Taipei City's heterogeneous scenic views. Yes, the year 2005 was a vibrant year for Taipei City, with over 27 million visitors descending on the tourist attractions across the city, achieving yet another historical high.

Year
Book

The Taipei City Government steadfastly encourages the development of diversified industries and cultural exchanges so that visitors are able to experience the friendliness of this city. Regardless of the time of year when visitors arrive here, exciting surprises and experiences of a lifetime will be awaiting them anytime, anywhere.

I Rich Tourist Resources

At the end of 2005, the innovative services and marketing strategies that employees at the various departments worked hard to establish attracted 27 million visitors. More than one million people visited the Miramar Ferris Wheel, which officially opened at the end of 2004. Almost one million people visited the Taipei 101 Observatory during the same year. These two new attractions have contributed significantly to the tourist industry of Taipei City.

1. Tourist Numbers Approach New Heights

The 2005 tourist hotspots recommended by the Taipei City Government included the following 33 attractions: the Nation Palace Museum, Taipei Fine Arts Museum, National Revolutionary Martyrs' Shrine, National Museum of History, National Taiwan Science Education Center, National Taiwan Arts Educational Center, Taipei Zoo, Taipei Children's Recreation Center, Taipei Astronomical Museum, Taipei Children's Museum of Transportation and Communication, National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence, Chinese Culture & Movie Center, Taipei Sea World, Topview Taipei Observatory, Lin An-tai Historical Home, Sung Ye Museum of Formosan Aborigines, Yangming Park, Taipei 228 Memorial Museum, National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, Taipei Water



The "Star of Taipei No. 16", with a capacity of eighty, sets sail on its maiden voyage on the Keelung Route of the River Cruises.

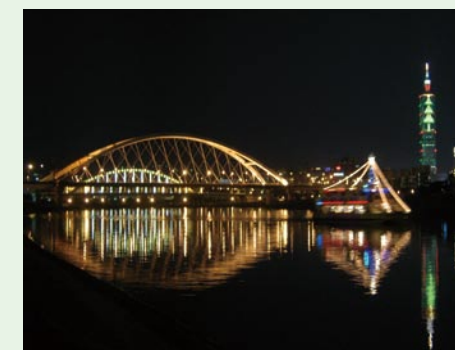
Park, Longshan Temple, Guandu Nature Park, Museum of Contemporary Art, Taipei Beitou Hot Spring Museum, Lin Yu-tang House, Grass Mountain Chateau, Taipei Story House, Discovery Center of Taipei, Ketagalan Culture Center, Puppetry Art Center of Taipei, Taipei 101 Observatory, and the Miramar Ferris Wheel.

2. Continuous Traffic Growth of the "River Cruises"

The Taipei City "River Cruises" was established on Feb. 7th, 2004 to provide scenic boat rides along the Danshui River (Dadaocheng to Guandu Wharf) and the Keelung River. The fleet serving these two routes consists of two 54-seat small boats and two 10-seat speedboats. Subsequently, in July 2004, another route was established between Guandu and Danshui Fishermen's Wharf. Initially, the average number of monthly passengers was close to 2,500. As the municipal government continued to invest in enhancing the view along the riverbanks and tourist operators developed more exciting tour packages, increased market demand led to the establishment of two more routes, Guandu to Bali Wharf and Guandu to Danshui

Touring the River Cruises

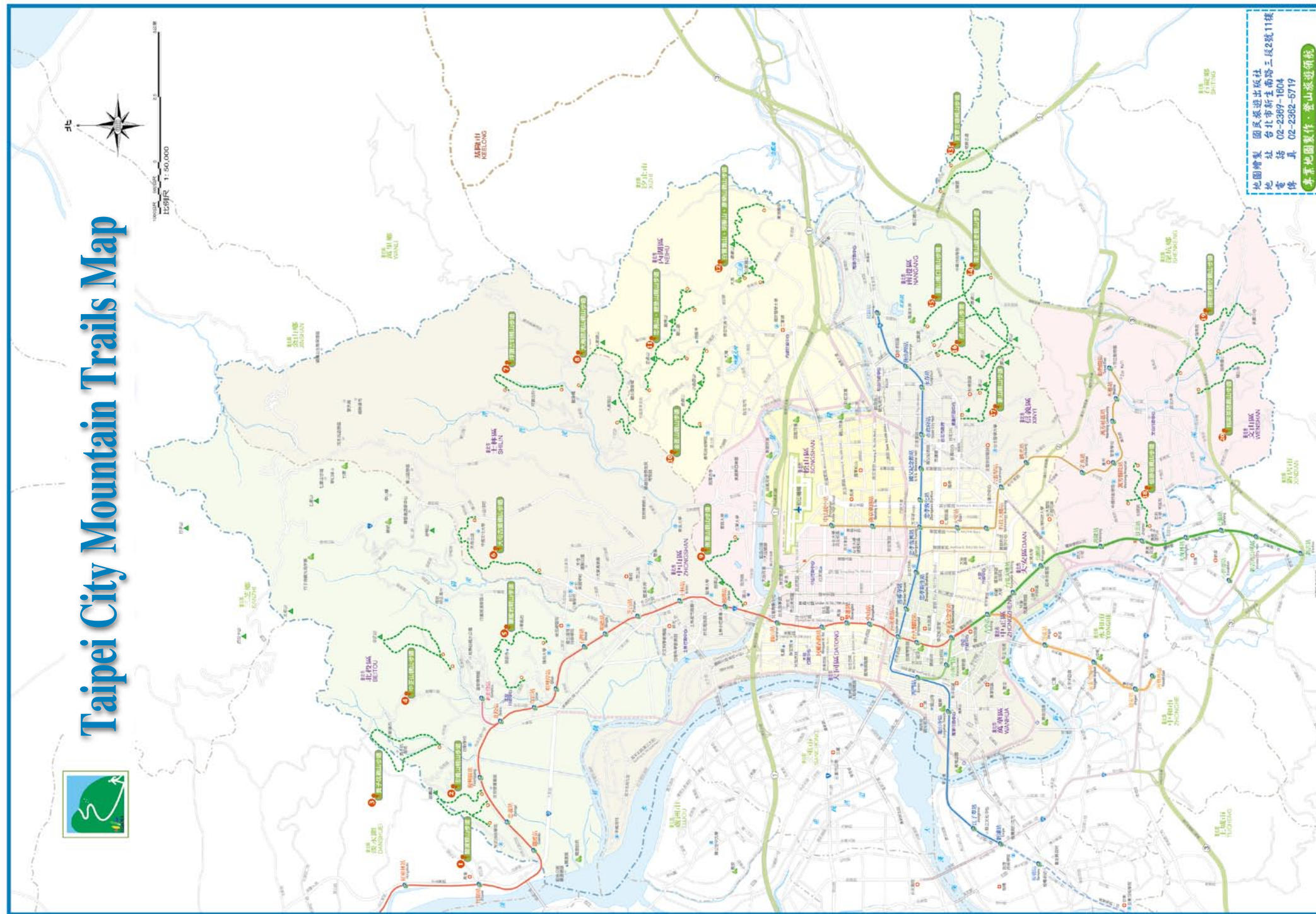
Visitors to the River Cruises can start from the Dadaocheng, Dajia, or Guandu Wharf in Taipei City and arrive at Danshui Old Street, Bali, or Danshui Fishermen's Wharf in Taipei County. In between, bicycle routes can be utilized to visit Dihua Street, Dadaocheng Wharf, Chongyang Bridge, Guandu Great Bridge, Guandu Temple, Guandu Natural Park, Dajia Xiwang Fountain, Songshan Airport, Taipei 101, National Revolutionary Martyrs' Shrine, The Grand Hotel, Golden Shore, Bali Left Shore Park, Shisanhang Museum of Archaeology, Danshui Fishermen's Wharf, Fort San Domingo, Danshui Old Street, the Mangrove Natural Preservation Area, and many other attractions. Whether you devise your own route or follow those suggested by operators on the River Cruises, you are sure to have a satisfying experience full of surprises.



Christmas party on the "Star of Taipei No. 16". (Dec. 25th, 2005)

Bicycling Network

The bicycling network that spans across Taipei County and Taipei City is 250 km in length, forming the longest and most complete recreational bicycling network in Taiwan. The Guandu Bridge has now connected the bicycling networks in Taipei County and Taipei City. Negotiations between the Taipei County and Taipei City Government have selected Huazhong Bridge, Yongfu Bridge, Fuhe Bridge, and the Taipei Bridge to link the bicycling networks in Taipei County and Taipei city, and are slated for completion by 2006.



Old Street Wharf, in September 2005 with the assistance of the Taipei County Government and the Keelung Harbor Administration. With 5 routes, the fleet was also increased to include 1 large boat (120 passengers), 5 medium-sized boats (from 50 to 80 passengers), and 3 small boats (from 14 to 22 passengers). At the end of 2005, the number of monthly passengers grew to 7000 people. The Guangfu holiday fireworks display sponsored by the Taipei City Government on the banks of Danshui River Dadaocheng Wharf not only created business opportunities for the travel industry, but also resulted in a historical daily high of 1300 passengers for the fleet. The fifth partner of the Taipei City River Cruises initiative, Da He Incorporated, will introduce a 250-seat luxury passenger ferry weighing 488 tons sometime during September 2006 to the fleet. Exquisite meals, musical performances, meetings, year-end dinners, birthday parties, campus social events, educational field trips, bridal veil photos, banquets, and many other events can be held on the ferry, making the Danshui River an attractive place for tourism.



Riding against the wind.

3. Establishing Continuous Riverside Biking Networks and Services

The total length of the bicycle routes in Taipei is over 100 km. During the “River Side Bicycling Celebration & Festival” held on Apr. 23rd, 2005, thousands of people rode their bicycles from Jingmei Old Bridge, Yongfu Bridge, Huazhong Bridge, Shezi Island, and Guandu Wharf to Dadaocheng Wharf.

Although the total length of routes has reached 100 km, some of these routes remain disconnected due to the physical terrain. The goal for 2005 was to connect the various bicycle routes. According to the plan, by the end of 2005, the total length of the riverside bicycle route would reach 102.4 km. New construction

of bicycle routes include the Zhoumei Expressway Bicycle Lane, Jingmei Stream (Jingmei Stream Bridge to Jingmei Old Bridge), bicycle routes alongside the city dikes, bicycle lanes built on three bridges crossing the Keelung River, bicycle lanes built along dikes in Guandu (Zhonggang River Floodgates to Fude Temple), the rebuilding of the Shuangxi bicycle route, the Shuangxi bicycle route bridge, and the rebuilding of the Guizi Keng bicycle route. Hardware and software road signs will be added, such as informational signs, distance signs, direction signs, and LOGO ground surface. In addition, two new bicycle rental stores in Guandu and Dadaocheng will also open for business (prior to 2004, five bicycle rental stores were in operation, namely, those in Dajia, Guanshan, Meiti, Huazhong, and Muzha). Free pamphlets in Chinese and English versions will be printed to promote bicycling in Greater Taipei.



New bicycle routes with informational signs.

4. Planned Development of the Unique Hot Spring Industry

Taipei City boasts many famous hot springs within its boundaries. They are mainly located in the Yangming Mountain, Xingyi Road, and Xinbeitou areas, which are currently popular spots among tourists. Hot springs in Xinbeitou are mainly located in hot spring hotels or bathhouses, with most of them located along Beitou Zhongshan Road and Guangming Road, as well as around Beitou Park and Geothermal Valley. Currently, there are about 44 operations in this area. The source of spring water in this area is the Dahuangzui Hot Spring, located in the Yangmingshan National Park Liuhuag Valley Special Scenic Area. It consists of sulfate and has a ph value of 3 to 4, is of a white-yellowish semi-transparent color, and sulfurous smell, with temperatures between 50~90°C. Water licenses are granted by the Taipei Water Department. Terrestrial heat wells were dug and spring water is poured in to heat it up. Beitou's hot springs have been popular since the Japanese Colonial Era. The Japanese divided the spring water here into three types, Shuangnai Tang (Blue Sulphur), Xingnai Tang (White Sulphur), Tienai Tang (Iron Sulphur), each with its own special properties and beneficial effects.

Hot springs on Xingyi Road originate from springs located between Tianmu Park and Dunxu Senior Vocational School. Going up the mountain on Xingyi Road, one can see on the east a twisting sulfuric stream, an active volcanic area where hot springs spurt from the ground, and the powdery soil is either yellowish or white. Terrestrial heat is abundant, wisps of white fog cover the area around the stream with hot air rising from the ground, creating a unique natural landscape.



2005 Blossoms and Springs: Taipei City Government representative, Lin Zhi-ying, gives the opening speech.

This area mainly consists of restaurants offering hot spring services. Tourists can enjoy dining in an outdoor setting in the mountains watching the mist coming up from the ground. Currently, there are about 20 such restaurants, mostly clustered along Beitou's Xingyi Road from alleys 155 to 204. The source of water for Liu Huang Valley and Longfeng Spring on Xingyi Road originates from Yangmingsan National Park Special Scenic Area that forms the Shuangchong Xi Hot Spring Area. Water from the hot springs contains sulfate acid, with a pH value between 2 to 3. It is a translucent gray-yellowish color and has a sulfate smell. The water temperature is about 50~90°C. The hot spring water there is diverted from hot springs in Suangchong Xi and Ding Beitou. In order to assist the legal operations of hot spring-related businesses in this area, plans have been drawn up to establish a hot spring special district to effectively manage and develop the hot spring industry in the area.

The Yangming Mountain hot springs are scattered across special scenic areas in the Yangmingsan National Park (such as Ding Beitou, Xiaoyoukeng, and Dingbi Bridge) as well as general areas (such as Hu Mountain and Zhongshan House), recreational areas (such as Yangming Mountain, Xiaoying Pond, and Lengshuikeng). There are currently 29 such facilities including general bathhouses and restaurants with bathhouses. Xiaoying Pond, Yangming Mountain, Zhuzihu, Xiaoyoukeng, Dayoukeng, Zhongshan Building, and Qigu are all sulfate acidic springs, with pH values between 2 to 3 and water temperatures in the range of 50~90°C. Dingbeitou, Dingbi Bridge, Hu Mountain, and Lengshuikeng are carbonated springs, with pH values between 6 and 7, and water temperatures between 45~60°C. They are all either natural hot springs or artificial hot springs. Located on the upper Huang Stream and on the west side of Shamao Mountain, this area has been utilized for over 200 years. Its most famous attraction is a crude bathhouse divided into 6 rooms built by local residents. The Longfeng Hot Spring is also known as Luohanku Hot Spring. The source of the spring is Huang Stream. A free public bathhouse established by the city government uses water from this hot spring. Fenghuan Hot Spring, also known as Mazuku Spring, is a carbonated neutral spring, known also as Tie Spring (Iron Spring). During the Japanese Colonial era, this was also known as "Iron Soup". In addition to the hot springs, this area also consists of Yangming Park, Zhuzihu, Linyutang Old Resident, and Yangming Library, and many other tourist attractions.

To protect the natural spring resources and ensure their sustainable use for the development of Taipei City's hot spring tourist industry, the Department of Transportation commissioned a report entitled the "Taipei City Hot Spring Operation Management and Strategic Plan." Its goal is to determine future planning and management of hot springs in Taipei City pending approval by the central government. Also, the Department of Economic Development has been conducting studies in recent years on the current status of the hot springs, such as their location and the network of pipes that carry hot spring water to its destination. In the future, environmental planning for the hot springs will be conducted with the involvement of local residents and experts to balance business and environmental concerns. In the future, the legal bodies will develop a licensing program regulating hot spring operations to ensure their quality and safety.

II Themes for Every Season and Activities for Every Month

Taipei's unique basin landscape with its green mountains and clear waters makes for a very attractive tourist environment. Taipei City combines a prosperous urban setting with a beautiful natural environment. With its four distinctive seasonal themes, the flowering season, the fine food season, the shopping season, and the hot spring season, tourists can experience a different Taipei throughout the year.

1. Season of Flowers

In Taipei, every season and every month brings its pleasant surprises. One such surprise is the Taipei Flower Show (from December to the following January, residents make use of their creative talents by taking part in contests to beautify the environment they live in; universities and colleges redecorate their campuses; neighborhoods hold flowers shows; and music concerts are held). Spring in Taipei means the remarkable bustling of the Yangming Mountain Flower Season (in February and March, natural beauty abounds in each theme park), the Calla Lily Show at Zhuzihu (in March and April, featuring Sea Tuber Design and Zhuzihu Flower show, flower fairy contest, photography contest, environmental tours at Zhuzihu, open house at Calla Lily farms). This is a season for appreciating the flowers within Taipei City's rich natural environment.

2. Taipei Season for Chefs

This event is held from Aug. 1st to 31st, with new themes featured each week. The themes are Shanghai Cuisine, Steak Dinners, Thai Cuisine, and Seafood. Each of the four themes are linked with specific holidays, such as Father's Day and Chinese Valentine's Day, creating unforgettable experiences for all involved. Aside from the fine cuisine, discounts are an added feature. The Second Annual Half Price Discount Plan provides "passports" for tourists issued by event organizers, who receive discounts at selected hotels and restaurants, enabling them to savor dishes made by renowned chefs at reasonable prices. The event promotes public participation and attracts international tourists to Taiwan.

Besides spotlighting international publicity on the Taipei Season for Chefs, travel packages featuring this festival are popular in Hong Kong, Korea, and Japan. Promoting Taiwanese cuisine via the international media has attracted an increasing number of foreign tourists to come to Taipei and have a taste. About 4.1 million people came to experience Taipei's fine cuisine for an entire month.



Yangming Mountain Flower Season Scenery.



Zhuzihu



Taipei Season of Chefs is inaugurated by the Director of Tourism Committee and the President of the Taipei City Tourism and Hotel Association.

3. A Season of Shops & Sunshine

The 2005 Taipei Visa Metro Shopping Event promotes an image of Taipei as the ultimate shopping center where you can buy any type of merchandise under the sun. The event starts on Aug. 1st and continues for four weeks with shoppers swept away by bargains. Armed with a guide published by Vogue, shoppers can easily find for themselves the best places to shop at the best prices for an unforgettable shopping experience. Building on 2004, this year's event was extended into September with 24 companies at 144 locations participating. The active

involvement of all major department stores, shopping centers, and consumer electronics department stores attracted more than 1 million people to this event.

4. Season of Hot Springs

Cold winter days are the best times to dip into hot springs. The Beitou and Yangming Mountain areas in Taipei have unique hot spring resources and diverse natural environments. The theme for 2005 was "A Century of Hot Springs and Elegant Sulfur Crystals" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the discovery of Beitou Rock by a Japanese explorer named Mr. Yohachiro Okamoto. The 2005 Taipei Hot Spring event kicked off on Oct. 28th and continued for one month. Approximately 247,200 people attended the event. A wide array of folk presentations and cultural events attracted all kinds of tourists, who came away satisfied and impressed with the diverse culture in Taipei.

Energized Taipei with Events Every Month

Taipei City has unlimited potential to sponsor events in the fields of culture and the fine arts. Each month features a distinctive traditional event that will create lasting memories for all who come to enjoy them, including the following:

- January: The Promenade and Bazaar of the New Year Festival
- February: Taipei Lantern Festival
- March: Calla Lily Flower Show
- April: Baosheng Cultural Festival
- May: Traditional Arts Festival
- June: Taipei International Dragon Boat Championship
- July: Children's Arts Festival
- August: Chinese Food Festival
- September: Confucius Ceremony
- October: Hot Spring Festival
- November: Taipei International Bird Watching Fair
- December: New Year's Party

III Creating a Tourist Friendly Environment

To increase the quality of the local tourism environment, the Taipei City Government is enhancing both tourism amenities and services. This includes the upgrading of the hot spring environment and the implementation of a hospitality employee-training program to help tourists in Taipei City feel at home.

1. Hot Spring Unified Sign System and Water Quality Certification

Hot Springs in Taipei City have traditionally advertised their facilities through a wide assortment of privately designed display signs, that have created traffic hazards and have given a widespread impression of chaos and bewilderment. In Response to the central government's call for a "Tourist Multiplication Plan" and the improvement of the environment surrounding hot springs in tourist areas, in 2005 the Department of Transportation commissioned the "Taipei City Hot Spring Unified Sign Design Plan" that replaced all the private signs in Xinbeitou, Xingyi Road, and Yangming Mountain with a newly designed Unified Hot Spring Informational Sign System. The new signs provide tourists with clearly presented information in an attractive format. In addition, to ensure the cleanliness of the hot springs and the safety of tourist, the Taipei City government formed a joint task force comprised of the Departments of Environmental Protection and Public Health, and the Yangmingsan National Park Administration to inspect the water quality of the hot spring facilities of Xingyi Road, Beitou, and Yangming Mountain. Results of inspections are immediately made available to the public to allow them to make informed choices of hot spring facilities.



Current status of the Taipei Train Station Visitor Information Center.

2. Visitor Information Centers

Taipei Visitor Information Centers were established in 2005 at the following six locations: Taipei Train Station, Songshan Airport, East Metro Mall, MRT Ximen Station, MRT Jiantan Station, and MRT Beitou Station. By July 2006, a seventh service center will open at the Miramar Amusement Park. The information centers provide high-quality services create a positive image. The center's training system, internal evaluation system, marketing network, information management, and physical facilities have all undergone restructuring. More than 150 thousand people utilized its services in 2005. In the future, the Taipei Visitor Information Center will focus on expanding its marketing network and continuing to improve its service quality. Expansion of the center's marketing network based on a sound Visitor Information Center will increase the center's visibility as well as increase overall tourism. To further enhance tourist services, plans are in place to establish tourist information databases, conduct service satisfaction surveys, cultivate the professionalism of the service center workforce, and generate timely tourist center training material.

3. Employee Training Programs in the Hospitality Sector and for Bilingual Evaluation

To improve the professionalism of employees in the hospitality sector, improve the overall competency of Taipei City Hotels in accommodating international tourists, and assist hotel operators to utilize tourism resources to the fullest extent possible, the Department of Transportation and the Taipei City Government organized the "Taipei City Training Program for Employees in the Hospitality Industry" and "Taipei City Bilingual Evaluation". The former program took place on Sep. 19th and 20th, with a total attendance of 169. Lin Li-yu, Deputy Chief of the Department of Transportation, and Xu Yin-shu, Chief Secretary of Taipei City Tourism and Hotel Association, were on hand to interact and exchange views with employees in the hospitality industry. Activities were based on the theme of "Trends and Services of Hotel Facilities," with hotels operating on different philosophies selected to share their experience and to promote positive competition. To encourage the improvement of bilingual services in hotels, employees are encouraged to learn foreign languages. The Department of Transportation evaluated the English and Japanese performance of hotel operations. Those who achieved the highest scores and presented with the Good Tourism Business Award were the following: Taipei Business Suites (Qingcheng and Daan), Youmei Hotel, Youxing Hotel, Taipei International Hotel, Shuimei Hot Spring Hotel, Youchun Great Hotel, and Dongwu Great Hotel. Awards for the 2005 Excellence in English Service were: Lihu Hotel, Shanghao Great Hotel, Huangdu Hotel, Haocheng Great Hotel, and Xiancheng Great Hotel. The 2005 award for Excellence in Japanese Service was Lufeng Great Hotel.



Creating a tourist-friendly environment.

4. Awards for Employees of the Hospitality Industry

As recommended by the Hotel Association, the Taipei City Government selected the following as recipients of the Good Hospitality Industry Employee Award: Peng Jian-ji (Dongwu Great Hotel), Zhou Shui-mei (Shuimei Hot Spring Hotel), Lin Ju-fang (Ouhua Hotel), Song Long-zhu (Ouhua Hotel), Wu Ming-wen (Ouhua Hotel). Winners were sent to compete at the national level. Shuimei Hot Spring Hotel was granted the 2005 Taipei Good Hospitality Industry Award, and Peng Jian-ji (Dongwu Great Hotel) was given the 2005 Taipei Good Hospitality Industry Employee Award.

5. Establishment of Taipei Tourism Guidance Boards

In order to foster Taipei's development as an international city and to integrate available tourism resources to facilitate both foreigners and citizens in using the mass transit system for tourism purposes, the Department of Transportation is establishing Taipei Tourism Guidance Boards to provide tourist information create a more tourist-friendly environment.

The Taipei Tourism Guidance Boards are to be displayed in the Xinyi Planning District and the Ximending Area. A total of 25 informational maps will be created. Within the Xinyi Planning District, they will be located at the Taipei City Government, Taipei World Trade Center, International Conference Center, National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Grand Hyatt Taipei, 101 Financial Tower, Warner Village Cinemas, and Tongling Business District. Locations at Ximending include Zhongshan Hall, Fuxing Elementary School, Ximending Taipei Rapid Transit Station, Red House Theater, and Cinema Park. In 2006, display of the maps will be extended to the Boai Special District, which includes the Office of the President, National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, 228 Peace Memorial Park, Zhongshan Hall, Taipei Beimen Post Office, and the Chinese Handicraft Mart of the Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Center.

The aim of the Taipei Tourism Guidance Boards is to provide both foreign and domestic tourists with information on the major tourist sites and their surrounding areas. Contents include lists of subjects, site maps, local city maps, attractions, transportation stops, roads, government facilities, diagrams and scale, current locations, and names of government bodies and officials. A distinctive logo "Taiwan Touches Your Heart", and a 24-hour toll-free hotline are also featured.

IV Innovative and Diverse City Marketing

Marketing activities conducted in 2005 helped Taipei become a destination for international travelers.

1. Taipei Travel Website

In recent years, obtaining information through the Internet has become ever more popular. Therefore, at the end of 2004, the Taipei City Government established the Taipei Travel Website (<http://www.taipeitravel.net>). This website provides a compilation of lodging accommodations available to tourists, as well as a conference index, a virtual tour guide and other features introducing Taipei's attractions. In 2005, a PDA version was added to provide travel advice, tour packages and a wide range of promotions. It promoted the joint marketing campaigns and featured events of "Blooms and Springs", "Poetry Festival", "Beef Noodle Festival", "Flower Show" and the "New Year Party". In 2005, more than 350,000 visitors used the website. In the near future, a Korean version of the website will be made available to accommodate the increasing number of Korean tourists coming to Taipei. By integrating the tourism resources in northern Taiwan, the site will become the ultimate source of travel information for northern Taiwan.

2. Taichung & Kaohsiung Travel Shows

The Department of Transportation integrated Taipei City's diverse tourist resources and marketed it under the theme of "Modern Taipei" at the Taichung International Tourism Show held from Apr. 7th to 10th, 2005. It was organized by the Taichung World Trade Center for increasing the number of tourists to Taipei. The department also promoted Taipei's diverse tourist attractions at the Kaohsiung International Tourism Show held from May 12th to 15th, 2005, at the Kaohsiung Business Exhibition Center. In marshaling the forces of the tourism industry businesses in both Taipei City and Taipei County, the department successfully promoted Taipei City with the theme "Taipei is Insanely Fun" at the 2005 Taipei International Travel Show. More than 120,000 people attended the travel show held from Nov. 17th to 20th, 2005. The travel package offered by Mr. Chiang Kai-shek proved the most popular among the show's visitors.

3. Hong Kong Travel Show

According to travel surveys conducted in recent years, Taipei, Taiwan's leading city, has become



A guide to the Taipei Travel Network.



April 2005: Department of Transportation of Taipei City Government at the Taichung Travel Show.

one of the most popular travel destinations for tourists originating from Hong Kong. Recent development in tourism, such as the completion of Taipei 101 and the opening of the Miramar Amusement Park, has made Taipei City a more attractive place to visit and have fun. The theme "Fun in Taipei City" was marketed to attendees of the 2005 Hong Kong International Travel Show from June 9th to 12th, 2005.

4. Japan International Travel Exhibit

The Taipei City Government sent a trade delegation to the World Travel Exhibition in Tokyo from Sep. 22nd to 24th in 2005. The delegation visited various organizations in Japan and held a press conference to increase the number of industry-media exchanges.

5. Korea Travel Show

As the number of flights between Taiwan and Korea increase, as the Korean Gross National Income continues to rise, so the number of Korean visitors to Taiwan has increased proportionately. The Bureau of Tourism produced excellent results from street shows and dinner information sessions held in Seoul to promote tourism. The Taipei City Government has designated Korea as a target market for tourism.

6. Kun Ming Travel Show

Now that mainland China is allowing its citizens to visit Taiwan and the Taiwanese government is encouraging to the citizens of Mainland China to visit Taiwan, together with the easing of restrictions on type 2 and 3 mainland China tourists, the Taipei City Government is looking for ways to be involved in mainland China's international tourism activities in raising the number of exchanges.

In order to the nature and availability of business opportunities, representatives of the Taipei City Government joined the Taiwan Tourism Association delegation at the Kun Ming Travel Show.

7. International Conferences and Exhibitions

International conferences and exhibitions are important indicators of the level of internationalization of a given city. All major cities are aggressive competitors for this market. At the end of 2004, the Commerce Industrial Services Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs began promoting its "Conference and Exhibition Marketing Plan" resulting in a significant increase in the number of international conferences held in Taipei. In 2005, 697 conferences, including 22 international conferences and 675 domestic conferences, with an average attendance of 420 people, were held



May 2005: Taipei City Government at the 18th Annual Korea Travel Show.

at the Taipei International Conference Center, a marked increase from the previous year. Meeting room utilization rates in recent years have also exceeded 85% of capacity, reaching the goals of attracting more foreign business travelers and creating more business opportunities.

8. The “Welcome To Asia Campaign”

The “Welcome to Asia Campaign” was conceived in Tokyo for the purpose of combining the resources of major Asian cities to collectively market the tourism facilities of each city. In 2005, Taipei was host to the 4th Asia Tourism Promotion Annual Conference held from Nov. 17th to 20th at the Taipei International Conference Center. A total of thirty attendees from cities such as Tokyo, Hanoi, Jakarta and New Delhi took part in the conference. Exhibits with the “Welcome to Asia” theme were established for the travel show. Members attending the conference were invited to tour the National Palace Museum, Dintaifung, Taipei Discovery Museum, Dalongdong Baoan Temple, and Taipei House and were favorably impressed with these sites. The visit helps to reinforce exchanges between Taipei City and other member cities and forge strong bonds of friendship while providing the opportunity to display the many charms of Taipei City.

We hope to unite tourism related industries, and inspire them to work together to create a tourist haven, featuring the following: Fashion Taipei, Fine Food Taipei, Never Sleep Taipei, Shopping Taipei and International Taipei. Such cooperation will enable this city to offer a unique experience for tourists, and creating a positive image of Taipei that will remain with them forever. We endeavor to fuse the modern elements with the traditional ones in making the Taipei of the 21st Century a new tourist haven in East Asia.



Group Photo of National Delegations at the 4th annual “Welcome to Asia” Conference hosted by the Taipei City Government.



Chapter 15

Exercise for All

The completion and opening of the Taipei Arena is an important milestone in the internationalization of Taipei City's athletic facilities and competition events. Moreover, the continued construction and completion of sports centers in the 12 districts represent our efforts in popularizing the "Exercise for all" spirit and making exercise programs available in all communities. Constructing a safe and high-quality sports environment for the public in Taipei and helping them enjoy being healthy and having increased energy is the first step for the public to enjoy happiness.

全民運動

“Exercise” can drive Taipei’s energy. In working towards being a healthy city, the Taipei City Government aims to reduce the number of times each citizen uses his or her health insurance card through the actualization of the “exercise for all” program since exercise helps increase the public’s average life span as well as their quality of life.

I Promotion of Exercise for All

As the saying goes, “individual fitness equals national competitiveness.” The popularity of sports is closely bound up with national and social development. Stepping into the 21st Century, Taiwan is constantly facing all types of challenges and tests; therefore, helping our citizens maintain physical fitness has become increasingly important. According to surveys, most people in Taiwan do not exercise enough, and their physical capabilities and fitness are showing signs of weakening. The main cause behind this is that people lack the habit of regular exercise. To address this issue, the Taipei City Government spares no effort in the promotion of “exercise for all”, with the purpose of making exercise a part of Taipei citizens’ lives, encouraging everyone to enjoy exercise, and making it convenient for everyone to have the opportunity to exercise.

1. Promotion of Daily Exercise

It is universally recognized that participating in sports is a fundamental human right. It is important for us to provide seniors, women, people with disabilities, and people with limited sports capabilities with suitable activities and a comfortable and safe sports environment. These will provide them with ample opportunities for exercise and satisfy their exercise needs. We are also actively assisting sports groups in Taipei in conducting popular sports activities, increasing the number of participants, increasing the number of people who exercise regularly,



2005 Public Recreational Games.



Taipei Riverside Brisk Walking-Guandu Stop.

promoting the development of “exercise for all,” helping the public develop the habit of exercising regularly, improving the public’s fitness level, and facilitating the public’s good health. We aim to use effective strategies, enthusiasm, and practical planning to help the public increase their fitness level and quality of life, internationalize sports yet make it enjoyable to the public in their daily lives, and turn Taipei City into a modern healthy city.

(1) Holding a Series of Exercise & Health Events

Since 2000, Taipei City has been organizing “Sports Season” activities into an annual series of “Exercise & Health” events. The original plan of having 35 different sports with about 50,000

participants has been increased to having 1,154 different sports with about 1.7 million participants in 2005. The number of sporting events has increased by 30 times, whereas the number of potential participants has increased by 34 times, covering people of all genders and ages.

(2) Brisk Walking

Medical studies have shown that walking 5,000 steps per day regularly can eliminate back pain and prevent cardiovascular diseases (CVD). Walking 10,000 steps per day on a regular basis not only increases one’s lung capacity but also stretches muscle. Brisk walking is a very good exercise that not only prevents stroke and CVD but also makes one feel energetic and relieves stress. In order to encourage the public to exercise by the means of walking, we added the brisk-walking event in 2005. Events such as New Year Brisk Walking held on New Year’s Day, Guandu Temple Riverside Brisk Walking on Mar. 30th, Dadaoheng Riverside Park Brisk Walking on June 4th, Dajia Riverside Brisk Walking on Sep. 24th, and Jingmei Riverside Brisk Walking on Oct. 30th have attracted many enthusiastic participants.

(3) 813 Taipei Daytrip Mountain Activities

To build a healthy city and advertise the 20 recreational mountain routes developed by Taipei City, the “813 Taipei Daytrip Mountain Rally Event” was held jointly by the Taipei City Government and La New Co. on Aug. 13th, 2005 simultaneously in Taipei at the Mt. Elephant Nature Trail, the Battleship Rock Nature Trail, and the Chinan Tea Route Nature Trail. More than 16,000 hiking enthusiasts from all over Taiwan participated.

(4) Regional Recreational Activities

20,800 people participated in regional games in all regions in 2005 and 26,625 participated in regional running events. To extend regional recreational sporting and running events, we added regional hiking events that use the following routes: Datong District-Xianji Rock, Zhongshan District-Mt. Jiantan, Beitou District-Battleship Rock, Shilin District-Tianmu Ancient Trail, Neihu District-Dagou River Water Park, Zhongzhen District-Mt. Jiantan, Wanhua District-Tianmu Ancient Trail, Songshan District-Hushan, Nangang District-Mt. Nangang, Xinyi District-Mt. Elephant, Daan District-Dalun Head and Tail Mountain, Wenshan District-Chinan Tea Route. A total of 7,850 people participated.

(5) 2005 Public Recreational Games

The 2005 Public Recreational Games opened at the Taipei Arena, the Taipei Gymnasium, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium, and the Taipei Basketball Stadium on Nov. 19th. The events included:

- A. Fun games: 5,000-meter brisk walking, “Return with a Full Load,” “Chilopod (Link) Brisk Walking,” “Collaboration,” “Dribble with a Ball,” “We are in the Same Boat,” “Close Companion,” and cheerleading squad performances.
- B. Competitive games: 3-on-3 basketball, ping-pong, badminton, tug of war, and a 2,000-meter relay. 7,500 people participated.

2. Holding International Events

We have held more than 20 international sporting events including Asian Junior Judo, East Asia Football (soccer), the Taipei International Marathon, and the Taipei International Dragon Boat Race Championship. These events have facilitated international exchanges, drawn people from around the world closer together, increased the standard of competitive sports, and encouraged the public’s participation.

(1) World Inline Cup 2005

Inline marathon has been popular in Europe and America for many years. In recent years, inline skating has become extremely popular around the globe, and the population of inline skaters in Asia is growing rapidly. One of the stops for the 2005 World Inline Cup was Taipei City, and the event opened on Civil Blvd. at 5:30 A.M. of Apr. 17th (Sunday). The race was divided into 3 events: two competitive events that included a 42-km and a 20-km race, and one 8-km recreational event. 5,000 participants from Taiwan and 17 other nations participated in this event.

(2) The 2005 East Asia Football Championship

The 2005 East Asia Football Championship was held at the Taipei Zhongshan Soccer Stadium between Mar. 5th and 13th. The National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, the Taipei City Government, and the Chinese Taipei Football Association worked together to promote the event.

Taiwan was originally competing against North Korea, Mongolia, Guam, Macau, and Hong Kong in football for a chance to go to Korea and compete against Japan, Korea, and China to win the prize of US\$1 million. However, the Macau Football Association was disqualified by FIFA and was thus unable to participate. North Korea was crowned the champion, followed by Hong Kong and Chinese Taipei.

(3) The 2005 Taipei International Expressway Marathon

The 2005 Taipei International Expressway Marathon was the only sporting event in Taiwan that took place on the national expressways. The event started from the Wugu-Sijhih overpass on Zhongshan Highway at 6:00 A.M. of Mar. 27th. This event was divided into full course, half course, 10- km, and 5-km group championships. More than



World Inline Cup Taipei 2005.

10,000 runners participated in this grand event under the scorching sun.

The foreign contestants such as the previous year’s champion, Mana from Kenya, Urika from Poland, Hu Hsiu-ying from Inner Mongolia, Jidis from Brazil, David Kariuki from Kenya, and Nichaev from Russia came head to head with Lin Kevin, Taiwan’s legendary marathon runner, and other brilliant runners such as Wu Wen-chien, Jiang Ching-ji, Zheng Zi-jian, and Tsai Ching-chou. This marathon event was the first sporting carnival held in the springtime in 2005. David Kariuki, the Kenyan runner, and Hu Hsiu-ying of Inner Mongolia of China emerged victorious and were the male and female champions of the race. The top three runners were all foreign contestants.

(4) The 2005 Amway Cup World Women Invitational

The 2005 Amway Cup World Women Invitational opened at the Taipei Gymnasium at 9:30 A.M. of May 9th. The 12 invited billiardists were all exceptionally skilled. With her precise breaking and rich experience, Allison Fisher of UK beat Kim Ga-young of Korea who had won her very first championship match by a score of 11:6. Fisher took away her fifth championship cup along with US\$19,200 in prize money.

(5) The 2005 Taipei International Dragon Boat Championship

The 2005 Taipei International Dragon Boat Championship was held in Dajia Riverside Park between June 10th and 12th. 111 teams with 3,100 contestants participated in the Taipei International Dragon Boat Race Championship. Dajia Riverside Park was packed with people from around the world and looked like an international fair. The Taipei Sports Office, the organizer of this event, not only held the International Dragon Boat Race Championship but also had many interesting vendors set up nearby that attracted families to come and have a good time.

To work with the “Joining WHO-Healthy City” policy, the Taipei City Government attempted to construct an atmosphere of “life is beautiful in a healthy Taipei City” in this year’s Dragon Boat Festival by incorporating the 2005 Taipei International Dragon Boat Race Championship. The Keelung River was turned into a lively fair in which the public enjoyed a rich and interesting cultural feast. Through dragon boat racing, the core event of the Dragon Boat Festival, the public not only witnessed an international competition but also understood the sportsmanship in this event as well as the cultural meaning of this festival. During this 3-day event, the teams formed by international elite athletes gave a perfect performance on the Keelung River. Before bidding goodbye, the participants promised to see each other again at the same place and the same time next year.

(6) The 2005 Chinese Taipei Open Table Tennis Tournament

The Chinese Taipei Open Table Tennis Tournament took place in the Taipei Gymnasium on June 16th. Chiang Peng-lung, Chuang Chih-yuan, and Chang Yen-shu, Taiwan’s “3 Musketeers”, who have participated in many international table



2005 Taipei Dragon Boat Race.

tennis tours, felt glad to be back at home. Their common goal was to put on a good performance in front of their fans in Taiwan. Regrettably, Chuang Chih-Yuan lost to Korea's young contender, Jung Woo Lee, 3:4 in the top-4 singles and was unable to compete in the finals, ending Chinese Taipei's competition in this event.

(7) The 2005 Taipei Women's Volley Ball Competition

The 2005 Taipei Women's Volley Ball Competition opened between July 8th and 10th in the gymnasium of the Taipei Physical Education College (White Gymnasium). Participating nations included Brazil, Netherlands, Korea, and Cuba. The gymnasium was full of spectators coming to see the main event of Brazil versus Cuba. Supported by the Taiwanese fans, Brazil changed the tide of the battle and beat



2005 Taipei Women's Volley Ball Competition.

Cuba 3:1, and was crowned the champion at the Taipei stop.

(8) The 2005 Taipei Rowing Regatta Championship

The 2005 Taipei Rowing Regatta Championship was held in Dajia Riverside Park between Sep. 23rd and 25th. Taipei City's purpose of holding this event was to maximize facility usage, develop and increase the standard of water sports, and enrich the public's lives and health. 48 teams participated, and 10 of them were from places such as Canada, Hong Kong, and Naha

(Japan). The total number of contestants and spectators exceeded 8,000—a great deal more than the number for the previous year.

(9) The 2005 Taipei International Ice Sports

The 2005 Asia Short Track Speed Skating Championship, the 2005 Asia Figure Skating Championship, the 2005 Pacific Curling Championship, and the 2005 Asian Cup Ice Hockey Championship were held in the Taipei Arena in November and December of 2005 and were the first figure-skating, short track speed skating, curling, and hockey events included in the Winter Olympics that were hosted by our nation. 14 Olympic nations and regional parties in the Asian Pacific participated. With the Taipei Arena's modern rink facility and Taipei City's critical location in Asia, Taipei City has now become the fourth most important stage for international ice sports following Tokyo, Beijing, and Seoul.

(10) The 6th Asian Junior Judo Championship

The Chinese Taipei Judo Association finally had the chance to hold the Asian Junior Judo Championship that was originally initiated in 2000. The 6th Asian Junior Judo Championship opened in the Taipei Arena on Nov. 12th and 13th with 194 contestants from 22 nations. Chairman



2005 Asia Short Track Speed Skating Championship.

Yoshinori Takeuchi of the Judo Union of Asia hosted the opening ceremony, and Deputy Minister Huang Chi-huang of the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports and Chairman Huang Da-chou of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee also attended the ceremony, showing the importance our nation placed on this grand occasion. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou also attended as the host of the event and welcomed foreign guests and contestants on behalf of Taipei's citizens. After 2 days of fierce competition, Chinese Taipei was ranked 7th with 1 silver and 5 bronze medals.

(11) The 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon

The 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon opened in front of Taipei City Hall on Dec. 18th. Back in 2004, this event attracted 90,000 participants, and that number increased to 100,000 in 2005. The fact that the number of contestants in the female group broke all previous records was exciting news. We added a children's group, a fire fighter and police group, and a "12 districts public welfare" group to attract more participants and spread our love to the communities and minority groups.

Many male and female champion athletes from international marathon cities such as Ottawa, Venice, Istanbul, Madrid, Stockholm, and Prague took part in this event and made it very exciting. The top 10 runners in Taiwan also participated to promote to the event and show the world our athletic capacity. Similar to the prizes in marathons held in the U.S., the grand prize money for setting new records totaled NT\$4.8 million, with NT\$1 million for the female record breaker and NT\$1.33 million for the male record breaker. IC chips were fully utilized for this year's competition group (full course, half course, and 10km). To encourage Taiwanese contestants to do their best, we added an extra NT\$100,000 bonus prize for the Taiwanese male and female champions.

We added a children's group to this event, forming the first children's marathon in the history of Taiwan. More than 1,000 children, including track and field athletes from elementary schools, participated in the 1km mini-marathon. The healthy spirit of road running also went abroad and attracted elementary students from Okinawa, Japan, and the Japanese-Taiwanese Elementary School in Taiwan to participate. These young athletes tested their sportsmanship with their Taiwanese competitors, helping the seed of marathon events to take root.



2005 ING Taipei International Marathon.

(12) The 2005 Taipei International AA Baseball Invitational Tournament

This event was held between Dec. 24th and 27th, and 4 foreign teams from Inazawa and Tokai (Japan), Korea, Hong Kong, and 8 Taiwanese teams participated. The championship game between Xinming of Taoyuan County and Dali of Taipei City was held in the afternoon of the 27th. Xinming took the lead throughout the game with its strong offense and won the championship 8:5. Dali of Taipei City took second place, Guiren of Tainan County won third-place honors, and Xinpu of Taipei County took fourth place. As for individual awards, first place in batting was

awarded to Gao Cheng-hsiang of Xinming, Taoyuan County, and second place was awarded to Guo Tai-yan of the same school. Ting Chang Lin of Guiren, Tainan County, took 3rd place. The pitching award was won by Gao Cheng-hsiang of Xinming, Taoyuan County (ERA 1.39). Hong Jia-liang of Tainan County won the runs-batted-in award (8 RBI's) and the homerun award (1 homerun). Chang Tsang-bin of Xinming, Taoyuan County, won the coaching award. The closing ceremony was held at the Tienmu Baseball Stadium at 4:30 P.M. on the 27th, at which the group and individual awards were given. We thank all the teams for their participation and welcome them to come again next year.

3. Encouraging Seniors' Participation in Sports

An "aging society" is an issue that Taiwan has to face in the 21st Century, and a better fitness level and quality of life are what each of us should pursue. In recent years, we have planned special activities that are suitable for seniors to help them develop good exercise habits and become knowledgeable about exercise and to "live healthily and continue to exercise in the years to come."

- (1) We conducted senior activities including Tai Chi seminars, public fitness tests, on-chair exercise seminars, senior aerobics carnivals, meditation and breathing technique seminars, sports and health seminars, a croquet championship, senior fun games, yoga seminars, Evergreen basketball games, Evergreen croquet, and a Yuanji dance exhibition.
- (2) We have been collaborating with the Senior Foundation since 2001 to hold senior morning exercise activities such as badminton, table tennis, Tai Chi, and aerobics at the Taipei Gymnasium free of charge in order to encourage seniors to participate regularly in free exercise programs and enhance their health.
- (3) Senior citizens can access public exercise facilities for free. We have held exercise studies for seniors, expanded activities for seniors, and provided enthusiastic services to encourage seniors to exercise. We have also assisted in the establishment of senior sports groups in order to increase the population of people who exercise regularly, enhance their health, increase seniors' capacity for independent living, and slow down the growth of the National Health Insurance program costs.
- (4) The 2005 Senior Games opened in the Taipei Arena, the Taipei Gymnasium, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium, the Taipei Tennis Courts, and the swimming pool in the Taipei Physical Education College on Oct. 8th. The 17 competitive events included brisk walking, jogging, swimming, table tennis, badminton, tennis, Chinese chess, the game of go, singing, mahjong, relay-racing, relay-swimming, basketball shooting, wood ball, croquet, basketball, and ground golf. Participants included 682 males and 378 females. The oldest male contestant was the 92-year old Dong Han-wen (basketball), and the oldest female contestant was the 90-year old Wu Chiao-ying (singing).



Senior Games.

4. Emphasizing Women's and Children's Rights

We have expanded activities for women and children and effectively promoted parent-children recreational activities in the hope of encouraging women to exercise, increasing the number of females who exercise regularly, and expanding women's goals in participating in physical activities.

(1) Promoting Women's Sports Studies

We have conducted women's body-shaping exercise programs, health seminars, folk dance seminars, classical Buddha dance, Yuanji dance studies and exhibitions, aquatic aerobics, female self-defense studies, and yoga to provide women with information on sports and health. We also strengthened the promotion of stairway and tea-time exercise and opened up morning/noon/evening exercise classrooms in district sports centers to give working women easy access to physical activities.

(2) Emphasizing Parent-Children Activities

We have worked with sports groups in district sports centers to plan parent-children fun camps and encourage parents and children to participate jointly in exercise programs. We have also reinforced school-based parenting education and conducted "mothers' exercise classes" to encourage women's participation. District sports centers also plan to provide discounted family tickets to encourage women and their families' joint participation. We have assisted in the establishment of a women's sports committee that systematically plans healthy activities for women, and we have also helped private sports groups to establish women's community sports teams to encourage women's participation in community exercise programs.

(3) The 2005 Taipei City Women's Sports & Health Carnival

The 2005 Taipei City Women's Sports & Health Carnival was successfully held at the Taipei Arena, the Taipei Gymnasium, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium, and the Taipei Tennis Courts on Oct. 1st. Competitive events included table tennis, badminton, 3-on-3 basketball, street karaoke, a mini-marathon, an aerobic marathon, and fun games such as stepping on balloons, "collaboration," "close companion," "support the front," and hula-hoops. A total of 7,000 people participated in this event with 1,842 contestants.

5. Care for the Disabled

(1) Friendly Sports Environment

We are providing people with disabilities free access to sports centers and public exercise facilities in Taipei in order to encourage their participation. We have worked with relevant private businesses in opening exercise studies for people with disabilities on such activities as tennis, Frisbee, table tennis, and scuba diving in order to develop their athletic interests and habits. We have also worked with sports and medical groups in conducting health seminars to teach people with disabilities the concepts of health benefits and safety in the exercise programs designed for them.



Women's Games.

We have opened up free exercise classrooms for people with disabilities in district sports centers in order to assist in their life-long learning and develop their athletic interests and habits, and we have also worked with sports and medical groups in conducting health seminars to teach people with disabilities the concepts of health benefits and safety in the exercise programs designed for them. We are encouraging and assisting private organizations in communicating with people with disabilities and raising the standard of exercise programs. The newly constructed public sports centers have incorporated barrier-free facilities that allow people with disabilities to jointly participate with other people.



Public games for people with disabilities.

(2) The 2005 Public Games of People with Disabilities

The 2005 Public Games of People with Disabilities were held at the Taipei Arena, the Taipei Gymnasium, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium, the Taipei Tennis Courts, the New Jiafu Bowling Alley in Junghe, the archery field in Wanfang Senior High School, the International Billiards House, Zhongshan Stadium, the archery field in Dazhi Senior High School, and the swimming pool in Dunhua Junior High School on Nov. 4th and 5th with 2,600 participants. This sporting event has not only provided the disabled with an opportunity to compete but also served as a testing ground for us to select the individuals who will represent Taipei City in the National Games for the Disabled held in Yilan City in March of 2006.

6. Developing the Roots of Physical Education in School

Physical education is an important part of education. A healthy mind can only flourish in a healthy body, and both are needed for a balanced development. Physical education in school allows students to develop good exercise habits, facilitates their physical and mental development, and helps them become responsible citizens capable of meeting the challenges of the 21st Century. Schools are the best places to develop the spirit of “exercise for all” as well as the foundation of increasing the standard of competitive sports. Taipei City’s measures in promoting school physical education are as follows:

(1) Implementation of Public School Swimming Pools

To provide students and the public with an environment for exercise and health, we are actively assisting schools in making their unheated and warm-water swimming pools open to everyone. After many years of effort, swimming pools in 56 out of 85 schools (almost 80% of all existing swimming pools) are now open to the public in mornings and evenings, and on weekends. It is estimated that about 170,000 people are accessing these pools. This effort allows public sports facilities to be fully utilized, gives the public and students access to swimming facilities, increases the public’s participation in sports, helps the public to develop the habit of exercise, and effectively enhances the public’s quality of life.

(2) Implementation of the Project of Sharing Swimming Pool Resources

We started implementing the project of “sharing school swimming pools” in January of 2004. By making the swimming pools in schools and communities open to the public, we can expand the coverage of swimming lessons in schools in Taipei City. Integration of resource groups was completed in May of 2004 and fully enforced in the 2004 academic year. We also announced the “Department of Education -Key Points in Transportation Subsidization for Schools Lacking Swimming Pools” on July 28th, 2005 in order to provide transportation subsidization for schools that lack swimming pools and those students that need to use other schools’ swimming schools, and to increase the efficiency of school-based swimming curriculum and swimming pool usage.

(3) Strengthen Elementary and Junior High School Students’ Swimming Abilities

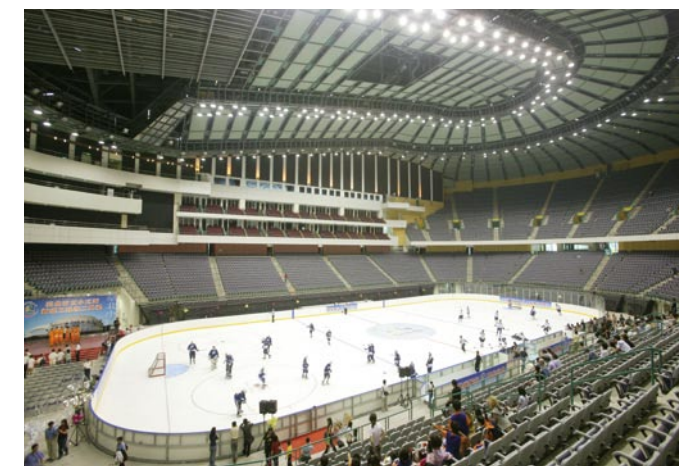
We are actively helping students strengthen their swimming skills. In order to achieve the goal of “having swimming pools everywhere, everyone knows how to swim, and everyone knows how to save other people’s lives as well as one’s own” and having 80% of the elementary/junior high school students pass swimming tests in 2005. Besides the continued implementation of upgrading school swimming pools from cold water to warm water, training swimming instructors, and enforcing the policy of shared swimming pool resources, we are also implementing a trial project of weekend swimming camps in schools that lack swimming pools to provide students of those schools that have trouble accessing shared resources or are located in inconvenient locations with an opportunity to learn how to swim during after-school hours.

(4) Participation in the 39th International Children’s Games

The Chinese Taipei Team participated in the 39th International Children’s Games in Coventry, UK, between July 5th and 16th of 2005. The Deputy Director-General of the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government, Mr. Lin Teng-jiao, led 4 coaches and 20 contestants to participate in events such as track and field, swimming, tennis, and table tennis. They won 8 gold, 3 silver, and 3 bronze medals, breaking the records of the Chinese Taipei Team’s performances in the past 4 years.

(5) Elementary and High School FUTSAL Championship

To promote the activity of campus FUTSAL (“5-man soccer”), the Department of Education has authorized Cheng De Elementary School to conduct the “2005 Taipei City Elementary School Futsal Championship.” This event was held in the gymnasiums in Chengde Elementary School and Yucheng Senior High School between Oct. 21st and 23rd of 2005. 39 schools with 46 teams participated. This competition was conducted using round-robin grouping and consisted of 94 matches, which significantly helped the sport of soccer to become more popular in Taipei City.



World-class skating rink in the Taipei Arena.

II Complete Sports and Recreational Facilities

Advanced nations in the world are investing significant amounts of money and effort in the planning and construction of sports facilities due to the awareness that having sufficient sports facilities not only determines the success of the promotion of sports and exercise, but also helps the sports and tourism industries and local economies prosper. We are meticulously reviewing and constructing sporting events and facilities that are suitable for people of all ages for the purpose of providing the public with healthful activity facilities and enhancing their health as well as the quality of their recreational activities.

1. Construction of Public Sports Facilities

Except for a few districts that have some sports facilities, most of Taipei's districts seriously lack basic recreational and sports facilities. In consideration of the public's actual demand for sports and recreational activities and foreign nations' methods and concepts in health and recreational issues, the Taipei City Government has prepared a white book of the future of sports development in order to ensure the public's right to participate in sports. We are moving forward to actualize the goal of "being able to exercise anywhere and that everyone enjoys exercise" in the wish of enhancing the public's fitness level and their quality of life, and turning Taipei City into a young and energetic "international, high-quality healthy city."

Table 1: Public Sports Centers Currently Under Planning and Construction

NO	Name	Starting Time of Construction	Estimated Time of Completion
1	Zhongzhen District Public Sports Center	9/23/2004	6/2006
2	Nangang District Public Sports Center	1/5/2005	7/2006
3	Wanhua District Public Sports Center	9/2005	12/2006
4	Shilin District Public Sports Center	10/2005	11/2006
5	Neihu District Public Sports Center	4/2006	9/2007
6	Datong District Public Sports Center	5/2006	6/2007
7	Songshan District Public Sports Center	Initial planning and evaluation completed in 2005.	12/2008
8	Daan District Public Sports Center	8/2006	1/2008
9	Wenshan District Public Sports Center	3/2007	8/2008
10	Xinyi District Public Sports Center	Under planning	

2. Official Operation of the Taipei Arena

As Taiwan's capital and primary window on the world, Taipei City's need for sports and recreational facilities is now even more urgent when we consider the internationalization and modernization of cities, and the enhancement of the public's living standard. Taipei City had long been lacking a large-scale gymnasium ever since the Zhunghua Stadium located at Section 4 of Nanjing East Road was damaged in a fire in 1988. Indoor activities had to be held in the Taipei Gymnasium that could only accommodate 3,500 people. This not only significantly hindered the promotion of "exercise for all" but also our nation's chance to host large-scale artistic events, concerts, exhibitions, conferences, and international activities. In order to enhance our citizens' fitness level, enhance their quality of life, and raise our nation's international status, the Taipei City Government made the decision to dismantle the Taipei Municipal Baseball Stadium on March 8th of 2001 and construct a large-scale, multipurpose gymnasium on this site. After 3 years and 10 months of construction, the Taipei Arena, a world-class gymnasium, finally become operational on Dec. 1st, 2005. This world-class comprehensive gymnasium that represents Taipei City increases our chances of hosting large-scale international competitive events. With Taipei Arena's state-of-the-art facilities, we will have more opportunities to host major sports and recreational events in the future. This will attract more people to come and participate in these events and develop a platform for the development of Taipei City's sports industry.

3. Promoting "Exercise for All" and Increasing Facility Usage

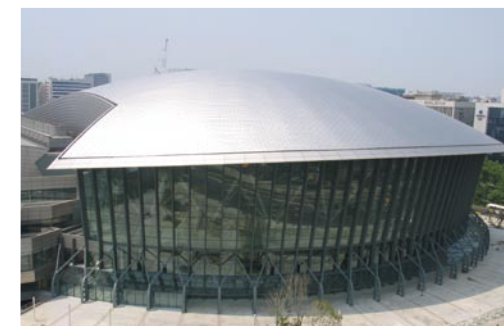
(1) Implementation of Value-Adding Projects for Taipei City's Riverside Sports and Recreational Facilities

The sports grounds that are close to each other are integrated into a special area due to their features, and we are planning to construct sports facilities on riverside lands in order for them to be fully and efficiently utilized and meet the public's demands. The completed tasks in 2005 are as follows:

- Establishment of shower rooms in the Dajia Water Sports Center along the Keelung River.
- Establishment of nighttime lighting for the baseball field and skating field in Riverside Park in the Yingfeng Section of the Keelung River.
- Establishment of a skating field and hockey field in the Meiti Section of the Keelung River.
- Establishment of fences around the softball fields in the Yingfeng and Meiti Sections of the Keelung River.

(2) Further Enhancement of Efficiency of Sports Facility Usage

To prevent sports resources from being left unused, we have formulated relevant regulations and reward measures to help municipal gymnasiums and local public sports facilities improve their soft/hardware and service quality, conduct seminars regarding the planning and design of sports facilities, improve the sports environment established by the government and the quality of dedicated personnel, and enhance the functions of sports facilities. More than 12.5 million people have accessed the sports facilities under the jurisdiction of the Taipei Sports Office. For example, the Taipei Gymnasium has been accessed more than 2 million times, Zhongshan Stadium, Senior Sports Park, Tianmu Sports Park, and Beitou Sports Center have all been accessed about NT\$1 million times, and other facilities about 100,000 times. These facilities provide the public with a high-quality sports environment and ensure their right to participate in sports. In the future, we will continue to add other sports facilities, make sports a part of daily life, and increase the public's participation in athletics in order to improve the health of citizens and provide them with excellent fitness levels and build a society that enjoys life and sports.



External appearance of the Taipei Arena.

Taipei Arena

The Taipei Arena was officially put into operation on Dec. 1st, 2005 and is currently being managed by a private organization. It is located at the intersection of Nanjing East Road and Dunhua North Road in Taipei City, and has excellent geographical and transportation conditions. Its main stadium has 15,000 seats, and its secondary stadium is a world-class indoor skating rink that has 800 seats and 48 VIP rooms that are not seen in other stadiums in Taiwan. Other facilities include gyms, theme restaurants, a food plaza, and shopping streets, turning this stadium into a multifunctional facility that covers sports, art and culture, exhibitions, recreation, and entertainment.

The completion of the Taipei Arena will facilitate the development of industries such as recreation, sports, art and culture, entertainment, exhibitions, and social gathering, making this place a great site for public gatherings on holidays.

III Complete Planning and Direction of Sports Policies

Taipei City's sports policies began with improving the sports facilities that are accessed by the public for their daily recreational purposes and constructing a high-quality sports environment. Besides properly utilizing the existing sports facilities and the Taipei Arena, we will continue to implement the construction of the Taipei Dome Complex, the modification of the Taipei Track and Field Stadium, and the establishment of 12 district sports centers to allow the public better access to sports resources. We will also focus on the public's diverse sports needs and systematically plan a series of health activities to enrich our citizens. Moreover, protecting the minority groups' right to participate in sports (by such means as sports policies focused on seniors, women, and people with disabilities) is also one of our important sports-related tasks.

1. Assisting Civil Sports Groups and Developing Basic Level Sports

The Taipei Sports Office is in charge of guiding the Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation and its affiliated sports associations and committees to conduct more than 100 annual sporting events such as the Zhongzhen and Youth Cup. 711 study groups were held in 2005 with 239,407 participants. These efforts were undertaken to facilitate the development of basic-level sports in Taipei City, increase the sports population, promote "exercise for all," enhance the public's fitness level, ensure the public's fundamental right to participate in sports, achieve the goal of "everyone enjoys sports anywhere and anytime," and make sports a part of the everyone's lives.

2. Developing Sports Programs and Improving Policies

(1) Short-term Objective

We are making relevant plans that are related to the sports industry in order to facilitate the diverse development of sports and create economic value. The Taipei City Government has conducted a study on the sports population in order to create a reference point for the development of comprehensive sports policies and the criteria for a healthy city.

In accordance with the "Taipei City Subsidy for Civic Sports Groups" that was passed in October of 2005, we are currently helping Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation and other sports committees to prepare dedicated projects. We are reviewing sports groups, establishing competitive events and criteria for organizational functions, and assisting sports groups in training athletes. We are also working on performance evaluation, strengthening sports organizations' performance and functions, rewarding outstanding sports groups, strengthening the guidance for sports groups that are not performing well, establishing reward and withdrawal systems, and establishing subsidy mechanisms that are fair, transparent, and rational in order to fully utilize available resources.

We have also organized sports volunteer groups, combined dedicated sports personnel, assisted in sports related tasks such as sports and health instruction and facility management, and have held events to effectively utilize the HR of sports and expand the sports industry's feedback and services toward our society.

We are also actively working on how to rationalize a dedicated coaching system in order to establish an efficient recruitment and evaluation mechanism, complete Taipei City's coaching system, and optimize training performance.

(2) Mid-term Objectives

We will formulate marketing strategies to strengthen the sales of the sports industry and competitive events, motivate the public to participate in sports, reduce medical expenses, and help sports take root throughout Taipei City.

We will also help the Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation hold try-outs, train high performing athletes, participate in international events and promote national sports, and expand the functions of the Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation and other committees.

We will integrate sports and information technology, establish sports oriented websites and information management systems, and provide sports information management systems such as sports event management, information broadcasting, database inquiry, HR database management, and sports training evaluation in order to strengthen the integration process and adjust subsidies.

3. Develop the Roots of Sports Training and Increase Athletes' Capacities

- (1) Determine the sports events that are suitable for Taipei's potential, carefully select sporting events that are to be developed, and fully assist in the training of fundamental sports personnel to strengthen competitiveness.
- (2) Establish athlete training systems in all schools, secure channels of continued education for high-performing students, provide a long-term and secure training environment, and strengthen Taipei's foundation for competitive sports.
- (3) Formulate Taipei's organizational orientation and relevant laws for sports training centers and individual sports training grounds, and classify the responsibilities and functions of training systems to avoid wasting training resources.
- (4) Reinforce research and inspection of banned drug usage, keep track of athlete training and biochemical experiments, utilize the functions of laboratories for research and drug inspection, and fulfill our social responsibilities.

4. Increase the Community Sports' Population

- (1) Establish sports classrooms and health-related activities in community sports centers to help the public acquire accurate sports-related information and develop skills.
- (2) Reinforce the operation and management of sports centers, assist in the establishment of community sports groups and clubs, and increase the population of regular sports participants.
- (3) Formulate group discounts in accessing public sports facilities and encourage the public to participate in sports in an organized, systematic, and regular manner.

5. Provide Clear Channels of Advanced Learning for High-Performing Athletes

We will focus on the sporting events that are highlighted by the Department of Education in its "2008 Win Gold Medals Project" (Tae Kwan Do, archery, marksmanship, weight-lifting, table tennis, badminton, judo, golf, baseball, tennis, track and field, swimming, and gymnastics) and the ones that are deemed as having potential (women's softball). The Department of Education will review and evaluate the physical

education classes that have been established since 1985 to determine whether these classes will continue to be implemented or whether their subsidies will be adjusted. We will formulate the following measures to improve the channels of advanced learning for junior high school students who have special athletic skills:

- (1) Formulate the “Taipei City Assisting High-Performing Student Athletes to Acquire Advanced Learning” to encourage qualified senior/vocational high schools to develop their students with key athletic skills based on their advantages and features, and recruit junior high school graduates who have special athletic skills.
- (2) Invite the senior/vocational high schools that have physical education classes to discuss how to improve the channels of advanced learning for junior high school students who have special athletic skills to ensure smooth channels for training athletes in Taipei City’s grade schools and physical education institutions.
- (3) Modify the standard of sports subsidies and rewards for elementary and junior high schools in Taipei. Moreover, the reward standard for college (and above) students whose registered households are in Taipei will be modified.

In the 21st Century, sports have become a part of the public’s daily life. In global terms, sports are a short cut for us to step onto the international stage. In domestic terms, it is a part of the process of enhancing our citizens’ health. Not only does the government need to invest more resources and manpower in the promotion of sports, but civil entities also need to support, invest in, and manage sports-related affairs. Not only is it a fundamental human right to participate in sports, but the promotion and extension of this right also helps establish a joyful society, ameliorate the problems of youth, improve social security, support minority groups’ development, achieve social justice, enhance national fitness, promote a high quality of life and health, and express the fundamental values of sports.

The Taipei City Government upholds the spirit of constantly seeking innovations and vigorously implementing sports-related policies in the hope of making Taipei more energetic and competitive and the public happier and healthier, exuding the energy and unlimited potential that a modern, international city should possess, and expanding the new prospects of sports in Taipei.



Chapter 16

Mass Communication

Mass communication businesses in Taipei City outnumber those in other areas of Taiwan, and have taken the lead by a wide margin in terms of their scale and service quality. Competition for a wider readership and audience base driven by market demands, the popularization of cross-media management, the trend toward digitization and online publishing, and the impact of copyright litigation against online music downloading are among the significant events of 2005 that have changed features of the media industry. From both the micro-and macro-perspectives, we embark on a historical journey in a review of the mass-communications industry in Taipei City in 2005, taking into account the print media, electronic media, international media, and city communication, and the top 10 news events in this industry over the past year.

Taipei is the most internationalized city in Taiwan and therefore enjoys the highest visibility. The Taipei City Government has long stressed international communication and marketing for the city. Hence, in 2005, great progress was made in terms of mass communication in this metropolis. City communication not only increases a city's international visibility but also contributes to the enhancement of a city's image and competitiveness. In so doing, the city of Taipei has stepped confidently onto the international stage and embraced the world.

I Print Media

1. Newspapers

According to information provided by the Taipei City Press Association, in 2005 there were about 20 different newspapers available in the market. Among these, the China Times, the Liberty Times, the United Daily News, and Apple Daily were leaders in terms of circulation. In the different cities of Taiwan these four newspapers have 10 to 20 extra pages for local news. According to a survey by AC Nielsen on newspaper contact rates, Liberty Times and Apple Daily were in the vanguard, followed by United Daily News and China Times.

In 2005, print media with the most frequent coverage of Taipei City were Central Daily News, China Daily News, Youth Daily News, United Daily News, Min Sheng Daily, Economic Daily News, China Times, China Evening News, Commercial Times, Liberty Times, Apple Daily, Taiwan Daily News, Taiwan Times, Commons Daily, and Young China Morning Post.

Most print media have a designated Director (or Section Chief or Coordinator) for Taipei City news to ensure a timely grasp of significant events in Taipei, and dispatch journalists for special issues or investigative reporting. China Times, Liberty Times, and United Daily News



Fireworks were again on splendid display over the Danshui River.
 Photo: Wang Neng-yo.

have published end-of-year general reviews of the Taipei City Administration to keep a check on the government on behalf of the people.

In 2005, newspapers in Taipei took on the following new features in terms of management style and content:

(1) Continuous Makeover

Many newspapers undertake frequent renewal of their major sections. China Times had a major makeover in May by placing greater emphasis on quality and improving the quantity and quality of its China and international-news sections. The Great News underwent its first makeover in May, with a refocus on entertainment and cultural news, and in September launched a weekend edition on fashion in partnership with the French newspaper Le Figaro. Economic Daily News undertook a major reform in September, making its content more accessible and appealing to younger readers. In August, Apple Daily launched a separate anthology of international news and in September an additional Home and Family section appearing in Sunday editions.

(2) Increasing Popularity of Mini-sized Newspapers

Mini-sized newspapers already enjoy international popularity due to their neatly presented and concisely written content and easier portability. In Taiwan, apart from Mandarin Daily News, the earliest adoption of this size format took place in May with the complimentary Star Post, which is primarily distributed at MRT stations. Min Sheng Daily launched an extra Sunday edition in mini size on Apr. 10th, and fully converted its Sunday edition to the mini-size format on July 17th. Liberty Times converted the Friday-Sunday editions of its Living, Arts, and Culture sections into the mini-size Weekend Life Weekly.

(3) The Shrinking Evening Newspaper Market

Taipei City once had as many as four evening newspapers in circulation. However, the booming development of cable-TV, the continuous shrinking of newspaper advertising, and a later closing time for the stock market have contributed to an environment that is increasingly adverse to evening newspapers. After the closure of the Independent Evening News in 2001 and Power Evening News in 2002, the 17-year-old China Evening News of the China Times family published its final edition on Nov. 11st, 2005, leaving United Evening News the only evening newspaper in Taipei City.

(4) Diversified Management Strategies

China Times Group for years has been pursuing a cross-medium management strategy. The group acquired CtiTV in 2002, and in December 2005 bought China TV, China Broadcasting Company, and Central Motion Picture Corp. from the KMT Party through the Rong-Li Investment Co., a group-invested entity, making China Times Group the only media company in Taiwan that owns newspapers, magazines, terrestrial TV stations, cable-TV channels, and radio-broadcasting companies. Due to cost concerns, Apple Daily raised its retail price from NT\$10 to NT\$15 in a move that was widely perceived to have discouraged potential buyers. As for United Daily News Group, apart from continuing the practice of giving away complimentary copies and cultivating readership among the non-adult population, the group launched a campaign in mid-September to boost its newspaper sales by offering free Star Post issues with United Daily News copies purchased at any outlet of the five major convenience-store chains in Taiwan.

Table 1: Statistics of Print Media Violations in Taipei

Relevant Law	Number of Cases	Fines (in millions of NT\$)
Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act	21	1.07
Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Law	20	2.0
Sexual Assault Prevention Act	3	0.12
Child and Youth Welfare Law	18	0.54
Total	62	3.73

(5) Effectiveness in Regulating the Content of Newspapers and Magazines

Since the Publishing Law was abolished on Jan. 25th, 1999 the ROC government has only subjected newspapers and magazines to a limited number of laws and regulations, such as the “Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act,” “Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Law,” “Sexual Assault Prevention Act,” and “Child and Youth Welfare Law.” According to statistics released by the Department of Information Taipei City Government, total fines imposed in 2005 on magazines and newspapers for mishandling news are as follows:

Compared with 81 cases totaling NT\$4.28 million in fines in 2004, violations by the print media in Taipei seem to have decreased, with the most significant change registered in the number of violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act, which decreased by 25 cases over the previous year, and NT\$1.25 million in fines. The reason behind this is that since Mayor Ma took office, eradicating the sex industry in Taipei has been one of his key policies. He ordered the Department of Information of Taipei City Government to enhance the monitoring of the print media for sex-related advertisements. After years of stringent enforcement few sexual advertisements can now be found in newspapers in Taipei, though they are still rampant in other cities.

In order to address violations by the print media in a just and objective manner, the Department of Information of Taipei City Government established the Taipei City Government Review Committee on Violations by the Media, the first of its kind in Taiwan, which is comprised of scholars and experts in law, journalism, and media observation and of representatives of journalist groups. According to statistics from the Department of Information, in 2005 this committee held three meetings to review 18 cases involving violations by the print media, of which 11 cases were ruled to be in violation of the Sexual Assault Prevention Act or Child and Youth Welfare Law.



The Department of Information of the Taipei City Government was represented at the “2005 Executive Yuan Government Publications Services Awards”.



“Discover Taipei” was given the “2005 Outstanding Government Publications Award” by the Executive Yuan. Photo: Wang Neng-yo.

2. Magazines

According to the Magazine Business Association of Taipei, there are about 160 different kinds of magazines registered with the Association. However, it is generally believed that the actual number of magazines in existence is several times higher. Most of these falls into the categories of lifestyle and recreation, fashion, technology and living, finance and economics, languages, among others.

According to studies undertaken by the two leading bookstore chains of Kingstone and Eslite and the media-survey firm, Rainmaker Industrial, major magazines with large circulations in their respective genres include Business Weekly, One Weekly, China Times Daily, TVBS Weekly, Taipei Walker, 7-WATCH, HERE!, Commonwealth, and PC Home.

Like the newspaper market, the magazine market has shrunk as readers have turned to other media forms. A case in point has been the discontinuation of Earth Geographic Monthly in August, launched 17 years ago. This magazine was widely acclaimed for its investigative reports on various facets of nature and the humanities accompanied by exquisite pictures and maps, and was the record-holder for most Golden Tripod Awards given to a single magazine. Its closure is indicative of the hardships being faced by management of most magazines devoted to the humanities and nature.

Overall, 2005 magazine sales in the domestic market fell about 10% from 2004. Such physical and virtual channels as convenience stores, hypermarkets, and online bookstores eroded magazine sales at bookstores. A gradual shift has been taking place in the types of marketing channels for magazines, and sales at convenience stores were reported to be solid in spite of the general recession. Free gifts featuring Hello Kitty and MSN logos offered by 7-Eleven and Family Mart, respectively, helped boost magazine sales at convenience stores.

On the other hand, digitization and online publications have emerged as new trends in the magazine market. Many magazines now make the full content of their print issues available online to provide readers web-based access. The shift toward digitization, widely perceived as a novel trend featuring the integration of new technologies into publishing, has reduced delivery costs, helped expand readership, and enhanced the preservation and utilization of data.

Two signature publications by the Taipei City Government, Taipei Pictorial and Discover Taipei (an English-language bimonthly), have taken a path of aggressive reform and innovation. Discover Taipei was named the 2004 Outstanding Government Publication on Aug. 1st, 2005. Taipei Pictorial, in line with the transformation of the Department of Information into the Communication and Tourism Bureau, conducted a readers’ survey on its content and was given a greater focus on travel and recreation. Both magazines have become highly visible among the reading public.

3. Books

Popular literature and genre-specific fiction occupy a significant share of the Taiwan market for literary books-this has long been an uncontested fact. An overview of 2005 literary publications in Taiwan only further highlights this phenomenon. The global reading fever triggered by the Harry Potter series has been running high, and was further sustained in 2005 with the publication of the English version of the latest title, *Harry Potter: Half-blood Prince*. Another hot item has been the bestseller *The Da Vinci Code*, published in 2004. This book owes its success to a complex formula consisting of themes embracing Da Vinci, the Louvre, religion, and arts, and a movie based on this novel has helped draw and rivet people's attention. *The White Tower* explores sensitive issues in the medical world, such as personnel struggles, malpractice suits, and doctor-patient relationships, and the success of its TV-drama counterpart has triggered waves of heated discussion spanning all the way from Japan to Taiwan.

The trend toward Light Literature that came along with the emergence of online literature has enjoyed swift growth in market visibility over the past two years. Heated interest in detective novels and Japanese

literature has attracted attention from more publishers over the past two years.

Recent years have witnessed the increasing popularity of spiritual healing and, as a result, related publications have also emerged in the book market, with topics ranging from emotional management to arts and writing as alternative forms of therapy. Besides inspirational verse, these books also offer specific methods for learning and change and give advice based on professional counseling principles.

According to the information provided by the Association of Taipei Publishers, as of the end of 2005, 1,295 publishers were registered with the group. Based on International Standard Book Number (ISBN) records in the National Library, in 2005, ISBN applications were made for 34,185 books (some in the end not published), a decrease of 10,630 titles, or 23.72%, from 44,815 in 2004. With more than 60% of domestic publishers registered in Taipei, books published in 2005 in Taipei amounted to 20,000.

In terms of output value for published books, the publishers in Taipei produce more than NT\$20 billion per year, among which over 60% fall into the categories of children's books, examination books, and textbooks. Moreover, these three categories enjoy the highest sales revenue, with over 70% of total sales.

Taipeiology

Publications featuring "Taipei" as theme have been the trend pursued by the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government, and books like "Falling in Love with Taipei," "Taipei Photo Album," and "Fashion Taipei" have drawn much attention. When the Eslite bookstore chain officially opened its Xinyi flagship store at the end of 2005, a section was dedicated to "Publications on Taipei," of which publications from the Department of Information have received a positive response.

Digital Reading

One especially noteworthy event in 2005 was the advent of IT in the publications/sales arena. PC Home, Taiwan's biggest online-shopping operator, entered the publishing sector by opening PC Home online bookstore, which claims to provide free delivery as Amazon.com does for US consumers. Soidea set up Insight, Taiwan's first online bookstore specializing in Finance and Management, working with experts to ensure the best recommended readings in its "Top 100 in Finance and Economy" listings. Kingstone launched "Virtual Books" online, allowing readers to actually "turn" the pages, and offered free trials to promote audio-visual books. Cite Publishers and Yuen Foong Yu Group joined hands to establish the Digital Copyright Management and Trading Platform. udn.com also worked with publishing houses to explore business opportunities in e-reading. Star bookstore, along with its affiliate Cardtek, have developed an e-book reader. Jhi-shi-cang Technologies and Yuan-Liou Publishing Co., Ltd. are developing a digital-knowledge bank. Finally, the MG Mall, an electronic market established by the Taipei Magazine Association, was another development that is having a significant impact on the online-publishing sector.

Upgraded Library Services

The convenience provided by the Internet has led to a general, continuous decline in the use of libraries at home and abroad. However, the Taipei Public Library has never ceased rolling out innovative services through effective marketing strategies and promotional campaigns that encourage reading in Taipei. Statistics on the number of visits, the number of book borrowers, and the number of circulated books indicate the continued growth of the Taipei Public Library, which shows that online resources and e-reading can never replace the importance and joy of traditional reading.

Statistics for 2005 from the Taipei Public Library show the number of circulated books increased 10.5% from 2004; the number of book borrowers rose 2.81%; and the number of visits grew 4.72%. All demonstrate a continuous growth trend. New library cards issued in 2005 numbered 78,414, making a total of 1,614,804 cards issued to date from this library, the highest among libraries of all types in Taiwan.

Statistics on home delivery in recent years show that the preponderance of such services were provided to females (69%) aged 31-40 (41%), who ordered delivery to Taipei City (43%) locations for children's books (45%). The champion user was a male, however-a Mr. Sun from Longtan Township, Taoyuan County, who submitted 13 applications for a total of 65 volumes. There were also applications from places as far as Kaohsiung and Hualien.

The Open Book Intelligent Library was launched on July 22nd, 2005, and as of Dec. 31st over 6,000 cards had been issued and the library visited by 72,074 people, of whom 2,948 were RFID cardholders. Books loaned out during this period totaled 49,142 volumes, with the peak registered in August with 11,992 volumes. Most of the borrowed books were literary works (19,426 volumes) and applied-sciences tomes (9,033 volumes).

II Electronic Media

1. Cable TV

According to research by the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government, 43 communication companies have been registered with the government as satellite-broadcasting program providers, offering 75 channels. Among those companies, the following are the biggest: Eastern Broadcasting Company, Gititv Company, Videoland, Gata Television Corporation, Set TV, and TVBS. Each owns several channels. The cable-TV systems are divided into 5 business districts, involving 9 operators. In addition, Chunghwa Telecom also operates Multimedia on Demand (MOD) services. It is calculated that 578,885 households in Taipei have subscribed to cable-TV services (MOD excluded), a subscription rate of 79.8%.

According to programming schedules provided by all cable-TV systems, over 90 basic channels were offered by system operators in 2005. Besides terrestrial channels, most are movie, news, children's, foreign languages, living and knowledge, and variety channels.

The most visible event in this area in 2005 was most likely the reallocation of channels by the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan (GIO): In January, all cable-TV systems across the country were subject to an overall channel reallocation that impacted the existing viewing habits of



The impressive scale of this control center is evidence of the growing influence of cable TV.

the audience; in July, after the scheduled six-year license-renewal review for satellite-TV channels, 7 channels were rejected and their operations suspended on Aug. 3rd; in December, GIO levied a penalty of NT\$1 million against TVBS for transgressions related to the company's share structure.

Taipei City Public Channel, launched on Apr. 15th, 2001 was the first public channel created as a cooperative effort between government and

Table 2: Cable-TV Operators in Taipei

District	Name of System	Name of Operator	Business Permit Validity Period	Number of Subscribers
Beitou & Shilin	Yangmingshan	(Eastern)	1999/9/28~2008/9/27	113,558
Zhongshan, Songshan and Datong	King's Channel	(Eastern)	1999/12/1~2008/11/30	66,883
	Everlasting	(China Network)	2000/3/13~2009/3/12	66,183
Neihu, Xinyi and Nangang	New Taipei	(Eastern)	1999/12/1~2008/11/30	84,412
	Liguan	(China Network)	1999/12/2~2008/12/1	50,500
Daan & Wenshan	Daanwenshan	(Eastern)	2000/2/11~2009/2/10	68,042
	Wonderful	(China Network)	1999/11/18~2008/11/17	59,519
Zhongzheng & Wanhua	Net Wave	(Independent)	2000/5/17~2009/5/16	48,788
	Pau Fu	(Independent)	2000/7/5~2009/7/4	21,000
All Areas	Chunghwa MOD	(State-owned)	2004/2/4~2013/2/3	28,918



Digitization is the trend of the future for TV programming, and many operators in Taipei have already acquired advanced equipment.

cable-TV system operators. On Jan. 1st, 2005, this channel was renamed Public Channel and fixed at Channel 3, as stipulated in the GIO's Guidelines for Planning and Management of Cable TV Channels. According to statistics from the city's Department of Information, in 2005, 33 groups applied for access to the Channel. Total broadcasting time was 64,403 minutes, which duly reflects the ideal of the Channel: the Right to Media Access. What is more, the willingness of citizens to produce their own programs has also greatly increased.

2. Terrestrial TV Ushering in the Digital Era

Currently there are 4 terrestrial TV stations in Taipei. Taiwan Television Enterprise, China Television Company, Chinese Television Company, and Public TV Services were set up in October 1962, October 1969, October 1971, and July 1998, respectively.

As democracy in Taiwan has further developed, the political affiliation of these three stations has been widely questioned in recent years. In December 2003, an amendment to three laws concerning radio and TV broadcasting, i.e., Radio and Television Law, Cable Radio and Television Law, and Satellite Radio and Television Law, was passed in the national Legislative Yuan. The amendment stipulates that no governments, political parties, foundations funded by governments or political parties, or trustees of governments or political parties shall have direct or indirect investment in private radio or TV businesses; that unless otherwise stipulated by laws no governments or political parties may fund the establishment of private radio or TV businesses, and that any violations shall be redressed within two years.

Upon the expiration of the two-year redress period on Dec. 26th, 2005, of the three TV companies, China Television Company had complied with regulations with the KMT Party, selling all its shares to Rong Li Investment Co., an entity established by the China Times through reinvestment. However, the other two, Taiwan Television Enterprise and Chinese Television Company, will have to wait and see if government owners sell their stakes since after the third reading for the Statute for Disposal of Public-owned Shares in Terrestrial Television Businesses the bill was not passed as scheduled in the Legislative Yuan.

In order to promote digital TV and national competitiveness, the National Information Infrastructure (NII) of the Executive Yuan places its focus on establishing a sound environment for digital TV and radio. NII has cooperated with five terrestrial-TV companies (including Kaohsiung-based Formosa TV Company) to set up the Digital Common Transmission Platform so as to speed up the establishment of a digital-service infrastructure.

In July 2004, five terrestrial-broadcast companies started to send out digital signals. The deployment of digital-broadcasting equipment at major transmitters and relay stations began in July 2005. As of Dec. 14th free digital channels were in service, providing citizens with more choices.

3. Radio Broadcasting

According to an analysis undertaken by the Government Information Office, in the northern part of Taiwan there are 87 radio broadcasting stations (including full, medium, and low power, along with branch stations). Broadcasting channels are both FM and AM, extending in the north between Miaoli, Keelung, and Ilan. The audience in these areas accounts for half of the total audience in Taiwan. Within this group of 87, 37 private and public stations (main- and sub-stations combined), including both FM and AM channels, are located in Taipei City-clear demonstration that Taipei City is the center of the island's radio-broadcasting industry.

Radio competition in Taipei is moving toward a more diversified market. Government-run public radio stations are focused on providing public services, and are thus audience-oriented. For example, the Public Radio System specializes in traffic reports and social services; the Education Radio Station focuses on education; Taipei Radio Station is dedicated to public services and has become the 911 Radio Station for the Taipei City Government. As for the Voice of Han Broadcasting Station, its major audience is military personnel and their families.

The Broadcasting Corporation of China, which is a full-power station, produces a pop Network and Music Network (Wave 96; adult contemporary) to attract different audiences. Mid-power private stations are also client-oriented and specialize in providing specific services. Usually they take the form of music-only stations. Like the Voice of Taipei, Hit FM, and Music Network of BCC, broadcasting popular as well as classical music, their appeal is quite straightforward: all music, no talk. Stations like NEWS98 specialize in news, whereas UFO Radio provides more comprehensive and diversified information. As its name implies, e-classical has classical music as its main appeal. As for Health Radio Station and Power Radio Company, these feature only music and information. Low-power community-radio stations, such as the Labor Education Station and Good News Broadcasting Station, focus exclusively on specific audiences.

Radio stations with language as a distinct feature are Taiwan Hakka Radio Station and the English-language ICRT. In addition to the above-mentioned low-power stations, most other AM stations broadcast in Taiwanese. The content is almost always popular culture, story-telling, and grassroots topics. Among all AM stations, the AM channel of Taipei Broadcasting Station is perhaps most unique. Starting from May 5th, 2005 the programming, called Oh Ocean Channel, has been the voice of local indigenous people, demonstrating Taipei City Government's broadening of its services to a wider array of citizen groups. What is more, the establishment of Oh Ocean Channel was chosen by the Government Information Office as the Event of the Year 2005 in its Radio Broadcasting Yearbook.

The most common problem facing the radio broadcasting media in Taipei, as well as stations in other parts of Taiwan, is the invasion of illegal broadcasting stations. These illegal outfits cause interference to legally licensed radio signals, a source of severe suffering to legal operators. To cope with the situation, the Government Information Office proposed an integration plan for radio and TV broadcasting channels. It also expanded the number of radio channels, reportedly for the last time. This decision, however, triggered suspicion on the part of the mass media that the Government was using this method to legalize what had been illegal. Besides this, there are many technical problems that need to be solved. According

to the Government Information Office, under the blueprint for channel integration based on the Radio Broadcasting Channels Integration Policy, all channels will be allocated into five major ranges: 88.1-88.4 Megahertz for school radio stations; 88.5-91 Megahertz for low-power FM radio stations to provide the general public access to broadcasting media; 91-104 Megahertz for medium-power commercial stations; 104-104.3 Megahertz for public-interest networks; and 104.4-108 Megahertz for publicly-run or publicly-owned broadcasting networks, which are to be divided into the four networks of public services, variety, education and culture, and local affairs.

On Oct. 25th, 2005, the proposal for the establishment of the National Communications Commission (NCC) was passed in the Legislative Yuan, with the aim of integrating the three areas of telecommunications, radio and TV broadcasting, and networks that concern three central-government agencies, in both technical and non-technical aspects: the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Directorate General of Telecommunications in the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and the Department of Radio and Broadcasting in the Government Information Office.

The NCC was officially established on Jan. 20th, 2006, with one Commissioner, two Vice-Commissioners, and thirteen committee members. The nominations for all committee members will be negotiated by the ruling and opposition parties, voted on and passed in the Legislative Yuan before official assignments by the Premier.

4. Audio and Video Programming

(1) Video Programming Industry

Statistics from the city's Department of Information show that at the end of 2005, about 2,260 video-programming producers and over 200 video-rental stores were registered in Taipei City. Major chainstores include Blockbuster and Asia 1, with over 20 and 30 stores in Taipei, respectively.

In order to maintain a solid moral base in the local society, the Department of Information and the Taipei City Police Department frequently send representatives to nightmarkets, hypermarkets, and video-rental shops to investigate the possible selling of unauthorized video products. According to statistics provided by the Department of Information, 36 violations were discovered during 855 inspections in 2005, with 2,830 video programs identified as being in violation of existing laws. The Measure Governing the Rating Systems of Publications and Pre-recorded Video Programs was enacted on Dec. 1st, 2004, and statistics from the Department of Information show that 582 related inspections were conducted in video-rental stores in 2005 with no serious violations identified.

(2) Music Production

According to information offered by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry Member's Foundation in Taiwan (IFPI), prior to 1997 the market scale of the music industry in Taiwan was second only to that of Japan. Since 1998, however, the market has shown signs of shrinking. It is estimated that in 2005 the legal sale of recorded music was about NT\$4 billion, merely 1/3 of 1997's sales. Today the market scale of the music industry has dropped to 4th in Asia, lagging behind Japan, India, and China. In pop music, about 100 new albums were released in 2005, with the highest sales enjoyed by Jay

Chou's November's Chopin.

In order to promote Chinese pop-music culture, the Taipei City Government worked with Channel V to organize the "2005 Taipei Pop Music Festival-Asian Stars Concert," which was listed along with the local Golden Melody Awards as the Event of the Year 2005 in Pop Music. In recent years, online music downloading has become an important channel for distributing pop music, and output is valued at tens of millions of NT dollars. However, operators providing unauthorized music have caused great losses to legitimate music producers. In 2003, 11 music companies filed copyright-infringement lawsuits against two music-exchange platforms, Ezpeer and Kuro. On Sept. 9th, 2005, Kuro was convicted in a preliminary trial by Taipei District Court for violating Item 1, Article 91 of the Copyright Law, and two persons, including Kuro's chairman, were fined and sentenced to 2-3 years of imprisonment.

III International Media

In recent years, the Taipei City Government has made the constitution of the metropolis as a "Healthy City" its primary policy goal. Mayor Ma led a delegation to Japan Mar. 2nd-5th, 2005, during which the group visited Tokyo and Yokohama, a water-renewal center at Natama, and a monorail system, and called on Tokyo Mayor Shintaro Ishihara and Yokohama Mayor Hiroshi Nakada. Both were invited to the International Roundtable Meeting on Healthy City held in Taipei at the end of October. Regarding Taipei's development toward becoming a Healthy City, the San Francisco Chronicle cited Taipei as the city with the widest wireless-network coverage in the world in its report on the Wireless Network City Plan in Philadelphia published on Oct. 17th, 2005.

Taipei's development as a Healthy City has drawn international attention. On May 23rd 2005, three representatives, including one manager, of RTS2 (Radio Television Senegal) came to report on public-service facilities in Taipei and paid a visit to the Xinyi District Administrative and Joint Service Center to shoot scenes of Taipei City Government personnel serving citizens.

Furthermore, as the political and economic capital of Taiwan, Taipei has often found its major events the focus of attention from the international media. At the 2004 Annual Assembly of the Asian Network of Major Cities, Taipei competed against Beijing and won priority rights to host the 2006 Annual Assembly. Beijing decided to boycott the assembly by informing the secretariat in August 2005 that Beijing would give up its Asian Network of Major Cities membership, and Taipei responded by moving the assembly forward to Spring 2006. Regarding Beijing's boycott resulting from Taipei's participation in International Intercity Exchanges, a Japan Times report entitled "Ishihara Turns to Taipei as Beijing Exits Forum," published on Sep. 6th, 2005, cited Mayor Shintaro Ishihara's comment that Beijing's self-centered behavior was in violation of diplomatic norms. In contrast to Beijing's unjustifiable boycott, Taipei has

demonstrated its sense of responsibility by sparing no effort in promoting intercity exchanges.

The international media in Taipei set up the Taipei Foreign Correspondents' Club (TFCC) in 1998 to maintain steady contact among one another. The TFCC represents and promotes the interests of the foreign media in Taipei. According to the club's organizational charter, the TFCC was to elect its new chairperson in April 2006. In 2005 James Peng, Taipei branch director of Bloomberg News, was elected chairman and Tim Culpán of the Washington Post vice chairman.

Important News Events

1. Injuries at MRT Station

After the New Year's Eve Party, five passengers were injured as a result of a sudden surge in passengers at the MRT's Taipei Main Station. Two female passengers suffered injuries to their scalps after the moving parts of an escalator caught their hair. The MRT authorities immediately conducted an investigation into this incident and implemented preventive measures, now standard operating procedures, to avoid a reoccurrence of this type of incident.

2. The Death of Miss Qiu

A Ms. Qiu, a young victim of domestic violence, was turned away by Renai Hospital upon arrival on the evening of Jan. 10th, 2005, and was then transferred to Tung's Taichung MetroHarbor Hospital in Wuchi, Taichung County. Mayor Ma paid several personal visits to the youngster, who unfortunately died on Sep. 19th. The then director of the Health Bureau, Chang Heng, resigned to shoulder political responsibility arising from what was the mishandling of the transfer of a patient in critical condition. Dr. Lin Zhi-nan, the doctor on duty at Renai Hospital on the night of Jan. 10th, 2005, was punished. However, on Jan. 25th, 2005, the Doctor Disciplinary Committee under the Health Department of the Executive Yuan ruled to have the original penalty against Dr. Lin reduced to a disciplinary warning. The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government expressed its regret over this decision.

3. Dispute Over the Acquisition of KMT Party Property for School

DPP councilors have often times criticized the Taipei City Government for supporting the KMT Party in selling party-owned land to Yongjian Elementary School. The Taipei City Government formally clarified this issue, explaining that the case was handled in full compliance with the guidelines for a special urban-planning project and that the real beneficiaries were the school and the Taipei City Government, not the KMT Party. Besides securing the right to an education for students at the school, this approach also saved taxpayers the NT\$1.3 billion the Taipei City Government would have had to pay to purchase land for the school.

Important News Events

4. Taipei City Government Loses Lawsuit Over East-Star Building

On Apr. 29th, 2005, the Taipei High Court ruled against the Public Works Department of the Taipei City Government in the East-Star Building case. On Apr.31st, Taipei City Government decided to appeal. Residents of the East-Star Building were dismayed and staged numerous protests at Taipei City Hall. The Public Works Department explained that the City Government was acting purely on legal grounds rather than setting itself against the people.

5. Xinyi Expressway Opened for Service

The Xinyi Expressway, which connects Xinyi and Wenshan districts, was officially opened for service on May 14th, 2005, shortening transportation time from Wenshan District to Taipei 101 to a mere 4 minutes as well as effectively relieving the traffic load on Keelung Road. The completion of the Xinyi Expressway along with Eastern Circular Road and Zhoumei Road has made transportation services in Taipei more convenient and comprehensive.

6. Funeral Offerings Incident

During a council session on June 3rd, 2005, Taipei City Councilor Wang Yu-cheng, citing as evidence videotape produced by his office, accused certain morticians of selling edible funeral offerings to cafeterias. He then demanded that the City Government take appropriate measures to strengthen its supervision of mortuary services. On the evening of that day, Wang admitted that he himself had fabricated the videotape. Mayor Ma went to Shuiyuan Market to give moral support to cafeteria operators wronged in this incident and to help boost their business.



In the wake of the funeral-offerings incident, Mayor Ma went to Shuiyuan Market to give moral support to cafeteria operators wronged in this incident and to help boost their business. Photo: Gao Zan-xian.

7. Dispute over Decision of Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) on Opening Pinglin Interchange

Reacting to the MOTC's decision to have the Designated Road for Traffic Control on Beiyi Highway opened to the public for service, the Taipei City Government criticized the MOTC for disregarding the safety of the



Mayor Ma visited EPA Minister Zhang Guo-long to call for the return to adherence to the original ruling under an environmental-impact assessment concerning the opening of the Pinglin Interchange.

Important News Events

drinking water consumed by the 5 million people of the Taipei area and for acting in violation of the conclusions of a formal environmental-impact assessment. On Oct. 4th, 2005, Mayor Malong with many councilors and legislators, paid a visit to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the Executive Yuan to call for the reinstatement of non-use in adherence with the ruling made as part of the environmental-impact assessment in 2001. The EPA later announced, on Nov. 4th, 2005, that stringent control of the Pinglin Interchange would be reinstated.

8. Inauguration of Taipei Arena

Taipei Arena, the island's first international-standard, multifunctional stadium, with 15,000 seats, was inaugurated on Nov. 12th 2005. With two stories underground and five stories aboveground, the Mini Dome can accommodate 15,000 people for sporting events, exhibitions, art performances, concerts, and grand assemblies.



The completion of construction of Taipei Arena was celebrated on 30 Aug. 2005 with the inauguration of its ice-hockey rink.

9. Taipei City Government Works to Host Pandas in Taipei Zoo

After a visit to China by former KMT Chairman Lian Zhan, China agreed to donate to Taiwan a pair of pandas. On May 4, the Taipei City Government established a Panda Taskforce to work toward hosting the pandas in the Taipei Zoo. Construction on the related Shingkong Special Exhibition Hall was completed at the end of 2005 and opened to the public for the 2006 Chinese New Year.

10. International Roundtable Meeting of Healthy City Leaders

Taipei witnessed the grand opening of the International Roundtable Meeting of Healthy City Leaders on Nov. 30th, with 46 representatives from six continents coming to Taipei for the signing of a Healthy City Declaration. The meeting came at a time when Senegal was severing its diplomatic ties with Taiwan, but Mr. Samb, deputy mayor of Dakar, capital of Senegal, nevertheless attended the meeting and stressed that the termination of his country's official relationship would by no means affect the inter-city exchanges between Dakar and Taipei.

IV City Communication

In order to build a healthy and beautiful city, the Taipei City Government effectively integrates all resources and works with the private sector through a variety of communication channels. It encourages people to attend all kinds of international activities and constantly stages different events in the hope of introducing the Government's ideals and policies to citizens in a soft, indirect manner. What is more, in order to create collective memories among the citizenry, various initiatives have been undertaken:

1. Communicating Public Policies

(1) Healthy City Integrative Promotional Campaigns

To enhance the content and meaning of what a Healthy City is, to encourage identification and participation from the citizenry, and to promote Taipei's progress in its Healthy City initiative, the City Government launched an integrated promotional Healthy City campaign from June to Nov. 20th, 2005, including ten episodes of 3-minute TV programs, one 48-minute program, three 30-second short films (with themes that included Healthy City Images, Construction of Sewers and Drainage Systems, and Clampdown on Pornographic Ads). These short films were screened from Oct. 14th–23rd on TVBS, TVBS-G, TVBS-N, and Formosa TV, a total of 315 times; the 10 episodes of 3-minute programs, entitled "Taipei's Perseverance," were twice screened on TVBS and TVBS-G from Oct. 17th to Nov. 12th; and the 30-minute program, designed as part of the 2005 World Meetings and International Seminars of Healthy City Leaders, was recorded and produced under the title "2005 Global City Forum in Taipei," on Oct. 30th, 2005, with Mayor Ma and the mayor of Copenhagen, the mayor of Brisbane, and the deputy mayor of Edinburgh participating. The final version of this panel discussion was edited as a one-hour program (48 minutes long for the TV-broadcast version) and screened first on TVBS on Nov. 19th and then on TVBS-G on Nov. 20th. The forum, in which Mayor Ma participated with leaders of other cities, focused on exchanges and discussions on developing a Healthy City, and was another chance for Taipei citizens to understand the efforts Taipei City Government has made in developing a Healthy City.

(2) Taipei Pop Music Festival

The Taipei Pop Music Festival–Asian Stars Concert was staged on Aug. 20th, 2005 at Citizens' Plaza in front of Taipei City Hall, starting at 7:00 P.M. Executed by the internationally renowned media group Channel V and sponsored by Fonghe Company, this event was a success story in terms of Taipei's partnership with the private sector. It also featured the integration of music and sports on the same stage to render a more diversified presentation of music and culture. The popular European pop band Caesar was invited to this free concert, and A-LIFE led by Daniel Wu, a young pop star from Hong Kong, was also



Mayor Ma at the Taipei Pop Music Festival. Photo: Liu Jia-wen.

featured. The solid and unprecedented cast of performers attracted an excited audience of 40,000, cheering and screaming at the top of their lungs throughout this prestigious international music gala. This truly international musical event also attracted wide media coverage at home and abroad, and news coverage by various media was estimated at a value of over NT\$7 million. The heat of pop music in Taipei was further emitted across Asia when excerpts of this concert were shown concurrently on 8 Asian channels.

(3) Fireworks Celebrating the Retrocession of Taiwan Province

Since the traditional fireworks display on National Day was moved to Kaohsiung in 2001, Taipei citizens have missed what is a grand show for five years. As part of the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the Retrocession of Taiwan Province, a fireworks display entitled "The Return of October Splendors-Fireworks Commemorating the Retrocession of Taiwan Province" was staged along the Danshui River between Floodgate 3 and Floodgate 5 from 8:55–9:30 P.M. on Oct. 22th, 2005, so as to create a collective memory for Taipei citizens, to develop a communal city image, and to promote Taipei through media coverage. Over 100,000 people flooded the site, an indication of Taipei residents' high expectations for fireworks-centered events.

This program brought citizens to Dadaocheng Wharf to experience riverside cycling lanes and Blue Highway river cruises developed by the City Government in western Taipei. It also received expansive media coverage, with 30 news pieces by the print media and live broadcasting by TVBS, ETTV, CtiTV, Set TV, ERA TV, FTV, US TV and. TVBS and ETTV in fact broadcast the entire program live, bringing both the fireworks and the progress of the Taipei administration to a cross-Taiwan audience, making this a successful event in promoting the image of Taipei City.

(4) Christmas Program Series

The "Reconciliation, Cherishment, and Silent Night" Christmas program series was staged from Dec. 16th–24th, 2005. In addition to the principles cited in the program's title and espoused in the previous year, the 2005 program also featured Healthy City as a primary initiative of the Taipei City Government. The City Government



The Return of October Splendors–Fireworks Commemorating the Retrocession of Taiwan Province, organized by the Taipei City Government, was officially launched at Dadaocheng Wharf.

Taipei's Competitiveness

According to the Global City Competitiveness Survey published in the October 2004 issue of the World Economic Forum (WEF), Taipei ranked 11th in the world, far ahead of Shanghai's 24th place and Beijing's 35th. Among Asian cities, Taipei ranked 3rd and was ahead of Tokyo, Bangkok, Shanghai, and Beijing. In a survey published in the October 2005 issue of Global Views magazine Taipei secured 1st place, again leaving Shanghai and Beijing far behind, in the Overall Competitiveness category encompassing 46 cities in China and Taiwan.



Mayor Ma caroling on Christmas Eve at Shilin Tourist Night Market. Photo: Liu Jia-wen.

cooperated with church groups such as the Taipei Presbytery of the Taiwan Presbyterian Church to host events at interesting sites, including Taipei 101, Taipei Arena, and Shilin Tourist Night Market as a symbolic gesture of “Watching Over Taipei and Spreading Our Love.” The 4-meter-high, multi-color Christmas trees were made of PET bottles, and, in addition to being creative and environmentally meaningful, conveyed the meaning of peace, as the Chinese word for “peace” is a homonym of that for “bottle” (“ping”). From

5:00-9:00 P.M. on Oct. 17th, 18th, 23rd, and 24th, 2005, an open-air Christmas café was set up in front of Shilin Tourist Night Market, where church groups and new immigrants to Taipei took turns performing Christmas songs, hymns, dances, and skits. A cafe charity sale was also staged onsite to collect donations for registered social-welfare NGOs in the Christmas spirit of sharing. Another feature of the year’s programs was the Breakfast Prayer Meeting, in which leaders from various political, religious, and ethnic communities and representatives from the Taipei City and County Prayer Association and from the farming, labor, and business communities were divided into 5 groups of 12 people each. This gathering demonstrated the support of Christian communities for the spirit of reconciliation and cherishment proposed by the Taipei City Government in praying for peace and prosperity for Taipei and Taiwan.

At 7:00 P.M. on Dec. 24th, a grand Christmas party was kicked off at Taipei Arena. Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan was present on behalf of Mayor Ma. The party consisted of performances by famous entertainers, a new-generation church band, an indigenous choir, and sign-language talent. The joy and festive spirit of Christmas were on full display at this multi-cultural feast, which lasted for 150 minutes.

From 9:00-10:00 P.M. on Dec. 24th. Mayor Ma led Santa Claus and over 200 Christians in caroling from Shilin Tourist Market to Shilin Tourist Night Market, giving away candies and best wishes to shopowners and people along the way in the Christmas spirit of blessing and gratitude. The participation of citizens by the tens of thousands was overwhelming, and all concerned parties duly praised this program.

(5) New Year’s Eve Party

Taipei the Highest New Year Town–2006 New Year’s Eve Party and The City Never Sleeps program were staged on Dec. 31st, 2005. Over 400,000 people gathered at Citizens’ Plaza in front of Taipei City Hall and within the Xinyi Business



Taipei the Highest New Year Town–2006 New Year’s Eve Party: Taipei 101 Fireworks Final Countdown. Photo: Gao Zan-xian.

District to enjoy the high of the New Year countdown. The airship hovering above the plaza drew everyone’s attention and brought people into an ever higher mood of celebration. Mayor Ma and his administrative team were joined by renowned entertainers like Stephanie Sun and Elva Xiao for the final countdown to 2006 at Taipei 101, the world’s tallest building, amidst an awesome, eye-dazzling fireworks display that moved the crowd to non-stopscreaming.

Other entertainers present at the New Year’s Eve party were Amei, Elva, Stephanie, F.I.R., S.H.E., Yang Cheng-lin, eVonne Hsu, Adu, May Day, Wang Xinling, Jiang Mei-ci, Magi, He Run-dong, Lee Sheng-jie, Zhang Shan-wei, Oh Der-yang, Gong Shi-jia, Xiao Xiao, Liu Geng-hong, YAMMY, Lin Yu-zhong, and Genki. The diva Amei was the last to perform, while Stephanie and Elva both gave exclusive New Year’s Eve appearances at this party. S.H.E., which had spent previous New Year’s Eves abroad, dedicated their first New Year’s Eve performance in Taiwan to the citizens of Taipei. Mayor Ma also joined F.I.R. in singing the title song for the Taipei Healthy City project, “Spread Out Love.”

In line with the theme “The City Never Sleeps,” Taipei 101, a world-class landmark, staged a 128-second fireworks show at a cost of about NT\$10 million. Its 12 sections, with intriguing names like “Brightening Up the World,” “A Monolithic Standing,” and “World No. 1,” concluded with two consecutive rounds of 860 fireworks triggered spontaneously, created a finale that was amazing yet left onlookers craving for more. It was estimated that 8,101 individual fireworks set off that evening, and the program was broadcast live by CNN, NHK, APTN, Reuters, CCTV in China, and CtiTV to an estimated audience of over 1 billion people around the world.

As part of the New Year’s Eve program, many businesses in the Xinyi Business District, such as New York New York, 101 Mall, Warner Cinema Village, and Neo 19 extended their business hours, and the Eslite flagship store stayed open around the clock. People in the business district found themselves squeezing against each other amidst veritable waves of crowds, as though trapped in the party taking place in front of City Hall. After the party, many of “The City Never Sleeps” events continued on until 5:00 A.M., Jan. 1st, 2006, including the Final Round of the MRT Rock Music Contest at the southeastern corner of City Hall, the Hakka Mobile Teahouse for Hakka tea and folksong singing and chanting at Songshou Park, White Night Madness for Music at Shanti Plaza, Ho-hi-yam Original Power Station at A10 Car Park, New Year’s Dance Party at Warner Cinema Village, and 3-on-3 Men’s Basketball at A13 Car Park, creating an estimated total output value of NT\$240 million.

(6) The Discovery Center of Taipei

The Exhibition Hall of the Discovery Center of Taipei was launched on Dec. 16th, 2002. This, the first city museum in Taiwan, is a platform that provides citizens with access to information on the progress of municipal administration, the city’s natural and humanistic features, as well as the future prospects of Taipei.

In 2005, in order to offer citizens a better and more accurate understanding of administrative progress in various areas in Taipei City, the Discovery Center of Taipei organized a Tour of Progress in City Administration for citizens along with the leaders of local neighborhoods and basic administrative units to help them understand the ideas and practices of city administration. For the purpose of introducing to citizens the historical changes and humanistic features of this city, the Discovery Center of Taipei has organized special exhibitions like “Keep Walking–Public Transportation in Taipei,” “Early Immigrants and New Immigrants in Taiwan,” and “The Beauty of Religions and Arts in Taipei,” as well as co-organized events with other agencies for specific festivities, such as “Memories of the Retrocession of Taiwan Province,” “Progress Does Not Equal Happiness–Truths About Modernization in Colonial

Times,” and “The Legends of Zheng He As Viewed Through the Camera Lens.”

For better integration of social resources for community-based education, the Discovery Center of Taipei worked in cooperation with Daan Community College, Daan Health Center, and Chang-li Enterprises to organize a charity fair at Longzheng No. 1 Park in Daan District prior to the Mid-Autumn (Moon) Festival. All proceedings from the event went to support the Eden Social Welfare Foundation.

Starting in 2005, in order to promote Taipeiology and Museology, the Discovery Center of Taipei began undertaking a series of educational events, including field trips and lectures such as “Gold-glistening Taipei—Paces of A City,” “Observing Taipei,” “From Water Buffalo to Mouse—the Miracle of Neihu District, Taipei,” “Becoming an Expert in Taipeiology in One Day,” “Going to Taipei—Getting to Know Taipei in One Day,” “Healthy City—First Taste of Environmental Protection of Water Resources,” and “From the Museum Directors.” On Dec. 15th, the 3rd anniversary of the Discovery Center of Taipei, a series of promotional events was held around the theme “Incessant Sounds in Taipei City: Joyful Celebration of the 3rd Anniversary of the Discovery Center of Taipei,” including “Taipei Melodic Storytelling,” “Interactive Ventriloquism Show,” “Percussion and Dance,” and “Voices of Taipei.”

Volunteers at the Discovery Center of Taipei won many awards in 2005 for their outstanding services. Its volunteer team was declared the 2005 National Outstanding Volunteer Team by the Ministry of the Interior. Volunteer Chen Kai-yi won the 2005 Special Contribution Award for Developing an English-speaking Environment by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan; volunteer interpreter Xue Xiao-yan won the 8th Golden Diamond Individual Award bestowed by the Taipei City Government; junior culture volunteer Chen Zhu-jing won the Outstanding Volunteer Award, and junior culture volunteers Liu Ru-ying and Zhong Ya-xuan won the Contributions Award.

2. Partnership

(1) 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon

At 7:00 A.M., Saturday Dec. 18th, 2005, the starting gun for the ING Taipei International Marathon was fired in front of Taipei City Hall. The marathon is the biggest of its kind sponsored by ING around the world, and the 2005 event saw record-breaking participation of over 10 thousand people. Such grand-scale road-running events help boost international visibility for Taipei.

This event attracted athletes from Kenya, Russia, and other countries, and prizes totaled NT\$4.8 million. The year also saw the first 1-km children’s mini-marathon in Taiwan, which saw the enthusiastic participation of 1,200 young runners.

(2) COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2005

This, the second-largest computer show in the world, took place from May 31st to June 4th, 2005 in Taipei. The slogan, “The Global



The 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon saw the record-breaking participation of ten thousand runners. Photo: Gao Zan-xian.

IT Hub!,” underlined the vendors’ common emphasis on better integration of IT products into our lives. Statistics compiled by the organizer show a record attendance of 28,254 overseas buyers for the five-day extravaganza, a big increase of 7.75% from the previous year, as well as two other records—101,167 local business visitors and 526 foreign journalists. As for the vendors, the 2005 edition saw 1,288 domestic and overseas vendors taking up 2,853 booths, a 0.8% increase in net exhibition area from the previous year. In terms of number of show vendors, COMPUTEX TAIPEI is today a world-class IT trade event second only to the CeBIT show in Hanover, Germany.

It is indicative that COMPUTEX TAIPEI has become an annual event in Taipei, an economic entity showcasing booming industries. Co-sponsored by TAITRA and the Taipei Computer Association, COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2005 attracted a formidable who’s who of names, including internationally renowned software and hardware companies like Acer, VIA, Foxconn, ASUS, ECS, Mitac, Intel, AMD, Microsoft, TI, and National Semiconductor. The multitude of vendors and products present gave a strong boost to Taiwan’s visibility and competitiveness, besides driving demand for Taiwan’s IT products in the domestic and overseas markets and contributing to the development of domestic IT industries.

(3) Taipei Information Month 2005

Taipei Information Month 2005 was staged on a grand scale at the Taipei World Trade Center Dec. 3rd-11th, 2005. With the theme “Creativity, Care, Moving Toward The Future,” this nine-day fair attracted 720,000 visitors. The Information Products Section housed a total of 350 software and hardware vendors, with sales for NBs, 19-inch LCD screens, MP3 players, and DVD-Roms the most impressive. NB sales grew by 40% over the previous year. Vendors reported scoring touchdowns in terms of their annual targets, helping to realize the tremendous business potential in the domestic market for Taiwan’s IT industries.

Besides its theme and contents, which were as always rich and diverse, two major features of Information Month were the “e-Government, e-Services Exhibition” and the new “Projector Section.” Government Hall was sponsored by 13 governmental agencies, including the Taipei City Government, Ministry of Education, Government Information Office, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan, and Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Exhibitions revolved around the themes of the networked Taipei, Web-content classification, forward-looking technology products, and digital learning. The total number of booths grew by nearly 40%, indicating recognition by governmental agencies of the positive role Taipei Information Month plays in promoting public affairs. The new Projector Section saw the placing together of 6 renowned projector makers from home and abroad in the same area, and is said to have triggered a “revolutionary” wave in home theater that promises to break new ground for the audio-video product market. Taipei Information Month as a year-end annual event has become one



COMPUTEX is the world’s second-largest professional IT show. Photo from Taipei Computer Association.



Taipei City Government promoted information education during Taipei Information Month. Photo from Taipei Computer Association.

continuous reforms, to search for excellence, and to identify and focus on their competitive advantages in the face of ever-pressing demands on management. Cross-media management will become the mainstream.

Governmental agencies have the mandate to safeguard citizens' rights, to be the eyes and ears for all people, and to be proactive in upholding social justice and promoting public policies through integrated promotional campaigns. Examples cited here include: the reallocation of radio and TV broadcasting channels by the Government Information Office; the Taipei City Government Review Committee on Media Violations established by the Department of Information to conduct just and objective rulings on violations by media concerns, thereby helping create a clean and healthy audio-video environment under rule by law; events and exhibitions like the Taipei Pop Music Festival, Fireworks Celebrating the Retrocession of Taiwan Province, 2005 Christmas Program Series, Taipei the Highest New Year Town—2006 New Year's Eve Party and The City Never Sleeps Program, 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon, COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2005, and Taipei Information Month, which successfully tapped the resources of the private sector to promote public policies in creative ways; and the Image of Taipei Ads on leisure, travel, and subway magazines in Tokyo, Japan, as well as the 400 posters inside the subway trains, underlining the importance of an international approach to marketing a city.

of the biggest promotional events for IT products in Asia, as well as an information-sharing arena where IT vendors and consumers both come out winners.

Looking back on mass communication in Taipei City in 2005, the increasing personalization of market segments, the growing popularity of smaller segments, and the convenience enabled by IT and the Internet have all contributed to stronger market competition that has in turn prompted all media players, be they newspapers, magazines, books, or music producers, to be constantly monitoring the market in order to meet consumers' needs as closely as possible, to engage in



A crowded scene from the popular Taipei Information Month. Photo from Taipei Computer Association.



Chapter 17

City Exchanges

In terms of city diplomacy, “internationalization” is a necessary trend for the development of Taipei City. The promotion of city diplomacy is also an essential element included among the internationalization strategies of Taipei City. In order to become a world-class capital, Taipei City must continue to accelerate it’s the steps it has already taken in creating a vibrant and cosmopolitan environment through culture, technology and trade. Through this process, Taipei will not only be at the cutting edge of urban development, but it will also broaden its international perspective. Taipei City will realize the concept of “Let Taipei step towards the world and let the world come to the city”; in so doing it should continue to develop exchanges with other cities. Also, in order to increase the international visibility of Taipei City, personnel will be provided with opportunities to go abroad and participate in a variety of conferences and activities held by international city organizations, and they will strive to organize major international conferences and events at home.

The roles and functions played by countries around the world are gradually weakening, and the traditional concept of territorialism is becoming a thing of the past. Rather, the importance of cities has been continuously on the rise, as cities play significant and critical roles on the world stage, taking New York, Paris, London, and Tokyo as examples. Exchanges between Taipei City and other major global cities, aside from promoting friendship and mutual interaction, Taipei City places particular emphasis on municipal construction, culture, technology, education, trade and finance to promote the welfare of its citizens, and is tireless in its efforts to host international conferences and actively participate in international events to manifest the municipal achievements of Taipei City.

I City Diplomacy

Considering the fact that city diplomacy can reduce the socioeconomic and cultural gap dividing global cities, and that collaboration on a variety of essential topics and technical support can lead to mutual progress in municipal affairs and enhance its administrative ability and competitiveness among international cities, the Taipei City Government actively promotes city diplomacy and actively facilitates the internalization of Taipei City through the development of partnerships by such means as official visits, enhancement of sister city relationships, participation in international events, organization of conferences, among others.

1. Exchange Visits between Officials

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou led a delegation to visit Tokyo and Yokohama City in Japan for a Healthy Taipei City's fact-finding trip from Mar. 3rd to 5th. The combined study-visit of "Healthy City" to Japan brought with it many beneficial experiences. In return, Mayor Ma invited Governor Shintaro Ishihara of Tokyo City and Mayor Hiroshi Nakada of Yokohama City to participate in "The 2nd Taipei International Healthy Cities Conference and Exhibition" held in



Mayor Ma Ying-jeou visits the Governor of Tokyo City, Mr. Shintaro Ishihara.

Taiwan. The mayor of San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador, Carlos Rivas Zamora and his wife, also accepted the invitation and visited Taiwan from Aug. 14th to 19th.

2. Enhancement of Sister Cities' Relationship

The sister cities were invited to send their representatives to participate in a wide range of activities, such as the dragon boat race held by Taipei City. When Majuro City (the capital city of the Republic of the Marshall Islands) held its Majuro Day on Feb. 15th, the Taipei City Government presented the mayor of Majuro City with a congratulatory letter and baseball caps printed with the Taipei City emblem to express its congratulations.

3. Participation in International Activities and Organizational Conferences

To enhance its multilateral relationships with major cities from around the world and elevate its international status, Taipei City participates in organizational conferences and international events held in different cities. Consultant Ou Chin-der and other officials' traveled to Daegu City in Korea to participate in the UCLG-ASPAC Congress from Apr. 25th to 30th. Consultant Ou delivered a speech regarding the prospect and results of the "Wireless City" constructed by Taipei City. Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan went to San Francisco in the United States to take part in the UN World Environment Day 2005 conference held from June 3rd to 7th, where he also represented the Taipei City Government in signing the Urban Environmental Accords. Wang Le-sheng, counselor of the International Affairs Committee, participated in the annual conference held by the Sister Cities International Association in Spokane, Washington in the United States from July 26th to 31st. He also attended a forum of the annual conference association held by the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu on Aug. 1st. Consultant Yan Shang-luan went to Daegu City in Korea to participate in the 2005 Women Leaders Network of APEC from Aug. 23rd to Sep. 7th. Chou Yun-tsai, the Director and Commissioner of RDEC (Research, Development and



Consultants Ou Chin-der led Wang Le-sheng, Wu Hwei-mei, Wen Hsiu-huei and others to attend "2005 UCLG-ASPAC Congress".

Evaluation Commission) attended the 16th meeting of ITS (International Telecommunications Society) from Sep. 3rd to 7th. She also participated in the South East Asia Regional Computer Confederation 2005 Activity” held in Sydney, Australia from Sep. 28th to 30th. Her mission was to share the experiences gained in constructing the Taipei Digital City and the new wireless city. Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan went to Seoul, Korea to attend a round-table conference of the World Mayors Forum 2005 from Sep. 30th to Oct. 1st, at which he introduced a variety of progressive municipal undertakings. Deputy Mayor King Pu-tsung went to San Francisco to attend the W2i Digital City Convention between Oct. 10th and 12th. Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan visited Hanoi, Vietnam to take part in the “2005 CITYNET Congress” from Oct. 12th to 14th. Consultant Ou Chin-der went to Chongqing to attend the 5th Asia Pacific Cities Summit from Oct. 12th to 14th. Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan traveled to Hanover, Germany to attend the BIOTECHNICA 2005 from Oct. 17th to 20th. Consultant Yan Shang-luan represented Taipei City Government in Hong Kong where he attended the international seminar 20 Years of Gender Research in Chinese Societies” from Nov. 17th to Dec. 9th. Wang Le-sheng, counselor on the International Affairs Committee, led a delegation to Tokyo, Japan for the Temporary Meeting on ANMC (Asia Network of Major Cities) and “Handling Conference for the 2006 Asia Network of Major Cities and Coordination Committee of the Exhibition Division” from Nov. 28th to Dec. 1st. Consultant Yan Shang-luan went to Chiang Mai in Thailand to attend the “SEASREP (Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program) 10th Anniversary Conference”.

4. Visits to Other Cities

RDEC of Taipei City Government sent representatives to visit the Transport of London from Aug. 24th to Sep. 2nd, 2005. The main objectives were to study the London Congestion Charging Scheme (LCCS) (the so-called “congestion tax”) and the infrastructure of the Amsterdam City Government & Traffic Bureau and the Department for Culture and Art of the Social Development Bureau. The purpose was to understand the local policies on bicycles and the maintenance of historic spots in Amsterdam. The



Group photo of representatives at the round-table conference of “Seoul World Mayors Forum 2005”.



Mr. Dan Firth of the Traffic Bureau of Greater London City Government explained the details of the congestion tax.



Taipei Night of the 8th Asian Conference of ISLSSL (International Society of Labor and Social Security Law).

excellent experiences can serve as models for the Taipei City Government for the implementation of municipal tasks in the future.

Representatives of the Taipei Public Library visited the Seattle Public Library from Sep. 2nd to 11th in 2005 and signed an agreement for an exchange of books, thus expanding Taipei City’s international relationships and establishing an inter-library exchange.

The Department of Urban Development sent representatives to visit Riga, the capital of the Republic of Latvia from Sep. 26th to Oct. 3rd. Their mission was to gain first-hand knowledge of urban planning for a waterfront city as a model for urban space management of Taipei City. The representatives also visited Paris, France to attend IUDA (the International Urban Development Association) from Nov. 13th to 20th to examine different types of construction in Paris and exchange opinions with local professionals regarding urban planning.

Representatives from the Department of Social Welfare of Taipei City traveled to Shanghai City to attend a conference of the 3rd World Congress on Long Term Care in Chinese Communities.

They also visited the No.2 Social Welfare Institution in Shanghai City to garner the experiences and opinions regarding long term care for the elderly in Taipei City.

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation sent representatives to England to take part in the 8th Nova Management Meeting and visit London’s metro system from Nov. 7th to 13th. The successful collaboration between the public and private departments of London’s metro system deserves to be considered by the Taipei Rapid Transit System for future operations.

5. International Exchanges

The 8th Asian Conference of ISLSSL (International Society of Labor and Social Security Law) hosted by the Association of Industrial Relations of ROC was held in Taipei from Oct. 31st to Nov. 3rd 2005. Individuals from academic circles as well as practical fields related to domestic and international labor and social security law enthusiastically participated in the conference. The Taipei City Government hosted a “Taipei Night” welcome banquet on Nov. 1st and arranged a performance of “Fine Music Collections”, in which folk songs of various nations were performed by the Chinese Music Troupe for the Blind. Also invited were representatives from vocational skill associations for the disabled to establish performance booths of dough figurines and fan paintings. The guests were also invited to view Taipei’s night panorama from the 101 Observatory after dinner.

II Cultural Exchanges

Taipei City has long been Taiwan's political and economic hub. It has developed its own cultural image with its good-natured features and energetic spirit. Meanwhile, international cultural exchanges have served as a compass to lead Taipei in the right direction.

1. Cultural Exchange Activities

(1) The Asian Chinese Cultural Forum

A gathering of intellectuals from Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, and Singapore took place in Yue-han Hall in Tsing Hua University and enthusiastically discussed current problems and issues in the Chinese community. They also applied the term "problem detection" as a starting point to establish a joint network among Chinese, Asian, and third-world countries in the attempt to arrive at breakthroughs in grappling with existing dilemmas and finding answers for the Chinese community.

(2) Asia-Pacific Female Artists

We invited outstanding female artists (Liu Li-erh, Mei Zhuo-yan, Bian Young-joo, He Cheng-yao, Zheng Ming-he, Chiang Yün, Varsha NAIR, Sun Kang-i) both from the Asia-Pacific Region and the local community (Cheng Ying-shu, Ku Ming-shen, Hsiao Chu-chen, Chien Fu-yu, Huang Yu-shan, Shi Shu-qing, Wu Ma-li, Cheng Shu-yu) to engage in splendid and insightful dialogues at the Taipei Artist Village from Apr. 2nd to 30th. They discussed the experiences of female creators and described their achievements and honors. The artists' works were also exhibited in Bai Li Hall.

(3) Taiwan International Jazz and Broadway Academy Summer Workshop

Leading teachers of Jazz and Broadway musicals from the United States, Netherlands and Belgium came to Taipei from July 23rd to Aug. 6th to provide classes and give lessons. They passed on their skills

to the local lovers of music. Students performed together with these famous teachers, helping to make Taipei City's artistic field even richer and more colorful.

(4) Exchange Conference of Local Counties and Municipal Cultural Affairs Bureau

The directorate-generals, representatives and colleagues from each county and the city's Cultural Affairs Bureau visited Taipei Arena and Puppetry Art Center of Taipei on Sep. 24. They journeyed through Blue Highway, visited the first Matsu Temple and Guandu Temple in northern Taiwan, shared experiences and ways of promoting culture and tourism, and searched for opportunities to form future cooperative alliances.



The directorate-generals, representatives, and colleagues from each county and the city's Cultural Affairs Bureau get together to share experiences in promoting culture and tourism. The group photo was taken in front of Taipei Arena.

(5) 2005 Migration Music Festival

The "2005 Migration Music Festival" was held from Sep. 30th to Oct. 1st. Exquisite melodies resounded from the outdoor theater in Daan Forest Park and the Chinese Culture University's Dashia Building. Based on the theme of "Accordion-New Definition", foreign musicians and ensembles (Motion Trio from Poland, Kimmo Pohjonen from Finland, Luis Di Matteo from Uruguay, the Guichen Brothers from Brittany, Zoltan Lantos from Hungary) were invited who introduced and performed new music styles with the traditional accordion. We also invited the internationally acclaimed director of documentary films, Dick Fontaine, to visit Taiwan. The director's work "Beat This! Hip-hop History" was shown at the Grand Stage on the first day of performances. We arranged for the domestic band "Kou Chou Ching" to do a warm-up show as a tribute to artistic achievement.

(6) European Forum

Dick Fontaine, the internationally acclaimed film director who has made many important documentary films (including one that recorded the Beatles' first tour in the United States and another that explores the sources of Hip-hop music), delivered a speech at the Chinese Culture University on Oct. 7th on the topic of "Can Documentary Films Change The World?" In showing several clips of important documentary films in the 20th Century and providing his own detailed explanations, he expressed his strong belief that documentary films can change the world, and this has given great encouragement and confidence to the domestic documentary film-makers.

(7) The New Immigrant Arts Festival

From Sep. 22nd to Nov. 30th, the Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs planned a series of activities (including a new immigrant performance workshop and exhibitions, an image exhibition of documentary films and symposia, an exhibition on cultural subjects and performances by Southeast Asian artistic groups) that has fully demonstrated the history, culture and current social status of Southeast Asian countries, and has given new immigrants an opportunity to express their thoughts and ideas. This helps the local citizens to better understand the new immigrants and to learn to accommodate them with love; thereby creating a Taiwanese society that can be fully integrated without discrimination, misunderstanding or prejudice.

(8) Arts Festival of Taipei on the Move

The artistic group "NOAO" from Lyon, France formed by litterateurs and visual artists held a two-week artistic festival of activities at the Chien-Kuo Brewery from Oct. 30th to Nov. 12th and led Taipei citizens into a maze of exploration. Starting with this brewery that symbolizes Taipei City's



New Immigrants focus their attention on the explanation given by their teacher, Chen Shu-hui of Ni-Er Troupe. They hope to release their emotions through their performance and express their thoughts to the citizens of Taipei.

landscape, we were able to observe, speculate, reminisce, communicate and share our opinions about this city and look at it from different angles. By sharing our various views and opinions, we can help this city reflect its past, present and future more freely and broadly.

(9) The 2005 International Forum on Creative City

The Department of Cultural Affairs invited Chris Smith, Former Minister of DCMS, UK, and renowned scholars such as Charles Landry, Pauline Tambling, Matt Adams and Justin O'Connor to deliver speeches at the Chinese Culture University on Dec. 17th and 18th. Based on the four main topics of the roles of nations and policies, technology and resources, education, and alternative culture, they shared their experiences on how to institute policies and provide education, taking the perspective of the entire city to the forefront of the industry: the cultivation and inspiration of innovation, the exploration of how a city can shape an environment which can generate, cultivate, attract and accommodate the creative talents of its inhabitants, and finding out the ways to make Taipei a creative city and cultivate the creative talents of its citizens.

(10) Face Justice and Reflect on the Future

A "Forum on Taiwan's Future and Cross-Strait Future" was held in Taipei's Zhongshan Hall on Dec. 15. The event opened with the showing of the documentary film made by the PFT (Peacetime Foundation of Taiwan) and Taiwan Public Television. The public was provided with insight into the cross-strait relationship and Taiwan's future through the conclusions reached in past relevant discussions. Under the guidance of Professor Chu Yun-han and through the conversations and debates between Moderator Tien Hung-mao, Mayor Hu Jason, Commissioner Lin Cho-shui and Commissioner Su Chi, the current international and cross-strait situation was presented to the audience, now supplied with an abundance of information so as to be able to think over Taiwan and the future of cross-strait relations in a rational way.

(11) Exchange of Resident Artists

Since the Taipei Artist Village first opened on Oct. 12th, 2001, 121 foreign artists have visited and 52 artists from Taipei City have gone abroad to visit their counterparts by the end of 2005. During visits by foreign artists, the Artist Village arrange exchange opportunities and creativity activities such as open house, lectures, and exhibitions that enable the public to interact with foreign artists and learn about their cultures and art. The foreign artists are also better able to understand life and art in Taipei City. In the future, we will convert Taipei's images into actual works and show them to people from other countries.



The Taipei Artist Village invited the graffiti master Mr. Blek to show his skills and perform at a press conference.

2. Cultural Exchange of Foreign Workers

In withstanding global economic, structural and cultural shocks, Taipei City has demonstrated the city's characteristics of "diversity" and



While "Eating sweet dumplings with foreign workers on Lantern Festival", mothers from different communities perform an aerobic dance to add to the fun.

"internalization". At the present moment, there are 33,907 blue-collar foreign workers in Taipei City (December 2005). This figure represents 10% of the total number of foreign workers in Taiwan. Through their participation in cultural and religious activities held by public and private departments of Taipei City, these foreign workers, who left their native lands, can express their nostalgia and gain relief from the pressure at work. These festivals and activities enhance the exotic quality of Taipei.

(1) Making Sweet Dumplings and Making Foreign Workers Feel Good

The Taipei Lantern Festival, celebrated on Jan. 15th of the lunar calendar, is often called the "Second New Year". In order to help foreign workers better understand Taiwan's folk cultures, the Department of Labor held the first annual "Eating Sweet Dumplings with Foreign Workers on Lantern Festival". Mothers from different communities were invited to teach foreign workers how to make Taiwan's delicious dumplings and celebrate this holiday together. To make the activity more spectacular, these mothers also performed an "Aerobic Dance", and the foreign friends responded by demonstrating their traditional dances. About 100 people participated in this event.

(2) The Power of Religion-Sacrifice and Sharing

The Saint Cruzan Festival is a festival full of meaning and religious drama for the Catholics living in the Philippines. The origin of this festival comes from the story in which Helena, the queen of the Roman Empire, searches for the true cross of Christ. For Filipino workers, religion is a form of support which gives them strength and courage.

The Department of Labor held the procession of the "Saint Cruzan Festival" on the roads circling Saint Christopher's Church, located on Zhongshan North Road, Section 3. During the parade, the church organized 1,000 Filipino workers and residents who dressed up as different images of Maria to parade in the city area. Twelve representatives of saints dressed up and joined the parade. Each saint has her own particular model of the arch that symbolizes the gate of Heaven.



"Foreign Workers' Team", which is composed exclusively of foreign workers, took part in the "2005 Taipei International Dragon Boat Race Championship".

(3) Experiencing Chinese Culture: Dragon Boats Steered by Foreigners

The Department of Labor began helping foreign workers form dragon boat teams in 2002. The 24 “Hello Taipei Foreign Workers’ Teams” consisting of foreign workers from Thailand and Vietnam took part in the “2005 Taipei International Dragon Boat Championship” held from June 10th to 12th, 2005. Through this event, these foreign friends have participated in Taiwan’s folk culture and increased their interactive relationship with Taipei’s citizens. About 300 people participated in this event.

(4) Islamic 30-Day Fast

The annual event of “Ramadan” is a very meaningful and solemn occasion for all Islamic people. Believers must undergo a “30-Day Fast” period known as “Ramadan”. After the fasting period is over, the Islamic faithful hold a celebration called “Lesser Bairam” to celebrate the successful completion of the fast.

The Department of Labor and the Grand Mosque celebrated the Lesser Bairam festival together in Daan Forest Park starting at 9:00 A.M. on Nov. 6th. Apart from religious activities such as using canola oil, one of the traditional Islamic foods, worshipping, and reciting the Knowledge of the Qur’an, a fair was held to celebrate the end of the period of fasting in Daan Forest Park. More than 2000 people participated in the activity.

(5) Vietnamese Delicacies-Food Culture Feast

The activities of the Vietnam Cultural Festival held by the Department of Labor at the 228 Peace Memorial Park on Nov. 13th, 2005 served to introduce Vietnamese food culture, songs and dance to the people of Taipei. There are about 10,000 Vietnamese workers in Taipei City, which is more than 1/3 of the total foreign workers in Taipei. Besides introducing various noodle dishes and fried spring rolls to the local citizens at the “Vietnam Cultural Festival”, performances of Vietnamese songs and dances were given to



Prizewinners' award ceremony for foreign workers' writing competition.



During the activity of “Spreading the Seeds of Hope and Health Care for Foreign Workers”, the doctors provide consultation on health education for foreign workers.



Spectacular “Southeast Asia’s traditional dance competition” is filled with Southeast Asia’s rhythms and passions.

increase interaction between the local citizens and the foreign workers. About 1,200 Vietnamese workers and Taipei citizens took part in these activities.

(6) Fine Composition: Giving Vent to Nostalgia

Composing poetry is a good way to relieve nostalgia and depression. The Department of Labor invited relevant civic groups and scholars to discuss the merits of and select 18 outstanding works devoted to what foreign workers have learned in Taiwan and what their impressions of Taipei City are. The award ceremony was held in the Taipei 228 Memorial Museum on Nov. 13th, 2005. About 1,200 foreign workers and citizens participated in the award ceremony. The prizewinning works were printed as a poetry collection.

(7) Health & Care

To alleviate the problems facing foreign workers in seeking medical care, the Department of Labor and TIMA (Tzuchi International Medical Association) held the campaign “Spread the Seeds of Love - Health Care for Foreign Workers” and provided free medical services, health examinations and health consultations to foreign workers. 8 sessions of examinations were conducted from February to December in 2005, at which 1,418 foreign workers were served. Most of them needed medical care involving internal medicine, dental, and other mental/physical departments. 89 people received follow-up outpatient services.

(8) The Views of Foreign Workers about Taipei

The Taipei City Foreign Workers Cultural Center held the event “Experiencing the Beauty of Taipei” on Nov. 20th, 2005. This involved two tourist routes. One way “bus travel” (Journey through History) and the other was “MRT travel” (Wandering Down to Tanshui). The 30 foreign workers who engaged in each of the activities were given an opportunity to admire the famous beautiful spots in Taipei and experience the beauty of Taipei’s culture.

(9) Promoting Southeast Asian Traditions

The Taipei City Foreign Workers Culture Center sponsored the “Traditional Southeast Asian Dance Competition” on the plaza of Zhongshan Hall on Nov. 27th, 2005, exposing Taipei’s citizens to new perspectives. More than 200 people came to admire the unique Southeast Asian dances and music. Awarded first prize was the “Couple’s Dance” performed by Atit from Indonesia, taking second place was the horse-riding dance performed by Titia Lestari from Indonesia, and the third place was the dance that is the Philippines’ national treasure, the “Bamboo Dance,” performed by Nany, Helen, Maysie and Edna.

(10) Southeast Asians Speaking Taiwanese Dialects

A speech competition is a great way to encourage foreign workers to learn the local languages, with its primary purpose serving to facilitate communication between workers and employers. The Taipei City Foreign Workers’ Culture Center cooperated with the Pacific



Foreign workers' Chinese speech competition.

Community Development Association and the Qun Ying Neighborhood to hold the foreign workers' Chinese, Taiwanese and Hakka speech competition on Dec. 18th, 2005, and community residents were invited to cheer on the competitors. The competitors talked about their distress and feelings of nostalgia they experience when they come to work in Taiwan. Approximately 200 foreign workers and community residents got together for the speech competition.

Domestic Service Measures for Foreign Workers

1. HELLO TAIPEI-Foreign Language Radio Program

The Consultation Center for Foreign Workers of the Department of Labor started producing "HELLO TAIPEI" at the Taipei Broadcasting Station (FM93.1/AM1134) in 2000. This is the only foreign language radio program produced by the government in Taiwan. Broadcasting times are as follows: Indonesian (9:00-10:00 P.M. on Saturday), Thai (10:00-11:00 P.M. on Saturday), Philippine (9:00-10:00 P.M. on Sunday) and Vietnamese (10:00-11:00 P.M. on Sunday). The content of the programs mainly focuses on announcing regulations concerning employment service, cultural activities, real-time news, leisure life, and hometown music and songs. 52 broadcastings in four languages were aired in 2005. The 4 special interviews of "Foreign workers' engagement with Director of the Bureau of Labor Affairs" that discussed topics of concern to foreign workers were their favorites. The foreign language broadcasting radio program was also nominated in the category of best service program for the Golden Bell Awards for Broadcasting in 2005.

2. Periodicals for Foreign Worker on Policies and Laws

The Department of Labor publishes "Taipei City Electronic Newspapers for Foreign Workers" which provide timely information about employment opportunities, changes in the administration of foreign workers for employers and agencies. Four issues were published in September, October and December in 2005 (No.18-21) and were mailed to or distributed at fixed locations.

3. Printing and Distribution of the Foreign Workers' Education Manual

The Consultation Center for Foreign Workers of the Department of Labor has introduced a new "Taipei City Foreign Workers' Education Manual" that provides an in-depth introduction to foreign workers' cultural backgrounds in order to enhance employers' understanding of foreign workers. Its attractive layout complete with pictures and bilingual texts provides practical information to foreign workers regarding life, work and leisure in Taipei, and helps improve the working rights of foreign workers.

The Consultation Center for Foreign Workers introduced the first multi-language manuals three years ago in Taiwan. 15,000 manuals were printed for each of the Chinese/English, Chinese/Indonesian and Chinese/Vietnamese versions and 5,000 manuals of the Chinese/Thai version. Related content was published in the form of an electronic book that can be referred to by the public on the website of the Department of Labor.

III Educational Exchanges

Taipei City is the window through which Taiwan faces the world. To turn Taipei City into an international metropolis, we are actively engaged in promoting internationalization strategies, enhancing exchanges of urban diplomacy and physical and cultural education to draft an ideal blueprint for a "world-class capital" in order to attain the goal of being an "internationalized, healthy, and high-quality city."

Through the collaboration of colleagues in the Department of Education and schools, we are actively promoting educational and cultural exchanges with other countries. More than 30 groups of foreign friends, people from educational fields, teachers, and students come to visit each year. We not only provide students with opportunities to experience and learn, but also cultivate diverse cultural views for students to elevate their international and world perspectives.



International educational exchange visit in 2005 Taipei Mentor Teacher's Proposal in the United States.

1. Academic Exchanges

Holding academic seminars to increase the international visibility of Taipei City and its institutions of learning has elevated Taipei City's academic level. The academic seminars held by Taipei's schools in 2005 are as follows: 2005 International Conference on ICT in Education, International Exchange Conference for Grades 1-9 Coherent Curriculum Plan for Elementary Schools in Taipei City, and the trip of Lishan Primary School in the Neihu District to Shanghai Julu Road Primary School on July 7th, 2005 to conduct cross-strait exchange activities regarding education.

2. Educational Visits

We can understand more about different cultures, educational systems and social environments by arranging visits between schools and educational groups of different countries.

(1) Overseas Visits

- A. Jingxing Elementary School hosted educational exchange activities between public and private elementary schools from Queensland State, Australia and elementary schools in Taipei City, and representatives of the school have visited elementary schools in Queensland State.
- B. Representatives from Huajiang High School traveled to Japan on an educational trip for seven days in May 2005. They performed with the high school's wind band and visited a high school in Minato, Yokohama City.
- C. Representatives from Yucheng High School took part in an educational exchange in Japan from May 14th to 20th, 2005. They visited four high schools, including a high school in Minato, Yokohama City, Tokyo Metropolitan High School, the private Hill of Freedom School and



Fuxing High School went to Japan's Miyako Senior High School for six days from July 6th to 11th, 2005.

F. Thirty-seven teachers and students of Applied Japanese Studies from Blessed Imelda School visited Japan's Aichi Bunkyo University and Tokyo Woman's Christian University from Oct. 22nd to 30th, 2005.

(2) Visits of Overseas Groups

Dr. Suellen Reed, Minister of Education of the state of Indiana, the United States, was accompanied by officials of the Ministry of Education to visit Wu Ching-ji, the Commissioner of the Department of Education on Oct. 11th, 2005. The Director of the Graduate Institute of Education of National Chung Cheng University to visit Hutian Elementary School on Sep. 2nd, 2005 accompanied professor Kent Peterson and Professor Ann Peterson from the University of Wisconsin of the United States. Representatives accompanied the Assistant Unit of the US Congress from the Chinese Embassy in the United States to visit Xinsheng Elementary School on Mar. 23rd, 2005. The Seattle Chinese School and Hong Kong Holy Family Canossian School came to Dunhua Elementary School this year. The credentials program delegation for principals from Korean elementary schools visited Yongle Elementary School on June 10th, 2005. Japanese doctors and teachers in the field of special education came to visit Wenshan School of Special Education on June 15th, 2005.

(3) Art Activities

Taking part in international art activities makes it possible to experience the cultures and arts of different countries. For example, Taipei First Girls High School participated in the 2005 Pasadena Rose Parade in the United States. Taipei Minghu Junior High School went to Jeju, Korea to take part in a band festival. Taipei Jiancheng Junior High School took part in Koriyama's ritual music

Hachioji High School.

D. Fuxing High School went to Japan's Miyako Senior High School for six days from July 6th to 11th, 2005, including home stay and international exchanges of arts and cultural activities.

E. Mandarin Experimental Elementary School held exchange activities related to international education for the 2005 Taipei mentor teacher program. They visited joint offices of the school district in Los Angeles, Carmenita Middle School, and a new instructor center at the University of California, Santa Cruz from Sep. 30th to Oct. 10th.



Dr. Suellen Reed, the Minister of Education of the state of Indiana, the United States, visited Commissioner Chingji Wu of the Department of Education.



Taipei First Girls High School participated in the 2005 Pasadena Rose Parade in the United States.

and friendship. Examples included the exchange programs of Taipei Songshan High School of Commerce and Home Economics and Anabuki College Japanese School, and exchange programs of Taipei Jingwen High School and Kagoshima High School. Taipei Jingmei Junior High School became the sister school of National Junior High School in Buryat Republic, Russia Federation, and Taipei Daojiang High School of Nursing and Home Economics received representatives from Meiho High School of Beppu University, Japan.

(5) Sports Activities

Participating in international competitions and exchanging visits between representative teams serve to enhance athletic skills. Sports exchange activities include the following: Taipei Lishan Junior High School participated in the 2005 International Children's Games (ICG). Taipei Neihu Vocational High School held a volleyball competition consisting of private teams from Japanese high schools. Taipei Minquan Junior High School participated in the 2005 International Boat Race Championship. Taipei Mingde Elementary School and Japan's Fukuoka Prefecture Ono Sports Association participated in an exchange, and Taipei Longshan Elementary School took part in an exchange program with Beijing Xuanwu Sports School devoted to snooker.

(6) Compatriots Students Exchange

Visiting Taiwan's foreign schools helps visitors and hosts better understand their different cultures and languages and strengthen their friendships. For example, Taipei Shidong Elementary School and the American School, and Taipei Lanya Elementary School and Taipei Japanese School

in Japan. Taipei Sanmin Elementary School held exchange exhibitions of artwork with Toyonaka City Hounan Elementary School in Japan. Taipei Heti Elementary School held reading activities during French Week in Taiwan. Taipei Jianan Elementary School attended the Italian International Spring Festival 2005, and Chingshin Elementary & Middle School participated in the "2005 Mainland China Little Angel of Peace" exchange visits.

(4) Exchanges between Sisters Schools

Taipei schools held activities for sister schools to develop diverse international exchange activities and enhance international understanding



Exchange between Songshan High School of Commerce and Home Economics and Anabuki College Japanese School.

have held exchange programs. The purpose is to help students understand the American and Japanese cultures, to expand their worldviews and strengthen their friendships.

(7) Transnational Learning

We enhance the foreign language abilities of our students and help them experience exotic cultures and increase their experience through overseas studies and distance learning. For example, Taipei Municipal University of Education hosted exchange visits between Taipei City and Caivados, France; Taipei Zhongzheng High School took part in overseas studies in Calgary, Canada; Taipei Hwa Kang Arts School engaged in educational trips to Topan University of Japan; Taipei Huaxing High School took part in a summer camp in the United States; Wenhua Elementary School, Beitou, Taipei took part in overseas studies in Australia; Taipei Renai Junior High School sponsored activities during the goodwill visits of Ryukyu teenagers; Songshan High School of Agriculture and Industry and Dongfang Engineering and Business Vocational High School accepted foreign-exchange students from the Rotary International Club; Taipei Fanghe Junior High School sponsored a cross-cultural email and cultural package exchange.

In order to build a world-class capital, Taipei City will continue to accelerate its movement toward internationalization by drawing on its base of culture, technology, economy and trade to create an active and diverse international environment, continuously promote and strengthen exchanges between Taipei City and other cities, send representatives to attend conferences and activities held by various organizations in cities around the world, and by sponsoring major international conferences and activities to increase Taipei's international visibility and enhance its international status. We will also build diverse channels of cultural exchange to develop international links, enhance marketing and promote global interaction to showcase the prosperity, tolerance and strength of Taipei City.

Taipei's competitiveness as an urban community comes out on top in Asia, and boasts cultural depth and diversity and numerous resources that allows it to stand out in the Chinese world. If we can make good use of our resources and continue to conduct exchange programs, Taipei will shine on the international stage.



Taipei Night-Performance of "Fine Music Collections", featuring multinational folk songs performed by the Chinese Music Troupe of the Blind.

Blue-Collar Foreign Workers in Taipei City

At the moment, there are 33,907 blue-collar foreign workers in Taipei City (Dec. 2005) that makes up 10% of the total number of foreign workers in Taiwan. In terms of nationality, there are 11,682 Philippines (34.45%), 10,374 Vietnamese (30.6%), 9,377 Indonesians (27.66%), 2,456 Thais (7.24%) and 18 Mongolians (0.05%).



Chapter 18

Human Resources

As the administrative and economic hub of Taiwan, Taipei has a distinctively different industrial and population structure from that of any other county or city. With the recent advent of industrial internationalization and economic globalization, the city has witnessed more than 36,000 new immigrants from marriages (mainland Chinese and foreign spouses) and over 31,000 foreign workers. These numbers are no doubt a chain effect from corporate globalization and have inevitably contributed to the changing facet of Taipei City's human resource allocation. The increased number of foreigners in the city has also gradually focused concerns on social marginalization. In order to restore the social balance and resolve problems stemming from the social structure, it is crucial to find ways to promote the whole market dynamics and train unskilled workers, as well as improve the skills of general workers. Taipei City would then be able to play a key role in the globalization and internationalization of the production chain and fully grasp the demands of the labor market.

Taipei City enjoys a unique blend of superior economic advantages and developmental environment, making it a hotspot for talented individuals from all walks of life. This combination of talent and environment has resulted in the vibrant economic miracle of Taipei. In the public sector, the concept of workers' welfare is actively upheld. Various supporting projects are being created, particularly for maintaining employment stability and improving employees' skills. Workers are encouraged to upgrade their skills so as to assist unskilled workers to develop into a more potent workforce and stimulate a turnaround in the domestic labor market. The outcome of these efforts play an indispensable role in accomplishing the city's tasks and work projects

I Safeguarding Labor Rights

Globalization has been having a profound effect on the traditional worker-employer relationship, which has become increasingly complex and fluid. It includes changes in the dynamics of the labor market's supply and demand; the increasing consciousness of the rights of laborers; the tendency of domestic labor disputes to move towards collectivization; and its increased complexity and size. Moreover, with the implementation of a new pension system effective from July 1st 2005, labor rights protection and the safeguarding of employees in the public sector have become important and necessary tasks.

1. Implementing the New Pension System

With the implementation of the "Labor Retirement Pension Act" as of July 1st, 2005, millions of workers in Taipei City were faced with having to choose between the old and the new systems. The Department of Labor introduced a range of services such as promotional meetings, promotional documentaries, on-air radio interviews and hotlines to address the concerns of the workers in Taipei City as well as to promote the new system. These services were designed to provide workers with relevant information on the new system.



Labor union leaders visiting the agencies of the Department of Labor on Feb. 24th.



Publicity event for the Labor Retirement Pension Act.

In Taipei City had established labor retirement reserve funds. Activities promoting the establishment of special accounts were held for businesses. The special accounts for labor retirement reserve funds serve to guarantee the workers' welfare after retirement.

2. Strengthening the Unity of Labor Unions

The existence of labor unions is by far the most significant realization of the Constitution's guarantee of the people's right to organize. Strong union organizations not only provide employees with equal rights at the negotiating table, but also assist in resolving labor disputes and in making adjustments labor-related affairs. Workers without regular employers can also sign group agreements with employers to benefit from the group's collective strength. The combined strength of trade unions and workers, which is formidable, can safeguard workers' equity and vocational rights.

Taipei City's labor unions operate independently and have become well developed under the guidance of the Department of Labor. The Department of Labor encourages trade unions to fight for their legal rights. In December 2005, there were 3 general trade unions, 6 federations, 153 industrial unions and 282 trade unions in Taipei, a total of 444 trade unions, all of which are actively involved in safeguarding workers' vocational rights.

3. Achieving the Goal of Labor Harmony

The Taipei City Government has always encouraged cooperation between employers and

At the same time, auxiliary services such as the production of a promotional documentary, "Establishment of the Labor Retirement Reserve Fund" set up by the Department of Labor in support of the "Labor Retirement Reserve Fund" were highly effective in achieving their objectives. The clip was made to be accessible online. In addition, the Department of Labor also sponsored 117 on-site promotional activities, which served 1,158 business entities. With the assistance of the enthusiastic Department of Labor team, 8,486 business entities reported having established labor retirement reserve funds in 2005, a remarkable increase from 635 in 2004. By the end of December 2005, some 21,900-business entities



"Mayor Meets Labor Union Leaders" Symposium.

employees by emphasizing the understanding of the relevant rules and regulations that govern workers and management so as to avoid the abuse of rights and to achieve coexistence and win-win situations. A promotional event, "Quality Service Regulations" that was part of Labor Act Publicity, helped familiarize workers with the details of the Labor Act and gained hearty responses from the workers.

In view of the considerable authority asserted by organized groups, the Department of Labor encouraged business entities, including "The Farmers Bank of China", "Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd.", "Taiwan Cooperative Bank Corporation", "Taipei Veterans Technique labor Center, Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan", "Nankang Rubber Tire Corp. Ltd." "Northwest Airlines", "Chang Hwa Bank" and "Mingtai Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.," among others, to sign group agreements with trade unions on the basis of employer-employee cooperation and along the lines of mutual belief, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

4. Implementing the Employee Welfare System

Employee Welfare is an important factor in determining an enterprise's ability to attract loyal employees who would stick through thick and thin with the organization. Through joint discussion and management of labor and capital, the employee welfare fund has become the optimal strategy to strengthen the cohesion within enterprises. Therefore, assisting the establishment of an employee welfare committee can create a more beneficial corporate environment and enhance an enterprise's competitiveness. In 2005, the Taipei City Government provided instruction to 2,992 business entities (including trade unions) for the establishment of employee welfare committees, which in turn benefited 2.09 million workers and their family members.



Publicity event for Labor Insurance and Employment Insurance Policies.

5. Settling Labor Disputes Amicably

The Department of Labor flexibly utilized coordination methods and judicial mediation together with arbitration systems to settle labor disputes promptly and effectively. Immediate treatment and on-site settlement methods were applied according to the seriousness, complexity and nature (individuals or groups) of the specific cases. Apart from that, the Department of Labor also took such measures as administrative orders, supervision, administrative disposal, and transfers to investigate cases on an individual basis so as to settle all labor disputes fairly and justly.

There were 2,814 labor disputes (2,680 coordination and 134 mediation) in 2005, 1,203 of which were settled by mediation or agreement, 43% of the total. The most noteworthy cases among the major labor disputes in 2005 included the following: the sudden termination of operations by the Southeast Bus Co.,

Ltd. due to salary and other labor disputes; the signing of a group agreement and the stock release of the trade union of the Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd; Jiazih Oxy Spa; the suspension and salary dispute of the Youthcamp's businesses, among others. All of the cases were settled in a judicious manner with the civil rights of the public employees and the workers' rights guaranteed.

6. Legal Assistance to Lodge Lawsuits

(1) The Labor Rights Fund: Aid for Lawsuits and the Cost of Living

In view of the financially disadvantaged position of laborers in the event of a lawsuit against employers, the Labor Rights Foundation provides assistance to such laborers by defraying their cost of living expenses and legal costs for cases in which the employer shuts down or suspends his business and in cases of unlawful dismissal, occupational disasters, diseases and other key labor disputes. The Labor Rights Foundation held 29 review meetings within the period from May 2001 to the end of 2005 and a total of 243 cases for subsidization were passed. 320 people received subsidies that amounted to NT\$18,727,871.

(2) Legal Aid for Lawsuits Involving the Gender Equality in Employment Law

When employees lodge lawsuits against employers for violations of the Gender Equality Act in Employment Law, they may file claims for assistance for lawsuits at the Department of Labor of TCG in accord with the regulations for providing legal aid in lawsuits concerning gender equality in employment.



"Over the Gender Hurdle in Employment", an event promoting gender equality in employment.

II Employment Security

According to the “Manpower Survey Results” generated by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan the number of employed persons in Taipei City was about 1.13 million in 2005, 914,000 of who had jobs in the service sector (an increase of 0.22% over 2004) or 80.53%. This represented the highest share, from these statistics, it is clear that the vast majority of jobs in Taipei City are still very much in the service sector, with number still growing. From the employees’ profile, 905,000 persons were employed, up 5,000 persons (0.56%) over 2004. This indicates that the service sector is still the major source of jobs among all sectors. The labor structure and market environment influenced the resource allocation and employment guarantee measures of the public sector.

Taipei City had an average unemployment rate of 3.9% in 2005, a decrease of 0.3% from 4.2% in 2004. In terms of workers’ employment rights, the Taipei City Government focuses on three core elements: employment services, vocational training services and unemployment insurance in creating an Employment Safety Net for workers in Taipei City.

Government agencies take measures to ensure proper employment and are joined by non-governmental organizations in providing services to maintain the functions of the Taipei City Safe Employment Network. Together, these agencies and organizations serve 1.13 million workers in Taipei City. The three core elements are described as follows:

1. Employment Service Measures

(1) Private Employment Service Agencies Flourish in Taipei City

With the advent of the Internet, newspapers were no longer the primary source of the circulation of employment market information. Information can now be exchanged between employers and employees via the online job bank. Partially owing to its low cost, the online mode of employment is expected to be the primary means of seeking employment in the future. There are a total of 87 private employment agencies registered in Taipei City, and there are currently 238 private overseas employment agencies registered with the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

(2) Public Employment Service Agencies with “Zero Declination”

The Taipei City Government has 8 public employment service stations (including the Central, Beitou, Ximen, Dinghao, Nangang, Jingxing, Songshan, Neihu Service Stations). The target subjects of public employment service stations are different from those in ordinary employment service agencies or non-governmental job banks. These subjects are specifically less capable of securing a job (middle-aged or elderly job seekers, housewives, indigenous people, those from government-subsidized families and the disabled) or involuntarily unemployed workers. According to individual demands, these public



On-site recruitment, providing job seekers with opportunities to meet employers face to face.

employment service stations provide intensive and individualized employment services.

In 2005, the number of job applicants at public employment service stations was 47,715 (15,525 targeted subjects); the number of job openings was 67,756; the number of people who were employed through the recommendations of the public employment service stations was 17,171 (4,638 targeted subjects), an efficiency rate of 35.99% in filling job openings.

(3) Public Manpower Agencies Provide Diversified Services for Targeted Subjects

The Taipei City Government implemented the “Individualized and In-depth Employment Guide for Targeted Subjects” and adopted one-to-one “case management” services to help disadvantaged job seekers find suitable employment. In 2004, they provided assistance to 6,523 individuals through case management, and 2,619 were placed in jobs upon requirement evaluation. The rate of effective job placement was 40.15%. The policy “Employment Instructions for Economic Vagrants” was implemented and in 2005, of the 546 individuals for whom the case management method was applied, 309 filled positions for an effective job-matching rate of 56.6%. The government also put into effect the policy “Employment Instructions for Mainland China and Foreign Spouses”. In 2005, 379 job seekers were provided assistance under this program, and 447 were recommended to participate in employment workshops and 214 were recommended for jobs.

In order to relieve economic pressure on unemployed workers during lay-offs and to help them return to the workforce as soon as possible, the Department of Labor has actively sought out means of cooperation with the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, Executive Yuan. This cooperation involves measures concerning employment promotion allowances, including Transportation Allowance for Job Seekers, Temporary Job Allowance, Interest Allowance for Business Loans, Hiring Allowance, and Employment Promotion and Matching Allowance. The total amount of the allowances exceeded NT\$23,687,972 and 432 people benefited from the program. 2,473 vocational training vouchers and computer learning vouchers were issued.

2. Vocational Training Courses

The Vocational Training Center, Department of Labor conducts daytime technical training classes to assist the unemployed in improving their skills, thereby increasing their chances to find employment. The center also provides individuals with training opportunities. In 2005, the Taipei City Government held 51 Comprehensive Financial Management vocational training classes with a total of 1,199 individuals in attendance.

In order to maximize utilization of existing training facilities and to meet the requirements of the employment market and labor, the Vocational Training Center also conducts night training courses to meet the needs of employees to further their knowledge or to learn a second set of skills. In 2005, 30 training classes including Computer



Holding employment promotion classes to help people learn job seeking skills and provide them with guidelines on job selection.

Practice and Application were conducted with a total of 732 individuals in attendance.

Government agencies, governmental and non-governmental enterprises, schools and other groups to conduct various types of vocational training to improve industrial techniques, production technologies and the quality of services have entrusted the Vocational Training Center. These training programs provide the public with opportunities for life-long learning and career development. In 2005, 29 training classes, including Preparation of Cold and Hot Drinks attracted 933 participants and were held at a total cost of NT\$6,064,955 in entrusted funds.

In order to meet industrial requirements, the traditional self-held training model has been converted into a "Production-and-Training Cooperation" model, which represented a remarkable breakthrough in recent years. With the agreement between vocational training centers and enterprises, a cooperative relationship is required for the purposes of seeking donations and submitting claims for training facilities from industrial groups and affiliated factories which are to provide the necessary assistance including job opportunities, course materials, instructors, hands-on and adaptive training and much more. By integrating training resources, employment opportunities increase and technical differences are reduced. In 2005, the Taipei City Government sponsored 10 training classes, including bread and cakes with 171 in attendance.

3. The Unemployment Insurance System

The Employment Service Center, Department of Labor assists the general public in applying for payment of unemployment insurance and in recognizing the unemployed for residents in accordance with related stipulations in the Employment Insurance Act. This claim payment is intended to provide temporary relief from the burden of living expenses and tide them over a difficult period. The Employment Service Center, Department of Labor then passes the application on to the Labor Insurance Bureau of the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan for approval of payment. In 2005, 12,013 people, an increase of 10.2%, filed claims for unemployment insurance, compared to 10,903 applicants in 2004. The number of people classified as unemployed was 37,115, a 5.77% increase from the 35,091 unemployed in 2004. An increased number of individuals opted for involuntary employment in the past year.



A daytime training program in "fashion design and clothes making".

III Employment Insurance for Targeted Subjects

The Constitution clearly stipulates the guarantee of the people's occupational rights. As indigenous people and the disabled more often find themselves at a significant disadvantage in seeking out jobs in the labor market, they require help from proactive governmental policies. The Taipei City Government has created work opportunities for the indigenous and the disabled based on the concept of "mandatory quota employment," and has proceeded to create a blueprint for guaranteed employment through the proper utilization of resources and the training of specialized personnel.

1. Implementing the Employment Guarantee for Indigenous People

The Taipei City Government initiated the "Taipei City Self-government Ordinance on the Promotion of Employment Opportunities for Indigenous People" on Dec. 13th, 1999 in order to increase employment opportunities for indigenous people so as to increase their incomes and improve their standard of living. This self-government ordinance stipulated that agencies of the Taipei City Government, schools and business entities shall employ 1 indigenous person out of every 50 employees for specific positions so as to guarantee the right of employment for indigenous people.

As of the Dec. 1st, 2005, it is mandatory for all 42 agencies of the Taipei City Government and the city parliament to hire indigenous people. In 2005, 354 indigenous people were recruited with an employability rate of 133.5%, in excess of the 265 vacancies created (including 2 in the Taipei City Council). If the employment numbers at agencies in the Taipei City Government that were not required to recruit indigenous people is taken into consideration, the total number of indigenous people hired was 417, and the corresponding rate of recruitment was 157.36%, which made Taipei the best performing of all the counties and cities in Taiwan.

2. Enforcing the Employment Guarantee of the Disabled People

(1) Executing the Policy of Mandatory Quota Employment for the Disabled

In accordance with the stipulations in the Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens Protection Act, the Taipei City Government has established a list of over 2,400 agencies and institutions in Taipei City, which are required to execute the mandatory recruitment of disabled people. However, the status of recruitment is managed on a monthly basis, and the total number of disabled people hired increased from 16,501 in November 2004 to 17,012. In an effort to encourage those business entities which had not fulfilled their quota of disabled employees, in 2005, the Taipei City Government specially invited representatives from the 10 enterprises that were most behind in their quotas to participate in a meeting entitled creating employment opportunities for the disabled. The meeting focused on recruitment difficulties faced by enterprises and provided suggestions to increase employment opportunities for the disabled. The Taipei City Government actively sought out 1,800 individuals on waiting lists for jobs for the enterprises to choose from. In addition, the online employment expo aimed to strengthen the enforcement of the mandatory quota employment for the disabled policy to create work opportunities to ensure the employment rights of the disabled.

20% to 30% of the enterprises in Taipei City have not met their quota of disabled employees. This works out to be about NT\$20 million in differential subsidies that should be charged per month. Though

differential subsidies have been assessed seasonally, beginning in 2001, results have been insignificant. Amendments made to assess the subsidy on a monthly basis was put into effect in July 2002 so as to accelerate the return rate and to develop the complete executive procedure of “payment notice, payment upon expiry of a given term and execution”. The total returns on monthly assessments have been as high as 99.32%.

(2) Developing Employment Services through Entrustment and Assistance

In 2005, with help from the general public and a series of publicity events aimed at establishing employment opportunities for the disabled through assistance and entrustment, 54 non-governmental entities received assistance and implemented 125 employment promotion projects with a total subsidy amounting to NT\$194,035,983 that benefited about 2,200 disabled people. The Taipei City Government also entrusted 30 non-governmental entities to execute community-based employment services with 99 special frontline employment service personnel. As a result, 2,310 disabled people were successfully hired with the assistance of the service personnel and a total entrustment amount of NT\$73,232,874 benefited 1,104 disabled people. A performance evaluation system was also set up to improve the quality of services.

The Taipei City Government also looked into the establishment and operation of sheltered employment service through tenancy and entrustment. By 2005, there were 12 sheltered workshops in Taipei City covering a diversity of trades to include 2 gas stations, 2 car washing centers, 4 MRT shops retailing items such as fashionable goods, organic food, soaps made from oil extracts, cakes and pastries, and the operation of restaurants, among others, creating 225 employment opportunities per annum. This greatly benefited the allocation of the employment and career transition services for the disabled. The training class of sheltered workshop management was conducted twice in order to assist the sheltered workshops in improving their operational performance and to promote various programs. The training placed emphasis on several issues, such as the creation of business opportunities for the sheltered workshops, the analysis of customer development and undertaking service experience etc. with a total of 84 trainees.



Visually disabled citizens actively participating in massage promotion.



Taipei City visually disabled healthy massage and the 3rd anniversary celebration of the True Love Massage Center.

IV Human Resources of Public Servants

As the seat of the Central Government of the Republic of China, Taipei City is the center of politics, culture and the economy. It houses 102 government offices, including those of the President, the National Assembly, the Executive Yuan, the Examination Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Control Yuan, and their subordinates. 16 national and private colleges and universities are also located in Taipei. The Taipei City Government is one of the municipalities directly under the Central Government. There are 32 grade-one organizations (including 16 bureaus, 8 departments, 6 committees, 1 center and 2 business organizations), 12 district offices, 129 grade-two organizations (including 2 business organizations) and 241 schools.

Among the city government's 54,643 personnel with an average age of 38 years, 23,373 are male while 31,270 are female. 89.8% of these public servants are college graduates who passed extremely competitive examinations to earn their spots as civil servants; these high-caliber people ensure excellence in service performance.

1. Accelerating Organizational Reform and Executing Personnel Streamlining Policies

To lend an impetus to structural reforms and create innovations in municipal administration, organizational reforms have been carried out since 1999. Apart from the privatization of Taipei Fubon Bank, the Children's Transportation Museum, the Taipei Municipal Printing Institute, and the City Bus Operation Service Office, which altogether saw the trimming of 5,705 personnel, the enforced merging of organizations was also actively promoted. Examples include the union of the Department of Public Housing and the Department of Urban Development; the unification of 10 medical institutes into one Taipei City Hospital; the incorporation of the Land Consolidation Division and Survey Division into the Land Development Division, which resulted in a total of 968 job cuts. In addition, the Taipei City Government will implement the following restructuring programs upon approval by the Taipei City Council. These include the annexation of the Taipei City Military Cemetery Administration into the Department of Compulsory Military Service; the Department of Finance, Taipei City Government's takeover of the Taipei City Disbursement Office; the re-organization of 19 Children's Day Care Centers into 12; a review of the organizational structure of the Taipei Water Department and the Engineering Division; and the re-organization of the Public Works Department and subordinate agencies. An estimated 247 jobs will be eliminated.

In addition, to effect the Department of Information's transfer into the Department of Mass Communication and Tourism; the Department of Economic Development's transfer into the Department of Industry Development; the renaming of the Taipei Public Service Institute to the Department of Civil Service Development; and the partial operations transfer of some organizations, and at the same time comply with the Local Government Jurisdiction Act, Organizational Principles Regulations for the local administrative agencies among others, the Taipei City Government organization self-government Ordinance and the table of organization require emendation. The amendments have been submitted to the Taipei City Council for review. At present the Taipei City Government has 16 bureaus, 8 departments, 1 center, and 6 commissions. Through changes to the amendments, the Taipei City Government will have

17 bureaus, 7 departments, 6 commissions, and 2 additional internal units (the Taipei City Spokesperson Office and the National Disaster Security Center).

To reduce its personnel costs, the Taipei City Government has a three-year plan to downsize its manpower. Between 2004 and 2006, the institutes and agencies under the Taipei City Government are expected to reduce their personnel by 4,447 or 8.7% of its staff base. By year 2006, the expected number of positions cut is estimated to be 4,654, which exceeds the original target and is regarded as a significant achievement.

2. Using Diversified Channels to Mobilize Human Resources

(1) Drawing upon the Talents of Skilled Personnel from the Industrial and Academic Sectors

The Taipei City Government is in the process of negotiating with renowned universities and enterprises on engaging the services of their elite personnel who either have special expertise in certain domains or are highly successful. By inviting these experts to take up positions such as administrative chiefs in the Taipei City Government or as vice-mayors and placing them on key management teams, the government is hoping to inject new academic theories and success stories from the business sectors into governmental organizations. Human resources can thus be redirected to enhance the City Government's administrative services. As of 2005, the Taipei City Government had invited 6 faculty members from universities, 3 from private enterprises, and 5 experts and scholars.

(2) Recruiting Through Examinations Inline Upholding Principle of Fairness and Integrity

An examination is the major mode for the recruiting of permanent civil servants. A total of 615 personnel were admitted in 2005 through examinations, including 123 from the Civil Service Level Three Senior Examination, 71 from the Civil Service Junior Examination, 47 from the Elementary Examinations for Civil Service Personnel and 374 from the Civil Service Special Examinations for Local Government Personnel.

(3) Outsourcing Human Recourses

A. Injecting New Ideas from Alternative Civilian Servicemen

In 1990, the Executive Yuan adopted the European concept of service to society as a point of reference in planning for a substitute civilian serviceman system. As decreed by the R.O.C. President, in accordance with the Rules for the Implementation of Alternative Civilian Servicemen, young men who have completed preliminary military training have been reallocated to many auxiliary service positions in various government bodies. In this way, these personnel attend public affairs programs concurrently with other social service work.

The Taipei City Government recruited 5,073 Alternative Civilian Servicemen in 2005, among whom 4,057 were assigned to ministries and departments, and 1,016 to the Taipei City Government. These Alternative Civilian Servicemen have directly or indirectly assisted government agencies in providing more considerate and higher-quality services, such as assisting the safe maintenance of water gates so as to protect the life and properties of the residents of Taipei City; assisting in the emergency rescue of the injured in disasters so as to raise the quality of emergency first-aid; strengthening the community self-defense system to effectively reduce the crime rate; and providing transportation assistance services to ensure the smooth flow of traffic.

B. Using Voluntary Workers in the Municipal Affairs Service

The commitment, mobile efficiency and sheer strength of these voluntary workers are indispensable resources for public departments, especially government agency retirees who possess considerable precious administrative experience gained during their service years. Through the successful implementation of resourcefulness and experience gained from these people, Taipei City is able to effectively promote municipal affairs and also improve the quality of civilian service. In view of this practice, voluntary workers have been widely recruited by various government agencies to participate in public events. The Taipei City Government has budgeted subsidies for these workers in an attempt to encourage the utilization of their services to facilitate the promotion of municipal events and civilian services. In 2005, a total of 47,039 such volunteers committed a cumulative of 1,952,530 hours to public service

3. Building a Just Society that Genuinely Concerned about Underprivileged Groups

The Taipei City Government cares for its underprivileged residents based on the philosophy of humanism. It protects the right to employment, advocates gender equality and encourages female participation in policymaking. In 2005, the government employed 2,684 handicapped personnel, exceeding the originally budgeted number of 1,252 by 1,432 persons, and creating an employment rate increase of 214.38%. This policy has attained a fairly high degree of success. Moreover, 415 Taiwanese aborigines were employed and the numbers also exceeded the 263 quota stipulated by the budget by 152 persons. These achievements are the pride of Taipei residents, helping make Taipei worthy of its status as the leading city in the nation.

The Taipei City Government has also provided 162 college summer work opportunities to children of underprivileged families. For example children of single-parent families, disabled people, indigenous people, and unemployed workers, are given opportunities to work in the municipal administration and earn scholarships to relieve their families' financial burden. These measures aimed at caring for underprivileged groups and families demonstrate the efforts and determination of the Taipei City Government to build a society based on social justice.

When it comes to encouraging females to participate in decision-making, the Taipei City Government succeeded in breaking through the "Glass Ceiling" and is now focusing on promoting excellent female workers. As of the end of 2005, female executives accounted for 47.12% of the total number of city government executives, exceeding Mayor Ma's predecessor by 5.22%. The results are truly remarkable.



Traffic control assistance provided by the police service support the police in safety inspection.

4. Improving English Ability and Connecting to the World

The Taipei City Government has compiled a list of 100 Commonly Used Phrases in the Office for the reference of all staff members. An accompanying CD recording is broadcasting everyday. The list has been printed in booklet form to make it easy to carry around and consult. An “English Contest” was organized to encourage students to read in English. In addition, revised promotion regulations require public servants to pass the General English Proficiency Test or any other English proficiency examination to earn bonus points for promotion evaluations for civil servants.

5. Genuinely Caring for Employees and Promoting Physical and Mental Health

(1) Physical Examinations and Increase in Annual Subsidies

Since 2002, subsidized physical examinations of public servants covers one physical examination every two years for employees above the age of 40. In 2003, the subsidy was raised from NT\$14,400 to NT\$16,000. In 2004, the age cap for this benefit was reduced to 50. Based on individual needs, public servants can choose to undergo one physical check-up per annum, making use of half the personal budgeted subsidy each time. This proposal addresses individual preferences in regard to health concerns and reinforces the idea of self-health management.

(2) Providing Team Insurance for Staff Members

The City Government has also implemented self-financed group insurance for personnel with a minimum monthly premium rate of NT\$378 to provide them with six benefits, from medical insurance coverage to periodic life insurance, and coverage in the event of accidents, serious diseases, injuries, cancer and hospitalization.

(3) Professional Psychological Consultation and Guidance

A. Building a Handling Mechanism for Gender Equality

The Taipei City Government has been active in building a harmonized environment of gender equality, and in July 2000, it established its first standing body, the Committee on Sexual Harassment, which specializes in handling cases of sexual harassment in the city government. By the end of 2005, 102 cases and consultations had been submitted; of those, 12 cases were accepted and properly handled.

B. Personnel Counseling, Professional Psychological Consultation and Guidance

The Taipei City Government has established Personnel Counseling Rooms and counseling hotlines by hiring professional consultants to conduct individual or group counseling. Consultants provide professional counseling and guidance to individuals suffering from emotional trauma and pain stemming from personal relations, family or work-related concerns. In 2005, 36 people applied for personal counseling and a total of 71 services were rendered; during this same period 43 people underwent group counseling. Proper assistance and treatment had been administered to all applicants.

v Civil Servant Training

It is the information era, a vibrant and fast-changing time when things quickly become outdated. In such an age, training is the most suitable means for an organization to enhance competitiveness. It is the most effective way to increase the quality of public services. As the capital and the leader and role model for the entire country, Taipei City is the ideal place to establish training institutes. Thus, government departments have located training branches in Taipei in the hope of improving the quality of human resources.

1. Governmental Training Units

- (1) Training Center, National Security Bureau, Office of the President
- (2) Civil Service Development Institute, Executive Yuan Executive Yuan
- (3) Foreign Service Institute, Executive Yuan
- (4) Training Institute, Ministry of Finance, Executive Yuan
- (5) The Training Institute, Bank of Taiwan, Executive Yuan
- (6) Training Institute for Judges and Prosecutors, Executive Yuan
- (7) Training Center of the Personnel Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Executive Yuan
- (8) Training Institute, Chunghwa Post
- (9) Aviation Training Institute, Civil Aeronautics Administration, MOTC, Executive Yuan
- (10) Employee Training Center, Taiwan Railway Administration, Executive Yuan
- (11) Human Resources Development Center, Bureau of Food and Drug Analysis, Executive Yuan
- (12) Training Center, Coastal Patrol Directorate General, Executive Yuan
- (13) National Civil Service Institute, Examination Yuan
- (14) Training Council, Ministry of Audit, Control Yuan
- (15) Judicial Personnel Study Center, Judicial Yuan
- (16) Taipei Public Service Institute, Taipei City Government (TCG)
- (17) Taipei Teachers In-Service Education Center, TCG
- (18) Employee Training Center, Taipei Water Department, TCG
- (19) Training Center, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, TCG

2. The Taipei Public Service Institute, TCG

(1) Systematic Training Programs

In 2005, according to the core competencies of Taipei City Government employees, different competency levels offered to determine the principles for eight training programs divided into Administration Series, Development Series,



The Fourth City Government Quality Award Ceremony: M0ayor Ma and award winners.

Cultivation Series, Future Series, Humanities Series, Carefree Series, Refreshing Series and also on-line learning Taipei e-Campus.

(2) Diverse Training and Innovative Training Content

New courses in the arts and humanities and several general knowledge courses offered in addition to the regular courses offered in 2005. Moreover, every season two lectures were presented for the series Lectures on Social and Cultural Issues. After the lectures, recordings of speeches were made available online (Taipei e-Campus) and related articles were published in the Public Training Journal for reference. The theme for the national training activities in 2005 was spiritual growth & organization vitality. Delegates from the various national training organizations were invited to attend the activities and share experiences with their colleagues. After the activities, participants returned to their organizations richer in experience and passed on their know-how to other colleagues, thereby enhancing the efficacy of training. In addition, the Consultant Team for Organization Diagnosis, comprised of scholars and specialists, analyzed issues related to management. The counselors provided strategies and solutions without influencing mid- and long-term plan and policies.

At the 4th Taipei City Government Quality Awards Ceremony two Milestone Awards, eight Excellence Awards were conferred and two non-governmental organizations were honored with the Best City Government Partner Award. The event, sponsored by Taipei City Government, encourages benign competition, significantly increases the quality of public services and improves organizational effectiveness. This year's award winners also rewarded with a trip to Japan from Dec. 14th to 20th. During the trip, the winners visited local corporations and government departments; they attended classes devoted to improving management skills and learned methods of quality management. Their visit created a positive example of interaction between Taiwan and Japan.

Language courses offered in 2005 increased the foreign language capacity of civil servants. Courses included language learning in the morning or the evening, English weekend workshop, special topic in English (issue), English manpower cultivation, and Lecture on Learning English. In addition, the government held an Overseas English Study Tour. Public servants attended courses and stayed with a host family to encourage them to communicate in English. The attendees immersed themselves in an all-English environment and developed an international view.

(3) Creating an Environment with Dedicated Management and Cultural Edification

To make the environment more beautiful and elevate the cultural cultivation of civil servants, the Culture Gallery and the Life Gallery were opened. Several exhibitions in 2005 were held in the Culture Gallery such as "I'm different-able and Also a Good Painter", "The Dual Exhibition of the Hearing-Challenged Brothers: Zhang Wei-zhong & Zhang Wei-hua", "Student Exhibition: Advertising



Overseas English Study Tour: Auckland, New Zealand.

Design Department, Sangshan Senior High School of Commerce and Home Economics". These events elicited positive feedback and encouragement. The exhibition "The Sky of Vocational Education" was held in the Life Gallery in November, and served to introduce outstanding individuals who had the spirit to "dare to dream; insist on ideals; overcome hardships."

(4) Achievements

In 2005, the Taipei Public Service Institute offered 862 courses with 40,651 participants. The total amount of training hours was 17,073 hours with 95,738 participants per day. There were 886 online courses with 55,218 students. The total number of training hours was 28,557.

3. Civil Service Development Institute

(1) 2005 Courses

- A. Policy
- B. International Issues
- C. Management
- D. Regulation
- E. Potential Growth
- F. Human Resources Management
- G. Human Resources Development
- H. E-Learning Curriculum
- I. Night Courses

It is our hope that middle and high-ranking civil servants can better understand government policies, enhance their leadership skills, master the essence of management theory, refine their cultural cultivation, and increase their knowledge through the courses.

(2) Program Features

Package Course and a Single Course were two types of courses designed based on national development trends and the needs of middle and high-ranking civil servants. The Package Course consisted of in-depth and broad-ranging courses lasting from 2 to 8 weeks designed to cultivate an international perspective and increase the leadership, management, and interpersonal relations skills of civil servants. The Single Course focused on a single subject designed for middle and high-ranking civil servants who need to develop an understanding of international affairs, management abilities, and regulations.

4. Self-Learning

Public officials influence the future of the country and the lives of the nation's people. With such power, civil servant should not only actively participate in government training programs, but they should foster the habit of lifelong learning. On Oct. 28th, 2005, the Toastmasters International established a Taipei City Government branch. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month at noon, members gather in the Taipei City Hall. Instead of passive teach-and-listen lectures, members learn how to make presentations in English, pose and answer questions in English, and offer comments in English in order to enhance their communication and leadership skills through interaction.

In addressing vital issues of a society that continues to progress, public officials should transform themselves into “learning-oriented” individuals. Every civil servant is a “power generator” who provides energy that directs the city forward. Civil servants should dedicate themselves to the welfare of citizens and warm people’s hearts. Only in such a way can Taipei become a world-class capital in the very near future.

In November 2005, the Global Views Magazine and the Council for Industrial and Commercial Development made a critical comparison on the “competitiveness of cities in the four cross-strait regions”. The results showed that Taipei City ranked first in overall competitiveness from among the 44 cities compared. In terms of overall competitiveness, Taipei surpassed Guangzhou, Beijing, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, and other major cities; meanwhile, Taichung, Hsinchu, Kaohsiung, and Tainan were rated ninth to twelfth, respectively, among these forty-four cities.

In view of Taipei City’s dominant position, this premier region is teeming with talent, which serves as an impetus to propel the city to greater heights. Its talented people serve as an indispensable leverage and a key strength. Taipei City has exemplary conditions and experience to make timely and appropriate adjustments to the rapid pace of change in the global community.

Public agencies should regard the entire “prioritization of workers’ welfare guarantees” as their primary job ambition; to bolster job security for all workers and enhance the employability of specialized workers; to maximize the capitalization of human resources; and forge closer links with the international community.



Teamwork Workshop.



The story of art : develop your potential through drama.



Chapter 19

Civil Rights

As the Capital of the Republic of China, Taipei City is the window to the world and the political and economic center of Taiwan. It is the driving force of the metropolitan area in northern Taiwan, where it leads the development of transportation, communications, tourism and recreation. The municipal administration is highly complex and diverse in every dimension, yet the protection of the rights of every citizen should be a prime concern of city leaders. Taipei City has transformed itself from a traditional society into a modern metropolitan, and the spirit of treating people rationally and tolerantly is growing. In order to display a noble and harmonious spirit, the Taipei City Government seeks to create a safe and peaceful city, protect the weak, and share resources and information. City leaders strive to incorporate all citizens in their goals, and have promoted the idea of “Customers First” to help provide citizens with maximum welfare benefits. The Taipei City Government is working to protect the legal rights of its citizens and to educate them in how to seek legal assistance whenever their rights are violated. In doing so, the Taipei City Government aims to protect the civil rights and uphold human dignity for all of its citizens.

Those who live in the greater Taipei metropolitan area are entitled to a wide range of legal rights. For example, citizens have the right to use all the public facilities, the right to an education and culture, social welfare, and medical and health services. In addition they have the rights specified in Articles 7 to 24 of the Constitution. Taipei is a densely populated, highly commercialized and fast-paced metropolitan area, and the Taipei City Government relies on the Constitution, laws and self-governing regulations to provide protection and order for its citizens in their daily lives and commercial activities.

I Human Rights

Since the “Déclaration des Droits de l’Homme et du Citoyen” of the French Revolution had declared that all human beings are born free and equal in 1789, the nature and extent of human rights has grown in time from the traditional rights of life, liberty and property to include new ones for privacy, economy, social welfare, culture and health. After fighting for their rights for centuries, individuals have endowed human rights with a universal value that the majority of nations strive to protect.

Taipei City is Taiwan’s window to the world and the nation’s political and economic center. 2.62 million citizens live in this city. Municipal administration is extremely complex, and ever since he first stepped into the mayoral office, Mayor Ma has stressed the ideas of administration by law and the protection of human rights. In order to protect human rights for the people of Taipei more effectively, the Taipei City Government established the “Taipei City Human Rights Protection Consulting Commission” on July 8th, 2004. The commission provides a platform for discussing and consulting on issues of human rights. After three sessions, the concept of human rights protection has been emphasized and inserted into every crucial link of the Taipei City Government’s daily administrative tasks.



The Law of administrative procedure provides guidance for the Commercial Management Office.

1. Symposium

In order to improve the quality and quantity of research devoted to human rights in Taipei City and implant the concept of the protection of human rights in government employees, the Law and Regulation Commission of Taipei City Government (LRC Taipei) organized a symposium in 2005 devoted to the theories and practices of human rights protection. Academics were invited to present two investigations into the complaint filing procedures for elementary and high school students and the protection and limits of human rights in terms of consumer health and safety.

2. Publication of Human Right Volumes

LRC Taipei collected and summarized the investigations presented in the symposia for 2003, 2004 and 2005 in the volume “Human Rights Protection: Theories and Practices 2005”. This volume also contains the minutes of the meetings of the Taipei City Human Rights Protection Consulting Commission. A total of 1,000 volumes were printed and distributed to each sector of Taipei City.

3. Human Rights Courses

In order to increase the awareness of human rights protection in the personnel of each sector of the Taipei City Government and to make them more knowledgeable about this issue, LRC Taipei has initiated the teaching of courses on human rights at the Taipei Public Service Institute.

4. Major Resolutions by the Taipei City Human Rights Protection Consulting Commission

- (1) The Ministry of Internal Affairs had originally decided to implement mandatory fingerprint archiving for the issue of new ID cards in 2005. After judgment 599 of the Judicial Yuan denied the propriety of such action and before the Supreme Court justices reviewed this case, the Taipei City Government issued a statement through the auspices of the Taipei City Human Rights Protection Consulting Commission that mandatory fingerprint archiving constitutes an invasion of privacy and that there is no legal basis for issuing new ID cards with mandatory fingerprinting. Afterwards, judgment 603 of the Judicial Yuan agreed with the view of the Taipei City Government in this case and declared that requiring mandatory fingerprint archiving for the issuance of new ID cards violated the constitutional rights of citizens.
- (2) In order to protect the privacy of citizens in public facilities, all related sectors of the government have carried out an intensive anti-spy camera campaign, while familiarizing themselves with the latest developments in technology to determine whether current equipment is obsolete or out of date.

5. Studies on the Establishment of a Normalized Protection Mechanism

In order to embody the normalization of a human right protection mechanism, the Taipei City Government undertook the study of the tribunal systems in western countries. Many experts and scholars were invited to devise self-governing ordinances for human rights protection, standards for human rights protection and the establishment of human rights protection officers. By doing so, human rights protection officers are empowered to investigate appealed or reported cases that cannot be handled by departments

of appeal or government pricks affairs for the protection of civil rights. We hope that in addition to the existing systems of appeals, government pricks affairs and RDEC, an additional agency that addresses of complaints filed by the public will serve to right the wrong.

In addition to the efforts of the Taipei City Government on behalf of human rights protection, many organizations based in Taipei, such as the Chinese Association for Human Rights, the Taiwan Association for Human Rights and the Chang Fo-Chuan Center for the Study of Human Rights, Soochow University, serve as a powerful driving force to take the protection of human rights for the citizens of Taipei and for the entire country to the next level. Let us take the constitutional violation of mandatory fingerprint archiving for issuance of new ID cards in 2005 for example. More than 100 human right groups participated in the “May 24 Action Alliance Against Fingerprint Archiving” in front of the Legislation Yuan on their own initiative, which drew national attention to the government’s violation of the public’s right to privacy.

Human rights protection is borderless and goes beyond the boundaries of race and culture. It is a universal value that is commonly recognized by people all over the world. We in the people of Taiwan keep China in mind and keep an eye on the world. Human rights protection is an ongoing task and is vital to maintaining respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, law and order and human rights. Our aim is to create a city that is diverse, non-discriminating, forgiving, just, and unified, a city that provides equality for one and all.

II Appeal Reviews

The Administrative Appeals Act and the Administrative Proceedings Act were amended and went into effect on July 1st, 2000. The Administrative Procedural Act was published on Jan. 1st, 2001 and the Administrative Penalty Act was published on Feb. 5th, 2005. Their impact upon the administration and appeal authorities has been significant. Therefore, the Administrative Appeals Commission has been very careful in dealing with administrative appeal cases and in carrying out the requirements of the new system, striving to improve the quality of appeals case handling.

1. Receiving and Closing of Appeal Cases

(1) In 2005, the Taipei City Government accepted 3,124 appeal cases. With the 690 appeal cases still pending from December 2004, the total numbers of cases were 3,814. In 2005, 3,048 cases were resolved and 766 pending. Of the above 2,552 cases were resolved (257 transferred and 239 withdrawn cases were excluded), 706 (27.7%) were not dealt with (354 cases(10.2%) were withdrawn by the original authorities handling the cases); 1,586 (62.1%) were rejected; and 260 (10.2%) were dismissed; the actual percentage of cancellation (the percentage of appeal cases won by the applicant) is the sum

of the percentage of “cases withdrawn by the original authorities” plus that of cases dismissed, which adds up to 24.1%.

- (2) In 2005, 2,552 appeals cases were decided by the Taipei City Government, and 395 (15.5%) went to administrative litigation; 430 cases were handed down verdicts from the High Administrative Court, in which 400 (93.0%) were rejected. 21 (4.9%) were dismissed, 7 (1.6%) were withdrawn, and 2 (0.5%) were settled out of court.
- (3) In 2005, the Supreme Administrative Court reviewed 198 cases, of which 178 (89.9%) were rejected, 20 (10.1%) were dismissed, and none was withdrawn.

2. Our Features

The Administrative Appeals Commission has shed its traditional image of a passive and static appeal review board characteristic of most appeals commissions. It is professional status of legislation, and to play the role of “steadfast fighter for civil rights and supervisor of the City Government”.

(1) Recruiting Appeals Commission Members from Outside the Administration and Allaying the Concerns regarding Officials Defending One Another

In 2005, there were 12 members on the Administrative Appeals Commission. In addition to the chairperson and the deputy chair, the other Commission members were recruited as experts and scholars from outside the administration. Of these commission members, three were professors from law departments, one was from a finance department, one was from land economics department, one was a judge, one was a researcher from Academia Sinica, one was a senior councilor in the Ministry of Justice and two were lawyers. The composition of the members goes beyond the requirement of Paragraph 2, Article 52 of the newly amended Administrative Appeals Act, which specifies, “more than half of the commission members have to be public figures of justice, scholars or experts.” In adhering to the political correctness in terms of sexual equality, two female members were invited to join the commission. This is one of the features of the Administrative Appeals Commission that sets itself apart from other administrative appeals bodies. In 2005, 44 commission meetings including all members and 23 preliminary reviews were held.

(2) Unifying the Implementation of the New Appeals System and Creating the Perfect Environment for Official Business

To unify the requirements for making statements, stating opinions and oral argument and file reading in the new appeals system, in addition to the original “Administrative Appeals Tribunal”, the Commission has added more public areas for official business, such as the “one-stop service counter”, the “reception room” where commission members listen to appeal petitioners’ statements, the “file reading room” where appeal files are photocopied and reviewed, and the “waiting room” in which people can rest and wait. It the Commission’s intent that this can provide a more complete, convenient and comfortable official business environment and services, while promoting the new administrative appeals system and embodying the idea of “appeal for people.” Further, in order to improve public services and to overcome the problem of staff





limitations, two volunteer workers were recruited in 2005 to provide services to the public at the Commission's one-stop service reception counter 1 day every week. In 2005, 1,430 citizens came to the "one-stop service reception counter" to engage in official business.

(3) Embodying the New Appeals System and Upholding Procedural Justice

According to the "Statistics of verbal debates and statements" that appeared in the "2004 Appeals Evaluation Report" of the Executive Yuan, the three administrations with the most cases were the Taipei City Government with 178, followed by the Ministry of Finance with 141 and

the Executive Yuan with 74. It is apparent that the Commission is the appeals authority that most efficiently embodies the new procedures governing verbal debates and statements in the nation. In 2005, 58 verbal debates were conducted involving 206 persons and 123 statements were made involving 385 persons.

(4) Consolidating the Diverse Functions of the Website and Providing Better Online Services

The Taipei City Government has implemented the policies of "Network Capital" and "Network instead of Roadwork" of Taipei City Government to improve and expand services available to the public. The Administrative Appeals Commission has provided a wide variety of online information and inquiry services. This includes the "online appeal services" (comprised of "online appeal claims", "online file review application", "online statement application", and "online verbal debate application") which makes it convenient for petitioners to file an appeal that is both timesaving and beneficial. This is the nation's first innovation of services provided by appeals authorities. In 2005, 44,600 persons visited the Commission's website.

(5) Setting up a Citizen Services Hotline and Assigning Personnel to File Appeals Applications

A hotline (telephone number: 87801252) was established to make it easier for citizens to file an appeal. Members of the legal staff were assigned shifts to communicate directly with citizens and answer their questions. The Administrative Appeals Commission is the first appeals authority in the country to establish a service hotline. In 2005, 1,430 citizens made use of this hotline.

(6) Promoting Appeals More Aggressively and Protecting their Rights

A. In 2005, three short radio dramas were produced to promote the appeals system. The Regional Traffic Network's Police Radio Station in the months of March and April, August and September, and October and November aired the dramas. In addition, legal personnel were assigned by the administrative districts of Taipei City to neighborhood/community meetings to provide assistance concerning appeals. Special cases were published on the Commission website, in the City Government Gazette and by major news agencies for reference.

B. In July, 2005, 2,550 appeal promotion posters were printed and distributed to government sectors, schools, and district and borough offices for posting; an additional 40,000 promotional brochures were printed and made available to the public at the Joint Service Center of Taipei City Hall, and at city libraries, borough offices and MRT stations.

C. In November 2005, the "City Government Publicity Light Boxes" and the "Metro Public Benefit

Illuminated Bulletin Boards" were created to promote appeals. Since December 2005, these facilities were established at the Xinyi District Office, the Zhongzheng District Office, outside of the Nanjing East Road Station, Youth Park and the MRT Danshui-Xindian Line.

D. In December 2005, the Appeals Commission was a printed leaflet to introduce how the Commission works by means of photos, tables and text.

(7) Consolidate Communications Among Government Agencies to Minimize Sources of Appeal

A. In order to increase the efficiency of law enforcement agencies in each government sector, the Administrative Appeals Commission has helped the Law and Regulation Commission to organize the "Visitor and Guidance Program to promote the Efficiency Law of the Taipei City Government". Between January and March 2005, 21 legal members of the Administrative Appeals Commission received guidance training and participated in 43 sessions. The Administrative Penalty Law was officially enacted on Feb. 5th, 2005. The Appeals Commission assisted the Law and Regulation Commission in organizing the "Guidance Program of the Taipei City Government for the Implementation of the Administrative Penalty Law" and sent personnel to participate in its meetings. 15 meetings were held from July to November 2005.

B. In order help his fellow workers comprehend the legal status and practices of labor arbitration in the Taipei City Government, Chief Xu You-lin, the head of the Law and Regulation Commission, was invited to give two speeches at the Commission on Feb. 25th and Mar. 4th, 2005.



The Administrative Procedure Act is "paying a visit" and providing guidance to the Police Department.

C. On Apr. 12th, 2005, the 12th business coordination meeting between the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Law and Regulation Commission was held to discuss issues regarding the legal requirements and practices of "immediate compulsiveness". The Public Works Department was also invited to participate in the discussions to work out methods of resolving legal disputes so as to eliminate some of the sources of legal suits.

D. On Apr. 14th and 21st, 2005, the Taipei Public Service Institute organized two sessions of "Designated Course for the Law of Administrative Recourse." One hundred officials in charge of administrative recourse in each government sector participated in this course to familiarize themselves with the new appeals system and to improve the quality of their administrative expertise so as to reduce the number of penalties stemming from illegal and improper administrative actions.

(8) Promoting Discussion of Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Appeals

A. On Feb. 19th, 2005, the Administrative Appeals Commission assisted the Administrative Law Association of Taiwan in organizing the "Academic Conference for the analysis of verdicts and judgments concerning the Law of Administrative Procedure" at the International Conference Hall of the Center for Public & Business Administration Education of National Chengchi University. Chairman Weng Yue-sheng hosted the opening ceremony. More than 200 persons from the judicial, academic and private sectors participated in this conference.

B. On Mar. 9th, 2005, a group of seven academics from the Department and Graduate School of Law,

Nagoya University, led by Prof. Tomio Nakano and Yukinori Udagawa, visited the Administrative Appeals Commission to gain firsthand insight into the implementation of appeals practices in Taiwan.

- C. On Apr. 18th, 2005, members of the Commission participated in the “The Administrative Penalty Law Conference: Instructions.” On May 30th, 2005, the Supreme Court Justices Mr. Liao Yi-nan and Mr. Wu Geng-qian were invited to give speeches at the conference on “Administrative Penalty Law-Issues of Behavioral Determination” held by the Law and Regulation Commission in the conference room on the 7th floor of the Xinyi District Office in cooperation with the Appeals Commission.
- D. On June 2nd, 2005, the Commission participated in the “Conference for the New Administrative Penalty Law” held by the Ministry of Justice in the Grand Auditorium of the Taipei County Government.
- E. On June 24th, 2005, the Commission participated in the “Conference of the Taipei City Government for Human Rights Protection and the Administrative Penalty Law” held by the Law and Regulation Commission in the conference hall of the Taipei Public Service Institute.
- F. On July 6th, 2005, the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Law and Regulation Commission co-hosted a city administration meeting at the mayoral briefing room on the central 12th floor of the City Hall. Mayor Ma participated in the meeting. All of the board members of Taiwan Bar Association and Taipei Bar Association of Taipei City were invited.
- G. On July 30th and 31st, 2005, the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Administrative Law Association of Taiwan jointly sponsored the “Academic Symposium on Administrative Law in Taiwan and China”. Chairman Chen Zhong-mo and Mr. Ying Song-nian, chairman of the Law Department, Administrative Law Institute of China, co-hosted this symposium and presented speeches. More than 200 persons from the judicial, academic and private sectors of Taiwan and China participated in the symposium. This symposium made a significant contribution to the exchange of legal views between Taiwan and China.
- H. In honor of the enactment of the Administrative Penalty Law on Feb. 5th, 2005, the Administrative Appeals Commission organized a presentation of “The Impact of the Administrative Penalty Law on Business Appeals”. On Oct. 12th and 19th, 2005, Chief Prosecutor Lin Xi-yao presented speeches. Chief Lin hosted a presentation held on Nov. 9, 2005 ; Supreme Court Justice Zeng Hua-song, Mr. Dong Bao-cheng, Director of the Center for Public and Business Administration Education, National Chengchi University and the members of the Administrative Appeals Commission were also invited. More than 60 officials in charge of legal issues and business affairs in related sectors of the Taipei City Government and members of the Commission also participated in the presentation.
- I. On Nov. 21st, 66 trainees from the 26th legal training course of the Training Institute for Judges and Prosecutors attended Commission hearings for a first-hand understanding of the procedures of The Administrative Appeals Act debate.



The collection of appeal verdicts and discussions of legal regulations of the Administrative Appeals Commission, the Taipei City Government

- (9) Collecting the Legal Precedents of Appeal Verdicts and the Volumes of Discussions of Legal Requirements to Make Them Available for Study and Reference
 - A. The “Collection of Administrative Appeal Decisions, Taipei City Government, Vol. 11” was published in July 2005. 90 cases of appeal decisions made in 2004 were selected to serve as a reference for the private and legal sectors. The volume covers a wide range of categories while the editing emphasized changes in designed It is a valuable resource in practical terms and for its collection.
- B. The “New Appeals System Discussion Series 6-A Selection of Appeals Discussions” was published in December 2005. In this series, the studies and speeches presented by scholars and experts at conferences and presentations held by the Administrative Appeals Commission, as well as related legal regulations were collected and summarized. It was distributed to all related sectors of the government, libraries and departments of law and accounting in various universities for academic reference. The series provides a reference handbook of case studies for legal professionals and administrative agencies. It is a rich source in terms of academic research and practical applications. The series has been positively reviewed.
- (10) Inviting Scholars and Specialists to provide References in the Investigation of Cases Involving a Major Discrepancy in Law
 - A. For such inquiries as the legal status of traffic signs, lines and signals, and if drivers or pedestrians who use the roads can file an appeal when the request for an annulment, continuance or decision regarding traffic signs, lines and lights is rejected, and when the appeal period goes into effect, the Associate Research Prof. Li Jian-liang of the preparation office of the Institute of Law, Academia Sinica, was requested to investigate the issue of “The legal natures and channels for appeals concerning traffic signs, lines and signals”.
 - B. For inquiries into the correlation between “company registration” and “local autonomy” and whether the Taipei City Government has the right of legislation on company registration, Prof. Liu Zong-de of the Department of Law, National Chengchi University, was entrusted to investigate the issue of “Dubious Interpretation on the Suitability of Article 4 of the Self-Administrative Rules for Company Organizations and Profit-Making Business Management in Taipei City” in November 2005.
 - C. For inquiries such as whether an actor who is obligated for action or inaction as per administrative law has entrusted his/her legal obligation to a third person and such third person has failed to perform, how the responsibility of intention or negligence due to the violation against the obligation of the actor is determined, Professor Chen Ai-e was entrusted to investigate the issue of “The Determination of Intention or Negligence for Administrative Penalty upon an Actor Who has Entrusted the Legal Obligation as per Law of Administrative to a Third Person” as a reference of case hearings for the Commission.

III Consumer Protection

Everybody is a consumer. Therefore, the continued protection of consumer rights concerns the health and safety of the entire population and is the ultimate responsibility of a modern government. The development of consumer protection in Taipei City is oriented toward the facilitation and the improvement of the quality of consumption and the personal safety of Taipei's citizens.

1. Status of the Handling of Consumption Disputes

On July 1st, 2004, the Taipei City Government initiated online application for matters related to consumer protection and disputes. This feature places the citizens of Taipei just a click away from the online complaint filing services at <http://www.e-services.tapei.gov.tw/> and the unified national unified electric platform, Consumer Protection Network, at <http://1950.cpc.gov.tw>. Consumers can now access "online complaint", "online counseling", "consumer warnings" and "consumption laws: regulations and consultation" over the Internet.

In 2005, 6,053 primary complaints filed by consumers in Taipei City, an increase of 3,762 complaints (164.2%) over the 2,291 filed in 2004; 1,597 secondary complaints were filed by consumers, an increase of 381 complaints (31.33%) over the 1,216 filed in 2004; and there were 234 conciliations of consumer disputes, an increase of 73 (44.44%) over 162 conciliations recorded in 2004.

2. Increasing the Number of and Empowering Consumer Protection Officer

Ever since the Taipei City Government began designating consumer protection officers (hereinafter CPO) in 1995, the number of consumer disputes has increased. Therefore, the number of officers on the Law and Regulation Commission was increased by two on July 1st, 2004. Both positions were filled in January of 2005. One of the 2 CPOs was assigned to the consumer service center of the Taipei City Government in charge of the center's consumer protection. The officer provides telephone and on-site consultation to consumers. When volunteer workers are unable to provide a satisfactory answer, the CPO steps in to provide a higher level of services. In addition, due to the increased number of CPOs, the procedure for handling consumer disputes and arbitration has been streamlined so that the former 21-28 day waiting period for arbitration has been reduced to 14-21 days, while the auditing of business owners has been intensified to ensure consumer rights.

3. Expanding the Functions of the Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government

The Taipei City Government has revised the establishment rules for the Consumer Protection Commission on Oct. 12th, 2005 and appointed three highly regarded experts as new commission members to assure the completeness of the review and the decision-making functions of the Consumer Protection Commission.

4. Encouraging Close Interaction Between CPOs and Consumers

Originally, the CPO office of the Law and Regulation Commission was located on the 9th floor of City Hall, whereas the Consumer Protection Services Center of this office was on 1st floor of City Hall. The fact that the two offices were separated from each other inevitably had a negative impact on their operations and on the quality of overall services to consumers. On Mar. 1st, 2005, the CPO office was relocated to the 1st floor. Now primary complaints handled by the Consumer Protection Services Center, secondary complaints handled by CPOs and conciliations handled by the Consumer Dispute Conciliations Commission of the Taipei City Government can be all is dealt with much more smoothly in their adjoining offices.

5. Promoting Consumer Protection Education

On July 3rd and 4th, 2005, the Taipei Public Service Institute organized two training sessions entitled "Consumer Protection Studies." 103 personnel from the City Government in charge of consumer protection participated in these training sessions.

In December 2005, 2,000 copies of the 6th revised edition of the "Taipei City Consumer Handbook" were printed and distributed to the district offices of the City Government, schools and various educational institutes for the promotion of consumer protection.

6. Auditing and Consumer Protection Affairs

In June and July 2005, the Department of Transportation organized the supervision and auditing of business management and safety maintenance in tourist attractions and recreation areas of Taipei City in cooperation with the Law and Regulation Commission, the Department of Civil Affairs, the Department of Education, Taipei Business Administration Office, the Public Works Department, Building Administration Office, the Department of Health, the Department of Cultural Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Taipei City Police Department and the Fire Department.

In 2005, Consumer Protection Officer investigated cases involving several companies that had been the focus of numerous consumer disputes and complaints, such as the bankruptcy of Newton Publishing, the membership card dispute of Chang-Li Life Co. Ltd., the online game dispute of Game Flier, and the membership dispute of the Entrepreneur Health and Gymnastic Club in order to pressure the owners of these businesses to improve their services and to minimize the number of complaints in the future.



A CPO of the Taipei City Government is inspecting the labeling of organic vegetables in a supermarket.

7. Cooperating with Civilian Consumer Protection Groups

Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei has been evaluated by the Executive Yuan as an excellent consumer protection group, and has been carrying out consumer protection in Taipei City with outstanding results. Therefore, the Consumer Protection Commission reached a decision at a commission meeting on Sep. 9th, 2005 to award the Foundation NT\$100,000.

On Sep. 9th, 2005, the Taipei City Government and Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei co-organized a press conference to present "Results of Investigations and Testing of Kitchen Range Hoods Available in the Market." The test results were published to increase consumer awareness. The Foundation received a subsidy NT\$60,000 as per the requirements.

The Taipei City Government and the Net Consumers Association/tw co-organized a press conference that featured the concept of "How Online Game Players Protect Themselves." The association received a subsidy of NT\$60,000 as per the requirements.

Handling Major Consumer Events

1. The CPOs of the Taipei City Government learned at a press conference held by councilors and legislators that the Huang-Xiang Property Development Co. Ltd. had been posting fraudulent advertisements when selling their pre-construction properties. The case was then submitted to the Fair Trade Commission of the Executive Yuan, R.O.C. At their 738th commission meeting on Dec. 29th, 2005, the Fair Trade Commission reached the decision that Huang-Xiang had violated the requirement of Paragraph 1, Article 21 of the Fair Trade Law by posting pre-construction sales advertisements with false, inaccurate and misleading information, and a fine of NT\$6.15 million was imposed on Huang-Xiang. This verdict served as a warning to the pre-construction property sales business as a whole.
2. After the Tuo-Yuan Co. Ltd. (Jia-Zi Health and Gym) suddenly closed down its business operations on May 10th, 2005 without any advance warning, the CPOs of the Taipei City Government stepped in to field complaints from over 800 consumers. They subsequently joined the CPOs from the Consumer Protection Commission of the Executive Yuan to visit the company under complaint. After three rounds of negotiations involving Jia-Zi, banks and supervisory authorities, an agreement was reached: (1) for expenses paid with credit cards and in compliance with international credit card regulations, consumers could apply for refunds from the banks having issued the credit cards with consumer's credit card receipt, uniform invoice, certification of the remaining value, certification of non-use of services and a declaration of the cause of refund application; (2) for consumers who paid the fee by means of a loan, Makoto Bank, Far Eastern International Bank and AnShin Card Services agreed to place the loans of consumers in dispute and later offered a 10% discount to minimize the losses of consumers.

IV State Compensation

State compensation is one of the many types of relief measures that a modern law-abiding country has at its disposal. According to the State Compensation Law, when a government employee carries out his/her duty and performs within his/her legal capacity, the state is responsible to provide compensation for loss or damage due to any intentionally or negligently illegal action that infringes upon the freedom or rights of a person. In addition, for the defects in the establishment or management of government-owned public facilities, which eventually cause loss of life, health or property of citizens, the state is also responsible to provide compensation for loss or damage. As a legal person who is a local self-governing group, state compensation requirements apply to Taipei City as the law specifies.

In recent years, the Taipei City Government and subordinate agencies file nearly 200 cases of state compensation petitions each year. In order to be fair and objective when handling state compensation, the following measures apply to the administration by the law and to ensure the rights of people and to apply for state compensation:

1. Establishing a Detached State Indemnification

In order to unify the responsibilities of handling state compensation, the State Indemnification Affairs Commission (SIA) of the Taipei City Government was established to deal with state compensation in an objective and detached manner. The achievement is extraordinary, and the Commission is in fact playing a role of "judicial authority to be". The commission has not only resolved many disputes involving state compensation to alleviate losses people have suffered, but it has also advised the Taipei City Government to provide compensation in cases that do not meet the requirements of state compensation but meet the requirements of loss compensation. It is apparent that the Commission has been working hard in upholding the people's rights.

The staff of the SIA comprised of members from the Law and Regulation Commission. Professional legal representatives develop and provide opinions of initial review to the Commission. In principle, the SIA determines whether compensation should be awarded, and determines if is the victim was negligent, the extent of the negligence is and what the principle of compensation is, if it applies. The actual amount of compensation is in principle determined by the responsible government agency based on solid evidence with the agreement of the concerned parties.

2. Measures to Improve Quality of Handling

- (1) Active and aggressive investigation: By its nature, state compensation is an event of damage compensation in accord with public laws and involving public interests. According to Article 36 of the Administrative Procedure Law, authorized individuals shall investigate the evidence and facts and any fact that is against or for the concerned party shall be recorded.
- (2) Delivery of counterpart handling suggestions to the concerned party: Recommendations for handling state compensation cases handled by a government agency against which a petition for state compensation is filed may appear unfair and biased from the defendants' point of view. Therefore, it is

necessary to refer to methods used in appeal procedures and deliver counterpart handling suggestions to the concerned party, so he/she is provided with evidence.

- (3) Improving verbal debates: The State Compensation Law does not specify how the negotiation process is to proceed. In practice, in order to reduce administrative caseload in the past, judgment of cases was primarily made in written form. However, the truth is often obscured when it appears in written form only. Therefore, during sessions of the SIA, the concerned party is notified to speak for him/herself at a hearing to protect his/her rights in the following specific circumstances, except in cases when state compensation involves defects of public facilities and requires field investigation to find out what really happened:
- A. Major cases: such as state compensation of more than NT\$1 million or involving the death of or serious injury to the concerned party.
 - B. Complicated cases: such as cases that require further investigation.
 - C. Cases in which the concerned party requests to be present at the hearing.

3. Measures to Improve Efficiency of Handling

- (1) The expeditious handling of limited state compensation: If a given government agency deems its responsibility for compensation to be less than NT\$300,000, it may provide such compensation with the approval of the Law and Regulation Commission.
- (2) Expeditious handling of state compensation with no obvious reason: Each government agency is authorized to reject any state compensation without a solid reason. Compensation in such cases can only be rejected after the review of the supervising agency and legal administration agency, i.e., the Law and Regulation Commission has read the case, signed it and provided comments, and the mayor has approved the cases. After the cases are closed, they shall be submitted to the SIA for post approval.
- (3) Conciliation of lawsuits: If a government agency is considered responsible to provide compensation, if for example the SIA has reached a verdict of liability for compensation, but both parties concerned are unable to agree on the amount of compensation and the case goes to court to determine the amount state compensation, then, in order to resolve the case as soon as possible, the administrative agency is allowed to attempt conciliation in or outside of the lawsuit to protect the rights of the concerned parties.

4. Developing Compensation Standards for State Indemnification

When the Taipei City Government determines the proper amount of damage compensation to be

Online State Compensation Petition

In order to bind the administration by law and to ensure faster and more efficient state compensation, the Taipei City Government has established an online petition form to apply for state compensation. Just enter <http://www.law.taipei.gov.tw> and click on “state compensation practices” and “online petition”, and continue.

awarded in state compensation cases involving subordinate agencies, in order to prevent any type of unfairness from arising in any individual case due to the handling of cases by different officials, differences in the ability of individuals to negotiate or other factors, “Compensation Standards for State Compensation of the Taipei City Government” was established to serve as the basis for determining the agreed amount of damage compensation. And the standards went into effect on Apr. 1st, 2005 to ensure objectiveness and fairness, as well as to protect the people’s rights.

5. Analysis on the Status of Handling

In 2005, the Taipei City Government filed 216 petitions for state compensation, which, together with 75 holdover cases from the previous year and still under investigation, made a total of 291 cases. Of that number, 40 were ruled eligible for compensation and the amount of compensation was NT\$15,818,316; 4 were ruled eligible for compensation but no agreement was reached; 132 were ruled not eligible and no compensation was awarded; 42 were settled and withdrawn and 1 was with other cause. In 2005, 226 cases were closed and 65 were still pending, the majority of which were being handled or debated through the subordinate agencies of the Taipei City Government.

The table shows that cases pending from the previous year and newly filed petitions for state compensation petitions directed to the Taipei City Government and its subordinate agencies in recent years have exceeded 200 per year. In 2005 alone 291 petitions were filed and the amount of compensation awarded in individual cases ranged from tens of thousands NT dollars to almost one million NT dollars.

Table 1: Comparison and Analysis of the Handling of Petitions for State Compensation by the Taipei City Government

Year		2003		2004		2005	
Meetings		8		10		10	
Cases Received		Old cases	New cases	Old cases	New cases	Old cases	New cases
		100	149	77	210	75	216
		249		287		291	
Rejection	no.	89		109		132	
	%	54.26%		53.43%		58.41%	
Conciliation	no.	37		40		42	
	%	22.56%		19.60%		18.58%	
Eligible for compensation and agreement reached	no.	25		44		40	
	%	15.24%		21.56%		17.69%	
	NT\$	5,880,513		14,719,227		15,818,316	
Eligible for compensation and no agreement reached	no.	11		5		11	
	%	6.70%		2.45%		4.87%	
Others	no.	2		6		1	
	%	1.27%		2.94%		0.45%	
Resolved cases		164		204		226	
Unresolved cases		85		83		65	

It is possible for administrative agencies to consider alternatives such as compensation for losses or offering solatium as compensation for damage suffered by individuals or conciliation in order to avoid damage of reputation in the light of its responsibility to provide state compensation. For example in April 2003, a major outbreak of SARS occurred in Taipei City's He-Ping Hospital. The outbreak was deemed an epidemic and it later spread out of the hospital; subsequent outbreaks occurred in other hospitals and communities, resulting in a significant number of casualties among citizens and enormous economic loss, as well as citywide panic. Due to failures in supervision, planning and implementation of in-house quarantine measures, the families of those who died of SARS in the hospital filed state compensation petitions against the hospital. However, the hospital was not responsible for compensation since the hospital was not deemed negligent nor did it fail to carry out its duties, nor did it violate any law. There was no causality between the death of the patients and the hospital itself. Nevertheless, to protect people's rights, to calm the pain that the families of the deceased had been suffered and to dissuade these families from engaging in negotiations for compensation and filing lawsuits, the Taipei City Government offered a certain amount of solatia instead of state compensation having taken into account social policies and the government's financial burden. Most of the petitioners agreed to this solution and reached conciliation with Taipei City Government by accepting the solatia, thereby enabling quick compensation for the families of SARS victims.

To build Taipei City into a modern metropolis that protects the rights of citizens and upholds human dignity has always been a major policy of Mayor Ma Ying-jeou. In order to achieve the above objective, the Taipei City Government is developing the following:

1. Training courses for the protection of civil rights shall comprise a more significant part in the educational training and on-the-job training of government employees and professional personnel.
2. Citizen rights education shall be incorporated in general citizen education courses (including each level of schools and community colleges).
3. The concept of the protection of civil rights shall be promoted to all, and the promotion and education of civil rights shall be intensified.
4. Self-governing law regulations, administrative rules and general administrative measures shall be thoroughly reviewed to protect human rights more tenaciously and to improve the level of civil rights protection.

Taipei
Year
book



Appendix I

**Calendar of
Events in 2005**

Jan. 1, 2005

Implemented the public safety initiative “no parking of motorcycles on corridors and sidewalks” at the Nanyang Street District together with the measure of paid street parking for motorcycles.

Jan. 1, 2005

Ten Taipei municipal hospitals including Renai were consolidated to form the Taipei City Hospital. The renaming ceremony took place at the Zhongxing Branch.

Jan. 1, 2005

In collaboration with the national campaign for writing official documents horizontally, the writing style of official letters at all Taipei City bodies and school systems were unified accordingly. Electronic exchanges also began with central government organs and other city/county governments.

Jan. 7, 2005

The 20-member Taipei Disaster & Rescue Team departed for Indonesia to provide emergency rescue and medical relief. Relief locations included Medan and Meulaboh.

Jan. 16, 2005

On behalf of Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, former Deputy Mayor of Taipei, Bai Hsiu-hsiung, received the official “2009 Deaf Olympics Games” flag in Melbourne, Australia.

Jan. 19, 2005

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou inspected the Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center and convened a press conference declaring a war against “family abuse”.

Jan. 26, 2005

The Health Inspection Corps, BEP, TCG convened the “Project of Intensifying Inspection and Control of Air Pollutants Emitted by Motorcycles Mobil Source Pollution” conference to report outcomes.

Jan. 28, 2005

By way of consigning or leasing public facilities to private non-profit organizations to operate vocational training centers, the Department of Labor advocated the development of shelter-oriented retail stores and employment facilities.

Feb. 1, 2005

In the spirit of National Clean Up Week, rubbish and filth were removed to clean up the environment. Activities lasted for one week.

Feb. 2, 2005

Issuance volume of the Easy Card broke through the 5 million mark.

Feb. 11, 2005

The 2005 Taipei Lantern Festival began. From the opening date to Feb. 27th roughly 5.1 million took part in this festival.

Feb. 24, 2005

The 5-day 2005 e-Learning Festival began at the Taipei World Trade Center Hall 1. A total of 728 people attended the “Symposium for Elementary & High School Multimedia Teaching Materials and Excellence in Creation” seminars.

Feb. 25, 2005

The start of the 3-day, cherry blossom and azalea themed “2005 Yangmingshan Flower Festival” attracted a total of 1.08 million visitors.

Feb. 25, 2005

Bidding was successfully awarded for the CR 580 A Engineering Project of the Xinyi Metro Line. In the future after the work is completed, it will take only 11 minutes to travel from the Taipei International Finance Center and the Taipei World Trade Center to Taipei Main Station.

Feb. 26, 2005

The first in the nation, Taipei City New Immigrants’ Hall, situated at 768-1, Bade Road Section 4, was inaugurated.

Feb. 28, 2005

The 228 Incident Commemoration series was organized. The Taipei City Government and the 228 Incident Memorial Foundation jointly sponsored the 58th Anniversary of the 228 Incident event, themed “228, New Taiwan”.

Mar. 1, 2005

The newly renovated Joint Service Center, TCG, was inaugurated. To better service the general public, in resident were the Consumer Ombudsmen and the Consumer Service Center.

Mar. 1, 2005

Organized the 2005 Zhuzihu Calla-Lily Festival events. A total of 450,000 visitors attended the festivities as of May 1st, and generated roughly NT\$ 94.5 million in earnings for the local agricultural and recreational industries.

Mar. 2, 2005

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou led a delegation in name of Healthy City, and visited the Japanese cities of Tokyo and Yokohama on a four-day trip.

Mar. 8, 2005

Organized events celebrating Woman’s Day titled “New Era · Bright Women-Creating Women-Friendly Taipei-Open Space Conference”.

Mar. 15, 2005

Formulated the Departments of Government Ethics Reporting Major Safety Violations’ Implementation Plan.

Mar. 24, 2005

The Executive Yuan approved the Beitou Line Air Cable Car Project Plan.

Mar. 30, 2005

Established the nation's first Taipei City Print Media Advisory Commission, effectuating principles of fairness and objectivity to inspect print media violations in news articles.

Mar. 31, 2005

Enacted "The Standard Procedure of Transferring Emergency and Critical Patients in Taipei City" and the "The Standard Procedure of the Department of Health, TCG, Emergency Operation Center (EOC)'s Assisting on Hospital Transferring Emergency and Critical Patients".

Mar. 31, 2005

The Taipei Fire Department's "International Fire & Safety 2005 Exhibition" was organized at the Taiwan World Trade Center, detailing the nation's first "Inspection and Declaration for Examination and Repair of Fire Safety Equipment Online Service System".

Apr. 1, 2005

The Department of Labor subsidizing NGOs handling employment promotions for the physically and mentally disabled amounted to 154 cases. A total of 3,700 people benefited as of June 30th. Annual results were released online.

Apr. 11, 2005

Published "Regulation of Subsidized Floodgate Installation in Areas Susceptible to Flooding in Taipei".

Apr. 17, 2005

Organized the World Inline Cup on Civic Boulevard; a total of 5,000 people entered the competition.

Apr. 17, 2005

The Taipei Water Department completed on schedule the relocation projects of the untreated water sewers next to Jingmei River's Bao Bridge, and the repair & inspection work of the untreated water sewers at Qingtan Weir.

Apr. 20, 2005

Sponsored the 3-day "7th International Nova Urban Railway Annual Conference." A total of 18 representatives from 7 countries and 9 city subway systems were in attendance in addition to representatives of the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation.

Apr. 25, 2005

Advisor Ou Chin-der and others attended the UCLG-ASPAC Congress organized at Daejeon, Korea, and spoke of Taipei's achievements and outlook on constructing a WIFI city.

Apr. 25, 2005

The Taipei Parking Management Office's "Traffic Violations Enforcement System" project completed contract signing and began constructing a digital citation operating system.

Apr. 26, 2005

The 2005 Taipei Songkran Festival was organized at Songshan Elementary School; 600 people were in attendance.

Apr. 28, 2005

The Taipei Broadcasting Station's "Ho Hi Yan" aborigine channel at AM1134 began online broadcasting, and formally entered the Internet listening lineup.

Apr. 29, 2005

The Department of Labor organized an "Awards Ceremony for Outstanding Laborers and a Get-Together Party"; a total of 500 people attended.

May 3, 2005

Organized the "Donation Drive to Shrink the Gap between Schools in Remote Areas and Schools in the City". 250 used computers, 40 instruments, and over 6,000 books were donated.

May 3, 2005

Organized the month-long "International Conference on Computer Support for Collaborative Learning (CSCL)".

May 3, 2005

The Taipei City Government's videoconferencing system formally began operation, covering 180 locations. The system not only facilitates communication, but also serves as a channel to enhance medical prevention, emergency disaster response, community service, administrative meetings, and international exchanges.

May 5, 2005

Fourteen promotional events were organized for the 3-month long "Give Me 5, Listen to Taipei from Time to Time-A Comprehensive Look at the New Retirement Plan" providing listeners instant service by just calling-in.

May 7, 2005

Held an activity to honor "Mothers of All Professions" and held a parade for mothers from many countries to celebrate Mother's Day 2005, which attracted 1,000 visitors.

May 12, 2005

Taipei City Hospital and the National Yang Ming University forged a cooperation to list said university hospital as a teaching hospital, and stated so clearly in the university's organizational charter.

May 14, 2005

The Xinyi Expressway, which connects East Taipei and the Northern region, opened to traffic.

May 19, 2005

The Taipei City Government's annual Cross-district Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drills divided the 12 administrative areas into 5 possible situations: Taipei 101 Comprehensive Disaster Drill, Cross-district Anti-flooding Drill, 3 Rail System Evacuation Drill, Comprehensive Quake Prevention Drill and Wenshan District Anti-flooding Drill. Drills were conducted simultaneously.

May 25, 2005

Seven residents of Taipei City including Qiu Si-xuan received the 2005 National Filial Piety Award of the Republic of China.

May 29, 2005

Organized the “Filipino Santacruzian Festival” on streets adjacent to the “Saint Christopher’s Church.” 2,000 people attended the festivities.

May 31, 2005

The 6-day exhibition of “2005 COMPUTEX Taipei” attracted a total of 139,421 visitors.

June 3, 2005

Published the Standard for Noise Pollution Control of Non-Entertainment and Non-Commercial Facilities within the Taipei Noise Pollution Control Areas. Noise made by air conditioning units, water cooling towers, power generators, water pumps, and exhaust fans of residential homes, apartment buildings, organizations, groups, and schools may not exceed the standard noise control level.

June 4, 2005

The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission organized a “Hakka Yimin Festival” at the central plaza of Taipei City Hall. The festival attracted 12,000 people.

June 5, 2005

Commemorating the 2005 World Environmental Day, “Build a Healthy Taipei, Reduce Volume by 60% Challenge” events were held at the 228 Memorial Park.

June 11, 2005

The 2005 International Taipei Dragon Boat Festival took place at Dajia Riverside Park. 50,000 visitors were attracted by the various folk activities and performances.

June 15, 2005

To celebrate the 2005 Police Day, the Taipei City Government organized the “13th Golden Police Awards” together with other activities at the Taipei City Police Department Auditorium, presided by Mayor Ma.

June 16, 2005

Heavy rain pelted the southern parts of Taiwan. The Public Works Department sent a team of 74 members to the villages and townships in the Yunlin region to help with disaster relief efforts for a period of 8 days.

June 23, 2005

At the “Integration Summit Meeting of the Northern Taiwan Region” event held at the Taipei International Convention Center, seven heads of cities and counties, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Taipei County Deputy Magistrate Zhang Zi-jing, Taoyuan County Magistrate Zhu Li-lun, Yilan County Deputy Magistrate Chen Zhong-mao, Hsinchu Mayor Lin Zheng-ze, Hsinchu County Magistrate Chen Yong-jin, and Keelung City Mayor Xu Cai-li jointly declared to uphold three

cooperating objectives, viz., to share Industry Information Exchange Platform, share Communication and Transportation Services and jointly build Tourism and Recreational Resource Channels.

June 25, 2005

The Department of Labor’s Employment Service Center organized “Trap-Free Job Seeking, Work Happy-Summer Part-time Job and Sideline Fair”; out of the total 1,492 visitors, 604 successfully found jobs.

June 25, 2005

Organized the 15-day “7th Taipei Film Festival”; the two Russian cities of “Moscow” and “St. Petersburg” were this year’s themes.

July 1, 2005

The nation’s first service allowing Taipei street-parking fees to be paid either via mobile phone or the Internet came online.

July 2, 2005

Organized the “6th Taiwan Inter-School Networking Expo Contest and Award Ceremony” in which a total of 1,905 teams signed up to compete, and close to 20,000 primary and middle school students and faculty members were in attendance. Out of the three classifications and nine categories 163 outstanding works were selected. Awards presented to the winners at the Taipei Municipal Teachers’ College.

July 6, 2005

The Taipei City Government representatives attended the 39th International Children’s Games 2005 in Coventry, UK. After 6 days of competition, Team Taipei won a total 8 gold medals, 3 silver and 3 bronze, the best finish in the four years of participation.

July 6, 2005

The Taipei City Government and the Taoyuan County Government signed a “Cross-border Cooperation Memorandum” to jointly promote the “Disaster Prevention and Rescue Resource Sharing Plan”.

July 9, 2005

The 2-month long 2005 Taipei Water Festival held at the Water Park attracted a total of 143,000 visitors.

July 15, 2005

Issued the “One-Day Easy Card Pass”, which allows unlimited-use, no mileage restrictions. Passengers can freely select the day of journey, and may enter/exit any MRT station at will. This pass is activated automatically just by inserting it into the entrance slot.

July 20, 2005

The Public Works Department sent a 46-member disaster relief team to Bodai Township of Chiayi County for 4 days to help with pumping out floodwater caused by Typhoon Haitang.

July 21, 2005

The Taipei Public Library's automated library service, Open Book, came into use, incorporating RFID technology. Taiwan's first unmanned library was inaugurated, setting a worldwide precedent.

July 28, 2005

Completed construction/installation of WIFI at 63 MRT stations, 4 underground malls, and the Beitou Machinery Workshop.

Aug. 1, 2005

The Parks and Street Lights Office of Public Works Department inceptioned its bi-monthly publication "Walk thru the Parks" and made e-subscriptions available, providing the public a smart access to flower events and various park activities.

Aug. 1, 2005

Effectuated a time period during which mobile promotional vehicles are prohibited from parking on all Taipei City streets.

Aug. 1, 2005

The Taipei City Government's publications were ranked first in the Local Government Category of the Executive Yuan's Government Publications Services Award.

Aug. 5, 2005

Seven Northern Taiwan cities and counties jointly proposed to the Ministry of the Interior their "Master Plan and Design for the Northern Taiwan Regional Recreation Area Integration Project" as the historic first step to a comprehensive cooperation plan.

Aug. 6, 2005

Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission organized the 3-day "10th Hakka Cultural Festival Series-The Hakka Lord of the Righteous Memorial Ceremony" at both the central plaza and in front of Taipei City Hall. The festival attracted a total of 3,000 visitors.

Aug. 13, 2005

Arranged for tens of thousands of hikers to take part in the "813 Taipei Suburbs Hiking Day," which took place along the Elephant Mountain Trail, Junjianyan Mountain Trail, and Zhinan Teapath Trail.

Aug. 13, 2005

Organized a series of "Taipei Beef Noodle Festival" events. The 12-day festival added more than NT\$ 100 million in beef noodle production and generated in excess of NT\$300 million in media-related events.

Aug. 14, 2005

Mayor Carlos Rivas Zamora of San Salvador, El Salvador and his wife arrived for a 6-day visit to Taipei.

Aug. 16, 2005

Cumulative commuter volume broke the 2 billion mark for the Taipei Rapid Transit System. A celebratory event "Ridership Exceeds 2 Billion, A Healthy City Energizes" took place at the Danshui MRT Station.

Aug. 18, 2005

The world famous conductor Andgras Ligeti was named the music director of the Taipei Symphony Orchestra.

Aug. 18, 2005

Organized the Taipei City Government Quality Award and Results Exhibition.

Aug. 25, 2005

The newly formed Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Inquiry Team held its swearing-in activity at the Plaza by the East Gate on Songzhi Road.

Aug. 30, 2005

Organized the Taipei Animal Shelter Cathouse Inauguration Ceremony, the nation's first shelter built for and dedicated to stray cats. A maximum of 138 cats may be housed here.

Sep. 1, 2005

Organized a series of activities to celebrate the "Community Festival" theme titled "Energizing Communities Makes Taipei More Beautiful." The festival celebrates the sisterhood alliance of 14 outstanding communities in Taipei and other cities/counties.

Sep. 6, 2005

The Land Survey Division and the Division of Land Consolidation in Taipei consolidated into the Land Development Agency, Department of Land, Taipei City Government.

Sep. 9, 2005

Executed the national defense drill for the Northern Region "Wan-an No.28 Maneuver" by implementing a national air-raid evacuation drill.

Sep. 9, 2005

In collaboration with the Formosa Plastics Dongshi Compost Plant in Yunlin, beginning on the 9th all kitchen waste and compost collected by the Taipei Department of Environmental Protection will be transported to say facility for handling.

Sep. 9, 2005

The Xindian Line's bid # CH224F "New Construction of JD Construction Sites No.4 and 5 on the Xindian Line's Dapinglin Station" passed inspection and was formally submitted to the proper supervisory body.

Sep. 9, 2005

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation's Overall Workshop, Rolling Stock Equipment Workshop, Electronic Plant Signal Workshop, Electronic Plant Water & Power and Fire Prevention Workshop,

Civil Engineering Plant Danshui Workshop, the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall Station, Taipower Building Station, Nanjing E. Road Station, and Xindian Station, each received a Golden Road Award from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Sep. 10, 2005

The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission organized the “Hakka Culture Week” exhibition and educational activities at 20 of Taipei City’s primary schools. 22,000 students participated.

Sep. 15, 2005

The “Profound Arts, Taipei City Art and Education Cooperation Plan” held the first guided tour of its “Portraits from TFAM Photographic Collection.”

Sep. 15, 2005

The number of the Land Offices of Taipei City’s inter-office registration service categories was increased to include the registration of mortgage hypothecation certification by financial organizations.

Sep. 15, 2005

When the general public conducts business at any Land Office of Taipei City, apart from using cash, bank transfers or bank checks (or personal checks) to pay for transactions, an IC ATM card may also be used. Payment methods have become increasingly diverse and convenient.

Sep. 16, 2005

By way of government-built but privately operated housing, the Taipei Zhulun Senior Apartments was assigned to the Cardinal Tien Hospital in Yonghe to provide care and residential services for 66 senior citizens.

Sep. 18, 2005

As part of the effort to “Clean Up the World, Protect Taiwan’s Environment,” clean-up activities began at 228 Taipei locations.

Sep. 20, 2005

The nation’s first Easy Watch, outfitted with a payment function, came onto the market. This watch may be used at all Taipei rapid transit locations, unified bus systems of Taipei City and County, Taipei public parking facilities, and MRT parking lots.

Sep. 24, 2005

The Rowing Regatta Championship Taipei 2005 took place at the Dajia Riverside Park. 48 teams from Taipei City and County and 10 were from other countries, including Canada, Hong Kong, and Okinawa.

Sep. 26, 2005

Taipei City Hospital’ Disaster Medical Assistance Team recruited 64 new members and invited guests, including Mayor Ma, to inaugurate the formation of its new assistance team and the opening of the “Taipei City Hospital-Zhongxing Branch Trauma Center and Helipad”.

Sep. 28, 2005

Construction of Xinyi Skywalk A is completed. The bridge is now open for use.

Sep. 28, 2005

Organized a commemorative ceremony celebrating the 2,555 anniversary of Confucius. Mayor Ma presided over the ceremony as the principal consecration officer.

Sep. 30, 2005

The Taipei Cruise Company Ltd. formally opened the ferry services “Guandu to Bali” and “Guandu to Danshui Old Street.”

Sep. 30, 2005

Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan departed for Korea to attend the 3-day Seoul World Mayors Forum 2005.

Oct. 1, 2005

Organized the 7th Taipei Arts Festival themed “Oriental Avant-garde.”

Oct. 4, 2005

Mayor Ma and related bureau heads along with Taipei City Council Speaker Wu Bi-chu and city councilmen visited the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan. The EPA was requested to return to its environmental protection basis and only give its conclusion based on professional assessments. The MOTC was requested to close to outside traffic the lane on the Taipei-Yilan Expressway marked for the exclusive use of Pinlin Control Center.

Oct. 10, 2005

Deputy Mayor King Pu-tsung departed for United States to attend the 3-day “W2i Digital Cities Convention” in San Francisco.

Oct. 10, 2005

The Double 10 National Day celebrations were held in front of the Presidential Office Building, presided by President Chen Shui-bian. The martial spirit of the armed forces in full regalia was on display, as were various folk performances.

Oct. 11, 2005

Organized the first “Wireless Application Portal, Cultural Express Activation Press Conference” offering fast and easy art/cultural information access in three languages, Chinese, English and Japanese, together with an e-map for instant show locations.

Oct. 12, 2005

In order to protect investors’ rights, holders of legible and recognizable Taipei Construction Bond who failed to trade in said debenture for five years or longer, may apply to do so starting immediately.

Oct. 18, 2005

A delegation led by Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan representing the Taipei City departed

for Hanover, Germany to attend “BIOTECHNICA 2005”. The Deputy Mayor spoke on the subject of “Development of the Biotechnology Industry in Taipei”.

Oct. 20, 2005

Activated the neighborhood/district reporting mechanism for Avian Flu.

Oct. 22, 2005

The 2-day “Taipei 2005 Shilin International Culture Festival” organized by the Shilin neighborhood communities, featuring various folk and art performances.

Oct. 22, 2005

Organized “The Returning of Oct. Splendors-Fireworks Commemorating the Retrocession of Taiwan Province” and attracted roughly 100,000 visitors.

Oct. 22, 2005

The 2-day “Austronesian Harvest Festival-the Traditional Songs and Dances of 12 Aboriginal Tribes” and a special exhibition promoting aboriginal projects were held at the Taipei City Hall Plaza.

Oct. 22, 2005

The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission organized the annual event “2005 Hakka Reading Year” at the Hakka Language Education Center. On display were works devoted to the transmission of the Hakka language and culture.

Oct. 25, 2005

The Discovery Center of Taipei organized the Taiwan Retrocession Special Exhibition.

Oct. 26, 2005

A total of six events and activities of the 9th Taipei Culture Award-Cultural Ambassadors’ Campus Circuit Promotion took place and continued until Dec. 25th.

Oct. 29, 2005

Nearly 100 foreign and domestic scholars and experts, and 46 city mayors and representatives from around the world attended the 3-day “2005 Taipei International Healthy Cities Conference” and the “Healthy City Leaders Roundtable”, held at the Taipei International Convention Center.

Oct. 30, 2005

Director Liao Hsien-hao of the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Chief of Yokohama City International Relations, Hasegawa Takezo, jointly declared a cultural exchange plan at the Cultural Exchange between Taipei and Yokohama Press Conference.

Nov. 1, 2005

The online filing of the land value increment tax declaration and printable electronic payment forms came formally into effect. An inauguration ceremony was also held on the same day.

Nov. 5, 2005

Organized the 2005 Taipei Poetry Festival themed “Home and the World.”

Nov. 6, 2005

Eid-ul-Fitr activities were held at the Taipei Daan Forest Park concert stage, celebrating the end of Ramadan.

Nov. 10, 2005

The new construction project, the “Maokong Cable Car System,” began on Nov. 10th, 2005.

Nov. 11, 2005

The Department of Land was rated number one by the MOI on its 2005 examination, which rates the performances of land departments of local governments of autonomous cities and counties (city).

Nov. 12, 2005

Organized the 23-day chrysanthemum show at the Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence, where autumn breezes bring young chrysanthemums into blossom and the lovely fall is the season for versifying chrysanthemums.

Nov. 18, 2005

Attended the “2006 Intelligent Community Forum” at the Intelligent City Forum (ICF) in the United States, and was selected as one of Smart 21 cities.

Nov. 19, 2005

Organized the 2005 United Music, Drill, Flag and Dance Team Performances of Taipei High Schools and Military Service Festival.

Nov. 22, 2005

Executed 7 waves of national crackdowns, the best results in the nation, during which a total of 15 violators listed in “public order investigations” and 55 violators listed in “thunder mission targets” were prosecuted. 143 gangsters involved in organized crime were apprehended and prosecuted. 89 guns were uncovered.

Nov. 24, 2005

The Taipei City Government announced the monthly cable television subscription fee for 2006 to be NT\$550.

Nov. 28, 2005

Held the “Overcome Handicaps, Equal and Fair, the 2005 Physically and Mentally Disabled Festival,” which attracted an estimated 2,000 visitors.

Nov. 30, 2005

Purchased the documentary DVD set of Chiang Wei-shui’s Funeral.

Dec. 1, 2005

Organized the inauguration ceremony for the Taipei Arena, the nation’s first to meet international standards, with a seating capacity of 15,000 and an indoor sports arena.

Dec. 6, 2005

The Taipei City Government and the Department of Social Welfare both won the National Best Performance awards in recognition for the prevention of domestic violence and sexual assault.

Dec. 8, 2005

Organized the 12-day “Anti-Corruption Day 1209 Series, Transparent Government is the Cleanest Government.” Activities included the joint declaration by community colleges and Taipei City Government in opposing graft.

Dec. 9, 2005

The Engineering Division of the Taipei Water Department received the 6th Silver Ax Award of the Legal Reengineering Work Circle for its promotion of “Applying the Non-Cutting Construction Method in the Renewal of Pipeline Network Work.”

Dec. 18, 2005

The 2005 ING Taipei International Marathon began in front of the Taipei City Government, with a record 100,000 runners participating. The women’s marathon category also broke Taiwan’s domestic record for number of entrants.

Dec. 20, 2005

The Taipei Urban Planning Commission passed a detailed draft plan for the Treasure Hill Historic Conservation Area situated in Taipei’s Zhongzheng District (phase 2).

Dec. 20, 2005

The “Wireless Taipei, Activates Infinity Taipei Wireless Network Construction Report and Online Service of the WIFLY Press Conference” announced the start of operations for WIFLY in Taipei.

Dec. 21, 2005

The process of issuing new national identification cards begins. The card renewal period is to last for 1 year.

Dec. 22, 2005

Organized the Annual Award Presentation Ceremony of the Taipei Environmental Protection Volunteers Team. A total of 650 people attended.

Dec. 23, 2005

At the 6th Public Construction Golden Award hosted by the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, TCG’s “Pipe Connection across the Keelung River Project” and the “New Taipei Arena Construction Project” received the Excellent Quality Construction Award and the Project Inspection Team received the Superb Quality Inspection Award. The site supervisor of the Taipei Arena, Ma Ching-wen, received the Individual Contributions Award.

Dec. 24, 2005

The Taipei International AA Baseball Invitational Tournament was held on three baseball fields, Tianmu, Xinsheng and Shezidao. A total of 12 teams from Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan competed.

Dec. 31, 2005

The nation’s first multipurpose cultural and ecological facility combining the features of archaeological remains, ancient monument, animal and plant habitat, Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden, opened to the public.

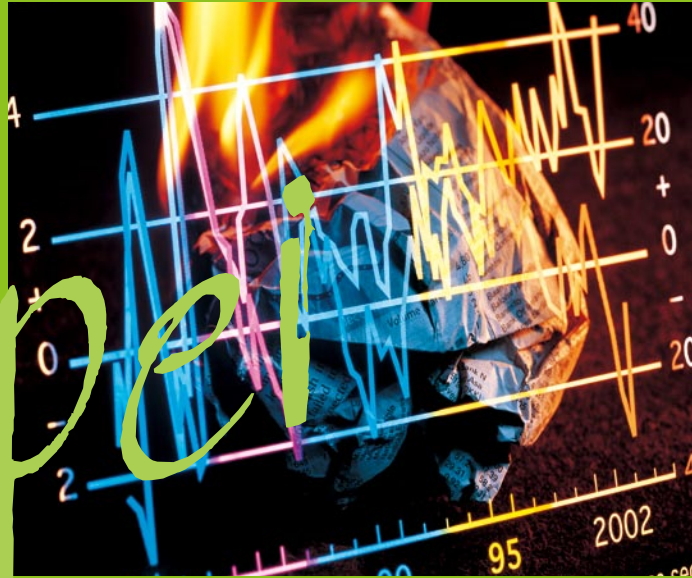
Dec. 31, 2005

Taipei City Government organized “Taipei’s the Highest: New Year’s Eve Party 2006.” The Taipei MRT system collaborated by running all night long, providing services to more than 1.56 million riders on a single day, the highest single-day figure ever recorded.



Taipei Yearbook 2009

Taipei Year Book



Appendix II Statistics

Land Area and Climate

Taipei City became a municipality under the Executive Yuan in July 1967, and the six nearby suburban villages were incorporated into Taipei City in July 1968, giving Taipei City a total land area of 272.1418 km². After undergoing three provincial and municipal boundary readjustments in 1973, 1986, and 1992, the land area of Taipei City by the end of 2005 was 271.7997 km², with an average population density of 9,626 persons per km². Among the 23 national counties and cities, Taipei's population density is ranked second-only slightly lower than Kaoshiung City's population density of 209 persons per km². Taipei City is located in the subtropical zone with year-round rain and no obvious dry seasons. The climate gets damp and cold during the wintertime due to the influence of the northeast monsoon. The temperature rises during the summertime since Taipei is located in a basin that does not allow regular ventilation. The average temperature in Taipei in 2005 was 23.3°C, which was 0.2°C higher than that in 2004. The highest and lowest monthly average temperatures were 29.8°C in July and 15.5°C in January, respectively, showing a gap of 14.3°C. 2005 was a year of above-average rainfall with an annual rainfall of 3,027.8 mm., which was a 7.00% increase compared to that in 2004.

Table 1. Statistics on Land and Climate for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004	
Land Area (km ²)	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	-	
Population Density (person/km ²)	9,687	9,720	9,666	9,649	9,626	-23	
Climate	2004	2005					
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	
Average Temperature (°C)	23.1	23.3	15.5	16.2	17.3	23.0	26.2
Average Relative Humidity (%)	75	76	81	87	7.3	74	80
Daylight (hour)	1,614.3	1,396.7	45.1	45.4	130.1	107.6	92.3
Rainfall Days (≥0.1mm. day)	155	172	13	18	15	13	16
Rainfall (mm.)	2,829.8	3,027.8	71.0	299.8	268.5	72.4	531.0
Climate	2005						
	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Temperature (°C)	28.2	29.8	29.3	28.8	25.0	23.2	16.6
Average Relative Humidity (%)	76	74	76	71	75	73	75
Daylight (hour)	100.0	189.3	153.2	240.1	108.3	119.8	65.5
Rainfall Days (≥0.1mm. day)	16	12	19	8	20	7	15
Rainfall (mm.)	278.9	293.1	666.2	266.5	201.0	28.7	50.7

Sources: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Central Weather Bureau.

Population Profile

There were 350,000 registered households with 1,600,000 people in Taipei City when it was restructured and its urban district was expanded in 1968. The population increased to 930,000 registered households with 2,620,000 people at the end of 2005. In 37 years, the population has increased by 63%, and the number of households has increased by a factor of 1.7. At the initial stages after the restructuring, the population increased rapidly. The first negative growth of population was seen in 1991, and the population has fluctuated over the ensuing 10 years (with a decrease of 6,000 people in 2005). Moreover, the sex ratio has gradually dropped to 95.71 by the end of 2005 and is the lowest among the 23 counties and cities. In terms of age, the senior population has increased annually, while the younger population has decreased. The aging index reached 65.95% and the dependency ratio decreased to 39.67% at the end of 2005, setting a new record-high and a record-low, respectively, since the restructuring.

Factors that influence the increase and decrease of the total population can be categorized into "natural increase" (birth and death) and "social increase" (immigration and emigration). Taipei City's natural increase and social increase were 2.46‰ and -4.79‰ respectively in 2005. Moreover, the crude marriage rate in Taipei in 2005 was 5.85‰, which represented an increase of 0.29 point compared to that for 2004; the crude divorce rate was 2.52‰, a decrease of 0.09 point from 2004.

Table 2. Statistics on Population for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Registered Households	906,988	914,716	923,325	933,110	+9,785
Registered Population (person)	2,641,856	2,627,138	2,622,472	2,616,375	-6,097
Volume of Household (person)	2.91	2.87	2.84	2.80	-0.04
Sex Ratio (male/female×100)	97.09	96.73	96.27	95.71	-0.56
Aging Index (%)	54.61	58.15	61.70	65.95	(+4.25)
Dependency Ratio (%)	40.90	40.38	40.11	39.67	(-0.44)
Population Growth Rate (‰)	3.06	-5.57	-1.78	-2.32	(-0.54)
Natural Increase Rate (‰)	4.60	3.62	3.10	2.46	(-0.64)
Social Increase Rate (‰)	-1.54	-9.21	-4.88	-4.79	(+0.09)
Crude Marriage Rate (‰)	7.18	6.90	5.56	5.85	(+0.29)
Crude Divorce Rate (‰)	2.80	2.71	2.61	2.52	(-0.09)

Source: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government.

Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Economics

Taipei City has strong industries and commerce coupled with a prosperous economy. On the average, more than 6,000 newly registered business enterprises have emerged annually in the past 10 years. There were 260,428 registered business enterprises at the end of 2005, an increase of 26,213 establishments over 2004 (an increase of 11.9%). The capital of registered business enterprises was NT\$13,399,339 million at the end of 2005, with an average of NT\$51.45 million per establishment. Furthermore, the operating income of registered business enterprises was NT\$13,126,304 million in 2005, which was a 12.11% increase compared to that for 2004 and 1.91 times greater than that for 1995. There were 1,552 registered factories in Taipei City at the end of 2005, a decrease of 106 from 2004. The total land area of all factories combined was 1.138 million m², a 6.07% decrease from 2004.

Tax revenue is Taipei City Government's main source of income, providing more than 70% of the total revenue. Taxation is divided into city taxes and national taxes. The actual amount of collected national taxes in 2005 was NT\$391,525 million (an increase of 26.55% over 2004), and the actual amount of collected city (local) taxes in 2005 was NT\$60,543 million (an increase of 4.31% over 2004).

Table 3. Statistics on Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Economics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	1995	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Registered Business Enterprises (establishment)	198,699	207,684	202,958	234,215	260,428	+26,213
Capital of Registered Business Enterprises (NT\$ million)	4,051,497	8,881,640	9,140,129	11,297,784	13,399,339	+2,101,555
Operating Income of Registered Business Enterprises (NT\$ million)	6,866,946	8,886,940	10,015,849	11,708,508	13,126,304	+1,417,796
No. of Registered Factories (establishment)	2,501	2,076	1,745	1,658	1,552	-106
Land Area of Registered Factories (m ²)	2,227,037	1,585,056	1,146,131	1,212,007	1,138,482	-73,525
Net Income of Local Taxes (NT\$ million)	153,330	46,152	52,015	58,044	60,543	+2,499
Net Income of National Taxes (NT\$ million)	258,415	285,666	283,923	309,392	391,525	+82,133
Settled Account of the Revenues of Taipei (NT\$ million)	123,990	128,629	130,467	145,792	158,118	+12,326
Settled Account of the Expenditures of Taipei (NT\$ million)	123,990	148,187	141,072	130,605	136,878	+6,273
Expenditures of Taipei per Citizen (NT\$)	46,909	56,178	53,548	49,754	52,255	+2,501

Source: Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Taipei Revenue Service; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Taipei National Tax Administration Ministry of Finance.

Labor and Employment

The labor force in Taipei in 2005 stood at 1,181 thousand people (645 thousand males and 536 thousand females), which was about 2,000 less than that in 2004. The labor participation rate was 55.5%, which was 0.3 point lower than that in 2004 and 2.3 points lower than for Taiwan as a whole. The male labor participation rate was 63.8%, which was 3.8 points lower than for the Taiwan area, while the female labor participation rate was 48.0%, which was 0.1 point lower than for the Taiwan area. The unemployment rate was 3.9% in Taipei in 2005 (with a total of 46,000 unemployed), which was 0.3 point lower than in 2004 and 0.2 point lower than the Taiwan rate of 4.1%.

Among the general employment services conducted by the Taipei City Government in 2005, there were 47,715 job seekers and 67,756 openings registered. 17,171 of the job seekers got hired through referrals, and the employers hired 26,573 people through such referrals. The ratio of applicants placed was 35.99%, and the ratio of openings filled was 39.22%, showing a 4.27-points and 16.75-points increase, respectively, compared to in the figures for the previous year. The number of openings registered was 1.42 times the number of job seekers, which was 1.29 times greater than that for 2004.

Table 4. Statistics on Labor and Employment for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Labor Force (1,000 persons)	1,170	1,173	1,183	1,181	-2
Employed Population (1,000 persons)	1,116	1,119	1,134	1,135	+1
Unemployed Population (1,000 persons)	54	53	49	46	-3
Labor Participation Rate (%)	55.8	55.5	55.8	55.5	(-0.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.9	(-0.3)
No. of Placements by the City Government (person)	17,810	15,457	15,208	17,171	+1,963
Ratio of Applicants Placed by the City Government (%)	26.63	26.31	31.72	35.99	(+4.27)
Ratio of Openings Filled by the City Government (%)	26.33	18.45	22.47	39.22	(+16.75)

Sources: Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; Manpower Survey Result of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Education

Our nation's education for primary and junior high school students has been extended to 9 years since 1968. In the academic year of 2005, there were a total of 310 public and private schools of all levels in Taipei City with 654,092 students, a decrease of 6,222 from 2004. The number of classes has been increasing every year and stands at 18,775 classes in 2005, an increase of 30 classes over 2004. By analyzing elementary and junior high schools, we can see that the average number of students in each teacher's care was 16.00 students in 2005, a slight decrease of 0.24 from 2004. The average number of students per class in 2005 was 29.95, a decrease of 0.48 from 2004. This shows that small-class teaching is becoming a trend in elementary and junior high school education, and this helps to enhance the quality of education.

The percentage of the population in Taipei City that receives college education has steadily risen in recent years, with a figure of 26.31% for 2005 (a 1.28% increase over 2004). Further, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 or over was 98.81%, which an increase 0.08% over 2004. In terms of students' eyesight, the percentage of elementary/junior high students with poor vision in the most recent years exceeded 55% (except for 2002). The rate was 58.75% in 2005, which was higher than Kaoshiung City's 53.10%.

Table 5. Statistics on Education for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Schools at All Levels	307	307	306	310	4
No. of Classes in Schools at All Levels	18,535	18,660	18,745	18,775	30
No. of Students in Schools at All Levels (person)	667,130	663,815	660,314	654,092	-6,222
No. of Students per Teacher in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	16.12	16.26	16.24	16.00	-0.24
No. of Students per Class in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	30.47	30.59	30.43	29.95	-0.48
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age (%)	99.98	99.99	100.00	100.00	0
College-educated Population Rate of Total Population (%)	19.65	23.83	25.03	26.31	(+1.28)
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over (%)	97.99	98.65	98.73	98.81	(+0.08)
Rate of Junior High & Elementary School Students with Corrected Vision (%)	54.19	55.33	56.95	58.75	(+1.80)
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Person (NT\$)	20,529	20,468	19,557	19,705	148
Newspaper, Magazine & Stationery Expenditures as Percent of Family Consumption Expenditures (%)	0.78	0.77	0.69	...	(...)
Cable TV Diffusion Rate (%)	84.43	87.22	87.20	...	(...)

Sources: Department of Education, Taipei City Government; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Public Health

At the end of 2005, there were a total of 2,834 public and private hospitals and clinics. The number of sickbeds, medical personnel, pharmaceutical firms, and ambulances per 10,000 registered population were 84 beds, 120 people, 43 establishments, and 0.73 vehicle, respectively. Compared to the end of 2004, the number of medical hospitals and clinics increased by 20, and the number of medical personnel, pharmaceutical firms, and ambulances per 10,000 population has increased by 5 people, 2 establishments, and 0.05 vehicle, respectively. The number of sickbeds per 10,000 population has decreased by 2.

Taipei City's crude birth rate has been on a steady decline in recent years and was 8.00‰ in 2005. The crude death rate has been on a steady rise as the population keeps aging and was 5.54‰ in 2005. Compared to 2004, the birth rate decreased by 0.44 point whereas the death rate has increased by 0.20 point. Furthermore, according to the Abridged Life Table formulated by the Ministry of the Interior, life expectancy at birth in Taipei in 2004 was 79.96 years, an increase of 0.30 over 2003. Male life expectancy was 77.93, whereas female's was 82.87- 4.94 years longer than male's. The average life expectancy was 3.59 years more (4.46 years for males and 3.17 years for females) than those in the Taiwan & Fujian Area.

Table 6. Statistics on Public Health for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Hospitals	53	52	52	(1) 41	(2) -11
No. of Clinics	2,592	2,696	2,762	(1) 2,793	+31
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered Population (sickbed)	84	85	86	(1) 84	-2
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	106	111	115	(1) 120	+5
No. of Pharmaceutical Firms per 10,000 Registered Population (establishment)	39	40	41	43	+2
No. of Ambulances per Registered Population (vehicle)	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.73	+0.05
Crude Birth Rate (‰)	9.72	8.85	8.44	8.00	(-0.44)
Crude Death Rate (‰)	5.13	5.23	5.34	5.54	(+0.20)
Infant Mortality Rate (‰)	4.33	3.82	4.51	...	(...)
Life Expectancy at age 0 (age)	79.32	79.66	79.96	...	...
No. of Outpatients at Municipal Hospitals & Clinics per Day (person)	20,569	17,360	20,078	(1)17,910	-2,168
Medical and Health Expenditures as Percent of Family Consumption Expenditures (%)	9.4	9.7	10.0	...	(...)

Note: (1) Preliminary statistics. (2) The 9 municipal hospitals and Venereal Disease Control Center, City Hospital.

Sources: Department of Health, Taipei City Government; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Department of Statistics, Ministry of the Interior.

Public Safety

A total of 58,250 criminal offenses of different types were committed in Taipei City in 2005, and 47,721 of them were cleared with a clearance rate of 81.92%, an increase of 7.52-points over 2004 and was higher than the clearance rate of 62.45% in Taiwan & the Fuchien Area. In terms of crime rate, 2,223.77 criminal cases were reported per 100,000 registered population in Taipei City in 2005, which was 15.71 cases fewer than in 2004 and lower than the rate of 2,442.21 in the Taiwan & Fuchien Area. The rate of burglary was 1,011.41 cases per 100,000 registered population (45.48% of total offenses), which was 111.76 fewer cases than in 2004. The rate of violent crime was 31.34 cases per 100,000 registered population (1.41% of total offenses), which was also 12.40 cases fewer than in 2004. Moreover, the number of junior & young child criminals was 204.67 per 100,000 registered population in Taipei in 2005, which was 10.86 persons fewer than the rate of 215.35 in 2004.

421 fire accidents occurred in Taipei in 2005, with an average of 0.45 fires per 1,000 registered households, a decrease of 0.15 from 2004 (25.00%). There were 22 casualties, 21 fewer casualties than in 2004.

Table 7. Statistics on Public Safety for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Criminal Cases (case)	56,325	58,233	58,782	58,250	-532
No. of Criminal Cases Cleared (case)	41,440	39,040	43,735	47,721	+3,986
Clearance Rate of Criminal Cases (%)	73.57	67.04	74.40	81.92	(+7.52)
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	2,135.28	2,210.40	2,239.48	2,223.77	-15.71
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	1,149.58	1,195.48	1,123.17	1,011.41	-111.76
No. of Violent Crime cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	43.82	41.68	43.74	31.34	-12.40
No. of Junior & Young Child Criminals per 100,000 Registered Population under 18 Years Old (person)	272.94	227.04	215.35	204.67	-10.68
No. of Policemen per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	29.64	29.75	29.37	28.68	-0.69
No. of Fire Accidents (case)	714	541	552	421	-131
No. of Deaths and Injuries from Fire Accidents (person)	51	58	43	22	-21
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households (case)	0.79	0.59	0.60	0.45	-0.15
No. of Firemen per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	10.55	10.99	11.39	11.25	-0.14

Sources: Taipei City Police Department; Taipei Fire Department.

Transportation

At the end of 2005, there were 725,508 automobiles and 1,030,972 motorcycles registered, with an average of 277 automobiles and 394 motorcycles per 1,000 registered population. Compared to 2004 the numbers had increased by 7 and 6 vehicles, respectively. The number of motorcycles per 1,000 registered population is the lowest among the 23 national counties and cities. In order to meet the demands of parking, the Taipei City Government has continued to complete the construction of off-street parking lots, and the five underground parking lots, including Mankah Park, Zhengxing Park, and Mingfu became operational in 2005. At the end of 2005, there were 472,417 and 321,242 parking spaces for automobiles and motorcycles, respectively, in Taipei.

In order to attract more people to use public transportation, the Taipei City Government continues to implement the follow-up project of bus lanes, Easy Card and Two-Way Bus Transit discounts. The average number of daily passengers taking the bus in Taipei in 2005 was 1.68 million, a decrease of 1.66% compared to 2004. The average number of daily passengers taking the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) in Taipei in 2005 was 0.99 million, an increase of 3.31% over 2004. In terms of transportation safety, the number of accidents per 10,000 motor vehicles was 0.5 cases, and the number of accident casualties per 10,000 motor vehicles was 0.3 casualties.

Table 8. Statistics on Transportation for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Automobiles Registered (vehicle)	677,651	694,390	708,315	725,508	+17,193
No. of Motorcycles Registered (vehicle)	971,568	994,336	1,018,384	1,030,972	+12,588
No. of Bus Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	1,774	1,678	1,707	1,679	-28
No. of MRT Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	889	866	957	988	+31
No. of Automobile Parking Spaces (space)	416,495	440,755	448,076	472,417	+24,341
No. of Motorcycle Parking Spaces (space)	178,289	226,930	270,730	321,242	+50,512
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population (vehicle)	257	264	270	277	+7
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population (vehicle)	368	378	388	394	+6
Road Area per Automobile (m ²)	30.36	29.71	29.16	28.52	-0.64
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Mobiles (case)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	-0.3
No. of Deaths from Mobile Accidents per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1
No. of Traffic Fines per 10,000 Registered Population (case)	11,618	9,358	9,240	9,626	+386
No. of Mobile Phones per 1,000 Registered Population (unit)	617	639	660	...	...

Sources: Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Taipei Police Department; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Environmental Protection

In order to reduce garbage volume and increase resource recycling, Taipei City began enforcing the policy "Pay for Garbage Disposal by the Bag" on July 1st, 2000. The volume of garbage has been decreasing gradually whereas the amount of recycling has been increasing. In 2005, the annual per capita weight of garbage produced was 205 kg, which was 21 kg fewer than in 2004, and was 328 kg (-61.54%) fewer than in 1999, the year before the associated policy was introduced. The annual per capita amount of recycled garbage was 125.0 kg, an increase of 15.6 kg over 2004 and an increase of 116.3 kg over 1999 (13.38 times). Taipei City has maintained a 100% Garbage Disposal Rate over the most recent years.

In terms of air quality, the average monthly dustfall per km² in Taipei City was 8.8 tons, which was a decrease of 0.9 ton from 2004. The amount of suspended particulates in the air was 53.3 micrograms per m³, which represented an increase of 2.3 micrograms over 2004. The amount of sulfur dioxide was 0.004 ppm, which was a 0.001 ppm decrease from 2004. In terms of sewage treatment, the diffusion rate of household sewers connected in Taipei at the end of 2005 had reached 81.8%, an increase of 7.5-point over 2004.

Table 9. Statistics on Environmental Protection for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Amount of Per Capita Garbage Production (kg)	533	281	251	226	205	-21
Amount of Per Capita Garbage Recycled (kg)	8.7	83.9	87.8	109.4	125.0	+15.6
Garbage Disposal Rate (%)	100	100	100	100	100	-
Monthly Dustfall (metric ton/km ²)	11.2	10.9	10.2	9.7	8.8	-0.9
Suspended Particulates in the Air (micrograms /m ³)	51.6	51.6	51.3	51.0	53.3	+2.3
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air (ppm)	0.007	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	-0.001
Diffusion Rate of Household Sewers Connected (%)	45.6	62.5	68.1	74.3	81.8	(+7.5)
Rate of Environmental Noise under Standard (%)	36.1	59.4	71.9	68.8	62.5	(-6.3)

Sources: Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Public Works Department, Taipei City Government.

Digital City

Computers and the Internet have become essential day-to-day tools in the present era of globalization in which information technologies circulate rapidly. At the end of 2004, the number of home computers per 1,000 population was 297 units, which was the highest among the nation's 23 counties and cities and represented an increase of seven units over 2003. In terms of Internet access, according to a random survey conducted by the Information Management Center of the Taipei City Government, 84% of the families in Taipei had Internet access and 77% had broadband Internet access in 2005, an increase of 3-points and 8-points, respectively, over 2004.

In order to transform Taipei City into a "Cyber City," all the departments of the Taipei City Government are doing their utmost to provide the public with a municipal service that has no geographical restrictions and saves them time on the road. In 2005, thanks to the efforts of the Government and upgraded computer equipment that made for faster browsing, an average of 7,245 people per day had accessed Taipei City Government's Single-Window e-Service System, an increase of 263% over 2004. An average of 4,705 people per day had accessed the "My Taipei" website, a 30% increase over 2004. Moreover, since 2004, the Taipei City Government has designated the project of turning Taipei into a "wireless internet roaming city" as one of its key missions. 457 wireless Internet access points were added in 2005, making for an overall total of 734 wireless Internet access points installed by the end of 2005.

Table 10. Statistics on Information Infrastructure for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
No. of Personal Computers per 1,000 Registered Population (unit)	269	290	297	...	...
Rate of Internet Access among Families (%)	66	84	81	84	(+3)
Rate of Broadband Network Available in Households (%)	42	63	69	77	(+8)
No. of Daily Visitors to the Taipei City Government's Website (person)	17,840	17,036	16,300	11,056	-5,244
No. of Daily Users for the Single-Window e-services System (person)	1,152	1,649	1,995	7,245	+5,250
No. of Daily Visitors to the "My Taipei" Websites (person)	1,429	2,306	3,610	4,705	+1,095
No. of Wireless Internet Access Locations (cite)	-	-	277	734	+457

Sources: Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Information Management Center, Taipei City Government.

Social Welfare

There were 13,008 low-income households with 32,146 people in Taipei City at the end of 2005 (1.23% of the entire Taipei population), a decrease of 18.55% and 20.00%, respectively, from 2004 (due primarily by the revisions made to the Social Welfare Law). The Taipei City Government provides a monthly living subsidy to low-income families in order to meet their basic living needs. The total amount of NT\$348.27 million in subsidies proved to be quite beneficial in stabilizing the society.

The Government provides emergency aid to ameliorate the suffering of victims of major accidents. 1,606 people received remuneration in 2005 to the amount of NT\$8.77 million, a 19.17% decrease and a 0.25% increase, respectively, compared to figures from 2004.

In order to respond to social demands and trends such as the decrease in the number of children per household, the Taipei City Government not only has restructured a number of the public daycare centers but it has made enhancing their quality and safety a high priority. By the end of 2005, 13 public daycare centers accommodated 2,615 children and 12 privately-operated public daycare centers accommodated 2,040 children; 583 private daycare centers accommodated 29,198 children, among which 1,239 were under the care of after-school daycare centers and 213 infants were under the care of daycare centers; 394 private daycare centers accommodated 16,333 children, among which 2,092 were under the care of supplementary daycare centers; 7 daycare centers accommodated 150 infants between the ages of 2 months and 2 years old, among which supplementary daycare centers accommodated 19 children. Furthermore, in order to respond to the aging population, nursing homes are also being installed on a yearly basis. By the end of 2005, 5 public and private senior caring organizations, 191 senior nursing centers, and 1 privately-operated public senior home that provide seniors with living and medical care services were in operation. 1,175 and 4,286 seniors were in caring and nursing services, respectively, and 79 seniors had moved into the apartment for seniors.

Table 11. Statistics on Social Welfare for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Low-Income Households (household)	12,073	13,012	15,970	13,008	-2,962
Low-Income Population (person)	27,184	32,783	40,184	32,146	-8,038
Low-Income Population as Percent of Registered Population (%)	1.03	1.25	1.53	1.23	(-0.30)
Amount of Living Subsidy for Low-Income Household (1,000 NT\$)	352,694	338,525	340,142	348,271	+8,129
No. of Citizens with Emergency Aid (person)	3,349	2,314	1,987	1,606	-381
Amount of Citizen Emergency Aid (1,000 NT\$)	16,309	10,149	8,744	8,766	+22
No. of Citizens with a Disability ID (person)	101,228	107,042	111,338	108,702	-2,636
Public/Private Child Daycare Organizations (establishment)	1,084	1,077	1,085	1,009	-76
Number of People accommodated by Public/Private Child Daycare (person)	55,453	55,378	55,391	53,899	-1,492
Number of Public/Private Senior Care Organizations (establishment)	6	5	5	5	-
Number of People Accommodated by Public/Private Senior Care (person)	1,348	1,511	1,324	1,175	-149
Number of Public/Private Senior Nursing Organizations (establishment)	207	207	206	191	-15
Number of People Accommodated by Public/Private Senior Nursing Facilities (person)	3,662	3,673	4,183	4,286	+103

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.

Family Living

The amount of per capita disposable income in Taipei City in 2004 was NT\$380,465, the highest among the nation's 23 counties and cities. By using the highest and lowest multiples of the percent distribution of disposable income by the percentile of households, the poverty gap among families in Taipei showed a 4.65-fold disparity, which was the third lowest figure among the 23 counties and cities. Moreover, Engel's Coefficient (the percentage of expenditures on food) in Taipei in 2004 was 20.52%, which was the fourth lowest among the 23 counties and cities. Per capita living space in Taipei in 2004 was about 32.1 m², which was the 3rd lowest among the 23 counties and cities. Home ownership in the same year was 80.49%, which was only higher than Chiayi City's 72.91% when compared to other counties and cities. The percentage of rent in disposable income was 19.20%, which was the highest among the 23 counties and cities.

The consumer price index (CPI) in Taipei in 2005 was 104.34 (base year: Year 2001 =100), which was an increase of 2.38% compared to the CPI of 101.91 in 2004. Among which, food expenditures increased by 7.04%, medical care expenditures increased by 1.96%, education and entertainment expenditures increased by 1.66%, transportation expenditures increased by 1.54%, housing expenditures increased by 0.51%, and clothing expenditures decreased by 0.04%.

Table 12. Statistics on Family Living for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Per Capita Disposable Income (NT\$)	357,214	365,696	380,465	...	...
Ratio of Disposable Income Share of Highest 20% to that of Lowest 20%	4.98	4.74	4.65	...	...
Engel's Coefficient (%)	21.52	21.80	20.52	...	(...)
Per Capita Living Space (m ²)	9.13	9.13	9.70	...	...
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate (%)	77.66	77.94	80.49	...	(...)
Housing Rent as % of Disposable Income (%)	19.26	19.14	19.20	...	(...)
Consumer Price Index (2001=100)	99.72	99.58	101.91	104.34	+2.43
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index (%)	-0.28	-0.14	2.34	2.38	(+0.04)
Per Capita Monthly Water Consumption (liter)	10,573	10,416	10,551	10,696	+145
Per Capita Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (kg)	21	20	20	19	-1

Note: "The 2005 Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei City" will be published in Oct. 2006.
 Source: Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Public Works

Taipei City has demonstrated small-scale stable growth in terms of public works such as roads, parks and green fields, public markets and tap water. Per capita road area and parks & green fields in Taipei City at the end of 2005 were 7.91 m² and 5.01 m² respectively, an increase of 8.95% and 23.10%, respectively from 1995. In terms of public markets, per capita public market area was 0.184 m² at the end of 2005, an increase of 5.75% over 1995. Moreover, the water diffusion rate in 2005 was 99.49%, reaching the goal of providing tap water to each household.

The promotion of the "Healthy City" campaign has been an important policy for the Taipei City Government, and we are actively engaged in designing relevant hardware to provide the public with a high quality living environment. In 1999, we introduced the "sidewalk improvement" project, and 44,500 m² of sidewalks were renovated in 2005, making a total of 1.8439 million m² of renovated sidewalks at the end of 2005. The length of totally connected household sewers was 1,654.28 km in 2005. Moreover, in order to encourage the public to exercise and enjoy recreational activities, we have constructed a total of 129.4 km of urban and riverside & park bicycle lanes as of the end of 2005.

Table 13. Statistics on Public Works for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Comparison between 2005 and 2004
Per Capita Road Area (m ²)	7.79	7.85	7.88	7.91	+0.03
Sidewalk Area Improved (10,000 m ²)	38.98	11.75	11.21	4.45	-6.76
Length of Bicycle Lanes (km)	...	72.4	121.3	129.4	+8.1
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area (m ²)	4.82	4.86	4.95	5.01	+0.06
Per Capita Public Market Area (m ²)	0.171	0.175	0.182	0.184	+0.002
Tap Water Diffusion Rate (%)	99.49	99.49	99.49	99.49	(0)
Per Capita Monthly Volume of Water Supply (liter)	20,724	20,558	20,608	19,815	-793
Newly Connected Length of Household Sewers (km)	122.39	131.71	171.51	123.08	-48.43

Sources: Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Taipei Water Department.

Note: For more statistics on Taipei City, please review the following publications on the DBAS's (DBAS is the abbreviation for "Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government") website:

1. "Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City", published in May 2006
http://www.dbas.taipei.gov.tw/NEWS_WEEKLY/abstract/main.htm
2. "Taipei City Statistical Abstract", published in June 2006
http://www.dbas.taipei.gov.tw/NEWS_WEEKLY/CE_Tree.asp

Table 14. Comparative Statistics among International Cities

Nation	City	Republic of China	People's Republic of China		Singapore	Japan	Indonesia
		Taipei City	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Singapore	Osaka	Jakarta
Item	Unit	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Land Area	km ²	271.8	1,104.0	6,340.5	699.0	222.0	661.5
Population	10,000 persons	262.25	691.57	1,352.39	348.69	262.43	872.56
Population Density	person/km ²	9,649	6,264	2,133	4,988	11,823	13,190
Social Increase Rate	%	-4.88	8.57	8.23	...	2.74	...
Sex Ratio	%	96.27	92.60	101.25	98.79	95.11	100.44
Dependency Ratio	%	40.11	36.69	...	39.14	...	36.58
Aging Index	%	61.70	81.09	...	39.68	...	11.71
Engel's Coefficient	%	20.52	...	...	...	28.50	40.01
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index for the most recent 3 Years	%	0.64	-1.98	0.93	0.60	-0.44	...
Crude Divorce Rate	%	2.61	2.27	...	1.85	2.79	0.08
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	99.49	99.90	...	100.00	100.00	30.89
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate	%	80.49	53.70	...	93.00	...	...
Per Capita Living Space	m ²	32.07	...	...	...	...	...
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area	m ²	4.95	3.04	10.11	7.99	3.51	2.38
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air	ppm	0.003	0.001	...	0.005	0.005	0.002
Garbage Disposal Rate	%	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	92.70
Infant Mortality Rate	%	4.51	2.70	3.78	2.00	3.30	17.00
General Fertility Rate	%	30.00	24.80	...	42.30	...	...
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered Population	sickbed/10,000 persons	86.42	49.74	64.00	33.96	133.74	17.50
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population	Medical Personnel/10,000 persons	114.90	113.06	...	81.26	137.71	8.59
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	98.73	...	...	94.60	...	98.44
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	100.00	98.90	99.99	94	100.00	98.40
No. of Students per Teacher in Junior High & Elementary Schools	person	15.23	14.09	...	21.79	16.71	19.81
No. of Students per Class in Junior High & Elementary Schools	person	30.43	30.39	...	37.22	29.18	...
Newspapers, Magazines & Stationery Expenditures as Percent of Family Consumption Expenditures	%	0.69	...	...	...	1.50	...
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	29.16	71.31	178.33	...	44.59	23.69
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population	vehicle/1,000 persons	270	77	85	118	343	231
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population	vehicle/1,000 persons	388	5	165	39	18	290
Unemployment Rate	%	4.20	6.8	4.5	5.3	...	14.7
Labor Participation Rate	%	55.80	61.3	...	64.2	...	61.9
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	case/100,000 persons	2,239.48	1,181.81	943.84	1,007.86	4,246.72	756.16
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	case/100,000 persons	1,123.17	646.69	741.17	589.21	3,376.40	253.71
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households	case/1,000 households	0.60	25.06	1.05	...	1.19	0.39
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles	case/10,000 vehicles	0.54	268.29	235.39	126.22	224.59	9.03
No. of Firemen per 10,000 Registered Population	fireman/10,000 persons	11.39	13.42	...	4.37	13.40	...
No. of Policemen per 10,000 Registered Population	policeman/10,000 persons	29.37	45.00	...	34.41	24.55	...
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	35.18	43.67	...	56.68	57.32	95.79
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	203.00	644.64	...	...	2,079.69	4.49
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	612.75	1,052.99	151.46	...	531.65	12.41

Source: The Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics designs questionnaires every July that are sent to and filled out by other international cities through Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Straits Exchange Foundation. The compilation of 2004 information was completed in June of 2006.

Table 14. Comparative Statistics among International Cities

Nation		Korea		Germany	Austria	South Africa	Australia
City		Seoul	Pusan	Berlin	Vienna	Capetown	Sydney
Item	Unit	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Land Area	km ²	605.4	763.4	891.8	414.9	...	12,144.6
Population	10,000 persons	1,028.78	368.42	338.78	162.64	309.00	424.91
Population Density	person/km ²	16,994	4,826	3,799	3,920	...	350
Social Increase Rate	%	...	-8.99	0.50	13.89	...	4.79
Sex Ratio	%	99.41	99.64	95.29	90.93	92.31	96.77
Dependency Ratio	%	31.40	32.46	40.37	43.22	45.59	45.56
Aging Index	%	39.27	46.34	136.23	105.82	19.23	63.45
Engel's Coefficient	%	27.57	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index for the most recent 3 Years	%	3.80	3.17	1.22	1.75	...	2.63
Crude Divorce Rate	%	2.63	3.07	3.02	3.59	...	2.70
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	99.90	99.10	99.9	98.00	87.00	100.00
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate	%	...	...	13.00	20.90	...	76.70
Per Capita Living Space	m ²	...	...	38.8	...	...	82.80
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area	m ²	15.40	0.15	30.35	123.11	63.00	...
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air	ppm	0.005	...	0.012	0.001	0.003	...
Garbage Disposal Rate	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	96.00	...
Infant Mortality Rate	%	...	6.20	0.00	5.70	25.00	4.80
General Fertility Rate	%	32.20	26.80	34.2	41.00	1.90	1.85
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered Population	sickbed/10,000 persons	59.83	79.24	60.94	...	...	37.11
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population	Medical Personnel/10,000 persons	51.39	61.07	107.55	...	...	25.61
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	...	...	...	100.00	87.00	99.51
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	98.84	...	95.01	...	...	99.97
No. of Students per Teacher in Junior High & Elementary Schools	person	24.07	22.04	...	...	...	15.38
No. of Students per Class in Junior High & Elementary Schools	person	32.76	32.16	22.02	...	...	...
Newspapers, Magazines & Stationery Expenditures as Percent of Family Consumption Expenditures	%	0.72	...	...	...	...	...
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	29.01	...	77.01	87.05	...	...
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population	vehicle/1,000 persons	270	262	394	403	...	...
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population	vehicle/1,000 persons	37	29	27	42	...	...
Unemployment Rate	%	4.7	4.0	21.4	8.9	27~29	4.9
Labor Participation Rate	%	63.0	57.8	60.1	70.1	66.1	64.9
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	case/100,000 persons	3,816.46	3,514.77	15,928.06	15,071.82	...	1,258.41
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	case/100,000 persons	352.45	316.20	6,692.00	9,352.30	...	272.22
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households	case/1,000 households	1.45	2.12	3.68	10.25	...	17.76
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles	case/10,000 vehicles	122.61	112.62	868.81	77.00	...	135.16
No. of Firemen per 10,000 Registered Population	fireman/10,000 persons	4.91	9.03	17.35	9.63	2.63	10.17
No. of Policemen per 10,000 Registered Population	policeman/10,000 persons	23.47	20.53	74.47	44.86	...	22.78
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	252.26	235.51	23.30	54.86	128.75	...
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	395.84	1,737.64	2,063.59	...	...
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	212.65	2,078.70	1,112.84	...	...

Note: For detailed information on other international cities, please go to the website of the Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics to browse the "International City Index" posted at the end of June of 2006. Website address: http://www.dbas.taipei.gov.tw/NEWS_WEEKLY/CP_Tree.asp



Appendix III

Profiles of the People

- I Outstanding Citizens of Taipei for the Year 2005
- II Councilors of Taipei City
- III Directors general of Taipei City Government
- IV Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government

Abbreviations

DB : Date of birth

HE : Highest education

ME : Main experience

PT : Party

Outstanding Citizens of Taipei for the Year 2005

1. Handing down the folk
craftsmanship of the kite –
Mr. Hsieh Jin-gen



DB : May 17, 1926

Main deeds : Mr. Hsieh is frequently invited to teach courses and participate in seminars on kite-making in the local community. He has spared no efforts in handing down the traditions of kite craftsmanship. He has represented Taiwan in several international activities (including the 8th International Kite Festival held in Toronto). He is also the writer of five books on kites and kite-making and is a holder of two patents.

2. Extending national diplomacy –
Mr. Lin Shou-chong



DB : Nov. 3, 1957

Main deeds : In his spare time away from his successful business, and at his own expense, Mr. Lin has demonstrated his language ability and promoted student exchanges between Tienmu High School and the Fifth Junior High School in Japan. He created the precedent for a long-term exchange studies program for a local high school with an international school. He further assisted in promoting Shilin District of Taipei and Aomori 三澤市 in becoming sister cities. At the same time, he was also instrumental in helping the graduates of the two schools and their parents to establish an international cultural exchange community. His contributions in advancing education and international diplomacy are outstanding.

3. Voice of the disadvantaged
minority –
Mrs. Cheng Hsu-yun



DB : Jan. 15, 1964

Main deeds : Mrs. Cheng herself is a person who suffers from a disability. In 1998, she assisted the sufferers of “Ontogenesis Imperfecta” in establishing the “Taiwan Ontogenesis Imperfecta Caring Society”. Since she is profoundly experienced and understanding of the needs of the disabled, she has tirelessly advocated barrier-free spaces, has held numerous activities and given countless speeches in schools. She is an outstanding role model and has devoted herself to the public’s welfare by actively assisting groups of the disadvantaged minority to fit into and contribute to society.

4. A driving force for community
development –
Mr. Tsai Kuo-chue



DB : Aug. 31, 1936

Main deeds : Mr. Tsai has wholeheartedly devoted himself to community development and has undertaken several community projects voluntarily. In coordination with local authorities, he has assisted in promoting the public welfare and in taking part in disaster relief, public security and environmental protection activities. Since he has the capacity to summon and bring together labor power and material resources in a short time, he has been referred as the spirit of the community. He has set a good example for acting on behalf of the public’s welfare both financially and through his own physical efforts. He is an outstanding representative to advance the ideal of a healthy and fit Taipei City.

5. An advocate for the arts
and traditions of Taoism –
Mr. Wang Chun-shan



DB : Sept. 22, 1932

Main deeds : Mr. Wang has devoted most of his life to authentic Taoist customs in Taiwan. He rendered tremendous assistance in repairing and building the Art Gallery and Taoist History Library in Fengtian Temple. In addition, he has set up courses for the volunteer workers and has sponsored local and public welfare organizations. He established the Nankuan Orchestra of Fengtian Temple and supported performance of music locally and in China. He is now heading the renovation project of Fengtian Temple, and intends to construct another heritage temple in the city with specimens of stone, wood, copper and Koji pottery. His dedication in handing down the Taoist arts and traditions is to be admired.

6. Spiritual leader of comics –
Mr. Lee chian



DB : Oct. 4, 1925

Main deeds : Mr. Lee’s pen name is “Guo-Er,” and he has been engaged in comics industry for 50 years. He enjoys equal fame with the cartoonist “Nuo-Ge.” He has been referred to as the spiritual leader of the local comics industry ever since he started running the Taiwan Comics Association and carried out several communications with the international comics industry. Including “The Biography of a Taiwanese Cartoonist,” Mr. Lee is the author of many books and the recipient of several awards. In 2003, he received the “Honorary Academy Award of the 2nd Taiwan Comics Award” from President Chen Shui-bian. Mr. Lee has devoted a lifetime to local comics and has set an outstanding example for his disciples to follow.

7. At the vanguard of Kendo –
Mr. Hsu Hong-je



DB : Aug. 10, 1941

Main deeds : Mr. Hsu has devoted himself to the sport of Kendo for over 30 years now. Since he realized that Kendo is more of a self-contained sport, he voluntarily invested and held large-scale competitions to keep Kendo contestants in touch with each other. Also, to promote the sport internationally, he not only organized international Kendo competitions, but he also sent representative players to Japan to receive training at his own expense. The myriad selfless ways in which he dedicated himself to promote the quality and elevate the standards of Kendo locally are to be admired.

Councilors of Taipei City

 Speaker **Wu, Bi-chu**


DB: Dec. 22, 1949
 PT: KMT
 HE: B.A. in Sociology, National Open University
 ME: Councilor of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council;
 Member, Board of Directors, Yangmingshan Credit Cooperatives;
 Hua Nan Commercial Bank

 Deputy Speaker **Lee, Hsin**


DB: Jul. 16, 1953
 PT: PFP
 HE: Dept. of Law, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Director of Youth Care Foundation, R.O.C. Association for Relief and Encouragement;
 Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly;
 Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council

Wang, Yu-cheng


DB: Jan. 14, 1964
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of Media Practice, University of Sidney, Australia
 ME: ETTV Manager, Superintendent;
 Anchor, Supervisor of the "Catch the Society" and "Police Vanguard";
 Chief Announcer, Producer and Interview Chief of CTV Evening News

Wang, Cheng-ter


DB: Feb. 07, 1956
 PT: KMT
 HE: Kaohsiung Medical College
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council;
 General-Director, Military Service Association;
 General-Director of Chienkuo High School Alumni Association

Wang, Hao


DB: Jul. 13, 1957
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Management, Yuan Ze University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council

Wang, Hsin-i


DB: Jun. 24, 1970
 PT: PFP
 HE: Dept. of Business, Political Science, Soochow University
 ME: CTI Chief News Announcer, Anchor, Group Leader;
 Director of Council Office, Director of Taan and Wenshan District, Li, Ching-an Congressional Liaison Office;
 EBC Chief News Announcer, Anchor, Producer, Press

Tien, Hsin


DB: Aug. 13, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.S. in Computer Science, Indiana University, USA
 ME: Executive Director of DPP Taipei City Chapter;
 Director of DPP International Affairs Dept.;
 Executive Secretary of DPP Taiwan-Japan Friendship Association

Lu, Ying-ying


DB: Oct. 14, 1976
 PT: DPP
 HE: Bachelor Class of Pacific Western University, USA
 ME: Commissioner of Campaign Department, CSP Election Running Center;
 10th National Deputy of DPP;
 Executive Director of Women and Children Care Association

Wang, Chih-ping


DB: Apr. 20, 1957
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of Linguistics and International Trade of Eastern Michigan University, USA
 ME: Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly;
 Secretary-General of R.O.C. Federation of Trade Union;
 Project Manager of the Committee for Aviation and Space Industry Development Ministry of Economic Affairs

Lee, Yen-hsiu


DB: Dec. 18, 1971
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate Class of Enterprise Research Institute, Pepperdine University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council;
 Advisor of Taipei City Environment Protection Volunteer Group;
 Chairman of the Board of Directors, Nangang District Athletic Association, Taipei City

Lee, Chien-chang


DB: Aug. 22, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Social Science, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council;
 DPP Executive Secretary, Chairperson in Taipei City Council;
 Vice Chairperson of NTU Graduate Student Association

Lee, Wen-ying


DB: Jan. 11, 1961
 PT: DPP
 HE: Research Physician of Harvard University, USA;
 M.D., College of Medicine, National Taiwan University
 ME: Attending Physician of National Taiwan University Hospital;
 Director of DPP Social Department;
 Initial Director of Taipei City Community Women Federation

Lee, Jen-jen


DB: Feb. 10, 1941
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate Class of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council;
 General-Director of Taipei City Women's Federation;
 Vice General-Director of R.O.C. National Women's Federation;
 Advisor, Volunteer Supervisor, Civil Defense

Lee, Ching-yuan


DB: Aug. 29, 1958
 PT: NP
 HE: Master of Education, National Taiwan Normal University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council;
 Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly;
 Press and Anchor of Radio and Television

Lee, Yin-lai


DB: Jun. 25, 1939
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate Class of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council;
 Sub-division Chief, Editorial Officer, Secretary, School Inspector, Department of Education, Taipei City Government;
 General-Director of Association for Promotion of Aboriginal Public Affairs

Wu, Shih-cheng


DB: Apr. 11, 1963
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Management, State University of New York, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council;
 CTS Press;
 CTV Press and Chief Announcer

Lin, Chin-chang

DB: Nov. 01, 1949
 PT: KMT
 HE: Dept. of Law, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson, Legal Committee of the Taipei City Council; Initial General-Director of Taipei City Inventors' Association


Lin, Ting-yung

DB: Oct. 24, 1969
 PT: PFP
 HE: Doctor of Horticulture, National Taiwan University
 ME: Director of Zhongshan, Datong District Congressional Liaison Office of Legislator Lin, Yu-fang; Advisor, Taipei City Athletic Association; Vice President, Taipei City Ling-an Club


Lin, Yi-hua

DB: Oct. 21, 1968
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Lecturer of Shihhsin University; Associate Researcher, Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan


Chou, Wei-yu

DB: Sep. 15, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: Dept. of Law, National Taiwan University
 ME: Six-people Team of Students for Resistance of Lee, Wen-chung Event, National Taiwan University; Director-General of Department of Legal Affairs, Taiwan Labor Front; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly


Chou, Po-ya

DB: Mar. 08, 1959
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Political Science, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Director, Taipei Chapter, Association for Promotion of Referendum; Executive Officer, DPP Social Campaign Department


Hou, Guan-qun

DB: Mar. 28, 1965
 PT: NP
 HE: Taipei Hwa Kang Arts School
 ME: Actor, Radio and TV Anchor; Superintendent of Hou, Guan-kun Performance Studio; Head of Wu, Chao-nan Comic Dialogue Art Theatre


Hsu, Chia-ching

DB: Oct. 22, 1967
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University
 ME: Secretary-General of the Taiwan Women's Caucus; Project director of the Humanistic Education Foundation 921 Program; Vice Commander of Anti-nuclear Demonstration on Nov. 12


Chin, Li-fang

DB: Nov. 10, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: B.S. in Electrical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Announcer of Police Radio Station


Chen, Cheng-chung

DB: Apr. 01, 1955
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Public Policy, University of California, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member of KMT Central Committee; Party Secretary Chief of KMT Council


Chen, Bee-fung

DB: Dec. 11, 1944
 PT: DPP
 HE: Open Remedial School of Taipei Vocational College
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Councilor of DPP Central Committee; Deputy of the 3rd National Assembly


Chen, Cheng-te

DB: Jan. 13, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: B.A. in Economics, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Supervisor, Taipei City Election Commission; Radio Announcer of All People, Voice of Taiwan, Yuan-shan, Countryside Love, Radio for Everyone and Voice of DP


Chen, Yi-chou

DB: Sep. 01, 1952
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Education, University of California at San Francisco, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Commissioner of KMT Neihu District Chapter; Emeritus Director of Neihu Lions Club


Chen, Yung-te

DB: Aug. 14, 1965
 PT: KMT
 HE: Dept. of Law, New York State University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Vice Party Secretary Chief of KMT of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council


Chen, Li-hui

DB: Nov. 30, 1962
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Applied Media Arts, National Taiwan University of Arts
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Honor Mediator of Taipei District Court; Anchor of Police Radio Station


Chen, Yu-mei

DB: Jul. 22, 1966
 PT: KMT
 HE: Executive Master of Business Administration Program, College of Management, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Executive Director of Chen, Chung-kuang Culture and Education Foundation; Director and Spokesman of Dept. of Communication, Culture and Communication Committee, KMT


Chen, Huei-min

DB: Sep. 12, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; CTS News Press; BCC News Press



Chen, Chia-ming

DB: May 02, 1949
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.D., Kaohsiung Medical University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Diploma from General Surgery of Taipei Hospital Cheng Chung Branch Hospital, Department of Health; Superintendent of Chen's Surgery Clinic


Chen, Chin-hsiang

DB: Jul. 07, 1959
 PT: KMT
 HE: Tokyo University of Agriculture & Technology
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy Secretary-General and then Secretary-General of the KMT PT, Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Traffic, Public Work and Financial Construction Committee of Taipei City Council


Chang, Chung-tien

DB: Sep. 09, 1965
 PT: NP
 HE: Master of Statistics, Texas A&M University, USA
 ME: Vice Secretary-General of NP; Producer, Anchor and Sports Chief Announcer of TV programs; Music Anchor of UFO Radio Station and Voice of NP


Hsu, Fu-nan

DB: Feb. 02, 1942
 PT: DPP
 HE: Dept. of Insurance, Tamkang University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Managing Director of Rotary Club Goddess; Municipal Secretary of CSP (charged with Appointment with the Taipei Citizens)


Huang, Shan-shan

DB: Oct. 18, 1969
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of Technology Law, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Professional Lawyer; Legal Advisor of Taipei City Teachers' Association


Huang, You-chung

DB: May 17, 1972
 PT: PFP
 HE: Dept. of Public Administration, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Member of the 2nd term of the Taipei City Zhunghsin Women's Federation; Legislator Assistant; Chairperson of Xinyi District Chapter, China Youth Corps, Taipei City


Yang, Shih-chiu

DB: Sep. 24, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Laws, Tamkang University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Associate Professor of Hsing Wu Business College; Lecture, National Development Initiatives Institute


Chiang, Nai-shin

DB: Sep. 24, 1948
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Business Management, Tatung University
 ME: Councilor of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Committee on Children's Support, Taipei CCF


Pan, Hwai-tzong

DB: Jul. 02, 1961
 PT: NP
 HE: Ph.D. in Nerve Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Emory University, USA
 ME: Professor, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University; Director of Instruments Centre, Deputy Director of the General Affairs Division, and then Chief Secretary, Yang-Ming University; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly; Secretary General of NP National Committee


Liu, Yao-jen

DB: Oct. 16, 1968
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Politics, Indiana State University, USA
 ME: Secretary-General of Student Association, History Department of National Cheng Kung University; Secretary General of Taiwanese Students Association of State University of Indiana, USA; Director of Dept. of Organization of Legislator Shen, Fuhsiung Office


Li Ken, Kuei-fong

DB: Jan. 27, 1946
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University
 Research in Ph.D. Class, Linguistics Institute, George Town University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; KMT Central Commissioner; Lecturer, Chengchi University (concurrently Director of Chinese Language Center)


Ou Yang, Long

DB: Nov. 12, 1960
 PT: none
 HE: Sub-class of Management Institute, Tamkang University
 ME: Director of SETTV Metropolis; Producer of famous TV program of FTV, SETTV and VIDEOLAND; Advisory Committee Member of Child Welfare League Foundation, ROC


Lai, Su-ru

DB: Mar. 23, 1964
 PT: KMT
 HE: S.J.D., Chinese Culture University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Legal Counseling Lawyer of Beitou and Shilin District Service Center and Beitou District Office; Assistant Professor, Chinese Culture University and Northern Taiwan Institute of Science and Technology


Tai, Hsi-chin

DB: Oct. 28, 1966
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of International Affairs and Strategic Studies, Tamkang University
 ME: Head of the Politics Group, CTI; Deputy Chief of Staff of Congressional Assistant Unions, Legislative Yuan; Tutor of Life and Education for YMBA Students


Yen, Sheng-kuan

DB: Jun. 20, 1968
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Political Management, George Washington University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Taipei Educational Foundation; Assistant of Taipei City Councilor, Congressional Assistant of Legislative Yuan


Lan, Shih-tzung

DB: Sep. 16, 1956
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master Class, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University
 ME: Commissioner Director of DPP Taipei City Chapter; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly; Director of National United Pharmacist



Lo, Tsung-sheng

DB: Jan. 06, 1964
 PT: DPP
 HE: Studied in Dept. of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council;
 General Officer of Democratic Progressive PT, Taipei City Council;
 Chairperson of Engineering/Security Guard/Transportation Committee, Taipei City Council



Directors General of Taipei City Government

Mayor

Ma, Ying-jeou

DB: Jul. 13, 1950
 HE: S.J.D., Harvard Law School, USA
 ME: Minister of Justice;
 Associate Professor of Law, Law School, National Chengchi University



Political Deputy Mayor

Yeh, Ching-chuan

DB: Jun. 29, 1950
 HE: M.P.H. in Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, USA
 ME: Deputy Minister, Department of Health, Executive Yuan;
 General Manager, Bureau of National Health Insurance



Deputy Mayor

King, Pu-tsung

DB: Aug. 30, 1956
 HE: Ph.D. in Journalism, University of Texas at Austin, USA
 ME: Commissioner, Department of Information, Taipei City Government;
 Associate Professor, Department of Journalism, National Chengchi University



Secretary-General

Chen, Yuh-chang

DB: Sep. 18, 1955
 HE: Master of Business Administration, National Taiwan University
 ME: Counselor and Division Chief, Executive Yuan;
 Associate Professor, National Taiwan University



Deputy Secretary-General

Liu, Bao-guey

DB: Jan. 09, 1954
 HE: Ph.D. in Industrial Education, National Taiwan Normal University
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Education, Taipei City Government;
 Division Chief, Ministry of Education



Deputy Secretary-General

Fan, Liang-shiow

DB: Aug. 15, 1946
 HE: M.S. in Transportation Engineering, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government;
 Vice President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation



Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs

Chung, Che-liang

DB: May 15, 1942
 HE: Bachelor of Business Administration, Feng Chia University
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government;
 Chief Secretary, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Finance

Lee, Sush-der

DB: Nov. 29, 1951
 HE: Master of Business Administration, Mankato State University, USA
 ME: Chief Secretary, Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance;
 Deputy Director, Department of National Treasury, Ministry of Finance



Commissioner, Department of Education

Wu, Ching-ji

DB: Jun. 15, 1951
 HE: Ph.D. in Education, National Taiwan Normal University
 ME: Political Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education; Counselor, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare

Hsueh, Cheng-tay

DB: Apr. 03, 1956
 HE: Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA
 ME: Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University; Director, Population and Gender Studies Center, National Taiwan University



Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

Chen, Yeong-ren

DB: Aug. 22, 1955
 HE: Ph.D., Columbia University, USA
 ME: Director, Chief Secretary, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Land

Chi, Tsung-chi

DB: Dec. 09, 1949
 HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government; Deputy Director, Department of Land Administration, Ministry of Interior



Commissioner, Department of Economic Development

Lin, Sheng-chung

DB: Aug. 21, 1952
 HE: Doctoral Research, Graduate School of Economics, University of Arizona, USA
 ME: Representative, Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) to the WTO; Executive Secretary, Department of Research and Development, Ministry of Economic Affairs



Commissioner, Department of Labor

Shih, Yu-ling

DB: Aug. 30, 1950
 HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Urban Development

Hsu, Chin-chien

DB: Sep. 01, 1952
 HE: Master of Regional Science & Regional Planning, Karlsruhe University, Germany
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government; Chief Engineer, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Information

Lo, Chih-cheng

DB: Jan. 21, 1955
 HE: M.A. in Department of East Asian Languages and Literature, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA
 ME: Cultural observer; Deputy editor-in-chief of the China Times Literature Page and China Times Express



Commissioner, Public Works Department

Juang, Wu-shung

DB: Jan. 02, 1942
 HE: Master of Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Director, Maintenance Office, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Police

Wang, Cho-chiun

DB: Sep. 03, 1951
 HE: Master of Crime Prevention and Correction, National Taipei University
 ME: Commissioner, Taichung City Police Bureau; Deputy Director of the Criminal Investigation Police Office, National Police Agency



Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs

Liao, Hsien-hao

DB: Feb. 22, 1955
 HE: Ph.D. in Chinese/Comparative Literature, Stanford University, USA
 ME: Professor, National Taiwan University



Commissioner, Department of Compulsory Military Service

Huang, Yun-sheng

DB: May 16, 1943
 HE: Chinese Military Academy, Class of 36
 ME: Divisional Commander; Deputy Commander of the Army Group



Commissioner, Department of Transportation

Lin, Tse-ying

DB: Jan. 03, 1958
 HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
 ME: Commissioner, Department of Transportation, Taichung City Government; General Manager, Transportation Hi-Tech Inc., Taipei



Commissioner, Department of Health

Sung, Yen-jen

DB: Mar. 17, 1958
 HE: Ph.D. in Microbiology and Immunology/Institute for Comparative and Environmental Toxicology, Cornell University, USA
 ME: Professor, Institute of Anatomy and Cell Biology, National Yang-Ming University; Dean, Office of General Affairs, National Yang-Ming University



Commissioner, Fire Department

Hsiung, Kuang-hua

DB: Oct. 29, 1956
 HE: Ph.D. in Architecture, University of Florida, USA
 ME: Director, Department of Fire Service Administration and Science, Central Police University (concurrently Director of Graduate School of Fire Science and Technology); Curator, World Police Museum; Director, University Library, Central Police University



Commissioner, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics

Shih, Su-mei

DB: Jul. 20, 1952
 HE: Bachelor of Commerce, National Taiwan University
 ME: Director of First Department, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Deputy Director of First Department, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Personnel

Chung, Yee-nan



DB: Jan. 08, 1942
HE: Public Administration Program, National Chengchi University
ME: Chief Secretary, Central Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan;
Director, Department of Personnel, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Commissioner, Department of Government Ethics

Wen, Hsin-lin



DB: May 06, 1949
HE: Master of Political Science, Chinese Culture University
ME: Assistant Commissioner, Department of Ethics, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Ethics, Taipei City Government

Chairperson, Research, Development, & Evaluation Commission

Chou, Yun-tsai



DB: Nov. 15, 1968
HE: Ph.D. in Public Policy, George Washington University, USA
ME: Associate Professor of Social Informatics, Yuan Zhe University

Chairperson, Taipei Urban Planning Commission

Yeh, Ching-chuan



DB: Jun. 29, 1950
HE: M.P.H. in Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, USA
ME: Deputy Minister, Department of Health, Executive Yuan;
General Manager, Bureau of National Health Insurance

Chairperson, Administrative Appeals Commission

Chang, Ming-jue



DB: Jul. 20, 1951
HE: M.C.L., University of Virginia, USA
ME: Senior Executive Officer, Executive Yuan;
Counselor, Ministry of Justice

Chairperson, Law and Regulation Commission

Chen, Ching-hsiou



DB: Jan. 08, 1959
HE: S.J.D., National Taiwan University
ME: Lawyer;
Adjunct Associate Professor, Department of Law, Department of Accounting, Soochow University

Chairperson, Indigenous Peoples Commission

Panay Mulu



DB: Feb. 23, 1961
HE: Ph.D. in Musicology, Fujian Normal University
ME: Chief Executive Officer, Foundation of Music of Taiwanese Indigenous People; Assistant Professor

Chairperson, Hakka Affairs Commission

Huang, Cheng-tsung



DB: Jan. 01, 1948
HE: S.J.D., University of London
ME: Associate Professor and Dean of the Institute of the Law of the Sea, National Taiwan Ocean University; Associate Professor and Director, Risk Management and Insurance, National Chengchi University

Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chang, Chi-te



DB: May. 09, 1944
HE: Bachelor of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government;
Director, Central District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government

Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration

Kang, Shyh-fang



DB: Feb. 11, 1958
HE: Ph.D. in Civil Engineering, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan
ME: Professor and Chairman of the Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Tamkang University

Commissioner, Taipei Water Department

Kuo, Ray-hwa



DB: Jul. 12, 1939
HE: Bachelor of Chemical and Materials Engineering of Tamkang University
ME: Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration;
Deputy Commissioner, Taipei Water Department

Director, Taipei Public Service Institute

Lee, Shi-jin



DB: Apr. 25, 1948
HE: Master of Science Degree in Education, National Taiwan Normal University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Education, Taipei City Government;
Principal, Taipei Municipal Jienkuo Senior High School

Chairman, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation

Chen, Chun-liang



DB: Dec. 04, 1949
HE: M.S. in Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: President of Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation;
Deputy Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government

President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation

Tsay, Huei-sheng



DB: Sep. 02, 1955
HE: Ph. D. in School of Civil Engineering (Transportation Engineering), Purdue University, USA
ME: Commissioner, Taipei Water Department;
Vice President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation

Director, Songshan District Office

Yu, Shu-yi



DB: May 22, 1963
HE: M.A. in Department of Sociology, National Chengchi University
ME: Director of District Office; Director

Director, Xinyi District Office

Zhang, Jin-zhen



DB: Oct. 20, 1963
HE: Master of Law, Public Administration & Policy, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Director of District Office; Director

Director, Daan District Office

Yu, Shin-hua

DB: Oct. 28, 1959
HE: B.A. in Mass Communication Department, Fu Jen Catholic University
ME: Director of District Office; Director



Director, Wanhua District Office

Wang, Hong-yi

DB: Sep. 10, 1955
HE: B.A. in Urban Planning, National Cheng Kung University
ME: Director of District Office; Director



Director, Zhongshan District Office

Zhan, Hsiun-ming

DB: Nov. 14, 1951
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration of National Chengchi University
ME: Director; Division Chief



Director, Wenshan District Office

Lee, Mei-li

DB: May 20, 1959
HE: B.A. in Land Economics, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Director; Division Chief



Director, Zhongzheng District Office

Sun, Chin-chuan

DB: Sep. 06, 1961
HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University
ME: Director of District Office; Deputy Director of District Office



Director, Nangang District Office

Hsieh, Cheng-chun

DB: Sep. 16, 1962
HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University
ME: Division Chief; Specialist



Director, Datong District Office

Huang, Mei-yun

DB: May 22, 1960
HE: Master of Business Administration, Tamkang University
ME: Senior Specialist; Director of District Office



Director, Neihu District Office

Wu, Kun-hung

DB: Sep. 27, 1961
HE: Master of Institute & China Research, Tamkang University
ME: Division Chief



Director, Shilin District Office

Lin, Ching

DB: Nov. 08, 1950
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration of National Chengchi University
ME: Director of District Office; Director



Director, Beitou District Office

Zhang, Yi-fang

DB: Jan. 05, 1952
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration of National Open University
ME: Senior Specialist; Director



Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government

Director, Taipei City Hall Management Office

Hsu, Ying-hsiung

DB: Sep. 14, 1949
HE: B.A. in Administrative Management, Chinese Culture University
ME: Manager; Senior Specialist



Director, Taipei Revenue Service

Hsieh, Sung-fang

DB: Jan. 05, 1947
HE: Master of Public Finance, National Chengchi University
ME: Deputy Director



Director, Taipei Disbursement Office

Wu, Yun-lien

DB: Mar. 29, 1951
HE: Department of Accounting & Statistics, Ming Chung Business College
ME: Assistant Director; Director



Director, Taipei Municipal Secured Small Loans Service

Chen, Hwei-ping

DB: Aug. 23, 1959
HE: Mater of Law, University of Pennsylvania, USA
ME: Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Public Library

Tseng, Shu-hsien

DB: Aug. 16, 1958
 HE: Ph.D. in Library and Information Science, National Taiwan University
 ME: Editorial Officer; Associate Professor



Director, Taipei Teachers In-service Education Center

Liu, Zhi-hsiung

DB: Dec. 21, 1944
 HE: Department of Chinese, Fu Jen Catholic University
 ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief



Director, Taipei New Construction Office, Public Works Department

Wu, Jun-hsien

DB: May 13, 1960
 HE: Master of Civil Engineering, Michigan University, USA
 ME: Assistant Director; Chief Engineer



Director, Taipei Building Administration Office

Ho, You-jung

DB: Dec. 21, 1943
 HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architecture Design, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Deputy Director; Chief Engineer



Director, Taipei Sports Office

Liu, Chia-tseng

DB: Dec. 15, 1955
 HE: M.S. in Graduate Institute of Exercise and Sports, Taipei Physical Education College
 ME: Inspector; Director



Director, Taipei Children's Recreation Center

Liang, Yung-fei

DB: Apr. 06, 1962
 HE: Master of Business Administration, National Taipei University
 ME: Division Chief



Director, Taipei Maintenance Office, Public Works Department

Luo, Jun-sheng

DB: Sep. 17, 1946
 HE: Master of Water Resources & Environmental Engineering, Tamkang University
 ME: Chief Secretary; Chief Engineer



Director, Taipei Traffic Engineering Office, Taipei City Government

Su, Chung-kun

DB: Feb. 10, 1956
 HE: Bachelor of Feng Chia University
 ME: Director; Senior Specialist



Director, Taipei Zoo

Chen, Pao-chung

DB: Apr. 15, 1952
 HE: M.S. in Forestry, National Taiwan University
 ME: Deputy Director; Research officer



Director, Taipei Markets Administration Office

Chen, Shih-hui

DB: Nov. 16, 1946
 HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University
 ME: Deputy Director



Director, Taipei Parks and Street Lights Office

Chen, Chia-chin

DB: Jul. 01, 1953
 HE: Master of Institute of Transportation Engineering, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Deputy Commissioner; Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Parking Management Office

Cheng, Chun-min

DB: Mar. 19, 1958
 HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
 ME: Chief Secretary; Deputy Director



Director, Taipei Astronomical Museum

Chiu, Kuo-guang

DB: Nov. 17, 1954
 HE: Bachelor of Science, Department of Meteorology, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Senior Engineer; Technician



Director, Taipei Business Administration Office

Lin, Wan-fa

DB: Jan. 01, 1953
 HE: Taipei Institute of Technology
 ME: Senior Specialist



Director, Taipei Sewage Systems Office

Lee, Shu-chuan

DB: Feb. 01, 1958
 HE: Master of Electrical Engineering, National Taipei University of Technology
 ME: Assistant Director; Chief Engineer



Director, Taipei Motor Vehicles Office

Cheng, Chia-liang

DB: Jun. 19, 1954
 HE: Master of Traffic & Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Director



Director, Taipei Traffic Adjudication Office

Chang, Zhe-yang

 DB: Sep. 16, 1954
 HE: Master of Science, Ohio State University, USA
 ME: Director; Chief Engineer


Superintendent, Taipei Mortuary Services Office

Lin, Shih-chung

 DB: Jul. 04, 1954
 HE: B.A. in Sociology, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Deputy Superintendent; Specialist


Director, Taipei City Driver Training Center

Lin, Wen-yuan

 DB: Nov. 16, 1947
 HE: Bachelor Degree, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Deputy Director; Senior Specialist


Director, Taipei Labor Standards Inspection Office

Tsai, Teng-pen

 DB: Jun. 01, 1947
 HE: Bachelor of Arts, Department of Crime Prevention and Corrections, Central Police University
 ME: Deputy Director; Division Chief


Superintendent, Taipei Municipal Guang Chi Care Home

Su, Yao-tsan

 DB: Sep. 20, 1950
 HE: M.A. in Sociology, National Taiwan University
 ME: Superintendent; Division Chief


Director, Employment Service Center, Department of Labor

Ku, Chia-mei

 DB: Jun. 22, 1945
 HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Taiwan University
 ME: Chief Secretary; Division Chief


Superintendent, Taipei Municipal Yang-Ming Home for the Disabled

Chen, Lin

 DB: Aug. 18, 1954
 HE: B.A. in Department of Social Work, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Division Chief; Director


Director, Taipei Vocational Training Center, Department of Labor

Chou, Pu-kun

 DB: Oct. 16, 1952
 HE: Bachelor in Sociology, National Chung Hsing University
 ME: Director; Division Chief


Superintendent, Taipei City Hospital

Chang, Hang

 DB: Nov. 20, 1955
 HE: Ph.D. in Institute of Clinical Research, College of Medicine, National Taiwan University
 ME: Commissioner; Deputy Superintendent


General Manager, Neihsu Incinerator, Department of Environmental Protection

Fu, Liang-chih

 DB: Jul. 15, 1955
 HE: International Trade Department, Feng Chia University
 ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief


General Manager, Muzha Incinerator, Department of Environmental Protection

Hsieh, Joe-luen

 DB: May 28, 1953
 HE: Master of Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
 ME: Deputy General Manager; Division Chief


General Manager, Beitou Incinerator, Department of Environmental Protection

Hsiao, Shao-chi

 DB: May 26, 1945
 HE: Air Force Communication Electronics College
 ME: General Manager


Commander, Sanitation Inspection Division, Department of Environmental Protection

Yang, Su-e

 DB: Mar. 25, 1951
 HE: Bachelor of Laws, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Chief Secretary; Division Chief


Director, Urban Redevelopment Office

Pien, Tzu-shu

 DB: Feb. 06, 1956
 HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architecture Design, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Deputy Director; Chief Secretary


General Director, Taipei Symphony Orchestra

Hsu, Chia-chu

 DB: Sep. 08, 1949
 HE: National West-North Music Academy Detmold, West Germany
 ME: Associate Professor; Professor


Director, Taipei Chinese Orchestra

Kuo, Yu-zhu

 DB: Dec. 02, 1956
 HE: Dept. of Chinese Music, Chinese Culture University
 ME: Deputy Director; Director


Director, Taipei Cultural Center

Chiu, Chien-fa

DB: Jun. 29, 1960
HE: Department of Electrical Engineering, Chung Cheng Institute of Technology
ME: Division Chief; Section Chief



Director, Taipei Broadcasting Station

Chiou, Shien-jen

DB: Oct. 24, 1956
HE: M.A. in Media Studies, Fort Hays State University, USA
ME: Chief Secretary; Deputy Director



Chairperson, Taipei City Archives

Liao, Hsien-hao

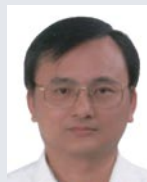
DB: Feb. 22, 1955
HE: Ph.D. in Chinese/Comparative Literature, Stanford University, USA
ME: Professor, National Taiwan University



Superintendent, Land Development Agency, Department of Land

Chen, Shi-zhen

DB: Apr. 15, 1954
HE: Master of Land Economics, the College of Social Sciences, National Chengchi University
ME: Senior Specialist; Deputy Division Chief



Director, Taipei Fine Arts Museum

Huang, Tsai-lang

DB: Oct. 21, 1950
HE: Master of Fine Arts, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Commissioner; Director



Chairperson, City Employee Welfare Commission, Department of Personnel

Chung, Yee-nan

DB: Jan. 08, 1942
HE: Public Administration Program, National Chengchi University
ME: Director; Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Information Management Center

Chang, Chun-hung

DB: Aug. 14, 1954
HE: M.S. in Computer Science, National Tsing Hua University
ME: Director; Senior Engineer



Director, East District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Kuo-an

DB: Sep. 11, 1956
HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: Deputy Chief Engineer; Director



Director, North District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Pei-zhen

DB: Jun. 17, 1953
HE: Master of Institute of Traffic and Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
ME: Deputy Director



Director, South District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chang, Wu-hsun

DB: May 05, 1950
HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architecture Design, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Director



Director, Central District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Cheng, Kuo-hsiung

DB: Dec. 26, 1948
HE: Master of Hydraulic & Ocean Engineering, National Cheng Kung University
ME: Director; Deputy Chief Engineer



Director, System wide Electrical and Mechanical Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Tsai, Tien-ho

DB: Jun. 17, 1950
HE: M.E. in Energy Technology Department, Asia Institute of Technology, Thailand
ME: Deputy Director; Chief Engineer



Superintendent, Engineering Division, Taipei Water Department

Wang, Sang-kui

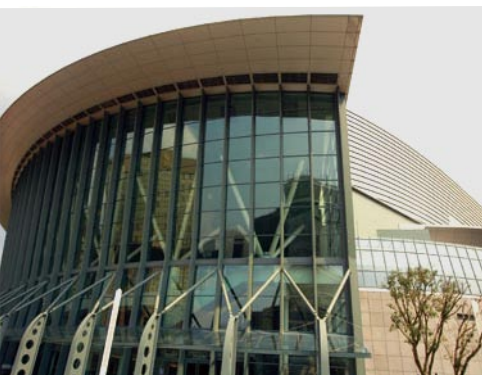
DB: Aug. 09, 1947
HE: B.S. in Civil Engineering, Chung Yuan Christian University
ME: Deputy; Chief Engineer





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Chapter 18 Human Resources	Department of Labor	Department of Labor Department of Personnel Department of Compulsory Military Service Taipei Public Service Institute
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Taipei's Location

