

Taipei
健康城市
City



Taipei Yearbook 2006

TAIPEI CITY MAP

SCALE 1 : 120,000



JIN SHAN VILLAGE

SAN ZHI VILLAGE

WAN LI VILLAGE

DAM SHUI TOWN

JI LONG CITY

HSI CHIH CITY

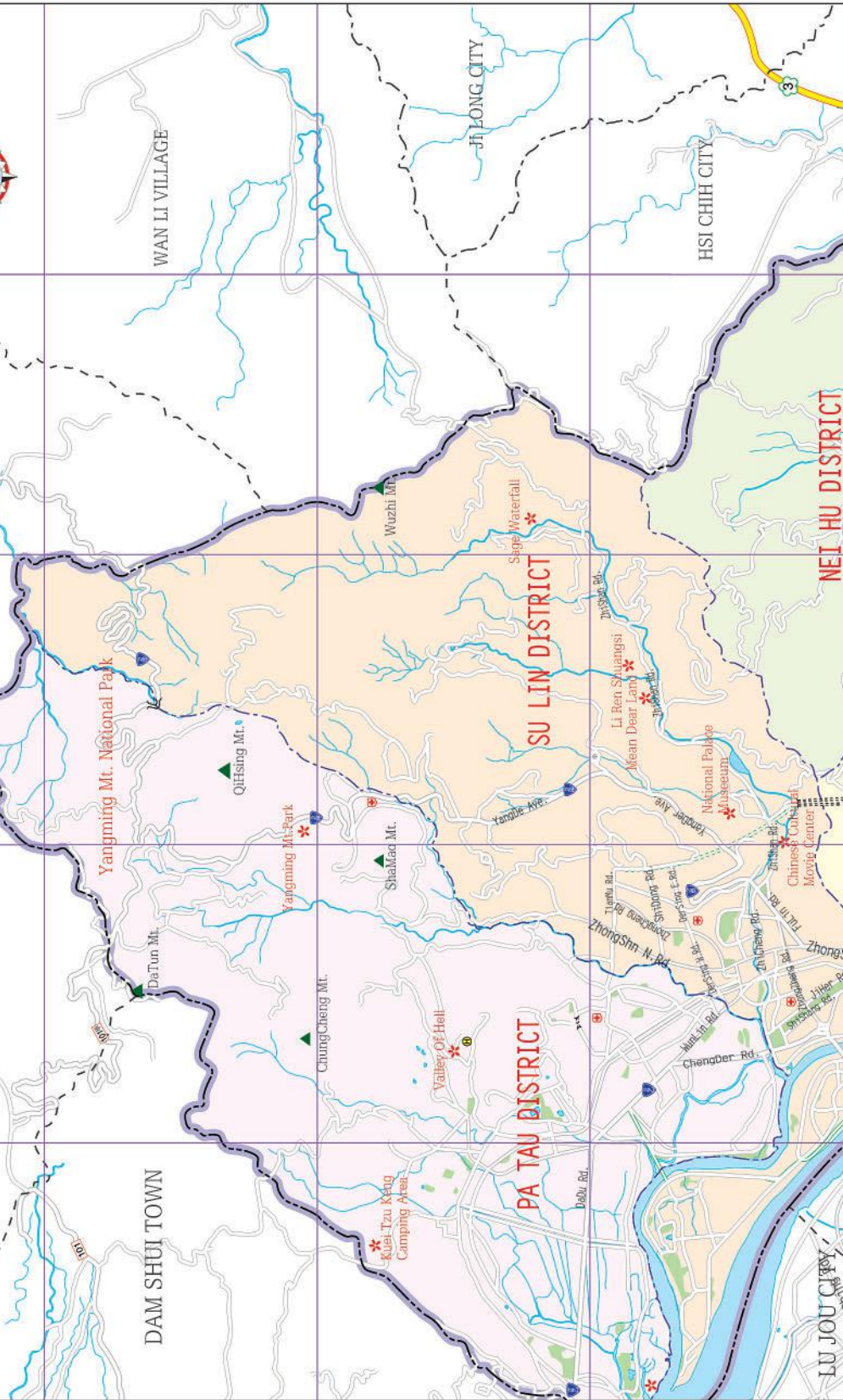
LU JOU CITY

Yangming Mt. National Park

PA TAU DISTRICT

SU LIN DISTRICT

NEI HU DISTRICT



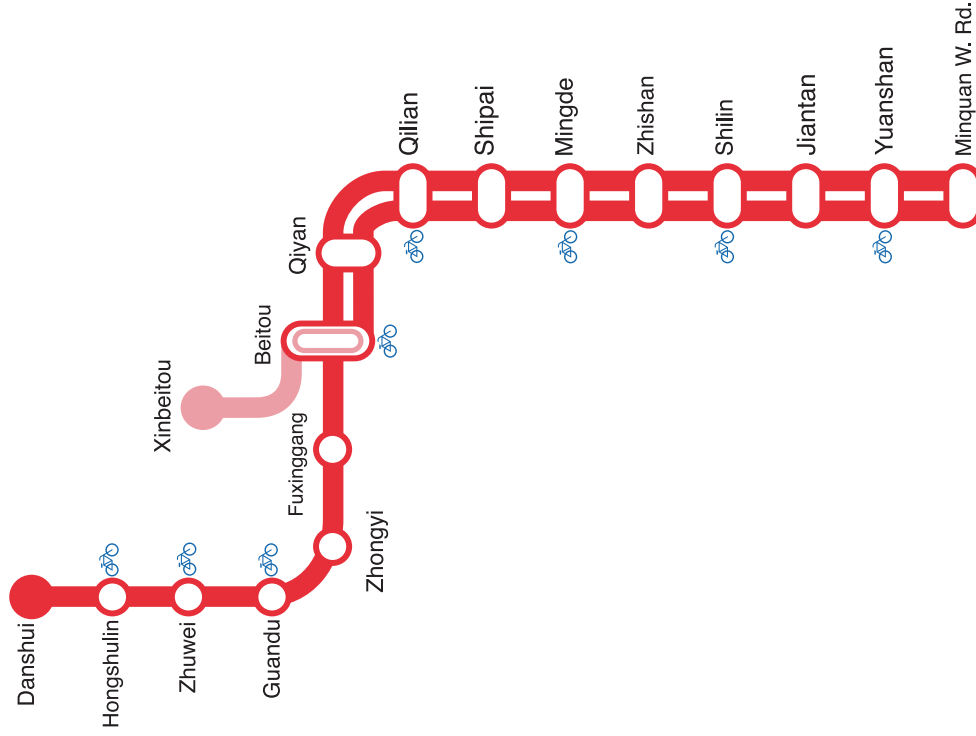


LEGEND

	Free Way		Service Station
	Provinc Road		Parking
	County Road		Airport
	Railway, Station		Hotel
	Roads		Tourist Sites
	County, City Boundaries		Temple
	National City Boundaries		Park
	City Government		River
	District Office		Mountain
	Hospital		Police Office



Taipei Metro System Map



Terminal Stations

Zhongshan
Junior High School — Taipei Zoo

Danshui — Xindian

Beitou — Xinbeitou

Qizhang — Xiaobitan

Beitou — Nanshijiao

Ximen — Chiang Kai-Shek
Memorial Hall

Kunyang — Yongning

Legend :

Terminal Station

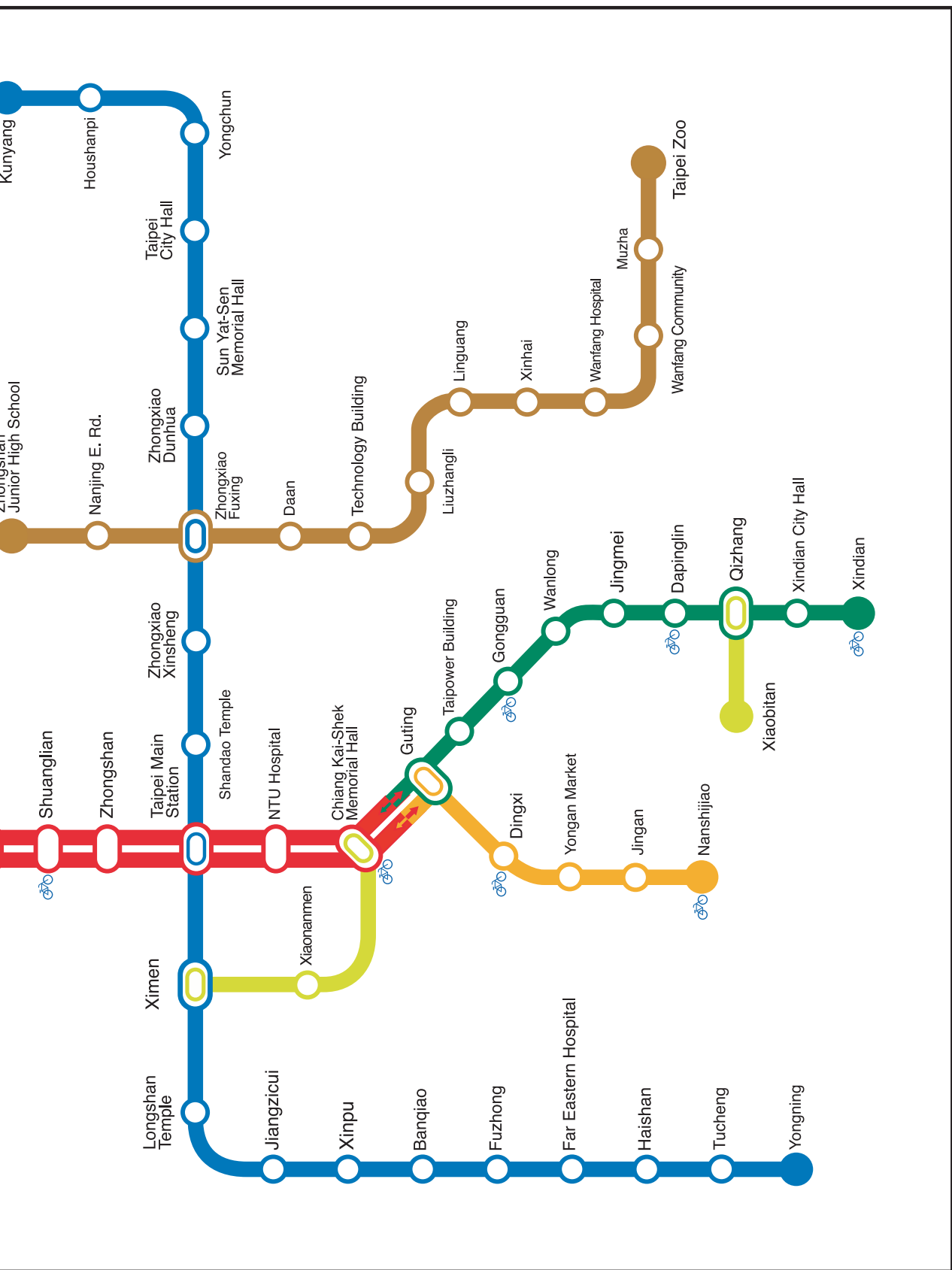
Regular Station


Transfer Station

Bicycle Access

No Transfer Required

Danshui - Xindian
Beitou - Nanshijiao



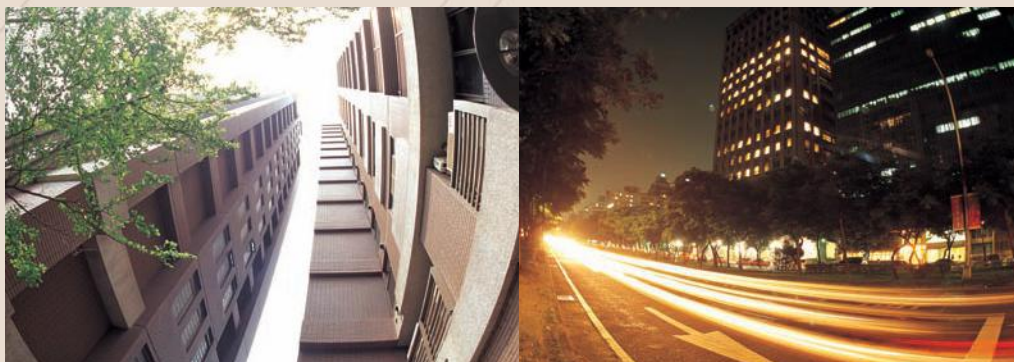


Taipei City

Taipei Yearbook 2006



Taipei City Government
October 2007



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A City of Charms

Pleasant engagement of people with their surroundings is a prerequisite of an attractive city. Whether it is the elegant quality of London, the romantic atmosphere of Paris, or the sense of fashion of Tokyo, every distinctive city has its own special attributes that attract people and businesses from all over the world.

Taipei is a city some hundred years old, and a century is a long time, in human terms. When compared to other cities, however, Taipei is seen to be young and dynamic, with inexhaustible energy and boundless potential.

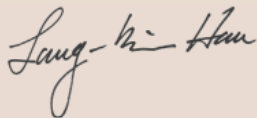
Taipei's past is a chronicle of outstanding achievements. They are a distinctive record of the hard work of generations of municipal authorities and citizens, who are rightly proud of their splendid history. Today, Taipei lays claim to the world's tallest building, Taipei 101, and the world's largest comprehensive wireless network. The city is known too for elite talent in the social sciences and high technology. And last, but not least, Taipei is home to a dazzling array of cultures and the place that has best preserved the traditional art of Chinese culture.

Now, in this new era of global competition, Taipei must build on its unique qualities and fully utilize all its resources to assure its future. To that end, I have proposed ten practical strategies for improving this city. They include new approaches to security, education, traffic, culture, environmental protection, urban development, government effectiveness, and internationalization.

Some of these strategies have already been implemented, to great effect. For example, in a project to revitalize the Danshui River, we formed a committee to ensure that besides simply dredging the waterway, the city also considered issues like beautifying the environment, improving water quality, arranging riverfront views, and renovating the surrounding city. Moreover, revitalizing the river is only the beginning of a broader effort to highlight local geography and culture and renovate the entire west side of Taipei. Ultimately, the city will transform not only its appearance, but also its character, embracing environmental protection and healthy governance.

Furthermore, because the health of a city depends on the health and well-being of its residents, health policies are critical to making Taipei more livable. Today, the city's attention is focused on the services needed by the increasing number of seniors, recent immigrants, and members of disadvantaged cultures, and on issues such as environmental protection, public health, and security. More specifically, we need a long-term community service network; low-chassis buses, to make our bus system barrier-free; policies to assist indigenous people and new immigrants, and to preserve Hakka culture; and new databases of criminal records and coordinated public monitoring systems, to make our city safer.

I have been the mayor of Taipei for half a year now, and I am well aware that when it comes to improving this city, there are potentially thousands of tasks we might undertake. The demands of developing Taipei may seem at times overwhelming, but I trust that thanks to the combined efforts of the city government and all the city's residents, our prospects are bright indeed.



Lung-bin Hau, Ph. D.

Mayor

August 2007



Editor's Note

1. This yearbook is published annually, in both Chinese and English editions. The 2006 edition is based on the time period from January 1st to December 31st of the year 2006. Its content is primarily devoted to descriptions of important projects undertaken by the Taipei City Government, plans and policies of the city government, concrete achievements, related strategies and systems, major events and activities for the public, and the direction of the city's future development and innovations.
2. The yearbook consists of nineteen chapters and three 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, to aid the reader arriving at an in-depth understanding of the city. In this manner, the yearbook differs from an official report of the government's practices and achievements.
4. The Appendices include: Year 2006 Calendar of Events, Statistics, and Profiles of the People, such as distinguished citizens, city counselors for the two most recent terms, the third and the fourth mayors and deputy mayors of Taipei, the first-class city officials, and the appointed second-class city officials.
5. The major events and activities sponsored by the Taipei City Government are chronologically listed in the Appendices, from January to December for the year 2006.
6. The statistical data on Table 16 in the Appendix is based on information for 2005, since corresponding data for 2006 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. The yearbook is published in book form and in CD form. Contents are also available on the official home page of the Taipei 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.



2006 CONTENTS

This prompted the Taipei City Government to continue its endeavors in building the public wireless broadband network, working with the private sector to build and operate the wireless environment, and to promote wireless application and service. Taipei City was certified as the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City.

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Chapter 1

Taipei Overview

The Han Chinese launched the development of Taipei in its open country during the reign of the Emperor Wanli of the Ming dynasty. As a matter of fact, documented records of such a development do not appear until after the 48th year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing dynasty (1709). A Quanzhou native Chen Laizhang applied for a license to reclaim and cultivate Northern Taiwan. Han Chinese since then began moving to Taipei's open country in large numbers to settle the land. Danshui Harbor first opened to trade activities in the 10th year of Emperor Xianfeng (1860) due to the signing of the Beijing Treaty; hence the influx of foreign investors.

Taipei became linked to the world and embraced a new influx of economic interactions. Taiwan was ceded to Japan after Manchurian China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, and became a colony of Japan. During the period of occupation in Taiwan, the Japanese government undertook a series of construction projects to govern the Taiwanese more systematically, therefore transforming Taipei into a political and economic nexus.

Upon Taiwan's retrocession in 1945, more construction and infrastructure development were in the offing. The National Government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, and moved quickly to expand Taipei's industrial and commercial base, allowing the city to experience urban structural advancements by leaps and bounds. On July 1st, 1967, Taipei was upgraded to a municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, thereby consolidating its status as the nation's capital.



Chapter 1 | Taipei Overview

Taipei was originally home to the Ketagalan tribe, and later was taken over by the Han Chinese. Taipei's ancestors labored and toiled to pass on their legacies to the generations to come; with its unique geography and the historical changes it underwent, Taipei has bequeathed abundant treasures and a rich heritage that have withstood the test of time.

Part 1 Geographical Overview

1. Topographical Summary

Taipei City is located in the northern part of Taiwan Island, including the northeast of the Taipei Basin and the neighboring hill area. It is completely surrounded by Taipei County. On the north and east sides are hill area and the Jilong Valley where it adjoins Danshui, Sanzhi, Jinshan, Wanli, Xizhi, Shiding, and Shenkeng; on the west and south sides, the Danshui River and its tributaries, the Xindian River and the Jingmei River, conjoin Taipei with Xindian, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Banqiao, Sanchong, Luzhou and Wugu. The northernmost extent of the city reaches up to Little Peak south of Zhuzi Volcano, which marks the borders between Beitou District, Sanzhi and Jinshan Townships; the eastern edge is the border between Nangang District, Xizhi and Shiding; the south rim marks the border between Wenshan District and Xindian City; the Guandu Notch faces Beitou District and Wugu as the City's westernmost edge. The length from north to south is around 27 km, and the width from east to west is around 18 km; the circumference of the city border is 216 km and the total area is 271.7997 square kilometers; it is the city with the largest area on the island.

Taipei's terrain is higher on the northeast and southeast parts, consisting mostly of volcanoes and hills that occupy more than half of the city's area. The northern Datun Volcano region is high and vast. The terrain is low and flat and is mostly basin/river valley topography between the north and south hill district, tilting slightly towards the northwest.

In Taipei City, the Jingmei River, Xindian River and Danshui River travel along the south and west rims; the Jilong River and its tributaries, the Shuangxi River, Ziming River (Sulphur River) and Beitou River, cut through the city, merge with Danshui River at Guandu and flow into the Taiwan Strait at Danshui. The riverbanks were the prime trading areas in Taipei City's early days, such as Mengjia and Dadaocheng, which were once vital business towns and the cradle for cultural development.



● One can still see the rice paddies by Zhishanyan in the 1930's



●Overlooking the Taipei Basin

2. Topographical Segments

Taipei City's terrain and geological structure can be divided basically into 3 topographies: volcanoes, hills and a basin. Mountains occupy 8.49% of the total area, while the basin occupies 86.33%, and rivers occupy the remaining 5.08%.

(1) Volcanic Areas

The volcanic region in the city is part of the Datun Volcano Chain. It consists of a few cone- and bell-shaped andesite volcanoes. The most significant ones are: Qixing, Shamao, Xiaoguanyin, Datun, Miantian, which are all extinct volcanoes, but still display certain post-volcanic activities.

(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 the western location on the north end of the island, the altitude is low with insignificant undulation, and is therefore categorized as a hill instead of a mountain. The Taipei Hill District is divided into south and north at the Jilong River valley, the northern part is Neihu Hill, and the southern part is Nangang Hill.

A. Neihu Hill

It refers to the area south of the Shuangxi River Valley to the Jilong River Valley, which forms the west gate of the Great Wulun Mountain. It has a monocline structure of east-north-east towards west-south-west. The major mountains are Wuzhi Mountain, Lingtou Mountain, Zhongyong Mountain, Yuanjue Peak, Jinmian Mountain, Jinan Mountain, and Jiantan Mountain. The ridge diminishes in height from north to south and from east to west, eventually merging into the Taipei Basin.

B. Nangang Hill

It refers to the hill district from south of the Jilong River Valley to north of the Qingtan River Valley, including Nangang and the area west of Fushi Mountain. The southeast peak, Cige Mountain, at 678 meters, is the highest; all the other mountain peaks are under 300 meters high. The better-known mountains are Muzhi Mountain, Dailaokeng Mountain, Jingmei Mountain and Toad Mountain; the terrain descends from east to west.

(3) Basin District

Taipei is a formative basin; a fault surrounds the bottom of the basin, forming a distinctive border; the shape rather resembles an isosceles triangle. The tip of the triangle faces towards northwest, with the Danshui River flowing out of the basin from that opening. The bottom of the triangle extends from east-north-east towards west-south-west; the eastern tip connects to the Jilong River Valley, while the western tip conjoins the Dahan River Valley, and Xindian River Valley merges to the bottom in the center of the triangle. At the bottom of the basin, the Jilong River snakes forward freely, while the Dahan River and the Xindian River flow in an obvious reticular pattern. The above 3 rivers converge in the middle of the basin, then flow through the Guandu Notch and stream down into the Taiwan Strait at Danshui. The base of the basin is quite flat, and tilts in a northwesterly direction from the southeast. The basin plain, in which Taipei City is nestled, starts from the east bank of the Xindian River and Danshui River; it reaches the aforesaid volcanoes and the foot of the hill district. The whole area extends south from Jingmei, north to Guandu and east to Nangang. The contour of the foothill around the edge of the basin plain is relatively lumpy and ragged; in places it has 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 that wedge into the plain; Yuanshan, Zhishan Cliff, Gongguan Mountain on the other hand are all isolated hills. The river terrace formed

by ancient Taipei Lake still exists; in general the terrace faintly dips toward the center of the basin, which reveals the water level during the oceanic denudate.

3. Climate Overview

Deeply affected by the geography, the climate also shows obvious spatial variations, and at times the variations can be quite drastic. The temperature lowers as the altitude increases; the variations in winter are greater than in summer.

With data provided by the Central Weather Bureau from the Taipei Observation Station in 2006, the Taipei Plain serves as an example for this chapter; we compiled the information as shown below:

Annual accumulated rainfall: 2,288.4 millimeters

Most rainfall in a single day: 134 millimeters (2006/06/09)

Annual total rainy days: 167 days

Annual average temperature: 23.77°C

Highest temperature: 37.8 °C (2006/08/30)

Lowest temperature: 8.8 °C (2006/01/07)

Annual relative humidity: 76.1%

Taipei's weather is susceptible to latitude, altitude, terrain and monsoon factors; the climate in Taipei is generally warm in winters and hot in summers; it rains throughout the four seasons and is commonly warm and humid.

Part 2 Taipei's History and Development

1. Ketagalan Inhabitation

Taipei City is situated in the center of the Taipei Basin in Northern Taiwan. According to geological studies, the Taipei Basin was a large swamp in ancient times; and after years of sedimentation, it gradually developed into a basin. In Yu Yonghe's "Great Sea Journal", the author states: "after entering Guanda Notch (namely Guandu Notch), it suddenly widened up into a boundless, infinitely large lake that stretched more than ten kilometers (Chinese km = 1/2 of western km) and surrounded by high mountains; the whole area covered more than a hundred kilometers, and there was a plain in the center." It was the Taipei Basin that Yu was referring to. The Taipei Basin before the Han Chinese settlement was the inhabitation of the aboriginal Ketagalan Tribe, who made a living by gathering, fishing, hunting, and shifting cultivation (slash and burn agriculture).

2. From Dutch/Spanish colonies back to China during the Ming Dynasty by Zheng Chenggong

Junk boats sailed along the coastlines of the Taiwan Strait in the 16th century, and there the boatmen engaged in trading and fishing in the Jilong and Danshui regions. In 1622, the Dutch invaded Dayuan (now Anping, Tainan); while in 1626, the Spanish occupied Jilong and Danshui, built fortresses there and commenced missionary and business activities. In 1661, Koxinga, the charismatic military leader, Zheng Cheng-gong, landed at Luer Gateway (Luermen), besieged Fort Zeelandia, expelled the Dutch and reclaimed Taiwan. In the following year, Zheng officially made

Taiwan his base and set up the Chengtian Government (Palace); Wannian and Tianxing counties were set up; Taipei was part of Tianxing County at the time. Zheng stationed the naval and army forces from Huangan Prefecture in Danshui, and later implemented a land development system. The troops were sent up along the Danshui River to plough the Guandu-Beitou areas. Even now, we can still see some historical sites in these places.

3. Development During the Qing Dynasty

In the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1683) of the Qing dynasty, Taiwan was reclaimed as part of Qing territory. The following year, the Taiwan Government was established. Zhuluo, Taiwan and Fenshan counties came into being as administrative units; since then, immigrants from Fujian and Canton Provinces increased in large numbers. In Emperor Kangxi's 48th year (1709), after Chen Laizhang's development group petitioned for a license from the government to work in the Dajiala area (now Xinzhuang and Dalongdong), more and more Han Chinese moved up to Northern Taiwan. During the Qianlong period, starting with Potato Street (where the trading of potatoes between the Han people and the aborigines went on, hence the name) in Mengjia, where the Xindian and Danshui Rivers joined, Taipei began to develop into a political, military and business center. During Emperor Jiaqing's reign, the slogan "Tainan first, Lugang second, Mengjia third" indicated Mengjia to be the third largest harbor city in Taiwan. During Emperor Tongzhi's reign (1862-1874), Dadaocheng sprang up with a thriving tea trade; tea from Taipei became famous in the international market. In the 10th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu (1884), Taipei's government was officially set up. In Guangxu's 13th year (1887), Taiwan was formally made into a province. The first governor was Liu Ming-chuang; during his tenure in Taipei, he modernized Taiwan, planned and built up Taipei City's infrastructure, including railways, streets and roads and schools. The Taipei Government Precinct was devised as the city's administrative district, while Dadaocheng was developed into a business district, and the current Guide Street area was planned as a foreigners' community. Such a city arrangement provided for a sound and modern foundation for Taipei City.



◆ Chen Laizhang development group's contract to develop Taipei



◆ Shifang Street within Taipei City during the Qing Dynasty (today's Hengyang Road)



◆ The Governor's Building of the Official Governor of Taiwan commissioned by the Qing Dynasty



◆ The first Taiwan Governor of Taiwan, Liu Ming-chuan

4. The Japanese Colonial Period

In the 21st year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu, in 1895, Japan invaded Taiwan and set up the Taiwan Sotokufu (Governor-General House) in Taipei City. Between 1899 through 1901, or the 32nd and 34th years of the Meiji Period, the Japanese expanded the streets in Taipei City and improved drainage. In Meiji's 38th year, or 1905, they demolished the Taipei City walls built during the late Qing Dynasty, and built roads based on the old foundation, formed Mengjia, Chengnei and Dadaocheng into three districts and expanded the total area of the Taipei Administrative District. In 1920, or the 9th year of the reign of Emperor Dazheng, the Taipei State Governed City was established; its administrative district extended beyond the aforementioned 3 districts to include Daan, Zhonglun and Songshan in Taipei's eastern suburbs.

5. Development after Taiwan's Retrocession

In 1945, Taiwan went back to a Chinese government, and was defined as a province-governed city. In October of the same year, the Japanese Municipal Office was abolished, and the city government was then launched, with 10 administrative districts in place. In the administrative hierarchy, borough is placed under district, and neighborhood is under borough. In 1949, the central government relocated to Taiwan; and in 1950, local autonomy was implemented on the county and city levels. For the first time Taipei city elected its city councilmen; the city council was founded and set the groundwork for democracy. On December 31st, 1966, in light of the fact that it had already served as the temporary wartime capital, and had developed into the major hub of politics, military, culture and economy for Taiwan, in July 1967, the president officially declared Taipei as the Executive-Yuan-governed municipality. A year later, on July 1st, 1968, Jingmei, Muzha, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou, six suburbs were subsumed into Taipei City. At that time, Taipei had sixteen administrative districts.

On March 12th, 1990, readjustments were made to Taipei's administrative districts; twelve districts were set up, namely, Datong, Zhongzheng, Wanhua, Zhongshan, Shilin, Beitou, Songshan, Nangang, Neihu, Xinyi, Daan, Wenshan, which remain in effect up to the present.



● The Three-Line Road — also the current Zhongxiao West Road by the Taipei Main Station in the 1930's



● Taipei Municipal Office of the Japanese Colonial Period (today's Executive Yuan)

The Origin of the Name – “Taipei”

The name “Taipei” was first mentioned during the end of the reign of Emperor Kangxi and the beginning years of Emperor Yongzheng. Lan Dingyuan’s Zhuqianpu Journal includes the following statement: “Zhuqianpu stretched out for hundreds of kilometers, no one was seen in the course of a day’s travel. Barbarians haunted this place, and travelers were fearful when passing through the region. However, a fortress was built along the path of freshwater; the land was flat and extremely fertile; should it be ploughed, there would be thousands of hectares of productive fields. ‘Taipei’ would be greatly beneficial to people.” The ‘Taipei’ referred to meant the area north of Zhuqian located in Northern Taiwan.

In 1857, the imperial envoy governor, Shen Baozhen, established the Taipei Government in Mengjia (a general term used for Taipei’s main municipality at the time), and set up the ‘Taipei Yamen-Government Office’ (located in the current Zhongzheng District); Taipei has been an administrative district since then. In 1884, in the 10th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu, construction of the Taipei Fortress was completed. The so-called ‘Taipei City’ belonged to Danshui County according to the administrative division of the time; Mengjia, Dadaocheng and Chengnei are generally called the Three-City Street; its county jurisdiction is the present Zhongzheng District.

During the Japanese Colonial Period, Sotokufu (the Governor-General’s House) announced municipal organization for Taiwan. In 1920, based on the organizational statute, Taipei State Governed City and Taipei Municipal Office were founded. The name of “Taipei City” thus officially came into being.



◆The North Gate during the Qing Dynasty — the only first-class protected historic site whose original look appearance maintains intact



◆The Minor South Gate in Taipei during the Qing Dynasty



◆The West Gate being torn down

Part 3 Demographic Makeup

1945 marked the Taiwan Retrocession, and in the following year, a national census was conducted. The population then was 271,754. In 1968, Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou, six suburbs were subsumed into Taipei City. The population at the end of that year was 1,604,543. By yearend 2006, the population reached 2,632,242 (males 1,282,691; females 1,349,551); compared with 2005, the total population increased by 15,867 (males increased by 3,178; females increased by 12,689).

1. Demographic Distributions

Taipei's population is distributed amongst Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin, and Beitou — a total of 12 Districts. Due to the varied topography, economic development and time of development, the population is unevenly distributed. Taipei's population is mostly concentrated in the Daan, Shilin, Neihu, and Wenshan districts.

(1) Population Density

By yearend 2006, the population density was 9,684 people per square kilometer. According to the administrative division, Daan District has the highest population density of 27,652 people per square kilometer, whereas Beitou district has the sparsest.

(2) Births and Deaths

The crude birth rate in 2006 was 8.06‰, an increase of 0.06‰ over the previous year; the crude death rate was 5.34‰, or 0.2‰ lower than the previous year. Social environment and economic development have affected people's willingness to have children. The increasingly flagging birth rate leads to an aging future population and a labor shortage. In the most recent decade, the elderly population has continued to grow; to avert the problems of an aging population and improve the birthrate so as to encourage reasonable population growth is an issue that Taipei currently faces.

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 Distributions

Generally speaking, the more people with working ability, the lower the dependency ratio; the larger the labor force engaged in productive activities, the greater the benefits towards economic advancement. As of yearend 2006, the younger population (between the ages of 0-14) was 434,361, the working adult population (between the ages

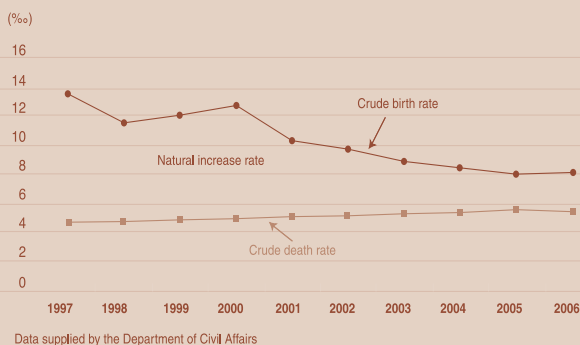


Figure 1: Growth Rate Population of City in the Recent Decade

of 15-64) was 1,891,448, while the elderly population (above 65) was 306,433; the dependency ratio was 39.17%, which was 0.5% lower than the previous year.

(2) Marital Status

In 2006, the number of married couples was 16,930, with the crude marriage rate was 6.45 ‰; the number of divorced couples was 6,930, and the crude divorce rate was 2.64 ‰; compared to the previous year, the crude marriage rate increased by 0.6 ‰, while the crude divorce rate decreased by 0.12 ‰.

Table 1: The Age Composition of the Population for Taipei infor the Most Recent 10 years

Year	Population between the ages of 0-14	Population between the ages of 15-64	Population with the age above the age of 65
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
2006	16.50	71.86	11.64

Data supplied by the Department of Civil Affairs Unit: %

Population Correlation Rate

Crude marriage rate: within a particular time-frame, the percentage of married couples against the total population over the same period.

Crude divorce rate: within a particular timeframe, the percentage of divorced couples against the total population in the same period.

Crude birth rate: the successful birth number against every one thousand of the total population in the same year.

Crude death rate: the death number against the total population number in the same year, namely, the death number of every one thousand people.

Dependency ratio: a simple estimation of dependants against working age population.

(3) Education Level

In the first stage of education reform in 1968, a census was conducted for people above 6 years of age; out of the entire Taipei population, only 8.31% had received a tertiary education. Due to the implementation of the 9-year Compulsory Civilian Education System, the education level generally improved. After the Census Registration Law was modified in 1997, the basis of education level was amended to the population above the age of 15. By the end of 2006, 41.13% of the population above 15 years of age had received a tertiary education or above. In general, the literacy rate was 98.88%.

(4) Ethnic Distributions

Taipei City consists of 4 major ethnic groups: aborigines, Minnans (south of Hokkien Province, China), Hakkas, and residents from other Chinese provinces. Only aborigines are specifically marked on registration for households; there are no special distinctions for Minnan, Hakka or people from other provinces. However, the majority of Taipei's population constitutes people from Minnan and other provinces.

In recent decades, a significant number of Hakkas have progressively relocated to the Taipei region; while there are no specific Hakka communities, they mostly inhabit apartment complexes south of the Songshan Airport, Sanzhangli, Liuzhangli, Wufenpu, Hejiang Street and Wuchang Street.

There are currently 12 aboriginal tribes: Amis Tribe, Atayal Tribe, Paiwan Tribe, Bunun Tribe, Rukai Tribe, Puyuma Tribe, Tsou Tribe, Saisiat Tribe, Yami Tribe, Thao Tribe, Kavalan Tribe and Taroko Tribe. In 2006, the aboriginal population in Taipei City numbered 12,059. Amongst the tribes, Amis Tribe has the most people, while Thao and Kavalan have the smallest number of residents. Aborigines are concentrated in Neihu District, Wenshan District, and Nangang District.



◆ National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall

(5) New Immigrants and Foreigners

Due to economic advancement and a comprehensive transportation system, a growing number of major international conferences and exhibitions are regularly being organized in Taipei, which provides a big incentive for people from overseas to come to Taipei to study, engage in research, trade and set up residence in the city. At the end of 2006, there were 54,826 foreigners, marking a drop of 823 people compared to the previous year; of this number the majority are from Indonesia, at 15,711, followed by the Philippines at 8,580, and Vietnam at 8,532.

In addition, marriages between residents and Mainland Chinese or foreigners have also been increasing. At the end of 2006, 29,003 of local Taipei's residents married recent immigrants; amongst them, the majority of people were spouses from Mainland China, with a figure of 26,341; this group was followed by Vietnamese spouses at 1,188 and Indonesian spouses, with a total of 356.

Part 4 Political Systems and Administration

In accordance with the laws of the Republic of China, Taipei City implemented its own autonomy system. Except for the judicature, defense and diplomacy, the city has a rather high degree of autonomy; the city belongs to the Executive-Yuan, and is one of the two Executive-Yuan governed municipalities in Taiwan. It now serves as the hub of the politics, economy and culture of the Republic of China; it is also the capital of Democratic China and the most prosperous region; businesses and industries are well developed with full economic, cultural, transportation and administration facilities. In 2006, Taipei was honored with the Intelligent Community Awards 2006, and recognized as the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City.

1. History of the Administrative System

Since the Japanese Colonial Period and after the R.O.C. Government moved to Taiwan, Taipei City has always been Taiwan's center of politics, the economy and culture. In 1945, after Taiwan's Retrocession, Taipei City had a 'city council directly under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. In light of the increasing importance of Taipei City, in 1967, the status of Taipei was changed to 'Executive-Yuan-governed municipality,' and it remains so today.

(1) The Period of the City Council Directly under the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Government

After Taiwan's Retrocession in 1945, Taipei was governed by a 'city council directly under

the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Government’, the regime served as an ‘administrative body’, the city government was established and the head of the city was assigned by the central government. In 1946, the legislative agency of the ‘Joint City Council’ was re-established; it was formed with members of the joint city council elected by representatives of the residents. The city was divided into ten ‘districts’, each district was a distinct legal entity; district councils and associations of representatives were set up; residents from each borough elected district representatives, and the head of all tendistricts was voted by all district representatives. Local home-rule was implemented in 1950, the city government and city council were set up for Taipei City as administrative and legislative agencies. Each district no longer maintained a status as a “legal entity”; a district council was set up with no district representatives in place. District councils had become subsidiary agencies for the city government.

(2) Era of the Executive-Yuan-Governed Municipality

In 1967, Taipei was transformed into an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality. The following year, 6 neighboring towns in Taipei County were subsumed into Taipei City; the number of administrative districts increased from 10 to 16. After the transformation, Taipei City became an administrative body; a city council and city government were set up under this administrative body, with members of the city council elected directly by citizens. Only the head of the city government (the mayor) continued to be appointed by the central government, instead of being elected by city residents. In 1990, for the convenience of management and resource distribution, the 16 districts in the city were reapportioned into 12. The system itself, however, was not changed. Until 1994, after the setup of the “Self-Governance Act for the Executive-Yuan-governed Municipality”, the city became a legal entity, and the mayor was elected by city residents; thus, Taipei had regained its local self-governing status. Though the law may have changed to some extent, Taipei City still retains its self-governing status as a legal entity and enjoys self-ruling authority to an immense degree.

According to the current Local Government Systems Act, the administration is divided into districts; for further management, the districts are divided into boroughs, and boroughs are divided into neighborhoods. From 1973 to the present, there have been 5 borough/neighborhood realignments; the most recent one was conducted in September 2002. At the end of 2006, there were 449 boroughs, and 9,477 neighborhoods.

2. Current Taipei City Organization and Responsibilities

The ‘Local Government Systems Act’ is the legal basis for Taipei City’s organization; Taipei City is considered a legal entity: the government is the supreme government, and there is no secondary government. The administrative agency, i.e., the Taipei City Government, and the legislative agency, i.e., the Taipei City Council, are each separately in charge of policy execution and decision-making. What follows is an elaboration of 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 the two agencies:

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

A. The rights of citizens are:

- a. Legitimate right of election and recall of locally elected public servants.
- b. Legitimate right of exercising initiatives and referenda in regard to self-governing issues.
- c. Legitimate right of utilizing local public facilities.

- d. Legitimate right to enjoy the benefits of local education, social welfare and health care.
 - e. Legitimate right of requesting access to local government information.
 - f. Rights endowed by other laws and the self-governing law.
- B. The duties of citizens are:
- a. Fulfilling the duty of honoring the self-governing law
 - b. Fulfilling the duty of paying self-governing related taxes.
 - c. Fulfilling other duties classified by other laws and the self-governing law.

(2) The Organization of the Taipei City Government

The administrative agency in charge of Taipei City, is the Taipei City Government; the city is headed by a chief, namely the mayor; the mayor represents Taipei City, supervises governmental

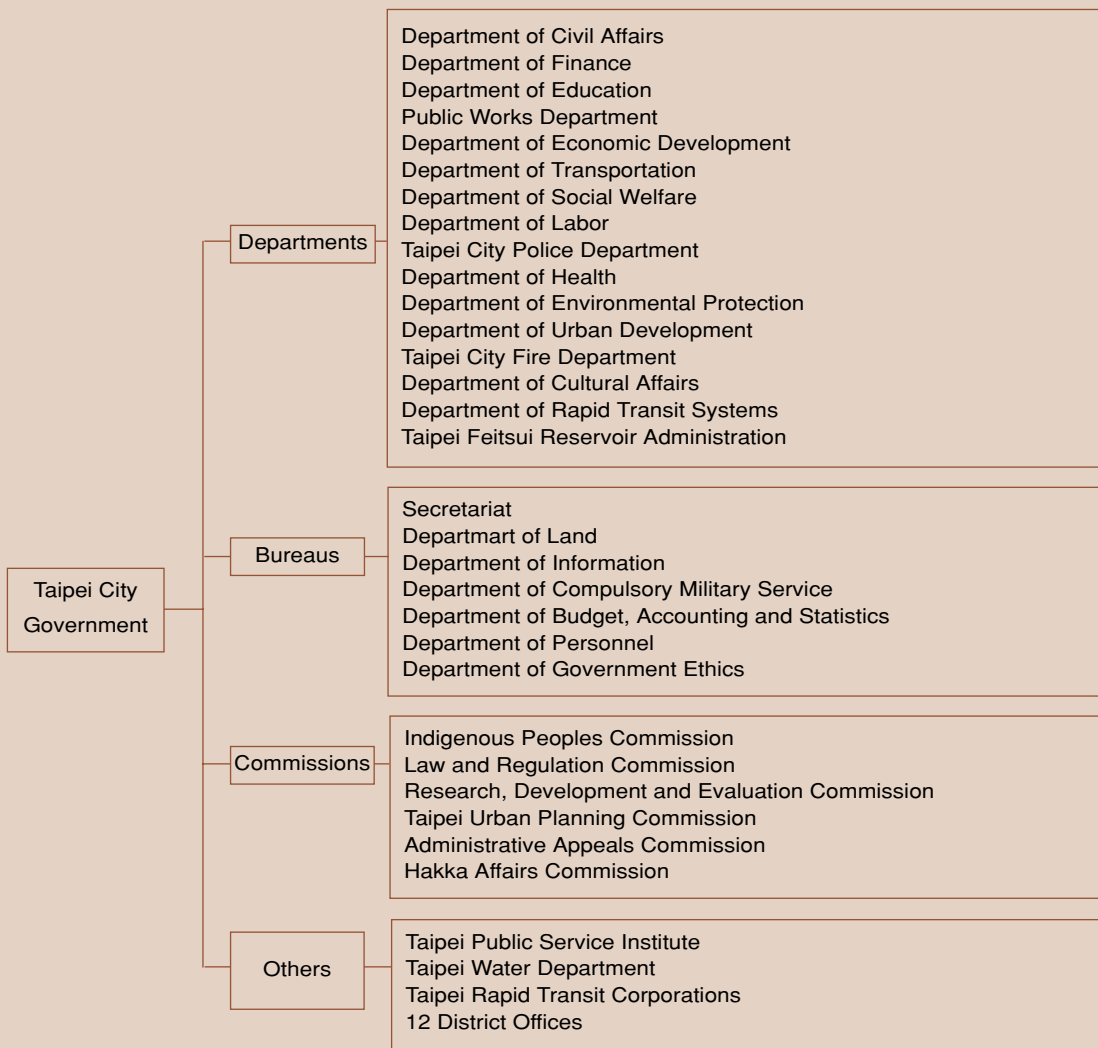


Figure 2: The Organization Chart of the Taipei City Government

tasks and is by law elected by Taipei citizens (the 3rd mayor elected by the citizens was Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, elected in 2002; on December 25th, 2006, Hau Lung-bin was elected the 4th Taipei mayor). The term of office of each mayor is 4 years, and an incumbent mayor may be re-elected for one additional term; there are two deputy mayors in place, they assist the mayor with all tasks and leave office with the mayor at the same time. A secretary-general is also in place under the command of the mayor and assists with governmental tasks. Under the government, there are a total of thirty-two level-1 bureaus, offices and commissions; each is in charge of civil affairs, finance, education, social welfare, construction, public works, police administration, fire, transportation, health, environment protection, urban development, compulsory military service, land administration, etc. Twelve districts are in place to handle complicated civil tasks; each district has its own district council, which is in charge of local tasks such as civil affairs, social affairs, military service, construction, economic development, and health insurance etc.

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

As a legal entity, Taipei City is a local autonomous organization; it handles thirteen categories of self-ruling tasks: organizational and administrative/managerial-related tasks, financial affairs, social service items, educational/cultural and sports tasks, labor administrative affairs, urban planning and construction affairs, economic service affairs, health and environmental protection affairs, water affairs, transportation and tourism tasks, public security affairs, business operational and managerial tasks and other law endowed affairs.

In order to implement its duties, a ‘City Affairs Forum’ has been established comprised of the mayor, the deputy mayors, the secretary-general, the deputy secretary-general, the head of each supreme department, bureau, and commission; it is convened and chaired by the mayor. In the forum, the following issues are discussed and resolved:

- A. Taipei City Government proposes policy implementation projects, budget and fiscal year report.
- B. Taipei City Government addresses motions and reports from Taipei City Council.
- C. Autonomous ordinances related to Taipei City Government and its affiliated business organizations.
- D. Implementation of affiliated organizations’ policies and task assignments.
- E. Taipei City Self-Governance Act.
- F. Correlated issues between Taipei City Government and other organizations.
- G. Tasks assigned by the Mayor of Taipei City.
- H. Other important issues related to Taipei City Government.

Moreover, in order to implement the tasks effectively, the Taipei City Government is allowed to delegate tasks to its immediate subordinate agencies, unaffiliated organizations, civilian associations or individuals, depending on factual requirements.

Even though the city affair forums are supposed to be conducted in a collegiate form, as the head of the city, the mayor is the only person responsible for all outcomes; therefore, forums are rarely carried out in a collegiate manner, as only the mayor makes the ultimate decisions. Hence, the city council is an advisory body for the mayor to collect ideas and gain a 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 Exercising 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 autonomous tasks, the City Government also needs to execute missions mandated by the Central Government. In a similar vein, its autonomy is authorized by national legislation; it is not as independent as a state in a federal union. Therefore, should any tasks carried out by the Taipei City Government violate the constitution or other laws, the Central Government has the right to revoke, alter, repeal or terminate its implementation.

Should any delegated tasks violate the constitution or other laws, the Central Government also has the right to revoke, alter, repeal or terminate its implementation. The application of constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court Justice is allowed to determine whether a self-governed task violates the constitution, other laws and Central legislative policies; nonetheless, before any constitutional interpretation is made, 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 is comprised of members of the city council, who are directly elected by citizens. Elections are held simultaneously in divisions within the 12 Districts and 6 constituencies; 51 divisional members of city council are elected; and in order to protect aborigines' rights, one aboriginal member is elected.

On the Taipei City Council, one speaker is in place (the 9th council speaker is Ms. Wu Bi-chu, she was re-elected on December 25th, 2006 as the 10th council speaker), elected by all members of the city council; 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; the deputy chief secretary assists the chief secretary in all council tasks. Units and offices have been set up for various duties.

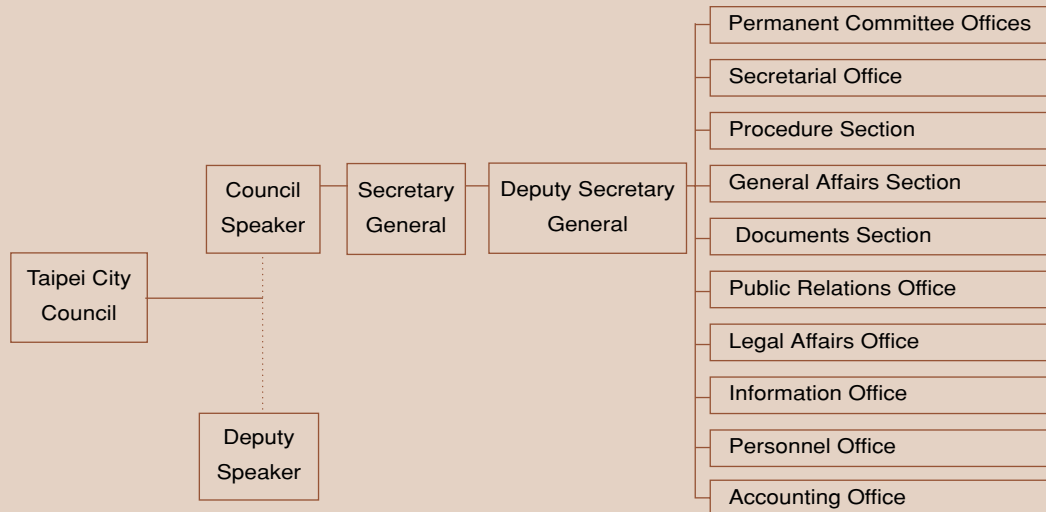


Figure 3: The Organizational Chart of the Taipei City Council

(6) Duties and Operational Models of the Council

As a collegiate organization, all members of the Taipei City Council are entitled to the same rights and duties. Their duties are as follows:

- A. Adopting legislative policies for Taipei City.
- B. Working out a budget for Taipei City.
- C. Deciding special taxes, temporary taxes and additional taxes.
- D. Deciding how to handle assets for Taipei City.
- E. Settling autonomous policies for the Taipei City Government and its affiliated organizations.
- F. Providing resolutions to issues raised by the Taipei City Government.
- G. Deliberating the fiscal year report for Taipei City.
- H. Providing resolutions to issues raised by members of the Taipei City Council.
- I. Accepting petitions submitted by Taipei citizens.
- J. Other duties as prescribed by law.

The Taipei City Council holds meetings in a collegiate form; decisions are made through legal protocols based on a majority vote. For ensure smooth operations, the ‘procedural committee’ is in place to examine and approve agendas and other procedural issues. For professionalism and efficiency, the following seven commissions are in place: The Civil Affairs Commission, Finance and Construction Commission, Education Commission, Transportation Commission, Police and Health Commission, Public Works Commission, and the Law and Regulation Commission. They discuss relevant motions and send approved cases to the council meetings for vote. In addition, a ‘Disciplinary Committee’ is set up to handle punitive cases against members of the City Council; depending on the severity, disciplinary actions are taken in the following manners: verbal apology, written apology, reprimand and suspension of meeting attendance.

The following are the ways in which individual city council members exercises their specific types of authority:

- A. Authority for attending meetings and examining proposals (in all committees and meetings).
- B. Authority for interpellation, namely, during council meetings, the council members can invite the mayor and heads of supreme government agencies to stand for questioning.
- C. Authority for proposals: proposals must be brought up under a quorate agreement.
- D. Report hearing: listening to policy reports and projects.
- E. Speech immunity: members are not liable 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. Identity protection, except for flagrante delicto, wanted criminals, during meetings, without the City Council’s permission, arrests or imprisonment of council members is not permitted.

The above rights are in place so that council members are able to fulfill their duties.

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

The exercises of specific types of authority for the City Council and its members are not without limits; they are bounded by the following principles:

- A. When a self-governed decision made by the council violates the constitution or other laws, the decision is deemed invalid; the application of constitutional interpretation is allowed.
- B. Delegated issues that violate the constitution, other laws and central legislative policies are deemed invalid.
- C. Any decisions made for budgetary bills should not be in favor of an expenditure upsurge.

D. Interest avoidance: council members should avoid conflict of interests; they should not engage in examining and voting for proposals that benefit personal interests.

(8) Correlation and Operation between the City Government and the City Council

The correlations between the City Government and the City Council are legislated by law and system policies; in sum, the correlations are as follows:

- A. Supervising and being supervised: through examination and discussion, the City Council represents citizens to listen to the City Government's policy plans, budget and important policy implementation reports (2 administrative reports were raised in 2005); the City Council also supervises the questioning of city government officials.
- B. Checks and balances: the City Council limits the expansion of administrative authorities by legislation; the City Government on the other hand exercises its right of revocability to prevent the City Council from developing difficult legislation and decisions.
- C. Cooperation: the City Government sets up policies and designs administrative legislations as the foundation for deploying policies; the City Council represents the citizenry, it takes the welfare and needs of citizens into consideration, and deliberately examines and discusses proposals raised by the City Government (18 bills were passed in the 2006 fiscal year).

(9) The Operations of the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Council

The operations of the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Council are through the aforementioned legal protocols, such as: official policy implementation reports, project reports (4 project reports were submitted in the 2006 fiscal year), proposal examination, interpellation, coordination, hearings and reviews. In order to further improve efficiency, to better coordinate and to minimize divergences, measures adopted include:

- A. Unofficial contact between the head of each city government's agency and members of the City Council.
- B. Coordination made through political parties (the ruling party).
- C. Coordination made through political party meetings.
- D. Integrated coordination by the supreme government (the Central Government).

The above comprise the political system, its internal correlations and operations; the system is designed so as to protect the rights of citizens, manage the limitless expansion on administrative and legislative authority, and combine both types of authority to pursue the ultimate welfare for all the citizenry.

Since its establishment 122 years ago, Taipei City has experienced a myriad of political and historic evolutions; first it transformed itself from a traditional agricultural society to a large town of great political and economic importance, and eventually to the most prosperous region in the Republic of China. Through several eras of continuous change, the development of Taipei City thrived and grew to become a solid political foundation after centuries of history. At present Taipei has a legal entity status, and it enjoys enormous autonomy; the society is multi-faceted, all ethnic groups are integrated peacefully, humanity is profuse and the economy is highly developed. Through the rapid advancement of the society, the demography in Taipei has changed greatly; it has gradually phased into an aging society, similar to other developed countries. Taipei City boasts excellent humanity, history and environment; it will definitely become a beautiful, sparkling crown jewel on the East Asian Sea in the foreseeable future.

Administrative Development

The Intelligent Community Awards is an honor mandated by the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) of the World Teleport Association (WTA); Taipei was given the Intelligent Community Award, 2006.

The World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City is recognized by Ji Wire: the leading mobile broadband advertising network, delivering premium, location-driven advertising on Wi-Fi and WiMAX networks. JiWire enables the mobile broadband.

10 Administrative Districts: Songshan, Zhongshan, Daan, Guting, Chengzhong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan and Shuangyuan

6 Townships and Villages: Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha

16 Administrative Districts: Songshan, Zhongshan, Da-an, Guting, Chengzhong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan, Shuangyuan, Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha.

12 Administrative Districts: In 1990, adjustment was made to Taipei's administrative districts: Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou.

449 boroughs, 9477 neighborhoods: Songshan: 33 boroughs, 756 neighborhoods. Xinyi: 41 boroughs, 914 neighborhoods. Daan: 53 boroughs, 1027 neighborhoods. Zhongshan: 42 boroughs, 864 neighborhoods. Zhongzheng: 31 boroughs, 584 neighborhoods. Datong: 25 boroughs, 516 neighborhoods. Wanhua: 36 boroughs, 722 neighborhoods. Wenshan: 39 boroughs, 995 neighborhoods. Nangang: 19 boroughs, 432 neighborhoods. Neihu: 37 boroughs, 862 neighborhoods. Shilin: 51 boroughs, 985 neighborhoods. Beitou: 42 boroughs, 820 neighborhoods.

6 Election Divisions: First election division: Shilin & Beitou. Second election division: Neihu & Nangang. Third election division: Songshan & Xinyi. Fourth election division: Zhongshan, Datong. Fifth election division: Zhongzheng & Wanhua. Sixth election division: Da-an & Wenshan.

2 policy administrative reports: they were raised on April 7th and July 29th in the 7th and 8th periodic meetings, respectively during the ninth session of the Taipei City Council Conference. The past six-month results and the future six-month plan were questioned in the council accompanied by the mayor together with all heads of other organizations.

18 Bills Resolved: In 2006, Taipei City Government sent 17 legislative proposals to the City Council; for the year as a whole, 14 proposals were approved through a three-stage reading protocol; 3 were returned to the City Government. 3 bills were approved over 2003; 2 were approved in 2004; 8 were approved in 2005, and 1 was approved in 2006.

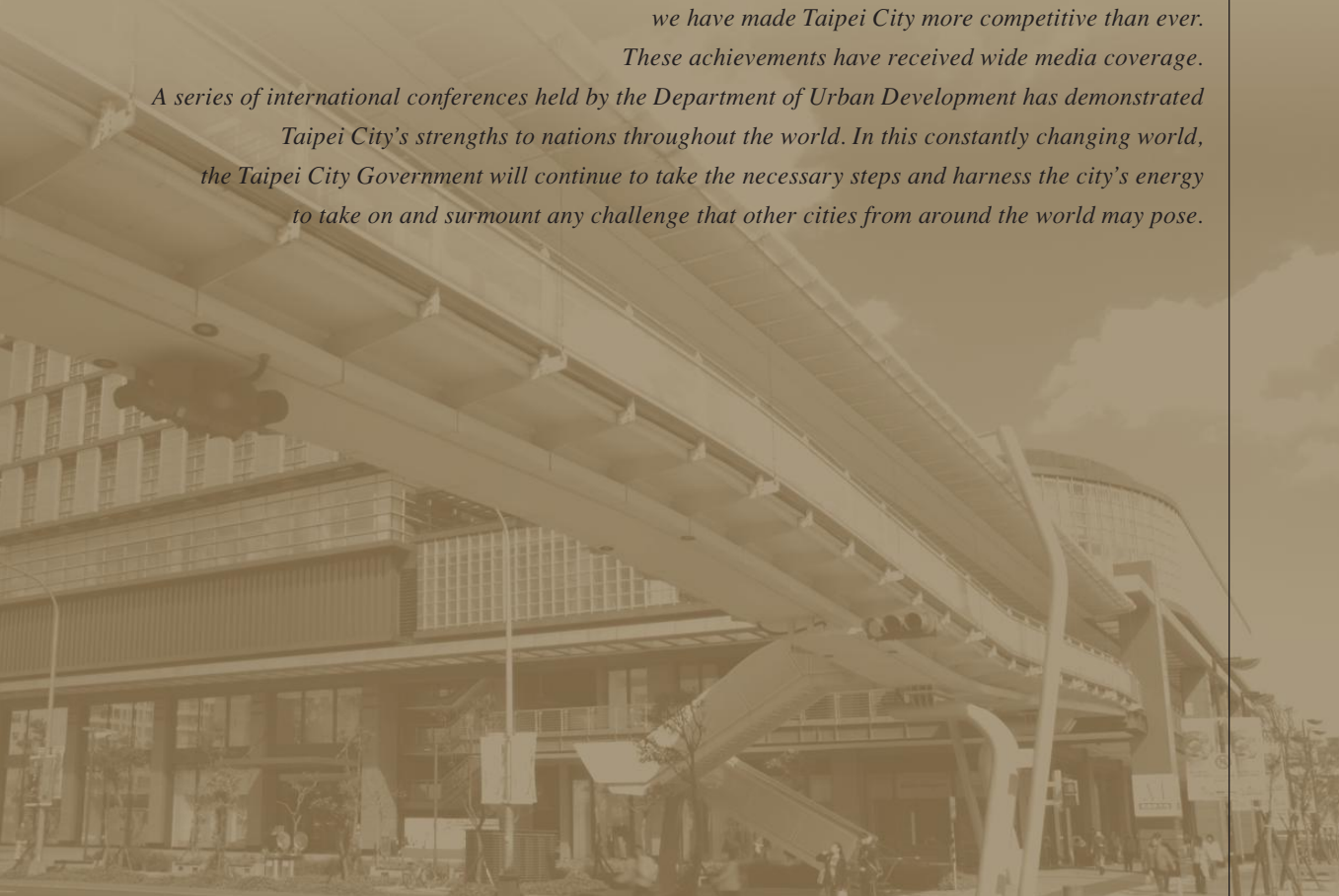
The 4 project reports were:

- (1) April 12th, 2006: Mayor Ma Ying-jeou visited Europe and the U.S to court investors and discuss issues related to metropolitan exchange activities.
- (2) May 15th, 2006: Deputy mayors Jin Fucong and Chen Yuzhang convened a meeting with the project task force to discuss policy implementation progress.
- (3) August 25th, 2006: A review meeting on the planning of Taipei's MRT network, and construction progress.
- (4) September 4th, 2006: Jin and Chen convened another meeting with the project task force to discuss policy implementation progress.

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 2006, 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.



Chapter 2 | Urban Development

Taipei has set the tone of its urban development mission by focusing on forward-thinking, pleasantness, hospitality, cultural enrichment, ecology and safety. However, in view of such irreversible trends as globalization, informatics, sustainability and aging issues, Taipei is facing challenges on many fronts. These challenges include improved management of natural resources, improved risk management, and purposeful modification of the urban spatial framework. These challenges, significant though they all are, nevertheless present unprecedented opportunities for the city to turn the corner.

Taipei's residents are the foundation for urban development. By acquiring the support and backing of public opinion, the Taipei City Government is now poised to formulate its policies and strategies for the future, positioning itself for fresh challenges and putting those policies and strategies into effect. By elevating its status to that of an international metropolis in a globalization framework, Taipei City is poised to become a major player on both the regional and global scales. It has become a "cybernetic city" in the age of informatics. Taipei City will continue to fulcrum the powers of its citizenry and society, while making good use of its natural resources to reform itself as an environmentally sustainable metropolis.

Part 1 Taipei's Urban Development Vision — In the Making

Taipei's residential, commercial, industrial, administrative, cultural and educational districts, public facilities, and other urban districts make up 49.3% of Taipei's total area. Agricultural land, scenic sites, refurbished riverside land and other non-urban developmental regions constitute another 50.7% of Taipei's total area, signifying plentiful natural resources. The city's industrial structure is largely tertiary industries; 80.4% of the workforce is employed in this sector, followed, by a big gap, by secondary industries that constitute 19.4% of the population. Only 0.2% of the workforce is employed in the primary industry. In comparison to other major Asian cities, Taipei's tertiary industry clearly employs the most significant percentage of the city's workforce, showing that it is undoubtedly oriented around the service sector.

Continual efforts have been devoted to improving Taipei's overall transportation efficiency, the quality of its environment, its spatial constitution, living quality and urban competitiveness. In recent years, Taipei City has climbed to the top in various international and national rankings of cities.

A competitiveness survey on Taiwan's 25 counties and cities conducted by Global Views Monthly for its July, 2004 issue showed that Taipei City was ranked first in four of five competitive categories (administrative efficiency, enterprise efficiency, technological development, economic performance and infrastructure), decidedly placing Taipei City as the most competitive metropolis in Taiwan.



● Daytime View of the renovated Bus Stop Kiosk

According to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report for 2004, Taipei was ranked 11th among 53 cities around the world in competitiveness-the third highest-ranking city in Asia (behind Hong Kong and Singapore)

In 2005, Taipei was ranked number one by Global Views Monthly in competitiveness among 46 cities in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macao.

In 2006, the China Social Science Institute and Bucknell University of the U.S ranked Taipei number two (behind Hong Kong) in competitiveness amongst China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao.

This recognition symbolizes the fruits of labor on the part of Taipei's citizenry, and the city government. The Taipei City Government vows to continuously and actively strive for perfection.

1. A Forward-Thinking City in a Globalized Production Climate

(1) Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Initiative

Development and the forging of alliances between cities and regions are becoming an irrevocable trend in the era of globalization. To avoid becoming marginalized, Taiwan and its local governments need to meet these challenges head on by transcending administrative boundaries, integrating common resources, and fostering cooperative relationships to secure mutual benefits and prosperity.

A "Northern Taiwan Counties and Cities Development Prospect Exhibition" was held on January 12th, 2004. So-called Northern Taiwan actually refers to eight administrative districts: Yilan County, Keelung City, Taipei County, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, and Miaoli County. During the exhibition, the eight counties and cities announced their partnership to face the world hand-in-hand, signified by the signing of the "Northern Taiwan Government's Cooperation Memorandum." On November 21st, 2005, a "Northern Taiwan Regional Development and Cooperation Commission" was inaugurated in Taoyuan County as a mechanism to formally establish regional partnerships. On January 13th, 2006, representatives of the administrative districts converged on Taipei City and signed a "New Era, New Actions for a New Taiwan-Cooperation Declaration." The declaration officially kicked off Northern Taiwan's regional partnership cooperation!

The Taipei City Government intends to work on "Improving Living Quality, Maintaining Public

Safety, Creating Social Welfare, Promoting Administration Efficiency, and Encouraging Economic Development" as its core values, and building cooperation and integration on eight major life issues (leisure and relaxation, communications and transportation, industrial development, environmental resources, disaster prevention and social security, cultural education, health and social welfare, aboriginal and Hakka communities, and new immigrants. Fifty-three joint initiatives have been put forward (with eighteen short-term goals, twenty-four mid-term goals, and eleven long-term projects) to effectively integrate regional resources in Northern Taiwan.



● Eight Counties and Cities in Northern Taiwan signed the Cooperation Declaration

(2) Forging a “Taipei Technology Corridor”

The inception of a “Taipei Technology Corridor” was oriented around combining human resources with technology industry clusters to forge a highly efficient and high quality technology corridor. The “Taipei Technology Corridor” extends from the Nangang Software Park in the east, through the industrial districts along the Keelung River after it was straightened to allow for more space, all the way to the Neihu Technology Park, the Beitou-Shilin Technology Park, and extending to the Guandu Industrial Park, for a total area of 536 hectares. The Corridor consists of ICT, biotechnology and an array of innovative industries as a designated development area. The Corridor also allows wholesale operations, logistics management, exhibitions, shopping, recreation facilities, and strategic industries for sustaining other industries to establish themselves and prosper there.

2. Quality Living Environment in a Pleasant City

(1) Urban Landscape Beautification

A. The Installation of the Pedestrian Walkway Network

The “Xinyi Commercial Center’s Pedestrian Walkway” was designed to connect the major commercial clusters within the center by creating a 3-D pedestrian walkway network. It links the Taipei City Hall Station of the MRT’s Bannan Line in the north with the main commercial and shopping nexuses, and extending southward towards the financial center and future MRT Xinyi Line exit ensures a safe and convenient pathway



● Skywalk overlooking the Warner Village and New York, New York Shopping Mall



● Skywalk of the Songshou Section



◆ Skywalk of the Songgao Section



◆ Nighttime View of the renovated Bus Stop Kiosk



◆ The Cultural Poster Keg

for pedestrians. This innovative pedestrian walkway network is characterized by an elegant new type of skywalk free of the unattractive appearance often associated with conventional skywalk designs. Rather, conventional designs were supplanted in this case by lightweight, simple yet elegant footbridges, which integrate LED bulletin boards and traffic signals. The skywalks combine transparency and functionality with aesthetic appeal. The skywalk system has evidently reduced the congestion and clutter of pedestrians and motorized vehicles, while streamlining the flow of visitors to the trade shows on weekends and holidays. The skywalks are a welcome boon to the convenient and friendly ambience of Xinyi District.

B. Vibrant Street Vista—The Installation of Street Furniture

The “Taipei City Street Furniture Design, Operation and Management Plan” was devised to create a high quality urban streetscape, in which urban fittings are continuously kept anew. Through private investment, management and maintenance, contractors have been commissioned to design, install, maintain, clean and manage street furnishings. This project has been undertaken to install street furniture on Zhongxiao East and West Roads, Renai Road, Hoping East and West Roads, Chongqing North and South Roads, Zhongshan North and South Roads, Fuxing North and South Roads, Dunhua North and South Roads, Roosevelt Boulevard, Keelung Road, Chengde Road, Daye



◆ Bicycle Racks

Road, and Xinglong Road to beautify the street landscape, providing Taipei's residents with a more comfortable, safer, and more convenient surrounding while helping to transform Taipei into an innovative and cosmopolitan city.

C. A Culturally Rich Living Environment—Public Arts

In 2006, the Taipei City Government continued to promote public arts by establishing an “architectural outer wall” as the principal part of the project for embellishing the city's buildings. A model installation was set up at the Urban Arena at the intersection of Bade Road and Dunhua South Road, using an LED module prototype as the featured element for a digital interactive art work: “City Dream Walk of Little Dots,” stimulating pedestrians on an experiential level to generate fresh views.

The quality and quantity of Taipei City's Public Arts Installations are the foremost in the nation encouraging local residents and visitors alike to acquire a deeper level of appreciation for Taipei's art, landscape and culture. A Public Arts Database was launched in 2006 in the hope of establishing a comprehensive public arts network that would systematically integrate works of a cultural and artistic significance, new talent, and project installation progress inquiries as an exchange platform with other counties and cities.

D. An Increasingly Beautiful Urban Nightscape

Taipei's Urban Nightscape is oriented around two general sites: the Xinyi District and Neihu Technology Park. Nighttime illuminations along the Tamsui River, the banks of the Keelung River and Taipei City's key blocks are to undergo major renovation in the future.

The Xinyi District is the stronghold of Taipei City's night-life; its urban functionality has been fully developed. The promotion of the “Xinyi District Nighttime Illumination System Improvement Project” was designed as a “Node (section), Line (route), and Range (building facades)” illumination network to create a multi-levelled spatial experience through rhythmical variations of light and darkness. The “Light Experience” route is characterized by a combination of structured self-lighting venues and nighttime landscapes. In 2006, the peripheral area surrounding Taipei City Hall underwent Phase 1 of the nighttime illumination improvement project.

“Neihu Technology Park” is referred to as Taipei City's



◆ Xinyi District Nighttime Illumination System Improvement Phase 1 Results



◆ Nighttime Illumination Effects along Ruiguang Road Sketch Map

Sunrise Industrial Park. Architectural models and artistic vocabulary in the making have fully conveyed the image of the park as a happening hi-tech community. The main arteries, the sides of secondary arteries and public facilities were carefully reviewed in regard to their nighttime illumination quality, demands and regional demarcation in order to extend bustling daytime industrial activities well into the night to create a high-tech industrial park image. Systematic planning has been focused on important intersections and entrances to achieve a high level of quality nighttime illumination, thereby creating unique nighttime images.

(2) Versatile Recreational Spaces

Hills and mountainous areas constitute over half of Taipei City's total land area. In order to provide a user-friendlier environment for hikers and mountain climbers, the Department of Urban Development in 2005 initiated a project to overhaul the hiking trail signage system, and to integrate the public transportation system and hiking trails in order 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. In providing a readily accessible environment through integrating the hiking trails and classifying the trail grades urban residents now find nature a lot more accessible. In 2006, the Department consolidated the basic infrastructure and continued to issue publications to promote and encourage the general public's participation in mountain climbing and hiking as a leisure activity. Twenty-six hiking events were held in the course of 2005 and 2006. In the future, hiking and mountain climbing as a healthy activity will be instilled into the curricula of middle and elementary schools to increase the level of environmental protection awareness and to build a sustainable, ecologically-friendly, and wholesome Taipei City. Unique volcanic geological topography and activity have given rise to the many hot springs in suburban Taipei, which in turn has led to the development of clusters of the hot spring industry in the region. However, the urban planning district of the Xingyi Road hot spring area is zoned as a conservation area, and for decades, uncoordinated development has resulted in a disorderly local landscape, excessive waste of the hot spring resources, and the destruction of the local ecology and environment. To bring order to this type of illegal hot spring development, the "Beitou Xingyi Road Hot Spring Area Plan" was devised and put into effect by the Taipei City Government to serve as a guide for developers to abide by regulations in achieving sustainable development. The "land-use classification" of the Taipei City Urban Planning Project has been adjusted accordingly to promote the sustainable development of these unique, precious resources.

The Maokong area, with its great variety of teas, tea gardens and sightseeing spots, has long since been a popular tourist destination for Taipei's residents to engage in hiking, tea drinking, and to enjoy Taipei's nighttime scenery. In order to conserve environmental resources, nurture tea culture and provide high-quality leisure venues, the area will be rezoned according to the City's urban planning project to promote sustained development of leisure activities and tea-drinking culture, modeling Maokong into a leisure center for Taipei's tea-drinking citizenry.



● Maokong Hiking Trails

3. A Livable City

(1) Dynamic Community

A community by its very nature is intricately connected to the lives of its townspeople. New visions of the community and discussions of new development possibilities are voiced and reviewed by community leaders. New community prospects are the focus of the “Living Circle Development Plan” which engages professionals to provide assistance in reviewing, discussing and encouraging members of the community to form a consensus in identifying development prospects and putting them together to form a concrete development game plan.

In addition to elements in the planning stage, the Taipei City Government has also put forth the “Urban Space Transformation Plan” for the purpose of renovating the city’s environment. The Taipei City Government publicly requests and evaluates project proposals, for which the public is encouraged to propose Spatial Renovation recommendations. In 2006, the “Mangka Qingshui Temple Living Circle Construction Project, the “Nangang Zhongnan Street Life Circle Construction Project,” the “Wolong Street Urban Spatial Construction Project,” the “Taiho Mountain Green Veranda Living Circle Construction Project” and the “Mangka Taipei First Street Urban Space Transformation Plan” were all proposed.

The Taipei City Government established the Community Planning Center in order to gain insight into and direction for the future development of community planning. It seeks to encourage the participation and energy of the private sector in community planning activities through the governmental assistance of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to establish and operate Community Planning Centers

The Taipei City Government further designated the heritage-listed historical building (the original Renan Clinic Building) located within the Dadaocheng Historical Special Development District to be reused as a Community Planning Center; renovation constructions took place during 2006. The City Government also seeks to tap government resources to organize the Taipei City Community Planning Center Experimental Operation Project” for the purpose of integrating community resources, fostering community companionship, promoting in-depth discussion of community issues and taking into account international experiences to assist communities to improve their environment, nurture the quality of community life, and highlight the importance of community planning. The City also hopes that the Community Planning Center can serve as a flexible, vital Third Force to work with the municipal government in creating a versatile, friendly and thoroughly modern Taipei.

(2) Constructive Urban Redevelopment

In contrast to the rapid growth and burgeoning construction projects of the new town area, early



●Wanhua District Redevelopment Sketch

developments appear decrepit and rundown after tides of time. To balance the scale of development of the two areas to better present Taipei's versatility, in the course of rebuilding the old town area, the Taipei City Government has recently begun promoting urban redevelopment in the hope of attaining an "East-West Axis Reversal, Remaking the Westside District." The present Urban Renewal projects consist of the following:

A. Strategic Urban Renewal in the Making

The Mangka area along the Tamsui River was one of Taipei City's earliest development. It possesses rich cultural resources and historical reminders of how the City has grown in the past decades. To revive its beauty, this area has been strategically listed as a priority urban renewal site. Strategic urban renewal in the west includes: urban renewal of the Wanhua area, regional developments nearby the Taipei Main Station, an urban renewal project in the Datong district, and underground development along the Nangang Railway Line and land development along the above-ground rail line.

B. Improvement of Public Open Space

A user-friendly living environment and amenities are closely associated with the welfare of the local population. Plans include the creation of parks and community park renewal, improving and refurbishing markets, building parking lots, leisure and cultural centers, public property renewals, rebuilding the North-South Axis, making improvements to roads and sidewalks, demolishing overpasses, and creating nighttime illuminations. The launching of neighborhood improvement projects will go far in raising the living quality for local residents.

C. Revitalize Industrial Development

In order to attract shoppers back to commercial districts and revive historical neighborhoods, the Taipei City Government has introduced guidelines for developing commercial districts, promoting community and industrial redevelopment and urban space renovation, and has sponsored a maintenance and renewal program to revitalize local economies and preserve local cultures.

D. Encouraging the Private Sector in Advancing Renewal

To expedite the urban renewal process, resources from the private sector were drawn upon for construction projects, post-disaster reconstruction, and industrial renovation and the remodeling of private residences, all of which serves to revamp Taipei into a livable city.

Part 2 Reinforcing the Rubrics of Urban Development in Taipei City

1. Unveiling Taipei's Cultural Diversity

(1) The Capital City — Integration of Nature, Heritage and Art Trails Project

Taipei boasts a rich natural, historical and artistic heritage concentrated at various clusters within the urban landscape much like brilliant pearls, each with its own enchanting stories. The "Capital City — Integration of Nature, Heritage and Art Trails Project" aims to connect these numerous isolated heritage clusters to form a precious string of "pearls". By so doing, Taipei City has vowed to increase the range of recreational activities and touring in Taipei City and make them much more enjoyable for residents and visitors alike. The following measures have been taken to shape the spatial framework of these three trails: improvement of the pedestrian environment along Zhongshan North Road and Jiuquan Street in a Stage 1 Project the renovation of its landscape,

reinforcement of urban nodes, and enhancement of the night lighting ambience in this area. These measures have helped to improve the overall quality of public space and have brought together a wealth of natural, historical and artistic resources all along the trails.

(2) The Huashan Culture Park

The Taiwan Railway Huashan Cargo Station was formerly located at the current Central Culture Park; it used to be a freight depot between the Taipei Main Station and Nangang Station. Due to the underground construction of a railway network and the relocation of Taipei Winery, the station ceased its operations. Taking up an area of nearly five hectares, the station was a prime site for renovation. Since 2001, the Council for Cultural Affairs and Taipei City Government joined hands and organized a number of landscape renewal projects for the Park. The Park has been transformed into a lively, artistic urban area. In 2006, the Huashan Culture Park (including the Central Cultural and Creative Park) Greenery Landscape Construction Project was completed, infusing new life into both Huashan Park and Central Park. In addition to opening up 9.9-hectares of outdoor leisure space, the project has facilitate the growth and flowering of cultural and artistic activities in Taipei, and transformed the park into a cultural urban landmark



●Jiuquan Street Widening Design

(3) Public Environment Improvement Plan

In order to enhance the individual landscape features of each area in Taipei, the “Public Environment Improvement Plan” aims to improve and transform historical and noteworthy sites in old urban quarters, commercial blocks, gathering places and riverbanks. By giving these areas a gateway image, improving pavements and streets, installing street furniture, beautifying commercial signs, creating multipurpose plazas, increasing the number of trees and street lights, each locality and streetscape will be endowed with a unique character that go hand in hand with its distinctive historical and cultural features. Activities are held periodically that combine public participation and commercial activities to advance the development and renewal of these old urban quarters.

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● The Huashan Culture Park



● Emei Parking Lot Plaza Pavement Renewal



● Outdoor Education for Children at Leisure Farms

2. An Eco-City of Sustainability

(1) Taipei Agenda 21

“Taipei Agenda 21” is an overview of the strategic plan for the sustainable development of Taipei City, encompassing an organizational structure, prospects, strategies, a game plan, and a review mechanism. After gathering a wealth of wide-ranging opinions from representatives of the City Government and comments from experts and private organizations, the framework for building a world-class sustainable Taipei Eco-city has been worked out. It entails the establishment of a framework to preserve environmental resource, improve society security and enhance economic development. The framework encompasses seven visions: “Sustainable Taipei” , “Eco-Taipei” , “Clean Taipei” , “Secure Taipei” , “Cultural Taipei” , “Knowledge Taipei” and “Network Taipei” . The framework is comprised of 46 strategies, 96 plans of action and 282 work items. Of these work items, 26 were listed as high priority for 2006.

(2) The “Green Net”

The “Green Network” project was designed by the Taipei City Government to create a green urban environment and a more harmonious city landscape by connecting its sidewalks, open spaces, green areas and public spaces such as institutions and schools. Through the systematic integration of a green network consisting of nodes, lines and areas, the Government aims to create a verdant and lush urban landscape. The greening improvement plan for Civic Boulevard has been completed, and the strategic area improvement design for 2006 has been carried out. In addition, the landscape improvement plan for Zhongxiao East Road and Roosevelt Boulevard continues apace. Subsequent design and construction works are scheduled to get underway to connect the green spaces and green corridors of Taipei City, thereby forming an integrated “Green Network” .

(3) Leisure Farming

In addition to the modern bustling lifestyle of metropolitan Taipei, the city also possesses a unique urban farming culture. Presently the total area of active farm and hillside land in the city is 13,000 hectares, which is over half of the city’s total land area. 3,700 hectares of this land are arable, or 7% of the city’s total area. Due to the limited space of agricultural land in the City, the Taipei City Government is now taking the initiative in assisting farmers to transform their farmland into a new kind of educational farmland. It has integrated the Taipei Farmers’ Association and organized hands-on agricultural activities, making this new development a multifunctional undertaking that is recreational, educational, social and environmentally friendly.

Taipei’s farm produce includes: alocasia at Zhuzi Lake in Beitou, Chinese yams in Shilin, green bamboo sprouts in Muzha and Beitou, and Baozhong Tea in Muzha and Nangang. The Taipei City Government has been promoting special marketing events every harvest season, such as the Alocasia Season at Bamboo Lake in the spring. By holding a series of springtime marketing campaigns when alocasia are in season,



●Alocasia Season at Zhuzi Lake

the City aims to increase the production and marketing levels as well as the tourism activities at Zhuzi Lake. In 2006, over 550,000 people were on hand for the event and helped create about NT \$120 million in receipts. The “Muzha, Beitou Green Bamboo Sprouts Festival” kicked off in June, with festivities taking place at both sites. On the agenda were the Green bamboo sprout competition and bamboo sprout delicacies. The “Muzha Baozhong Tea Production Contest” is held every August and local tea varieties are sold at the Jianguo Holiday Flower Market. The “Shilin Chinese Yam Season” takes place in December when the mountain yams on Yangmingshan are harvested. Meals prepared with yams, yam growing activities, and yam processing exhibitions delight visitors and increase the value of output.

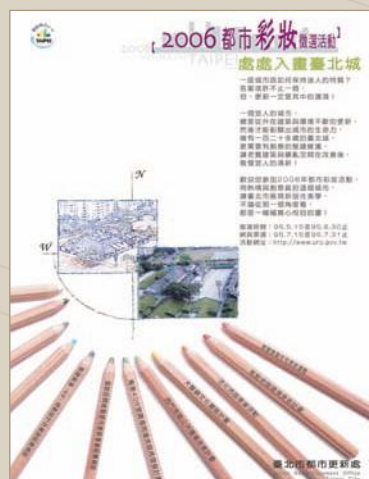
3. A Safe City — Free from Care

Despite the completion of an Urban Disaster Prevention System, a Downtown Disaster Rescue Operation Center together with a Review of Rescue Efforts in 1997 and 2001, respectively, in recent years, new developments have been taking place in various administrative districts in Taipei City. To build a robust, citywide disaster prevention mechanism, the city must carefully examine the unique disaster prevention needs of each region. In recent years, Neihu has become one of Taipei's strongholds in terms of strategic development and multipurpose industry. High-tech and logistics specialists and distributors and wholesalers have been flocking to this area, changing its demographic structure, residential makeup, spatial development, road system and land applications. In 2006, the City Government tapped government funding to thrash out a plan for an “Urban Disaster Prevention Spatial System” specifically for the Neihu area, which is based on the blueprint of the “Disaster Prevention Planning Pamphlet.” In addition to reviewing the city's overall rescue operations, evacuation planning and prevention mechanisms, the City aims to incorporate the features of this new plan into its Urban Planning operations to encourage the completion of a robust citywide disaster prevention system.

Part 3 Taipei City's Development Action Kicks Off

1. “Face off” the City: A Colorful Make-up Movement

Taipei City, with a century of history under its belt, has witnessed the decay of many buildings in its downtown area which are in urgent need of repair. These buildings have brought an unwanted sense of disorder and chaos into the city landscape. In order to create a more attractive urban space, the “Face off the City: A Colorful Make-up Movement” activity was initiated to encourage public participation in remaking the city's buildings, and thereby recreating the surrounding open space and endowing its historical buildings with new life. The activity encourages residents to pay more attention to the facades and exteriors of buildings. The building make-up activity has a positive impact on the urban environment and landscape, and it by encourages residents to increase their awareness of the need to conserve the environment.



●“The 2006 Face off the City: A Colorful Make-up Movement” Poster

2. The Urban Landscape Awards

The 5th Taipei Urban Landscape Awards citation ceremony was held on November 2nd, 2006, with Mayor Ma Ying-jeou on hand to personally present the awards. A total of 31 nominees were in the running, and after two phases of intense deliberation among the judges and a panel of jurors, the Taipei Cultural Center won the top prize and was selected as the Most Popular Artwork on the InternET. Additionally, other works that made unique contributions to the urban landscape were commended, with a special award being given to the National Taipei University of Technology for its “Zhongxiao East Road Campus Water View.” The Lanzhou Eco-Park was given the Community Contribution Award. “Fubon Artistic Mini Dining Car -the Good Luck Beast”, “Mobile Fawn”, “A Cupful of Blessings,” and “The Joy Loudspeaker” were given the Industrial Contribution Award.

3. Neighborhood Improvement — The Creation of a New Urban Community

Neighborhood Improvement is a project that is aimed at enlisting the help of Taipei’s residents to propose their own improvement plan for their community’s public space. The Taipei City Government subsidizes any plan that gains approval to aid in its implementation. In the planning process, planners generate ideal images of public space by drawing upon the input and insights of residents and engaging them in a continuous process of discussion 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 that is responsive to the needs of local residents. In this way the process entices public participation and reinforces community awareness. In 2006, eight neighborhood improvement projects were undertaken, including the construction of the Huian Water and Greenery Life Arcade in Xinyi District; the Mingshan Borough’s Half-moon Wasteland Community Improvement Project in Shilin District; Tianho Park’s Foreign Well Construction; the Landscape Botanical Garden by the entrance of Wanning Public Housing; the Linkou Open Space Landscape Greenery Project; Shezi Island’s Farmland Picket Fence Makeover; the Butterfly Community Zen Project, and the Landscaping Project surrounding Sonde District.

4. Community Planners

“Community planners” are individuals with a background in urban planning and are willing to serve the community. They serve as liaisons between the government and city residents, whose major responsibilities are largely devoted to improving “public space”. Another important aspect of their



◆ National Taipei University of Technology was awarded for its “Zhongxiao East Road Campus Water View”



◆ Taipei Cultural Center Renovation — City Stage



● "Fubon Artistic Mini Dining Ca — A Cupful of Blessings"

work is the "localization" of their planning process. In 2006, the Taipei City Government selected 54 teams of community planners to volunteer for the project. The City Government wanted to recruit enthusiastic and creative young men willing to devote their time to benefit the community. The project provided young community planners with systematic training and a practice course was designed to develop their communication, coordination, 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 2006, the City Government provided training for 99 young community planners. In order to encourage community residents to participate in community planning, the Taipei City Government sponsored the course "Urban planning and community participation" in cooperation with twelve community universities. The joint undertaking of universities and the community planning service center brought community planners and professionals together. Their course, mainly concerned with environmental issues was offered for community planners and interested participants.

5. Community Planning Service Center

In order to create the Community Planning Service Center, the Taipei City Government, beginning in 2001, has encouraged universities with specialists in spatial design and professional spatial groups to make available their expertise. 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 local development plans. One purpose of this project is to encourage professionals and students to become engaged in neighborhood affairs. Schools can also tap resources to increase their expertise; in this way, all parties can benefit from the partnership. Nine groups were selected to serve the district in Taipei City in 2006.

6. Community Architects

Launched on October 23rd, 2004, the goal of the “Community Architect” project was to provide a channel for professional inquiries. The architects’ service jurisdictions were decided by “administrative subdivision”, with a “Community Architect Review Committee” in charge of selecting “localized” enthusiastic professionals. 253 community architects were selected through an open, fair and proper procedure, and given of the necessary authority and administrative resources to assist residents in legally using and maintaining the city’s public buildings. With adequate government support and relevant resources, community architects provide expertise in promoting various building management services and in improving the living quality of the city’s residents.

The spatial structure formed during the course of Taipei’s dynamic development has lent a unique yet manifold charm to Taipei City as the nation’s capital. As Taiwan’s center of politics, economics, and culture, Taipei radiates irresistible grace. In Taipei residents and visitors alike can see the latest fashions in the commercial districts, renovated historical buildings in the old downtown, and beautiful natural scenery throughout the city. Through public and private cooperation, rundown areas have been rejuvenated, affluent communities are now friendlier, natural resources are more accessible and industrial activities are more diverse. These achievements instill a sense of pride in everyone associated with Taipei City.

The integration of cross-border cooperation among local governments is creating hope for the future development of Northern Taiwan. In the face of fierce global competition, Taipei City now 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 and preserving a sustainable ecological environment for the generations to come, the Taipei City Government must continue to preserve its healthy and vibrant natural environment, while at the same time improving its investment environment. Government leaders are poised to showcase Taipei City as one of the most prominent urban centers in the world through effective marketing strategies. The Taipei City Government sincerely invites all residents to work together to make Taipei an even more highly competitive center, one whose advanced investment environment and high standard of living has made Taipei an international city that is also a great place to live, work and enjoy life.



●Lanzho Eco-Park

Chapter 3

Business and Finance

Taipei City is the economic, political, educational, and cultural center of Taiwan. Given its favorable geographical location, Taipei City is provided with an abundant capital market, superb talent, intensive technology, a comprehensive infrastructure, and commercialization capability. It is therefore considered as the prime location for the establishment of a local and overseas logistics center, an operation center, and also a research and development center for a wide range of enterprises around the globe.



Chapter 3 | Business and Finance

To cope with integrated economic trends as well as the fast-developing and changing industrial environment, Taipei City has, as the political, economic, and cultural center, well exploited its favorable geographical location, abundant capital market, comprehensive infrastructure, and super talent resource to actively market its outstanding economic development conditions and setting so as to help stimulate the economic development of the city as well as enhance its international competition.

Part 1 Brief Introduction of Taipei's Industrial and Commercial Development

As the primary and capital city of Taiwan, Taipei City is characterized by booming industrial and commercial development as well as prolific enterprises. Should these enterprises be categorized according to primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, i.e., agriculture, industry, and the service sector, we can find that the economic activity of Taipei City is primarily of the tertiary industry (the service sector), and the percentage of the number of commercial establishments and the amount of sales performance is 80%; in terms of the entire country, the number of industrial and commercial establishments in Taipei City is 20% of Taiwan as a whole, while the amount of sales performance is 30% of Taiwan as a whole, indicating most prominently the dynamic economic vitality of Taipei City.

1. Industry

By the end of year 2006, the number of manufacturing plants legally registered in Taipei City amounted to 1,482, and their distribution according to industry and location of administrative district is as follows:

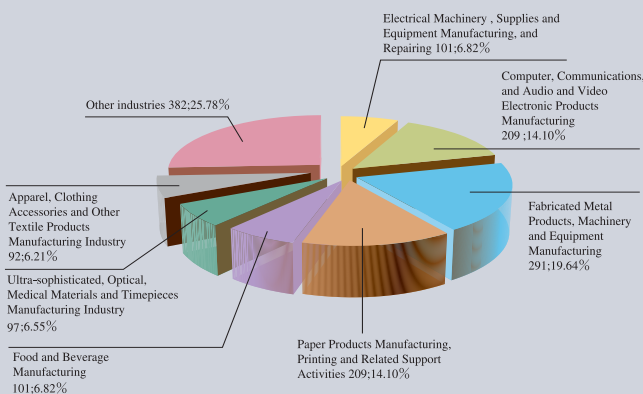


Figure 1: Statistical Graphics of Number of Factories and Percentage Ratio Amongst All Types of Industry in Taipei

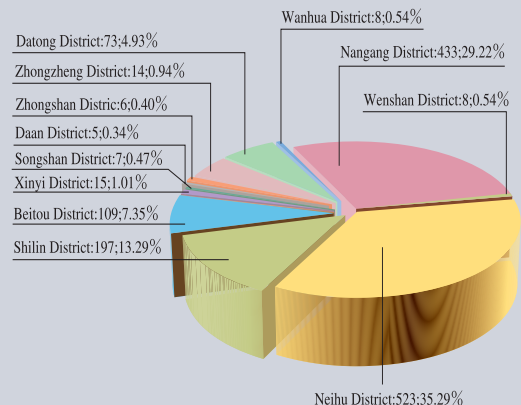


Figure 2: Statistical Chart of the Number of Manufacturing Plants in Each Administrative District of Taipei City



● Taipei Neihu Technology Park

2. Commerce

By the end of year 2006, the number of businesses registered in Taipei City amounted to 56,532, while the number of companies was 167,421. The distribution of them according to industry item and administrative district is as follows:

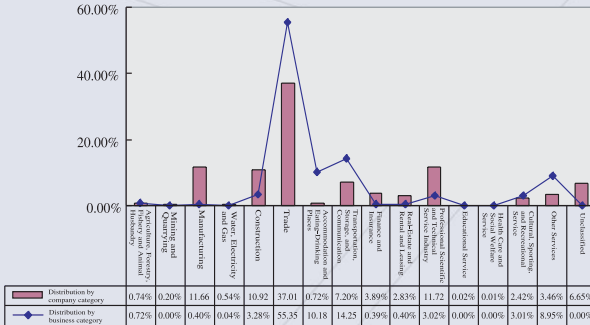


Figure 3: Distribution Figures for Industries in Taipei City

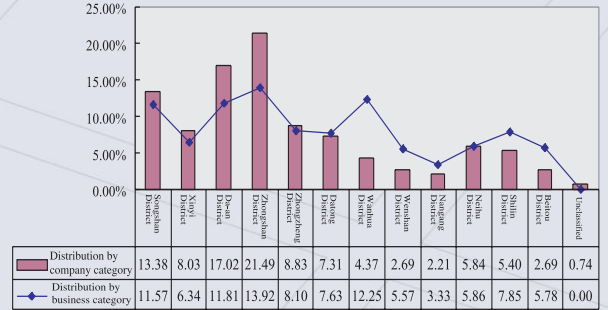


Figure 4: Distribution Figure of Commercial Establishments in Each Administrative District of Taipei City

Table 1: Statistical Table of Registered Companies and Businesses in Taipei City (By Industry Item)

Industry Item	Number of Companies (establishment)	Percentage	Number of Businesses (establishment)	Percentage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	1,236	0.74%	405	0.72%
Mining and Quarrying	343	0.20%	1	0.00%
Manufacturing	19,527	11.66%	226	0.40%
Water, Electricity and Gas	896	0.54%	21	0.04%
Construction	18,282	10.92%	1,856	3.28%
Trade	61,966	37.01%	31,292	55.35%
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	1,205	0.72%	5,756	10.18%
Transportation, Storage, and Communication	12,046	7.20%	8,056	14.25%
Finance and Insurance	6,519	3.89%	221	0.39%
Real-Estate and Rental and Leasing	4,743	2.83%	228	0.40%
Professional Scientific and Technical Service Industry	19,620	11.72%	1,706	3.02%
Educational Service	32	0.02%	0	0.00%
Health Care and Social Welfare Service	21	0.01%	2	0.00%
Cultural, Sporting, and Recreational Service	4,053	2.42%	1,703	3.01%
Other Services	5,800	3.46%	5,059	8.95%
Unclassified	11,132	6.65%	0	0.00%
Total	167,421	100.00%	56,532	100.00%

Table 2: Statistical Table of Registered Companies and Businesses in Taipei City

Administrative District	Songshan District	Xinyi District	Daan District	Zhongshan District	Zhongzheng District	Datong District	Wanhua District	Wenshan District	Nangang District	Neihu District	Shilin District	Beitou District	Unclassified	Total
Number of Companies	22,393	13,443	28,496	35,979	14,785	12,246	7,317	4,497	3,697	9,780	9,040	4,503	1,245	167,421
Percentage	13.38 %	8.03 %	17.02 %	21.49 %	8.83 %	7.31 %	4.37 %	2.69 %	2.21 %	5.84 %	5.40 %	2.69 %	0.74 %	100.00 %
Number of Businesses	6,538	3,582	6,678	7,867	4,579	4,316	6,924	3,147	1,880	3,315	4,440	3,266	0	56,532
Percentage	11.57 %	6.34 %	11.81 %	13.92 %	8.10 %	7.63 %	12.25 %	5.57 %	3.33 %	5.86 %	7.85 %	5.78 %	0.00 %	100.00 %

3. Small and Medium Enterprises

Small and medium enterprises have always been the pivot of our economic development, and the number of these establishments amounts to as much as 97.8% of the nation's enterprises. Of all the cities and counties in Taiwan, the number of small and medium enterprises in Taipei City is tops, with the number reaching as many as about 204,000, and accounting for 16.7% of those of the entire country.

Table 3: Number of Small-and Medium-Sized Enterprises by Business Type in Taipei City

Industry Item	The Total Number of Establishments Nationwide (establishment)	The Number of Establishments in Taipei City (establishment)	The Number of Establishments in Taipei City Accounting for the Nation's Total in Percentage
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	11,099	217	1.96
Mining and Quarrying	1,410	100	7.09
Manufacturing	134,172	6,020	4.49
Water, Electricity and Gas	522	52	9.96
Construction	86,001	9,221	10.72
Trade	651,590	119,731	18.38
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	102,096	17,070	16.72
Transportation, Storage, and Communication	36,898	8,165	22.13
Finance and Insurance	11,263	3,958	35.14
Real-Estate and Rental and Leasing	25,827	4,559	17.65
Professional Scientific and Technical Service Industry	46,352	17,325	37.38
Educational Service	430	180	41.86
Health Care and Social Welfare Service	375	110	29.33
Cultural, Sporting, and Recreational Service	28,779	5,855	20.34
Other Services	89,281	11,806	13.22
Total	1,226,095	204,369	16.67

Data source: 2006 White Paper on Small and Medium Enterprises, published by Ministry of Economic Affairs on September 21st, 2006

Part 2 Investment Promotions in Taipei

In order to facilitate the industrial development and economic growth of Taipei City as well as to maintain its high degree of competitiveness, Taipei City has been making great efforts in constructing and marketing its favorable investment environment. With the program “Taipei Municipal Self-Government Ordinance to Encourage Private Investment,” Taipei City has provided enterprises with subsidies and incentives involving tax breaks, low-interest loans, and vocational training in order to actively attract overseas Chinese investment to set up operational headquarters and R & D centers in Taipei City.

1. Rewarding Investment and Promotion of Industrial Development

In view of the fact that investment is one of the major motivations for industrial development and economic growth for Taipei City, the city has, for the past few years, been actively engaged in enterprise investment and the solicitation of overseas business. Furthermore, it has employed strategic alliances to gather industrial features and resources from various cities and counties to Taipei City so as to jointly create a favorable environment that is beneficial for local and overseas investment, industrial development, and enterprise management.

(1) Rewarding Private Investments by Raising the Stakes

In January 2004 the Taipei City Government granted Taipei municipal self-governance ordinance to encourage private investment, and began accepting relevant requests on Jan. 14th, 2004. At the end of 2006, 11 out of 16 case applications had been passed and the city was awarded a grand total of NT\$363.14 million.

In response to complaints of investors that the investment threshold was too high and returns were 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) Sponsoring the “2006 Taipei Biotechnology Award”

In order to effectively promote Taipei City to become the hub of the biotechnology industry of Taiwan as well as to facilitate R & D techniques and the operational efficiency of biotech plants in Taipei City, the city has, in succession, sponsored the “2006 Taipei Biotechnology Award,” and the companies that qualify for encouragement subsidies include all of the biotech companies registered and established in Taipei City, universities and colleges, and research institutes. The awards are presented in four categories of honors: the “award for commercialized technology,” “award for research innovation,” “award for technology transfer,” and “award for industry and academy cooperation,” with a total in monetary awards as much as NT\$5 million. These awards were presented on the 12th of October, 2006 by Mayor Ma Ying-jeou to the most deserving plants and institutes, while a symposium on the biotech industry’s status quo, accomplishments and developmental trends was held in the afternoon.

(3) Overseas Business Solicitations and Visits

Having organized the Taipei economic-trade visitation and city affairs survey delegation, Mayor Ma of Taipei City, in February, March, and November, led the delegation consisting of members of

the Taipei City Government, the Taipei City Council, and representatives of industry in visits to the UK, Ireland, Belgium, the US, and France where separate groups conducted business solicitations and visits to enterprises. The major events and accomplishments of the tour are as follows:

A. Business Solicitations and Visit to Europe

From 12th to 19th of February, 2006, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou led the delegation to the UK, Ireland, and Belgium to conduct business solicitations and pay visits. In all, four presentations and economic and trade exchanges for business solicitation were held, attracting the participation of a total of 290 individuals. Afterward, the City of Ghent, Belgium agreed to assist Taipei City in sponsoring the 2010 Taipei International Horticultural Exposition, in order to facilitate Taipei City to develop itself into a Flower Marketing Center in Asia Pacific. In addition, visits to the Bureau of Business Solicitation of London, UK, the Science Foundation in Ireland, the Pfizer Pharmaceutical Plant, the Antwerp Harbor Bureau, Belgium, GSK Pharmaceutical Plant, and EU Headquarters were subsequently arranged.

B. Sponsoring four Seminars with Local Industrial Representatives in the US

From the 19th to 29th of March, 2006, Mayor Ma led the delegation to the US. Four seminars on industry were held in Boston, Washington, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, with a total of 600 professional and industrial representatives of the US taking part. In addition, a speech was delivered to the 300 members of the “US-Taiwan Chamber of Commerce,” calling upon the US to negotiate a free-trade agreement with Taiwan.

C. Delegation of Economic-Trade Exchange and City Affairs Visitation to France

In order to maintain good economic and trade relations with European countries as well as promote the favorable investment environment of Taipei City, Mayor Ma, from the 8th to 12th of November, 2006, led the delegation to France to conduct economic and trade exchanges. He also held the “2006 Taiwan-France ICT Industry Forum” on the 9th of November in Paris. Furthermore, two corporations, Delta Electronics and Alcatel Telecom from the Neihu Technology Park of Taipei, concluded an agreement with STMicroelectronics and the ZyXel Communication Corporation to cooperate on solar product and user-end equipment product technology, which greatly enhanced the publicity effort for business solicitations for Taipei City.



● Mayor Ma Ying-jeou is seen being photographed with members of all of the award-winning enterprises at the “2006 Taipei Biotechnology Award”



● Mayor Ma Ying-jeou appears at the business solicitation event at the Four Seasons Hotel, London

2. Enhancing the Development Utility for Technology Industry Parks

Taipei City is making efforts to become the enterprise operation headquarters, R & D center, and talent incubation and operations center for enterprises of high-tech industry in Asia. As such, it has actively developed the Neihu Technology Park, the Nangang Software Park, and the Beitou Shilin Technology Park into high-tech industrial clusters within the city.

(1) The Taipei Technology Corridor

The “Taipei Technology Corridor” has been developed along a belt extending 20-kilometers and including industrial clusters of the Keelung River Valley from the north of the Guandu Industrial Zone, the Beitou Shilin Technology Park, the southern section industrial zone of the grand bend of the Keelung River, the small section of the Neihu industrial and commercial sales demonstration area to the Nangang Software Park. The entirety of these areas covers about 400 hectares, and they have been formed into hubs, such as the “Beitou Shilin Technology Park,” “Neihu Technology Park,” and “Nangang Software Park.” Information, telecommunications, and bio-technology serve as their primary axis for the industrial development of Taipei City.

A. Neihu Technology Park

After nine attempts to loosen up restrictions to place industry into the park, the park has now been accommodating the manufacturing, information technology, telecommunications, and biotech industries, relevant support service industries, and the operational headquarters of enterprises. By the end of 2006, as many as 2,727 corporations tendered commercial registration for branch offices, and have moved into the park. Besides, 24 enterprise headquarters and 59 “affiliated enterprises of operational headquarters of enterprises” have been established in the park. Furthermore, a study conducted by the Taipei City Government at the end of 2006 indicated that the number of employees at these enterprises reached a total 81,971 by May, 2006, while the annual gross revenues of enterprises by 2005 had reached NT\$1.8828 trillion.

B. Nangang Software Park

The industrial development of the park is primarily of three major knowledge-based biotech, IC design, and digital content industries. The first and second developmental phase of the park is the most critical as the central government attempts to facilitate the NT\$2 trillion and twin-star industry. For the time being, the performance of the plants housed in the park is very satisfactory, while park space is a major concern. In order to deal with the problem of insufficient space, Taipei City has commissioned the Century Development Corporation to plan for the third phase of development works, which is estimated to be completed by June of 2007. According to study complete in 2006, the park has, as of the end of May, 2006, successfully attracted 232 companies to locate in the park, and the number of the park’s employees has reached 12,739, with annual gross revenues of NT\$ 18.13 billion for enterprises in 2005.

C. Beitou Shilin Technology Park

The park is well suited for the location to develop the biotech, media, information, and telecom and knowledge-based economies and technologies. With urban renewal measures approved by the City Planning Commission of the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior, the area should become a specialized hub that can accommodate a knowledge-based industry and its relevant technical and service industries, and should serve as a source of vitality for the entire nation.

(2) Strengthen the Integrated Service Facilities for “Taipei Neihu Technology Park”

The city government has been actively strengthening the integrated service facilities of the park,



● Nangang Software Park

and is now planning to work on co-construction works of “The Park Service Center of Taipei Neihu Technology Park” and the “Residential Sports and Health Center” at the Southern Public Facility Area of Neihu Vocational Senior High School (at lot. 4 and lot. 5 of Sec.4 of Xihu Road, Neihu). The works are expected to be completed by the end of 2007, and they should be able to provide leisure and athletic facilities as well as convenient administrative service to enhance the quality of life at the Neihu Technology Park.

In order to bring together academic research and development capacity and a demand for manufacturing talents at Neihu Technology Park, plans for the “Industry-Academy Cooperation Center” have been undertaken for the manufacturing plant, land, and existing buildings, still being leased, at the western side of the Bus Repair and Maintenance Plant of the Transportation Bureau at Sec.6 of Minguan E. Rd. The project has now been commissioned to the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology for planning. Moreover, the city government is planning to establish a “Local Industry Innovation Exchange Center” of Taipei City as the “industrial support facility land lot” by the parking lot of the Flower Market, in the hope of creating the vibrant research and development atmosphere of Taipei City.

3. Strengthen Counseling and Services for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

In terms of counseling and services provided to small and medium-sized enterprises, Taipei City has been working incessantly to provide them with a wide range of loans and mortgages as well as management and operational know-how, and it has further combined both central and civilian resources to offer small- and medium-sized enterprises substantial assistance to speed up their development

(1) Effect of Counseling for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

By yearend 2006, the Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Service Center has received 1,704 overall cases for counseling, gave advice to 12,822 individuals with regard to the establishment of

companies, inquiries on increase and decrease of capital, and financial and accounting problems. In addition, the city government has actively promoted the program “Active Concern Service for Small and Medium-sized Entrepreneur” so as to convey government regulations and orders; as a result, a total of 1,200 entrepreneurs received information DMs by the center with regard to business and important city policy, and as many as 132,882 people have browsed over the website of the center, making inquiries of the latest commercial information and relevant service information available.

(2) Sponsoring the “Symposium on Trends in the Small and Medium-sized Service Industry”

With the structural re-adjustment of the domestic industry, the service industry is now playing an increasingly important role in the integrated economic development. The “Trend Symposium on Small and Medium-sized Service Industry” was sponsored primarily for the purpose of effectively assisting small- and medium-sized enterprises to fully master the logistics of the service industry and contribute substantial content in terms of talent training and development trends for the emerging service industry as well as appreciating its rapidly developing market niche and providing a vision of the integrally emerging service industry. As such, the “Symposium on Trends in the Small- and Medium-sized Service Industry” was sponsored, with as many as 472 individuals having taken part in the event.



● “Symposium on Trends in the Small- and Medium-sized Service Industry, 2006”

(3) Sponsoring the “Small and Medium-sized Knowledge Academy” Series of Events

To help improve the management of enterprises, the city government has actively worked to promote industrial upgrading as well as to explore fresh business opportunities. Thus, twenty-one classes of a professional program of lectures were held, with four major themes, including “industrial upgrading,” “marketing sales,” “financial management,” and “e-Business of enterprises” scheduled for delivery. Moreover, the actual needs of small- and medium-sized enterprise are taken into consideration based on real illustrations for discussion. Outstanding professionals were hired from the fields of industry, government, academia, and research.

4. Market Management and Guidance

In order to cope with the constantly changing consumption habits, diversified needs, and the rapidly emerging knowledge-economy with the Internet era, the following items have been identified as several of the major tasks to which Taipei City Government must devote its efforts. First, it must help market booth business owners adopt modernizing business strategies. Second, it should introduce and reinforce the concept of property management to enhance competitiveness.

(1) Status Quo of Public Markets

- A. Provide new convenient shopping locations and leisure sites for residents: complete the sites and commence business operations for the following: Longcheng Market, Xingguang Supermarket, Minyou Supermarket, Wanhe Supermarket and Guanghua Temporary Market.
- B. Continuously facilitate the effective utilization of city property: complete the open tender of vacant market space on the second floor of Chengdao Market, the third floor of Minyou Market, Xingguang Market, the northern parking lot of Zhongshan Market, and Huannan Market, and the supermarket sites at Tianmu, Daoxiang, Liyuan, and Songlong.
- C. Speed up the transformation of traditional retail markets: to enhance the employment rate of market booths as well as deliver the full range of market functions, the Markets Administration Office will continue to work on the open tender of market space, and provide training programs on how enterprises run supermarkets or department stores, with the expectation that these measures would instill fresh life and vitality to the markets.

(2) Transaction Scale of the Wholesale Market

In Taipei, there are ten wholesale markets that feature various kinds of products, including vegetables, fruits, fish, livestock, flowers, and trees as five major categories. For 2006, the figure for the wholesale of vegetables and fruits in Taipei City (by the end of 2006) was 419,516 tons, that of the wholesale fish market was 39,654 tons, and that for chicken at the agricultural wholesale market reached 23,023,978 tons while the flower wholesale market numbered 1,699,237 items. These categories of agricultural products account for a significant percentage nation-wide sales, which shows the importance of Taipei City in terms of the consumption of agricultural products in metropolitan Taipei. The mechanism of pricing and fair transactions in the wholesable markets serve as a basis for the stable development for the marketing and selling of our agricultural products.

(3) Market Renovation Works

In 2006 the city government completed the construction of electrical engineering works at 15 sites including the Zhongshun, Zhongshan, Xinfu, Jiangnan, and Dongmen markets; in addition, the newly-completed work at Longcheng Market located at No. 39, Lane 190, Jiankang Road, Songshan District was completed, and began its operation on the 30th of September, 2006. The new market is an RC building with five stories above ground and three stories below ground level.



● The status of “Small and Medium-size Knowledge Academy”



● The grand opening of Guanghua Temporary Market

(4) Centralized Field for Vendors

A. To Improve the Appearance of the City and Enhance Public Safety

In order to improve the appearance of the city, maintain public safety and ensure the cleanliness of food and the environment, Taipei City has set up a special task force on “vendor management and banning project in Taipei City” which enlists all of the management teams. By the end of 2006, the task force had already re-organized seven sites at MRT entrances and exits, and at Lane 221, Fudao Street and eight other sites near public markets, so as to maintain the smooth flow of traffic at each site. It had also re-established pedestrian railings along Lane 221, Fudao Street, and centralized the implementation of a collapsible rain-shelter along Lane 410, Minzu E. Road near the Binjiang Market, thus enhancing the quality of business and living environment at the locality.

B. The Night Market Renovation Plan of Taipei City: the Shuangcheng Delicatessen, Pub, and Music Carnival

Shuangcheng Street is a business center well known for its fancy imported products in Taipei City that was popular in the ‘50s and ‘60s. With the passage of time, the shopping population now congregates in the eastern part of Taipei City, and the fanfare of the old locality has gradually faded out. Taipei City has thus formulated the “The Night Market Renovation Plan of Taipei City,” and it has chosen Shaungcheng Street as the spot to centralize vendors for planning and renovation. Aside from affirming the qualification of vendors as its mechanism for dealing with local vendors, all vendors working both during the day and at night feature in the plan as a whole, with all of them directed to set up booths at the center of the road rather than on the two sides. As such, it helps



Longcheng Market

generate a win-win scenario for store establishments and vendors alike, and successfully puts into place the first regional demonstration night market, enhancing the city outlook with a brand new positive development.

(5) Underground Shopping Mall

The Taipei City Government has taken charge of three underground malls in Taipei. The Taipei City Mall & Station and the Front Mall are managed and operated by their own cooperations formed out of the original China market stores. The Longshan Underground Shopping Mall was commissioned to a professional property management company for operation by the Taipei City Government, with the expectation to enhance the management efficiency of the shopping mall. On the 24th of February, 2006, the mall shops received assistance in setting up a mall management and supervision committee to jointly supervise the property management company in its execution of various tasks and in the planning of promotional events. Some of the events of Underground Malls celebration held in 2006 included the following:

- A. The Taipei City Mall held New Year shopping streets for 2006, the sixth anniversary of the establishment's opening, a sales promotion for Mother's Day, Valentines' Day presents give-away during the summer holidays, leisure summer shopping fun at the Taipei City Mall, Parent-Kid Fun Exhibition in Taipei, 2006, parent-kid book fair, Shaulin martial arts summer camp for youth, Mid-Autumn pomelos gifts, Double-Tenth special offer event, et al.
- B. In 2006 the Station Front Metro Mall held New Year celebrations, an anniversary celebration, Mother's Day Events, Cartoon Figure Celebration, Extreme Dancing Competition, Folk Song Contest, book fairs, and other events
- C. In 2006 the Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Mall held the Underground Mall Carnival of the Mid-Summer Dream Park Longshan Temple underground shopping cultural celebration, and the Longshan Temple Underground shopping six-star exhibition among others.

5. Marketing Featured Industries

In view of a given industry's tradition and future potential, Taipei City has helped to conduct counseling sessions for relevant parties to enhance the commercial endowment and competitiveness of Taipei City and its charm as a commercial city; it also aims to facilitate added-value for its commerce by means of creating a coalition of the industry's value chain and strategic alliances.

(1) 2006 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival

In light of the warm reception of the "2005 Taipei Beef Noodle Festival," Taipei City has gone international and expanded the event into the "2006 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival." It



● The opening ceremony of the centralized vendors at the temporary demo night market on Shuangcheng Street

invited lovers of beef noodle from around the world to take part in the event. Through its sponsorship of the event, it has helped Taipei City become the “world capital of beef noodle.” As the event officially kicked off on May 3rd, 2006, the most-well received event among the residents of Taipei City is the election of the most popular beef noodle, undoubtedly the highlight of this event. The general public were able to deliver their votes on the government website, or mail in their votes with feedback response at the event or by postcard in cooperation with the China Times for the first round of voting. The second round of voting was conducted by relevant professionals who visited the shops to conduct on-site evaluations. The top twenty beef-noodle shops in Taipei City received recommendations to both local and overseas consumers.

The “Beef Noodle Carnival” — the finale of the “2006 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival” — was held with all due pomp on the 4th and 5th of November, 2006 at the Second Hall of the Taipei World Trade Center. Aside from the beef noodle competition as mentioned above, the event also included professional cooks from nine other countries, including New Zealand, Thailand, France, and others. The cooks traveled great distances to come to Taiwan to take part in the “Exchange Competition of International Masters”; several other famous cooks were invited to demonstrate their “secret recipes.” In addition, representatives from the top twenty beef noodle houses of Taipei City and twenty-six others from Yilan, Kaohsiung, and other localities were invited to the event to demonstrate their own distinctive beef noodle dishes. Though the event lasted for two mere days, tens of thousands were attracted to come and have a taste of the wares.

Right after the “2006 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival” was launched, it received tremendous media coverage and reporting. During that period a total of 187 articles (magazine and newspaper) on surface media appeared, with 657 items of TV news coverage, and over 4,000 network and broadcast reports having been aired, generating an approximate amount of advertisement revenue totaling NT\$1 billion. Besides, for the duration of the festival the business volume of beef noodle houses rose 20% to 30%; obviously, the creative idea of the “beef noodle” competition had a major economic effect with the help of the powerful annual market intervention.



● Press conference for the launching of the “2006 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival”



● Divisional contest of beef noodle with traditional flavor, and creative flavor

Table 4: The Golden Proportion of the Pineapple Tart

Ratio of coating to stuffing	1.5 : 1
Ratio of stuffing	fruit of pineapple amounts to more than 20%
Water amount	less than 12%

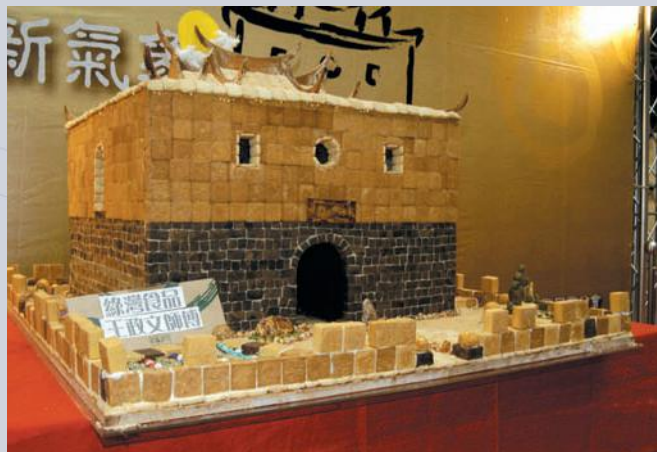
(2) Taipei Pineapple Tart 2006, a Brand New and Healthy Phenomenon

Since the pineapple tart is one of the widely-accepted and highly identifiable and traditional local deserts, Taipei City has worked jointly with the Bakery and Confectionary Association of Taipei City to sponsor a series of events around the “Taipei Pineapple Tart 2006, a brand new and healthy phenomenon” in 2006, for the purpose of marketing the traditional desserts of Taiwan throughout the world. The event began on August 23rd, 2006 with a seminar devoted to the “Taipei Pineapple Tart” as its opening program. At the seminar, the golden proportion of “coating to stuffing being 1.5 to 1” was disclosed, while professionals and masters from the production line, officials, and members of academic circles were invited to lead discussions of such issues as how the pineapple tart evolved and its prospect in the global marketplace, attempting at the same time to establish a link between such a traditional dessert and modern life.

Right after the three-day event from September 4th to 6th, 2006, the Taipei City Government sponsored, at the central court of the Administration Building, a series of events on the “Taipei pineapple tart, a brand new and healthy phenomenon.” The events included an initiation ceremony of the pineapple tart, including a pineapple tart wrapping contest, and the best-flavored pineapple tart competition. Of the results of the competition, Chia Teh Confectionary won first prize for the best original flavor, while Merries Cake and Wege Pineapple Tart won first prize for innovation, and the award for the most popular pineapple tart, respectively. In addition, the organizers of the event collected and printed 20,000 copies of a pineapple tart map of Taipei City, introducing each of the famous confectionary houses and providing exact locations so that visitors could bring back home pineapple tarts as gifts. These maps were placed at major MRT stations, railway terminals, and sightseeing spots as guides for tourists to seek out and savor the wonderful taste of pineapple tarts.

(3) 2006 Pineapple Vein Bread Fantasia

To offer a chance for providing exchanges and demonstrations to the bakery houses of Taipei City, the Bakery and Confectionary Association of Taipei City collaborated with Taipei City to sponsor the “Taipei pineapple vein bread fantasia” beginning on the



● The Taipei City and the Bakery and Confectionary Association of Taipei City jointly commence the pineapple tart events

1st of January to the 15th of March, 2006. The event was kicked off with the event entitled “Pineapple vein bread fantasia—luncheon with a hundred types of pineapple vein bread” on the 16th of February, 2006. The “creative pineapple apple taste connoisseurship” was held on the 27th of February, 2006 at the central court of the Administration Building, where representatives from thirty shops took part in the tasting and evaluation.

With creativity and special techniques provided by the chefs from each of the shops, distinctive flavors were developed, and at the site a hundred varieties of pineapple vein bread were displayed. The diamond prize for connoisseurship was awarded to Shi-Yuan Confectionary, while Nan Chiao and Champs-Elysees were awarded the second and third emerald prizes, respectively. Charity sales were also held at the “Taipei International Bakery Show 2006” which was held from the 2nd to the 5th of March, 2006 at the Third Hall of the Taipei World Trade Center. A total of 350 booths were on display at the show for the four-day of exhibition, and about 80,000 people were attracted to the event, donating a total of NT\$110,000 to charity.



● Master Chef of confectionary arts, Wong Cheng-wen, delicately erects Taipei 101 with pineapple tarts



● “Pineapple vein bread fantasia—luncheon with a hundred types of pineapple vein bread”



● Panel of professional judges for the “creative pineapple vein bread taste connoisseurship”

Part 3 Financial Strategy

1. Enhancement of Financial Efficiency

(1) Administration of International Seminar on Regional Finance, Enhancement of Exchange of Financial Experience with other International Cities

To obtain international financial know-how as well as increase the number of exchanges between Taipei City and other international cities in regard to improving the financial situation of Taipei City for the future, on the 18th and 19th of October, 2006, the city sponsored an “International Seminar on Regional Finance.” In the course of the event, relevant government officials, scholars, experts, and financial specialists from San Francisco of the US, and Tokyo of Japan were invited to take part in discussions and exchanges on four major issues that confront regional administrators, including financial efficiency, taxation management, facilitation of the participation of the private sector in public construction projects, and the management of public property with respect to improving financial and taxation measures.

(2) Implementation of Financial Asset Securitization

With flexible financial maneuvering for the development of massive-scale land development and city construction works, Taipei City has moved ahead administratively and first administered a tender dealing with financial asset securitization as it designates the future rent money of city land with its superficies at A9, A12, A13, and B 5 as credit, and commissions financial institutes to issue commodities of financial assets securitization for sales, raising as much as NT\$1.8 billion. The term of securities should last for ten years.

(3) Strengthen the Service Quality of the City Administration

Innovative measures, such as making use of a “Citizen Digital Certificate IC Card” in place of



◆ Sponsoring an “International Conference on Local Finance”

an “identification seal” and devising a limited payment that is sent by an electronic payment document in place of manual delivery, have simplified the workflow of operations. At the same time, the Department of Finance of the Taipei City Government serves as the hub, linking up the city administration, serving as payment authority and recipient, and providing bank receipts, so that the these five parties are connected for consistent informational operations. As a result, it has transformed the centralized payment business and network-wide into an e-business, largely enhancing the favorable image of Taipei City with efficient administration.

(4) Effectively Increase City Financial Income

In order to effectively make use of the non-public facility city property, the city government has actively pushed for city land with developmental value, and these properties should be developed as BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer), superficies, joint development, and urban renewal for land development. The most prominent examples of action taken include:

A. Play a Leading Role or Take Part in Urban Renewal

It has played a leading role in seven urban renewal cases, such as those on Keelung Road, Roosevelt Road, and Jingan Road in Zhonghe City. Of the sites at Keelung Road and Roosevelt Road which previously housed a family dormitory, open screening and selection has began, and a contract was awarded on the 29th of November, 2006. The new urban renewal project by the executor is to be submitted to the urban renewal review committee for review, while there are altogether 46 cases of the private sector taking part in household apartment reconstruction and urban renewal projects in the city.

B. Speed Up Land Development and Utilization of Massive Tracts of City Land

In order to speed up the development of massive tracts of land, the city government has, after thorough and detailed planning and evaluation, chosen the site of Guangfu E. Village of Zhongshan District (the site area amounts to 16,844 hectares) for the construction of a park, a parking lot, a swimming-pool, and commercial facilities. As for the previous site of the Taipei City Council at Zhongzheng District (the site area amounts to 9,156 hectares), it is planned to establish a cultural and tourism center of Taipei City, while the present site of Taipei City Guangts Senior Citizen Home and Fudao Residential Apartment (the site area amounts to 65,091 hectares) should be allocated for the development of a social welfare facility, a park facility, a parking lot, and a commercial facility.

(5) Clear Up Vacant and Under-Utilized City Buildings and Properties, Enhancing the Effect of Utilization

The rules regarding the “Land Utilization Plan for Taipei City’s Vacant and Under-utilized City-owned Land” and the “Building Utilization Plan for Taipei City’s Vacant and Under-utilized City-owned Buildings” have been formulated to identify the vacant and under-utilized properties and buildings. Authorities are being supervised to make use of them for projects or for short-term utilization.

2. Industrial and Commercial Services

(1) Enhancing the Service Efficiency of the City Administration

In order to enhance the service efficiency of the city administration and establish a comprehensive industrial and commercial concept of service, the city administration held several

conferences, such as the “seminar of major industrial and commercial entrepreneurs,” the “seminar of major accountant representatives,” and the “City Symposium Conference of the Taipei City Administration and City Financial Consultant.” These conferences have successfully helped to resolve many urban problems with regard to the encouragement of investment in industry and commerce, land development, taxation service, transportation construction, urban planning, and trash recycling.

(2) Maintaining Citizens’ Rights Regarding Health

In undertaking the annual tobacco and alcohol inspections and seizure project for the year 2006 in Taipei City, the city administration regularly and irregularly dispatched personnel to investigate 473 tobacco and alcohol stores, and during peak seasons of intense tobacco and alcohol consumption, such as the Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival, and other folk festivals, it assigned personnel to every hypermarket, traditional market, and betel-nut store, to inspect tobacco and alcohol sales and provide counseling on alcohol and tobacco labeling and advertisements. The results of the inspections in 2006 revealed that 68 illegal shipments were seized, with 64,515 smuggled packs of tobacco and 523,815 liters of alcohol confiscated. 244 administrative penal fines were imposed on violators, with fines totaling NT\$11,128,638. The results led to the excellence award bestowed by the Ministry of Finance for the “annual tobacco and alcohol Investigation and Seizure performance assessment by regional governments.”

(3) Enhancing Taxation Reform Measures with Renovation

The Taipei Revenue Service has, in adherence to the principles of comprehensive quality management as well as customer-oriented spirit, provided its citizens with a more efficient and convenient quality tax-filing service in 2006. The major items of renovation include:

A. In Terms of Service to the General Public

To actively promote the marketing of public affairs, various methods of the news media, broadcasting, advertising, and press conferences were employed so as to inform the public with common sense of taxation, and as many as 210,000 were marketed with such information. Taxation service teams were set up to pay visits to village chiefs and assemblymen so as to bridge the gap between both parties. In addition, brochures published in conjunction with national tax affairs with reference to tax evasion, MRT stations of taxation affairs, and taxation common sense were printed and made available for the general public. Besides, to speed up the tax-refund process for taxes paid in excess, every case reviewed for breach was shortened to five days, while the time-span for double-checking was shortened to twelve days so as to reduce the interest payments require of the national treasury and the time needed for the general public to receive refunds.

B. In Terms of Administration Management

The jumping-manner of document review was first employed so that fewer than four individuals were needed to review the first-tiered document, while fewer than three representatives of branch authorities were needed to approve the document. As for documents within the internal authority, only one individual was needed to review the document in order to speed up the decision-making process with regard to the document. As such, the time to process 530,000 documents in year 2006 in the Taipei Revenue Service was reduced from 2.14 days to 1.08 days per document, and the number of days needed to review a document was reduced by 50%. The facilitation of de-documentation as well as the exemption of the document registration and receipt process of workflow has shortened the time for dealing with cases of application. As for paperless conference

operations, all conference records and minutes are put on the website, and items of discussion at the meeting are present in electronic briefing, saving more than 589,000 pieces of paper. In addition, an internal website referred to as the “administration management knowledge database” was established to provide colleagues with information on all kinds of legal provisions, legal interpretations, operation manuals, et al., so that information can be transmitted freely.

(4) Mortgage Loans from the City Administration, Helping the Poor and Needy

- A. Taipei Municipal Secures Small Loans Service has accumulated with an amount of 116,001 individuals in request of loan service, and the case number of service rendered reaches 153, 928, while the amount loaned reaches NT\$4,849,046,050.
- B. In order to address the policy taking care of unemployed citizens and helping to lower the unemployment rate, the Taipei Municipality Secures Small Loans Service began, from the 1st of August, 2005, to implement the “Assisting Citizens for Job-Training Project by the Taipei Municipality Secures Small Loans Service.” There were thirty-eight cases of written job applications in year 2006, while 1,286 copies of job-training brochures and job newsletters were issued, and thirteen cases of assisted participation of job-training were conducted.

In the future, the city administration should continuously push for regional cooperation between Taipei City and Taipei County, business solicitation, re-development of traditional industrial parks, and the undertaking of major software and hardware construction for the Taipei Technology Corridor so as to provide the industry with a favorable management environment and better investment opportunities for enterprises, thus facilitating the booming development of Taipei City industrially and economically. It should also help promote Taipei City’s standing as the cultural, educational, political, and also economical leader so that it can continue to play the role of driving force for industry and commerce nation-wide as well as maintain its role of leadership in development vis-a-vis other Asian and Pacific cities.

Chapter 4

Education and Learning

Taipei city has benefited from having the most abundant educational resources in all of Taiwan. Apart from regular schools, the city is also home to a number of diversified social education institutions. This makes Taipei a very suitable city for learning which not only provides education and learning opportunities for its residents but also shares ample common resources with neighboring counties and cities to improve the quality of education and learning on a mutual basis.



Chapter 4 | Education and Learning

In light of the challenges of internationalization and new technologies, critical factors such as education, talent and competitiveness will determine Taiwan's future. The coming of the new century brings along new concepts. In order to face these new situations, the only way to improve Taiwan's competitiveness is to raise the quality of education in order to foster talents effectively. Education is everyone's business, and through the power of the government, along with the support of communities, parents and schools, we will strive for the development of a better education for our future generations.

Part 1 A High Quality and Sophisticated Learning Environment

Taipei city's educational resources rank first among all the counties and cities in Taiwan. With 27 post-secondary colleges, 51 senior high schools, 17 vocational high schools, 62 junior high schools, 153 elementary schools and 355 kindergartens, Taipei has the greatest number of schools of any city in Taiwan.

1. Developing High Quality Early Childhood Education

Taipei has a total of 23,571 students in 355 kindergartens (133 public and 222 private). The purpose of early childhood education (ECE) is to facilitate young children's physical and mental development while insisting on quality, excellence, sophistication and innovation to elevate the quality of ECE.



●Look! It's children's healthy gymnastics. Let's do it together!

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

In order to guide kindergartens towards the development of their unique features and sophistication, we evaluated a total of 65 private kindergartens in Daan, Songshan and Zhongzheng districts in 2006. Nine of them were evaluated as "excellent" and eleven were rated "good".

(2) Innovate and Enrich the Activities and Contents of ECE

To demonstrate the diverse range of exercises for young children, we held a large-scale activity called "Young Children's Gymnastics & Innovative Themed Fair for Parents and Children" in which approximately 40,000 kindergarten teachers, students, parents and Taipei city residents participated. A total of 268 teams from 202 schools participated in the event. The fair included 32 booths on parent-children innovation themes, and 33 booths on the physical challenges for parents and children, all which provided an unforgettable Children's Day for these kindergarten children.

In coordination with Taipei city's theme of "Year of Innovative Education" in 2006, we also



• This is the situation that the teacher utilized the wireless network to carry out the outdoor teaching in the campus

organized “The Children’s Make-up Carnival” for young students to put on make-up and transform themselves into fairy tale characters. In addition, we included vehicles decorated with innovative themes to parade these children around National Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall Square.

(3) Research and Development of Innovative Visual Educational Games for Children

In order to make traditional kindergarten education more flexible and lively, we incorporated information technology into children’s learning activities by hosting the “2006 Children’s Innovative Visual Education Game Exhibition & Promotion of Innovative Education in the Kindergarten Conference of Taipei”. The event’s activities included a press conference for children’s visual education games and an exhibition to show the achievements kindergartens have made in promoting innovative education for children.



- The creative carnival of skillful impersonation: the children found pleasure in skillfully playing the roles of the fairy tale personages

2. Establishment of Sophisticated Elementary Education

There are 153 elementary schools in Taipei (2 national, 141 municipal and 10 private) with 6,335 classes and 178,635 students. Elementary education provides children with a learning environment that helps them to grow up healthy and to acquire the skills they need to live their lives and adapt to society.

(1) Promote Reading Activities and Conduct Examinations for Basic Competence in Mandarin and Mathematics

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 build a city that “cares and shares”.

We also conducted basic competency examinations in Mandarin and mathematics for all sixth graders in Taipei city. Supplementary education was provided based on students’ results.



- The creative do-it-yourself parent-child activities: the parents and children experience the pleasures during the process of do-it-yourself activities



- The unveiling ceremony of the children creativity education — the super movingly: e musical group

(2) Promote Local Language and Improve English Education

Local language education for elementary students focused on combining local language education with students' family backgrounds, and our success in this area has led the Ministry of Education to rate Taipei city as an excellent city in the promotion of local language. In addition, we also continued to promote English learning in elementary schools by planning English textbooks, establishing indices for standards of English competence and standardizing the evaluation process for students' basic competence in English.

3. Develop Appropriate Junior High School Education

There are 62 junior high schools in Taipei (59 public and 3 private) with 2,954 classes and 98,665 students. There are a total of 51 senior high schools in Taipei (2 national, 26 municipal and 23 private) with 1,965 classes and 80,072 students. Junior high school education is focused on a balanced development in students of virtue, knowledge, fitness, team spirit and aesthetics while senior high school education is focused on refining the physical and psychological growth of students so that they may grow into healthy and well-developed citizens.

(1) Working with Parental Organizations to Achieve Educational Goals

In order to encourage parents to become 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) Close the Learning Gap and Care for Minority Students

The “Join Hands—Help Students after Class Project” held in 2006 drew 115 schools to participate (63 junior high schools and 52 elementary schools). The project involved providing tuition for disadvantaged students, including aboriginal students, students with physical/mental disabilities, students with foreign parents and students from low-income families. The project has also extended its scope to help students from lower-middle income and income-tax-exempted families (farmers, laborers and fishermen).

(3) 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 established the “Taipei Department of Education School Curriculum Implementation Team” with subordinate organization teams in 2005. The curriculum and teaching team focuses mainly on research, assisting schools, offering aid for internet capabilities, incorporating innovative displays of information into education models and software, R&D, exhibitions and providing training for new teachers.



◆ This is the situation of the unveiling ceremony and awards ceremony of high quality schools in 2006

4. Developing High Quality Vocational Education

There are 29 vocational high schools (7 public, 12 private and 10 standard high schools offering vocational training programs) covering 6 types in 41 fields, with 1,156 classes and 47,267 students. The primary goal of vocational education is to foster the human resources needed in society.

(1) Implement Ranking of Schools for Excellence to Create an Ideal Atmosphere and Environment for Education

The first ranking of schools for excellence was conducted in 2006, with 318 schools participating in the event. 1 Gold Award for Overall Quality and 17 awards for specific areas were awarded to schools in an announcement and awards ceremony to encourage schools to work together in creating a high quality environment for education.

(2) Implementation of a Teaching Assistant Instructional System to Effectively Improve Teaching Quality

This is the first project of its kind to have been inaugurated in Taiwan. In 2006, 55 junior high schools and elementary schools were selected to participate in the initial trial phase of the project along with 222 reserve teachers recommended. New teachers were able to receive assistance, support and guidance in teaching and administration from teaching assistants in a systematic and orderly manner.

(3) Promoting Educational Skills and Encouraging Students to Make Choices in Accord with Their Interests



◆ The Taipei senior high school students' technique competition of the 95th academic year



◆ This is the situation of vocational high school student's English competition

In 2006, approximately 1,500 students from 68 junior high schools took part in a vocational skills education program. We also held the "Vocational Skills Education for Junior High School Students Demonstration and Awards Ceremony", with a total of 511 students. 96 students received awards for excellence and 415 students received awards for outstanding performance.

(4) Providing Opportunities for Vocational School Students to Demonstrate Their Diversified Skills and Talents

In order to explore vocational students' talents in performing/entertainment and promoting healthy recreational activities for vocational students, we have organized various events such as performances by the Taipei Yuehfu Drum and Bugle Corps, and the National Service Carnival to promote vocational students to participate in performances during the summer holidays. In 2006, 15 high school and vocational schools organized 36 training camps featuring various

vocational subjects. 2,572 junior high school students took part in these camps to experience a diversity of activities during their summer vacation.

5. Enhance the Quality of Post-Secondary Education

There are 2 municipal colleges in Taipei with 187 classes and 6,109 students. The Taipei Municipal University of Education already has 111 years of history since its establishment. Prior to August 2005, its primary mission was to train

teachers for elementary schools. And now, the school's mission has been redefined to become a university for the arts with an emphasis in teacher training. In 2006, the university featured 3 institutes, 13 departments, 17 masters' programs (12 were offered by different departments and the other 5 were offered by graduate schools) and 2 doctoral programs with a total of 4,013 students.

The primary aims of the Taipei Physical Education College include developing outstanding athletes, sports coaches, talented individuals in sports art, sports asset management talents and outstanding social sports personnel. The campus was relocated in Tianmu in 2006, and it currently has 7 graduate schools, 7 departments and 2,096 students.

(1) Transition and New Phase for the Taipei Municipal University of Education

The Taipei Municipal Teacher's College was renamed the "Taipei Municipal University of Education" in 2005. It was one of the earliest institutions of education in Taiwan that offered general college-level education and training programs for teachers. Significant changes have been made to its organization and systems during the transition. The Taipei Municipal University of Education now has institutes in education, the humanities and science.

(2) Raising the Standards of Athletic Competitions

The Taipei Physical Education College has trained outstanding athletes who have won medals in international competitions, and it has become the crucible for medal-winning athletes in international events for Taiwan. The college also features the only international-level laboratory for professional sports and fitness facilities examination in the Asia-Pacific region and is devoted to maintaining the safety of sports surfaces and sports equipment.

(3) Opening the Path to Resource Integration and Joint Development

As an international metropolis, it is fitting that Taipei has its own municipal university to provide assistance for planning and promotion of the city administration. In addition, the university must also cater to the needs of residents for lifelong education and create more opportunities to interact with other established international metropolises. In the future, the Department of Education will coordinate and invest more resources for education in these two institutions in order to enhance their competitiveness while taking the development of their overall performance and prospects into consideration. We will persist in our efforts to merge the two institutions into a unique university that reflects Taipei's distinctive characteristics.



● This is the situation of vocational high school student's accomplishment performance

Part 2 Diverse Development and Implementation

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

1. Equal Education Opportunities

Besides the four special schools (a school for the mentally challenged, a school for the blind, a 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 and/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 been extended upwards to include the “12 Year Education and Arrangement Program” in senior/vocational high schools that provide for the needs of students of all grades with different types of disabilities.

(1) Creation of a Support System for Special Education

Six resource centers for mental and physical disabilities have been established to provide aid to various schools to promote special education. Apart from being involved in the active coordination of medical care, social affairs, labor affairs and private organizations to create a support service system for mentally or physically disabled students, an increased budget has also been allocated to offer a variety of aids including different types of education subsidies for students in special education, the hiring of experts in special education to provide guidance on campuses and substitute teaching assistants trained in special education to help out teachers and tend to the needs of students, the management of individual social workers for students in special education, the offering of



● The unveiling ceremony of elementary school and junior high school's dance classes was held in Taipei Cultural Center

transportation services for mentally or physically disabled students unable to get to school on their own and so forth. These additional resources will expand the counseling and services available for disabled students in their schoolwork, life and vocational services.

(2) Creation of a Handicap-Accessible Campus Environment

Comprehensive completion of accessible swimming pools on campuses (with the exception of 5 campuses which encountered difficulties due to campus topography or relocation that have yet to finish construction work, the other 107 schools have already completed their handicap-accessible swimming pools) to improve accessible facilities on campuses so that these schools conform to the current regulations regarding accessibility in schools. In addition, handicap-accessible elevators will be built in these schools for students with severe mental or physical disabilities along with the construction of websites on the introduction to a handicap-accessible campus environment for physically-disabled visitors.

(3) Provide a Variety of Quality Activities

We have organized talent shows and exhibitions for students in gifted classes of all levels (including music, art, dancing et al.) along with other events such as joint seminars held by gifted students of all levels, innovative science competitions, the 9th APCG Conference, the Children and Youth Creativity Olympia Camp and so forth to provide opportunities for students to demonstrate and experience the results of their learning. Such exposure not only serves to expand students' international horizons but also encourages international exchanges to improve the quality of gifted education in Taipei.



● The Asia and Pacific Gifted and Talented Youth Camp: the teachers and students of United Arab Emirates

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 are increasingly able to provide diverse remote education that helps students go online and learn at any time.

(1) Establish an Excellent Environment for the Information Curriculum

- A. We have planned to incorporate wireless networks in four major applications of campus security, educational applications, administrative applications and students' lives so that the wireless network can be blended into the teaching activities and daily lives of staff members and students. We aim to achieve 100% coverage rate for wireless signal on all campuses in Taipei.
- B. Beginning from October 2006, existing student IDs were changed to digital ones that incorporate other convenient functions such as Easy Card, library card, entrance clearance pass and so forth to accomplish the goal of creating a single card with multiple functions.
- C. On June 9th, 2006, the inauguration ceremony of “Taipei Student Radio” was held in the atrium of Taipei City Hall. Taipei Student Radio is an online radio station that was created specifically for

students to freely publish their creative works. It allows students the opportunity to record their own radio programs for submission to the station; student DJs then broadcast these submitted works on the station. This is a perfect example of the development of the creative capacities of students.

(2) Innovative and Diverse Teaching Models

- A. We are conducting several trial projects including a remote English curriculum, mobile learning, digital weather stations and the construction of an astronomical image database.
- B. We have implemented an experimental project to promote composition writing for elementary students through an “Online Peer Review System”; students are able to create literary works through computers, and these works will be shared among peers through the system for appreciation, discussion and cross review. A conference on the results of the experimental program and seeded teacher cultivation programs has been offered for teachers to discuss their views on the results of the program and to provide teachers with more diversified teaching methods.
- C. We have also edited and compiled the first edition of “Internet Etiquette & Ethics” teaching materials specifically designed for junior high school and elementary school students. It is intended to help students develop proper behavior and attitudes in using the Internet and as a means of protection for students against negative online influences. The teaching materials are comprised of illustrations of stories and case studies with interesting and engaging contents.

(3) Provide the Mechanism of Online Learning

- A. We have made considerable purchases for the online databases of all schools in order to provide teachers and students with ample and diversified digital learning resources. We purchased a total of 21 databases covering many categories including news coverage, images, historical artifacts, insects, natural sciences et al.
- B. In addition to providing databases, we have also held screenings for online-learning programs designed for junior high and elementary school students. Programs that have been deemed as excellent are to be shared freely through the Internet to enrich digital teaching resources in schools. We are also encouraging teachers from all schools to create their own online learning programs and to implement teaching models that are diversified, appropriate and individualized for students to improve their learning skills.



◆ The opening ceremony host of Taipei Student Radio interviewed Mayor Ma Ying-jeou in English on live



◆ This is the situation of the new book unveiling ceremony for teaching materials of information literacy and ethics

3. Promotion of Sanitation and Health Care

Taipei City places tremendous emphasis on campus sanitation and health care. We have conducted important activities such as campus health checks, disease prevention programs and campus health promotion to ensure sanitary campuses and healthy students.

(1) Becoming the First City in Taiwan to Undertake the Home Learning Project in Response to Avian Flu

In the event of a Level C avian flu outbreak in Taipei city resulting in the suspension of classes, we have designed a home learning project for elementary school students. The duration of the project begins from the commencement of the suspension of classes/work in Taipei city and ends when all classes resume in the event of a Level C avian flu outbreak. The interfaces planned for the home learning project include online learning through PCs, learning through cable TV channels, radio station broadcasts, video-on-demand learning through PCs, lessons on multimedia CDs for PCs and televisions.

(2) Conducting Joint Screening for Campus Nutritionists and Health Care Personnel

In order to increase the safety of students' nutritional intake and health care, a total of 25 nutritionists and 30 health care personnel (25 campus health care personnel with 5 health care retirees) were chosen from a joint screening in 2006.

(3) Encouraging Schools to Take Part in the Health Promotion School Project

In coordination with Taipei's healthy city policy, we have implemented the "Taipei City Health Promotion School Project". A record-breaking number of 99 schools participated in the project in 2006.

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 within them.

The Children's Arts Festival held in 2005 sought new breakthroughs and developments by collaborating with 20 public and private museums and institutions. As for 2006, we have worked from the foundation created in 2005 to involve up to 35 art galleries and establishments in both Taipei City and Taipei County. 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 gave children access to all the exhibitions inside the museums with their "Children's Passports" and learn from them all. On top of that, we invited four local children's performing troupes with almost 20 years of history for the 2006 event, and planned the "Discovery of Established Children's Performing companies in Taiwan" exhibition with a permanent exhibition and dynamic tours for children to interact and operate real stage props. The goal for the event was to let children of all ages who are interested in children's drama to gain a better knowledge and understanding of these four established children's performing troupes.

(4) Creation of Education Subsidies for Residents with More Than Three Children Attending Elementary Schools in Taipei City

In order to encourage residents to bear more children, effective August 1st, 2006, city residents are to receive a subsidy of NT\$ 500 per school semester for their third child.

Part 3 Rich Social Education

The social education institutions under the jurisdiction of the Taipei City Government include the Taipei Zoo, the Taipei Astronomical Museum, the Taipei Children's Recreation Center, the Taipei Public Library, the Taipei Youth Activity Center (Y17) and the Taipei Children's Museum of Transportation and Communication (management of the Taipei Youth Activity Center and the Taipei Children's Museum of Transportation and Communication were entrusted to private companies).

1. Diverse Range of Educational Institutions

Apart from the social education institutions directly under the jurisdiction of the Taipei City Government, each district has its own community college that provides a venue 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

- A. Bookstart: with reference to the successes of the "Bookstart" program in England, we initiated the movement to promote reading with local features for infants and young children. We hope to create the opportunity for all young children to make their first contact with good books and grow up to become lifelong book lovers.
- B. Ximen Intelligent Library: in order to promote the new concepts of technology and new thinking in the service of intelligent libraries, the 2nd Intelligent Library was built next to the Ximen MRT Station at the West Metro Mall. We believe that constructing intelligent libraries along convenient transportation lines will make reading a popular pastime for the residents of Taipei.
- C. The Beitou Branch: The Beitou Branch of the Taipei Public Library was demolished and relocated to its current location when it was discovered that it had been housed in an inferior sea-sand building. The branch became officially operational after its inaugural ceremony on November 17th, 2006. It is the first library to meet the nine major indices required to be designated a green library.



● Taipei Public Library-The Beitou Branch



● This is the situation of the "Animal Carnival of 2006 - ICE Zoo" activity

(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 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 rainforest area, the desert area, the Australian area, the tropical area, the bird area, the wetland ecology education area and the wildlife and plant observation area.

A. After the introduction of activities related to the animal adoption project, numerous members of the public have voiced their recognition and support of the zoo's ideals in regard to animal preservation. As of April 2006, 4,639 individuals and 32 organizations have adopted animals.

B. The "Animal Carnival of 2006-Ice Zoo" was officially introduced at the Taipei Zoo on July 8th. The design of the Ice Zoo thematic area was inspired by the biological mechanism of body temperature regulation in animals and was intended as an extension of the environmental impact caused by global warming.

(3) Taipei Children's Recreation Center

The Taipei Children's Recreation Center (TCRC) occupies 9.3 hectares in area and the overall premise is divided into the following sections according to the themes: "Fun World", "Yesterday's World" and "Tomorrow's World". The three worlds focus on the themes of "entertainment", "folk traditions" and "science".

A. New Year's greetings from TCRC: the TCRC held its lunar new year greeting event between January 29th and February 2nd, 2006 to celebrate the joyous festival.

B. Celebration of the Children's Day Festival: TCRC held a series of celebrations and events throughout the month of April, 2006 for the Taipei Children's Day Festival.

C. Sharing with Children: TCRC held the "Starlight Theme Park" event, featuring science challenges, science magic shows, children's cinema, a costume play carnival and other activities in evenings in April and from July through September. The Starlight Theme Park is open on Saturday evenings only.

(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 museum also provides educational and other services such as dedicated tour guides, teacher training, movies and space exploration areas that encourage 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 a website on astronomy that provides new knowledge on the subject, consultations and e-news. In 2006, we independently produced the



• This is the situation that Taipei Children's Recreation Center held the "Ma-Ma, let me kiss you!" activity in the Mother's Day



● This is the situation of the Taipei 95th citizens' outdoor astronomy camp in Kending

seasonal constellation shows for the Universe Theatre and the “2006 Children’s Mid-Autumn Constellations Special Program”. In addition, a “Satellite Exhibition” was jointly hosted with the National Space Organization in conjunction with the launching of the FORMOSAT-3 satellite.

(5) Taipei Youth Activity Center (Y17)

In order to fully utilize its educational and recreational resources, the Taipei Youth Activity Center (“Y17” for short) introduced private business management concepts, experience and resources, and adopted the managerial systems of private enterprises. The center is currently run by the China Youth Corps.

- A. We held the “Taipei City Chinese and English Improvised Speech Cup of 2006” on April 29th and 30th, 2006 to provide an opportunity for participating students to expend their international views through cultural exchanges during the event. Students from Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, Hong Kong and Singapore were invited to the event.
- B. We have also organized the “Little Artists Project of 2006”, an 8-day-7-night summer camp in which 56 students participated. It took place between July 8th-15th, 2006. On July 11th, the Dream Tour Bus press conference was held, works by participants of the summer camp were judged by a committee board comprised of artists to determine the winners of the 3 Little Artist Awards and 10 honorable mentions. Winners of the Little Artist Award were invited to take part in an art observation tour in Holland.

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

The Taipei Children’s Museum of Transportation and Communication was founded in 1991, and it features a children’s hall with various displays and exhibits, and a transportation park that simulates the experience of driving. The management of the museum was consigned to private organizations beginning in 1999, and it is currently managed by Ding Han Industries Co., Ltd. Various thematic displays that combine recreation and education with social education functions for parents and children alike have been held at the museum without a fixed schedule.

- A.The “Parent Children Carnival” was held between February 4th to 12th, 2006.
- B.The Women and Children’s Day event “Exhibition of Unique Pets” was held on April 2nd, 2006.
- C.The “Ace Magician: A Magical Mother’s Day” event was held on May 13th, 2006.
- D.The “Feast of Stories” by the Kiss Me Troupe was held on June 24th, 2006.
- E.The “Children’s Art Festival in Taipei, 2006” was held from July 15th to August 12th , 2006.

(7)Taipei City’s Community Colleges

Each of Taipei City’s twelve districts has its own community college, and the number of students who enrolled in these community colleges has been increasing every year. The number of students in 2006 was 60,323, with 69,051 actually taking courses. This was an increase of 4,202 and 3,787, respectively, over the figures from 2005. Each of the twelve community colleges has its own website, and they share a joint website titled “Community Colleges’ Web of Taipei” that allows the public to browse through the websites, curriculum, faculty, published materials and listen to the “2100 Community College Discussion” radio program.

2. Promotion of Lifelong Learning

Social education covers the three primary areas of lifelong learning, public education and after school supplementary education.

(1)Establishing Senior Learning Organizations

More than 20 years have elapsed since the “Taipei City Evergreen College for Senior Citizens” was opened on June 1st 1983. The curriculum includes entertainment, recreation, skills, art and continuing education. Courses are offered each spring and autumn to enrich the intellectual lives of seniors. 145 classes were offered in 2006, with 5,196 students attending.

Private senior groups are also actively promoting senior’s 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”. 82 classes on 6 campuses are offered in Taipei every year. 82 classes were offered in 2006 with 1,837 senior students.
- B.Taipei Senior Honoring College of Taipei Senior Honoring Association regularly provides literature, art, dancing and singing, and outdoor educational activities. 37 classes in 2 semesters were offered in 2006 with 221 senior students.
- C.The senior college of the Taiwan Good Shepherd Church provides 14 programs including languages, Japanese singing, dancing, computer, art, Chinese herbal health care and other subjects that give seniors the chance to learn and make friends. 20 classes were offered in 2006 with 350 students.

(2)Promoting Adult Education and Encouraging On-the-job Training

In 2006, adult basic learning classes held in 35 elementary schools were provided to 1,142 people with limited education or recently arrived immigrants. 175 classes of adult vocational learning were also held in 11 public/private vocational/senior high schools with 3,459 students.

(3)Establishing Family Education Centers and Strengthening Family Education

The Taipei City Family Education Center is in charge of providing various family education courses and activities. In addition, a “Help Me” consultation and counseling hotline (2541-9981) has been provided to the public.

A. In order to stimulate the public's interest in the promotion of family education in Taipei, the Taipei City Family Education Promotion Committee was officially created on October 3rd, 2006. The first meeting of the committee was held on November 6th.

B. In 2006, the "Family Education of Life -The Golden Years Exhibition" was held in conjunction with Mother's Day. The event featured diversified activities to publicize the importance of family education by emphasizing the parent-child relationship as its key point.



● The first conference of the first Taipei city government Family Education Propulsion Committee

(4) Consolidating the Promotion of Aboriginal "Language Hives" Policies-Mother Tongue Education at Taipei's Aboriginal Language Hive

The Indigenous Peoples Commission of Taipei City Government has invited several experts in aboriginal tongue, community residents and teachers for discussions in numerous occasions ever since April of 2001, and finally succeeded in creating "language hives" for different aboriginal languages in various districts in July of the same year. This also marked the implementation of "Taipei City Aboriginal "Language Hive" Education". "Tribal Tours" were held at these language hives in Taipei to offer first-hand experience of living amongst aboriginal people. With detailed explanations provided by professional guides, the participants were able to gain a deeper understanding of the folklore and customs of the Amis tribes. In order to assess the students' proficiency in aboriginal languages and to establish a standard for distinction, a language examination is held in November of every year for the students in these language hives. As of now, the students' passing rate is 84%.

(5) Diversifying After-School Education and Ensure Safety

Taipei City is full of learning opportunities with all types of after-school education centers. Apart from those that focus on the school curriculum, there are also after-school classes that teach a wide range of vocational and artistic skills and provide certification and linguistic training. The total number of registered after-school educational centers is 2,582. In 2006, we randomly inspected 300 of them for fire safety and public safety. We have also inspected those education centers for illegal employment of foreign language teachers and printed pamphlets on "how to choose an after-school education center" to be distributed to the public and students.

Education is an important task that takes place over a long period of time, and it requires unstinting efforts before we can gradually see positive results. Moreover, in facing the future trend of shoshika (declining birthrates), we need to speed up the integration of schools and school districts. Changes and restructuring of teachers' salaries and curricula must also be continued in order to maintain high-quality school education and our citizen's competitiveness.

Diversified Cultures, Language Learning and Experiences

1. Extending Hakka Education for Children and Multilingual Learning

- (1) Hakka culture is promoted in elementary schools by hosting the “Hakka Cultural Week Exhibition” and “Passing on the Load of Culture Project”. In order to promote the “Hakka Cultural Week” exhibition, which was scheduled to be incorporated into the curriculum between March and June, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission conducted a series of exhibitions and learning activities in 35 elementary schools in Taipei, involving approximately 40,000 students. In addition, a teacher-training program was held every Wednesday in 17 elementary schools from September through December for 1,104 teachers. These events in 2006 provided opportunities for teachers and students alike in elementary schools with first-hand experience and a deeper understanding of Hakka culture in Taiwan.
- (2) In September, “Hakka Day” was officially implemented in eight elementary schools and one junior high school. The event was inaugurated at Mingde Elementary School on June 12th. The date also became “Hakka Day” for Mingde Elementary School. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou took on the role of “Mr. Ma” and gave an interesting lesson for students participating in the “Flat Noodle — a traditional Hakka food made from rice”. The lesson was simultaneously recorded and broadcasted on the school TV channel (Mingde E-channel) for everyone at Mingde Elementary School to learn Hakka from Mr. Ma.
- (3) Hsiude Elementary School Kindergarten (eastern Taipei), Changhsin Childcare Center (southern Taipei), Dali Elementary School Kindergarten (western Taipei) and Shengde Childcare Center (northern Taipei) were selected to be the key kindergartens to receive aid in Hakka education in the four regions of the city in 2006. A total of 1,096 students participated in Hakka education over a period of two semesters. In addition, the “Hakka Education for Young Children Month” was held between October 27th and November 18th. Hakka language teaching demonstrations were given on October 27th and November 10th. On November 18th, the “Children’s Hakka Learning Competition in 2006” event was held in the Guoguang Conference Hall of the CPC Corporation. Young children from 26 kindergartens along with their teachers and parents took part in the event, and more than 2,000 people attended.

2. Fostering Talents in Hakka Teaching

- (1) In 2006, Hakka training programs were offered to teachers of different academic levels: 10 training programs were made available for elementary school teachers (including substitute Hakka teachers) and 4 for kindergarten and childcare center teachers. Each training program consists of 24 hours of seminars and lectures. In addition, current teachers are also offered 6 programs in intermediate Hakka training. After informal consultations with Hakka teachers before the proposal was made, we decided to focus on teaching capabilities as the key point in the program to strengthen the teaching techniques of teachers of the Hakka language. This project will help make Hakka language promotion in Taipei City more professional. A total of 122 teachers were trained in the program, 96 came from Taipei City, 24 from Taipei County, 1 from Hsinchu County and 1 from Miaoli County.



● This is the situation of the final round of the first Taipei Beenagers' Hakka speaking competition"

Diversified Cultures, Language Learning and Experiences

(2)The “Hakka Cultural Experience Camp for Youth in 2006” was held between July 11th and 14th last year at the Hualien Hakka Village. The course content covers field trips, courses (cultural heritage, Hakka language lessons, Hakka folk songs, performance training, awareness education, et al.), daily-life training and reports. 70 students from colleges and universities across Taiwan participated in the event.

3. Collaboration and Cooperation Between Government and Private Organizations to Promote a Trend for Hakka Language Learning

(1)We have come to the conclusion that the preservation and spreading of Hakka culture is dependent upon the widespread acquisition of the Hakka language; we also know that when it comes to language heritage, the most fundamental unit we should be working on is still families. This conclusion has led us to promote the concept of the “Hakka family” in recent years. In 2006, 69 “Hakka Education Centers” were established, and their first and foremost mission was to invite as many Hakka families as possible to participate in a large-scale promotion of Hakka language learning in the society to accomplish the goal of passing Hakka culture on to future generations.

(2)In light of the rapid loss of Hakka speakers during their adolescent years and the lack of incentives for people to take up Hakka in the greater environment, we have designed a variety of competitions in the hopes of encouraging youths to speak Hakka. One such competition is the 1st “Hakka Competition for Teens” event held in October 2006. The competition was comprised of both speeches and debates.

(3)2 programs of “Taipei Hakka Institute” were offered in 2006 for students to learn Hakka through diverse means including music, drama and dance. At the same time, we aimed at promoting the Hakka language and culture heritage through various courses and lessons of our own design. The flexible utilization of the Hakka Cultural Club and Cultural Center in conjunction with these courses should serve to stimulate the public’s participation and understanding of Hakka activities so as to blend Hakka culture into their daily lives and achieve the goal of the preservation of Hakka culture.

4. Other Measures for the Promotion of Hakka Language and Culture

(1)Utilize the influence of mass media to increase the percentage of Hakka programs being broadcasted. Radio and TV stations in Taipei City that are currently offering Hakka programs include the Taipei Broadcasting Station, the Formosa Hakka Station, International Community Radio Taipei (ICRT), the Chengsheng Broadcasting Station-Taipei frequency, National Education Radio, Hakka Television Service and so forth.

(2)Establish a library consisting entirely of Hakka collections and a Hakka Drama and Music database to offer a friendly, convenient and well-planned environment for users seeking materials on Hakka culture. The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission has established a themed library in the Hakka Cultural Center and a Drama and Music Room in the Hakka Cultural Club in the northern area in recent years to provide various publications and multimedia data related to Hakka culture. Currently, there are 8,789 books in the Hakka Library, along with an online query system for easy access to the books.

(3)Construction of easy-to-use network systems in Hakka: both the “Hakka Class” featured on the website of “Hakka Grace” or the “Hakka Online Institute” featured on the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission’s site are great examples of online Hakka learning materials for people to use in their leisure, and these online learning features have removed all difficulties in the learning of the Hakka language.

(4)In order to create a learning environment for Hakka for employees in the Taipei City Government, we have invited the Mayor, high-ranking officials, scholars, experts and Hakka entertainers to record 100 episodes of the “Hakka Chat Room” radio program to be premiered in the Taipei City Hall Building. The program has also been made into multimedia CD-ROMs to be distributed to all schools in Taipei City to be freely broadcasted in PA systems or websites as a way to increase the number of learning channels for Hakka.

Chapter 5

Social Welfare

One of the benchmarks for measuring the progress in development of a community is its social welfare system. Taipei City has experienced tremendous progress over the past decade; a number of social welfare systems have been gradually maturing, while the service networks of social welfare programs have been taking shape, becoming more capable in providing assistance and fulfilling the needs of Taipei's citizenry, and ensuring the protection of their basic needs. However, sluggish economic growth, increasingly shrinking national coffers, the impact of globalization and the growing complexity of metropolitan lifestyles have simultaneously transpired as Taipei's populace has experienced a heightened awareness of protecting their rights to better fulfill their needs. This translates into fresh challenges, as evidenced by the different missions faced by social welfare leaders and social workers. Taipei City is spurred on by its motivation to furnish its citizenry with more effective and better-integrated social welfare services.



Chapter 5 | Social Welfare

In the past year, the Taipei City Government took on a more aggressive role in assisting low-income families in strengthening their labor assets and breaking the poverty cycle. The City Government also drew upon the resources of the community to recruit ladies in the communities to provide counseling and communication assistance to families in crisis. It also encouraged preventive measures and promoted heightened awareness by setting up a service station, implementing a domestic violence reporting system to reduce victimization, and infusing public and private input in building a preventive network. The City Government has aimed at establishing a regional early-medical assistance system to alleviate the burden on family finance and caretakers of the physically challenged. A diversified community caretaking system is now in place to service the live-alones and disabled elderly. Additionally, the City Government devoted itself to simplifying funeral and mortuary services to raise their quality, promoted natural internment and cemetery relocations to meet a diversity of civilian demands while giving consideration to building a better social welfare system.

Part 1 Social Welfare Programs and Services

In recent years, in light of challenges brought about by an aging population and a flagging birthrate, the Taipei City Government has been making significant efforts to provide a more effective social welfare program together with the services, and assistance to meet the needs of the elderly, the disabled, women, children, and youths in a rapidly changing society.

1. Welfare for the Elderly

In response to an aging society, the Taipei City Government has undertaken efforts to meet the needs of senior citizens, to “preserve their dignity,” “build a caretaking system for the elderly,” and “upgrade their quality of life” to provide them a safe and happy living environment as they seek a proper place in the community.

(1) Economic Security for the Elderly

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



● Meal delivery service to the live-alone seniors



• Warm boxed lunches delivered to those in need



● Workshop on the establishment of community care centers



● Chinese painting class for senior citizens

(2) Community Care Services

To better implement the goal of “aging in place,” in addition to setting a cross-bureau caretaking task force to look after seniors living alone, and to enhance community care services, the Department of Social Welfare has coordinated 37 private organizations, comprised of 1,407 volunteers to provide telephone calls services, home visits, and housecleaning and provide emergency rescue services in cooperation with the Fire Department.

As for disabled seniors, a total of 2,277 of them were provided with in-home care services through 11 contracted private agencies, while 148 seniors were provided with 7 daycare services. In recent years the Department of Social Welfare has also integrated social welfare and healthcare resources, reviewed the subsidy systems and budgets to alleviate the stress of caretakers, and implemented the “aging in place” policy. The establishment of senior activity centers and community care centers was also supported by the government. A total of 66 such centers were created in 2006.

(3) Institutionalized Care Service

In order to provide seniors with quality nursing environments, we set up the publicly owned Guangtzi Nursing Home, the Haoran Nursing Home, self-paid nursing centers, and the publicly owned and privately run Zhishan and Zhaoru Nursing Centers, the Wenshan Home for the Elderly, and the publicly owned but privately run Yangming, Zhulun Retirement Communities.

In regard to the supervision and counseling of private organizations, we provide annual inspections, mandatory counseling training, internship counseling and other training programs to enhance the quality of Taipei’s private retirement homes.

By the end of 2006, there were a total of 180 public and private rest homes in Taipei with 7,446 beds. 1,877 beds were for nursing purposes, 5,257 beds for caretaking services, and 312 beds for long-term care.

(4) Encouraging Social Participation

There are 14 senior service centers in the 12 districts of Taipei City to provide social, recreational and educational programs for the elderly.

To facilitate participation in social activities among seniors, they are provided with volunteer opportunities. Currently, 243 senior volunteers are in place and provided with regular on-the-job training. We also organized special citation ceremonies for outstanding volunteers during the Double

Ninth Festival for the Elderly. 180 (silver-haired) seniors aged 50 and older, who possessed special talents, were offered classes on campuses. The Taipei City Government provides free bus service and discounted MRT fares for senior residents to help them stay active in their golden years.

(5) Right and Interests of the Elderly Promoted

To honor senior residents, the Taipei City Government sends annual monetary gifts to seniors aged 70 and older. In 2006, 203,927 seniors received these gifts. To prevent the abandonment of seniors, negligence and elderly abuse, emergency shelters and placement services are available. To protect senior citizens' right to healthcare, the Taipei City Government provided subsidies to 208,502 seniors to pay for their National Health Insurance premiums in 2006.

2. Welfare for the Disabled

Taipei City's welfare program is oriented around the principles of "social harmony, equal participation, the protection of rights, and enhancing the quality of life." It upholds the principles of convenience, availability, humanitarianism, community-based living and effectuality to help the physically and mentally disabled, and supports families with disabled members.

(1) The Promotion of Early-Intervention Supportive Services for the Disabled

To create a robust assistive service system for mentally retarded children, we connected supportive service resources in the region and commission contracted organizations to build six early-intervention community resource centers, for the purposes of providing professional counseling, family support, and nursery support. Through the intervention of the service corps, we hope to encourage positive child development and reinforce family functionality.

(2) Integration of Case Management and Transferal Services for the Disabled

The "Integration of Case Management and Transferal Service for the Disabled" aims at providing professional social services to disadvantaged families with disabled members, while offering educational opportunities, employment, medical treatment and adoption services to those who are experiencing difficult transitions in life. By these means we hope to raise the abilities of the disabled, to handle family issues and adapt to society. There are 458 people benefited from such services for total 13,527 times in 2006.

(3) The Expansion of the "Priority Product Procurement Project for the Disabled"

To encourage employment for the disabled to make them self-sustaining, the Taipei City Government's voluntary procurement units are required to make priority procurements of reasonably priced products and services provided by the disabled. The execution ratio of the project reached 30% in 2006. The top five prioritized staple procurement items were: cleaning services, printing, information services, boxed meals and tea/confections.

(4) "Sign Language Learning Handbook" for the Deaflympics

Taipei will host the 21st Deaflympics in 2009. To facilitate the operation of this great event, the



● Case Management and Transferal Service for the Disabled

Department of Social Welfare published 10,000 copies of its “Citizenry Learning Handbook for the 2009 Deaflympics Taipei.”

(5) “Golden Dragon Development Center”— Accommodation Service for the Disabled

This particular development center was created as a training center, shelter shop, family accommodation and placement service. It officially opened on October 24th, 2006, with a daily capacity of 90 people, and 30 for nighttime lodging.

(6) The Inauguration of “Volunteer Services for the Visually Impaired”

Subsidies are provided to the Taipei Welfare Association for the Blind to organize “volunteer services for the visually impaired,” through which the visually disabled are accompanied by volunteers on shopping trips or leisure activities to enjoy a sense of community participation. 344 people benefited from this service in 2006.

(7) Employment Opportunities for the Disabled Workers

The Department of Labor tapped the Taipei City Employment Fund for the Disabled for resources to subsidize private organizations in organizing a variety of sheltered employment projects; on offer are: professional training, assistive employment services, and pre-employment preparations. NT\$185,552,653 was provided to finance 110 projects. 1,973 people benefited from this program.

12 contracted assistive commissioned or privately run sheltered workplaces were in operation by the end of 2006. Service items were manifold, including 2 gas stations, 2 carwashes, and 4 stores at MRT stations, which employed 225 disabled workers to provide services such as cell phone repairs, second-hand shops, bakeries and restaurants, and cafes. This provision has proven effective in placing the disabled in the job market, while significantly improving their performance.

In addition, to assist disabled residents aged from 20 to 60, who possessing the skills and motivation to run a business or those who have operated a business for less than a year, the Taipei City Government provides them with subsidies for equipment and rent to reduce costs at the initial stage of setting up a business.



◆ Inauguration of the Golden Dragon Development Center



◆ The Visually disabled are accompanied to attend leisure activities



● Building a Safe City for Children

3. Welfare for Children and Youths

It behooves us to protect our offspring, providing them with a quality environment for growth that is seminal to health, happiness, and security.

(1) Placement Services for Disadvantaged Children and Youths

A robust protection system and remediation service has been in place to help disadvantaged children and youths who have experienced misfortune (loss of parents, unforeseen events, abuse, and prostitution). 160 foster families in 2006 have provisioned more than 200 children and youths with foster care. 19 private placement institutions for youths and children have been contracted; 4 publicly owned and privately run sheltered centers have offered more than 400 children and youth-placement and caretaking services.

(2) Preventing Child and Youth Prostitution

For children and youths who've been forced into prostitution, the government has set up a robust service network to provide 24-hour help, family counseling, and follow-up counseling to youths who return home from placement agencies. Social workers now accompany clients during police investigations. 72 children and youths were offered placement assistance and counseling in 2006. In the same year, 67 adults in violation of the child prostitution law were prosecuted. Follow-up counseling was provided to 15 of the aggressors to prevent them from endangering more youths.

(3) Building a Safe City for Children

In order to raise public awareness of children's safety, starting in 1995, Taipei City marked May 15th as Child Safety Day. In 2006, the Jin Juan Child Safety Foundation was commissioned by the government to hold a large promotional event for "Building a Safe City for Children," and instituted "Relay Superheroes" to defend child safety.

Three promotional films were designed specifically for child and youth protection in the hopes of encouraging teachers, students, parents and children to better understand child and youth welfare, and to build a quality environment for their growth.

(4) Children and Youth Issues Prevention and Campaign

New immigrants and single fathers were included in the 2006 Child and Youth Holistic Development Project to ensure that they would be provided with comprehensive and well-rounded services. More than 30 private groups zealously responded to the event to initiate betterment services for Taipei's children and youths.

"Give him an opportunity, and you'll see a different child," "Magnify your child's strengths," "Follow your dreams," and "A bright future for you" are several of the concepts introduced during the "Young Star/Cool Show" contest. A handbook on protecting the tender shoulders (12 heartwarming, real-life stories) are available upon request.

4. Women's Welfare and Childcare

A variety of welfare services for women are now in place with the establishment of a comprehensive women's welfare network, a prevention mechanism of sexual harassment, and women's rights promotions. Additionally, in order to improve childcare and provide safe and quality care service, the number of publicly owned and privately run nurseries have been increased. We also conduct nursery inspections and provide counseling for care centers that look after children with special needs.

(1) Women's Welfare

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 (which can not be lower 25% of members of the committee in 2006) of members of Taipei City Government committees was raised from 57.28% in 2004 to 85% in 2006.

To strengthen women's financial security, we initiated several family assistance programs in accord with the "Act of Assistance for Women in Hardship" for women in need. In 2006, NTS 44,618,445 was provided to 9,333 time of women.

10 Women's Service Centers were instituted by yearend 2006 to provide 17,400 time of women with case management services, parental-education workshops and women's welfare service events,



◆ Press conference for the Child and Youth Holistic Development Project's



◆ Press conference for the Adolescent Handbook



◆ Event of "women creat world"

attended by 18,833 time of persons. Two publicly owned Women's Shelters provide 236 victimized women and their children with emergency sheltering services.

To support disadvantaged women, we have initiated programs such as the "Single-Parent Support Program" and the "Comfort Women Appeal and Counseling Program." Furthermore, we have subsidized NGOs to provide 25 supportive programs: for the New Immigrant Families, and 26,647 people, with 120 social worker cases in place to provide counseling.

On January 26th, 2006, a pioneering "Taipei City Sexual Harassment Prevention Committee" was established to convene the first conference; a total of 5 such assemblies were convened in 2006 alone to address 4 appeal cases, 6 re-appeal cases, and 1 mediation case. The Committee transferred 75 cases to the proper authorities, reviewed 164 reports, and convened 14 sexual harassment prevention campaigns; about 930 people benefited from the initiative.

(2) Childcare Service

In order for children of different family backgrounds to receive proper care, the Taipei City Government provides two types of childcare services and different subsidies for children under age 12.

Family Type Childcare Service: Taipei City childcare service subsidizes 6 private contracted private agencies based on the "Community Nanny Supporting System." 1,229 babysitters joined the program to care for 1,869 children.

Agency Type Child Care Service: This includes 7 private infant care centers with 398 infants (aged from 2 months to 2 years), 571 children's daycare centers with 34,540 children (for 2 to 6 year-olds), and 341 after-school care centers with 16,166 school children.

In 2006, the Municipal Shilin and Guting daycare centers underwent transforming, while the publicly owned but privately run Guoxing daycare center was established. By yearend, 14 publicly owned but privately run child daycare centers were in operation to look after 2,242 children, aged 1 to 6; 3 centers cared for schoolchildren under 12; another twelve municipal child daycare centers cared for 2,495 children, aged 2 to 6.

To upgrade the overall quality of childcare, Taipei City Government conducts annual evaluations to ensure the quality of care at private childcare agencies; 170 private daycare centers were assessed in 2006, and subsidies were provided to 258 private facilities and publicly owned but privately run agencies to improve service facilities. 221 daycare centers are in charge of looking after 595 children with special needs. Training programs are provided by Syin-Lu Social Welfare Foundation to workers on expert consultation to childcare agencies.

In regard to financial subsidies, the Taipei City Government provides daycare subsidies to low-income and high-risk families with children, enabling them to acquire babysitting or daycare services. A monthly subsidy from NT\$ 3,500 to 8,000 is provided to 2,783 children monthly; childcare subsidies are given to provide margined low-income families with children under 6 years



◆ Graduation Ceremony of Taipei's Midtown Daycare Center

of age who are in need of child-rearing expenses.

To alleviate the burden on laborers to find appropriate childcare facilities, the Taipei City Government passed the “Subsidy Program to Employers Providing Childcare Facilities or Measures” in 2003. In 2006, 12 agencies (including 5 contracted daycare agencies and 7 daycare givers) were subsidized by the amount of NT\$ 295,000. To encourage the willingness of laborers to secure employment, the program “Subsidies for Childcare and Care of Elderly during Employment Training” was initiated to address the problems of children and seniors at home who are left unattended. 82 people benefited from the program in 2006, totaling NT\$ 604,030.

Part 2 Social Assistance and Family Services

This program is designed to look after low-income households, and financially disadvantaged citizens, and provides help to victims of emergencies or disasters so they can be self-sustaining. Through professional social work services, specialized, family-oriented care is provided to qualified households to assist disadvantaged families in rebuilding their homes.

1. Social Assistance

Taipei City numbered 13,449 low-income households, with a total of 33,437 people as of yearend 2006. We provide the following medical treatment, housing, education, employment, emergency rescues, and disaster provision assistance to the disadvantaged. Several projects were initiated to help the disadvantaged to break the poverty cycle.

(1) Living Assistance

A monthly living assistance is provided according to different categories of low-income status. Households with individuals over 65, or members with disabilities, or children aged 18 or younger, receive additional financial aid. In 2006, 46,655 people received family living subsidies, 81,631 people received subsidies for disabilities, 216,747 received senior assistance subsidies, 68,487 received children support subsidies, and 60,501 people received youth support subsidies.

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

In 2006, the City Government covered medical costs and the National Health Insurance the premiums for low-income persons over 60 and 119 residents of the Taipei Municipal Guangci Rest Home and the Haoran Senior Citizens Home in need of dentures, and 5,650 low-income people who cannot afford to pay medical expenses. Additionally, the health insurance premiums of 386,492 people were completely covered.

(3) Low-Income Housing and Rent Subsidies

In 2006, 1,724 households with 5,294 residents were designated as low-income housing. Various activities were held in those housing areas in response to consolidating community awareness and fulfilling residents’ needs. Rent subsidies were provided to 15,317 low-income families living in other places.

(4) Children and Youth Educational Support

In 2006, subsidies were provided for tuition and transportation fees to 3,647 students from low-income families; 10,788 people received transportation fees. 10,298 students from low-income families between 18 and 25 years of age received monthly living assistance.



- "Digital Navigation to Spread the Love" kicks off

(5) Employment for Disadvantaged Citizens and Workfare

Additionally, we provide one-year workfare programs to low-income people with work skills whose status is assessed yearly. In 2006, a total of 2,582 people signed on for workfare. The Department of Social Welfare also worked with the Department of Labor to provide vocational training programs to people on workfare. 45 people received training and counseling from February to May.

(6) Developing Human Capital and Breaking the Poverty Cycle

We worked with the Taipei Fubon Bank Charity Foundation to launch the "Taipei Outstanding Self-Support Development Accounts Program" to encourage members of the younger generation of low-income families to develop their competitive edge through savings, education, forums and workshops. We are also working with the same Foundation and using lottery funds to launch an anti-poverty program, "Break the Poverty Cycle — the Lottery Dream to Start Small Businesses," in order to assist unemployed middle-aged and economically disadvantaged individuals. We also initiated a "Self-Support Project" to assist children from disadvantaged families to receive quality education. In 2006, we enlisted private resources to provide necessary computer and facilities to help 350 low-income households.

2. Social Work Services

Social Work Services feature social welfare counseling designed for crisis or high-risk families within the community, providing them with case services, welfare resource evaluations, integration and coordination assistance. We have also set up a comprehensive social resource network in the

community to build a robust network for helping low-income and high-risk families, and upgrading their living quality.

(1) Crisis and High-Risk Family Services

We provide counseling, financial, placement, children's education and psychological counseling to Taipei's crisis and high-risk families. In 2006, 15,030 individuals from 4,551 families received help, with a total of 49,362 services rendered. Additionally, after-school care for children and youths, women, parenthood-children's groups, and live-alone seniors' community participation were provided through group and community counseling services. 7,527 individuals in 142 cases benefited from the services. Members of low-income families and families in crisis also received subsidies for temporary care. In 2006, 768 individuals received such subsidies.

We also work with private agencies to service families with troubled parenthood care, and help children reunite with their families. 14 families received help in 2006, totaling 16 children and youths. Counseling and care services were provided to high-risk families through working with private groups. 643 families were serviced in 2006, totaling 1,102 youths.



• Social workers organize activities to improve parent-child relation

(2) Services for the Homeless

There are about 500 homeless people in Taipei City. One of the functions of social work services is to provide the homeless with the resources of the "Work and Life Reconstruction Program for the Homeless," which provides them with proper assistance to enable them to make an independent living. 1,579 people received help in 2006; they received a monthly periodical, printed with employment, legal assistance, life and welfare information. We also assist the homeless in providing them with temporary health insurance. Shower stalls have been set-up with public and private resources to help them keep clean and presentable. 6,199 people in 2006 received such help. Shelters for the displaced and the Peaceful Residence Shelter also provide accommodation and counseling services; on average, 103 people received help. Karaoke and other activities are available to encourage them to make life-altering changes.

(3) Volunteer Services

Volunteer Service Certification, Service Records, Service Honorary Certificate and other certification documents are issued to those who serve as volunteers. The Public Welfare Card of Taipei City is also issued; private agencies are subsidized to hold basic and special training programs for volunteers. "The 10th Outstanding Volunteer Citation Award" was held, in which 30 outstanding volunteers, 12 outstanding volunteer groups and 9 excellent volunteer families received public recognition. Kindly borough chiefs, volunteer groups and individual volunteers were recruited to establish the "Women's Volunteer Corps" to assist high-risk families in the community. In 2006, 251

volunteer groups, and a total of 6,677 volunteers devoted themselves to this area of work, presenting a quality preventive system against potential risks. They received honors at the Interior Ministry citation ceremony in the same year.

(4) Establishing Social Worker Systems

To upgrade the effectiveness of social work services, on-the-job training is provided to social workers, case managers, social work supervisors while 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 to social workers who have passed the national examination and have qualified for employment. 35 such licenses were issued in 2006.



● Outstanding Volunteer Citation Awards

3. Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Acting on the principles of protecting the disadvantaged and safeguarding basic human rights, the Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was established to provide services with a cooperative model across departments—social welfare, police health, education, and the judicial system—and across professions to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. These services include emergency rescue, placement, medical care, counseling and legal assistance, oriented around the goal of creating a “Zero Violence, Zero Assault” living space.

(1) Activities Promoting Awareness

Volunteer staff members are trained to go on tours to organize skits, promoting violence prevention awareness. 12 plays were organized in 2006, in which children were educated about sexual assaults, physical boundaries, and self-protection measures taken during assault cases by watching the plays and participating in Q & A sessions. 92 awareness promotion events were held, including the 7th annual Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Awareness Week that focused on “Network Cooperation” and “Say No to Domestic Violence.”



● A play about domestic violence prevention performed by a drama troupe

(2) One-Stop Service for Multiple Needs-implementing a Responsible Report system

In 2006, 8,592 domestic violence cases were reported, an increase of 7% over 2005; 610 sexual assault cases were reported in 2006, a decrease of 6% from the previous year. Domestic violence reports in 2006 totaled 8,908, a decrease of 0.5% from 2005; victims showing willingness to seek help from relatives and neighbors have increased 4.8% since 2004. This shows that the public is becoming more willing to turn to official agencies for help.

(3) Integrating Public and Private Resources to Establish a Service Network

Domestic violence and sexual assaults pertain to many levels of problems. In addition to integrating public service networks, together with private professional agencies, the Taipei City Government has established the following programs: “Women Protective Service Program” “On Call Personnel Service Program” “Domestic Violence Service in Taiwan Taipei District Court and Shihlin District Court Program.” “Subsidy Private Organizations and Groups to Hold the Mental Restructure and Supportive Program for Victims of Sexual Assaults and who's Significant Others.” At the same time it is working to set up the “Counseling for Child and Youth Witnesses of Domestic Violence” and “Counseling for Domestic Violence Aggressors” programs to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and end the vicious cycle of violence.

(4) Punishing and Treating Aggressors

We also offer mediatory services to perpetrators of domestic violence. In 2006, 131 people were commissioned by court order for counseling; 57 of them received treatment. A total of 67 sexual assailants received therapy. The Department of Social Welfare also worked to set up the “Perpetrators of Marital Violence Counseling Program” to help perpetrators adapt better to familial circumstances through medical attention, psychological treatment, social work and legal assistance.

(5) Social Workforce Increased

In light of an increasing number of child abuse reports over the years, the Department of Social Welfare worked with the central government to increase the social welfare workforce to 30 people in September, 2006. In recent years, due to an expansion of the scope of activities, and an increase in the workforce, the Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault was relocated to a new office building on Xinsheng South Road on July 13th, 2006 in the hope of offering improved services.



● “Declare War against Domestic Violence” event

Part 3 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 rural neighborhoods has died out. People have become more involved in joining communities to form new social groups. Life circles formed within metropolitan communities have matured to encourage civilian participation. Civic organizations have become much more important for integrating their service resources for community development.

1. Assistance to Civic Organizations and Cooperative Societies

Civic groups and cooperative societies are formed based on mutual interests, occupations, faiths, geological connections or kinships in accordance with the “Civic Group Law” and “Cooperative Society Law”. The Taipei City Government encourages autonomy in civic organizations. We provide legal consultation services to social groups and occupational groups on the principles of “encouragement rather than restrictions,” “service rather than guidance” and “legal counseling service to supplant legal boundaries” to help them better serve their members and to encourage participation in social services.

(1) Assistance to Civic Organizations

There were 2,605 registered civic organizations in Taipei City as of December 2006, including 173 industrial and business organizations, 2,133 social groups, 61 professional organizations, and 238 teacher associations.

To facilitate smooth operations, the Taipei City Government regularly provides the organizations with staff training, industrial and professional group assessments, visits to municipal construction projects, and social welfare organizations to ensure the proper running of the organizations and a high level of service quality.



◆ Workshop on “New Thinking on Resource Mediation”

(2) Supervising the Operations of Cooperative Societies

There were 390 cooperative societies with 463,531 members in Taipei City, with budgets totaling NT\$ 391,424,493 as of yearend 2006. In 2006, we held a cooperative society symposium and contracted out financial assessments to accountants to hold “tours of excellent co-op service”.

(3) Integrating Civic Resources to Develop Social Welfare

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 the victims of natural disasters. The League celebrated its 7th anniversary in 2006, and integrated 497 partners to execute 1,417 projects, totaling NT\$ 215.3 million in asset value.

2. Community Development

In 2006, the Taipei City Government’s community development mission was to create a friendly environment by getting communities to become more active, integrate resources, promote mutual help, encourage participation in caring for the disadvantaged; Taipei also inaugurated a collaboration mechanism among the 8 counties and cities in northern Taiwan to attain resource sharing, and assistance integration.



●Community Development Exhibition

(1) Developing Community Organizations and Holding Community Festival Activities

As of yearend 2006, there were 370 registered community development associations in Taipei City. The Community Festival activities are held annually; last year’s event drew 3,675 participants in the event. Some of the activities included: the exhibition, “Community Mobilization, Warmth for Every Home”, the “Community Volunteer and Resource Integration Group Citation Ceremony,” and the “Community Family Karaoke Contest,” incorporating 8 counties and cities in northern Taiwan to kick off community cooperation, inaugurating Taiwan’s first social welfare exchange ever.

(2) Promoting the Mutual-help Community Industry

17 community development associations assisted in promoting community-based programs, including the training of community volunteers, a meal delivery program that serves 123,308 disadvantaged seniors and disabled people carried out by 520 volunteers. A book was compiled to record these programs created to reach out with love and care, for the purpose of eliciting a greater infusion of help.

(3) Emulation and Inspection Activities in northern Taiwan

To encourage the 8 counties and cities in northern Taiwan to share their experiences in community development, we organize tours to outstanding communities and arrange community work experience sharing and on-site inspection tours in the hopes of gaining a better understanding of such implementation promotions designed to facilitate information exchange. A total of 250 community cadre members took part in the event.

(4) Community Assessments Conducted

The City Government conducted Assessments on Community Work, with 26 community development associations receiving good or excellent ratings. The Taipei City Government also recommended 6 of them to take part in a national assessment and all earned good or excellent ratings. Due to the fact that Taipei City has been effective in promoting community development work, it was named as the outstanding performance city and received the highest score for the sixth straight year.



●Community work experience sharing and on-site inspection tours

Part 4 Funeral and Mortuary Services

In encouraging funeral and mortuary service providers to be environmentally conscious and to strive for sustainability, and to offer quality funeral and mortuary services for its citizens, the Taipei City Government also promotes natural burial that is environmentally friendly and helpful to both the dignity of the deceased and raising the living quality of its citizenry. The Taipei City Government has been working in conjunction with funeral and internment management regulations to implement reforms.

1. Makeup Contest for the Deceased

Beautification and makeup services rendered to the deceased are ways of showing respect. To improve makeup service qualities for the departed, the City Government is encouraging elite makeup artists to make use of their expertise to offer quality funeral arrangement services. The Taipei First Funeral Parlor held its first annual makeup contest for the departed. The artists were graded on their techniques and devotion, and 8 outstanding artists were chosen. A unique award ceremony was held to honor the top 8 artists on July 28th, 2006.

2. Promoting Environment-Friendly Burials

In order to promote environmentally-friendly burials, and provide appropriate funeral arrangements and facilities, the Taipei City Government has begun advocating natural burial services in recent years, such as tree burials and sea burials; the city first established the nation's tree burial site in 2003 at "Fude Life Memorial Park". On February 21st, 2004, the City also arranged the first "Ash scattering (flower) internment"; in 2006, the Taipei County Government worked with the City to hold a joint sea burial, "Heart of the Ocean". 521 departed were buried in trees, and the ashes of 69 were scattered, and 62 were buried at sea.



●"Heart of the Ocean" Joint Sea Burial

3. Relocation of Public Cemeteries

Due to the rapid development of the Taipei City, together with its industry and commerce, public cemeteries located in suburban areas have for decades now abutted upon 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.

4. Assessments of Funeral and Mortuary Service Providers

There are 249 funeral arrangement service providers in Taipei City. According to city regulations, about 36 of them need to be evaluated; evaluations and inspections are held for public and private funeral homes in order to shed light on their operations and to ensure consumer rights.

5. The issuance of Funeral Home Stipends

“The Municipal Funeral Home Stipends to the Community Ordinance” was promulgated and implemented on October 29th, 2004. The Taipei First Funeral Parlor has given stipends totaling NT\$ 553 million and 4,627 to the community in 2006. The Taipei Second Funeral Parlor issued NT\$ 17.86 million and 8,803 to the community to improve local hygiene, security, environmental quality, social welfare, constructions and public facilities.

The “Elderly Security Care System” was formulated as the City takes a retrospective look and evaluates its future prospects in providing quality long-term care to disabled seniors, while launching a systematic promotion of activity centers for healthy seniors. Furthermore, the City has made concerted efforts to render effective disposition of limited budgets, and promote the “Taipei City National Health Insurance Subsidies for Out-of-Pocket Expenses of Senior Citizens” to ensure that insurance coverage is provided to all. Funds saved from the project could be applied to “Long-term Care for the Individual Budget System” for disabled seniors, and “Social Participation and Health Promotion” for healthy seniors to improve the quality of the senior welfare system. In order to address the problem of disintegrating family units, the Government is in the process of formulating policies that draw upon social welfare centers, women’s centers, children’s resource centers and kindergartens for the purpose of inaugurating a robust counseling system, while coordinating social welfare, police administration, health administration, civic affairs, and education to maximize the efficacy of the limited resources. This has given Taipei City’s Social Welfare System a new lease on life, and together with its residents, has served to create a secure, peaceful and yet vibrant city.

Chapter 6

Medical Health

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it is expected that 61% of the world's entire population will be living in cities by the year of 2025. However, with urban development comes many social, health, and ecological problems.

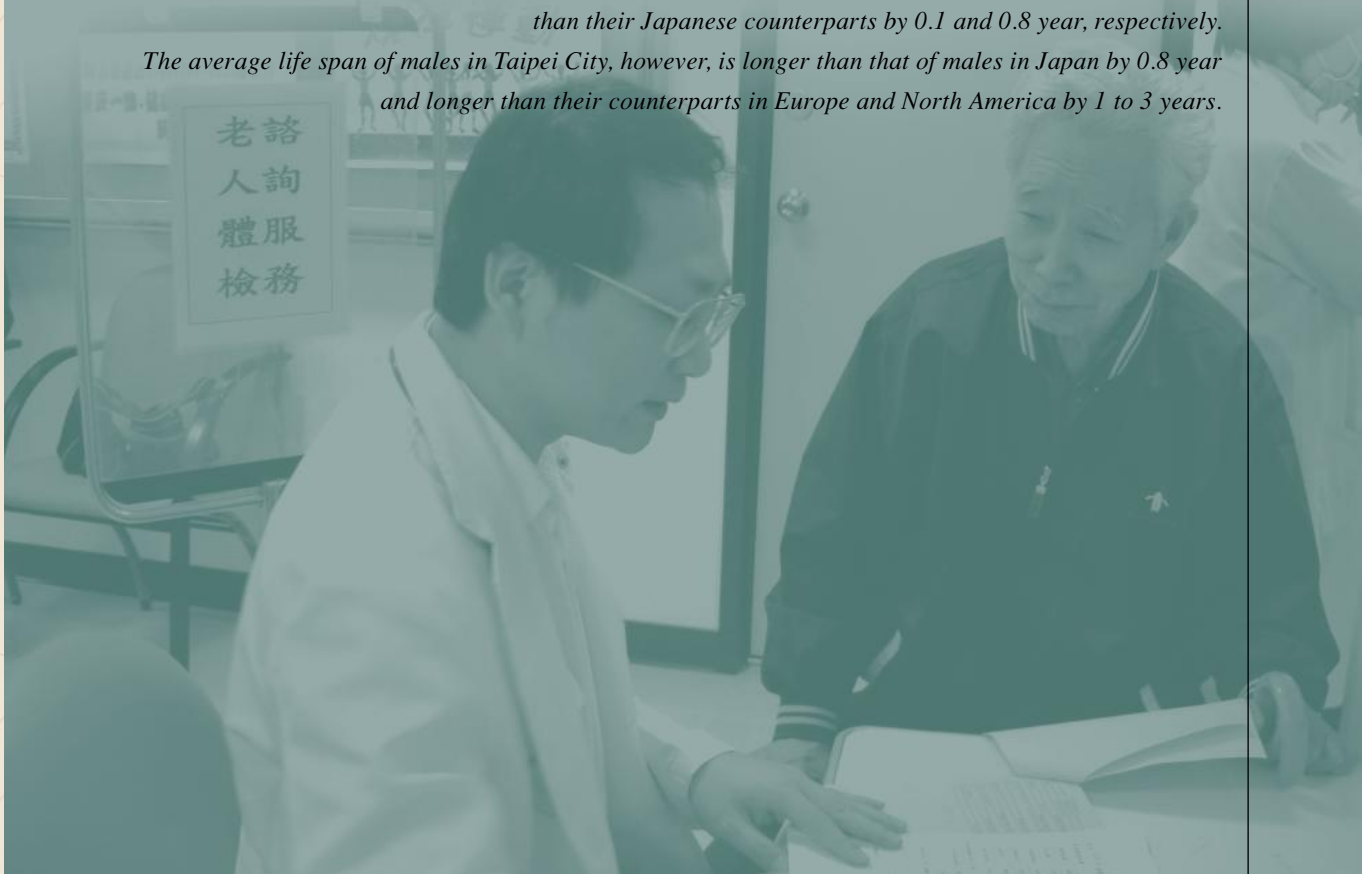
In order to effectively come to terms with urban health issues and maintain a healthy city, we must evaluate the public's needs, establish public health policies, collaborate with the private sector, and come up with innovative ideas.

Thanks to the advanced medical care available in Taipei City, the public enjoys excellent services; thus the average life span of residents increases each year.

According to statistics for 2005 provided by the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), the average life span of the Taipei Citizens was 81.2 years (for males 78.8; for females 83.9).

The average life spans of both males and females in Taipei City are only slightly less than their Japanese counterparts by 0.1 and 0.8 year, respectively.

The average life span of males in Taipei City, however, is longer than that of males in Japan by 0.8 year and longer than their counterparts in Europe and North America by 1 to 3 years.



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Chapter 6 | Medical Health

In order to further integrate the health administrative unit with social welfare, medical, and community resources, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government initiated a reform in January of 2005 to increase the level collaboration between local health centers (originally referred to as “health stations”) and Taipei City Hospital. The effort is aimed at implementing a program of “health promotion,” constructing healthy communities, teaching proper health-related concepts to the public, promoting collaboration between Taipei City Hospital, National Yang-Ming University and other medical institutes, and turning the City Hospital into a community medical center. The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government focuses on the public’s health needs to ensure that each individual can enjoy a healthful and joyful life.

Part 1 Dedicated Division of Public Services

The twelve health centers and the City Hospital, belonging to the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government, are working together to respond to the public’s health-related needs in order to implement Taipei City’s health policies and create a website that provides complete information and allows for more efficient services.

1. Administrative Restructuring

Based on the “3 sections and 5 levels policy” dealing with public health issues, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government has reorganized its seven sections into five divisions: planning, disease control, food and drug administration, medical management, and health management. This restructuring serves to clarify the responsibilities and optimize the services of the five divisions. After the ten municipal medical institutions in Taipei City were reorganized to form Taipei City Hospital, the allocation of administrative personnel is more streamlined, which has transformed this organization into an administrative corporation. The previous health stations have been changed into health centers that focus on community concerns, case management, and health promotion in order to ensure that health services are available in all communities.

2. Health Information Website

(1) The Department of Health, Taipei City Government Website

The Department of Health, Taipei City Government E-service Website (<http://www.health.gov.tw>) officially went into operation in 2005. Such topics as “Six Major Health Care Issues” that focus on suicide prevention, depression, the top-ten causes of death, T.B., AIDS, and diabetes mellitus, have been newly added to the website for public access. The website is designed to serve as a rich source of information with a user-friendly interface.



● Hospice ward

(2) Citizen Health Website

The Citizen Health Website provides medical units a venue for knowledge-exchange which can also be accessed by the public. The “medical consultation” section consists of 35 categories that allow the public to ask relevant questions. A Q&A section was compiled for easy access. The website also provides news in English that helps foreigners learn about medical-related news in Taipei City.

(3) Medical Affairs Support and Documentation System

In order to streamline administrative procedures, an online medical resource documentation registration system has been established. By the end of December 2006, this system was accessed by 1,286 institutes, and 5,322 cases were reported.

(4) Health Passport Network

The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government completed the Health Passport Network on October 30th, 2006, through which the public not only can access their own medical exam records but they can also understand their test results. Regular input from exam records facilitates analysis and long-term storage and management.

Part 2 Disease Prevention, Health Maintenance and Energetic People

In order to educate the public and help turn Taipei City into an international “healthy city”, i.e., a safe, ecological, prosperous, friendly, joyful, cultural, convenient, healthy, energetic, and sustainable city, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government has increased its efforts to promote public health and build a healthy city.

1. Health Promotion

(1) Women, Children, and Eugenic Health Care

A. Eugenic Health Care

Services such as childbirth and related care, online birth registration in medical units in Taipei City, birth-control education, and eugenic health-related assistance (prenatal exams, genetic exams, screening for Down’s Syndrome, and other services) was administered 8,114 individuals. neonatal congenital metabolic diseases screening was administered 19,214 individuals.

B. Healthcare for New Immigrant Spouses

Multilingual healthcare materials have been created, an emigrant support group has been established, and new immigrants and their children are being given special cards for management. Immigrants who are newly pregnant are provided with care, and a community emigrant health care consulting information center has been established to provide convenient medical and translation services.



●2006 Press conference on Demographic Policy

C. Promoting Breast-feeding

There are 16 certified “breast-feeding nursery medical units” in Taipei City, which is 19.51% of the all 82 units in Taiwan. 349 nursing rooms have been established in companies or public places.

(2) Child and Youth Care

A. Developmental Screening for Pre-school Children

In order to detect developmental retardation in children, relevant screenings are provided for children under the age 6 who are treated in medical units. 89,867 children were screened, and 1,535 of them were found to be abnormal after the initial testing.

B. Pre-school Eye, Hearing, and Dental Screening and Care

In order to provide complete screenings for pre-schoolers, we have continued to implement integrated pre-school screening in 2006. 51,975 kindergarten children between the ages of 3 and 6 in were screened, and 28,477, or 54.79%, were found to have tooth decay. 15,744 were screened for hearing, and 132, or 0.8%, were found abnormal. 44,717 were given eye tests, strabismus, and amblyopic, and 7,643, or 17.1%, were detected to have abnormalities. 24 sessions of sight-promotion school events were held.

C. Exemplary School Health Award

In 2002 we initiated the pioneering “Exemplary School Health Award Evaluation.” 345 schools participated in the 2006 Exemplary School Health Award; 44 of them received the “Golden Award” and 246 received the “Exemplary School Health Award.”

D. Youth Health Promotion

(A) Community Health Promotion

In order to promote the well-being of youth, we have conducted health education programs in the city’s communities. As a result, 615 sessions devoted to sex education were held, 69 sessions for acne prevention and control, 330 sessions for fitness promotion, 418 sessions for sports-related injuries, and 253 sessions for betel-nut control.

(B) “My Young Web” was reviewed by the Taiwan Internet Content Rating Promotion Foundation (TICRF) and was rated as an “Excellent Website.”

(C) Two manuals on sex education and one manual on youth care were issued in 2006.

(D) In cooperation with the Department of Education of Taipei City Government, 99 “health promotion schools” were established.



● Awards Ceremony for Exemplary School Health



● Fluorinated Tooth-Decay Treatment for Children with Disabilities



● “Young People Saying No to Betel Nuts!”

E. Prevention of Accidents and Safety Promotion

(A) Home safety inspection of young children and seniors: 2,427 child-visits and 2,536 senior-visits were conducted. Of these, 1,109 were new immigrants and 1,019 were solitary seniors.

(B) WHO promotion of community safety: The Neihu District passed its WHO community safety certification in October 2005. The same process was initiated for the Zhongzheng District in 2006.

(C) Promotion the prevention of falls among seniors: A trial program aimed at the prevention of falls among seniors will be held in the Zhongzheng District. 18 courses comprised of 11 sessions will be held.

(D) Community accident prevention promotion: 12 sessions of the outsourced “young children home safety promotion team” project were held. 594 sessions of “community accident prevention promotion” were held.



● A model house for community and household safety

(3) Disease Prevention for the Middle-aged and Seniors

A. Prevention and Control of Cardiovascular Diseases

48 seminars were held. In response to international activity, we have also held two large campaigns entitled “World Heart Day—How Young is Your Heart?” and “World Hypertension Day—Detailed Control of Blood Pressure.”

B. Prevention and Control of Diabetes Mellitus

48 sessions of community health seminars on diabetes mellitus, and 1 session devoted to staff training was provided. In order to strengthen the capacity of self-care in patients and their families, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government and the Diabetes Association of the Republic of China jointly sponsored the fair “2006 World Diabetes Day—Caring for People with Diabetes.”

C. Prevention and Control of Dementia

In consideration of the increasing number of people suffering from dementia, we have conducted “training for home care-takers of demented patients” and “training for professional caretakers of demented patients” in 2006. We have also held 5 support group activities for seniors with dementia and worked with the Catholic Foundation of Alzheimer’s and Related Dementia (CFAD) and the Taiwan Dementia Association.

D. Prevention and Control of Kidney Disease

The health centers in the 12 districts held 29 sessions of education and 46 screening community services.

E. Prevention and Control of Asthma and Other Diseases

We collaborated with the Taiwan Association of Asthma Education to hold the “Asthma and Allergy Prevention Family Event.”

F. Women’s Climacteric Health Promotion and Care

The “Community Climacteric Women’s Health Support Group” has offered training programs since 2006, and 189 individuals have thus received training. In order to strengthen team skills among group leaders, we have provided two sessions of group leader workshops, with 34 students



● 2006 World Alzheimer's Day in Taiwan

participating. In order to help communities better understand about climacteric, we have held 77 sessions of community climacteric support group seminars.

(4) Health Promotion for Indigenous People

Article 5 of the “Taipei City Health Care Self-Governance Act for Indigenous People” states: “In order to strengthen medical and health care education, the City Government should conduct health-promotion activities for indigenous people.” Article 6 states: “The City Government should provide indigenous people with health care and disease prevention services.”

A. Health Care Prevention Services

In 2006, we held two sessions of disease prevention services for indigenous people in Donghu and Minghu Elementary Schools. The services included screening for oral cavity cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer, and providing chest X-rays, mammograms, cervical smears, and adult health check-ups for 1,907 participants.

B. Health Promotion Activities

The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government, the 12 district health centers, and the Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government worked together to hold 15 sessions of health promotion seminars for indigenous people.



● Seminar devoted to climacteric women

(5) Tobacco Control

A. Smoke-free Environment

Both the Department of Education and Health worked together to create the program entitled “smoke-free environment” which was held in 17 schools in Taipei City. 78 work places and 349 restaurants have become smoke-free environments.

B. Expanding Smoking-cessation Resources

48 community smoking-cessation consultation stations were newly established in 2006. 1,016 persons were served, and 43 sessions of the community smoking-cessation promotion program were conducted. We also worked with 4 private organizations, trained more than 200 volunteers to assist in tobacco control, held 22 promotional campaigns, and worked with 13 clinics in Taipei City in offering 30 smoking-cessation classes.

C. Tobacco Control Education

In responding to “World No Tobacco Day,” we held 14 large campaigns, 503 campus seminars on tobacco use, three sessions of “Tobacco Control Teachers’ Workshop,” two sessions of “Medical Clinics’ Tobacco Control Workshop,” and two sessions of “Taipei City Governmental Agencies’ Tobacco Control and Self-governance Seminar.” We also worked with cosmetics companies to promote the tobacco-control concept of “a healthy complexion by not smoking.” Two sessions of personnel training were held, questionnaires filled out by women were analyzed, and the promotional campaign of “stay beautiful by not smoking” was also launched.

(6) Health Building

A. Community Health

We helped conduct 29 projects devoted to “healthy life” and eight “community exploration journeys” that were rich in local culture. With the “2006 Taipei Healthy City Community Projects Review,” the experience of Taipei’s “Community Health Building” was marketed to other regions in Taiwan.

We implemented the Daan Healthy City Project, and in September of 2006 we successfully joined WHO’s the Alliance for Healthy Cities and have officially become one of WHO’s Healthy City members.

In August of 2006, we held the “2006 Taipei Healthy Cities Leaders Roundtable and International Healthy Cities Conference” and the “2006 Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia.” We invited nearly 100 scholars and experts from around the world to participate in in-depth discussions on the topics of “building the cities that are most appropriate for living,” “creating city pride,” and “urban governance.” In the course of this event, strategies and experiences were exchanged, and the results and features of Taipei Health City were successfully demonstrated.

B. Workplace Health Promotion

We conducted the “2006 Taipei City Workplace Health Promotion Forum” and worked with the Department of Labor to conduct the “2006 Taipei City Workplace Health Evaluation” and training of workplace health managers in order to encourage the implementation of healthy workplaces.



● Women’s Tobacco Control— Interview with Deputy Commissioner Teng Su-wen



● 2006 Taipei Healthy Cities Leaders Roundtable and International Healthy Cities Conference

C. Health and Fitness

In 2006 we held 7,794 sessions of public fitness promotion and workshops, 20 sessions of brisk-walking events, and 73 sessions of public physical fitness tests.

D. Health Environment

In order to detect households that have been subjected to radioactivity in Taipei City, we have provided health check-up services that were 81.88% complete. Health seminars were held in year-end celebrations to teach the public self-care skills.

E. Health Promotion Advertisement

Various governmental agencies worked together to advertise health promotion on buses, printed media, radio programs, and the Taipei City Lantern Festival.

F. Adult Healthy Body Weight — Challenge of 1824

We implemented a self-managed sanitation project for businesses such as bakeries, purveyors of western food and drinks, supermarkets, noodle-makers, banquets, hot-spring restaurants, and central kitchens. 265 stores received the “OK” approved certification of sanitary self-management.

The campaign drama entitled “School Lunch Review -A Balanced Diet with Fixed Portions is Most Healthful!” was performed twenty-four times in Taipei City’s elementary schools. We also made an investigation of labels of school “healthy lunch



● Sanitation OK Self-management Certification for the Food Industry

boxes” that should designate the amount calories and nutrients. 96 stores and 288 lunch boxes were examined, and it was found that most of the lunch boxes provided fewer than 960 large calories, and the fat supply was under 30% of the total caloric intake. We also worked with six district health centers to hold six sessions devoted to the promotion of a healthy diet.

2. Health Maintenance

The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government cares about the public’s health and conducts efforts and investigations on community health, drugs, foods, medical administration, smoking, illegal advertising, and the complete medical care network.

(1) The Golden Swallow Effort

A. The Establishment of the Golden Swallow Inspection and Service Team

This team teaches the broadcasting industry about self-inspection, guides businesses to control sources, and teaches the public about food safety through a variety of media.

B. Golden Swallow Network Project

(A) We conducted the “Conscientious Certification System.” More than 60 suppliers received such certification after they sent their products to our laboratory for inspection.

(B) We conducted “The Department of Health, Taipei City Government, Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Inspection and Health Promotion Project.” Twenty-four courses on public health were conducted in local health centers and inspection stations.

C. We provided free DIY reagents for seven types of food and three types of cosmetics in order to safeguard the public.

D. The Pioneering Golden Swallow Mobile Inspection Vehicle

We expanded our services to include DIY services. 24,000 copies of reagents were given out on Dihua St., Huannan Market, and Namen Market in order to provide prompt and effective services.

(2) Health Maintenance for the Middle Aged and Seniors

A. Screening for High Blood Sugar, Blood Pressure, and Cholesterol

The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government provides screening for blood sugar, blood pressure, and cholesterol for people above the age of 40. 155,811 individuals were screened in 2006. The screening rate was 26%. 42,686 were found with abnormal blood pressure readings,



● Mobile check-up stations and giving out screening reagents



● HS- II Quick screening reagent

7,426 were found with abnormal levels of blood sugar, and 7,426 were found with abnormal levels of blood cholesterol. The referral rate for abnormal cases was 99.97%.

B. Senior Health Check-up

The Taipei City Government provides a once-a-year free check-up for people who are 65 or older or indigenous people who are 55 or older. 48,375 were given, and 43,589 individuals received services. A reimbursement of NT\$50 is given to those over the age of 65 and seek help at local health centers. 36,000 individuals were served.

C. Community Integrated Screening

In 2006, the Taipei City Hospital and local health centers provided 46 sessions of adult health check-ups and screening for cervical cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, liver cancer, and oral cavity cancer.

(3) Cancer Prevention and Control

According to statistics of the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan, the No.1 cause of death in Taiwan from 1982 to 2005 continues to be cancer. Taipei City continues to make significant efforts on behalf of cancer prevention and control, and the results in 2006 are as follows:

A. Cancer Medical Care Network

We set up the Cancer Medical Care Network Committee.

We held “the 2006 Taipei City Cancer Prevention and Control Personnel Training.” Forty-six individuals from the Department of Health, Taipei City Government, health centers, and Taipei City Hospital participated.

We printed “the 2006 Cancer Prevention and Control Promotion Manuals” that were sent to the twelve health centers under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government, Taipei City Hospital, units in Taipei City Government, and medical clinics in Taipei City.

B. Cervical Cancer Prevention and Control

From 2004 to 2006, 456,991 women received at least one cervical smear check-up during this three-year period.

C. Breast Cancer Prevention and Control

16,884 women received mammograms, of whom 89 tested positive.



● Senior check-up in Zhongxiao Branch of Taipei City Hospital



● Women's Cancer Seminar in Taipei City Hospital

D. Oral Cavity Cancer Prevention and Control

32,965 individuals who smoke or chew betel nuts and are thus prone to oral cavity cancer underwent screening. 344 cases were found abnormal, and 57 were confirmed.

E. Prevention and Control of Liver Cancer

7,235 individuals were screened for liver cancer, 837 tested positive for hepatitis B, 149 tested positive for hepatitis C, ten individuals were carriers of both hepatitis B and C, 107 had fatty livers, twelve had hemangioma, and one had a possible liver tumor.

F. Colorectal Cancer Prevention and Control

30,645 were screened for colon cancer. 952 tumors were found, of which 27 were confirmed malignant.

(4) Community Pharmacy Service

A. Since 2004, we have worked with Taipei City Hospital, the Taipei Pharmacists' Association, the Pharmacist Association, and 262 community pharmacies to create the "community pharmacy joint care network." We also worked with 59 community pharmacies, including those in Penghu, to form the "Greater Taipei Household Medicine Management System" that allows the public to seek medical assistance in Taipei City and receive medication throughout Taiwan. Also, the 40 Flagship Pharmacies chosen by the Taipei Pharmacists' Association provide home-deliveries of medication for seniors who live alone or suffer from disabilities.

B. In 2006, the 40 Flagship Pharmacies and 262 community pharmacies that provide prescriptions for chronic illnesses have received 352,682 prescriptions from clinics in Taipei City. They include 301,215 prescriptions for chronic illnesses, and 3,852 prescriptions from clinics in Taipei County



● Intestinal Health Seminar held in the Family Theater

(3,714 of which are for chronic illnesses). Flagship Pharmacies also provided home delivery of medicine for 12,405 individuals.

- C. In August 2005, we trained 241 personnel for smoking-cessation. We also chose high-quality and passionate community pharmacies to create 102 “community smoking-cessation consultation stations.” These units served 902 individuals, held 99 promotion campaign meetings, and established a two-way referral system between clinics and community pharmacies.



● Community pharmacy prescription service station

(5) Creating a Disease-Control Network

A. Inoculations

(A) Influenza Vaccination

Influenza has been known to cause worldwide infections and even global pandemics in 1918-1919, 1956-1957, 1968-1969, and 1977-1978, posing a great threat to the people of the world.

In order to safeguard public health, the Department of Health, Taipei City Government, has worked with the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, to provide free vaccinations targeted at seniors above the age of 65, infants from 6 months to 2 years of age, medical personnel, and specific individuals (e.g., breeders, transporters, butchers) who come in contact with livestock (chickens, ducks, geese, swine, ostriches).

(B) Pneumococcus Vaccination for Young Children

Pneumococcus is the main cause of Bacterial Tympanitis, Pneumonia, Bacteremia, and Meningitis in young children. The death rate of children in Taiwan who are infected with Pneumococcus is 9.6%, which is four times as that in the U.S. (2%). In order to safeguard the public, we have initiated the first Pneumococcus vaccination in Taiwan targeted at high-risk groups, including children between the ages of 2 and 5, whose households are registered in Taipei City, and who are from low-income families, orphanages, indigenous families, or who have major illnesses.

B. Prevention and Control of Contagious Diseases

(A) Prevention and Control of Enterovirus

We established the Taipei City Government Enterovirus Prevention Team that is in charge of monitoring the disease. When an outbreak is pervasive, we train teachers and medical staff in elementary schools, kindergartens, and daycare centers. We also conduct a lavatory equipment inspection in the above places. 2,566 units were inspected in 2006, all of which passed.

(B) Prevention and Control of Novel Influenza

WHO announced that there were 263 cases of Avian Influenza infections in the years from 2004 to 2006. 158 of the infected subsequently died, for a fatality rate of 60%. TCG thus established the Avian Influenza Prevention interdepartmental Team and Professional Consultation Committee for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Novel Influenza Prevention. In 2006, we held 13 meetings and 6 meetings, respectively, to discuss responses

and measures for the two types of influenza. For drills targeted at levels B and C, we will prepare large response centers. These efforts will be implemented at the Substitute Service Center of the Taipei City Government、Taipei Public Service Institute, Civil Service Development Institute, and campuses.

(C) AIDS Prevention and Control — Drug Addiction Harm Reduction Plan

Ever since the first drug-addict who tested positive for HIV was discovered in Taiwan in 1988, the number of HIV-positive patients reached 72 in 2003. As of the end of 2005, the number of drug-addicted HIV positive patients has reached 3,241. In September 2005, TCG began conducting a trial run of “Drug Addiction and AIDS Harm Reduction,” in which the plans of “sterilizing syringe and needle sets exchanging” and methadone replacement therapy were conducted. On November 17th, 2006, the Taipei City Government’s Drug Abuse Prevention Center was opened to provide methadone replacement therapy. Thirty-two needle sterilization syringe and needle sets exchange stations were established in places including community pharmacies, clinics, and outpatient departments in Taipei City Hospital. “Replacement therapy” outpatient and medication stations were also established. Eighteen individuals received help in 2006, of which, six tested positive for the HIV and twelve were non-HIV positive.

(D) Tuberculosis Prevention and Control—DOTS

Tuberculosis is a chronic and contagious disease. Its death rate has continued to drop thanks to public medical and sanitation efforts. The death rate in Taipei has dropped from 364/100,000 persons in 1967 to 2.29/100,000 in 2005. However, in the past decade, Tuberculosis has made a comeback as a result of cross Taiwan Strait exchanges and the use of foreign laborers.

In order to encourage patients to undergo treatment, we provided Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) to examine phlegm in order to reduce the probability of incomplete treatment. We worked in cooperation with the DOTS units of fifteen hospitals to provide needed assistance and relevant resources. Between April 1st 2006 and December 31th 2006, 380 individuals tested positive for the phlegm exam, 271 were put in the DOTS program, with the DOTS coverage rate at 71.32%.

(E) Dengue Fever Prevention and Control

In 2006 we received 139 reports of possible cases of Dengue Fever. Centers for Disease Control, R.O.C. confirmed fourteen cases of Dengue Fever in Taipei (all were imported cases). Taipei City still maintains “zero indigenous cases. After obtaining information about an epidemic of Dengue Fever, the Division for Disease Control and Prevention conducted surveys and a residential Vector Surveillance and cleaned up fifty households in the vicinity of the outbreak with the help of the Department of Environmental Protection of the Taipei City Government.

C. Infectious Disease Medical Care Network

The outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2004 made a great impact upon Taiwan’s entire medical system. In order to enhance the capacity to respond to emerging diseases, we have been working with Centers for Disease Control, R.O.C. on a plan entitled the “Infectious Disease Prevention and Control Medical Care Network.” The Heping Branch of Taipei City Hospital is in charge of activating this mechanism to treat infected people.

Part 3 Early Diagnosis and Early Treatment

We wish to achieve a high degree of “early diagnosis and early treatment” by combining the resources of the health administration, the medical system, and the community. The network of mental health care will also help provide a good quality of life for the people in Taipei City.

1. Complete Medical Care Network

(1) Diabetes Mellitus Joint Care Network

By 2006, 166 organizations with a medical staff of 1,180 were certified by Taipei City’s Diabetes Mellitus Joint Care Network.

(2) Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention Network

Taipei City’s cardiovascular diseases prevention network certified 235 clinics with a medical staff of 1,911 in 2006.

(3) Prenatal Medical Care Network

We held two prenatal medical care network committee meetings in 2006. We also held two infant first-aid training programs, two seminars on labor for women at high risk and referrals for the newborn, one seminar on premature birth, and one seminar on the prevention of premature childbirth.



●2006 World Diabetes Day

2. Early Treatment for Children

In order to help children who suffer from retarded development, we evaluated 2,025 children in 2006. A total of 91,954 were treated. There are 15-chartered hospitals in Taipei with twenty-two service stations that provide early treatment for children with developmental difficulties.

3. Mental Health and Prevention of Depression

On January 24th, 2006, we announced “Key Points in Mental Health Tasks by the Department of Health, Taipei City Government” and “Key Points in Establishing Community Mental Health Centers” to highlight Taipei City’s mental health systems. The Department of Civil Affairs and Taipei City Police Department were asked to cooperate, and the first Taipei City Government Mental Health Committee was created in 2006.

In 2006, Taipei City Community Mental Health Centers and three authorized private organizations collaborated in providing community mental health services. Taipei City Hospital was asked to provide community-counseling services in eleven districts and form fifteen direct service posts. 181 clinics were certified and included in the depression joint care network.

4. Suicide Prevention Network

Songde Branch of Taipei City Hospital created the “Suicide Prevention and Treatment Research Center” that has processed 3,385 cases of suicides reported by 18 emergency care units.



●Depression Screening Day

On July 28th, 2006, an international conference was held on “The Creation of Suicide Prevention and Treatment Strategies and Models in Metropolises”; 240 experts and practitioners participated.

5. Emergency Care Network

(1) The Incident Command System (ICS)

In order to ensure its proper functioning, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government conducted three ICS simulations in 2006.

(2) We continued to work on the establishment and operation of the “Emergency Operations Center, EOC.”

The EOC assisted in referral services 989 times in 2006.

(3) Medical Support Service

Using the “trauma center” and the heliport in Zhongxing Branch of Taipei City Hospital, we provide emergency care for the regions of Matsu and Kinmen. Airlift services were conducted 33 times in 2006.

(4) Continued Focus on Dual-Track Pre-Arrival Rescue to increase the Survival Rate of Dying Patients.

From April of 1999 to December of 2006, 178 patients who were declared DOA were successfully revived. Their survival rate at the time of discharge was 8.7%.

6. Full-time Care

To improve the culture of “accompanying the sick,” we started the first “full-time care project” that was tried in the Zhongxing, Zhongxiao, Renai, Yangming, and Heping Branches of Taipei City Hospital. Medical staff members instead of family members provide services, thus the “accompanying” rate dropped from 70.6% in 2003 to 21.7% in 2006.

7. Medical Organization Management

As of 2006, there are 40 hospitals, 2,871 clinics, and 21,772 wards in Taipei City. There are 10,977 certified doctors, 41.69 doctors per 10,000 population, and 49.67 beds per 10,000 emergency patients, an indication of Taipei's superior resources.

We investigated possible violations regarding medical laws. Nine cases of unlicensed doctors were processed in 2006.

In order to allocate medical resources more systematically and enhance overall medical quality, we held three sessions of the Taipei City Hospital Affair Review Board in 2006.

Part 4 Community Environment and Local Services

In order to teach the public about self-care and health promotion, improving communities, and integrating resources, we want to implant deeply in their minds the concept of "healthy living" in communities.

1. Community Rehabilitation

In order to encourage seniors above the age of 65 and those with chronic diseases to be more active, we started the "community rehabilitation project" in all twelve districts. The project allows the public to receive simple rehab services outpatient clinics in Taipei City Hospitals, 4,577 people were provided with such services in 2006.



● Results of the Dementia Care Music Event

2. Long-term Care

- (1) Institutionalized temporary care services: there are twelve such units that served 1,201 individuals in 2006.
- (2) Angel Bank volunteers: 3,564 volunteers served 18,709 individuals in 2006.
- (3) There are five long-term care service centers in Taipei City that provide case management and referral services. There were 1,273 old cases and 1,239 new cases in 2006.
- (4) Household nursing care visitations: There are seven such units in 2006 that served 1,705 individuals.
- (5) We actively provide guidance to hospitals and private organizations as part of overall nursing care services. There are 15 certified units with 887 beds and 30 units of household nursing care providers in Taipei City in 2006.
- (6) In 2006, 538 low-income individuals received subsidized laparoscopic surgery.

3. Hospice Care

(1) Five institutes that provide hospice services were certified by the Bureau of Health Promotion, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Department of Health, 6A Ward of National Taiwan University Hospital (17 beds), Da-de Ward of Taipei Veterans' Hospital (16 beds), Hospice Ward of Taipei Municipal Gandau Hospital (12 beds), Tranquility Ward of Tri-service General Hospital (15 beds), and Xianghe Ward of the Zhongxiao Branch of Taipei City Hospital (11 beds).



◆Opening of the Yong-ai Ward in Renai Branch of Taipei City Hospital

(2) Yongai Ward of Renai Branch of Taipei City Hospital was completed on December 28th, 2006, with 15 beds.

4. Psychiatric Care

There are 21 psychiatric hospitals, 35 recovery homes, and 6 community rehab centers in Taipei City. In order to help psychiatric patients live a normal life, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government evaluated 1,109 cases and sponsored 350 community education events, 25 community readjustment seminars, and 60 supervisory seminars. 74 individuals were put on long-term care service.

5. Household Health Management

(1) Household Health Services (including case management)

Household health services were provided to 7,735 indigenous households, 10,886 low-income households, 10,583 solitary seniors, and 13,818 psychiatric patients.

(2) Community Health Care Network

Since July of 2004, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government has been administering the “community health care network” which provides services such as visitations, health counseling, 3-in-1 screenings, health evaluations, and delivery of medication. 5,800 solitary seniors, 5,267 stroke patients, 6,874 people with varying disabilities, and 3,128 people with mental retardation were served in 2006.

In order to safeguard public health and help Taipei City reach WHO's objective of “public health,” we have conducted promotional campaigns, health service programs, community and work place education, and screening services in order to achieve the goal of “early prevention, early detection, and early treatment” that is helping to turn Taipei City into a world-class “Healthy City.”

Chapter 7

Public Security

Public security is closely related to everyday life, and is therefore one of the top administrative goals of the Taipei City Government. In addition to reinforcing public security, fire safety, labor safety, and safety of buildings, emphasis is also placed on examining and improving service quality, so as to stress the importance of public security, and make Taipei a safe and healthy city.



Chapter 7 | Public Security

Taipei is a world-class city, as well as the national center of the economy, politics, and culture, and it is the hope of our citizens that Taipei becomes a secure environment. Through “customer oriented” quantitative indices, we are now able to put more emphasis on citizens’ feelings, bring team spirit into full play, and create a living environment that makes citizens feel safe and reassured.

Part 1 Maintaining Public Security

As our society becomes increasingly diverse and open, moral values decline and bad ways spread, causing all sorts of security problems. The most important job now is to work as a team and maintain public security so that citizens can be free from fear.

1. Solid Team and Excellent Police Administration

(1) Tracking Down Obscenity Cases

In the year of 2006, a total 2,726 obscenity cases (2,989 persons) and 79 gambling video arcade game cases (115 persons and 205 machines) were tracked down. A total of 97 illegal places were put out of operation; water and power were cut off in 2 cases, and 95 cases were kept under surveillance.

(2) Confiscating Obscene Publications

In the year of 2006, a total of 6,242 obscene books and 142,885 obscene video CDs were confiscated, and 494 obscenity cases (507 persons) were prosecuted; 2,898 obscene advertisements were tracked down, and 1,432 cases (1,439 persons) were prosecuted; 20 cases of media operators allowing obscene advertisements were transferred to the competent authorities and prosecuted for violation of the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act; 182,031 obscene leaflets were posted and distributed; 504 telephone numbers were handed over to the Department of Environmental Protection to be cut off; 75 cases (98 persons) were prosecuted as a result of tracking down obscene leaflets.

(3) Protecting Women and Children

- A. A total of 3,972 domestic violence cases and 401 petitions for protection orders were filed; 929 protection orders were issued by the court, and 1,437 cases were processed.
- B. A total of 204 sexual assault cases were processed.



● Tracking down obscenity cases



● Building elevator safety check has been adopted to effectively decrease the occurrence of public accidents



● Safe corridors around schools



● Crime prevention event

C. 254 sites were completed for the “Safe Corridors Around Schools Project.”

D. 363 large-scale events were held, with a total of 41,117 attendees .

(4) Mass Rapid Transportation Security Maintenance

Enhanced protection of ladies rooms and nighttime women’s waiting areas using frequency detectors to prevent illegal cases of spying and hidden cameras.

(5) Establishing Community Defense Systems and Implementing Neighborhood Watch Programs

A. Establishing a Neighborhood Watch Patrol Organization

(A) Holding periodic neighborhood watch meetings: Cross-department neighborhood watch review meetings are periodically held.

(B) Assisted in the formation of neighborhood watch groups: 403 neighborhood watch groups and 2,700 building neighborhood watch groups were established, with a total of 17,679 and 8,481 patrol personnel, respectively.

(C) Evaluated 295 unpaid neighborhood watch groups and granted work subsidies, which totaled NT\$14,595,500.

(D) Cash awards to patrol personnel for helping to solve cases: In the year of 2006, awards were given for 95 cases (142 persons), which totaled NT\$107,000, including 72 cases of assisting in finding stolen automobiles and motorcycles (104 persons), 4 cases of conducting on-scene arrests and capturing other escapees (8 persons), 8 cases of helping with natural disasters (15 persons), 1 case of finding lost children and elders (3 persons), 4 cases of returning found money to the owner or sending it to the police (6 persons), 4 cases of helping mental patients and homeless people (4 persons), and 2 cases of outstanding patrol performance (2 persons).

B. Establishing a Community Defense Network

(A) Installed video surveillance systems in financial institutions, communities, organizations, schools, and groups. A total of 327 mainframes and 1,471 cameras were installed, and periodic inspections were conducted for best performance.

(B) Lighting facilities: Automatic sensor lights were installed in 12,033 locations such as firebreaks and security dead spots, so as to eliminate security risks.

(6) Maintaining Security During the Chinese Lunar New Year

During the Chinese Lunar New Year, a total of 697,900 personnel were mobilized to protect the security of citizens, including 515,000 police personnel, 2,900 military police personnel, 18,000 substitute military draftees, 74,000 civilian auxiliary personnel (such as volunteer traffic police, volunteer police, and civil defense groups), and 88,000 personnel from local administrations, neighborhood watch programs, and nongovernmental organizations.

(7) Dealing with Mass Activities

In the year of 2006, 966 assembly and parade security maintenance cases were processed, and 9,328 personnel were dispatched.

(8) Investigating Missing People

Monthly meetings are held to review cases of missing people, and cross-district reports as well as in-district reports are accepted 24 hours a day.

(9) Ensuring Community Security—the Six-Star Project

A. The “Taiwan Healthy Community Six-Star Project—Community Security” implementation plan was launched, which centered on three strategies: establishing community security maintenance systems, securing community disaster prevention systems, and establishing domestic violence prevention systems.

B. Community Security Maintenance System

151 security meetings were held; 3,234 video surveillance cameras were installed; 94 campus guard routes were established; 152 security areas were adopted by communities; 1,010 requests for consultation services on theft cases were filed to police stations; 93 community events were held by the Crime Prevention Guides Regiment; 12,358 cases were serviced by convenience store contact posts; 608 security dead spots were eliminated; 10,506 households joined community crime-alert partnerships; 4,436 households installed police-civilian liaison systems; 22,191 video surveillance systems were installed; 11,326 copies of 31 types of community security reports were issued; 2,335 cases of out-of-town patrol services were provided; home security inspections by security specialists were conducted for 20,475 households; 4,174 crime prevention events were held (with a total of 2,880,000 participants); and 181 women’s safe corridors were designed.

C. Community Disaster Prevention System

34 disaster prevention events were held; home disaster prevention inspections by fire safety specialists were conducted for 32,451 households; 22 “No-Iron-Window Community” disaster prevention events were held; 1,486 groups and 69,336 attendees visited the Fire Safety Museum in Neihu; and slope land disaster prevention visits were conducted for 1,381 households.

D. Domestic Violence Prevention System

43 sessions were held to help familiarize community patrol personnel with preventing domestic violence and child abuse; 79 domestic violence and child abuse prevention events were held; 1,129 domestic violence suspect cases and high-risk child abuse households (1,707 persons) were reported to the Department of Social Welfare; and home visits were conducted for 876 high-risk domestic violence households (1,375 persons).

(10) 110 case reporting system

A digitized management system was established and cell ID technology was introduced so that duty assignment can become more efficient and accurate. A nationwide digital microwave system is used to transfer cross-district cases more efficiently. Notable results include:

A. Standardization of terminal interface and reducing costs: the 110 case reporting system was installed, replacing the original ISDN PRA interface with the internationally compatible E1 interface, and thus reduced operating costs.

B. Internationalized case report system: in addition to ANI (Automatic Number Identification) / ALI (Automatic Location Identification) displays, Cell ID tracking of mobile phones and LLC (Longitude and Latitude Coordinates) information for Chunghwa Telecom numbers are also used. The system will soon be comparable to the E911 system in the U.S.

- C. Nationwide police GIS implementation: a police GIS (Geographic Information System) was constructed and information on security risk locations, intercept points, patrol boxes, inspection points, traffic posts, and crossroad surveillance points was digitized.
- D. One-stop service automation: implementation of the one-stop service automation operation by transferring cross-district cases through the nationwide digital microwave system, along with relevant information and voice data.

2. Maintaining Social Order

(1) Juvenile Crime Prevention

Juvenile crime is the hidden danger of public security, and its prevention is of the utmost importance.

- A. Preventing crime: Juvenile crime is effectively prevented by analyzing the reasons, motives, and accomplices of juvenile crime.
- B. Enhancing campus security
 - (A) Campus security prevention mechanisms were established, and assistance was rendered schools to help students with drug abuse tendencies.
 - (B) Increased searches for student dropouts and runaway youths, so as to prevent them from being used by gangsters to conduct illegal operations.
 - (C) Formed patrol teams to conduct “city joint patrols” in cooperation with discipline or counseling personnel from schools at all levels and the students’ off-campus guidance committee of Taipei.
- C. Protecting youths and increasing inspections

Enhanced juvenile protection measures were implemented. Youths with deviant behaviors were warned and prohibited, and their names recorded. Increased inspections of easily accessible Internet cafes, pool halls, pubs, KTVs, and MTVs were also carried out.
- D. “Internet Cleaning” program—illegal messages were tracked down immediately.
- E. Promoting crime prevention
 - (A) Lectures were given at schools at all levels to explain relevant regulations, as well as teach students the basic concepts of law and how to better protect themselves.
 - (B) The “Youth Project” held large-scale crime prevention events during winter and summer vacations.



● The crime prevention guides regiment



● Crime prevention event

F. Counseling

To fulfill the function of juvenile counseling divisions, subsequent follow-ups and counseling are carried out for youths who have broken the law or are prone to delinquency.

G. Notable Results in the Year of 2006

- (A) 3,332 campus visits were conducted; 137 campus security maintenance duty shifts were carried out; 419 student dropouts were found; and 4 gangs infiltrating schools were broken up, and 4 accomplices of gangsters listed in the “Zhiping Anti-Gangster Program” were arrested along with 39 followers (including 2 juveniles).
- (B) 42,956 persons were subjected to enhanced juvenile protection inspections; 18,022 places were inspected; 10,566 juveniles were issued warnings for deviant behavior and their names recorded; 74 cases (74 persons) were reported to the Department of Social Welfare or the Department of Health; 40 cases (41 persons) were reported to summary courts or the Department of Economic Development; 1,302 cases (1,302 persons) were charged with operating without a driver’s license or operating against regulations.
- (C) Arrested 54 persons for possessing drugs, 4 persons for selling pirated CDs in violation of copyright laws, and 63 persons for violating the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act.
- (D) Held 227 “Crime Prevention Guides Regiment—Campus Tours”, and 122 youth counseling activities during winter and summer vacations.
- (E) Provided counseling to 2,728 listed youths, 2,244 school dropouts, 618 youths prone to delinquency, and 3,829 youths in need of care. Also, a total of 11,469 cases were completed, including 777 basic juvenile interview forms, 5,761 visits and interviews, 4,389 telephone and mail interviews, and 542 case closure and evaluation reports.
- (F) The number of juvenile offenders in 2006 was 1,064, which was 75 fewer than in 2005, and 165 (13.43 %) fewer than in 2004.

(2) Crime Statistics

In 2006, the clearance rate of criminal cases was 84.57% (47,079 out of 55,670 cases), which was 2.6% more than 2005’s clearance rate of 81.92 % (47,721 out of 58,250 cases). The number of criminal cases decreased by 4.43 % (2,580 cases), and the number of cleared cases decreased by 1.35 % (642 cases).

A. Violent Crimes: In 2006, the clearance rate of violent crime cases was 74.1 % (635 out of 857 cases), which was 1.3 % less than 2005’s clearance rate of 75.4 % (619 out of 821 cases). The number of violent crime cases increased by 4.38 % (36 cases), and the number of cleared cases increased by 2.58 % (16 cases).

B. Larceny, Gangsters, Arms, and Drugs

- (A) In 2006, the clearance rate of larceny cases was 85.14 % (19,706 out of 23,145 cases), which was 3.4 % less than 2005’s clearance rate of 88.54 %. The number of larceny cases decreased by 12.64 % (3,348 cases), and the number of cleared cases decreased by 15.99 % (3,752 cases).
- (B) 44 persons listed in the “Zhiping Anti-Gangster Program” and 60 persons listed in the “Xunlei Anti-Gangster Program” were tracked down. In addition, 177 persons were reported for initial review, 176 persons were reported for secondary review, 119 persons were shifted to the court hearing, 54 persons underwent rehabilitation, and 75 gangs and 1,911 gang members were kept under surveillance. In 2006, 7 national anti-gangster sweeps were conducted, and 190 gangsters were arrested.

(C) The numbers of confiscated guns and bullets in 2006 are as follows: 11 standard long-barrel guns, 63 standard short-barrel guns, 292 refitted guns, 19 other guns, and 2,833 bullets. Compared to 2005, the number of standard short-barrel guns increased by 110 % (33 pieces), the number of refitted guns decreased by 3.63 % (11 pieces), the number of other guns increased by 375 % (15 pieces), and the number of bullets increased by 4.42 % (120 bullets).

(D) In 2006, there were a total of 4,781 drug cases. 5,268 suspects were arrested, and 322,850.76 grams of drugs were seized.

C. Fugitives and Professional Gambling

(A) 6,376 fugitives were arrested, including 59 most wanted fugitives, 587 wanted fugitives, 5,730 common fugitives, and 628 clearance fugitives.

(B) A total of 235 professional gambling cases were tracked down (1,393 persons), including 65 large casino cases (795 persons), 596 persons were transferred to the Court, and 797 persons were charged with violation of the Law of Maintaining Public Order.

D. Fraud: In 2006, the clearance rate of fraud cases was 59.13% (3,933 out of 6,652 cases). Compared to 2005, the number of fraud cases decreased by 7.69 % (554 cases), and the number of cleared cases increased by 13.28 % (461 cases).

3. Foreign Affairs Security Management

(1) Foreign Embassies Security Maintenance

There are a total of 71 foreign embassies and organizations, with over 800 people. Custom security measures are designed according to the situation of each area to enhance protection.

(2) Protecting Foreign Residents

Security information is provided to foreign residents, including contact numbers for security specialists, lost-and-found services, emergency rescues, and consultation services.

4. Traffic Management and Safety

(1) Traffic Enforcement

In 2006, there were 3,006,283 traffic violation cases, which was 3.28 % (102,124 cases) less than in 2005.

A. Maintaining pedestrian safety: The pedestrian safety program in 2006 reported 220,243 violation cases.



● Cracking down on serious traffic violations

● DWI enforcement

B. Motorcycles

- (A) In 2006, there were 693,307 motorcycle traffic violation cases, which was 1.22% (8,346 cases) more than in 2005.
- (B) In 2006, there were 38,158 cases of riding without a helmet (including wearing a helmet without fastening the chinstrap), which was 12.41% (5,408 cases) less than in 2005.
- (C) Speeding: A total of 658,696 cases of speeding were reported in 2006, which was 13.95 % (106,806 cases) less than in 2005.
- (D) 4 types of serious parking violations: In 2006, 356,656 cases of serious parking violations were reported, which was 17.57% (53,290 cases) more than in 2005. Also, 60,350 vehicles were towed in 2006, which was 118.23 % (32,696 vehicles) more than in 2005.

(2) Drunk Driving

- A. A total of 100 DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) duties were conducted, including 28 expanded DWI duties, 26 urban area synchronized DWI duties, and 46 nationwide DWI duties held by the National Police Agency.
- B. In 2006, 22,964 DWI cases were reported (including 10,721 automobiles and 12,243 motorcycles). 22,645 vehicles were taken into custody (including 10,596 automobiles and 12,049 motorcycles), and 8,156 cases were prosecuted under the Criminal Law (including 3,629 automobiles and 4,527 motorcycles).

(3) Road Obstacle Clearance and Increasing Parking Spaces

38,033 road obstacle cases were reported; 21,199 cases were enforced, and 33 cases were prosecuted under the Criminal Law for occupying the immovable property of others.

5. Police Discipline

Cases of misconduct are actively investigated by police personnel to effectively uphold discipline and morale.

(1) Reporting Police Misconduct

A crime-hotline phone number is set up to encourage citizens and police personnel to voice constructive comments and report illegal behavior.

(2) Cracking Down on Illegal Locations

Eight cases of professional casinos (225 persons) were uncovered, and NT\$7,779,700 were confiscated.

(3) Anti-Corruption Mechanisms

Anti-corruption mechanisms, including management, operation, and inspection, have been initiated. For suspected personnel or locations, intelligence gathering is enhanced.

(4) Continued Inspections

190 points for improvement have been promptly executed in various units, successfully preventing corruption as expected.

(5) The “Jingji Anti-Corruption Program”

Police misconduct and corruption cases are actively investigated with an open attitude and no concealing or covering up, in order to cleanse the police force and reestablish a good image.

(6) Improve Service Quality

Integrate service quality with administrative goals and guidelines, and promote the image of the police force.

Part 2 Fire Safety and Disaster Prevention and Rescue

The number of fires and deaths by fire in 2006 were the lowest in many years. There were a total of 360 fires (61 cases fewer than in 2005), 2 deaths (3 persons fewer than in 2005), and 17 injured (5 persons more than in 2005).

1. Fire Safety

(1) Fire Injury and Death Statistics

Statistics for the numbers of fires, injuries, and deaths for the past 10 years in Taipei are shown in Figure 1.

(2) Fire Safety and Equipment Management

There are a total of 18,962 public buildings and 20,405 public locations in Taipei. In 2006, 38,975 sites were inspected, and 33,421 were qualified. 189 cases showed no improvement after re-inspection, and were reported and fined. In addition, to ensure public safety, fire inspections as well as inspections of fire prevention equipments, flame-resistant objects, maintenance reporting systems, fire prevention plans, and fire drills were conducted for 7 specific areas around Taipei Station (including Taipei Train Station, MRT Taipei Main Station, THSR Taipei Station, Taipei City Mall, Taipei Easy Mall, Station Front Metro Mall, and Taipei New World Shopping Center). As of January 1st, 2006, all fire safety equipment maintenance reports are to be filed online. The total number of cases filed in 2006 was 17,721, of which 15,028 were filed online.

(3) Fire Prevention and Management System

In Taipei, the number of locations which should have fire prevention managers was 4,919; 4,884 locations had already selected fire prevention managers, and 4,883 had already made fire prevention plans. The number of locations which should make joint fire prevention plans was 2,827, of which 2,069 already had. There were 9,538 cases of self-defense fire fighting training, with a total of 126,357 participants. In 2006, 689 cases in violation of fire prevention management were required to make improvements within a limited amount of time, and 18 were disciplined. High-risk buildings and locations received assistance to form self-defense fire fighting teams. 181 high-rise multi-purpose buildings were listed for inspection; 179 buildings completed the inspection process, and 178 passed. 222 social welfare institutions for seniors citizens and mentally or

physically handicapped persons were listed for inspection; 198 completed the inspection process, out of which 187 passed and 11 failed. 74 large-scale buildings were listed for inspection; 64 completed the inspection process, out of which 1 failed.

(4) Regulations Controlling the Maximum Number of Persons Within Specific Locations

For dance halls, dance floors, restaurants, pubs, public houses, KTVs, and shopping areas and supermarkets over 5,000 square meters, the maximum number of persons is

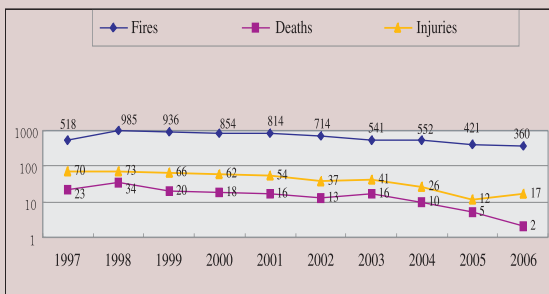


Figure 1: Statistics for Fires, Injuries, and Deaths in Taipei

regulated. In 2006, 738 locations were kept under surveillance, and 3,897 inspections were conducted. With the exception of 131 locations, which were suspended from doing business, all locations passed the inspection. During summer vacation, nighttime inspections were conducted at places where large numbers of people gather, such as pubs.

(5) Community Fire Safety

To prevent home fires, 8,274 households were inspected, and 11,618 households were told of the importance of household electricity safety.

(6) Hazardous Material Management

In 2006, 156 gas stores and 3 gas stations were inspected for a total 1,978 times, of which 1,913 inspections passed. 48 fire safety inspections were conducted on the gas storage tanks of 4 natural gas companies, and all inspections passed. Urban LPG filling stations are encouraged to move their cylinders to rural areas with low population density and establish LPG storage tanks. As of 2006, 4 storage locations were available to 160 stores.

(7) Fire Safety Specialists

Fire safety specialists provide home fire safety inspections for free. In 2006, fire safety specialists visited 32,451 households and 113,579 persons. Fire safety specialists won the 3rd Taipei City Government Quality Award, while the Daan Women's Fire Prevention Team won Taipei's 10th Outstanding Volunteer Group Award. As for the "countrywide evaluation of women fire prevention teams" held by the National Fire Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, the Shilin Women's Fire Prevention Team won 1st prize, the Wenshan Women's Fire Prevention Team won 2nd prize, and the women's fire prevention teams from Nangang and Xinyi won 3rd prize.

(8) Promoting "No-Iron-Window Community"

In 2006, 22 "No-Iron Window Community" fire prevention events were held.

(9) "921 Earthquake and LPG Safety" Disaster Prevention Event

On September 23rd, 2006, the "921 earthquake and LPG safety" disaster prevention event was held at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. Celebrity Zhang Yue-li was invited to serve as the disaster prevention ambassador. Activities included: disaster prevention games (10 levels) and a children's disaster prevention drawing contest. In addition, two 30-second short films ("earthquake prevention" and "typhoon prevention") were produced, and could be seen at major theaters, MRT stations, and bus stations, as well as on outdoor electronic billboards, and wireless and cable television.



● Fire safety specialist teaching the importance of disaster prevention

● The 921 earthquake and LPG safety event

2. Disaster Prevention and Rescue

(1) Disaster Prevention and Rescue-Number 1 in the Country

The Taipei City Police Department held 2 “Cross-district Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drills” on May 18th 2006, including the “flood drill” and the “mudslide disaster prevention evacuation drill”. A video system was used to connect to the EOCs (Emergency Operation Centers) of the city’s twelve districts. The Disaster Prevention and Rescue Commission of the Executive Yuan gave the Taipei City Police Department first place with a total score of 96.08 in the 2006 disaster prevention and rescue evaluation tasks.

(2) The Fourth Asian Crisis Management Conference

Taipei is one of the 11 member cities of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC 21). From October 11th to 14th, the “2006 Asian Crisis Management Conference” took place in Singapore, and the Taipei City Government gave a presentation on “Community Disaster Prevention Practices—Taipei’s women’s fire prevention teams”.

(3) EOCs (Emergency Operation Centers) Established in Taipei During 2006

(4) Areas Difficult for Rescue Operations Fire Drill

Established the “Plan for Conducting Rescues in Areas Difficult for Rescue Operations”, listing 614 areas as “difficult for rescue operations”. A total of 608 live drills, 121 large-scale location simulations, and 15 rescue operation drills for all types of locations were conducted.

(5) Net Width of Fire Fighting Passage Program

The Taipei City Government requires that fire fighting passages be at least 3.5 meters wide in order to facilitate fire fighting by allowing fire engines to pass through and perform operations. On March 31st, 2006, the “Taipei City Government fire passage planning and management procedures” came into effect, explicitly defining “Fire Passages” as roads which provide access to “Areas Difficult for Rescue Operations” (such



● The Fourth Asian Crisis Management Conference

Table 1: EOCs Established in Taipei During 2006

No	Name of Disaster	Duration	Damage
1	Chanchu Typhoon	May 17th 22:00 to May 18th 12:30	None
2	Bilis Typhoon	July 12th 14:00 to July 14th 15:00	Injured: 3 persons, Power outage: 6,093 households Flooded area: 2 cases, Flooded wellings: 1 case Landslides: 1 case, Road damage: 1 case Fallen road trees: 57 trees, Traffic signal damage: 2 cases Fallen signboards: 9 cases, Utility pole damage: 3 cases Fire rescue: 2 cases, Others: 1 case
3	Kaemi Typhoon	July 24th 8:30 to July 25th 12:30	Fallen road trees: 11 trees, Fallen signboards: 8 cases Utility pole damage: 1 case, Fire rescue: 1 case Others: 1 case
4	Saomai Typhoon	August 9th 14:00 to August 10th 14:30	Power outage: 1 case Others: 1 case



● Areas difficult for rescue operations fire drill

as places where disadvantaged persons reside, places with many wooden buildings, and places where large quantities of flammable or dangerous items are stored) and existing roads no more than 7.5 meters wide which are over 280 meters long and open at both ends, or over 140 meters long and open at one end. The Taipei City Fire Department conducted evaluations and listed 142 areas as priority sites for becoming “Fire Passages”. The list is available online at <http://www.tfd.gov.tw/>.

(6) Golden Phoenix Emergency Medical Service Team

As of 2006, the Golden Phoenix Emergency Medical Service Team consisted of 57 EMT-P (Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedic) personnel and 317 EMT-II (Emergency Medical Technician-II) personnel, as well as 3 advanced rescue sub-teams (Zhongxiao, Yongji, and Hoggang) and 39 basic rescue sub-teams. In 2006, the Team conducted 93,555 rescues with an average emergency treatment rate of 3.255 treatments per person, and 13 OHCA (Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest) patients were resuscitated and later recovered. From the establishment of the Team on June 1st 1999 to the end of 2006, a total of 179 OHCA patients have been rescued.

(7) SOS System for Elders Living Alone

The Taipei City Fire Department’s 119 Rescue Command Center established the “SOS System for Elders Living Alone” Center and recruited volunteer workers to provide a 24-hour direct SOS platform for solitary seniors. As of the end of 2006, 1,780 elders had installed the user-end equipment. In 2006, there were 431 cases of elders using the SOS system to request emergency transportation to the hospital, including 335 cases where the emergency button was pressed, 32 cases where the volunteer phone line was used, 10 cases where on-duty personnel sent an ambulance after failure to detect activity, and 54 other cases. Also, with the help of Red Cross volunteers, 26,183 inquiry phone calls were made, and there were 5,134 cases of elders using the “talk” button to talk to a volunteer.



● SOS system for elders living alone

Part 3 Labor Safety

The Labor Safety and Health Law is applicable to over 48,000 organizations and 1,310,000 workers in Taipei. In order to ensure the safety and health of all workers, and to prevent occupational hazards, the Taipei City Government's Labor Standards Inspection Office carries out inspections, urges employers to comply with the law, and ensures the legal rights of workers in accordance with labor inspection guidelines and Taipei's labor environment.

1. Building a Safe and Comfortable Working Environment Through Intensive Inspections, Prudent Punishment, and Cross-Agency Cooperation

- (1) The total number of labor safety and health inspections was 28,629 (not counting 4,706 labor conditions inspections). For cases in violation of the Labor Safety and Health Law, the Labor Standards Inspection Office continued to accept appeals, issued warnings to shut down or suspend operations, and carried out business inspections. Labor inspections were also conducted.
- (2) Cross-agency promotion of reducing occupational hazards
 - A. On August 7th, 2006, Secretary General Mr. Lee Sush-der held a meeting with relevant agencies to discuss the establishment of a committee for the promotion of reducing occupational hazards, and formed the "Reducing Occupational Hazards Plan".
 - B. On September 22nd, 2006, the "guidelines for the establishment of the committee for reducing occupational hazards" was announced, and the "committee for reducing occupational hazards" was established in accordance with the guidelines.
 - C. On October 24th, 2006, the 1st meeting of the committee for reducing occupational hazards was held. The committee holds meetings every 2 months, and hopes to establish cross-agency hazard prevention mechanisms to help reduce dangers in working environments.

2. Providing Labor Safety and Health Education to Enhance Workers' Safety Awareness

- (1) In 2006, 68 "labor safety and health education and training" sessions were held, and 4,311 workers benefited from the event.
- (2) Produced and promoted handbooks including the "Telecommunication Base Stations Assembly Safety Handbook" and the "Bridge Superstructure Construction Safety Picture Handbook", as well as labor education VCDs such as the "Occupational Hazards and Subsequent Inspections".



● Meeting of the committee for reducing occupational hazards ● Labor safety and health education and training

3. Extending the Scope and Promoting the Marketing of Labor Safety and Health

- (1) On April 3rd, 2006, representatives from industries with a high rate of causing disabilities were invited to Factory 202 at the Material Production and Manufacturing Center of the Ministry of National Defense's Armaments Bureau to participate in the "Safety and Health Demonstrations" held to promote labor safety.
- (2) On April 28th, 2006, businesses owners and laborers were invited to attend the "International Labor Day—Guarding the Safety and Health of Workers" activity held at the courtyard of Taipei City Hall.
- (3) Healthy Taipei—Promoting Labor Safety and Health: On April 29th, 2006, the "Elephant Experience Camp" (engineering vehicle) was held at the Taipei Children's Recreation Center, stressing the importance of safety when working above ground through family activities.
- (4) Signing "safety partnerships" and cooperating in safety projects: The Labor Standards Inspection Office signed a safety partnership with the Association of Cleaning Services on August 14th, 2006, and a safety partnership with the Continental Engineering Corporation on October 26th, 2006. The Labor Standards Inspections Office hopes to combine resources from the public and private sectors, and work together to reduce occupational hazards and ensure workers' rights via 3 main routes: education and training, promotion and guidance, and the sharing of results.
- (5) "Labor Safety Forum" events: The "Billboard Safety Forum" (September 29th) and the "Creating a Safe Working Environment Forum" (October 31st) were held at Chengde labor park's Labor Education Center.
- (6) "Working Environment Experience Activity" for family members: On September 30th, 2006, the "Confined Space Worker Experience Activity" was held at MRT Xinzhuang line's CK570A construction ground. On October 21st, 2006, the "Construction Worker Experience Activity" was held at Tongyang Constructions' construction ground.



●The billboard safety forum



●International Labor Day—guarding the safety and health of workers



●Elephant experience camp

Part 4 Public Safety of Buildings

As citizens demand better public safety and stricter supervision, a number of safety measures (such as limiting the number of people in public locations, building public safety inspections and management, elevator safety checks and management, and safety inspections of hillside communities) have been adopted to effectively decrease the occurrence of public accidents and make Taipei an even safer place to live.

1. Public Safety of Buildings

In 2006, 7,568 buildings were kept under surveillance. 5,651 buildings were required to apply for inspection, out of which 4,436 had already applied. 2,060 public security inspection and re-inspection cases were processed, accounting for 47 % of applied buildings. 128 cases were randomly selected for the 2006 building public safety dynamic inspection.

2. Building Elevator Safety Check

In 2006, 1,224 elevators were randomly selected for inspection, out of which 1,151 passed and 63 did not. For elevators that failed to pass the inspection, original permits were revoked, and new permits would not be issued until after passing the re-inspection.

3. Residential Safety of Hillside Buildings

- (1) In 2006, prior to the flood defense season, safety inspections were conducted on 135 hillside community areas that were kept under surveillance. 124 areas received a “class C” result, and 11 areas received a “class B” result. For the safety of hillside residents, inspected communities have been advised to carry out maintenance jobs or improvements according to recommendations provided by architects.
- (2) 6 “community hillside safety and disaster prevention” training forums were held.
- (3) Permanent grit removal tanks were installed, cleaned, and inspected by the communities prior to the flood defense season. 99 grit removal tanks were kept under surveillance in the hope of encouraging responsible management by owners and maintaining the safety of hillside buildings.

Democracy and freedom are the basic values which protect human rights and promote civilization. In the future, the Taipei City Government will continue to strive determinedly towards cultivating the spirit of rule-of-law, emphasizing discipline and order, managing public safety, improving disaster rescue efficiency, preventing public safety accidents, and improving public security, so that life in Taipei can be safe and secure for our citizens.

Chapter 8

Traffic and Transportation

Building a “humanistic” and “sustainable” transport environment is the vision and objective of the Taipei City Government’s transport policy. The city government team is actively working to create a “humanistic” transport environment and striving to make transport in Taipei sustainable, intelligent, fast and convenient and of high quality.

The main 2006 policy results include implementing measures to remove motorcycles from arcades and footpaths, the continued adding of the little green man to pedestrian traffic lights and, in pursuing a vision of sustainability, continuing to promote a comfortable environment in which to wait for buses, the opening of Neihu Technology Park commuter bus routes, short-distance community bus transport, the Roosevelt Road bus lane, the holding of a series of 2006 Greater Taipei International Car Free Day activities and promoting the city bicycle path establishment plan. In addition, the MRT network expansion and the upgrading of operational management have been accomplished to give the city more beneficial and convenient mass transport services, and allow the Taipei metropolitan area to take another step towards becoming a modern international metropolis.



Chapter 8 | Traffic and Transportation

Over the years the Department of Transport, TCG, has achieved major successes in its promotion of bus dynamic information displays, the traffic monitory system, parking fee management system and taxi request and safety inquiry system. To provide the public with simple and convenient access information, the transport information integration platform and instant transport information website began operating in April 2006. Moreover, they won the Taiwan Geography Association's Gold Map Award for best applied system and the Taipei City Government's Network City Construction Award, showing that, since the transport infrastructure was completed, a big step has been taken towards intelligent transport management. It is hoped, through the integration of instant information, that people will be able to acquire firsthand instant information wherever they are, at any time, to provide the public convenience while improving the transport environment. To promote a sustainable transport environment, every year the International Car Free Day is used to promote the use of public transport and promote green transport vehicles. In 2006, in cooperation with Taipei County, 12,000 people took part in related activities. Also, a city bicycle path network is being actively promoted, contributing to the overall effort towards making the Taipei environment sustainable.

Part 1 Start with Humanism and Sustainability

1. Building Humanistic Transport

(1) Implementing Measures to Remove Motorcycles from the Arcades and Footpaths

To help rectify the motorcycle parking situation, beautify the city, improve the problem of motorcycles and people using the same paths and protect pedestrian safety, in 1999 the Taipei City Government introduced “Measures to remove motorcycles from arcades and footpaths”. After the measures were introduced on all major roads, motorcyclists were then gradually prohibited from parking their motorcycles around schools, parks, public transport centers and major public buildings and other places with large numbers of pedestrians. In 2006 with the introduction of a rule prohibiting motorcycles from being parked around bus stops, and the implementation of the Roosevelt Road Plan, the Zhongxiao East Road Public Safety and Pedestrian Space Clearing Plan and the Gongguan Commercial Zone Peripheral Road Motorcycle Parking Order Improvement Plan, motorcycle parking was prohibited on 43 road sections totaling 39 kilometers. By the end of 2006, 284 road sections totaling 323.97 kilometers had introduced these motorcycle parking restrictions. By providing reasonable motorcycle parking space, together with suitable separation barriers and management measures, high-quality pedestrian space, “people first” transport concepts and motorcycle parking habits have been molded.



◆ The MRT is convenient public transport services



● Measures to remove motorbikes from covered walkways and pavements(before) ● Measures to remove motorbikes from covered walkways and pavements(after) ● Pedestrian crossings with a countdown display

(2) Little Green Man — Time Countdown Display Added to Pedestrian Lights

The little green man is a time countdown display added to the existing pedestrian lights on the four corners of intersections, using numbers and a moving picture display to transmit effective safe walking messages to pedestrians so that pedestrians can judge whether they have enough time to cross the road, thus increasing their road crossing safety. Taipei City began upgrading the pedestrian countdown displays in 2000 and by 2006, apart from some areas near MRT construction sites or some intersections that are operated by touch or have flashing lights, the pedestrians lights at 1894 intersections were all upgraded.

2. Building Sustainable Transport

(1) Giving the Public a Comfortable Waiting Environment

To give the public a pleasant environment in which to wait for buses and, in combination with the first stage of the “Taipei City Street Furniture Design, Establishment, Operation and Management Plan”, street furniture (new types of bus stops) has been installed on 13 major roads, including Keelung Road, Dunhua North and South roads, Zhongxiao East and West roads, Renai Road, Fuxing North and South roads, Heping East and West roads, Roosevelt Road, Minquan East and West roads, Chongqing North and South roads, Chengde Road, Daye Road, Xinglong Road (in 12 districts), and at MRT transfer points and medium and long distance bus stations.

(2) Neihu Technology Park Commuter Bus Service

The Department of Transport, TCG, has introduced a number of Neihu Technology Park commuter bus routes since 2003, adding the Xinzhuang, Shipai and Shuanghe routes in 2005, bringing the total to 18 direct service routes. Also, to encourage park employees to use the MRT and then transfer to buses, in 2006 the MRT Taipei City Hall and Yuanshan routes were introduced. The routes taken are mostly elevated roads or riverside roads to reduce the number of times the buses stop to pick up and drop off passengers, thus reducing travel time. Buses run every five minutes, allowing large numbers of people to be transported in a short time, for the purpose of replacing private car use and resolving local traffic congestion problems.

(3) Short-Distance Community Shuttle Bus Service

After the successive completion of MRT network lines, buses have played an important community shuttle service role, the aim being to make the mass transport system more complete. Bus route planning and adjustment is now short-distance, shuttle, speed, and directness-oriented to increase the efficiency of the public transport system. In 2006 one new bus route was introduced, 31

were adjusted and three with poor passenger volume were cancelled to increase vehicle operating efficiency

(4) Roosevelt Road Bus Lane Opens

In coordination with the “Making Taipei a mass transport city” transport ideal, an extended bus lane network is planned to strengthen the service efficiency of the public transport between Taipei City and Taipei County. In 2005 construction of the Roosevelt Road bus lane began. The Xinglong Road to Heping East Road section was opened on May 10th, 2006. The Dean of the Institute of Traffic and Transportation, National Chiaotung University, Huang Tai-sheng, said the biggest significance of the establishment of the Roosevelt Road bus lane is that it announces that Taipei is a city which advocates mass transport. The difference between this and other bus lanes in Taipei is that the Roosevelt Road bus lane is a road-corridor type which is very significant, he said.



● Bus lane on Roosevelt Road

(5) 2006 Greater Taipei International Car-Free Day

In 2006 the Greater Taipei International Car-Free Day, a joint effort between Taipei City and Taipei County, was held and was bigger than ever before. Taipei City Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Taipei County Commissioner Chou Hsi-wei, together with city and county spokespersons, the pop group Fe Er Yue Tuan and celebrity Hsu Hui-hsin, led 12,000 people from the greater Taipei area on



● International Car-Free Day in Taipei — Bicycle event

bicycles from the City Government Building, showing abundant vitality and energy on an early autumn morning. The bicycle convoy went from the City Government Square along Renai Road to Zhonghe's No 4 Park, a route nine kilometers long. Also, in response to the 2006 "no car no restraints" theme, a "Crazy Street Party" series of activities began in the Xinyi Commercial Zone. This was the first time the Taipei City Government and the Xinyi Commercial Zone have cooperated. The Xinyi Commercial Zone is usually full of cars but with cars and motorcycles banned that day the public was able to enjoy unrestrained freedom and fun in the leisure area, exhibition area, experience area and competitor area in the commercial zone. Also some members of the public played the "Crazy Street Contest" in the commercial zone, with prize money worth NT\$100,000 up for grabs, creating even more excitement. The public transport month began on the same day and a lucky citizen won an unlimited 1,000 day Easy Card, providing unlimited MRT travel.

(6) City Bicycle Path Building Plan

The building of Taipei City riverbank cycle paths has been completed and they total 105 kilometers in length. In the city bicycle riders have in the past faced problems of pollution and being crowded out by cars and motorcycles. To meet the short journey needs of the public, the Traffic Engineering Office, TCG, has built a city bicycle path network, linking large public spaces, MRT stations, with riverbank bicycle paths in Taipei City, ideal for leisure cycling and short-distance community transport. The Taipei City Traffic Engineering Office promoted the "Plan for the joint use of footpaths by cyclists and pedestrians" (called the pedestrian-bicycle shared path plan for short) and, in coordination with rule changes allowing bicycles to be taken on the MRT at certain stations, Shilin, Yuanshan and Shuanglian stations were selected to implement the pedestrian-bicycle shared paths. In addition, the MRT — Shumenwai riverbank cycle paths were planned, linking them to the city bicycle path network. After review it was decided that other stations will not be able to have pedestrian-bicycle shared paths because the footpaths are not wide enough. However, signs have been added on roads from Guandu, Gongguan and Yuanshan stations pointing the way to the riverbank bicycle path and the cross-flood barrier road links between Meiti, Yanping Flood Gate and Triangle Park at the southern end of Shizidao. Also, on wider city footpaths where pedestrian flow allows, pedestrians and bicycles are to share the same path. As of 2006 bicycles and pedestrians share the same path on 13 sections of footpath of Zhongxiao East Road, Aiguo West Road, Guangfu South Road and Roosevelt Road, totaling 17 kilometers. Parking facilities have been established around parks, MRT stations and government buildings. In 2006, 1632 bicycle parking frames were installed. As of 2006, an accumulated total of 765 bicycle parking frames had been installed around MRT stations, 2622 around schools and parks, 1085 along bicycle paths, with 730 elsewhere, totaling 5202.

■ Part 2 Planning Based on Intelligence and Safety ■

1. Building Intelligent Transport

(1) Advanced Taipei City Transport Monitoring System

Taipei City's traffic management is, according to road type, divided into expressways and city roads. The focus of the expressway traffic control system is traffic monitoring and incident management. The focus of city road management is traffic signal system operation. In the future the two will both need to detect and collect traffic information, through instant traffic analysis and

information announcements by a traffic control center and coordinated management, facilitating the suitable utilization of road space and transport energy, achieving the objectives of raising the transport service level of Taipei City, and promoting city development and economic growth. The Traffic Engineering Office will, in order of priority, install 374 vehicle detectors on 14 main Taipei City roads.

Also, the Taipei City Traffic Engineering Office plans to bring all of Taipei City's expressways under the scope of monitoring, allowing road traffic information to be fully grasped, effectively improving the road network control function and increasing the effectiveness of traffic management control strategy, to give commuters a smoother and more convenient transport network. On four major expressways, including Jianguo Elevated Road, Keelung Elevated



● Traffic monitoring system

Road, Shuiyuan Expressway and Huanhe Expressway, traffic control equipment includes 118 vehicle sensors, 16 changeable signs and 11 closed circuit cameras. Supported by traffic analysis, information announcing functions and traffic information added value services, and citizens are provided with pre-trip and mid-trip substitute route guidance information for reference, achieving the objectives of dispersing peak hour traffic, increasing the stability of the Taipei City transport service and predictability.

(2) Bus Dynamic Display System

Buses are an extremely important traditional mass transport tool. To raise the service quality of Taipei's jointly operated buses, advanced electronics, wireless communications, computers and GPS ITS-related technology is being used to give bus users instant and convenient bus dynamic information. The installation of the system began in 2004 and will have four stages. The first stage involved the MRT shuttle bus routes, the second stage, in 2006, added Neihu Technology Park routes, mountain routes and some Grade 4 routes, involving over 1100 buses and 145 intelligent bus stop signs. Completion of this stage was planned for April 2007. The remaining 3000 buses will be included in the system in 2007 and 2008.

The system allows the public to inquire when buses will arrive at the station through intelligent bus stops signs, the telephone voice system(02-23461168) and the Internet (<http://www.e-bus.taipei.gov.tw/>), thereby reducing the uncertainty of waiting and improving the quality of bus service; at the same time the monitoring system also allows the bus operating system to be grasped, reducing the need for manpower and providing operators with monitoring information. System use figures for the second half of 2006 show that an average of 1100 people used the Internet system and around 320 inquired by telephone on a daily basis. Also, according to the TCG Department of Transport's October 2006 jointly operated bus service quality survey and review report, 9.1% of those surveyed had used the system and 70.5% were satisfied.

(3) Establishing a Taipei City Car Parking Information and Guidance System

To allow drivers to know in advance the state of parking space availability in parking lots, effectively reducing the traffic problems associated with looking for parking spaces and reducing the road traffic burden, and improving the city environment, in April 2003 the “Xinyi Planning Area Car Parking Information and Guidance System” came into operation. In December, 2006 the “Yangming Mountain and Ximending Commercial Zone car park information and guidance system” began operation. Also, to expand the car parking information and guidance system and to make private parking lot space situation information available to road users to reduce the time spent looking for parking spaces, thus improving the overall traffic situation and upgrading road service quality, the Parking Management Office, TCG, has set aside funds to establish parking lot information and guidance systems in the twelve Taipei districts before 2009.

(4) Easy Card Parking Meters Begin Operation

To allow the residents of Taipei to pay roadside parking fees by using their Easy Card, achieving the objective of one card for many uses, for the first time in Taiwan, the Taipei City Parking Management Office installed roadside Easy Card meters (meters below). The Taipei Smart Card Corporation carried out mass production and on June 6th, 2006 the first batch of 200 meters began operating. The second batch of 884 began operating on April 3rd, 2006 and the third batch of 900 on June 1st, 2006. On September 20th, 2006, 1000 meters were added, giving Taipei City 3000 meters. Citizens can pay their parking fees using their Easy Card when they park on the roadside, offering an alternative payment method, and avoiding the need for people to carry change when they want to park. Using this electronic parking meter is more efficient than manual work and prevents the loss of money when parking meters are broken open for the coins inside.



● Easy Card parking meters

2. Building Safe Transport

(1) Safety Facilities Installed on Main Roads

To increase city street driving safety, upright reflective signs, reflective signs, reflective road surface symbols and “keep right” signs have been installed at the front of central islands and strengthened glass reflective road surface symbols have been installed on central directional lines and lane lines on roads with separate fast and slow lanes or on those over 30 meters wide. In 2006, road safety facilities were installed on 21 stretches of road, including Xinyi Expressway, Shuiyuan Expressway, Keelung Road Elevated Expressway, Huanhe Expressway and Zhongzheng Road.

(2) “Stop” and “Give Way” Plan

Most Taipei city alley and lane intersections do not meet the standards required for traffic lights to be installed. To improve traffic safety and order and instill drivers with road use rights concepts, stop or yield signs have been installed at intersection of alleys and lanes six meters wide and where visibility is poor. Also, in accordance with the actual road situation, the painting of net-shaped lines at intersections serves to inform drivers they must stop or slow down, and observe the road traffic situation, give way to traffic on the main road and only continue when it is safe to do so. In 2006, a

review of the alleys and lanes in the twelve districts of Taipei where accidents regularly occur was conducted with a view to adding “stop” signs and “stop” characters. 1053 intersections were reviewed. 657 “stop” signs, 294 “stop” characters, 388 “slow” characters and 154 yellow lines were added.

(3) Traffic Safety as Part of Life

To ensure the safety of citizens, related city government units are continuing to implement traffic improvement engineering projects, traffic law implementation and educational promotional work. Clearly, implementation of the law is the last line of defense in transport safety and the smooth flow of traffic, and its importance cannot be underestimated. The main law implementation focus points of the Traffic Police Corps of the Taipei City Police are drunk driving, protecting pedestrians, and removing road obstructions. Effective action has been taken to reduce the occurrence of accidents. Related figures show that the number of fatalities in traffic accidents in Taipei City has been under 100 since 2001. In 2006 81 people were killed (same as in 2002), the lowest number since Taipei became a city directly under the jurisdiction of the central government in 1968. The number of fatalities per 10,000 vehicles has gone down from 0.8 people in 2000 to a new low of 0.456 in 2006, showing the effective use of counter measures and that Taipei City’s accident prevention measures are effective and protect the public. The Department of Transport, TCG, will continue its combined traffic safety and policy public information work and organize interactive activities through various channels and media, using diverse methods supported by promotional work, implementing traffic safety education, ensuring traffic order and safety.

In addition, Taipei City figures for accident injuries and fatalities show that 71.5% involved motorcycles. Research by the Institute for Transportation Research, Ministry of Transport and Communications, also shows that motorcycle riders under the age of 20 are at the highest risk. For this reason, the Department of Education, TCG, compiled the requirements of high schools and the Taipei City Vehicle Training Center dispatched traffic regulation trainers to conduct courses in schools to give young people safe motorcycle riding instruction to prevent accidents. In 2006, 29 motorcycle safety courses were held, attended by 25,787 people.

■ Part 3 Pursuing Convenience and Sophistication ■

1. In Pursuit of Convenient and Speedy Transportation

The MRT System in Taipei was planned, designed and built by the Department of Rapid Transit System (DORTS) of the Taipei City Government. Once the different lines were completed, responsibility for their management was handed over to the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC). Not surprisingly, the development of the MRT system as a whole has been a focus of some interest for local residents.

(1) Map for a Closely Integrated MRT System

By the end of 2006, the Taipei Urban District Initial MRT System Construction Program approved by the Executive Yuan had been 97.73% completed, with the second section of the Banqiao line and Tucheng line open to the public on May 31st, 2006. By late 2006, the MRT lines still under construction included the Neihu line which was 66.83% complete and the Xinzhuang line / Luzhou branch line which was 66.97% finished. Construction on the eastern extension of the Nangang line is

47.14% complete, whilst progress on the Xinyi line is at 20.14% and the Songshan line 14.18%, respectively. In addition, following a written request from the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC) requesting that DORTS take responsibility for the Taipei City section of the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT line on October 12th, 2004, work commenced on September 15th, 2006. A twin-tower structure is planned for the Taipei City station representing a figurative gate to the capital.

Given that many of the stations on the Circular line are actually located in Taipei County, the local government actively sought the right to organize follow-up promotional activities as part of a campaign to foster county-wide development. It was later decided that the quality and safety of a government construction project would be better than that for a BOT project and after proper evaluation work, Taipei County Commissioner, Chou Hsi-wei, officially announced in April 2006 that the project would now be undertaken as a government construction program. On July 17th, 2006, Taipei City Mayor, Ma Ying-jeou and County Commissioner Chou jointly presided over a City-County Cooperation Meeting. It was at that time that the Taipei County Government suggested that the Taipei City Government should serve as the lead local government agency for “MRT construction and land development on section one of the Circular line.” As a way of optimizing County-City cooperation, unification of authority, engineering quality and interface integration, the Taipei City Government agreed to take on this responsibility. On November 8th, 2006, the Taipei County Government reported to the MOTC, seeking approval for the transfer of local authority over the first stage of the Circular line to Taipei City Government. Once the Central Government approved the financial program, construction on the first stage of the Circular line was officially taken over by DORTS. On November 24th, 2006, the heads of the County and City governments signed an executive contract designed to guarantee the interests of both parties. Requests for tenders and selections on detailed design elements of the project, including civil engineering, water rings and elevator/escalator work were expected to start in 2007.

Although 76.6km of the Taipei Urban District MRT Network has been completed and opened to traffic, approved lines currently under construction (including the Taipei City Government section of the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport line) are a total of 77.8km in length. However, when compared to such international cities as Tokyo, Singapore, Paris, New York and London, construction work on the Taipei MRT system still needs to be accelerated. Lines currently being planned by Taipei City Government’s DORTS, include an extension of the Tucheng line to Dingpu,



● Birds-eye view of the work area at the Nangang Exhibition Hall Station on the Nangang eastern extension



● Footpath narrowing work on Songshan line



• Birds-eye view of Neihsu maintenance depot from the Neihsu line

• Completion of inverted arch work for a shield tunnel on the Xinshuang line

• Cover plating on the north side of the Anhe Road Station on the Xinyi line

Angkeng line, Sanying line, Wanda-Zhonghe (Shulin line), a light railway for the Shezi-Shilin-Beitou area, Minsheng-Xizhi line and a north-south corridor MRT route in eastern Taipei. In the event that funding can be found, all planned lines are expected to be completed by 2021, at which point the Taipei Urban District MRT System will be more than 270km in length, with a passenger carrying capacity of more than 3.6 million people per day. With one MRT station located an average of every 500m in the central Taipei metropolitan area, the MRT system will become an invaluable mass transit tool for urban residents.

(2) In Pursuit of Improved Operational Management and Service on the MRT System

A. A Survey of MRT System Operations

On May 31st, 2006, operations on the second section on the Banqiao line and Tucheng line officially started, adding another 7.4km and 6 stations to the system. At this point, the 8 lines now operating comprise a total of 74.4 operational kilometers (constructed kilometers of track amounts to 76.6km), and 69 operational stations (including the two central transit points of Taipei Train Station and Zhongxiao-Fuxing Station). With the improved convenience of the MRT network there has also been a dramatic growth in passenger volume. In 2006 the total volume of passengers transport was 383,947,560, an average daily volume of 1,051,911, which represents an increase of 63,610 over the 988,301 recorded for 2005, or a year on year growth of 6.4%, the highest passenger volume recorded since the MRT started operations. At the end of 2006, the MRT system stayed open all night in conjunction with the city government's "Fireworks Carnival — 2007 New Year in Taipei City" series of activities and other local celebrations to welcome the New Year. From December 31st, 2006 to 6AM on January 1st, 2007, a total of 1,576,361 passengers were carried, an increase of 11,243 on the 1,565,118 recorded in 2005.

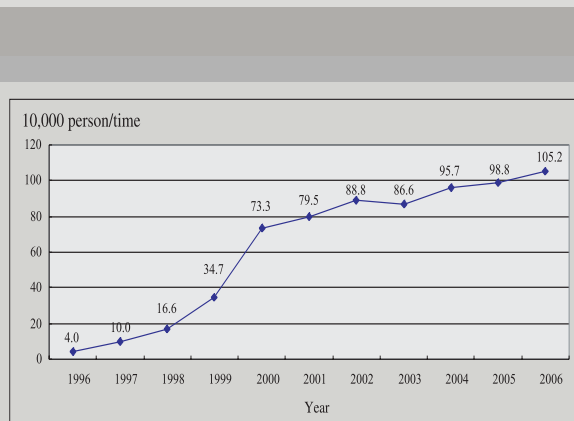


Figure 1: Changes in Average Passenger Volume



●Crowds leaving City Hall Station on New Year's Eve 2006

Nova and CoMET

CoMET is made up of systems that carry an annual passenger volume in excess of 500 million. In 2005, members included; Berlin, Hong Kong, London, Mexico City, Moscow, New York, Paris Metro, Paris SNCF, San Paulo, Tokyo, Madrid and Shanghai. Nova is made up of systems with an annual passenger volume of less than 500 million, including Glasgow, Kowloon-Guangzhou Railway, Lisbon, Montreal, Newcastle, Naples, Singapore, Taipei, Buenos Aires, Toronto, Santiago, Dublin and Rio de Janeiro.

B. Improving Safety on the MRT System

According to the “Average Car/Kilometers per Delay of Five Minutes and Over” indicator, the Taipei MRT System was ranked first for reliability of the 25 Nova and CoMET system members for two consecutive years (2004, 2005). In 2006, the Taipei MRT System experienced 35 delays that were five minutes or longer (7 of which were classified force majeure). The “Average Car Kilometers per Delay of Five Minutes and Over” was 1,729,000 car/kilometers, surpassing the 2006 operational target of 1,500,000 car/kilometers and once again successfully retaining the Taipei MRT Systems’ position as most operationally reliable.

Given the increase in passenger traffic at peak periods it was decided to experiment with the addition of platform doors from December 1st, 2006, on 6 platforms at 3 transit MRT stations, including the Taipei Station (Nangang line and Danshui line) and Zhongxiao-Fuxing Station. For those stations where platform doors were not introduced a “Platform Area Unauthorized Track Entry Warning System” was installed. When an unauthorized access is detected, the CCTV system is focused on



●“Platform Area Unauthorized Track Access Warning System”

●High passenger volume trains have been fitted with devices to prevent visually impaired passengers from falling

●Platform doors and soundproof walling are introduced at a ceremony to celebrate the transport of a total of 2.5 billion passengers

the area in question and station personnel are dispatched to deal with the situation. At the same time, train drivers approaching the situation are advised to reduce speed. It is expected that this system will be installed throughout the Taipei MRT system by May 2008. In addition, in order to prevent visually impaired passengers from mistaking gaps between the train cars as doors and falling from the platform, high passenger volume MRT trains have been fitted with a “fall prevention device” (in the form of a spring between cars). Operational tests of this device were completed on July 27th, 2006 and after positive feedback it will be fitted on 16 trains by the end of 2007 and the entire fleet by the end of 2008. In early 2004, plans were set in motion to add a supervisory information system to high passenger volume cars, in order to enhance the operational supervision of trains and driving record data. In September 2006, this was installed on 22 MRT trains, with a further 12 trains being completed by the end of 2006. At present, all installed systems are operating optimally. The remaining 30 MRT trains will be fitted by the end of 2007.

C. Enhancing “Service Quality”

On March 8th, 2006, a Breast Feeding Room was opened in the Taipei Zoo MRT Station. The same facility was later introduced at Danshui Station and the Taipei Train Station on September 1st, 2006 and September 30th, 2006, respectively. This provides new mothers with a safe and comfortable environment in which to feed their babies.

Installation of power equipment for the MRT system 3G mobile phone service system was completed in April 2006. Permission was given for the use of such hardware as signal couplers and 3G mobile phone base stations in September 2006. This enabled the provision of high-speed mobile digital services, supporting such devices as video phones, mobile televisions, high-speed wireless Internet access, mobile commerce, etc.

In line with DORTS’ use of IC card equipment for the Xin-Lu line, all magnetic card equipment and Easy Card equipment at operational MRT stations is to be upgraded. Beginning in 2006 a three stage upgrade of equipment at MRT stations on current operational lines was started. In the first stage (May 10th, 2006) new gates were introduced at Linguang Station, New Beitou Station and Shandao Temple Station. In the second stage (December 30th, 2006), half of the new equipment was installed and ready for use at various stations. In the third stage (expected to be completed by December 2007) upgrades at all 69 stations will be completed.

In order to ensure the public easy and timely access to travel information, the “Taipei MRT WAP cell phone Information Inquiry Service System and Taipei MRT PDA Website introduced two new public service functions on August 5th, 2006. One of these is an “MRT Parking Space Availability,” offering up to date information on available parking spaces at 14 different MRT stations; Xindian, Nanshijiao, Kunyang, Jiantan, Shilin, Zhishan, Shipai, Qilian, Beitou, New Beitou, Zhongyi, Guandu, Hongshulin, and Danshui. The “MRT Shuttle Bus Arrival Times” service provides passengers with reliable and up-to-date information on when buses can be expected to arrive at MRT stations.



● Warm, comfortable space of a Breastfeeding Room at an MRT station



● Seating layout in the new first and last MRT train cars

The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC) has purchased an additional 24 trains in order to ensure that with the official opening of the Tucheng line in 2006 and the Xiin-Lu line / Nankang extension line in 2010, average passenger volume at peak times remains less than 6 people per square meter and train arrival times at designated operational stations are every 3-7 minutes at peak times on a high passenger volume system. By the end of 2006, 13 trains had been fully tested and were already operational. The new model MRT trains also came with a number of new features, including the end two cars having luggage racks, the rearrangement of seats from a “三三” layout to a “—” layout, and different color “priority seats” for children, the elderly, infirm and pregnant women. Cars are now fitted with smoke detectors and CCTV cameras. On the exterior of the cars is an emergency escape handle, which now opens not one door but four doors on the same side of the car.

In order to ensure the improvement of easy accessibility routes and equipment, the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Station and Shuanglian Station have introduced a train announcement system, providing visually impaired passengers with a safer environment when taking the MRT. An MRT transfer parking Easy Card automatic payments system was also introduced, whereby the ticket inspection machine automatically offers disabled passengers a parking discount, without them having to return to the MRT station. After 11PM trains are now just 12 minutes apart as opposed to the previous 15 minutes (not including the Xiaobitan and New Beitou branch lines. On the Xiaobitan branch line trains still come every 20 minutes, whereas after 9PM the New Beitou branch line is still replaced by a free shuttle bus). During festivals and holidays (New Year’s and Lantern Festival activities), crowd control measures are put in place for the convenience of all passengers, and efforts have been made to reduce noise on the MRT’s Danshui line, thereby improving the quality of life of those living along the route. All of these measures have been taken to meet passenger demands and provide the best quality transport service possible.

D. Rich and Varied MRT Activities

(A) “Caring Means Always Giving” Safety Announcement System

On January 17th, 2006, a press conference was organized to promote the “Caring Means Always Giving - Taipei MRT and Voice of Taipei Security Announcement System”. Copies of the “MRT Braille System,” a user’s guide to the MRT, completed in conjunction with the Blind Welfare Association, ROC, were donated to a representative of the BWA and greater effort was made to educate members of the public on how best to assist visually impaired passengers (in addition 1,000 CD-ROMs were provided and a download service offered on the TRTC website).

(B) MRT Transfers for a Better Transport System

The “MRT Transfers for a Better Transport System” was organized by the Taipei City Government as a way of dealing with congestion caused by MRT construction work by encouraging residents in Neihu to use public transport. From April 1st to August 31st, 2006, residents of Neihu have been able to use Easy Card to transfer from local buses to MRT trains. In addition to a transfer discount each time ten transfers are recorded, users qualify for a raffle held on the 25th day of the following month (except during holidays when it is held at a later date), calculations restarting from the beginning of the month.

(C) 2nd MRT Cup Street Dancing Competition

On June 15th, 2006 an activity press conference was called with pop star Jolin Tsai serving as a “Street Dance Ambassador.” The popularity of the first annual competition in 2005 meant that it was expanded in size for 2006 and divided into two categories: teenagers and young persons. Some 111 teams registered to take part, more than double the 51 participants two years earlier. Ten teams made it to the finals which were held at Danshui MRT Station on August 5, 2006.

(D) MRT Charity Culture Movement

The “MRT Heart Culture Movement” was launched on October 18th, as a way of promoting safety and a culture of courtesy on the MRT. From October 21st to December 1st, 2006, this involved such interactive activities as an “MRT Search Team” and “Internet Challenge.” Specially made MRT 2D magnets were also used as promotional items, whilst the games sought to introduce correct ideas on safety and encourage courtesy and good manners on the MRT.

A “Seniors Music Concert” was held in conjunction with the Double Ninth Festival on October 27th, 2006, in Mengchia Park at the side of the Longshan Temple MRT Station. Famous singers performed a selection of old favorites as audience members were encouraged to take the lift whenever they ride on the MRT.



● Prize draw for the “MRT Transfers for a Better Transport System” activity



● Famous entertainer spokesperson at the 2nd MRT Cup Street Dancing Competition

(E) 2nd MRT Cup Popular Music Competition

The phenomenal support amongst young people for the “MRT Cup Pop Music Competition” in 2005 led to a second pop music competition in 2006. This included such well-known bands as “Haier Shitsan” and “Rose Din,” as a way of attracting as many budding young musicians as possible. A total of 142 groups entered the competition, an increase of 62 over the 80 groups that took part in 2005. The competition started on November 16th, the finals being held in conjunction with a Taipei City Government New Year warm up event in front of Warner Village on December 30th.



● Concert to promote “MRT Heart Culture Movement”

(F) MRT Souvenirs

MRT souvenirs have included year of the dog commemorative tickets, (MRT caring words—tired after working hard-stop) commemorative ticket set, tenth anniversary of the opening of the Muzha line commemorative tickets, opening of the Tucheng line commemorative tickets, MRT Gongcai souvenir series, “Signs of the Chinese Zodiac” commemorative ticket set, etc.

2. In Pursuit of a Sophisticated Transportation System

(1) Traffic Signals are Changed to LED Light Panels and Aluminum Alloy Light Case

Signal light panels were changed to LED because they save on power usage and have a longer working life. As an example, this reduces the demand for power from the 165 watts needed by incandescent bulbs to just 22 watts, a power saving of 80% and an enhanced working life of around 10 times more. In addition, LED luminescence can be set so that a signal can only be seen from a certain angle and area, to prevent driver error at multiple road crossings, thereby improving road safety. Taipei City started changing traditional bulbs in signals for LED light panels and aluminum alloy light boxes in 2000, with a total of 1,490 intersections upgraded by the end of 2006.

(2) Introduction of Multi-Lingual Driving Tests

In order to assist new immigrants obtain a driver’s license and enhance the rate at which they pass driving tests, the Motor Vehicles Office of Taipei City has, since June 2005, offered driving examinations from a multiple foreign language written question database and an online section. The database was completed after six months of hard work (Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian and Thai) with 4,026 questions. On January 10th, 2006, the system went online in an announcement on the Motor Vehicles Office website. It now allows visitors to print out and read relevant information, helping people to better understand traffic regulations whilst also making it more convenient for them to obtain a driver’s license and improve road safety.

Given the strong desire of local residents for a better transport system, the Taipei City Government has done everything it can to improve transport planning and management and continues to adopt innovative measures in an effort to upgrade service quality. The transportation infrastructure in Taipei City continues to improve and in the future the objective will be to develop an obstacle-free, energy-saving, low-pollution transport environment, as part of a new policy that focuses on “human-oriented transportation,” and a “sustainable transport environment.”

Chapter 9

Environmental Protection and Ecology

Taipei City boasts of abundant natural resources and beautiful natural landscapes. In order to transform Taipei City into an ecologically friendly city and increase resource sustainability, the government and private groups have worked together and implemented many pioneering environmental protection measures in the country. The encouragement of environmental protection groups, the guidance of experts, the participation of community leaders and the dedication of volunteer crews have rendered them Taipei City's best partners.



Chapter 9 | Environmental Protection and Ecology

Environmental protection is arguably one of the issues at the forefront of the minds of the people of Taiwan. In 2006, Taipei City launched the following programs: “Clean the Keelung River Drive”, “Give Discarded Furniture a Second Life,” and “Dredging of Ditches, a Year to Clean the Trenches.” Awareness promotion drives like these have helped Taipei townspeople to be more actively involved in environmental protection causes and heightened their social moral consciousness.

Part 1 Pollution Control

1. Air Quality

Taipei City’s air quality in general is on the good side. Other than particulate matters and ozone, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide and other pollutants are well within air quality standards. In addition, the Environmental Protection Administration’s automatic monitory stations indicated that in year 2006, a total of 43 days in which Taipei’s air quality was unhealthful (PSI, pollutant standards index, greater than 100), i.e., 4 days fewer compared to 47 days in 2004 .

In 2006, 152 motorcycle exhaust inspection stations were set up to offer convenient exhaust inspection services to motorcyclists, and motivate the public to report to authorities vehicles that emit too much exhaust. Taipei also launched the B20 bio-diesel engines on garbage trucks to lower pollutant emissions. Roadside inspections include motorcycle emission checks, and diesel vehicle emission inspection; the focus was on visual determination and spot checks of substandard gases. The raising of public awareness and checks were both conducted in the hope of improving air quality.



● Expanded inspections on pollution sources in four counties and cities in Northern Taiwan



● The launching of the B20 bio-diesel engines on garbage trucks on September 29th, 2006



◆ Purification Plants with Excellent Performance Records

As for control of stationary pollutant sources, including construction sites, factories and various public and private sites, the city government launched continual follow-ups on these sources, in a move to promote improvement measures on cutting back greasy fumes, and set up spot checks at gas stations for the recycling of gasoline to encourage the recycling and management of gasoline.

As for reduction of green house emissions, the Greenhouse Gas Emission Database of Taipei was established for the “I Love a Cool Earth” conservation promotion. More promotions will be conducted to reduce greenhouse gases in the future.



● Chief of the Department of Environmental Protection, Chen Yeong-ren signed the “I Love a Cool Earth” declaration

2. Environmental Noise

The Department of Environmental Protection has conducted regular environmental noise monitoring in 4 kinds of noise-control areas. A total of 64 surveillance checks were conducted for category 1 noise control areas in 2006; 128 checks for category 2 noise control areas; 128 checks for category 3 noise control areas, and 64 checks for category 4 noise control areas.

Taipei’s noise control reports in 2006 were largely reports of noise inspections, resident’s complaints of traffic noise, environmental and transportation monitoring noise surveillance, assistance to the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in a subsidy for aircraft noise prevention, the promotion of related laws and regulations, and sporadic inspections of industries with more serious levels of noise interference. As for factories, business establishments, entertainment venues, construction projects, amplifier equipment and other public venues, construction facilities and other noise-making sources, surveillance of noise control was strengthened. The City Government also moved to address resident and school complaints about aviation, road traffic, public transportation, including MRT and railroad traffic noise, school PA system noise regulation services and improvement measures directed at various traffic-related sources of noise.

3. The Handling of Radioactive Contaminated Buildings

It has been over a decade since the discovery of radioactive contaminated buildings in July 1992, with the total now reaching 850. According to statistics from the Atomic Energy Council, there are currently 419 radioactive contaminated buildings in Taipei as of the end of December 31, 2006; the remaining 431 are no longer radioactive.

In addition to addressing the aftermath of this discovery, Taipei has also actively worked with the Atomic Energy Council to come up with countermeasures, and has assisted in conducting surveys to thoroughly resolve radioactive contaminated building problems in Taipei. The “Taipei Municipal Radioactive Contaminated Building Surveillance and Handling Committee” was established on May 4, 1996 to address subsidy issues and health testing for radioactive contaminated

buildings and its residents on a continuous basis. In 2006, a total of 69 radioactive contaminated households received property tax breaks; health examinations were given to 2,339 people living in contaminated buildings and Yongchun Elementary School faculty and students from 1996-2006; follow-ups were conducted on a total of 14,973 people.

Starting in January 1996, free radioactive detection services have been provided to Taipei residents; 1,885 households and two parks have been examined as of yearend 2006.

4. Water Quality Protection

To protect water resources, the Taipei City Government has made use of hands-on techniques and interactive lectures to organize a variety of events, including “Sightseeing Tour of Water Resources in Greater Taipei”, “Love Always Follows” targeting the handicapped and disadvantaged, and encouraging a kind of metropolitan diplomacy of “Tours for Foreign Guests”.

(1) Utilizing Water Resources

The Feitsui Reservoir is the main water source, supporting 5 million people in the Greater Taipei Metropolitan Area. To ensure the security of the reservoir’s water quality, regular sample testing is conducted on a monthly basis at the 19 surveillance stations within the reservoir’s watershed and the Nanshi River; the samples collected are evaluated using “OECD’s Lake and Reservoir Eutrophication Classification Criteria”. Assessment results in 2006 showed water quality was normal year round except in March, in which water was at the more desirable oligotrophic level.

In order to attain sustainability of reservoirs and ensure the long-term safety of Daba, the management personnel of the Feitsui Reservoir regularly conduct a



◆The annual reservoir readiness check was held at the Feitsui Reservoir Management Bureau

Feitsui Reservoir Operation and Management

Many ecological construction projects were launched during 2003 and 2006 by the Feitsui Reservoir Management Bureau to build artificial wetlands and a vegetation buffer area to actively improve water quality. Conservation of water and soil constructions, road, bridge and tunnel maintenance, the cleaning of reservoir drifts, a crackdown on sources of pollution, afforestation and water source nurturing projects were also embarked upon. The Administration collaborated with the Taipei Water Management Office of Water Resources Agency under the Ministry of Economic Affairs to improve the sewage connection rate so as to reduce the amount of domestic wastewater being dumped into water resources. The Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration has requested the Environmental Protection Administration at all previous environmental effect and assessment meetings to follow the conclusions reached by the Environmental Assessment Council regarding the opening of the Taipei-Yilan Highway, in order to protect water resources. Lastly, the Bureau is working with the Taipei County and City Governments to launch the “Feitsui Reservoir Watershed Inspection Report” to incorporate governmental efforts and crack down on sources of pollution on a regular monthly basis, so as to protect the quality of drinking water sources for Taipei City and Taipei County’s 5 million residents.

variety of inspections and assessments; ancillary facilities and related mechanical equipment are inspected and maintained. In addition to completing the hydraulic mechanic sluice gate maintenance, instrument monitoring and replacement of old power plant facilities in 2006, a reservoir readiness check was held on June 8th. The measure was given a number one ranking by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. During the year, the 3rd Overall Safety Inspection and Assessment of the Feitsui Reservoir was completed to reassure that the design and management of the reservoir were being effectively operated.

(2) The Refinement of Water Quality

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

A. The World's First Water Quality Monitoring System to Obtain BS 7799 Certification

To more effectively keep track of water quality conditions, since 1983 the Taipei Water Department has established the Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System, setting up 61 water quality monitoring stations in succession to monitor over 472 water quality indexes. From getting water samples from a water source, water purification procedure, to pressurization into a water pipeline network, the entire water purification procedure is put under close surveillance on a round-the-clock basis serving an early warning function, and reflecting water quality conditions for ease of maintenance. The Automatic Water Quality Monitoring System received BS7799 certification in June 2004, and has since passed every bi-annual review. In November 2006, the Administration again obtained the ISO 27001 information safety management system certification, further increasing the credibility of its water monitoring operations.

B. Water Quality Information Transparency

To establish residents' trust in tap water quality, the Taipei Water Department works hard toward maintaining the transparency of water quality, and conducting careful gate-keeping measures on water sampling collection and tests. In 2006, 4,030 samples were collected in the water supply mains; the tests showed that water quality was up to the standard 100%. To further heighten residents' faith in the quality of tap water, the Taipei

Stellar Performance of Water Purification

The Taipei Water Department has conducted water purification with an internal standard stricter than the drinking water standard; it consistently makes immediate reviews and improvements at purification plants when an abnormal condition occurs, and seeks to strengthen management to enhance the effectiveness of the water purification process. Quality of discharged water at all plants reached 100% of the drinking water standard and 99.97% on the internal benchmark. The Zhitan Purification Plant and Gonguan Purification Plant participated in the "Water Purification Plant Operation Assessment Trial Plan" outsourced to Tjing Ling Industrial Research Institute by Water Resources Agency, MOEA, and ranked No. 1 among the top five largest purification plants, proving that management of purification plants is on track. They were awarded the Stellar Performance and Effective Purification Plant Awards, and continue to strive for greater improvements in the future.



● ISO 27001 information and safety management system certification

Water Department promotes water quality information transparency, posting water quality examination information, water quality Q&A and water use safety promotional materials on the website; it has also set up water quality information stations at 8 public locations to update the public with the latest data, posting updated information gathered by the 61 water quality monitoring stations online for better credibility.



● The setup of water quality information stations at eight public locations to update the public with the latest data

(3) Water Quality Surveillance

River sections in Taipei City's jurisdiction are actually the downstream area of the Danshui River, the primary pollution sources are domestic wastewater; industrial wastewater constitutes a small percentage. To better monitor water quality changes in the river, 15 water quality sample collection stations were set up along the Keelung River, Jingmei River, Xindian River, Danshui River, Shuangxi River, Sulphur River, Dakeng River, Mountain Boar Cave River, Shuimou Cave River, and Old Guizi Cave River. Samples are collected monthly to better keep track of water quality conditions as a frame of reference for water pollution control.

Samples taken during the period from January through December, 2006 showed that the Danshui River was seriously polluted; the Keelung River, medially polluted; the Xindian River was either medially polluted or slightly polluted. As for the Jingmei River, the upper section above Jingmei Bridge is medially polluted. The Shuangxi River suffers the slightest pollution, or no pollution at all.

5. Pathogen Prevention and Control

As Taipei is located in the subtropical zone, its weather is hot and humid, very suitable for various pathogens to grow and reproduce. To effectively decrease pathogenic contagion and infections, Taipei has established the "Taipei Municipal Pathogen Control Project 2006" as the basis for the Taipei City Government Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Health and district offices to conduct pathogen investigation, educational publicity, and the elimination of vector and environmental spray.



● Environmental Pesticide Spraying

To effectively decrease the density of mosquitoes, flies and cockroaches, the Department of Environmental Protection has launched an outdoor environment pesticide spraying project every two months in Taipei's 449 neighborhoods, every quarter at Taipei's 62 public markets, and issued public announcements on the website to notify the public about the sprayings. In cooperation with the Department of Health's pathogenic mosquito density survey and Dengue Fever case reports

(including suspected cases), sprayings were conducted in neighborhoods with a density of *Aedes* mosquitoes over level 2; sprayings were conducted around households where cases of Dengue Fever and Japanese Encephalitis were reported (including suspected cases) so that there is zero incidents of local insect infectious diseases. Meanwhile, the clearing of water accumulation containers in vacant lots (houses), and basements were conducted through the cooperation of districts, boroughs and neighborhoods. Various district administrations and government agencies also coordinated their efforts to heighten prevention awareness to reduce risks of outbreaks.

6. Soil and Groundwater Pollution Investigation

The “2006 Taipei City Soil and Heavy Metal Arsenic Content Survey and Verification Project” were commissioned to the National Taiwan University. The survey showed that 60 ppm of arsenic was found in over a hundred hectares of farmland in Guandu Plain’s Beitou Irrigation Center. The results of investigations showed that the arsenic, lead, iron, and vitriol minerals contained in the riverbed of Beitou’s Terrestrial Heat Valley had been brought in by earlier farmers who had channeled sulphur water into the farmland.

In accordance with the “Soil and Groundwater Pollution Control Act,” Article 6, if the soil in question was not polluted by an outside source, yet the substance content has reached the control standard index, the Department of Environmental Protection during a meeting on October 27th, 2006, decided to notify agencies in charge to convene emergency response meetings to determine the following:

- (1) Edible farm produce: no arsenic was found in unhusked rice, vegetables or fruits.
- (2) Health Risks: Arsenic poisoning was not found.
- (3) Groundwater quality: that groundwater pollution control criteria were not met.
- (4) Hot spring hotels and parlors are found in great density along the Beitou River. Bath water discharge into the Beitou River has rendered it unsuitable for water sports. The Department has put up a notice, warning people and tourists not to engage in any water sports. In addition, the Parks and Street Lights Office of Public Works Department also closed off the river entrance stairway.

To protect our environment and ensure residents’ health, the Taipei City Government has conducted regular inspections of heavy metal in soil, groundwater, and edible farm produce; the government also provides assistance to conduct fallow and new produce farming practices.

Extermination of Red Exotic Fire Ants

On October 1, 2004, the Taipei government established the “Red Exotic Fire Ant Invasion” Control Center, with Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan as convener. New cases reported in 2006 were made at the following sites: Zhongcheng Public Housing, Binjiang Junior High School in Taipei City, and Dongyang Park in Nangang. The ants were exterminated according to the Red Imported Fire Ant Invasion Mechanism, and regular rounds of re-inspection found no reoccurrence.



● Extermination of Red Fire Ants

Part 2 Environment Preservation

Taipei has the highest population density in Taiwan. In order to keep streets clean, various environmental maintenance works were undertaken to create a high quality and comfortable living space.

1. Per Bag Trash Collection Fee

Due to the fact that trash fee collection along with water fee could no longer reflect actual trash collection costs, as of July 1, 2000, Taipei began imposing a trash collection fee via “Per Bag Trash Collection Fee Method” to encourage residents to reduce trash and recycle. This has effectively resolved problems that have arisen from the increasing amount of trash and lack of resources.

After the Per Bag Trash Collection Fee was implemented, daily trash per capita has been reduced from 1.40 kg to 0.63 kg per person in 2006, a 55% reduction; if recycling from private factories and businesses is taken into account, the total recycling ratio has reached 38.89% of the whole population in 2006, with daily recycling as high as 1,049.01 metric tons.

2. City Landscape Maintenance

In order to give Taipei residents neat and clean streets, the Taipei DEP sanitation crews have adopted manual and mechanical street sweeping vehicles to maintain streets, sidewalks, and overpasses; they have also maintained sewers to keep them flowing smoothly without obstruction.

As an international metropolis, Taipei was the first municipality in Taiwan to implement a per bag trash collection fee, and to schedule garbage pickups. A total of 198 nightly pickup routes were established around the city, while 57 limited garbage pickup services have been set up in the twelve administrative districts to collect garbage and recycled items (including kitchen waste) to meet different lifestyles and resident demands. To clamp down on the illegal dumping of garbage, the Department initiated “the Catcher of Environmental Protection” to undertake united inspections and vigils at various spots around the city, and patrol for the irregular dumping of garbage (including the use of undesignated bags).

To maintain and protect the city landscape, Taipei City moved to remove all advertising in violation of city regulations and investigate abandoned vehicles without license plates; advertisers in violation are charged, their telephones suspended and are reported to the authorities. The war against illegal advertising has yielded great success. In addition, the Taipei City Government also cracked down on water dripping caused by air conditioners in conjunction with the Waste Disposal Act, Article 27, Item 11. Taipei’s residents have reacted positively to the clampdowns.

3 Mountain Cleaning and Water Cleansing Events were held to call on Taipei’s residents to participate in the



● Mountain-climbing and cleaning activity in Zhongshan Area

adoption of natural environment landmarks and serve as environmental protection volunteers. Notices were set up along mountain climbing trails and industrial pathways. The Mountain Cleaning and Water Cleansing Task Force also helps to maintain the beautiful mountains and forests of the city.

3. Public Toilet Education Upgrade

To create a quality and comfortable public toilet environment, the Taipei City Government has continued to promote its world-class public toilet cleanliness campaign in 2006; in regard to hardware facilities, the government adopted modern sanitation equipment, equipped with handicapped and parent-child lavatories, and improved the men-women toilet ratio. To enhance the cleaning and maintenance quality of public toilets, specialists have been requested to refer to toilet cleansing techniques from Japan shown on CDs; public toilet cleaning crew



● The 2006 Public Toilet Cleaning Crew training session

seminars and training programs have been launched to slowly but surely encourage public toilet management units to increase the number of excellent and superior public toilets. Seminars are being conducted to teach sanitary personnel how to clean restrooms efficiently.

In 2006, the public and consumers were encouraged to continue participating in the “Taipei Municipal Managed Public Toilet Evaluation Implementation Project”, by placing emphasis on the cleanliness and management of public toilets.



● The 2nd public participation in public toilet evaluation in 2006

4. Pick Up After Your Dog and Leave Taipei Squeaky Clean

Since 2002, the Taipei City Government has been promoting the “Walk Your Dog on a Leash, Pick up after Your Dog” campaign, combining the forces of residents and government units to give the public streets and sidewalks that are clean and free of dog feces; most residents have taken up the good cause.

However, recently an increasing number of cases of members of the public walking their dogs unleashed and not picking up after them have been occurring. The campaign will be continued and enforced to rectify such misdeeds. On May 1st, the Department of Environmental Protection started a “Pick Up After Your Dog and Leave Taipei Squeaky Clean” drive, encouraging the public to take photos of dog owners in violation, in the hopes of urging a minority of people to change their behavior. Department patrols also increase the number of inspections and crackdowns on streets and blocks and neighborhoods where dog feces violations are rampant.



●The “Pick Up After Your Dog and Leave Taipei Squeaky Clean” Drive

To enhance the public’s sense of responsibility and promote the formation of the the habit of walking dogs on a leash and picking up after the dogs, the Department of Environmental Protection worked with animal rights activists and held a series of events to increase awareness, so as to create quality living space.

Part 3 Recycling and Reuse

With the rapid economic development, the amount of trash produced in the city has also grown apace. If recyclable materials are not sorted and recycled but are directly transported to landfills and incinerators, not only will the lifespan of landfill sites and incinerators be shortened, but trash that contains harmful elements can easily lead to secondary environmental pollution. With that in mind, Taipei has actively promoted various recycling methods to establish a resource recycling system.

1. Kitchen Waste Recycling

Kitchen waste makes excellent compost, and can also be used as pig feed. To reach the goal of zero landfill in 2010 for a sustainable Taiwan, after implementation of the per bag trash collection fee, the Taipei City then took up the active planning of kitchen waste recycling. Kitchen waste recycling finally went into operation in December 26th, 2003.

To effectively make use of recycled kitchen waste, cooperation from the public is requested to sort kitchen waste into “Organic Waste for Pig Feed” and “Organic Waste for Compost”. The waste was auctioned off to pig farmers and commissioned to compost factories for reuse. To refine kitchen

waste recycling practices, transport facilities were also constructed at Neihu, Muzha and Beitou incinerators in 2005; they were completed and began operation in succession.

To make better use of Organic Waste for Compost, in May 2006, the three incinerators in Taipei City began establishing a Kitchen Waste Temporary Area to deposit the scraps temporarily, and began simplified compost processing. Since the project began on May 18th, 2006, and extending through December 31st, 2006, a total of 26,040 metric tons had been collected; after simple processing measures, about 4,328 metric tons of waste were transformed into semi-finished compost, 65 metric tons of which were being secondarily fermented in the incinerator while 2.48 metric tons of compost were produced. 496 metric tons of semi-finished compost were delivered to qualified contractors for follow-up processing.

2. Repaired Furniture

To better service the public and increase recycling, and effectively repair and reuse large pieces of discarded furniture, the Department of Environmental Protection's recycling and reuse team set up a furniture repair class, and built a Repaired Furniture Exhibition Hall at the Zhongshan Soccer Stadium and Neihu Repaired Furniture Exhibition and Auction Hall to display renovated and recycled furniture. The exhibition operates via a fixed location and schedule (open every Tuesday and Thursday, auctions are held every Saturday at 11am). On Saturdays (Zhongshan Soccer Stadium) and Sundays (Neihu Venue) from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., auctions are held for the recycled furniture.

Since its inauguration on January 18th, 2003, the public has flocked to the event to pick up good bargains. To expand sales channels and promotional outlets, the City has added online bidding services which began on January 6th, 2004. Parts of renovated furniture were posted on the Yahoo Website for auction. Service channels have been increased on both the virtual and realistic fronts.

From January 6th, 2004 to December 2006, 640 transactions of recycled furniture were completed at NT\$500,000. 25,000 visitors have viewed the furniture. All 640 buyers gave positive feedback to the transactions.

3. Incinerator bottom ashes Recycled and Reused



● Bottom Ashes Reused and processed — telecommunications pipes backfilled

The Taipei City Government began a trial run of reusing and reprocessing incinerator bottom ashes in December 2003. In September 2005, all the bottom ashes and residues produced by the three incinerators in Taipei City were commissioned to qualified recycle plants for reuse in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Protection's "Regular Discard—Incinerator Bottom Ashes Recycle and Reuse Act." Currently the bottom ashes are magnetically picked out, manually selected, crushed, screened, sprayed with a stabilizer, and screened again for molted heavy

metal consistency to see if they are qualified materials. Next, they are used as road construction material, or asphalt and concrete additives. To ensure the quality and ensure their reusability, contractors are required to raise the processing bar. Every month, experts visit the re-processing plants or reuse construction sites for personal inspections to deliver a report, so as to achieve more transparency and systemization of the procedure.

4. Limiting Excessive Product Packaging

To achieve comprehensive garbage recycling and zero discard, the Taipei City moves to honor the Environmental Protection Administration regulations and implements gift box packaging control against businesses that are being monitored, in order to reduce packaging materials and excessive trash caused by the packaging.

To encourage businesses in spontaneously reducing packaging, the Taipei City invited the Environmental Protection Administration, environmental protection groups, consumer groups and labor union representatives to thrash out a modus operandi in limiting excessive packaging. To tie in with the World Cup tournament, the Taipei City organized an “Environmental Protection Packaging Goalkeeper” and “The Signing of a Declaration Against Excessive Packaging” on June 30th, 2006, totaling 25 wholesaler attendances; they carry considerable weight and influence in business circles in Taipei. Wholesalers who have signed the memorandum vowed to promote environmental protection and reduce waste as their corporate motto, and spontaneously require their suppliers to follow suit.

5. Environmental Protection Volunteers and Promoting the Concept of Environmental Protection

(1) Environmental Protection Volunteers

Established under the guidance of the Department of Environmental Protection’s “Angels Project” since 1991, the Taipei Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew was formed by a group of enthusiastic city residents eager to serve the community. These earnest souls are recruited and trained to enhance the promotion of a variety of environmental protection services.

A. Professionally Trained

For becoming part of the Taipei Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew, one must undergo a



● The signing of the “Reduction of Product Packaging Declaration”, with the participation of Baby Earth

● The 2006 Environmental Day, Taipei’s Environmental Cleanliness Volunteer Crew participated in the Pledging Ceremony

series of training sessions. Lively classes have helped the volunteers in understanding annual highlight projects and improving their expertise.

B. The Promotion of Environmental Policies

The volunteers operate in coordination with a variety of Department policies and conduct environmental protection training and awareness promotion for the public. During the Lantern Festival and other festivities, the volunteers assist in the pickup of trash and hold up notices in public venues to call on people to maintain environmental cleanliness while having fun.

(2) The Promotion of the Concept of Environmental Protection

In 2006, the Green Creativity Furniture Design Contest was organized, through which contestants were encouraged to put their ingenuity and creativity to test, and develop original furniture that was “green.” The event sought to inspire people to be creative in their daily lives and develop low-cost, but highly usable and environmentally-friendly items to achieve resource recycling.

Part 4 Natural Environment Conservation

Taipei boasts of a variety of natural elements: wind, fire, mountains, forests and rivers; and in order to conserve these precious natural resources, promotion of natural environmental conservation has been conducted for quite some time. In addition to the Guandu Nature Reserve and the Waterfowl Refuge, other areas such as Guandu Nature Park, Huajiang Wild Duck Nature Park, Neishuangxi Forest Nature Park and Sishou Mountain were established so that a good natural environment would be better protected, offering the public excellent outdoor leisure areas.

1. Species Conservations

Taipei is a highly urbanized and internationalized metropolitan area, thus natural environment spaces suitable for wild animals are rather limited. Therefore, aside from creating designated conservation areas, the conservation of wild animals is carefully implemented in accordance with the Wild Animal Conservation Act. In addition, the trial run 2006 Daan District Stray Cat Neutering and Placement/Return (TNR — Trap, Neuter, and Return) Project was aimed to address the stray cat issue in a humanistic fashion. Also, the Taipei Animal Shelter was built and officially opened, a site which conforms to animal benefit principles and designed in reference to shelters of advanced countries to provide a more comfortable environment. The measure has advanced Taipei City’s animal protection project tremendously.

2. Habitat Conservation

In 2005, patrols and maintenance works of protected areas were continued; investigations were conducted into publicly owned forests in Taipei. In addition, the development of wetlands and habitat restoration work were conducted at the Huajiang and Guandu Nature Parks to conserve habitats for wild animals; and under the premise of environmental protection, ideal leisure and entertainment spaces are continually being created. Also, the “2006 Taipei International Bird-Watching Expo” (the 8th) was held, incorporating the creative input of private groups and industries. The event started in mid-August and extended through the end of December, the theme being



● The opening of the “2006 Taipei International Bird-watching Expo”

“Wetlands of Taipei’s Heart,” featuring a series of wetlands-related events to promote a deeper understanding of wetlands conservation, making it both educational and fun.

3. Mountainside Conservation

To enhance mountainside security and reduce threats of loss-inducing disasters that threaten residents’ lives and assets, in 2006 Taipei began several risk-management projects such as surveillance of geologically fragile hillsides, and the surveying of watersheds and potentially hazardous areas, to continually enhance wild river management and improve industrial roads and hiking trails so as to provide residents with attractive leisure spots.

(1) To Strengthen Mountainside Patrols and Construction Supervision

A. Eighteen patrol areas have been mapped out in accordance with the distributions of mountainsides and realistic demands. In 2006, a total of 92 cases of illegal employment of mountainside areas had been discovered. Another 76 cases were found by mountainside patrols, who then filed reports on them; the ratio stood at 82.61%.

B. As for the inspection and evaluation of mountainside development project applications, in 2006, 81 cases/208 incidents of construction inspections were made, among which 41 followed regulations, and the remaining 40 did not. The Department of Economic Development has set a date demanding rectification .



● Rectification of the violations of Daan District’s 9th Public Cemetery

(2) Mountain Trails Inspections and Management

A. Thorough checks on illegal buildings and overdevelopment of hillsides: inspections were undertaken for mountain trails surrounding Sishou Mountainside (Tiger Mountain and Elephant Mountain), plus Warship Rock. A total of 107 unlicensed buildings and canopies were demolished, and six vegetable farm owners were notified by the Department of Economic Development for rectification.

B. Patrol boxes and Telephone Number Signs were put up: To prevent unlicensed buildings and hillside overdevelopment in areas around mountain trails, patrol boxes were erected along twenty mountain trails in Taipei City. Signs for reporting violations and providing phone numbers were also placed at the entrance of mountain climbing walkways, allowing the public to jointly monitor and conserve the natural landscapes of Taipei City.

(3) The Application of Bio-Ecological Engineering Methods to Regulate Wild Rivers

To conserve water and soil resources, and to reduce occurrences of disasters, in 2006 Taipei City continued conducting surveys and managing mountainside watersheds. The Department of Economic Development launched the “Beitou Bamboo Lake River (downriver area) Remediation Project” and “Taipei City’s Neihu Neigou River Connection and Tributary Remediation Outsourcing Project” to incorporate water and soil conservation, disaster prevention, natural and ecological preservation and leisure and travel concepts.



● Prior to the tearing down of unlicensed buildings along Elephant Mountain Trail (above Taipei City Hospital's Songde Branch)



● The City's Neihu Neigou River Connection and Tributary Remediation Outsourcing Project”

(4) The Dredging and Maintenance of Rivers to Prevent Potential Landslides

In 2006, the Taipei City Government embarked on the dredging and maintenance of rivers which could trigger potential landslides. Contractors were commissioned to maintain four landslide surveillance systems and hillside rainfall monitor systems in order to provide disaster prevention points of reference during typhoons and flash floods. Additionally, landslide prevention and evacuation drills and educational promotion workshops were conducted in accordance with the Council of Agriculture’s Soil and Water Conservation Bureau.

4. The Promotion of Eco-Technology

To promote eco-technology and conserve the ecological environment, in March and October 2006, the Taipei City Government organized 3 eco-technology seminars and inspection tours, at which the latest eco-technology developments and concepts were instilled in the staff members of various government agencies. The curricula included eco-technology engineering and concepts applicable to hillsides, parks, rivers and watersheds in the hope that the concepts and training



● Maintenance Crew of the Feitsui Reservoir speaking about eco-technology engineering to improve water quality

can be extensively applied to eco-technology projects and municipal constructions. The 2006 inspection tours were about the eco-technology water quality improvement project by the Feitsui Management Administration, and the Fuyang Natural and Eco Park's Water Quality Improvement Program. The distinctive features included the adoption of biological and physical organisms' connective ingestions, multi-leveled interceptions, stalls, and concentrated nutritious salt in the eco lake system. Toxins were decomposed and dispelled by the organisms to effectively reduce pollutants in the upstream area of the watershed. The Fuyany Natural and Eco Park is located at the end of Taipei City's Fuyang Street, occupying 3.8 hectares of land. In order to protect the eco resources of the site, experts were commissioned to monitor ecological activities over a period of time; the original eco features were taken into account when the park was designed. An eco waterway area, nature and ecosystem evolution area, butterfly watching area, secondary forest monitoring area, wetland eco-observatory, and a cicada leisure area were all set up inside the park. It serves as a unique, natural classroom that provides people a chance to coexist peacefully with nature.



● Representative of Taipei City's Department of Public Works speaking about Fuyang Natural and Eco Park's design and layout

5. Green Architecture

In light of the implementation of "Architectural Technology Regulations—the Green Building Special Chapter," all construction applications together with cases involving such regulations are

carefully reviewed according to the rules stipulated in order to establish a comprehensive green architecture inspection mechanism.

6. Biodiversity Conservation

Since its relocation to Muzha in 1986, the Taipei Zoo has lent an impetus to endangered wildlife conservation and environmental education as its main objectives, actively creating a harmonious natural space between humans and wildlife. In recent years, actions have been taken to integrate domestic and foreign research institutions and conservation groups to jointly promote in situ and ex situ conservation researches of wildlife and their habitats. Partnerships have been formed between animal conservation groups and agencies-in-charge to assist in the localization of community developments centering on animal conservation researches and trainings. The conservation projects of Sanzhi, Yangmei and the Green Island areas are in line with this goal to create a biodiversity and eco-education stronghold in Taiwan.

The display areas in the zoo are arranged according to the principles of ecological education and wildlife welfare. They are demarcated by ecological region, biometric traits, habitats and animal behavior. Since its opening, display themes and management practices have been taken into account for the completion or renovation areas of African Animals Area, Desert Area, the Formosan Animals Area, Bird World, Nocturnal Animal House, the Education Center, the Koala House, the Penguin House, the Amphibian and Reptile House, the Wetland Eco-Park, Children's Zoo, and Insectarium. To further promote biodiversity conservation in Taiwan, irregular protozoan displays have been organized. The Taiwan protozoan lizards and freshwater turtle expos were held between 2005 and 2006; to date, 112 Taiwan protozoan species have been displayed in the zoo, in addition to animals from all around the world. In addition to the establishment of breeding techniques of precious wildlife, such as the Formosan Serow, koalas, chimpanzees and Heng-chun birdwing butterflies, the zoo also actively engages in positive zookeeper training projects to strengthen the development of zoo management and expertise.

As one of the international metropolises, Taipei is poised to increase its stature within the global community, actively working toward sustainability as an eco-city so that Taipei can become a first-rate city with "blue skies", "green mountains and clean water", "clean land and a quiet environment", "resource recycling" and "biodiversity".

The Wildlife Shelter

The Wildlife Shelter, established in 2004, aimed at taking in illegally smuggled and injured endangered animals, and raising protection awareness. Since its establishment through 2006, 84 endangered animals have been accepted into the shelter. The shelter has evolved into a Wildlife Conservation Research Center as a base for encouraging biodiversity conservation and investigations in Northern Taiwan. Currently underway are investigations of indigenous chiropter ecology and classification; the physiology and breeding of pangolins; the ecology of pointed-scaled pit vipers and their geological relations to the land. Black bears' geological relations to the land; their behavior, ecology, breeding and physiology studies in Asia also are included in the program. Lastly, a wildlife quarantine program and a rescue center were set up in 2006 to assist in rescue efforts and medical treatment for Taiwan's wildlife.

Chapter 10

Public Infrastructure

Public infrastructure is crucial to municipal construction. With the completion of the Fubei Underpass and Kanghu Road, residents of Taipei city can now enjoy improved traffic service.

*Benefits provided for residents are as follows:
sidewalk renovations and arcade leveling to improve pedestrian space;
flood control and drainage system construction to protect against flooding;
83.10% of households with access to sewer connection;
theme flower festivals to provide residents venues for leisure and relaxation;
public housing and utility construction to make Taipei city a truly resident-friendly place.*



Chapter 10 | Public Infrastructure

Public infrastructure construction, such as flood control and drainage construction, sewage systems, urban greening and beautification, parks and streetlamps management, public housing construction, piped water supply construction, public facility land acquisition, utility construction, etc., is an intricate undertaking. Facing growing metropolitan competition from across the world, the Taipei City Government is devoted to its public infrastructure construction to build a safer, more resident-friendly, and quality brave new Taipei.

Part 1 Traffic Construction

The Taipei City Government is sparing no effort to develop expressways, to build and renovate urban roadways and bridges to relieve the rapidly growing traffic triggered by rapid urban development, in order to facilitate civilians' traveling needs.

1. Expedient Road Constructions

(1) Expressway Systems

The system is primarily constituted of the Jihe Expressway and Tiding Avenue in the east, the Zhoumei Expressway to the west, and the Huanhe Expressway that connects northern Taipei to the south, the Shuiyuan Expressway, the east-and-westbound Civic Boulevard and Zhengqi Bridge, the north-to-south Jianguo Overpass, and the Xinyi Expressway—43.3 kilometers of this network has been completed.

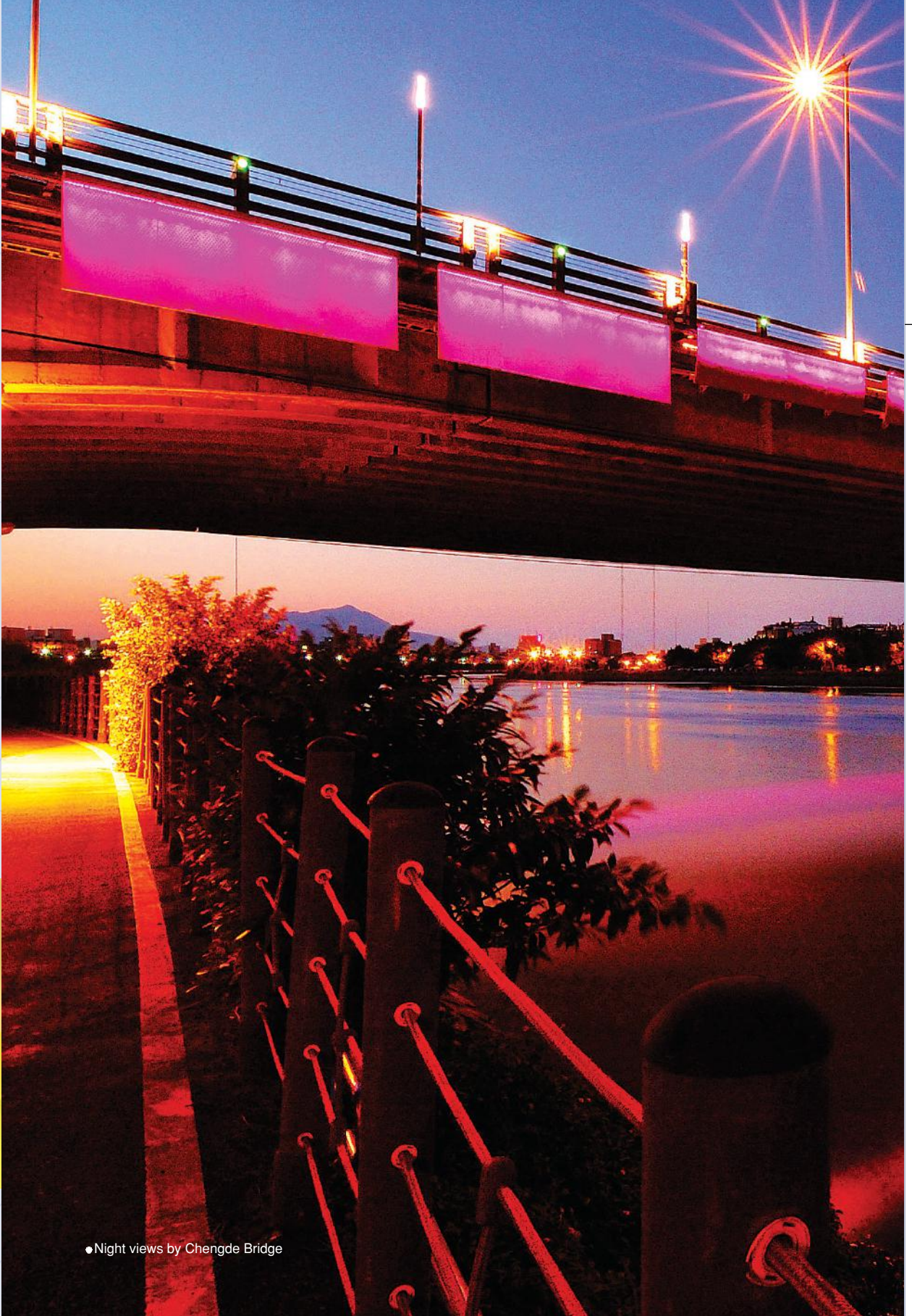
(2) New Construction and Expansion of City Roads

Nanshen Road, from the Garbage Trucks lane on the ramp onto the Second Northern Interchange to the city boundary, was expanded to 15 meters in width and 2,490 meters in length. It was officially commissioned on March 22nd, 2006. Beyond saving travel time between Shenkeng and Shiding Townships in Taipei County, the expansion stimulates tourism activities, elaborate agriculture and industrial developments, and abates impact on local traffic caused by garbage trucks from the Shanzhugu landfills.

Kanghu Road, 1,875 meters in length, from the Chenggong Road curve at the east side of Dahu Park to Kangle Street north at the White Horse Villa, was created to ameliorate heavy traffic in the Donghu



● Kanghu Road opened to vehicular traffic



● Night views by Chengde Bridge



●Maokong Gondola, Construction Gondola, and carriage attachment trial operation

area. Since its inauguration on December 6th, 2006, heavy traffic in Donghu area has been effectively abated; Kanghu Rd. has formed a convenient traffic network with the MRT Neihu Line and in turn has helped to advance local business development.

The Maokong Gondola runs 4,030 meters in length; its construction began on October 11th, 2005. By the end of year 2006, 97.1% of the project had been completed. The Gondola is expected to begin service in mid-2007. Upon its completion, the Maokong Gondola will serve as a leisure transportation alternative to travelers, and will enliven the local economy by attracting more visitors to the area through the provision of a robust cable car system.

From the intersection of Fuxing North Road and Minzu East Road, the Fubei Underpass, a total length of 677 meters, going north under the Airport, connecting Binjiang Street and Dazhi Bridge, is the world's very first underground roadwork that extends under runways while the Airport is fully operating at ground level. The underground passage first opened to traffic on November 29th, 2006, and has effectively eased congestion caused by the Airport's blocking of the City's south-north traffic. The passage provides convenient traffic service between Neihu, Dazhi, Shilin, Neishuangxi and Waishuangxi districts, and quick access to downtown.



●Fuxing North Road crossing the underground roadwork of Fuxing North Road under the Songshan Airport

(3) Road Renovations

The total road area of Taipei City is about 20 million square meters. For expedient car travel and pedestrian space, the Taipei City Government has fortified decrepit roads with fresh pavements to provide better service. 837,000 square meters of road surface were renovated in 2006.

2. Smooth Pedestrian Space

(1) Sidewalks

The sidewalks of Taipei City cover a total area of about 2,500,000 square meters. From 1999 to year-end 2006, the completed improvement reached an area of 1,888,113 square meters, covering 75.2% of the total sidewalk area in Taipei City.

To improve the road conditions of the City, the Taipei City Government launched a “Road Concern Report” campaign for the public to report road concerns. The toll-free hotline number is 0800-523888. From April 21st, 2002 to December 2006, 24,855 cases have been reported by helpful commuters.

(2) Leveling Arcades

The total length of arcades in the City is about 170,000 meters. The Building Administration Office of Taipei City Government has evaluated these arcades based on their traffic convenience, tourism aspect, key business circle prospect and traffic artery significance, and selected about 110,000 meters of arcades of favorable improvement potential for renovation. Since the leveling project began in 2002 to yearend 2006, about 23,000 meters of verandas had been thoroughly renovated.

3. Bridge and Tunnel Constructions

There are a total of 415 bridges in Taipei City, including 187 beam bridges, 34 river-crossing bridges, 29 vehicle flyovers, 87 pedestrian overpasses, 9 tunnels, 11 vehicle underpasses and 58 pedestrian underpasses.

(1) Zhongshan New Bridge

The old Zhongshan Bridge was demolished on April 30th, 2003. The new bridge was constructed on the same site between the two banks of the Keelung River to connect Zhongshan North Road. The new bridge was elevated to comply with the Keelung River flood control frequency height construction scheduled for the next 200 years. Reconstruction work started on February 2nd, 2004; 81.5% of this project was completed by the end of year 2006. Its completion is slated for the end of August, 2007.

(2) The Demolition of Guanghua Bridge

Guanghua Bridge was torn down in view of improving the urban landscape, local economic development and removing urban development impediments in order to tie in with urban planning and



● The New Zhongshan Bridge under construction



● The demolition of Guanghua Bridge

landscape renovations. Demolition began on December 12th, 2005, and was completed on September 18th, 2006.

(3) Pedestrian Overpasses Constructions

The Rainbow pedestrian Bridge, 4 meters wide and 167 meters long, characterized by an S-shaped suspended-deck structure which is supported by arched beams and tension/torque elements, between Xinming Road in Neihu and Raohe Street in Songshan, crosses over the Keelung River. Construction started on July 15th, 2005; and 66% of the work was completed by the end of year 2005. Its completion is slated for July, 2007.

The Xinshan Intersection crossing Tiding Avenue and the Embankment Pedestrian Overpass straddles Tiding Expressway and the Embankment to connect the Rainbow Riverside Park. The bridge is 3 meters wide and about 130 meters long. Work began on September 15th, 2005, and was completed on August 28th, 2006.

The Wanhua Cloud-Mounting Pedestrian Overpass is located at the intersection of Guoxing Road and Shuiyuan Road. The main bridge spans 42 meters, and the bridge floor is 5 meters wide. Since it crosses over the Shuiyuan Expressway above the top of the banks, the bridge floor is now elevated to 13 meters off the ground. Construction began on November 14th, 2004, and it was in service on June 18th, 2006.



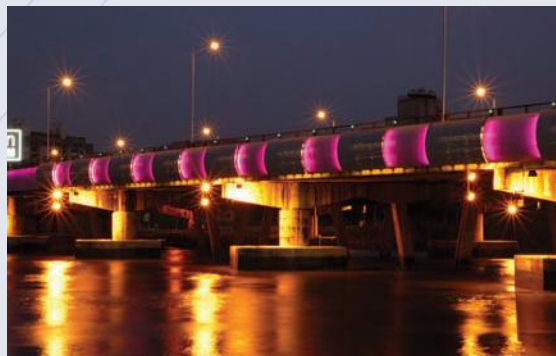
● Night views by Minquan Bridge



◆ Night views by MacArthur Bridge No.2



● Night views by MacArthur Bridge No.1



● Night views by Bailing Bridge

(4) The Old Xuangxi Walkway of Zhoumei District and River-crossing Bridge Construction

Providing residents with joyful access to bike rides and views of the countryside, a 900-meter trail, along the left bank of the old Shuangxi Creek, and a bridge of 40 meters in length and 3 meters in width were built at alley 49, section 6, Chengde Road. Construction began on May 2nd, 2006, and the work was scheduled to be completed about 5 months later on October 19th, 2006.

(5) Pedestrian Underpass

For pedestrians' safety and due to heavy traffic, the new pedestrian underpass was constructed at the intersection of Zhongshan South Road and Changde Street. This was the first underpass with elevators in Taipei City. Completed on June 30th, 2006, its went into service on July 17th of the same year.

(6) Bridge Inspection, Maintenance and Improvement

In 2006, full-scale inspections and renovations were done on 145 bridges. Inspection related to the structure checks after earthquake and river-crossing bridge inspections during the flood control period were added. For bridges that left questionable inspection results after visual examinations, a meticulous follow-up exam and reevaluation were to be conducted in the following year. Funds would be earmarked for bridges that require maintenance and reinforcement if the new inspection results deem it necessary to ensure public safety.

(7) Bridge Lighting and Beautification Constructions

Bridge lighting and beautification constructions were completed on the Dazhi Bridge, the Chengde Bridge, the Bailing Bridge, the Minquan Bridge, the MacArthur Bridge No 2, and the MacArthur Bridge No 1 by the end of year 2006.

4. Construction of Common Ducts

In light of moving ahead with the common ducts construction projects, the Taipei City Government, in August 2003, announced a network of nine common duct routes in accordance with the Common Duct Law. Route Civic Boulevard and Route New Community (Keelung River bend-straightened area) have been completed. Route Zhoumei and the Nangang Economy and Trade Park common duct began operations, respectively, in March and April, 2006. Route Dadu Road is 3.3 kilometers long. It was built at the bottom of the existing embankment slope at the double-chamber

of 4.2 meters in height and 5.5 meters in width to collect housing transmission lines, power distribution, military signals and preordered pipe lines. By the end of year 2006, 40.68% of the Bid 1 construction, and 38.9% of the Bid 2 constructions had been completed. Upon completion, power supplied by the Xiandu superhigh-pressure substation will be channeled to the Greater Taipei area through the Dadu Road common duct to connect with the common duct attached to the Zhoumei Expressway Bridge, putting to full use their connective applicability. The ducts can also furnish power to Shezi Island, Zhoumei District and Guandu Plain Campaign.

Part 2 Flood Control and Drainage Construction

The Taipei City Integrated Water Control Management Commission was set up on August 2nd, 2005 with a view to introducing a new water management mechanism for “Retaining upstream water resources, reducing midstream flood risks, and preventing downstream flooding,” incorporating government and private inputs to establish a safe, cozy, pleasant and healthy eco-metropolis.

1. Launching an Integrated Water Control Mechanism in Taipei City

The Commission held two conventions on June 2nd and October 16th in 2006, in which promotion strategies were thrashed out to enlist private resources to institute a robust system to advance a well-rounded flood and disaster prevention program.

2. Water Conservancy Facilities

Taipei City’s flood control installations are centered on embankment constructions, in coordination with the rebuilding of watercourses, dredging as well as the setting up of pumping stations at the main exits of the drainage pipes behind the embankment, so as to pump off the rainwater that is unable to be drained off by gravitational force within the city. Under the jurisdiction of Taipei City, the flood control installations for the right banks of the Danshui River and the Xindian River, and both sides of the banks in the upper sections above the Xuangxi Estuary of the Keelung River have all been completed, except for the highly protected installations at the Zhoumei Embankment at the Keelung River, Shezi Island and Guandu flood controls downstream. Flood protection installations at most of the tributaries have been completed.

Water renovations were accomplished for midstream Neigou Stream in Neihu in 2006. Huanggang Stream renovations in Beitou are a budgeted, continuous project slated for 2003 throughout 2008, and constructions have been farmed out in succession. The Kangning pumping station and three such stations for Dakeng being constructed successively.

3. Rainwater Sewage Constructions

The total lengths of the City’s Rainwater Sewage Constructions, including drainage arteries and branches are 540 kilometers long. By the end of year 2006, 518.093 kilometers were completed; completion rate was estimated at 95.94%. In 2006, eight construction items, including the West Xinyi Big Drainage Channels Renovations, had begun to reinforce improvement of, and construction works on, the drainage systems. The Department of Environmental Protection of Taipei City Government was asked to assist in the systematic cleanup of sludge. Also, the “Fragmentary

Drainage Improvement Project” was kicked off to mend the drainage bottlenecks located at over 200 spots to ensure smooth drainage flows and to reduce water accumulation. In July 2006, the “Flood Regulation and Sand Chamber on Dahu Shanzhuang St. in Neihu” was completed to better regulate accumulated rainfall, and provide landscape beautification, ecological and leisure functions.

In order to tone up water-level monitoring stations at the rainwater sewage system, the Taipei City moved to complete 121 water level monitoring stations, one-flow volume-monitoring stations and four image-monitoring stations to monitor and analyze collected data. The water level forecast model development has been completed for water accumulation areas at the Yucheng Pumping Station.

Lastly, to cut back cable contractors from repeatedly driving nails into sewage structures when attaching cables, and prevent loose cables from hanging about, contractors are encouraged to use rack structures to better organize cables in an orderly fashion. By the end of 2006, 366 kilometers of sewers with racks had been completed.

Part 3 Wastewater Sewage Constructions

There are 665,000 households with wastewater sewage connections in Taipei City. By the end of year 2006, 552,590 households had the sewage connections — the rate of users’ pipe connections was measured at 83.10%. The figure marked a 4.07% growth from 79.03% at yearend 2005, successfully reaching the annual target growth rate of 4-5%. Figure 1 shows the rate of users’ pipe connections from 1996 to 2006.

1. Pipeline Connections Across the Keelung River

To set up a backup and deployment connection between Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant and Neihu Wastewater Treatment Plant and to improve the plant’s operation stability, a 1,324-meter wastewater pipe was installed along the north side of Minquan Bridge, across the Keelung River to connect to the waste depositories of the Dihua and Neihu Wastewater Treatment Plants. The pipe also links up with Neihu’s Plant and the Xizhu Nangang main pipe on Yuta Road in Songshan District. By the end of 2006, 96.1% of the construction had been completed and was scheduled for water channeling in March, 2006. Its completion was scheduled for July 15th, 2007.

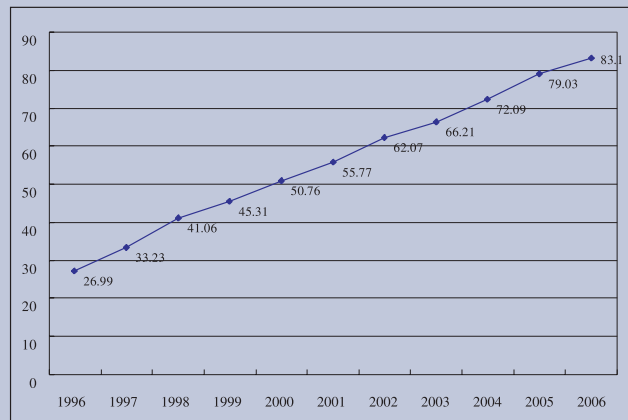


Figure 1: Household Sewer Connection Rate in Taipei City from 1996 to 2006

2. Operation Management and Maintenance of Wastewater Sewage Systems

The average daily volume of treated wastewater for the Danshui Wastewater Sewage System was 957,224 tons, and the quality of discharged water has achieved the National Effluent Standards in 2006.

By the end of year 2006, 4,279 subscribers' applications for pipe cleaning services had been filed, with road broadening constructions, milling and pavement and pipeline facility improvements to create 77 new manholes (including the cleanup of retaining walls). 1,313 meters of pipes (branch systems) were repaired, and 19,702 meters of sewers cleaned and inspected.

3. Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant

The Upgraded Secondary Treatment Project of the Dihua Wastewater Treatment Plant was inaugurated on October 30th, 2006; its daily wastewater treatment volume is about 450,000 to 500,000 tons. Its maintenance is commissioned to professional contractors, and the first staff members were stationed at the plant on August 16th, 2006 to undergo operations training. The official takeover of operations was scheduled for February, 2007.

4. The Sights and Sounds of the Dachia Section of the Keelung River

The Keelung River was once known as "The Blue Urban Venice" of Taipei City. But it became severely polluted due to both economic development and population growth. In response, wastewater sewage and ancillary facilities were constructed to treat both industrial runoff and domestic sewage; the final effluent was discharged to improve water quality. In February 2004, the river tour was reintroduced after years of suspension; fish and water birds also returned to the river to live and breed. Abominable sewage was treated at last and the river transformed to clean, clear water. Once again, the cultural glory and clear water reputation of the Keelung River has been restored. Taipei residents have rediscovered the cultural and ecological beauty of the river.

As the city's wastewater sewage connections began to expand, lower levels of contaminants were also discharged into the river. In addition to expediting users' pipe connections, the sewage interception stations were set up in areas where connections were yet to popularize, to intercept Qingtian sewage transportation to wastewater treatment plants before being discharged. Along the lower Keelung River and the Nangang Sections is a network of five fully operational interception stations, including those at Yucheng, Nanjing, Songshan, Xinsheng and Zhongshan; with the addition of the Fuyuan and Dalong stations, an expansive sewage interceptive area has been formed. With aeration facilities in place to increase the oxygen level of the river, contaminants and pollutants can be quickly dissolved to reduce odor.

The Purification, Aeration and Oxidizing Project at the Nanhu and Chengmei Rainwater Pumping Stations was designed to intercept rainwater, and allow the Qingtian Water Pumping Station to treat it before being discharged. It can serve to improve the quality and quantity of water. The upper part of the facility can be used as a sports venue, or for landscape greening. In addition to reducing the level of pollution, it can also facilitate the development of water sports. The Nanhu facility underwent a trial operation in November 2006, and turned up excellent results. The Chengmei facility is estimated to be completed in January, 2008. Overall, the Dachia section of the Keelung River has been a success — the pollution level has been ameliorated from "severe" in 2006 to "medial." Taipei's residents can now enjoy a quality lifestyle.

5. Beautification of Back Alleys

The many long and narrow back alleys have always seemed a unique part of the Taipei City landscape. In order to raise community awareness of these places and address existing problems of space, the Back Alley Renovation Project was launched in 1998, and 233 alleys have undergone transformation through the beautification program through 2005. The formerly littered, disorderly and often ignored back alleys have become cozy leisure venues, far removed from their original function as disaster-prevention escape routes. The Taipei City Government has beautified 175 back alleys, which had previously appeared as dirty and dark surroundings filled with illegal structures. An interesting array and multifarious spatial arrangements have sprouted the so-called “lifestyle alley,” “schoolyard alley,” “recreation alleys,” and “backyard gardens”.

Part 4 Urban Greening and Embellishment

The Taipei City Government continues its endeavors to construct parks and greening areas to increase the green area coverage per capita and to organize an array of topical flower exhibitions to furnish its residents with high-quality leisure activity venues.

1. Raising the Park and Green Area Per Capita

Currently in Taipei’s urban planning and non-urban planning, a total of 1,013 lots of land with a total area of 1,947 hectares have been reserved for parks, greening areas, plazas, and children’s playgrounds. By yearend 2006, 784 parks (including some partially constructed parks) and green areas have been developed or budgeted for development, totaling 1,327 hectares. This is equivalent to 5.03 square meters of green area coverage per capita. Table 1 shows the green area coverage per capita from 1998 to 2006.

2. Park Constructions (Expansions) and Renovations

Some of the important park projects such as Wenshan No 19 Park, Daan No 408 Park, Nangang No 48 Park, Beitou No 233 Park, Wenshan No 30 Park, Xinyi No 413 Park, Xinyi No 382 Park, and Wanhua No 402 Park were constructed (expanded).



◆ Mayor Ma Ying-jeou attending the inaugural ceremony of the Fuyang Ecological Park

Table 1: Green Area Coverage Per Capita from 1998 to 2006

Year	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
Green Area Coverage Per Capita (square meters)	4.31	4.45	4.61	4.80	4.82	4.86	4.95	5.01	5.03

“Fuyang Ecological Park”, inaugurated on October 22nd, 2006, has an area of 3.8 hectares. The founding principle was the incorporation of “A Reduction of Manmade Facilities and Simplicity” with the suggestions of ecological preservationists and local residents to make a series of unique ecological parks in the city.

3. Road Greening and Beautification

This project was designed to plant bright, colorful potted plants in the channeled islands on main arteries, traffic circles and the green area of access roads. In recent years, shrubs have been added to this list and either trimmed into various geometric figures, or fitted into part of a landscaping program to create a 3-D or gradated look to improve roadside landscaping. By the end of 2006, the total area of road beautification had already reached 35,930 sq. meters.

To strengthen the functionality of urban greening, and enhance the effects of roadside greening, street trees have been planted along the city’s sidewalks that are wider than 2.5 meters. Special attention has also been paid to planting trees in empty tree holes and renewing tree species. In 2006, the new additions (replacement) amounted to 1,180 street trees, 175,950 shrubs, 3,997 square meters of lawns and 136,967 potted plants (groundcover plants).

4. Flower Shows and Flower Season Events

(1) The Rose Festival and Chrysanthemum Show

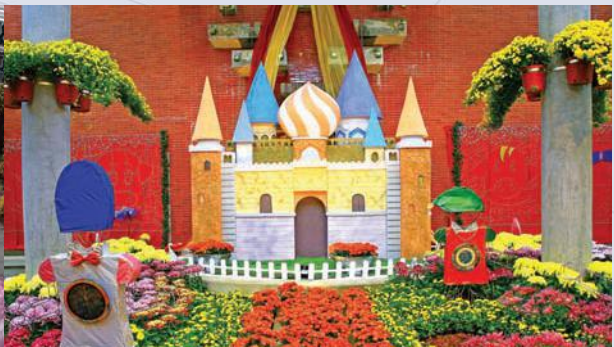
The Rose Festival made its debut in the CKS Shilin Presidential Residence. Over 3,000 colorful and enchanting roses were exhibited from April 23rd to May 1st in 2006, attracting about 80,000 visitors to the show. The Chrysanthemum Show was held from December 16th, 2006 to January 7th, 2007, with “Golden Pig” as the theme in marking the year of the pig. Many varieties of chrysanthemums were used to embellish the modeled pigs to display a joyous occasion. The show attracted about 300,000 people.

(2) Camellia Fair

The Floriculture Experiment Center of the Parks and Street Lights Office is a forerunner of Taiwan’s camellia culture. Since 1949, the Center has devoted its resources to camellia species collection, domestication and culturing improvements in technique. “The 2006 Taipei Camellia Fair—Heroes, Beauties, and Camellias” was held from January 6th to the 15th, 2006, an event that attracted about 14,800 visitors.



●2006 Chrysanthemum Show (1)



●2006 Chrysanthemum Show (2)



●2006 Taipei Flower Show (1)



●2006 Taipei Flower Show (2)

(3) Yangmingshan Flower Festival

With the theme of “Vigil Among Flowers”, the 2006 Yangmingshan Flower Festival was held from February 24th to April 3rd, 2006. It provided dazzling sights of cherry blossoms at night from 6 to 9 p.m., to great critical acclaim and attracted over 1.43 million visitors.

(4) Taipei Flower Show

The 2006 Taipei Flower Show featured “Wedding Banquet” as its theme. It was held at the Daan Forest Park from November 4th to December 3rd, 2006, with fresh flowers and green leaves as decorative materials to create a beautiful, warm and joyous banquet, attracting about 515,000 people.

5. Streetlight Management and Maintenance

Streetlights allow residents to move about freely at night and serve to prevent crimes. For the past 5 years, Taipei City has achieved an annual growth rate of streetlight installations of 3.5%. By yearend 2006, Taipei City had a total of 140,320 streetlamps. To enhance illumination in school neighborhoods and students’ traffic safety, 5,294 streetlights have been installed in the lanes and alleys surrounding 313 colleges, middle- and primary schools.

To smarten up the city landscape and improve the lifestyle quality of residents, the government has rendered obsolete the FRP switch boxes and developed a light pole with an embedded light source. By the end of 2006, 3,330 new light poles with shared bases have been installed.

6. Park Outsource Management

The Taipei City Government has outsourced the management of several park facilities to private contractors, including the Youth Park Golf driving range, 2 tennis courts (10 sports facilities) and 43 pools (in 18 sites), and 13 warm-water pools (in 9 places).



●Night illumination improvement in Xinyi District

Part 5 Public Housing Development

To step up public housing service standards, the City Government has changed its priority from meeting the quantity demand of public housing into the quality promotion of the living environment. In addition to meeting goals of housing completion allotments, sales and leasing services, the government also aims to renovate the management structure of the housing.

For year 2006, the Erba Community, the Ligong Community Public Housing Site A, and the Keelung River Phase 2 and 3 Public Housing Projects were allotted for sale. 24 units were allotted at the Erba Community to the military; the Ligong Community Public Housing Site A is a 108-unit compound, 58 units of which were allotted to the military, and 4 were designated commercial facilities. The remainder of the 46 units were sold to Taipei citizens. The Keelung River Phase 2 Public Housing was a collaborative project with the Taipei City Hoping Elementary School public construction projects; a total of 7 units were removed. Phase 3 was part of the joint project with the Qiyang Community expropriation of public constructions, and 6 units were removed, with 2 units designated for the Nangang Economy and Trade Park. 42 units were put up for sale, and 5 for leasing for Commercial Public Housing purposes and Service Units.

For public house leasing, a total of 2,258 units have extended their contracts for leasing public housing units, including 22 locations in Zhongzheng (108 units), Wanfang C (191 units), Qiyang (56 units), Nangang (247 units), Xining (117 units), Maosan (102 units), Jungong (30 units), Huaisheng (173 units), Rongxing (31 units), Longshan (32 units), Wanning (9 units), Wangmei (167 units), Taiwan Fertilizer (211 units), Donghu C (8 units), Sisidong Village (2 units), Wanfang Community Center (273 units), Wanfang (40 units), Donghu E (3 units), and Huachang (458 units).

To expedite the redevelopment processing of Xiude Public Housing, the City Government reviewed the construction project and decided to allot 306 units of the Keelung River Phase 3 Public Housing and 88 units of Yongping Public Housing for transitional leasing purposes. All of them have been designated for the 203 units of Xiude households during the period before demolition and reconstruction.

In 2006, 164 public housing communities set up building management systems. The conveners' elections were held for community committees for 107 public housing zones, among which 67 have completed structural preparations, and 23 have achieved management maintenance funds for community public works.

May 14th, 2006, 3 years after the Huachang Community lockup in response to the SARS outbreak, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and former Deputy Mayor Yeh Ching-chuan jointly attended the community's inauguration ceremony to observe the 3-year anniversary of the lockup. For community residents, it was as good as a cardiac stimulant to invigorate the community spirit in the hope of a new beginning.

In order to improve the environmental quality and the community's greening and beautification of Wanfang and Wanmei Public Housing units for lease, and activity demands of community elders, women and children, an all-round community renovation program was launched, in which an obstacle-free environment, physical activities and recreational facilities, effective parking arrangements, nighttime lighting additions, community space reorganization and community image rebuilding were introduced. In addition to a number of



● Management Organization for Public Housing upgrading to Apartment Buildings

residential planning meetings, tenants of Wanfang Public Housing voted to change the name of their community to “Wangle Public Housing for Lease” in the hope of creating a friendly, bright community living-style.

Part 6 Public Utilities

1. Water Supply Facilities

(1) Improvement and Management of the Water Supply Network

In 2002, the City Government drew up a “Midterm Plan for improving management network” for the period from 2003 to 2006. To continue water leaks improvement effectiveness, a leaks management model was installed through zoned metering, and the Taipei Water Department has drafted an “Improvement and Management of Water Supply Network” framework (from 2006 to 2015). This plan will serve as a long-term strategic policy for improving its management network in the future. Phase 1 policies were drawn up and approved in 2005, effective for the period from 2006 to 2010.

In order to prevent leaks from worsening, and to comply with the annual pipeline replacement rate of 1.5%, the City Government replaced 152.4 kilometers of pipelines, or 2.46% the of annual replacement rate.

Through pipeline replacements, leaks inspections, leak repairs, and water pressure management, the reportage of leaks and leak repair expenses have dropped gradually. The water-selling rate in various jurisdictions has also improved over the years, attesting to the government’s efficiency of its leak repair measures.

(2) Key Expansion Constructions

To raise the water pressure of water supply divisions in Nangang, and avoid energy waste caused by supply to greater areas demanding higher water pressure from the Changxing Water Treatment Plant, the Zhongxiao Pressurization Station was constructed. This new project cost a total of 33 million NT dollars. Construction began on October 5th, 2005 and was scheduled to be completed in February, 2007. The Zhongxiao Pressurization Station’s daily discharge volume is 159,000 tons. Three sets of 300HP and 150HP pumping stations were installed individually at 26 meters in lift. Water is delivered through pipeline pressurization. Upon completion, water demand in Nangang’s supply divisions have been greatly improved and enhanced.

Raw water needed by the Zhitan Purification Plant is currently solely dependent on the First Raw Water Transmission Mains from the Zhitan Weir. Water from the First Raw Water Transmission Mains is 2.70 million CMD in volume, and would not have been able to meet water demands after 2011. With that in mind, the Second Raw Water Transmission Mains was built at the Purification Plant, with the existing Cukeng Weir water supply system of the Taiwan Power Company’s Cukeng Power Plant to provide water. Under normal circumstances, the Second Raw Water Transmission Mains and the existing First can operate normally to expand water transmission capabilities and improve water supply dependability; when the present raw water transmission system becomes abnormal, or when water supply is suspended during the annual report, they can replace the available raw water transmission mains to continue to supply raw water to the Purification Plant. This particular construction cost NT\$843 million, and began construction in December, 2005, and was scheduled for completion in May, 2009. Actual construction progress in 2006 was way ahead of the original progress estimated.

(3) Emergency Life Sustentation Water Supply Facilities

This is a pioneering emergency life sustentation water supply station in Taiwan. In the case of major disasters (such as earthquakes, droughts, and storms), when the water supply system is severely damaged and ceases to function, this emergency facility can furnish the public with its basic water demands to maximizze the time available for emergency repairs. 13 such stations were completed in 2005 (13 water allotment pools, 2 water transmission mains) capable of providing 220,000 tons of drinking water. If calculated at 3 liters of water daily per person, 3.8 million people can be well supplied for 20 days. In 2006, 17 such stations were completed (water supply mains) to supply an additional 60,000 tons of drinking water, extending the water supply period during emergencies from 20 to 25 days.

2. Management of Hot Spring Resources

In 2006, 17 hot spring resources had been designated as sites with geological value, and bulletins were posted to protect them from being spoiled. Informational signs were put up for the Heat Valley, the Sulfur Valley, and the Dragon and Phoenix Valley for educational purposes. 30 hot spring monitoring well nets are to be installed in the following years to keep precise track of the safe flow rate of various hot spring zones. 4 such nets were completed in 2006 to monitor these hot springs and estimate the amount underground hot spring resources, while revising the safe water discharge volume of the underground replenishment area to avoid over-development.

3. Natural Gas Utilities

Four city gas corporations: the Great Taipei Gas Corporation, the Yang Ming Shan Gas Corporation, the Shin Shin Natural Gas Corporation, and the Shin Hu Natural Gas Corporation play a crucial role as energy suppliers to meet the wide-ranging demands of Taipei City. All four companies have installed a central monitoring center to ensure gas supply safety and transmission quality, and completed a supply area division mechanism, deploying emergency interdiction and a pipeline network connection for better disaster prevention and emergency rescue capabilities. The Great Taipei Gas Corporation supplies gas to Zhongzheng, Daan, Xinyi, Songshan, Zhongshan, Wanhua and Datong districts, and two boroughs (Mingshen and Fuhua) of the Shilin District. The Yang Ming Shan Gas Corporation provides gas to the Shilin (excluding the Mingsheng and Fuhua boroughs) and Beitou districts. Shin Shin supplies gas to the Wenshan district and the Shin Hu, Nangang and Neihu districts. The 4 companies sold a total of 320.23 million cubic meters of gas to



● Zhitan Purification Plant



● The 2nd Raw Water Transmission Mains

a total of 594,250 households by the end of 2006. The prevailing rate of natural gas usage was about 63% in the city.

These four gas corporations also conduct regular inspections and replacement checks on their network of pipes. In 2006, a total of 11,800 kilometers, were inspected, and 64 kilometers of the pipes were renewed, at a replacement rate of 2.9%. Compared to 2005, there were 10,492 new customers, an increase of 1.8%.

Free periodic checks are conducted on household gas pipelines, gas meters and gas appliances once every two years. In 2006, checks were conducted on 279,032 households to promote gas safety awareness.

To improve customer service: the gas companies installed a single service channel to simplify the installation application process, payment, and user transfers. Users can conduct bill payments or account transfer online, at post offices, banks or convenient stores. An around-the-clock toll-free service is also available to handle customer inquires and emergency repair service.

4. Taiwan Power Company Business Situation

The Taiwan Power Company is divided into three business sites: the downtown, southern and northern Taipei districts serve a total of 1,160,000 users. A toll-free line “1911” was installed to swiftly handle and manage user enquires.

5. Operation and Management of Gas Stations

To enhance gas station management, regular checks are conducted at various gas stations in the city to ensure that they comply with safety regulations. Inspection items include: notices and signs such as “Smoking Strictly Prohibited” and “Turn off Engine to Refill” are clearly displayed, yellow lines at the oil unload zone are clearly marked, automatic safety inspections are regularly conducted on operational facilities, the operation office is noticeably displayed, the name of the station, business hours, types of gases sold and prices are marked and liability insurance against public hazards is required. In 2006, checks were conducted at most gas stations and most of them met the standard safety requirements. Improvements are enforced in stations which failed inspection, and are tracked until they pass re-examination.

Part 7 Land Acquisition

1. Expropriation and Appropriation of Land

In 2006, there were a total of 23 cases of private land expropriation, including 74 lots, 216 households; the total area of which was 0.812817 hectares with compensation totaling NT\$996,206,257. In the same year the City Government also completed 49 cases of public land appropriation (including 200 lots) with an area of 10.832341 hectares.

2. Zone Expropriation

To expedite Taipei’s urban planning blueprint, the City Government has undertaken 12 areas of zone expropriation totaling 773.0948 hectares by yearend 2006. The completion of this project has

provided 210.5725 hectares of land for construction, while 562.5223 hectares are earmarked for public facilities such as road and sewer systems. The City Government is working on Zone Expropriation projects covering Nangang's designated station district, the north side of the Shilin Official Residence, and the new community in Qiyen. Upon completion 12.70 hectares of land will be available for construction. 12.07 hectares will be allotted for road construction and park facilities. The north side of the Shilin Presidential Residence is to be used to house residents moving to the new public civilian housing, setting a precedence to incorporate a Green Time Capsule concept and create an all-round cultural, educational and leisure residential community. In recent years, zone expropriation and development have effectively increased land utilization and wholesome urban growth, to fulfill the ultimate goal of Equalization of land rights.

3. Urban Land Consolidation

By yearend 2006, Taipei City had completed 953.5885 hectares of property in its urban land consolidation project, consisting of 41 blocks, the total area equal to 576.7430 hectares for construction purposes. The city also acquired about 376.8455 hectares of property for roads and sewer systems. In 2006, the city put its urban land consolidation focus on the fifth phase of the Neihu District and the second phase of the Nangang area. The fifth phase redistricted area of Neihu was 40.23 hectares. Upon completion, these plots of land will provide 24.81 hectare for construction purposes, and 15.42 hectares for public facilities to meet the demands of the Nangang Economy and Trade Park, improving the city's overall industrial and commercial expansions. The second phase of the Nangang District covers 1.05 hectares of land, 0.82 hectare of which would be devoted to construction projects; and 0.23 hectare for redistricting purposes to encourage urban renovation and beautify the urban landscape, overhauling Nangang's urban prospects.

In 2006, the urban land consolidation project allowed a total of 3 lots of construction-purpose property in the Wenshan District and the Neihu District were auctioned, bringing in a total of NT\$399,399,100.

For the purpose of accelerating land utilization, the Taipei City Government encourages landowners to initiate and organize their own unions for urban land consolidation efforts. Assistance has been provided to Huaisheng in the Daan District, Lanya in the Shilin District, 66 residences in the Shilin District, Shitan Borough in the Neihu District (R7 block in urban planning), and 12 residences in Beitou for consolidation so that residents can enjoy greater participation in municipal works to facilitate the execution of better urban planning, propelling local construction development and prosperity.

Taipei is a city with a wide array of dramatically dazzling charms. Public infrastructure constructions are an important link in municipal works, and closely connected to the city's residents. A convenient road network provides residents with an improved traveling and friendly pedestrian environment; a flood control mechanism protects the people from the woes of flooding; the sanitary sewage connection rate meets the benchmark of other advanced metropolises; parks and green areas are an index by which urban lifestyle quality is measured. Greening and landscape beautification projects have made the streets a riotous, glamorous spectacle. Land acquisition for public facilities expedites the development of various construction programs. Public housing and utilities furnish the city with an optimal living quality. With all these construction efforts brought together, a New Taipei Metropolis featuring safety, efficiency and amenity is on her way.

Chapter 11

IT Development

The Taipei City Government has been working on the Taipei CyberCity initiative to realize the vision of “frequenting the net and freeing up the roads” for the past eight years. The objectives of this initiative are to provide convenient public service, to streamline the administrative processes, to facilitate real-time information access, and to diversify the learning channels. In 2006, Taipei City passed yet another new milestone with the award recognition by the ICF (Intelligent Community Forum) as the Intelligent Community of the Year 2006 and by achieving the top position as the city with the world’s largest public wireless broadband network. The Taipei City Government will continue its endeavors in web applications and services, building the city as a truly globalized metropolis with quality information service and environment, as well as reliable infrastructure and human resources.



Chapter 11 | IT Development

In response to the global trend of digitization, the Taipei City Government set out to implement the CyberCity initiative in 1999. Much effort was made during the two phases of the initiative over the past 8 years: Phase I was guided by the objective to encourage residents to “frequent the net and to free up the roads” by building up the website of the Taipei City Government to allow 24/7 service; Phase II then aimed at “building a digital city, a mobile Taipei”, and this vision was to be realized by a wireless information infrastructure, wireless LANs in public areas and on campuses, enhanced e-Government service, a broader range of digital application for daily life needs, and better government efficiency, turning Taipei into the most convenient wireless city for living, learning, and working.

Part 1 Building a CyberCity

In order to build Taipei into a CyberCity with the objectives of “frequenting the net and freeing up the roads,” “creating Internet service equally accessible to all,” “making Internet service a public utility,” “building ubiquitous networks,” and “partnership with the network and synchronization with the world”, the IT Promotion Committee of the Taipei City Government formulated the Phases I and II “CyberCity Initiative Guidelines” (1999-2006). The phase Cyber City plan includes:

1. Information Infrastructure

Wireless broadband; digital ID certificate for citizens.

2. e-Government

Citizen call center; package rate for telecommunication (Internet phone); common information platform.

e-Document Integrated System; international or regional information exchanges.

Video-conference system in the Taipei City Government; information security environment for the City Government functions.

3. e-Business

Value-added applications of geographical information; digital media art centers; electronic enterprise building.

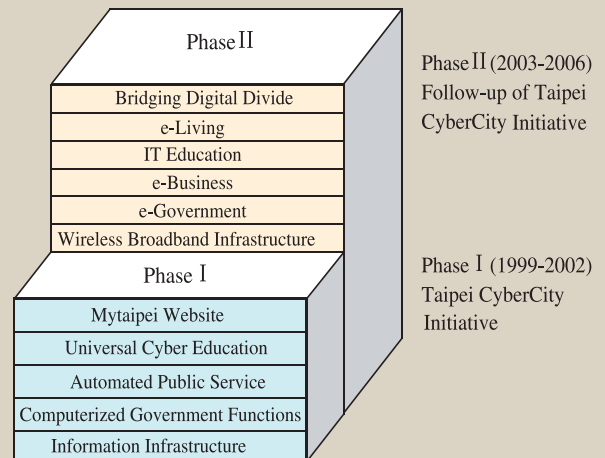


Figure 1: Strategic Framework of the Taipei CyberCity Initiative



◆The 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei held in June 2006

4. e-Living

Intelligent Transportation System (ITS); MyTaipei Website (www.mytaipei.tw).

Taipei Real Estate Database(TRED); Taipei City Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information (website).

5. e-Learning

Universal e-learning; universal education on application of information; wireless campus network.

6. Bridging the Digital Gap

Promoting web accessibility; Internet access opportunities for disadvantaged groups.

Part 2 IT Infrastructure and the Wireless City

With the concerted efforts of industry, the government and academia, Taipei City has made great progress in the development of a metropolitan broadband network and science technology park(s), and has also moved forward with extended application frameworks such as video-conferencing and VoIP telephony. In the meantime, in order to further upgrade its IT infrastructure, the Taipei City Government began collaborating with the private sector to deploy a city-wide public wireless broadband network. This network will facilitate wireless web access and convenient service for residents in an effort to build Taipei into a city with the densest wireless coverage in the world.



◆ Taipei citizens can access Wireless LANs at all MRT stations



◆ Intelligent bus stops display the estimated arrival time of a bus

◆ The Launching of Taipei Easy Call

◆ The Wireless LAN turns every corner on campus into a classroom

1. IT Infrastructure

(1) Wireless Broadband Network

To enhance its IT infrastructure, the Taipei City Government has collaborated with the private sector under the BO (build-operate) mode. On September 7th, 2004, the City contracted with Q-ware Systems of Uni-President for the 3-phase construction of a wireless network throughout Taipei. In Phase I, the inclusion of 30 MRT stations and neighboring areas in the network was completed on January 31st, 2005. On December 20th, 2005 when Phase II ended, all MRT stations and major residential and business neighborhoods were included in the network. After the completion of Phase III in July 2006, every densely-populated district in Taipei City was able to go wireless. By now, Taipei has become the No.1 city in the world with the most comprehensive coverage of wireless broadband network, having achieved its objective of “Wireless Taipei, Taipei Infinity.”

(2) Citizen Digital Certificate IC Card

Since April 30th, 2003, Taipei has spared no effort in cooperating with the Ministry of the Interior in the promotion of the Citizen Digital Certificate IC Card. While the planned goal was to issue 120,000 cards by June 30th, 2006, the actual number as of the end of May rose to 132,159, thanks to the dedication of all the Household Registration Offices in Taipei. In the evaluation of its outstanding performance for the issuance of the Citizen Digital Certificate IC Card, held by the Ministry of the Interior, Taipei City was recognized as No. 1 among all the local governments nationwide.

2. Wireless Network Application Service

(1) Taipei e-Bus System

The Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government provides information such as bus routes, real-time status of bus locations, bus numbers and estimated time of arrival at the next bus stop. The e-Bus system can be accessed with mobile devices, allowing residents to make inquiries of the real-time bus status before each trip.

(2) The City Streets Inspection System

The Department of Civil Affairs of the Taipei City Government launched the System of City Streets Inspection via PDA in September 2006. This enables immediate reporting and inspection of the conditions of street surfaces. Residents may use such mobile devices as a cell phone to report a sighting for the benefit of timely inspection and maintenance of the streets in Taipei.

(3) Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)

Taipei Easy Call was launched in 2006 by the Wireless City Application Advocacy, an organization set up by the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Computer Association. It is an application service which is experimental as well as innovative. The user is able to save money and to enjoy easy calls anytime and anywhere, simply by applying for the 070 Internet phone number and by using the Taipei Easy Call service with VoIPs at home or on a cell-phone.

(4) Wireless Campus

The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government utilizes the wireless network to provide various types of services, such as the e-Homebook system, digital student ID cards, distance learning, et al. With the establishment of the wireless campus network, classes are not confined to classrooms; gardens, ponds, sports fields, or swimming pools can all serve as alternative learning arenas.

Part 3 Comprehensive Municipal IT Development Strategies

The Taipei City Government aims at a balanced development of e-government, e-business, e-living, and IT education. For e-government development, the Government has established a single-window citizen service center with transparent case processing, allowing citizens to make complaints over the telephone and via 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-living program, the Government has been providing citizens with information on transportation, medical care, food, clothing, housing, transportation, and recreation. For 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 gap, the Government is helping the disadvantaged to purchase computers so as to improve their accessibility to web services.

1. e-Government

(1) e-Document Integrated System

The e-Document Integrated System was developed by the Taipei City Government. At yearend, 2006, a total of 164 Level 1 and 2 government agencies had officially implemented this system. The Government also continues to plan and develop five other systems, including document processing, electronic document exchange, document archiving, document verification, and document back-up to facilitate an e-document environment.

(2) “One-Stop Shopping” Service for Data Request

The Municipal Database Integrated Query System connects databases of household registry, land affairs, building administration, land-use zoning, fire-fighting security checks, et al. By horizontally integrating the databases, the Taipei City Government has achieved the objective of “free certificates and free transcriptions” and is able to provide a “one-stop shopping” service for data requests. By 2006, over 70 agencies have become linked to this system, 300 items have been opened for searches, and about 790,000 inquiries have been made via the system.

(3) Online Public Service

The Taipei City Government Website has been established as a single portal for integrated government service. Residents can go to this website and access all kinds of public service with a free Cyber Citizen Account on Taipei e-Services Online, a wireless portal for the Xinyi District, land-use zoning, hard copies of land information, Taipei One-Stop Website and MyTaipei Website, et al.

(4) Public Service Via Internet Phone

The combination of voice service and the Internet is a great force to promote government efficiency and to provide a broader range of services. Phase II of the project was completed in 2006, covering the Taipei City Council and all Level-2 agencies under the Taipei City Government. Together with the Internet Phone System built in Phase I (2005) for jointly working agencies, district offices, and schools, the entire Taipei City Government is included in this Internet phone public service network, allowing residents to make inquiries concerning all kinds of public service by clicking on the phone numbers listed on the website.

(5) 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei

The 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei, hosted by the Taipei City Government and W2i (Wireless Internet Institute), was held at the Taipei International Convention Center from June 28th to June 30th in 2006. A total of 800 participants attended this event, including such distinguished guests as the Vice President, Ms. Lu Xiu-lian, the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Lin Feng-ching, and numerous mayors and IT executives from cities worldwide. The convention focused on wireless networking and digital cities with a featured exhibition devoted to intelligent communities and wireless e-living, and also showcasing the achievements of Taipei's IT development. Fourteen mayors of digital cities and IT heads signed the Digital Cities Declaration, pledging to build digital cities and communities through their joint efforts.



◆The exhibition at the 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei

(6) Excellence Awards for Contribution to the CyberCity Initiative and the Exhibition

To show appreciation to units and departments for their contribution to the IT development of Taipei City, the awards ceremony of the Excellence Awards for Contribution to the CyberCity Initiative was held on July 1st, 2006. The following winners were recognized:



◆Taipei residents visit the Exhibition of CyberCity Achievements

The CyberCity Excellence Contribution Award—GIS e-Net (Public Works Department), Taipei e-Campus (Taipei Public Service Institute), Roadside Parking Payment Service (Parking Management Office); The CyberCity Contribution Award—Taipei City Disaster Prevention and Rescue Information Website and the Decision-making Support System for Disaster Prevention and Rescue, the Taipei Real Estate Database, the Infectious Disease Information System, the Taipei Travel Net (Taipei Wonderful), PDA Culture Express; The CyberCity Infrastructure Award—the Wireless Broadband Network Project (Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission), ITS and ATIS Information System Project (Department of Transportation); Special Award for CyberCity Contribution—The Information Management Center, for its impressive performance in promoting the CyberCity initiative.

In addition, the Exhibition of CyberCity Achievements was held in the central plaza of Taipei City Hall between July 1st and 5th in 2006. Major achievements of this initiative were on display in three featured areas—Intelligent City, Wireless e-Living, and Excellence Award for Contribution to the CyberCity Initiative—with videos, computer showcasing (websites and system programs), live experience with mobile devices (PDA, cell phones, et al.), and interactive events like Q&A sessions and fun games.

(7) The Taipei One-Stop Website

The Taipei City Government launched the Taipei One-Stop Website (onestop.taipei.gov.tw) on July 3rd, 2006. This website provides integrated service, including the Mayor's mailbox and the public opinion mailbox as a complaint channel with transparency and one-stop easy access. Also on this website are the 1999 Citizen Call Center and Taipei e-Services Online—which provide unified access to the online services of the Taipei City Government, which help to streamline case processing and to improve government efficiency and service quality. Each month, more than 6,000 cases are processed and analyzed from the complaint records. In addition, residents can also receive information and e-bulletins catering to their specific needs and interests via this website's personalized service.



● The Launching of the Taipei One-Stop Website

2. e-Business

(1) Invest in Taipei Business Web

The Taipei City Government provides an integrated portal for industries and commercial services on the Taipei Business Web. By accessing this website, users may read the latest news, browse the Yellow Page information of companies and shops, learn about consumer rights protection, regulations, international business, and seek advice on entrepreneurship, employment, investment incentive measures and opportunities. Moreover, a modulated website also offers space and modules for more than 10,000 companies and stores in Taipei City to introduce and market themselves online. In August 2006, the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Bakery Industry Association launched a marketing campaign—the “Taipei Pineapple Cake, a Healthy Local

Delicacy”—on the Taipei Business Web, coupled with voting for the best shop (voting took place on September 4th to 6th), to create more business opportunities for the bakery industry.

(2) Access to the City Government Database and Geographic Information

To facilitate the exchange and sharing of information resources, agencies provide civic groups and organizations, based on the data request rules formulated by the agencies, with access to the value-added use of important data such as landform information and graphics data, roads and public lines data, basic land information, demographic information, and tax affairs information provided by the Taipei City Government.

(3) Taipei Digital Media Art Centers

The objective of this project is to foster the creative energy of the digital media industry in Taipei, to bring the private sector into resource management of digital art, and to attract digital art resources from home and abroad. Phase I began in 2005 by renovating the original site of a meat wholesale market in Shilin District into a Digital Art Center, and the mid- and long-term development of the newly-renovated center was incorporated in the Project of Science Park in Beitou and Shilin. Phase II development involved a Digital Creativity Center on the site of the Songshan Tobacco Plant. The opening of the Taipei Digital Art Center was celebrated with the “Digital Art Festival Taipei 2006”, held by the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Taipei City Government between November 10th and 19th, 2006, to promote digital art and the appreciation of its aesthetics as well as to encourage more artists to become involved in the development of digital technology.



● The poster of the Digital Art Festival Taipei

3. e-Living

(1) e-Traffic and Transportation

The Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government inaugurated “the Taipei City ATIS Web” in April 2006. Equipped with integrated transportation and traffic information, the Web provides e-maps with real-time information, including road speed and event monitoring, Taipei e-bus dynamic information system, parking vacancies, and so on, both in Chinese and English, with additional inquiry services such as PDA access and satellite images.

(2) Easy Card for Parking

The Parking Management Office of the Taipei City Government installed 3,000 EasyCard Parking Meters along key road sections in downtown areas. In doing so, drivers can enjoy the convenience of paying for roadside parking with an EasyCard. In addition, this is also a solution to the potential risk of coin parking meter stalls being sabotaged for coin theft.

(3) Taipei e-Living Website

A new version of the Taipei e-Living Website was officially launched on June 1st, 2006,

integrating the previously 9 e-living websites into one—the MyTaipei Website. Aside from providing information, users also have access to 5 value-added service functions: an event calendar, a regulation search engine, parking information, volunteer opportunities, and fast-track utility payment which not only allows residents to pay for water usage and parking fees but also offers online inquiries and notification for completed payment of tuition fees and taxes. Now Taipei residents have convenient and quick access to any information they need, ranging from government public service to the daily news.

(4) Taipei Travel Net

The Taipei Travel Net (Taipei Wonderful) has been designed and built by the Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government with an aim to meeting the needs of residents, nationals as well as foreign tourists, for travel information in Taipei. With the new Korean version set up in 2006, the Net provides information in five languages—Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, English, Japanese, and Korean. Scenic spots are listed and categorized, such as temples and historical sites, museums, hot springs, “blue highways”, et al. Travelers can find all kinds of information for dining, entertainment, shopping, and touring these scenic spots and enjoying to the fullest what Taipei and this Net can offer!



◆ The poster of the Taipei EZGO Website

4. Information Education and Bridging the Digital Gap

(1) Information Education

A. Taipei e-Campus e-Learning Website

The Taipei Public Service Institute has built the Taipei e-Campus e-Learning Website as a diverse learning arena, equipped with a management knowledge bulletin, an “English Learning Support Center”, art and cultural events information, book reviews, a digital knowledge database, et al. It also features more than 200 online learning courses. These include custom-made knowledge and skill training courses for Taipei City Government employees. For the general public, the website offers career-enhancement courses on management, information technology, language learning, as well as cultural and humanities courses. This is why the Taipei e-Campus stands out as the top-notch e-learning website, capable of satisfying the needs of public servants and residents alike.

B. Combining Information Technology and Academic Research

The Taipei Municipal Nanhu Senior High School and the Taipei Municipal Zhonglun Senior High School have worked together on the “Experimental Project of the Remote Observatory Taipei”, and set up the 1st unmanned



◆ Students in Nanhu Senior High School use the Remote Observatory via wireless network

remote dome observatory in Taiwan—the “Remote Observatory of Taipei (ROoT)” — in Nanhu Senior High School in June 2005. Training sessions were offered here free-of-charge to vocational and general high school students in the 1st Lab Camp of Remote Observatory Taipei, held during the period between October 2005 and July 2006, free of the safety concerns and time and space constraints that usually arise in students’ astronomical observational activities.

C. Taipei Student Radio

The Taipei Student Radio began broadcasting on June 9th, 2006. Students can freely express themselves by hosting radio shows on the interactive web platform, which inspires students to learn actively and to develop an expertise from their passions and interests.

D. Open Book Intelligent Library

The world’s 1st unmanned city library service was inaugurated by the Taipei Public Library in July 2005 at Carrefour, Neihu. As of the end of October 2006, about 10,000 citizens with an RFID library card issued by the Taipei Public Library have borrowed 110,631 books, making a total of 37,400 borrowings. On May 12th 2006, another unmanned Open Book Intelligent Library was inaugurated in the MRT Ximen station. This library has an alternative collection catering to the interests of the young, with books of various genres ranging from published hypertext literature works, comic books, detective stories, historical fiction, adventure and martial arts (a.k.a. Wuxia) fiction. Commuters and youth who frequent the Ximen shopping area may enjoy this unique reading experience and service in this intelligent library.

E. The International Schools Cyber Fair

The International Schools Cyber Fair is organized by the Global SchoolNet Foundation for elementary and junior high school students to work as a team to explore the local culture and environment and to showcase them on the Internet. In May 2006, schools from Taipei won 3 platinum, 8 gold, 4 silver, and 2 honorable mentions in the Fair, achieving a six-year winning streak as the best of all the cities in the world. Among them, the “Journey to 101—Taipei’s Manhattan Project” of the Taipei Municipal Xingya Elementary School won the Gold Award in 2 categories, and the “Taipei 101 Project” entered by the Taipei Municipal Renai Elementary School was a “treble” winner as the champion of Taipei City, Taiwan, and the World.

(2) Bridging the Digital Gap

A. Free Three-hour Course Internet Training

A three-hour course Internet training is offered to Taipei residents free of charge. The training shows the citizens how to search information on the Internet, how to join the CyberCitizen community, how to apply for and use an e-mail account, and the extended application of wireless web access and the Internet phone. There are different levels of training, including the beginner level, the



• Taipei residents can attend free 3-hour Internet training courses



• The inauguration of the 2nd Open Book Intelligent Library in the Ximen MRT Station

intermediate level, the advanced level, and the extended application level. Each level has 3 hours of courses, offered to those who are new to the Internet world to learn to frequent the WWW and e-mail. So far, more than 340,000 individuals have benefited from the free training. To increase the convenience, the free 3-hour course is also provided via e-learning on the Taipei e-Campus e-Learning Website.

B. Web Accessibility for the Disadvantaged Groups

The Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government has worked with relevant agencies to formulate the “Promoting Web Accessibility for the Disadvantaged Groups Project” to help the financially, physically and mentally challenged, the elderly, members of indigenous groups, students from disadvantaged families, and special labor groups, among others. The objective is to help the disadvantaged by improving their environment by means of the Internet and information technology, with the joint participation and resources from the private sector. The “Digital feast, a dream comes true” campaign was conducted from 2003 to 2006, providing subsidies to 1,350 low-income families for the purchase of personal computers (300 PCs in 2003, and 350 PCs each year between 2004 and 2006).

C. Promoting the Accessibility of Web Pages

To bridge the digital gap and to allow the general public as well as the physically and mentally challenged to enjoy the convenience of the information and service provided via the Internet, the Taipei City Government has been working on the “Web Accessibility Promotion Project” since 2003. According to the web accessibility standards administered by the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission (RDEC) of the Executive Yuan, the Taipei City Government established policies for subordinate agencies. The goal was to achieve a 100% success rate in passing the RDEC web accessibility examination to earn the banner of web accessibility certification to be posted on all the websites of the Taipei City Government by the end of 2006.

Part 4 Geographical Information and the Development of Computer Application Service

GIS technology has been widely applied in various aspects, such as public construction projects, urban planning, land administration, traffic and transportation, public security and policing, firefighting and disaster prevention, social welfare, public hygiene and medical care, resource conservation, and environment monitoring. The Taipei City Government has set up the Geographical Information Promotion Taskforce to strengthen the promotion of GIS across all units and functions. The Taskforce has made remarkable achievements in the areas of landform information, land registration, construction, disaster prevention and relief, the MRT, and urban planning.

1. Applications of Geographical Information

(1) Taipei e-Bus Information System

The Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government has set up the Taipei e-Bus System, using GPS and wireless communication to provide real-time bus information. Residents can go online to the e-Bus Website to check the estimated arrival time of a particular bus; they can also check where the bus is and when it will arrive from the electronic display board installed at bus stops. According to the surveys rating the satisfaction level of bus service in the past 2 years, the e-Bus System was polled at 21.8% in 2006, much higher than the 6.8% in 2005.

(2) Taipei Real Estate Database

The Taipei Real Estate Database was inaugurated in December 2006 by the Department of Land of the Taipei City Government. Inquiries can be made against the Database for information of the surroundings of the purchased property, as well as useful help in real estate transactions such as the transaction process, cautionary tips, tax concerns, sample contracts of real estate transactions, et al.

(3) Road Construction Control and Management System

The Taipei Road Construction Control and Management System integrates all phases of GIS graphic data management and road construction case management, from application, processing, review, to approval and permission issuance. The system allows convenient management interface and online application. In addition, residents can also check the status of roadway construction via the Internet and also help supervise such construction.

(4) City Street Inspection

The inspect-and-report mechanism provides horizontal linkage across all units and functions of the Taipei City Government via the Internet. What would have taken more than 10 days for a fine to be confirmed through a manual process has now been streamlined and reduced to only 3 working days.

(5) Intelligent Firefighting Assistance Dispatch System

The Taipei City Fire Department set up the Intelligent Firefighting Assistance Dispatch System in December 2004, using the GIS to confirm the location of the reported incident. With information on the location of the site in question, the system can automatically and efficiently determine the best module and a suggested list of fire engines to be dispatched. A database has also been created to include information of the hearing or speaking impaired; when they use fax, cell phones, or local phones to report an incident, the computer will automatically compare and match the database to complete the case report without verbal (voice) communication. On December 2, 2006, this highly accessible system was proudly recognized in the Outstanding Information Applications and Products category of the 2006 Information Month.

(6) GIS Exhibition and Seminar

The GIS Exhibition and Seminar of the Taipei City Government took place at the Taipei City Government Building on May 4th and 5th 2006. 14 agencies and 30 systems participated in the exhibition in 5 showcase areas. Eight featured sessions were held to discuss 30 topics. Participants from central and local government institutions, academia, and companies in GIS-related industries joined together in on-site interactive activities and seminar sessions to share their ideas, expertise



● The Intelligent Firefighting Assistance Dispatch System enhances the efficiency of assignment dispatch

● Citizens visit the 2006 GIS Exhibition

and experience. This event was also the first such large-scale exhibition and seminar on GIS in recent years.

(7) Geospatial Information Data Warehouse System

For the purpose of inquiries and requests of copies of the geospatial information of Taipei City, the Taipei City Government Geospatial One-Stop Portal was inaugurated on November 30th, 2006. 86 kinds of graphic geospatial information from all departments and offices of the Taipei City Government can be found on this integrated portal with “one-stop shopping” service for both online inquiries and online copy requests and downloading.

2. Computer Application Exhibition

(1) 2006 Taipei Game Show

The Taipei Game Show 2006 was held in the Taipei World Trade Center between February 16th and 20th, attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors from home and abroad to have a peek into the latest games. This grand event also paved the way for the games developed by Asian companies to be introduced into the China market.

(2) Taipei Multimedia Computer Show 2006

The Taipei Multimedia Computer Show 2006 took place between February 23rd and 26th. Under the theme of the “Advent of Core Duo”, notebooks equipped with the newly developed Intel® Centrino® Duo processors were on display to provide visitors with first-hand experience with popular computer games such as the World of Warcraft, Lineage II, Super Robot Wars (SRW), et al.

(3) 2006 Softex Taipei

The 2006 Softex Taipei was held between May 11th and 15th in 2006. The theme of the exhibition, which targeted company users and office workers, was “Upgraded Information Applications for Better Prospects”. The 2006 Softex Taipei attracted 290,000 visitors with a joint exhibition of 200 major brand names of software and hardware from within and outside Taiwan.

(4) 2006 Taipei International Computer Expo (COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2006)

The 2006 Taipei International Computer Expo (COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2006) was held from June 6th to 10th, with 1,312 firms from Taiwan and abroad participating. 2,907 booths were rented out and about 30,000 international buyers registered to visit COMPUTEX TAIPEI 2006. It was observed that the market for concepts like digital homes, environmental protection, and 64-bit PCs was about to mature. The zeal and diversity of the Expo not only drove up demand for information products and the development of the IT industry, but also gave Taiwan a great competitive edge and wide publicity.

(5) 2006 Taipei Computer Application Show

The 2006 Taipei Computer Application Show held on August 3rd to 7th in the Taipei World Trade Center saw the participation of 200 firms in 1,400 booths in the seven theme exhibition areas—computer system products, peripherals, information software, digital video and audio products, Internet applications, multi-media, and information culture. Two special theme areas were set up in this exhibition, the “U-Life digital products” area and the National Digital Archive area.

(6) Information Month

The significant 2006 Information Month began on December 2nd, attracting 750,000 visitors in

9 days, with booths rented out to brand name companies at home and abroad. The major attractions at the 2006 Information Month were the Theme Halls and the Digital Life Hall. Under the theme of “Embracing Life in a Digital World”, four theme-marketing areas were set up to attract buyers and shoppers for such products as digital household appliances, mobile communication, car electronics, and mobile devices. Among all products, NBs, 19-inch LCDs, MP3 players, and digital cameras were the most popular.



● The 2006 Information Month events

The Taipei City Government also set up the Theme Hall “Intelligent City, Promising Taipei” to promote the information service provided by the CyberCity initiative, in five different categories—Taipei e-Government, Taipei e-Map, Taipei e-Living, Taipei e-Learning, and Wireless Mobility. “E-lecture” sessions were also given, together with fun Q&A events, for the visitors to enjoy the charm of a convenient CyberCity. In the mean time, related seminars took place in the Conference Room on the 2nd Floor of the Exhibition Hall 1 of the Taipei World Trade Center. Four sessions on twelve topics facilitated idea exchange and new concept presentations.

3. Development of Nationwide Public Convenient Services

(1) Common Platform for Tax Affairs

The Common Platform for Tax Affairs was completed at the end of 2006, providing certification, authorization, registration, case management, and information exchange. This platform is also connected to the government common platforms for an inter-agency information interfacing. It is also linked to the national and local tax database in the Financial Data Center, allowing dynamic exchange and communication of tax information among the tax administration offices in five districts and the general revenue service offices in various countries and cities.

(2) The e-IOT Net

With the inauguration of an integrated e-IOT net for information on traffic and transportation, commuters do not have to worry about getting lost or stuck in traffic jams. The e-IOT net provides real-time traffic information via digital TVs, mobile phones, and wireless LANs to vehicle navigation systems. Inquiries can be made for real-time traffic status of national and provincial highways as well as roads in local areas. The beginning location and the destination can be selected in order to get advice for the best route to avoid traffic jams caused by accidents.

(3) Government Employment at the e-Job Website

Job searches for government employment opportunities are made easier with the integrated information on the common platform, the “e-Job” website, saving time and energy that used to be spent on individual government websites. Those who do not have public service exam certifications but would still like a job in the public sector now have a chance to look for job openings on this e-Job website.



◆ Taipei City is recognized by the ICF as the Intelligent Community of the Year 2006



◆ Taipei City is certified as the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City



◆ Advisor Richard Yin receives the award on behalf of the Taipei City Government as the winner in the W2i "e-Government Application" category

Part 5 Worldwide Recognition

Taipei City has stood out in the international arena over the years. In 2002, it won the Public Sector IT Excellence Award in WCIT 2002. On June 9th, 2006, Taipei was recognized as the Intelligent Community of the Year 2006 by the ICF. On December 22nd, 2006, the CyberCity initiative measures was selected as the one and only "digital city model" in the 1st R.O.C. e-Festival organized by @live Magazine, where it won the Award for the Best Digital City.

According to a sampled survey conducted in October 2006 on Taipei residents over the age of 12, the household PC penetration rate was 86.7%; the household internet penetration rate was 82.9%; the rate for households connected to broadband was 77.4%; 77.6% of the surveyed citizens used the Internet, and the wireless usage rate was 36.6%. The survey findings show the rapid growth of IT application by Taipei residents. This also prompted the Taipei City Government to continue its endeavors in building the public wireless broadband network, working with the private sector to build and operate the wireless environment, and to promote wireless application and service. The Taipei City population coverage rate in 2006 reached 90% and the efforts in this regard were also widely recognized in the international arena. On June 29th, 2006, Taipei City was certified as the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City by JiWire. On December 6th, 2006, the Wireless Internet Institute (W2i) announced Taipei as the winner in the E-Government Application category at the second annual W2i Wireless Communities Best Practices Awards.

Building the CyberCity and a digital community is one of the key commitments pledged to the residents of Taipei. 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 CyberCity initiative has bridged and integrated the promising future with the vision of "Digital City, Mobile Taipei", where everyone living, working, dining, playing in Taipei on the bus, in the MRT, or in the unmanned intelligent library, can really enjoy a wonderful and convenient life. The honor of an "Intelligent Community" brings with it both inspiration and the awareness that information technology is ever changing and evolving, and that the Taipei City Government needs to and will continue to enhance its efforts to make Taipei the paradigm and the model city for IT infrastructure and application.

Chapter 12

Culture and the Arts

2006 was an extremely bountiful year for Taipei City's art and culture in terms of developing creativity.

Rooted in the overall strategy and developmental objective of the "Three Cardinal Guides" — "Culture with a Heart, A Lifestyle of Beauty, and Creative City" — as its longitudinal orientation, and adopting as its latitudinal axis "Five Constant Principles" — "Culture Deeply Permeating Life, the Margins Stimulating a Sense of Beauty, the Local Linked to the International, the Traditional Nourishing the Contemporary, and Creativity Nurturing Industry" — Taipei City gradually sketched the contours of an aesthetic tempo of healthy, high-quality life, typified by the themes of "Life of Leisure, Life of Joy, and Life of Simplicity," and is further building a cultural Taipei that is "open, diverse, carefree, artistic, creative and friendly" !



Chapter 12 | Culture and the Arts

Having recently celebrated the 120th anniversary of the founding of Taipei City, in 2006 Taipei elaborated upon the city's bountiful cultural core that was explored during 2005, the "Year of Ocean Culture," continuing to highlight Taipei's cultural spirit of broadminded engagement and magnanimous freedom: the "Taipei Spirit—T · A · I · P · E · I" (T: Tender-hearted; A: Adventurous; I: Innovative; P: Perseverant; E: Elegant; I: Inclusive). This is a spirit of diversity, innovation, openness, tolerance, stability, vitality, abundance, concern, liveliness, aspiration and refinement. Through a reflection on history, the Taipei City Government expressed how over the last three centuries the people of Taipei began as rugged pioneers, crossed mountains and seas, and ultimately led Taipei onto the world stage.

Part 1 The Hidden Strength of "Ocean Culture," the Bountiful "Taipei Spirit"

1. International Seminar on Taipei Studies: Discussion and Explication of Ocean Culture

The 2nd International Seminar on Taipei Studies explored the theme of "Taipei Entering Globality: In Search of Chinese Sea Culture." Commissioner of the Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs Dr. Hsien-hao Liao noted, "Taipei has long been reaching out to the world across the waters, because we are fully aware of our own glorious age of navigation!" The ocean culture that Zheng He passed on 600 years ago when he embarked on his maritime explorations is markedly different from that of the culture of conquest that Western imperial powers developed shortly thereafter. Taiwan inherited a tradition of tolerance and peace that began with Zheng He. Assimilating foreign cultures has made Taipei diverse and complex, and has given the city the engaged and tolerant aspect of Ocean Culture. Even the city's culinary culture is the result of the blending of different immigrant traditions, revealing a rich and intriguing character that has built up over time, one that is a worthy example for other ethnic Chinese cities.



● "In Search of Chinese Sea Culture": opening reception for the international image exhibition on Zheng He's maritime voyages

2. Taipei Literature Awards: Facing the Ocean, Facing Ourselves

The eighth Taipei Literature Awards ceremony was held with the theme of "Facing the Ocean." Across the classical Guangfu Auditorium of Zhongshan Hall was projected a blue-violet light and papercut silhouette of vines, creating a grand, romantic, expansive ambience, and producing a literary, youthful feeling. First prize for narrative composition in the youth division went to Lu Wan-chun, whose winning work, "Lice," depicted an aboriginal girl who moved to Taipei, began working



• The Taipei Fine Arts Museum nurtures the aesthetic sensibilities of Taipei's residents

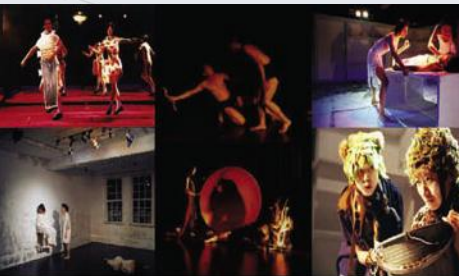
as a hair-washer in a beauty salon, and while caring for thousands of strands of hair, recalled many moments growing up in her home town. Another award-winner, for modern poetry in the youth division, was Luo Ching, who expressed the hope that words could be like the ocean, encompassing many different thoughts. Cheng Shun-tsung, winner of both first prize in the new poetry division and honorable mention in the familiar essay division, felt that because Taipei possesses the breadth of the ocean, it is able to accept an unsophisticated country girl such as herself.

The 2006 Taipei Literature Awards broke free from the conventions of the past, adopting a non-thematic orientation for the first time, just as the ocean accepts the waters of a hundred rivers. The number of submissions hit a new high, with a total of 2,394 works from four continents—Asia, North America, Europe and Africa. The youngest award winner was Wu Yun-chen, aged 13, winning the affirmation of the jury with an intriguing, short, simply written work. Pan Juo-chieh, writing in the youth division, won awards in both the fiction and modern poetry categories. Jurors also favored outstanding works from both Hong Kong and China. These bountiful results clearly demonstrated that the Taipei Literature Awards, reflecting the tone of everyday people, have genuinely become a major platform for creative literary exchange throughout the ethnic Chinese world.

3. Art and Culture Exchange Series: Art in Bloom, Gaining International Renown

In order to support the mutual sharing of achievements among various groups and increase opportunities for cross-disciplinary cooperation in the arts, the Taipei City Government for the first time on September 7th, 2006 held the exchange event “Art in Bloom—A Gathering of Art and Industry.” Mayor Ma Ying-jeou presented the “Art in Abundance” award to enterprises that have supported the arts for many years, in order to highlight and encourage the spirit of cooperation between art and industry. In addition, a program of performances was presented by arts groups receiving sponsorship, and a catalogue of the results of corporate sponsorship was published and distributed, allowing all levels of the business community to become familiar with the artistic accomplishments of outstanding arts groups in Taipei City.

In addition, the Taipei Artist Village held events showcasing the works of artists participating in its artist-in-residence exchange program, including individuals from Brazil, the United States, Austria, Britain, Finland, Korea and Australia. Moreover, it held several artist exchange seminars and exhibitions, increasing the opportunities for exchange among local artists, ordinary citizens and international artists. As of the end of December 2006, a total of 143 artists have participated in residencies at the Taipei Artist Village, and 63 artists from Taipei have taken part in residencies overseas.



● “Art in Bloom—A Gathering of Art and Industry”
(presentation of works by sponsored groups)

4. Heart of an Ocean City: Reflection on History, Mutual Acceptance

On October 17th, the 85th anniversary of the establishment of the Taiwan Cultural Association, Taipei City chose to formally open the Taiwan New Cultural Movement Memorial Hall, which had been in preparation for four years. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou joined with the son of Chiang Wei-shui, one of the original leaders of the New Cultural Movement, and others at the opening ceremony.

Interestingly, the site of the memorial hall was originally a police station where Japanese police once imprisoned Taiwanese dissidents. History has fittingly revisited the location, and the significance is quite extraordinary. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou stressed that this was a milestone among the series of museums founded during his administration, and declared that a great city should look back on its own history, and also boldly look forward to the future.

The Cheonggye River Restoration Project in South Korea has gained the recognition of the world, and stimulated the people of Taipei to think about the city in which they live. For the first time, the Taipei City Archives held the special exhibition “Irrigation Development of Taipei during the Qing Dynasty,” broadly outlining the dense network of irrigation canals in the Taipei Basin. With lively pictures and text, it allowed the people of Taipei to revisit the area’s natural sites, enjoy its water resources and take a journey through the city’s old canals. The year 2006 marked the 301st anniversary of the birth of Guo Xiliu, the builder of the irrigation system, who in the eighteenth century, convinced the local indigenous people, who were resisting the project, to lend their support, by taking an aboriginal bride. He completed this arduous initiative through a strategy of mutual cooperation. The motive for holding this special exhibition was to “drink deeply from the source” of the city’s heritage, to return to the roads by which Taipei’s first settlers arrived, and to ponder anew the value of ecology and history, exploring new possibilities for these long-forgotten waterworks to find new life and usefulness.

The Taiwanese songwriter Teng Yu-hsien, who penned the immensely popular “Flowers on a Rainy Night” and “Four Seasons in Blossom,” celebrated his 100th birthday in July of 2006. The Department of Cultural Affairs held a special commemorative exhibition in his honor at the Taipei 228 Memorial Museum, allowing a glimpse at musical fashions in Taipei’s Dadaocheng District in the 1930s. Teng Yu-hsien was an active member of the New Cultural Movement of Dadaocheng in the 1930s. His music, while long in the tooth, still sounds fresh today, conveying the common emotions of Taiwanese people. The 228 Memorial Museum not only revisited these highly listenable melodies of yesteryear, but also took a penetrating glimpse at former times when the city experienced a cultural renaissance, discovering that every song told a story from that era.

Part 2 Culture with a Heart: Sense, Sensibility and Inclusiveness

1. Arts and Culture Grants: Aid for the Needy, Priority to the Disadvantaged

Among these grants, “Community Culture Grants” and “Arts and Culture Grants for Disadvantaged Groups, Indigenous People and Other Minority Groups” in particular highlighted the unique human and cultural characteristics of various communities and encouraged disadvantaged groups and minorities to participate in artistic and cultural activities, with the aim of gradually achieving cultural diversity, solidly implanting traditions, and consolidating community consciousness.

2. Sustainable Cultural Assets: Industry, Government, Academia and Private Groups Join Hands, Safeguarding Historical Sites and Historical Buildings

According to the Cultural Heritage Preservation Law and relevant subsidiary legislation, 15 sites, such as Nishihongan Temple (including Bell Tower and Jushin Hall), were formally designated as historical sites in 2006. Another 42 structures were formally registered as historical buildings,

Table 1: Breakdown of Arts and Culture Grants, 2006

Category	No. of Applications	No. of Grants	Amount of Grants (NT\$)	Percentage of Successful Applicants
Traditional music (including 3 sub-categories: traditional music, traditional opera, folk arts)	118	95	9,170,000	81%
Professional arts (including 7 sub-categories: literature, audio-visual, music, fine art, dance, theater and multidisciplinary art)	516	336	34,162,000	65%
Community arts	163	114	12,039,000	70%
Minority/disadvantaged	111	90	8,520,000	81%
Total	908	635	63,891,000	70%

including historical shops along Dihua Street. As of the end of December 2006, Taipei City has designated a total of 133 historical sites, and registered a total of 78 historical buildings.

On March 23rd, the panel experts on historical sites commissioned to appraise the cultural assets of Taipei City held a press conference, voicing a solemn call by the community of scholars specializing in heritage sites to safeguard public assets. Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs commissioner Dr. Liao Hsien-hao stated that properly utilizing the value of government-held land involves the apportionment of many different authorities and responsibilities. It is to be hoped that people from various walks of life will collectively address the subject of the disciplined handling of public assets. The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs will without reservation uphold its responsibilities toward any and all locations possessing value as a cultural asset. The preservation of environmental quality and the memories of the city depends on a complete set of mechanisms, including urban planning, urban design, and public participation.

In 2006, the Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs implemented a community preservation and empowerment program for Dongqi Street, the neighborhood of Mianan, and Qingtian Street, all three deemed highly representative subdivisions with traditional Japanese-style dwellings. Based on the experiences and shared case studies of public participation from various countries of Europe and North America, Taipei City has embraced the objectives of cultivating among community members the perspective and value of participation in cultural assets, and establishing a model for the sustainable implementation of mutual participation by the government and private sector in the preservation of cultural assets.



● Taipei City designated historical site: the Beitou Hot Spring Museum

3. City/County Exchanges and Cooperation: Resource Sharing, Mutual Support in the Arts

Taipei City cooperates with Taipei County on a broad range of programs and areas of interest. For example, the tourism routes featured in the Cultural Passport include destinations in Taipei County. “Cultural Annals of Greater Taipei”, published by the Taipei City Government introduces a

number of cultural venues and museums, including many in Taipei County. In addition, the monthly cultural magazines “Culture Express” and “Taipei County SOHO”, published by Taipei City and Taipei County, respectively, reserve space covering arts events taking place in their counterpart’s jurisdiction.

In terms of cultural exchange events, Taipei City held the seventh Taipei Children’s Arts Festival, for the first time integrating children’s entertainment resources in Taipei County and Yilan County. Holders of the “Kid’s Passport” could gain entrance to 35 well-known destinations, including the Museum of Stained Glass, Jinguashi’s Gold Ecological Park and the Yilan Children’s Folklore & Folkgame Festival. They could also enjoy an entire month of theatrical performances for children, “The World at Your Side.” During the 2006 Taipei Tea Culture Expo held at Taipei Arena, Taipei City also incorporated events highlighting Shiding Oriental Beauty Tea and Pinglin Gongfu Tea held by the Taipei County Agricultural Bureau. Additionally, the four major arts festivals organized by the Taipei County Government during the summer holiday season—the Hohaiyan Gongliao Rock Festival, the Sansia Indigo Dyeing Festival, the Danshui Arts Festival, and Summertime in Riverside Park—were expanded to include marketing in Taipei City.

In addition, Taipei City and Taipei County joined forces to promote a special appraisal project for the cultural landscape of the historic Liugongjun canal system, which is set to become a new model for cooperation between local city and county governments in preservation efforts, once the new version of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Law is passed.

4. Official Means of Honor, Extolling Classic Contributions

Following in the tradition of such unique official means of honor as the establishment of “Cloud Gate Lane,” “Artist Lane,” “Crown 50 Installation Art” and the “Epoch Poetry Quarterly Treasure Box,” Taipei City in 2006 paid special honor to two arts organizations: the Neo-Classic Dance Company, founded 30 years ago, and the Taipei Philharmonic Chamber Choir, founded 35 years ago.



● The Neo-Classic Dance Company

Liu Feng-hsueh was an early pioneer of Chinese modern dance, and in 1976 founded the Neo-Classic Dance Company, centered on the theme of distinctly Chinese movements. Liu has created dance movement techniques with a Chinese flavor and strongly individual style, greatly influencing the creative direction and development of Taiwanese modern dance. The Neo-Classic Dance Company interprets the choreographic works of Liu Feng-hsueh, blending traditional and modern stage structures, a rich vocabulary of bodily expression, and unique stage spaces. Like exquisite, flawless symphonic poems in dance, its productions have had a singular impact on the international dance community.

Founded in 1972, the Taipei Philharmonic Chamber Choir has been directed by the professors of music Li Bao-chen, Tai Chin-chuan and Robert W. Proctor. It is currently under the direction of Professor Dirk Du Hei. The Taipei Philharmonic Chamber Choir plays the role of an ambassador of music, having had concert tours in over 30 foreign countries and cities, and having given nearly 100 international performances, allowing the choral performance art of Taiwan to gain international recognition. For the past 35 years, it has amassed abundant energy on behalf of Taiwanese choral music.

5. Big City, Ordinary Folks: A City of Friendship

The fourth “Big City, Ordinary Folks” project put into action the ideal of “seeing greatness in common things, seeing reality in daily life.” Based on the theme “One Day in the Life of Taipei People,” “Big City, Ordinary Folks” uncovered “unsung heroes” working diligently throughout every corner of Taipei. This program highlighted the silent contributions ordinary people make, and the crucial connection they have with the spirit of Taipei.

During the final ceremony, ten individuals were honored in 2006: fruit and vegetable market workers Lin Lai-chin and Cheng Shih; Chou Chun of Life Line; funeral home volunteer worker Chao Chun-chen; Chen Chu-feng of the Taipei City Gongyuan Road Park Light Department; volunteer physicians Chen Chia-chi and Li Chia-fu; “Green Angel” Chen Hsiu-ching; “Super Midwife” Hung Li-chiao; and neighborhood preservation worker Lin Chun-jung. The press conference featured a heart-warming documentary, portraying the meaningful legends of life of these ordinary folks who are not adept at speech, whose attitudes toward life have made genuine contributions.

Part 3 The Aesthetic Life: Thoughtful Reflection, Remarkable Action

1. Integrated Art season Series: Celebrating Taipei, Every Season Perfect

The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs presented the Eternal Summer Arts Festival, producing as promotional material a poster of a young woman languorously enjoying an afternoon siesta, in the hope of giving the people of Taipei a summer day’s dream. This art season series brought together four main festivals: The Taipei Film Festival, the Taipei Children’s Arts Festival, Formoz Festival and the Taipei International Jazz Festival, giving Taipei’s residents easy access to alternative, in-depth, and inspirational arts events during the scorching hot summer.

The Taipei Film Festival, an international film-watching and exchange event organized around the theme of “the city,” is also designed to encourage creativity by young students and the entire

citizenry, establishing a unique film festival style. The eighth Taipei Film Festival was attended by 82,032 filmgoers, a significant advance over the 59,695 who attended the previous year. Box office earnings also grew from NT\$6.68 million in 2005 to NT\$9.81 million. The prestigious film magazine “Screen International” also listed the Taipei Film Festival as one of the world’s top film festivals, thus attracting many film distributors and media representatives to Taipei to scout for prospective purchases and report on the event. The Taipei City Government also actively began preparations for the establishment of the “Taipei Film Commission,” assisting and supporting the production of films in Taipei, to explore the many different possibilities of interpreting Taipei City through the camera lens, and thus promoting the image of Taipei on silver screens throughout the world.

In 2006, the Taipei Children’s Arts Festival incorporated the related resources of Yilan County and Taipei County, giving unfettered access to a series of 35 venues and museums to children and adults alike who carried the “Children’s Passport.” On July 29th, officially designated as “Children’s Day,” participating venues stayed open extra late until 9 p.m., allowing children a long, full weekend of fun, and giving the 750,000 kids of Taiwan an unforgettable summer holiday memory.

The Formoz Festival, a worthy rival of the Hohaiyan Gongliao Rock Festival, took place for three evenings during the final weekend of July, featuring independent music groups on eight themed stages—Wind, Forest, Fire, Mountain, Electronica, Light, Stone and Fight—at the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center, using rebellious homegrown rock-and-roll to scream up into the sky at the airplanes passing by once every three minutes. The Taipei International Jazz Festival, meanwhile, is Taiwan’s only festival of jazz and Broadway performances incorporating scholarly study. Its summer camp format gives young people passionate about jazz intensive direction on singing, stage expression and bodily rhythms.

The Taipei Literature Festival promoted the reading and creation of literature, inviting well-known authors to engage in dialogues regarding the meaning of literature. Wu Tan-ju noted, “Literature is like enjoying a shower of greenery in the forest—you can stroll with complete relaxation, stretch, think, and breathe deeply!” Ms. Wu’s tranquil, highly romantic comments, accompanied by a wealth of bodily expressions, perfectly highlighted the limitlessly creative, intriguing nature of literature. The 2006 Taipei Literature Awards was expanded into a full-scale literature festival, putting an ever-growing number of literature aficionados in contact with literary



● A poster for the Eternal Summer Arts Festival



● Children’s Art Day



● The Taipei International Jazz Festival



◆ The Taipei Literature Festival



◆ A poster for Autumn Breeze Art Season, Taipei

works. Moreover, through promotional materials displayed in buses, the mass rapid transit system, publications and electronic media, the poetry of prominent authors was widely disseminated, heightening the quality of the public's participation in literary composition.

Taking place at the end of 2006, Autumn Breeze Art Season, Taipei featured the Taiwan Opera Creative Art Festival, the Taipei Music Festival, Taipei Arts Festival, Migration Music Festival, the Taipei Biennial, City on the Move Art Festival, the Digital Art Festival Taipei, the 70th Anniversary Celebration of Taipei City's Zhongshan Hall, the Asian Performing Arts Festival, and the Taipei Public Art Festival, giving the people of Taipei an all-inclusive look at the finest in Taipei City art and culture. Presenting Taipei City's multifaceted and energetic artistic style, from traditional to avant-garde, encompassing both Eastern and Western contemporary forms, it could be described as an extraordinary extravaganza of art rarely experienced in Taipei in recent years.

Centered on the theme of "Images of the World," the Taipei International Poetry Festival introduced outstanding poets from little-known corners of the globe, in order to expand the literary vision of people throughout Taiwan. Featured poets included: Kirmen Uribe, who composes in Europe's only non-Indo-European language, Euskara, of the Basque Republic; Macedonian poet Zoran Anchevski, who is also president of the organizing board of the Struga Poetry Evenings, a poetry festival in Skopje; and Shoo-tao, an early pioneer of Taiwanese modernist poetry now residing in North America. In addition, singer Paco Ibanez, considered a "National Treasure" of Spain, was invited to perform, bringing the entire poetry festival to a perfect conclusion. More than 20,000 people took part in the festival. The Annual Taipei Poetry Festival has become a much-anticipated platform of exchange for the publication and

creation of poetry, both domestically and internationally.

The eighth Taipei Arts Festival continued to blend the traditional and the innovative, celebrating the spirit of the Oriental Avant-garde. Already firmly established as an outstanding event of the Chinese-speaking world, the festival program included the debut performance of "En vol dans les étoiles" by the National Taiwan Junior College of Performing Arts Acrobatics Troupe; the wildly popular classic work "Dionysus Filius Dei" by La Mama Experimental Theatre Club of New York; "Song of Pipa Player" by Wang Shin-shin's SingSing Nanguan Company; "Ghost Circus" by Japan's most representative experimental music group Cicala Mvta; U Theater's classic work "Meeting with

Vajrasattva”; “Changing Winds from New York” by Battery Dance Company; and “Carmina Burana” by the Neo-Classic Dance Company. In addition to unearthing traditional elements and providing more Taiwanese arts groups exposure on the international stage, it also encouraged the development of Taiwanese performing arts. More than 270,000 people attended festival events.

In 2006, the Taipei Music Festival celebrated its 28th season, with the concert series “Classic, Original, Mozart,” plus traditional opera performances interpreting two of Mozart’s great operatic works. In addition, outstanding soloists of the Taipei Symphony Orchestra took turns at center stage, performing a number of concertos that served as enchanting interludes throughout the concert series, as was the fashion during the era when Mozart composed his masterpieces. This was an unprecedented program format for orchestras in Taiwan, allowing audience members to transcend the barriers of time and space, and return to the 18th century, coming into the most intimate of contact with the emotionally pure, ingenious and impish Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

The second Chinese Character Festival stood as the first-ever cultural event centered on the core theme of “orthodox” Chinese characters. Taipei City mayor Ma Ying-jeou asserted that Chinese characters are an important vehicle for the transmission of culture, and Taiwan stands at the forefront of the Chinese-speaking world, in terms of both the use and the promotion of Chinese characters. The calligraphic rendering of orthodox characters is elegant and beautiful; it also possesses the special quality of integrating form and sound. They are a true treasure of world civilization. Dr. Liao Hsien-hao, commissioner of the Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs, noted that the dispute over the use of orthodox vs. simplified Chinese characters reflects the cultural issues that Chinese characters face in the contemporary era, such as education, the inheritance of tradition, and the impact of the information age. The accompanying symposium scientifically and objectively deliberated the use of orthodox and simplified characters and their future directions, from the reprinting of ancient manuscripts, to Chinese character knowledge bases, to cell phone text messaging.



● The Taipei International Poetry Festival



● The Taipei Arts Festival: U Theatre’s “Meeting with Vajrasattva”



● The Taipei Music Festival

The Asian Performing Arts Festival is an ongoing event hosted in turn by member cities Delhi, Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Seoul, Taipei and Tokyo. In 2006, Taipei for the first time was privileged to serve as host city of the third Asian Performing Arts Festival. Adopting the theme of “Asia Transperforming,” the festival highlighted the special qualities of the various countries of Asia, blending traditional and contemporary features, and exploring how they reveal their own changing cultures through the performing arts. The festival’s objectives were to build a network of cultural exchange among the various major cities of Asia, expand the international vision of audience members, and place Taiwanese performance troupes with potential on the international stage.

2. Art Education In-Depth: Educational Inspiration, Artistic Permeation

The introductory art education program Art Education In-depth is the first of its kind in Taiwan promoting concrete measures to instill art at the grass roots level. Beginning in third grade, Taipei City grade school students took part in a series of events graduated according to grade level, visiting art museums, theaters and concert halls, where they came into contact with the subtle influence of fine art, theater, symphonic music and traditional music. Every year, this program includes 60 music concerts and 1500 guided tours, allowing art appreciation to naturally blend into the formal educational curriculum. The objective is to realize the ideal of the “Equal Right to Culture,” and to expand the size of the population engaged in art appreciation. Since it was first introduced in September 2005, Art Education In-depth has served as a window on the arts for more than 26,000 students in 122 schools. The 2006 program also included teacher training courses, and a variety of classes, in which over 90,000 students participated, and 400 teachers received professional training.

Mayor Ma Ying-jeou stated that with both swimming lessons and classes in art appreciation now part of the standard curriculum for the elementary school students of Taipei City, we are ensuring that the city’s future dwellers will enjoy balanced physical and mental development. Since its inception, this precedent-setting model for the integration of cultural and educational programs has received the plaudits of parents and teachers alike. It has also served to quietly stimulate the art industry, and cultivate art appreciation amongst the population.



● The introductory art education program Art Education In-depth

3. Visual Art Series: Marvelous Exuberance

In 2006, the Taipei Fine Arts Museum received undeniable affirmation from the art world. For example, a total of eight TFAM exhibitions were listed among the year’s “Ten Best Government-sponsored Exhibitions” by Artist Magazine, including the 2006 Taipei Biennial: “Dirty Yoga” and “New Media Collection 1965-2005 Centre Pompidou” (which tied for first place); “Centennial Celebration of Chen Chin” (second place); “Altered States” and “The Blossoming of Realism: Oil Painting of Mainland China Since 1978” (tied for fourth place); “Fifty Years of Italian Fashion”

(curated by Taipei Fine Arts Museum, exhibited at the Museum of Contemporary Art Taipei, and listed at sixth place); “La Porte de La Gloire” (seventh place); and “Ink Transformation: Modern Ink Painting in Taiwan” (eighth place).

The third and fourth Taipei Public Art Festivals centered both on the practical implementation of and reflection upon Taipei City’s urban civilization. The third Taipei Public Art Festival focused on the themes of “Speed and Gravity” and “Destruction and Creation.” The festival’s geographical bases were the dual focal points of the city’s development—the Old City of Taipei and the new Xinyi Commercial District. It also took as its principal locations both ends of the Xinyi Expressway (the Xinyi District and the Wenshan District serving respectively as a dialogue between fast-paced growth and leisurely living). The subject of the fourth Taipei Public Art Festival was “Developing Ruins” and “Sustainable Ecology.” The festival was held mainly in the Zhoumei area, next to the Zhoumei Expressway, in the hope of stimulating discussion and concern regarding the vital role that Taipei City’s rare large-scale tracts of land devoted exclusively to farming play in the city’s ecological diversity. The objective of the “Art—Out of the Wall Facade Decoration Plan,” meanwhile, was to employ an art project to improve the course appearance of large-scale landmarks and old buildings. Proposals were accepted without limitation from a variety of organizations and schools, and the model projects of 2006 were designated to take place at the Taipei Cultural Center and a multiple-story parking structure on Bade Road.

4. Cultural Venues: The Beauty of Life, Omnipresent

Yong’an Arts Hall is a renovated building that once housed a traditional market. The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs commissioned the U Theatre Foundation, with bountiful experience in introducing culture to local communities, with the operation of Yong’an Arts Hall. In the past, U Theatre was based deep in the hills, in the neighborhood of Laoquan in the Muzha



● Taipei Fine Arts Museum, now open to the public in the evenings



● Franz and Friends



● Yong’an Arts Hall

District, engaging in arduous training. Now they have come down from the hills to pass on the knowledge of performance which they gained. They also have given Yong'an Arts Hall a new name with allusions to meditative practice: "Performing Arts School 36," adding to the new atmosphere of culture and the arts in the southern part of Taipei, and sharing the spirit of original performance that U Theatre has built up over many years with community residents and all the people of Taipei.

Franz and Friends is an arts salon at Metropolitan Hall, operated by none other than Franz. This is a space dedicated to culture and the arts that aims to connect native culture with everyday life. In addition to combining name-brand products with food and beverage services, Franz and Friends also features live music and lectures on culture, serving as a fresh, energetic landmark promoting the arts in Taipei's East District.

On the final day of 2005, the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden fully opened to the public with a crisp, clean appearance. The culmination of seven years of cooperative effort by various departments of the Taipei City Government, the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden combines the scholarly fields of archaeology, heritage site preservation and ecology with community participation, becoming the first integrated cultural and ecological venue in all of Taiwan, combining an archaeological site, historical sites and zoological and botanical habitats. It is not only a precious cultural asset of all the people, but also an important outdoor recreational and educational venue for the local community, as well as elementary and secondary students. In addition, it also helps further Taipei's goal of sustainable development as a healthy city.

Beginning October 1st, 2005, the Taipei Fine Arts Museum began including evening visitation hours, remaining open every Saturday evening until 9:30 p.m. The museum now serves as a new choice for nighttime recreation. With the additional hours open to the public, TFAM increased its number of visitors by more than 21,000 in 2006.



● Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden

Part 4 Creative City: Technological Culture and Innovative Future

1. Cultural Industry Taipei: the Foremost Platform for Talent and Information Exchange on Cultural and Creative Industries

Established as a platform of talent and information exchange for technological and digital cultural industries, the website "Cultural Industry Taipei" collects and compiles introductions of cultural industry professionals, features success stories, provides online consultation related to cultural industry, offers a space for workers in the creative industry to publicize their works and engage in exchange, provides analysis of documents and individual cases by both domestic and international experts on a regular basis, explores development trends in cultural industry, provides real-time, dynamic news coverage, and releases public announcements of news related to cultural industry development strategies and policies. Since September 2006, more than 10,000 visitors have participated and engaged interactively on the website.

Cultural Industry Taipei not only serves the function of a virtual-world website, but also organizes real-world events, such as workshops, reading clubs and organization tours. It has also made organic links with other online platforms both in Taiwan and abroad. In addition, it is currently preparing the design of a database that will serve as a stage to show off new works. Cultural Industry Taipei has already become the foremost platform for exchange in Taiwan's cultural industry.



● Cultural Industry Taipei, a website devoted to talent and information exchange for the technological and digital cultural industries

2. Passing on Artistic Innovation: Traditional Art Reinvented

The tenth Taipei Culture Awards extolled “those who have worked diligently and long to pass on cultural heritage, combining creativity, endowing traditional culture and art with a new atmosphere, and making outstanding contributions to furthering a passionate culture and an aesthetic life.” Four winners, including Lee Guo-hsiu, were selected. Taipei City’s cultural policy has long encouraged both tradition and innovation. In 2006, all the winners had solid grounding in traditional culture, not only making it real in everyday life, but also introducing it into the world of contemporary art and culture. They can be described as persons of true talent and accomplishment who repeatedly present new innovations to the public.

Twenty years ago, Lee Guo-hsiu founded the Ping-fong Acting Troupe. Through the years he has produced 36 classic works, covering comedy, tragedy, physical dialogue, magic and science fiction, blending traditional Peking Opera, Western-style poetry recitation, and song and dance. His works concern a broad range of topics, including gender issues, human relations, disadvantaged groups, cross-strait affairs, politics and civil society. They embrace a perspective of everyday life, cleaving close to the true feelings of Taipei’s people.

Li Shu-yun is an overseas Chinese from Malaysia. Ten years ago, Li established Chrysanthemum Chaism Studies in Jiayi, promoting the art of tea and life-oriented aesthetics. 5 years ago, Li relocated to an alley off Yongkang Street in Taipei City, converting an old, ordinary house into a venue of elegant simplicity and spirituality. Fashion designer Sophie Hong, scholar Chu-joe Hsia and YS Huang of Echo Magazine are all regular guests. While tasting tea and talking about tea, Chrysanthemum Chaism Studies constantly extends the tentacles of culture, baptizing the human heart and substantively uplifting the cultural tastes of the local community.

Twenty years ago, Wu Hsing-kuo founded the Contemporary Legend Theater. As a scriptwriter and director, Wu Hsing-kuo adapts the Peking Opera techniques that he studied as a child and blends them with contemporary forms of expression such as operatic music and theater, dance, film and television, endowing traditional Peking Opera with a broader artistic vision. The Contemporary Legend Theatre rose to prominence with its production of “The Kingdom of Desire,” an unconventional adaptation of Shakespeare’s masterpiece “Macbeth,” that brought together young Peking Opera performers and cause a sensation in the international art world, including Britain, France and the United States. Thereafter, the theater company went on to create a series of innovative interpretations of traditional theater works.

Hsu Adam is a renowned international practitioner of the martial arts. He began studying martial arts under well-known instructors in Taiwan as a teen, and has for many years worked to preserve and promote the martial arts. He founded the Hsu Adam Kung Fu School, dedicated to using the will to discipline the body and mind. 6 years ago, he was invited to serve as martial arts instructor for the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre, infusing the bodies of modern dance practitioners with the essence of traditional martial arts, and giving an inspired beauty to the arm and leg movements used in dance. The recent works by the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre, “Bamboo Dream,” “Cursive” and “Cursive III,” are representative achievements interpreting the martial arts of Hsu Adam.

3. Art Reverberations Space Network: Limited Space, Unlimited Creativity

The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs introduced the innovative plan, Art Reverberations Space Network, allowing residential buildings owned by the Taipei City Government to be used as exhibition or performance venues, workshops, rehearsal facilities or offices. This program reduces the financial pressures of professionals working in the arts and culture by offering inexpensive rates, and gives unused spaces the possibility for beautification or renovation. The program aims to encourage artists to stay and do their art in Taipei City, to stimulate the flourishing development of arts events, and to create unique artistic characteristics in local communities. In December 2006, the program unveiled its first facility: “Lane 10 Live Image Space” on Xingcheng Street. This office space is shared jointly by the Taiwan Women Film/Video Association, the Taiwan Documentary Development Association and the Taiwan Documentary Filmmakers Union. In addition, “O Space” was opened on Zhonghua Road section 2, providing shared space for six theater troupes, including Creative Society, and Flying Group Theater; the renowned Wei Hai Ming Chinese Opera Foundation has also joined the list of tenants. This project allows small theater groups and traditional opera companies with few resources to join hands in creating an alternative realm of their own, right in Taipei City.

4. Cross-Strait City-to-City Cultural Exchanges: Taipei Week and Beijing Week

In the history of cross-strait affairs, the Cross-strait City Arts Festival was the first instance of mutual visitations at a city level. In Taipei, Beijing Week featured 13 performances by five performance companies, one art exhibition and a scholarly symposium. The festival was meant to serve as a window on the contemporary arts of Beijing. The performance groups from Beijing comprised an impressive company of 280 people, engaging in a performance tour in Taipei City, Taipei County and Hsinchu City, and presenting the intellectual currents and creative imagery of Beijing through a dialogue of art.

The opening of cross-strait cultural exchanges will soon mark its 20th year. This groundbreaking arts festival constituted an exchange between Taipei and Beijing on a level of complete parity. The people of both cities were able to gain an in-depth recognition of the direction of developments in contemporary art and culture taking place in the other city, attaining a depth and breadth far greater than that of ordinary art festivals, and creating a new model for artistic and cultural exchange for cities around the world in the 21st century.

5. Participatory Public Art and Digital Art Festivals: On the Move and in a Flash

The fourth City on the Move Art Festival: “From Encounter to Encounter: Expounding the



●City on the Move Art Festival: “From Encounter to Encounter: Expounding the Playground” ●Digital Art Festival Taipei

Playground” was held at an amusement park, a place common to many cities around the world. Six artists took part: Hiraki Sawa of Japan, Paul Sermon of England, Fabien Lerat of France, and three artists from Taiwan—Wang Te-yu, Liao Maggie and Tang Huang-chen. The festival centered primarily on digital media creations and installation art. The venue was the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center. Through site-specific creations by the artists and public participation, the art festival engaged in an in-depth exploration of a different kind of allure of the city, seeking out a “playground” through alterations in time and space.

The first Digital Art Festival Taipei featured distinguished digital artists from Europe, North America and Japan, joining together with local Taiwanese artists in a subversion of contemporary artistic thought. On the Zhongshan Hall Plaza, Paul DeMarinis, winner of the Golden Nica at the 2006 Ars Electronica in Linz, Austria, presented his work “Rain Dance,” which has created an international sensation. Holding an umbrella under jets of water, visitors were able to feel and hear electronically generated rhythms produced by falling water. This highly romantic, poetic work became the focal point of the opening ceremony.

Taiwan’s digital technology holds a leading position throughout the world. Its influence on artistic thought is beneficial for the integration of different technological interfaces, allowing digital power to be more fully utilized. Various cities throughout Asia are competing to establish digital art centers. Taipei City has already designated sites for digital art centers at the Shilin Meat Market and Songshan Tobacco Plant. The objectives for holding a digital art festival are to attract international attention and promote education, allowing Taipei’s digital art creations to bear fruit as the ethnic Chinese world continues to shine ever more brightly.

6. Creative Family History Design Contest: Exploring the City’s Life Source

When we mention family histories, we usually think of the lists of ancestors that traveled from China to Taiwan during historical times. But in 2006 the children of Taipei City presented many creative, new perspectives on family histories. The “Super Winter” Creative Family History Design Contest, organized by the Taipei City Archives, encouraged children to make their own creative family histories. The winning designs were displayed in a special exhibition. Aborigine children living in the big city used totems to portray their great original ancestors. Other children portrayed the history of protecting stray animals, and recorded each step along the process of stray dogs multiplying and becoming a family. Each family history revealed a touching viewpoint.

This project aimed to incorporate the concept of proper respect for departed ancestors into family life, through the creative expression of children. The enthusiasm of the children sparked the involvement of entire families. There were even relatives that returned to Taiwan from overseas providing information about their family's history. The results attest to the considerable success of this event. The submitted works were of an exceptionally high quality, both in terms of design and content. They expressed a wide variety of styles, and many adopted highly original approaches. The content covered a wide range of ideas, full of special creativity.

7. Cultural Parks: the Sustainable Planning and Implementation of Dream Gardens

The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs began implementation of the plan to establish the Songshan Tobacco Plant Culture Park, an area containing both historical sites and historical buildings envisioned as the city's "back garden of culture." Renovations are currently being conducted in stages, section by section. After renovations are completed, the Department of Cultural Affairs will commission operation of the park to a private-sector organization. In addition, in order to increase the economic efficacy of land utilization and to support creative industry, buildings in the park that are not historical sites or historical buildings will be made available for the use of private-sector interests in related fields, according to the "Law for the Promotion of Private Sector Participation in Public Works Projects" and other relevant regulations.

In terms of preparatory work for the Taipei City Museum, the "Artifact Collection Research and Resource Survey for the Taipei City Museum" has been completed, and research has been commissioned for "Exhibition Themes and Content for the Taipei City Museum." In addition, the Taipei City Government is actively working to create a diversified, mixed-use "special cultural recreation area," incorporating the currently existing cultural facilities and historical sites in the vicinity of the museum grounds, including the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Taipei Story House and Taipei Art Park, to become a new "cultural paradise" of the Yuanshan area.

In 2006 a column in the New York Times specially recommended Treasure Hill, alongside Taipei 101, as the first choices in travel destinations for foreign visitors in Taipei. That Treasure Hill should win the admiration of foreign travelers demonstrates that Taipei City's pluralistic cultural policy, which cares for the disadvantaged levels of society, stands as a sterling example for many cities around the world. Today, Treasure Hill is studied internationally as an example of improvement in city history preservation. This valuable experience has achieved the triple-win objective of community preservation, the settlement of disadvantaged community members, and the revitalization of culture and ecology.



● A poster for the Songshan Tobacco Plant Culture Park

Part 5 Outstanding Culture, Healthy Taipei: a Life of Leisure, Joy, Simplicity

1. Taipei Tea Culture Expo: the Taste of Good Tea, the True Joy of Life

The Taipei Tea Culture Expo, the city's largest event of its kind, began in grand style on September 6th, at the Taipei Arena. The event included well-known tea companies, joining hands with renowned tea-growing areas of Taiwan and places around the world to promote the leisurely, joyful life of tea culture, with the goal of turning Taipei into a capital of tea culture. During the event period over 80,000 members of the public took part.

A century ago, the tea industry stirred up a breeze of refinement, as tea was exported from the river port area of Dadaocheng in Taipei to countries all over the world. When sold in New York City, it even bested tea from mainland China in the eyes of local connoisseurs. Today, the high-class teahouses of Tokyo still consider Taiwanese teas to be superior varieties. Indeed, tea culture is a reflection in miniature of the history of Taipei, and a manifestation of the common life of the city's populace. The tea industry of Taipei experienced a flourishing heyday, yet this period of history has gradually been neglected. "That Taipei could rise above the surface and enter the world stage, is all because of tea." The birth of the tea industry and Taipei are intimately related. Tea culture has grown with the city every step of the way, until today it has deeply permeated the everyday life of Taipei, expressing the overall cultural and aesthetic tastes of contemporary society. This event of culture and the arts, meant to support the cultural industry, city marketing, and citizens' recreational opportunities, is sure to facilitate an in-depth discovery of the charms of Taipei around the world.



●The Taipei Tea Culture Expo

2. Cultural Passport: Enamored with Taipei, Perfect Enjoyment

During the Eternal Summer Arts Festival, one secret to enjoying the summer holidays was the "Cultural Passport," which presented seven different refreshing and unrestrained single-day excursions, including such special aspects of Taipei as old temples, old neighborhoods, old buildings, rivers, recreational living, leisurely living and legends, allowing all participants to experience "a perfect day in Taipei." In 2006, the Cultural Passport featured seven different excursions for a full week of adventure, with seven different themes and seven different routes, allowing members of the public to put together their own "perfect day." At the same time, it featured an open, interactive website, recommending personal travel routes to the public.

Throughout the three years that the Taipei City Government has promoted the Cultural Passport, it has introduced a total of 27 cultural routes, including 157 cultural destinations, with quite demonstrable results. In 2006, the Cultural Passport continued the electronic passport stamps and the program of voting for one's favorite location that were introduced in 2005, with considerably favorable feedback from members of the public and participating shop owners alike. In



●The Cultural Passport

addition, it introduced longitude and latitude coordinates, so that participants with GPS devices were able to arrange their excursions with precision. The Cultural Passport also included maps, providing visual “turn-left, turn-right” directions, and broadening participants’ experience of cultural Taipei.

3. PDA Version of “Culture Express”: Express Information, Right at Hand

Culture Express established a website for wireless applications, providing a PDA version of Culture Express. In addition, it provided convenient information on culture and the arts in three languages—Chinese, English and Japanese. In conjunction with an electronic cultural map, it is now able to provide real-time data searches for locations of exhibitions, performances and events taking place the same day. This puts information on each month’s cultural events right in the hands of the public. It is a wireless arts and culture website like none other in the world.

4. Street Artists in Taipei: Life with Feeling, Streets with Art

Street Artists officially occupied the crowded, clamorous pedestrian plazas of the Xinyi commercial district! On every weekend and extended public holidays, 20 professional theater performers from Headspring Theatre, led by renowned stage designer, playwright and director Chang Wang, regularly perform their captivating act “Meander” in the Xinyi commercial district pedestrian plaza. Members of the public can get close and personally interact with these first-rate performance artists, and experience a “reality show” of street art.

According to the “Provisions for the Permission of Arts Activities by Street Artists in Taipei City” (officially implemented as of April 27th, 2006), 268 individual and group street artists approved in 2005, and 136 approved in 2006, received street artist licenses, allowing them to engage in performances at designated locations on streets and in plazas, and bringing a wealth of surprises to the streets and alleyways of Taipei!

Broadly integrating the resources of private-sector businesses and the Third Sector, and incorporating a wealth of creativity, the Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs made use of a limited budget to create limitless possibilities for cultural Taipei. These efforts have already achieved a robust, fresh, surprising and highly anticipated cultural image for Taipei City! Today, as Taipei is about to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its upgrading to a municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the central government, we can continue to expect and invite the people of Taipei to collectively participate in this sustainable, quiet aesthetic revolution, which includes: transforming Taipei City into a leading brand city of the cultural and creative industries throughout the Asia-Pacific region; promoting the establishment of the Taipei City Cultural Affairs Development Fund, to facilitate the timely renovation of historical sites and historical buildings, and sound, high-quality management of arts venues by government-commissioned external organizations; creating an environment of cultural consumption, thus promoting the development of cultural tourism in Taipei City; and bringing together resources to increase both the quantity and quality of cultural and artistic festivals, and enhance their influence in the international community. Although these great dreams cannot be realized overnight, they are decidedly achievable. The Taipei City Department of Cultural Affairs will continue to broadly incorporate the abundant creativity and vitality of Taipei citizens, working together to build up Taipei as the Florence of the Chinese-speaking world.



◆ Street artists in Taipei

Chapter 13

Religious Ceremonies

It has been over 120 years since the ancient city of Taipei was established by the Qing dynasty. In addition to being a bellwether in politics and economics, Taipei is also a leader in encouraging religious and folk art activities; consequently, unique cultures, religious rites and beliefs of various ethnic groups have taken root and thrive in the Taipei basin, endowing metropolitan Taipei with a rich array of cultural features.



Chapter 13 | Religious Ceremonies

Taipei is home to diversified cultures; it is also a city with many immigrants who bring their religious beliefs, cultures, customs and lifestyles to the city. The religious and ritual elements embedded in the lifestyles of Taipei's residents always manage to emerge gracefully whether in the form of major Buddhist and Taoist ceremonies and rituals, traditional temple fairs of wide-ranging folk beliefs, metropolitan aboriginal harvest festivals, the Dalongdong Baoan Cultural Festival advocating Confucianism, exotic religious ceremonies, or new immigrant cultural events, the city of Taipei is constantly assimilating new cultural elements as it carries on traditional folk art heritage, translating these new energies into a unique Taipei cultural personality.

Part 1 Colorful and Vibrant Ceremonial Gatherings

Traditional farming society is characterized by many holidays, which have been brought over by immigrants from their ancestral homes to Taiwan. These holidays are based on husbandry, religion, and seasonal social activities, faithfully cataloging the lives of country folk. Although modern Taipei no longer organizes elaborate and formal ceremonies, we can still witness both traditional and innovative practices fused together to adapt to modern lifestyles through rituals and religious activities throughout the seasons in 2006, shaping them into the life-style of modern Taipei.

1. The Taipei Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival on the 15th of the first month of the lunar calendar has always been one of the greatest events in stirring up enthusiasm. Mere mention of the Lantern Festival never fails to conjure up special impressions of “beehive rockets in the south, sky lanterns in the north.” The Taipei City Government in recent years has successfully sponsored the renowned “Taipei Lantern Festival,” and event organizer, the Department of Civil Affairs, drew upon its years of experience in presenting “The 2006 Taipei Lantern Festival—Prosperity and Good Fortune in Taipei City,” with “Friendly City and Wholesome Taipei” as the core concept, introducing a series of events starting with the centerpiece section, diamond section, topical lanterns, artistic lanterns, student lanterns, the lantern tunnel and riddle arena, the main performance stage, a folk art street and a prayer enclave featuring the storytelling of an aboriginal boy, KoKai, and his dog, Wong Wong, all of which contributed to the fun and diversity of the festival. The event attracted about 5 million visitors from February 11th through 19th in 2006. The great event was characterized by enchanted, jostling crowds and brightly decorated lanterns.



● The 2006 Taipei Lantern Festival attracted many tourists



• The 2006 Taipei Hakka Yi-Min Ceremony

2. The Hakka Bag Gung Ceremony

The Chang Qing Temple is located on Jinjiang Street in the Guting District, and has over 210 years of history. In 1983, local residents, of both Hakka or Fujian heritage, donated to its expansion, resulting in its imposing stature today. In recent decades, due to the eager participation of Hakka seniors in temple affairs, the Chang Qing Temple has become the stronghold of Hakka Bag Gung religion in the greater Taipei area. To express its support and promote solidarity among Hakka constituents, starting in 2004, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission began to celebrate the “Birth of Bag Gung” on the second day of the second lunar calendar month at the Chang Qing Temple on Jinjiang Street in conjunction with Hakka organizations and local residents to celebrate the Earth God’s birthday.

3. Baosheng Cultural Festival

To celebrate the birthday of Baosheng Dadi, the Baoan Temple of Dalongdong sponsors the annual Baosheng Cultural Festival which takes place during March of the lunar calendar. This 2-month festival combines religious activities with folk arts, and has become the biggest, the most celebrated and leading traditional temple fair in Northern Taiwan. Starting on March 4th of the lunar calendar, the show, “Folk Play—The Surname Show” was put on at the Baoan Temple Garden Square for a month, with famed theater troupes, famous Gezai opera societies, and school clubs gracing the occasion with performances. On the morning of April 11th, 2006, folk cultural arts

The Endearing Bag Gung Religion

To celebrate the birthday of the Earth God is special religion in Taiwan. The Earth God also known as ,Fu Te, the God of Land and called “Bag Gung” (an endearing term meaning “uncle”) by the Hakka is the god of managing the earth. According to above-mentioning, we can feel the Hakka regard the patron god of the earth as the benign uncle .

Hakka Three Mountain Kings Ceremony

In contrast to Taiwan’s local deity, Yi-min Ye, the Three Mountain Kings myth was regarded as a Hakka divinity, brought over by the Hakka. The Three Mountain Kings were the patron gods of the Hakka immigrants from Chaozhou. The religion began to spread throughout Taiwan along with the immigrants and onto other ethnic groups. Every year during the Three Mountain Kings’ birthday, fellow Hakkas would travel to Three Mountain Kings temples throughout Taipei to celebrate and pray for peace.



● The 2006 Baosheng Cultural Festival Folk Cultural Art Competitions

competitions and performances were held; folk cultural art groups from all over Taiwan constituted 10 circuit teams, and released the fire lion. The stomach of the fire lion was rigged with tens and thousands of beehive rockets, waiting to be ignited to light up the sky. On the following day, the most anticipated event, the folk custom of “crossing fire” would be performed, which served to demonstrate the power of the gods. In addition to the various traditional festivities, the Baoan Temple arranged genteel activities for recording the Baosheng Cultural Festival, including photography and sketching competitions, and conducted religious seminars, medical clinics offering free treatment and academic workshops.

A Model of Historic Monument Preservation

Legend has it that the Baoann Temple of Dalong Dong, located at 61 Hami Street in the Datong district of Taipei, was built in the 7th year during Qing emperor Qianlong's reign in 1755. It's listed as a Class 2 National Historic Monument, with numerous Taoist believers and tourists coming from near and far to worship and pray for protection at this temple daily. 7 years and NT\$260 million had been poured into the historic monument preservation project to complete. The temple had received the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Asia-Pacific Cultural Heritage Award. It was Taiwan's first attainment of this honor as a non-United Nations member and it embodies great historical significance.

4. Taipei Hakka Yi-min Ceremony

The Yi-min Festival falls on July 20th (Lunar calendar). Every year during the Yi-min Festival, the Hakka communities in Taipei choose an auspicious day and invite the Xin Pu Fangliao Yi-min Main Temple up North to pray for blessings for Hakkas who travel far away from their homeland. Since 1988, the festival has grown in stature; on August 6th and 7th, representative from 11 temples including Xin Pu Fangliao Main Temple, Guanxi, Qionglin, Pingzhen, Miaoli, Toufen, Sanwan, Nanzhuang, Shitan, Dongshi, and Pingdong's Liudui Temples gathered at the plaza by the Taipei City Government to hold their grand prayer ceremony.

The series of festival activities included a procession of Yi-min Ye, the carrying of a load to present fresh rice, the main ceremony, and the offering of sacrifices following the three presentations of sacrificial rites, and the five presentations of offerings and burnt incense. The highlight of the activities was the creative sacred pig ritual. Each of the Hakka organizations worked hard to put their creativity to the test and produced their own version of the sacred pig. 2006 saw an orchid pig, the food grains pig, and the winter melon fashionable cell phone pig, all of which were extensively covered by the press. This festival is decidedly the biggest annual event of the Hakkas, and it gives residents a glimpse into Hakka traditions, and serves to extend the Hakka cultural heirloom, while effectively expanding the traditional cultural event, instilling a more lively culture into Taipei City .



● The 2006 Taipei Hakka Yi-Min Ceremony

5. The Joint Aboriginal Harvest Festivities in Taipei City

A popular saying goes, “A faraway place becomes home over the course of time,” bespeaking the longings that Taipei City’s aboriginal communities feel toward their homeland; it also tells of a helplessness that one cannot ever return home to find it the way it used to be. Currently there are more than 11,000 aborigines from all over Taiwan living in Taipei City. They are far away from the tribal life they are familiar with in order to make a better living in metropolitan Taipei, and they are faced with much more pressure; consequently, they find themselves in need of certain relief and consolation both spiritually and emotionally. As a result Indigenous People Commission, Taipei City Government, was inspired to organize a carnival specifically for aborigines living in the 21st century metropolis in the hope of evoking memories of their homeland, and popularizing unique aboriginal cultures among all of Taipei’s residents.

The Origin of Yi-Min

The Yi-Min Temple commemorates the ancestors who died during the battles in Taiwan, specifically those involved in the incident of Zhu Yi-guan, Lin Shuang-wen, and Dai Chao-chun, 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 Dan Shui, and upon victory immediately attacked Hsinchu city. Inspector Zhang Chih-hsin was killed in the line of duty. At this time, the people of Hsinchu and Hsin Pu organized their own militia force under the leadership of Chen Zi-yun and fought with Lin fiercely 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 with Lin at Lunziding in November. The fight moved to Niuchou Shan, where Lin and his forces were finally eliminated.

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 Feng-Shan River, the ox refused to travel any further. After burning incense, prayer, and asking the gods, everyone realized that where the ox stopped was a lucky 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 there, and disciples worshipped there continuously. Later, the deceased from the Dai Chao-chun incident were buried there as well. The Liu Zhong Memorial was built there after the Zhu Yi-guan incident. The Hakka’s spirit of commemorating the dead lead to the Yi-Min belief became a unique folk religion for the Hakka people.

The Joint Aboriginal Harvest Festivities in Taipei City the “2006 Mountain and Ocean Festival the Original Flavor and Sound Feast” kicked off on October 28 and lasted through the 29th from 10 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon at the Civic Plaza at the City Government Building. A group from one of the Chinese ethnic minorities, Xishuangbanna sang and danced during the event; the traditional Taroko ballads, the Pingpu tribal songs,



● A joint opening ceremony with honored guests

and the welcome dances of the Amis, Puyumas, Bununs and Rukais were presented, as were the prayer ceremony of the Tsous, the coming-of-age performance, learning presentations of aboriginal kids, an aboriginal creative band performance, and other interesting and educational games and contests. The event showcased a diversity of traditional costumes, entertaining songs and dances, and cultural rites of great significance, inspiring spectators to join in on the fun. Many parents who brought their children to the event agreed that such a fun-and culture-filled event should be held more frequently.

The Chairperson of the Commission, Mr. Panai, also invited spectators to “join the dance” when tribal dances were underway. His invitation spoke volumes of the personality and passion unique to aboriginal culture as he directly invited the audience to experience it first hand. Right there during the event was a rare treat—a barbeque on a slab-stone, and rice cooked in bamboo tubes, and a variety of fine food stalls. Exquisite handicrafts, rice grinders, rice carriage bags and traditional costumes could also be enjoyed.

The Joint Aboriginal Harvest Festivities in Taipei City—the “2006 Mountain and Ocean Festival—the Original Flavor and Sound Feast” has helped Taipei City’s aborigines to abate their longings for their home villages, allowed aborigines of different tribal backgrounds to get to know each other, and given people a chance to know the cultures of Taiwan’s 12 indigenous tribes. The enthusiasm radiated by our aboriginal friends deeply affected every Taipei townsman, and everyone had a chance to enjoy an autumn aboriginal cultural festival.



● Cultural exchanges with the visiting Yunnan minorities



● The aboriginal Amis Dance

Part 2 Dignified and Thanksgiving Religious Praise and Admiration

1. The 2006 Religions and Arts Carnival

In addition to expanding the previous Matsu Cultural Festivals and the Ceremony at the Temple of the City God, the 2006 Religions and Arts Carnival specifically integrated unique Taiwan folklore peculiarities and added cross-town activities. In addition to contributions from the Department of Civil Affairs of Taipei City Government, the Kuangtu Temple, the Temple of the City God of Taipei City, Taiwan Province, and Baoan Temple of Taipei City joined hands to sponsor the event. The National Temple of the City God Society, and Minor Keelung Fucheng Temple pooled their resources to organize folk art performances, mobilizing believers to escort the gods. These financiers contributed largely to the success of the event, and created a good model of public-private collaborative efforts.

(1) Matsu Cultural Festival of Northern Taiwan

The “Taipei Government Heavenly Queen Temple” that housed the “Golden-Faced Matsu” was built in 1888 within the walls of Taipei City. After Taiwan’s provincial status was formally established, the temple became the official Matsu Temple in Taiwan. It was demolished by the Japanese in 1905, and it has been 95 years since the statue of Matsu was officially enshrined in Sanzhi. To restore this amazing, historically significant religious ceremony, various departments of the Taipei City Government since 2004 enlisted the support of the Temple of the City God of Taipei City, the Taipei City Songshan Ziyou Temple, and the Taipei City Kuantu Temple. For three successive years, the “Receiving Golden-faced Matsu Back to Taipei” ceremony has been held to return the divinity to its former residence.

The Matsu Cultural Festival of Northern Taiwan kicked off amid much fanfare on September 24th, 2006. As one of the organizers, the Department of Civil Affairs, and the eastern shrine host, the Kuangtu Temple, invited 15 of the most symbolic temples from 8 counties and cities to organize the activity. In order to propagate the development of the Matsu religious belief since the launch of



◆ Matsus in Northern Taiwan joyfully met

Taipei prefecture (which now includes all 8 counties and cities in Northern Taiwan) in the Qing dynasty, the county and city governments courteously invited 15 major temples in Northern Taiwan to participate: the Ci Yun Temple from Miaoli, the Zhubei Heavenly Queen Temple from Xinzhu County, Changhe Temple from Xinzhu City, Fuhai Temple from Taoyuan County, and Nantian Temple from Yilan County, Qingan Temple from Keelung City, the Xinzhu Ciyou Temple and Sanxia Xinlong Temple from Taipei County, Heavenly Queen Temple, Nanfu Temple and Funan Temple from Taipei City. The Matsu statues



● Kuantu Joint Worship Service

from 8 counties and cities first were jointly worshiped at the Kuantu Temple, with Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Chief Zhong Ze-liang of the Department of Civil Affairs, the Kuantu Temple Chairman Chen Lin-fu, and 8 county and city chiefs to initiate the “water and land prayer for blessing pilgrimage.” As the host, the Temple of the City God mobilized nearly ten thousand believers to welcome Matsu ashore. Next was the “Stomp the Street Parade” to return to the former Heavenly Temple (now located inside the 228 Park). To pay its own tribute as the host, the Temple of the City God honored the ancient traditions and invited the Xinzhu Northern Wind Instrument Society to perform a traditional show. During Matsu’s visit for the following 9 days, the participating temples held their peace ceremonies, and invited performance groups to delight the worshippers.

(2) The Retro-esque Wanggong Welcome Ceremony—Praying for Farming in Northern Taiwan

For the purpose of paying tribute to traditional beliefs of farmers living in the Taipei Basin, the Department of Civil Affairs joined hands with Zhongshun Temple in Muzha, Taipei, to courteously ask Kuantu Temple, Songshan’s Ciyou Temple, Little Keelung’s Fucheng Temple, Jiying Temple of Muzha, and Zhangshan Temple to organize the “Receptions of Matsu and Wanggong—Praying for Taipei Farming” in the style of ancient Taipei religious ceremonies right in the Maokong area in Muzha. Matsu and Wonggong—customarily known as the deity to drive out pests and protect seedlings—and Bodhisattva Guanyin and the God of Land are expansively worshipped by farming communities in Taipei. The deities were carried by worshippers and made an emblematic tour of the tea farms in Maokong to pray for a bumper crop.

(3) Religions and Arts Exhibitions

The Religions and Arts Carnival kicked off the Taiwan Lion Artistry Exhibition from September 24th to October 22nd, 2006 at the Taipei City Town and Country Club House, displaying traditional Taiwanese lion and folklore arts. From October 18th through the 22nd, the “General—Ten Workmanships—a Religions and Arts Exhibition” was presented at the atrium of Taipei City Hall, during which professional country investigative units provided assistance to exhibit important immigrant religious crafts, an assortment of representative relics of deities and house gods, and an introduction to Taipei’s immigrant beliefs and folklore arts, providing Taipei residents with a glimpse into the contents of various folklore arts.

(4) Topical Folklore Heritage Lecture

To encourage the understanding of carrying on folklore and art legacies and duly revivify their status, the Department of Civil Affairs, Baoan Temple and NGOs in Taipei organized a Topical Folklore Heritage Seminar on October 14th and 15th, 2006 at the NGO Club House, with experts and academicians invited for a retro look into the strongholds of immigrant beliefs, marshalling visitors into an excursion to tour some of Taipei's most important immigrant religious strongholds and private religious centers. On October 20th, the Folklore Heritage and Development Lecture kicked off at Baoan Temple, with the Chairman of the temple Liao Wu-zhi, Professor of Architecture Wang Hui-jun from the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Headmaster Wu Yong-meng of Baosheng Taoism Cultural Institute, Professor Wu Teng-da from the Department of Physical Education of National Taitung University, and Professor Zhou Zong-xian from Tamkang University gracing the occasion to present their lectures and keynote speeches on renovations of traditional architectural sites, folklore and art heritage movements, and the fusion of folk cultures and modern life. About a hundred strong research groups, NGO groups, social researchers, literature and history buffs and temple supporters attended the seminar.

(5) The National Temples of the City God Convention

Thirty City God statues from 17 counties and cities were assembled on September 19th, 2006 in Taipei for the National Temples of the City God Alliance. The Taipei Temple City of God of Taiwan joined hands with the Department of Civil Affairs to promote and preserve model folk arts, and invited member temples of the National Temples of the City God Alliance for the Convention in Taipei on the eve of the birthday of the City God.

The event is arguably an important gala affair devoted to folk customs. The Department of Civil Affairs, the Alliance and the Taipei Temple of the City God of Taiwan jointly invited the Taipei Prefecture Temple of the City God, the Xiahai Temple of the City God from Songshan, Xinzhu's Temple of the City God, Jingfu Temple of Xinzhu City, Temple of the City God from Fengyuan, Temple of the City God from Dajia, Temple of the City God from Taizhong, Temple of the City God from Lugang, Linde Temple from Zhushan, Yinghai Temple of the City God from Puli, Huide Palace from Caotun, Yi-min Temple of the City God from Shuili, Temple of the City God from Yulin County, Temple of the City God from Jiayi, Qigu Tangming Palace, Old City Temple of the City God from Fengyi, Temple of the City God from Pingdong, Temple of the



● Immigrant religious strongholds



● The National Temples of the City God Convention

City God from Chaozhou, Temple of the City God from Luodong, Temple of the City God from Hualian, Shanhuatangdu Temple of the City God from Taidong, Magong Temple of the City God from Penghu, Nation Defender Temple of City the God from Keelung and 24 main statues and deities for the “Stomp the Streets” event in Taipei City. In the afternoon, the statues took off and were placed for 2 days at the Temple of the City God Shrine at the Civic Plaza by the Taipei City Hall for worship services.

(6) Taiwan’s Folk Art Joint Performances

“The Art Performances to Receive City God” on October 21st and 22nd, 2006 at the Civic Plaza at Taipei City Hall was the capstone of the Religions and Arts Carnival. Over 50 folk art performance troupes that escorted the city gods from all over the country performed on October 21st. The Department of Civil Affairs invited the “Water Margin Song Jiang Battle Formation” led by Professor Wu Teng-da from the Department of Physical Education of National Taitung University, and “Puan Hall Religious Rites” led by Headmaster Wu Yong-meng of the Baosheng Taoism Cultural Institute, the world’s only “Children’s White Crane Formation” from Goupung Elementary School of Gaoxiong County, the famed “Zhongzhou Stilts Formation,” “Countryside Bullfight Formation” and the fun “12 Cranes Formation” from Tainan County to perform. On that night, the internationally renowned Ming Hua Yuan Taiwanese Opera took the stage. The following day, an additional Song Jiang Battle Formation was performed by Goupung Elementary School, with 3 generations of performers from Danshui South and North Hall to stage the “Eight Deities,” “Eight Generals,” “Officers,” and “Shi Generals” to give demonstrative performances.



● Song Jiang Battle Formation was performed by Goupung Elementary School

of Gaoxiong County, the famed “Zhongzhou Stilts Formation,” “Countryside Bullfight Formation” and the fun “12 Cranes Formation” from Tainan County to perform. On that night, the internationally renowned Ming Hua Yuan Taiwanese Opera took the stage. The following day, an additional Song Jiang Battle Formation was performed by Goupung Elementary School, with 3 generations of performers from Danshui South and North Hall to stage the “Eight Deities,” “Eight Generals,” “Officers,” and “Shi Generals” to give demonstrative performances.

(7) The Sacrificial Ceremony to the City God

To celebrate the 125th (1881-2006) establishment anniversary of the first official Temple of the City God in Taiwan, the 60th renovation anniversary of the Temple of the City God of Taipei City and the 61st Taiwan Retrocession Day, the Taipei City Temple of the City God observed the ancient ceremony passed down since the Ming and Qing Dynasties and held the Sacrificial Ceremony to the City God at 10 in the morning on October 25th. Then Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou was invited to preside over the sacrificial ceremony as the mayor of the nation’s capital. The Chairperson of the Department of Civil Affairs Zhong Ze-liang was invited to serve as officiator of the event. As the host, the Taipei Temple of City God chief board member served as an assistant ceremony official. The reenactment of the ancient ritual doubled as a thanksgiving ceremony to the deities, and drew attention to the benevolence showered on the faithful by the City God. It was a perfect end to the 2006 Religions and Arts Festival.

2. The 2006 Dalongdong Cultural Fair

The Confucian Temple represents the Confucian school of thought that has been around for thousands of years. The spirit of Confucianism also symbolizes the origin of Confucian culture. The

Confucian Culture is more than a historical phenomenon; rather, it bespeaks of the Confucian Orthodoxy. The teachings of previous masters and saints were aimed at establishing a model community, in which everyone could enjoy the quality of life. But many traditions and cultures have died out in modern society, and in light of that the Taipei City Government fused Temple—the Confucian Temple, Academy—Dalong Elementary School in Taipei, and Palace—the Baoan Temple to promote the Dalongdong Cultural Park to renovate the old city blocks and promulgate the Chinese Culture.

The planning of the 2006 Dalongdong Cultural Fair marked the first step directed at invigorating the cultural park. The Fair was held from September 20th through December 16th, 2006, and featured about a dozen traditional yet modern cultural events.

First of all, Schoolmaster Chen Wei-ying was received into the temple, and that was the first ever such reception in any Confucian Temple in Taipei City for expanding the Confucian Spirit of teaching people of all classes, and teaching in accordance with dedication to invigorate the Confucius ceremonies, into which fresh educational significance was instilled. A standard protocol was drawn up at the end of 2004, and after six consultations with experts, one public hearing, and four review meetings, Dalong Elementary School of Taipei City recommended Schoolmaster Chen Wei-ying, a Dalongdong native, who has nurtured numerous talented individuals, and is an advocate of culture and Confucianism. Chen was unanimously approved during the first and the following reviews to be received to supervise the Hongdao Shrine of the Confucian Temples.

The Birthday of Confucius on September 28th every year is celebrated in a dignified ceremony, the highlight of the Confucian Temples. The 2556th Anniversary of Confucius's Birthday and Worship Ceremony kicked off at 6 in the morning on September 28th, 2006 at the Dacheng Palace in Taipei's Confucian Temples, with Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou as the chief presenter of sacrifices, Chairperson of the Department of Civil Affairs Zhong Ze-liang as officiator of the event, and outstanding social leaders as various presenters. The homage ceremony was guided by the MC in accordance with ancient traditions, as officials saluted to the tablets of previous saints. The whole ceremony was solemn and respectful. afterwards, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou distributed Wisdom Cakes to attendees of the



●928 Confucius's Birthday and Worship Ceremony

ceremony. A 928 Cultural Park is in the planning to encourage attendance of the ceremony.

On September 29th, 2006, the City's Confucian Temples for the first time organized the Confucian Temples Homecoming—Spreading Confucianism Round Table Discussion on “The Role of Confucianism amid Cultural Globalization.” Representatives from Confucian Temples around Taiwan were invited to discuss extensively on expanding the international exchange of international Confucian thought, and promoting ancient Chinese traditions and cultures. A Confucius Campaign Memorandum was jointly signed to create a new platform for bolstering Confucianism exchange.

The Cultural Fair also incorporated related festivities: Mid-Autumn Festival (October 6th), Christmas (December 25th) and the weekends devoted to Ancient Moon and Modern World—Watch the Moon with Confucius (October 6th); Discover the Beauty of Confucian Temples—Photography and Painting Competition (October 15th through November 15th), interscholastic tours around Confucian Temples—Prizewinning Displays (December 16th, 2006—February 28th, 2007), and Creative Cultural Party—Boogie with Confucius (December 16th). This series of events included religious worships, festivities, exhibitions, workshops and performances that reinforced understanding of Confucianism; it also encouraged tourism activities.

Part 3 Foreign Ceremonies and Rituals in Taipei

Taipei is an international metropolis, with new immigrant cultures converging here to create new chemistry. The city is now home to more than 28,000 new immigrants. Other than those from China, immigrants from Southeast Asian nations constitute a majority of Taipei's new residents. With that in mind, the Department of Civil Affairs put together a special “2006 New Immigrant Cultural Fair—New Spices of Life,” highlighting the unique condiment dietary cultures of Southeast Asian countries, and providing people with a hands-on experience to interact with new immigrant cultures. We hope that cultural interchanges and ethnic harmony are encouraged through this event. The program included the Spice Republic Fair, the New Immigrant Song and Dance Contest featuring immigrants from the seven counties and cities in Northern Taipei (Taipei County, Taipei City, Keelung City, Yilan County, Taoyuan County, Xinzhu County and Miaoli County). Renowned overseas performance groups and exotic folk performances were featured in the repertoire. The Spice Republic featured cuisines from Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and other Asian nations, plus booths with delicious light repasts, such as refreshing, sour and spicy Malay cooking, and traditional Chinese Korean food. A drawing was held to randomly pick out parents or family members of the new immigrants to come to Taiwan for the event. An online survey was organized to choose people's favorite southeastern Asian cuisine, and winners were given gift packs. Some of the programs of the event included:

1. Families of New Immigrants Invited to Taiwan for Mid-Autumn Festival

The Department of Civil Affairs organized a drawing, through which parents or family members of the new immigrants were picked out and given the chance to come to Taiwan to spend the holidays together. Every winner of the event was awarded NT\$10,000 for airfare. A total of 21 such winners were invited to Taiwan (7 from Indonesia, 8 from Thailand, 4 from the Philippines, and 2 from Myanmar). They also toured the Taipei 101.

2. Favorite Southeastern Asian Cuisine Online Ballot

People of Taiwan have always enjoyed the sour, spicy and refreshing Southeastern Asian cuisine, so during the New Immigrant Cultural Fair, a Favorite Southeastern Asian Delight ballot was held from September 14th through 24th, 2006 to pick out the 20 dishes that people love the best. Results were announced during a press conference on September 29th, with the top three favorite dishes being: Moon Shrimp Cookies, Fresh Shrimp Rolls and Pepper Sesame Chicken. 25 winners were chosen and awarded a gift pack.

3. 2006 New Immigrant Cultural Fair—New Spices of Life

The Department of Civil Affairs held the 2006 New Immigrant Cultural Fair—The Spice Republic—on October 1st at the Civic plaza at Taipei City Hall, featuring a wide range of events, including the spice forest, spice labyrinth, Southeastern Asian Spread, and an international feast competition to entertain visitors. The new immigrant song and dance competition won wide applause, with family members of the new immigrants visiting from Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines to join Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Yilan County Magistrate Lu Guo-hua in presenting a 133-catty lemon citronella giant moon cake 1 meter in diameter. The moon cake was served to event participants.

The new immigrants and their families gave the chiefs of the local administrations specialty fruits they brought from their homelands to express their appreciation. Ma and his retinue rewarded these special guests with the traditional “promise” folk art pendants, symbolizing that the city promises to take good care of its new immigrants.

Due to the growing number of new immigrants living in Northern Taiwan, the Department of Civil Affairs specifically organized a dance contest with 7 other cities, and a singing contest using the immigrants’ native tongues, Mandarin, and Taiwanese. The contestants emerged as winners from local competitions, and they made it as finalists for the Taipei competition. All of them gave it their all in order to win the top honors.

The 2006 New Immigrant Cultural Fair—The Spice Republic saw renowned master bakers who devoted two months of time into creating a 133-catty lemon citronella moon cake one meter in diameter. Family members of the new immigrants together with county and city chiefs presented the moon cake, which was divided into pieces and shared by fair attendees to symbolize the Full Moon and Union.

In addition to the opportunity to sample a wide range of exotic delicacies, the Cultural Fair also unveiled the first ever Spice Forest Hall, which provided games, for people of Taiwan to familiarize themselves with the different kinds of spices and their applications. The water park gave people a chance to experience the fun of splashing water, and the cultural significance behind it.



● The New Immigrant Song and Dance Contest

Part 4 Progressive Ceremonial Innovations

1. Continued Promotion of Centralized Collection and Burning of Paper Money

It has been seven years since the centralized collection and burning of paper money was launched for the Ghost Festival, and its effects have grown over the years. To further cut down on air pollution caused by the burning of paper money, the Taipei City Government continued to promote the centralized burning of paper money in 2006 among temples and religious groups in the city, in the hope of changing believers' habits of personally burning paper money. In order to expand its effects, every household in the city was encouraged to join the centralized collection of paper money, the amount of paper money collected in 2006 has grown to 636.48 metric tons from 445.06 metric tons in 2005, showing that the movement has been widely received. Traditional forms of worship have been gradually transformed over the passage of time.

2. Joint Sea Burial

Traditional burials include interment and cremation. As time passes and society progresses, new environmentally friendly burial methods have been developed, including tree burial and the scattering of ashes, and sea burials, which have been gradually accepted by more and more people.

The Taipei Mortuary Services Office and Taipei County held a joint burial at sea on May 5th for 23 deceased and their family members. The members converged on the Bali Dragon-shaped Wharf. After going through silent prayers and customs checks by Coast Guard Administration, Executive Yuan personnel, the participants were allowed onto the ship. As they waited for the time to come to throw the urns overboard, short memorial documentaries of the deceased were played. Staff members led the family members for a prayer, and they threw the urns overboard. On the return trip the family members gave short speeches. At the completion of the ceremony every member was given a "Heart of the Ocean" pendant, inside which a small amount of ash was preserved.

3. Joint Funeral Service

Funeral rituals are aimed to solemnly commemorate the deceased, and not meant to be fanciful and stylish. In order to improve social



● The Furnace Purification Ceremony for the Centralized Collection and Burning of Paper Money



● Joint Sea Burial to Commemorate the Deceased

conventions, simplify memorial service procedures, and reduce funeral expenses, Taipei took the lead and began holding joint funeral services in 1988.

The so-called joint funeral service was a weekly gathering of bereaved families at the Taipei Second Funeral Parlor for a joint 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. Nineteen free services such as the employment of halls, decoration of halls, emcees, bands, caskets and urns are provided to the bereaved. In 2006, a total of 68 services were held for 804 deceased.

4. The 2006 Taipei Joint Matrimonial Ceremonies

The 2006 Taipei Joint Matrimonial Ceremonies highlighted the theme of “Honeymoon Taipei”, featuring unique landscapes and cultural aspects, plus international honeymoon attractions to create five brand new joint topical matrimonial ceremonies, including “Taros of Happiness,” “Azure Taipei Avenue des Champs Elysees,” “Aloha Taipei Summer,” “Romantic Eternity,” and “The Curves of the Aegean Sea.” A total of 707 newlyweds joined the ceremony in 2006, and 272 of them participated in “Romantic Eternity,” marking a record-breaking number of newlyweds to join a joint marriage ceremony during Mayor Ma’s 8-year tenure.

Folk religion fusing Buddhist and Taoist beliefs has long been the center of the beliefs, lifestyles, and customs of many people. Desirable moral and character traits, such as loyalty, familial duties, integrity and a sense of justice have been idealized into gods and celebrated by the people, becoming the moral values of the ancient society and encouraging people to perform good deeds. The worshipped gods have human characteristics, and their duties are directly related to the daily lives of the people; therefore the gods are widely accepted by their disciples and relied upon for spiritual support, even throughout changing times.

Seasons and climates, and the rhythms of weddings and funerals of modern Taipei are still being fashioned after ancient conventions, and presented through the embodiment of a collective lifestyle. Religious ceremonies are still a part of everyday life, and certainly will not be forgotten over time.



● “Azure Taipei Avenue des Champs Elysees” Joint Photo



● “Aloha Taipei Summer” Joint Marriage Ceremony — Newlyweds Marching In

Chapter 14

Tourism and Recreation

Urban recreation and travel are often motivated by a desire to relax the body and mind and enjoy a pleasurable outing. In 2006, Taipei City made a number of strides in creating a more enjoyable and convenient tourism and recreation environment for residents and visitors alike. In terms of tourism facilities, the government expanded boat tour services on the Blue Highway, built bicycle paths linking the city and Taipei County, and moved forward with the Maokong Gondola project. Taipei also became the first city in Taiwan to roll out a hot spring area management plan, underscoring the city's commitment to developing the local hot spring industry. The city also made significant progress in creating a high-quality travel environment. In addition to organizing lectures, tests and evaluations for various types of hotel to upgrade the quality of accommodations in the city, the government spearheaded a "3S" (Safety, Silence, and Sanitation) program to assist hotels in improving their accommodation environment, setting a new benchmark for other cities and counties. Taipei achieved another first with the debut of the Taipei Pass. Other milestones in 2006 included attracting 510,000 visitors to the "Taipei Travel Net" website and generating NT\$120 million in economic benefits through the Zhuzihu Calla Lily Season. All of these initiatives served as catalysts for robust development of the tourism market in 2006. Through development projects and constant innovation, the tourism industry in Taipei City made steady advancements over the year.



Chapter 14 | Tourism and Recreation

Taipei was born of a civil war nearly 60 years ago. The best and brightest came from across China to contribute their culinary skills to Taipei's diverse world of fine cuisine, ancient jades and other historic relics arrived to fill the National Palace Museum, and the energy of the public fueled the rise of Taiwan's unique night markets. This rich cultural mix of old and new created Taipei.

Every year, Taipei adds to its many tourism possibilities, opening windows for visitors to experience new facets of the city and take home lasting memories. Visitors can now enjoy a romantic dinner while sailing along a river beneath the stars; ascend the peaks rimming the Taipei Basin and enter a forested world of tranquility; soak away the fatigue and revitalize their spirits with a steaming hot spring bath; or pedal into the refreshing breeze with a loved one along a riverside park. With so much to see, Taipei is a city that rewards each return.

Part 1 Tourism and Recreation Resources

Taipei is one of the few cities in the world where, just a half hour from downtown, you can step into the green of a national park, board a boat for a river excursion, and immerse yourself in the warm embrace of a hot spring. And with a bicycle, one can easily tour around Taipei and enjoy the city's scenic river views.

1. Blue Highway: A New Tourism Wave

Taipei began offering "Blue Highway" river cruises on February 7th, 2004. At that time, tours were provided on the Danshui River (Dadaocheng to Guandu Wharf) and the Keelung River by a fleet of two 54-person boats and two 10-person motorboats. By the end of 2006, the cruise service had grown to include six routes—four on the Danshui River (Dadaocheng to Guandu Wharf; Guandu to Danshui Fisherman's Wharf; Guandu to Danshui Wharf; and Guandu to Bali Passenger Wharf) and two on the Keelung River (loop cruises from Dajia and cruises from Dajia to Yuanshan Wharf). The cruise fleet had grown to nine vessels one large boat (120-person capacity), five medium-sized boats (50 to 80 passengers), and three small boats (14 to 22 passengers). At the same time, the



◆ The Great River Queen ferry wheel boat in the Blue Highway



Taipei City Government has been steadily improving the riverside landscape, and boat operators have been introducing new services and boosting marketing efforts. As a result, the average monthly passenger volume for riverboat services in the city has increased from nearly 2,500 in the initial phase to nearly 7,000 passengers by 2006, and demand continues to grow. On Chinese Valentine's Day (August 26th) and National Day (October 10th) in 2006, the city government arranged fireworks displays off Dadaocheng Wharf on the Danshui River. These events not only generated tourism-related business for the Dadaocheng area, but also boosted Blue Highway passenger volume on the two days to over 1,100 persons.

At present, Blue Highway passengers can embark from the 3 Taipei City wharves of Dadaocheng, Dajia and Guandu for tours to various scenic hot spots in Taipei County, including Danshui Old Street, Bali and Danshui Fisherman's Wharf. Visitors can also combine a boat trip with a bicycle tour along riverside paths linking to Dihua Street, Taipei Xiahai City God Temple, Lin Liu-Hsin Puppet Theater Museum, Guandu Temple, Guandu Nature Park, Tittot Glass Art Museum, the "Fountain of Hope" at Dajia Riverside Park, Taipei Children's Recreation Center, Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Lin An-tai Historical Home, Taipei Story House, Taipei Songshan Airport, Taipei 101, Martyr's Shrine, Grand Hotel, Golden Coast, Bali Left Bank Park, Shihshan Museum of Archaeology, Danshui Fisherman's Wharf, Fort San Domingo, Danshui Old Street, and Danshui River Mangrove Natural Reservation. Between self-planned itineraries and tours designed in consultation with Blue Highway operators, there are ample possibilities to meet the various demands for family day trips and longer holidays, promising an experience of eye-opening discoveries for all.

In May 2007, the Great River Tourism Enterprise Co., Ltd., the fifth member of the Blue Highway system, will launch the "Great River," a 488 gross tonnage steel riverboat with a 300-passenger capacity. The Great River will provide river tours embarking from and returning to Guandu Wharf. The luxurious high-capacity ship will also provide fine dining, musical performances and other services for conferences, company dinner parties, birthday parties, school get-togethers, bridal photography shoots, banquets and other functions, adding a whole new dimension to tourism on the Danshui River.

2. Yuanshan Scenic Area: an Easy-to-Reach Getaway for City Dwellers

The Grand Hotel is an international tourist hotel used frequently by government agencies for receiving ambassadors and other visiting foreign dignitaries. In order to promote the hotel as the first-choice accommodation for international visitors to Taiwan, the government long ago developed the Yuanshan Scenic Area near the hotel for hiking, fitness, badminton and other recreations. However, as a result of long neglect of sound overall planning and management, street vendors crowded into the scenic area's entrance area and the land became overused. This had seriously degraded the scenic area both visually and environmentally.



● View-watching platform at Yuanshan Scenic Area

In consideration of the Yuanshan Scenic Area's proximity to the city center and its unique transportation position with bus and MRT access, as well as the desire to promote natural conservation and develop suitable leisure and recreation activities, the Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government began in 2004 to earmark funds and apply for subsidies from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to develop and improve the trails, facilities and environment at the Yuanshan Scenic Area. Achievements made so far include the development of a new picnic area, viewing platforms, demonstration courts for ball games, a refurbished entrance area, drainage systems, a forest cafe, guide signs and direction signage, as well as the refurbishment of trails and handrails. These projects have thoroughly improved the old facilities at the Yuanshan Scenic Area, making it even easier for city residents and out-of-town visitors to enjoy a natural escape close to the city center.

3. Bicycle Paths: Opening New Vistas for Exercise and Leisure

With the expansion of Taipei's bicycle path network, cycling has become the latest recreational wave in the city. On weekends, an estimated 11,000 people pedal along the riverside bicycle paths each day, with a yearly volume of over 1.2 million cyclers, or more than six million riders since the paths first opened.

In order to provide city residents with spaces for riverside recreation, the government embarked on a plan in 2006 to select and build bridge cycling lanes to link bicycle routes in Taipei City and County. On the Taipei City side, related construction has been completed on the Taipei Bridge, Huazhong Bridge, Fuhe Bridge and Yongfu Bridge. Moreover, in consideration of the large numbers of day and night visitors to the vicinity of the MRT Yuanshan Station and the station's proximity to the Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Taipei Story House, Taipei Children's Recreation Center and other visitor spots, the city government plans to build an underpass below the MRT Yuanshan Bridge linking the urban area with riverside tourism and recreation resources, as well as joining bicycle paths with the MRT system. The new link will enable cyclers to reach the Yuanshan Station area, Yuanshan Wharf and riverside bicycle paths.

In 2006, the government commissioned enterprises to refurbish, operate and manage five refurbished bicycle rental shops at riverside parks (Dajia, Taipei Zoo, Meiti, Zhonghua, and Guanshan) to meet rental demand. The rental shops are designed to harmonize with the surrounding environment and overall park image, with each shop adopting a different theme and linking with recreation resources around the riverside bicycle paths, injecting new life into the riverside parks and the bicycle rental business.



● Connecting bikeway around river banks of Taipei City and Taipei County (crossing-dike way under Yuanshan MRT station)

4. Hot Springs: A Feast for the Body and Mind

In order to conserve and sustainably use the hot spring resources in Taipei, the government in 2005 designated city hot spring areas and formulated management plans and implementation strategies for such areas. After vigorous promotion in 2006, the city government presented the “Taipei City Hot Spring Administration Plan” for ratification by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications on January 26th, 2007. This is the first such plan in Taiwan to provide a basis for the administration of hot spring areas. The main contents of the plan cover surveys and analyses of the current status of hot spring utilization in areas under the jurisdiction of Taipei City, including spring resources, piping system development, water extraction, land use, and industrial ecology. It also covers the drafting of response strategies for various hot spring-related issues, the delimitation of hot spring areas, and the formulation of future policy plans and implementation strategies of the Taipei City Government in hot spring areas. At present, designated hot spring areas under the jurisdiction of Taipei City include the New Beitou, Xingyi Road, Zhongshan Building and Macao areas. Each of these areas provides a diverse hot spring experiencing bathing, lodging, and dining services.



● Trial shop signs displaying at hot spring areas

5. Hiking to Health along Green Mountain Trails

Taipei City occupies a basin encircled by mountains to the north, east and south. Just minutes from the city center are five major mountain ranges—Datun, Qixing, Wuzhi, Nangang and Erge, and hillside areas account for 55% of the city’s total area. Along each of the many trails winding through these green areas, one can experience the vestiges and stories of those who developed these routes in earlier times. Some of the trails were formerly used to transport coal, fish, tea and other goods; and some were used for afforestation, mining, road laying, electrical lines and other developments, the traces of which can still be seen today. These old trails weave through the hillside areas on the outskirts of Taipei, but with changing modes of transportation they now serve a recreational function for hikes and outings.

In recent years, the Taipei City Government has sought to encourage city residents to make greater use of Taipei’s abundance of mountain and hillside trails for hiking. It has also been encouraging the use of public transportation to reach hiking areas to prevent traffic and parking congestion on narrow hillside roads. To accomplish this, the government has been systematically linking and integrating trails with mass transit systems and planning a comprehensive system of mountain trails. Additionally, it has designated 35 trails suitable for specific types of hikes, including 20 “family-class” trails suitable for both adults and children; 10 “bravefoot-class” trails for more challenging hikes; and 5 “mountaineer-class” trails for experienced climbers, providing the public with a wide range of hiking choices. Each trail route also offers a distinctive scenic experience. Among them are historic trails through tranquil forests, trails following century-old irrigation ditches, and trails offering panoramic bird’s-eye views of the city. In addition to their secluded scenic

charms, these trails also provide an opportunity for a fun and healthy outing. The Taipei City Government has also been erecting guide signs near MRT stations and bus stops to help people get to hiking trails; installing markers at 100-meter intervals apart along the trail; and placing directional signs at trail forks to help people correctly navigate the trail systems. The Taipei City Government has also distributed “Hiking Passports” and organized “City Resident Hiking Day” activities to encourage greater public use of trails for hiking and other healthy recreational activities, which serve to create a high-quality hiking environment, and foster a healthy city.

6. Maokong: Gondola in the Mist

Maokong is a scenic natural area located in Taipei’s Wenshan District near the Taipei Zoo, Shengkeng, Bitan, National Chengchi University and other attractions. Maokong has a beautiful and lush green landscape, with pleasing views both day and night. Tea growing is the best-known tourism industry in Maokong. With its close proximity to the city and convenient transportation, Maokong is a highly recommended scenic destination.

In recent years, the steadily growing number of visitors to Maokong has created traffic difficulties for local residents and visitors alike. To relieve traffic congestion and provide a more comfortable travel environment, the Taipei City Government embarked on a plan to build an aerial gondola system in Maokong. The gondola line is 4.03 kilometers long. Moving passengers at a speed of about six meters per second, the trip from the base to the top takes just 14 minutes, making it even easier to enjoy the fine local teas and natural setting of Maokong. On a clear day, gondola passengers can also look out to the distant mountain ranges and Taipei 101; and at night the view is even more dazzling.

In 2006, the Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government completed a project integrating Maokong’s top tourism resources into seasonal tour routes for both FIT and group travelers. In addition, the department organized tours, integrated government and private sector units to produce promotional materials, and brought various city government agencies together to improve the travel environment, enhance bus service, strengthen transportation management, and carry out various facility and service enhancement projects in Maokong to provide an even higher quality travel environment.

Part 2 Building a Travel-Friendly Environment

Visitors to Taipei will discover a home away from home, with comfortable accommodations where one can fully restore after a long day tour. When morning comes, you’ll find dozens of places on the tourist map to pique your interest; and with a swipe of an EasyCard, you’ll be on your way to the next exciting destination. Traveling in Taipei is that easy.

1. The Taipei City Hotel Operation and Management Program and Hotel Bilingual Evaluation Test

In order to enhance the professional knowledge and international guest reception ability of hotel personnel, upgrade the overall competitiveness of city hotels, encourage older hotels to renovate facilities and upgrade service quality, assist the hotel industry to amply use tourism resources, and



◆ Standard Form Contract declaration by the Consumer Service Center

◆ Prize-award ceremony for bi-language evaluation in hotel industry

thereby improve the competitiveness of hotel operators and personnel, the Taipei city government's Department of Transportation organized a "Taipei City Hotel Operation and Management Program" and "Taipei City Hotel Bilingual Evaluation Test" in 2006.

The "2006 Taipei City Hotel Operation and Management Program" was held from, July 24th to 26th at the Visionary Management Academy. The three-day program comprised various types of courses for hotel managers and service personnel. A total of 220 persons took part in the training program, which reinforced classroom learning with onsite observation at various hotels. Under the title of "Hotel Facilities Trends and Services," two hotels with different operation models were selected as standards, providing hotel operators an opportunity to share experience while also encouraging healthy competition through mutual learning.

The "Taipei City Hotel Bilingual Evaluation Test" is held to encourage hotel operators to upgrade their bilingual service ability and encourage hotel staff to study international languages. In 2006, the Department of Transportation arranged joint evaluation examinations for English and Japanese language ability. The top ranking Taipei City hotels in the English category were—Friends Group's Hotel Franchise, Taipei Fullerton Hotel, Golden China Hotel, The Landis Taipei Hotel, and Crowne Plaza Taipei; and second ranking hotels for English were Ambience Hotel, TS Hotel, Taipei Fullerton Hotel, Taipei International Hotel, Aqua Bella Hotel, The Riviera Hotel, and Gala Hotel. In the Japanese category, the top ranking hotels were Golden China Hotel, The Landis Taipei Hotel, Crowne Plaza Taipei, and The Ambassador Hotel; and the second ranking hotels were—Friends Group's Hotel Franchise, Taipei International Hotel, Taipei Fullerton Hotel, Aqua Bella Hotel, The Riviera Hotel, Gala Hotel, and Lefoo Hotel.

2. Awarding Outstanding Taipei City Hotels and Personnel

Based on recommendations by the Taipei Hotel Association and International Tourist Hotels Association of Taipei, the Department of Transportation presented the "2006 Taipei City Outstanding Tourism Industry" award to the following hotels: Les Suites Taipei, Hondo Hotel Taipei, Tai Hope Hotel, Cosmos Hotel, and the International Tourist Hotels Association of Taipei. It also presented the "2006 Taipei City Outstanding Tourism Industry Personnel" award to Liu Li-chiang (Les Suites Taipei), Yang Jui-chi (Spa Spring Resort), You Min-hua (Taipei Kyoto Hotel), Lai Mei-ching (Haodifang Hotel), Chan Yin-chu (Star Beauty Hotel), Liu Chin-mei (Riviera Hotel Taipei), Teng Su-chiao (Gala Hotel), and Lu Wen-hua (Dolamanco Hotel).

3. Guidance in Hotel Safety, Silence, and Sanitation

In view of the wide discrepancy in the operation modes, facilities and services of hotels in Taipei City, the Department of Transportation compiled a handbook for hotel operators in conjunction with the “Safety, Silence and Sanitation High-quality Accommodation Environment Guidance Plan” formulated by the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, R.O.C. for general hotels. The handbook serves as a reference for hotel operators in daily management inspections. The department also commissioned experts and scholars to make on-site inspections at hotels, provide guidance and make specific suggestions for improvement based on the service and facilities management conditions at each hotel to effectively upgrade the quality of accommodations. This project was first carried out by the Department of Transportation to serve as a reference for the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, R.O.C., and it will be expanded to other county and city governments to provide hotel operators with guidelines in maintaining customer satisfaction.

4. Hot Spring Management

On a cold winter day nothing quite compares to a steaming hot spring bath. At Taipei’s New Beitou area, one of the few in-city hot spring areas in the world, the ambiance and warmth of a hot spring retreat is just minutes away from the city center by MRT. Visitors to Beitou can also expect an equally warming welcome at the Beitou Hot Spring Museum and Ketagalan Culture Center. The unique landscapes at Dirugu (Geothermal Valley), Liuhuangu (Sulfur Valley) and Longfenggu (Dragon-Phoenix Valley) are sure to leave a deep impression as well.

So that hot spring lovers can enjoy the springs with peace of mind, the government conducted a safety and sanitation examination of city hot spring sites from April 3rd to 20th, 2006. A total of 30 hot spring businesses were chosen at random for the inspection, including resorts at the Beitou, Xingyi Road and Yangmingshan areas. The inspection covered sanitation management and public safety, with focal points including compliance with regulations regarding colon bacillus control and proper signage.

From September 7th to October 12th, 2006, the Taipei City Government carried out a comprehensive joint inspection of hot spring businesses in Taipei. Inspection items covered by the Department of Health, Taipei City Government, included the pH quality of hot spring water, sanitation signage, water temperature indication, management personnel, facility sanitation and water sanitation. Through sanitation inspections and administration, the government aims to remind operators to pay attention to hot spring quality and sanitation, as well as to carry out sanitation self-management work so bathers can enjoy a high-quality leisure environment. The inspection results are posted (in Chinese) on the Department of Health’s website for public access.

5. Comprehensive Travel Service System

In order to meet the needs of domestic and international travelers and provide bilingual services, Taipei City expanded its network of visitor information centers to seven branches in 2006, including centers at Taipei Main Station, Taipei Songshan Airport, MRT East Metro, MRT Ximen Station, MRT Jiantan Station, MRT Beitou Station and Miramar Entertainment Park. Service volume at the centers grew rapidly in 2006: a total of 257,000 inquiries were handled over the year, up 71% from 2005; and 1.65 million promotional materials were distributed, up 62% from the year before. These figures underscore the importance of visitor information centers as channels for promoting

- (2) Promotional souvenir pens (10,000 three-color ballpoint pens and 5,000 magnetic pens) were distributed.
- (3) Four issues (spring, summer, fall and winter) of the quarterly tourist magazine “My Taipei” were published in 2006. A total of 40,000 copies were printed in English and Japanese editions.

7. Taipei Pass

To improve the convenience of FIT travel in Taipei, the city government began issuing the “Taipei Pass” on November 1st, 2006. The first batch of passes included an IC transit card and discount booklet. Visitors can purchase one-day, two-day, three-day or five-day passes good for unlimited travel on the Taipei MRT and Taipei City/County public bus systems.

8. Guide Signs

In order to build Taipei’s image as an international city, integrate city tourism and recreation resources, and facilitate the use of public transportation systems by international visitors and local travelers, the Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government planned the installation of tourism guide map signs. The signs have improved access to travel information and created an even more travel-friendly environment in the city.

In 2005, the Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government erected 25 tourism map signs at the Xinyi and Ximending commercial areas, including signs at Taipei City Hall, Taipei 101, Taipei World Trade Center, National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Grand Hyatt Taipei, Tongling shopping area, Zhongshan Hall, Red Theater, Taipei Cinema Park, MRT Ximen Station, Huaxi Street Tourist Night Market and other tourism sites, night markets and hotels. In order to expand the scope of tourism information services and link tourism and recreational resources, the Department of Transportation established 16 new tourism guide map signs in the Taipei Main Station commercial area and New Beitou hot spring area in 2006. The new signs were located at tourism sites frequented by domestic and international travelers, including Office the President, Republic of China, National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, 228 Peace Memorial Park, Chinese Handicraft Mart at the Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Center, as well as hot spring sites frequented by Japanese visitors, such as the Beitou Hot Spring Museum, Beitou Hot Spring Park, and Diregu (Geothermal Valley). The map signs have made it even easier for domestic and international tourists to navigate around Taipei.

Part 3 Expanding Multilevel Marketing Work

Have you thought about where you’ll spend your next vacation? Taipei has been putting itself on the international tourism map by promoting the city’s many attractions through domestic and international travel fairs, multilingual websites, and festivals highlighting the seasonal allures awaiting visitors.

1. Domestic Travel Fairs

In order to promote the diverse tourism attractions of Taipei and attract visitors from other parts of Taiwan, the Taipei City Government teamed up with tourism industry partners to organize exhibits at the Taichung International Travel Fair held from April 13th to 16th, 2006, at the World Trade

Center Taichung and the Kaohsiung International Travel Fair held from May 11th to 14th, 2006, at the Kaohsiung Business Exhibition Center. The government also teamed up with tourism operators in Taipei County and City to form an exhibition group for the “2006 Taipei International Travel Fair,” which attracted over 170,000 visitors from November 3rd to 6th, 2006.

2. KOTFA and Tourism Promotion Activities

The 19th Korea World Travel Fair 2006 (KOTFA) was held from June 8th to 11th, 2006, at the COEX Center in Seoul. A total of 49 countries promoted tourism products at 443 exhibition booths at the fair, attracting 7,272 industry insiders and 68,468 general public visitors. Industry seminars were also arranged in Seoul during the fair, and industry meetings and promotional events were held in Taegu after the fair.



●Taiwan booth in the KOTFA

3. 20th International Travel Expo Hong Kong

The 20th International Travel Expo Hong Kong and International Travel Expo MICE were jointly held over four days from June 15th to 18th, 2006. The two events attracted 650 exhibitors from nearly 55 countries and regions; 15,000 tourism and trade show industry visitors, including about 500 media and press visitors; and about 55,000 general public visitors.

4. JATA World Travel Fair 2006

The city government organized an exhibit under the theme of “Experience Taipei” for the JATA World Travel Fair held from September 22th to 24th, 2006, in Tokyo, Japan. The fair attracted 38,048 travel industry visitors and 68,193 general public visitors.



●Performance activities showing in the KOTFA

●KOTFA

5. 2006 CITM and Tourism Promotions in Beijing

The city government organized an exhibit under the theme of “Charming Taipei” for the China International Travel Mart (CITM), held from November 16th to 19th, 2006, at the Shanghai New International Expo Centre. The fair attracted 55,000 tourism industry visitors and 20,000 general public visitors. After the fair, Taipei tourism operators held a tourism promotion activity for the media in Beijing to heighten exposure of Taipei’s tourism resources.

6. Taipei Travel Net

In recent years, growing numbers of people have been turning to the internet for travel information. In 2004 the Taipei City Government therefore launched the “Taipei Travel Net.” This website brings together the tourism resources of various city government departments to provide a comprehensive source of official tourism information for web users. The site includes sections on hotels, exhibitions, virtual guidance, suggested tours, and other areas. In 2006, the site was expanded with the addition of PDA and Korean versions, as well as a section introducing tourism sites in northern Taiwan. The government also carried out online marketing activities aimed at the Japanese market. Taipei Travel Net won the 2006 “Internet New City Contribution Award.” The site attracted over 510,000 visitors in 2006 (420,000 visits to the Chinese site, 50,000 to the English site, 30,000 to the Japanese site, and 10,000 to the Korean site), representing a 45.72% increase over the year before. Taipei Travel Net serves as a platform integrating information on tourism in northern Taiwan, giving visitors access to even more comprehensive and in-depth travel information.



● Crowded people attracted by Taiwan Exhibition House in 2006 JATA



● Taiwan Exhibition House in 2006 JATA



● Taiwan Exhibition booth in 2006 JATA

7. Blooms and Springs: 2006 Taipei Season of Hot Springs

The “Blooms and Springs: 2006 Taipei Season of Hot Springs” was planned with a focus on health and fitness, bringing together the top attractions of the Beitou area and special deals on autumn hot spring services. The festival highlighted two of Taipei’s top natural attractions: the hot spring spas at the geothermally active Datun volcanic range and Taipei’s famous flower blossom season. In recent years, the city government and local private organizations have been working hard to give birth to “Blooms and Springs,” making this one of the city’s top festivals.

The main festival event from October 26th to 29th, 2006, brought together hot spring tourism resources of the greater Taipei area. There was also a special exhibition highlighting the city government’s achievements in hot spring development to promote the local hot spring industry and inform the public about the high-quality spring facilities and services available in Taipei.

The festival also included hot spring health tours, Beitou scenic tours, a “Bewitching Journey,” and birding, hot spring and riverside bicycle tours from October 28th to 29th. For these events, various cultural foundations and community colleges teamed up to arrange free weekend activities for the public. Experts also provided lectures introducing the history of Taipei’s hot spring areas. Under the theme of “Wedding Feast,” the 2006 Taipei Flower Show celebrated its 10th anniversary with a gorgeous and fragrant banquet of flowers and decorative plants for city residents. The show was followed by the 2006 Shilin Presidential Residence Chrysanthemum Show, where chrysanthemums of various sizes were arranged into floral sculptures on the theme of the Year of the Pig. The 2007 Yangmingshan Flower Festival was another high profile event that left visitors with beautiful spring memories of Taipei.



◆Promotional post of 2006 Taipei Season of Hot Springs

8. Bicycling Activities

The Taipei City Government held the “2006 Taipei Spring Bicycle Tour” along two routes. The first route departed from Dajia Riverside Park and continued over Dazhi Bridge and along the right bank of the Keelung River to the terminal point at the top of the Shuangxi Reservoir. The other route departed from Dadaocheng Wharf and passed through Shezi Island, over Zhoumei Bridge and along the right bank of the Keelung River, requiring about 50 minutes to complete. At the end of the race, a carnival was held at the Guandu Wharf plaza, including a cycling skill contest, extreme cycling performances, a family cycling contest, bicycle exhibition and other activities for relaxing springtime fun.

9. Zhuzihu Calla Lily Show

Held annually from March to April, the Zhuzihu Calla Lily Show has become a major event in Taipei City. In 2006, the season was celebrated with artistic calla lily arrangements, a flower exhibition at the entrance to Zhuzihu, a calla lily contest, photography exhibition, introductions to the ecology and culture of Zhuzihu, concerts, and calla lily farm tours. Visitors were invited into a sea of fragrant blooms, decorative plants, and Taipei's beautiful mountain scenery. The 2006 activities attracted 550,000 people and generated about NT\$33.45 million in sales of local calla lilies and farm products, as well as NT\$88 million in tourism industry business, for a total economic benefit of about NT\$120 million.



● Beautiful Scenes of Calla Lily Show at Zhuzihu, Yangming Mountain, Taipei

10. Cooperative City and County Tourism Promotion

The “Northern Taiwan Tourism and Recreation System Network” plan was completed in 2006. Northern Taiwan is well endowed with diverse environmental resources and unique historical and cultural attractions. Effectively integrating the marketing of these resources and upgrading the region's overall value to achieve sustainable tourism operations and other benefits has been a goal that eight counties and cities of northern Taiwan have jointly worked towards over the years.

The tourism authorities of the cooperating counties and cities have held joint deliberations and consultations to integrate tourism and recreation resources with similar qualities and future development potential for joint marketing purposes. A total of 158 key sites have been proposed and categorized according to their geographical traits and type (including mountain and countryside areas, coastal areas, traditional culture, and urban recreation), as well as by “grade” (internationally well-known, domestically well-known and locally well-known). The sites were then grouped according to transportation links to design 18 half-day tour itineraries as basic units for tours in northern Taiwan. These tour units can be flexibly linked into a wide array of tour routes that can be jointly marketed by the participating counties and cities. Further related information is available (in Chinese) from the Northern Taiwan Travel Net.

According to an April 19th, 2006, report in the Economic Daily News, the World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked Taiwan's tourism competitiveness 30th among the 124 countries surveyed worldwide, and fourth in Asia, behind Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan. This indicates that Taiwan's tourism conditions and facilities have considerable development potential. Moreover, according to the “2005 Survey Report on Consumption and Trends of Inbound Visitors to the Republic of China,” published by the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 79.48% of the international tourists coming to Taiwan visit Taipei during their

stay, underscoring the importance of the city in Taiwan's overall tourism industry. At a time when global attention to the tourism industry is growing, Taipei City has been making major progress in tourism development and promotion. These achievements include the development of river boat tours as a fashionable new travel option, the creation of a high-quality recreation and leisure spot at Yuanshan Scenic Area, the promotion of bicycle recreation and hot spring tours, the development of safe and clean hiking trails, and the construction of a new gondola system up to the scenic tea farms of Maokong.

In the area of tourism services, steady improvements in hotel operations and management have been made to ensure that visitors enjoy a safe, quiet and clean stay at Taipei hotels, while consolidating Taipei's place as the top tourism destination in Taiwan. The city government sharply increased its distribution of tourism promotional materials from 300,000 publications in 2005 to 1.4 million publications in 2006; travel information services surged more than 70% to assist 257,000 visitors; and the number of tourism materials distributed through the city's seven visitor information centers increased from one million to 1.6 million. The city government also issued the Taipei Pass, providing one-card convenience for bus and MRT travel throughout Taipei. Tour guide map signs were installed at key visitor sites to help tourists navigate the city, while also honing Taipei's image as an international tourism destination.

Through domestic and overseas travel exhibitions, Taipei has also been showing its ambition and determination to promote its tourism attractions to the world. Foreign visitors can get a good first impression of Taipei from the abundant information on the Chinese, English, Japanese, Korean and PDA versions of Taipei Travel Net. And through the "Blooms and Springs: 2006 Taipei Season of Hot Springs, bicycle activities, Zhuzihu Calla Lily Show, World Heritage Day tours, inter-county/city tourism marketing and other initiatives, Taipei is attracting growing numbers of visitors and realizing its ambition become a global tourism hot spot.

Chapter 15

Sports for All

The popularization of “Sports for All” begins with physical education in schools. Through the construction of sports facilities and centers, exercise can be made more accessible to citizens. The policy of building local public sports centers represents community acceptance of sports and recreation. Supporting community service initiatives provide improved access to women, the elderly and the handicapped. Apart from the above, citizens are encouraged to participate in organized health-related events. By hosting large-scale international competitions, Taipei is expanding its horizons to encompass the rest of the world.



Chapter 15 | Sports for All

The commissioning of the Taipei Arena symbolized Taipei's ascent onto the international stage in sports facilities and competitive sports. At the same time, the construction and commissioning of Citizen Sports Centers in the Zhongshan, Beitou, Zhongzheng and NanKang administrative regions in succession indicate community acceptance of the "Sports for All" concept. These centers create a safe and high-quality sporting environment for all residents of Taipei City. For Taipei's residents, the benefits in health and fitness fulfill two of the basic conditions for happiness.

Sports are a driving force behind progress in Taipei. It is the goal of Taipei City to build a "Healthy City". By realizing the "Exercise for All" concept in every aspect of the city, citizen health can be improved, reducing the demand for National Health Insurance. This will result in improved average life spans and quality of life for all citizens.

Part 1 Promoting Exercise for All

As the saying goes, "Individual fitness equals national competitiveness". The popularity of sports is therefore an indicator of a nation's or society's vitality. With the coming of the 21st Century, Taiwanese society is now faced with all kinds of trials and challenges. This makes the task of maintaining the physical and mental health of the Taiwanese population increasingly important. Research shows that the Taiwanese people as a whole do not exercise enough. The fact that the Taiwanese people are not in the habit of exercising regularly has to led a downward trend in their health and fitness. The Taipei City Government has therefore made the promotion of "Sports for All" one of its key policies. In the future, the government hopes that sports can become a part of Taipei City residents' everyday life with everyone enjoying sports and places to exercise everywhere.

1. Expanding Life Sports and Increasing Citizen Participation

The implementation of Sports for All is now an international trend. In practice, it involves senior citizens, women, the handicapped and the less athletically inclined. Providing everyone with the appropriate types of exercise along with a safe and comfortable exercise environment to satisfy physical and mental fitness needs is an important task for the Taipei City Government in its effort to encourage the development of sports at the grassroots level. The government is therefore actively advising Taipei City's sports organizations on hosting recreational Sports for All activities to expand citizen participation and encourage citizens to get into the habit of regular exercise. Through a visionary strategy, taking proactive measures and thorough planning, we will help improve the health, fitness and quality of life for citizens. By making sports in Taipei City popular, international and a part of everyday life, we can build a modern healthy city.



● ING Taipei International Marathon

(1) Hosting of the Exercise and Health Campaign

In 2000, Taipei City revamped the “Sports Season” event planning and upgraded it to become the “Exercise and Health Campaign.” Starting with 35 sporting events a year with around 50,000 participants, by 2006 the campaign had grown to cover 1,259 events and 2.32 million people. The number of events and participants has not only grown by leaps and bounds over the years but so has the variety, with activities to suit people of all genders and ages. With the opening of sports centers in Zhongshan, Beitou, Zhongzheng and Nangang as part of Taipei City Government’s community service policy, these centers have hosted a wide range of recreational and health workshops. These help to bring sports and recreation to the community by providing better and more accessible services. The result is not only an increase in quantity but also an increase in the quality of service across the board.

(2) Brisk Walking

Medical studies have shown that walking 5,000 steps every day helps eliminate back pain and prevent cardiovascular diseases. Walking 10,000 steps every day not only increases cardiovascular fitness but also stretches the muscles. Brisk walking is an excellent exercise that offers many benefits, including the prevention of strokes and cardiovascular diseases, the improvement of energy levels and relief of stress. To encourage the public to take up walking on a daily basis as a form of exercise, the promotion of brisk walking will continue in 2006 with city office workers, senior citizens and families all encouraged to join in.

In 2006 Taipei City’s riverside brisk walking campaign adopted the theme of “Million Walker Club—10,000 Steps a Day Keeps the Doctor Away”. During the campaign, brisk walking events were held along the Xindian River (Dadaocheng Riverside Park) on May 20th, along the Danshui River (Guandu Riverside Natural Park) on June 24th, in the Daan Forest Park on August 12th, along the Keelung River (Dajia Riverside Park) on September 23rd and along the Jingmei River (Daonan Riverside Park) on November 4th. These events attracted many enthusiastic participants.

(3) Citizens’ Mountain Hiking Day Activities

In 2006 the Taipei Citizens’ Mountain Hiking Day was held on September 9th at twelve of Taipei City’s mountain hiking trails. This year the 12 routes were: Jhongyi Mountain, Jyunjiianyan, Tianmu Historic Trail, Pingding Ancient Chanal, Jiantan Mountain, Zhongyong Mountain, Liyu Mountain, Bailusih Mountain, Mingjyu Mountain, Kangle Mountain, Lishan Bridge Mountain, Tiger Mountain, Elephant Mountain, Sianjhi Rock and the Jhinan Temple Maokong mountain trails. The enthusiastic response saw a total of 20,000 people take to the 12 mountain trails for the Mountain Hiking Day.

(4) District Recreational Games and Road Runs

Taipei City began organizing the “Health and Vitality, Energizing Taipei” series of road runs in 2000. In 2001 citizens’ recreational games were held in each district and in 2002 the city began holding the “Public Recreational Games” once every two years to promote the grassroots development of sports. In 2006 a total of 21,000 people participated in the district games while 18,500 people participated in the district road runs.

(5) 2006 Public Recreational Games

On July 8th the public recreational games open to citizens and the city’s public servants were held at the Taipei Arena, Taipei Gymnasium, Taipei Track & Field Stadium, the Taipei Tennis Court as well as the Taipei Physical Education College’s swimming pool and outdoor basketball courts.

The competition categories included: A. Public Service Fun Games: “Basketball Hoop Shooting”, “9-Square Baseball Pitch” and “9-Square Soccer Goal Shooting” demonstrations. B. Fun Games: “Hula Hoops”, “Ten-people Eleven-legs”, “Wheel of Time Rolling”, “Men and Women’s Tandem Skipping Relay” and “Basketball Hoop Shooting”. C. Competitive Games: 50 people plus cheerleading squads, 3-on-3 basketball, tennis, badminton, table tennis and swimming. The event attracted 7,500 competitors and in total over 11,000 people participated.

(6) Women’s Games

The 2006 Taipei Women’s Sports Carnival was held on May 6th with the Taipei Gymnasium, Taipei Track & Field Stadium and Taipei Tennis Court as its venues. Well-known women in Taiwan such as the China Youth Corps’ chairwoman Li Jhong-qui, the great female athlete Ji Jheng and world target shooting champion Ms. Lin Yi-jiyun were invited to attend the opening ceremony. The popular entertainer Tian Sin was also invited to be the event’s spokesperson.

The opening ceremony featured all kinds of exciting performances, such as spokesperson Tian Sin’s aerobics, community mothers’ Yuanji and Round Dances, kindergarten children’s cute fitness exercise routines, young people’s energetic street dancing and cheerleading performances.

The competition categories included competitive sports such as badminton, tennis and 3-on-3 basketball. French bowling, T-ball, 9-square games and specially designed family challenges were also featured to help parents and children bond together. Exercise and health pavilions were set up on the day to provide women with many kinds of health-related information. A total of 8,000 people were involved in the performances, the competitions and the games.

(7) Senior Games

The 2006 Taipei Senior Games were held on October 21st with the Taipei Gymnasium, Taipei Track & Field Stadium, Taipei Tennis Courts and the Taipei Physical Education College Swimming Pool as its venues. Competition categories included: A. Competitive Categories: Triathlon, Jogging, Brisk Walking, Swimming, Table Tennis, Badminton, Tennis, Basketball, Cricket, Croquet and Ground Golf. B. Recreational Categories: Singing, Chinese Chess, Mahjong and Photography. A total of 3,028 people competed and around 10,000 people were involved in the event.

(8) Taipei 100 Cycle Tour

To provide the residents of Taipei County with a recreational lifestyle and promote City-County cooperation, the Taipei City Government has been actively promoting cycling. To expand awareness of Taipei County’s cycling paths and riverside scenery, the “Taipei 100 Cycle Tour” was held on August 19th 2006. Starting at the Dajia Riverside Park in Taipei City and finishing at the Danshui MRT Station, the route brought together the cycling paths in Taipei City and Taipei County. On that day around 6,000 people from Taipei City and Taipei County participated in the ride.

(9) Handicapped Citizens’ Games

The 2006 Handicapped Citizens’ Games were held from September 29th to 30th with the



● Taipei 100 Cycle Tour

Taipei Gymnasium, Taipei Track & Field Stadium, Taipei Physical Education College Gymnasium and the Taipei Municipal Dun-hua Junior High School Swimming Pool as its venues. Competition categories included: A. Competitive Categories: Swimming, Track & Field, Table Tennis, Badminton and Basketball. B. Fun Games: Basketball Hoop Shooting, “Obstacle Course”, “Facial Messages”, “The Sweeps”, “Joy from Above”, “Happy Bumping”, “Emergency Firefighters”, “Ribbon Ball Relays”, “Mutual Cooperation”, “Dribbling”, “Frisbee Throwing” and “Step by Step”. Competition Divisions: Physically Handicapped, Mentally Handicapped, Hearing Handicapped, Visually Handicapped and Facially Injured. 1000 competitors participated in the Games and a total of 1,300 people were involved.



● Riverside Cycling Path

(10) Counseling for Community Sports Organizations to Promote the Grassroots Development of Sports

The Taipei Sports Office provides counseling to community groups, the Taipei Municipal Athletic Federation and the sport associations for individual sports. Combining government and community resources to organize a wide range of activities helps the development of sports in the community and for all city residents. Assistance to the sports groups has expanded the sporting population and increased the proportion of citizens involved in regular exercise. This has proven to be effective in encouraging Taipei City residents to take up exercising. Apart from the above, the Taipei Sports Office is also actively involved in the counseling of sports clubs and fitness centers to resolve consumer disputes, as these are a part of the City Government’s responsibility and mission. Sports funding has also been increased each year to encourage residents to exercise. We have also worked with community groups and drawn upon social resources to organize national sporting events. This promotes interaction and friendship between the county and city sports fraternity.

2. Hosting of International Events

Over 20 international sports events were hosted in 2006, including the AFC Asian Cup, the International Dragon Boat Championships 2006 Taipei and the Taipei International Marathon. These promoted international sports exchanges, fostered friendship among countries, improved the technical standards of sports and drew the interest of residents as both participants and audience.

(1) Tour de Taiwan—Taipei Stage

The 7th stage of the Tour de Taiwan was held on March 11th, 2006 on the roads around the Taipei City Government. The hosting of the competition combined sports with tourism as nearly 100 riders from 18 teams participating whose member nations came from around the world, such as Japan, Northern Ireland, Indonesia, Poland, the United States, Hong Kong, Thailand, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Germany. In all, around 1000 people were involved in the event. Before the start of the official competition the Celebrity Race and the Citizen Elite Challenge were also held

so residents could participate. The hosting of the Tour de Taiwan helped to boost the standards of cycling in Taipei City and display the city's culture and scenery. Broadcasting by the international media also helped to increase Taipei City's visibility and international status.

(2) The NIKE International Taipei Expressway Marathon

On March 19th, 2006 at 6a.m. the marathon kicked off at five sections of the Sun Yat-sen Freeway and Sijhih Viaduct. Nearly 10,000 competitors braved the sun to enjoy the thrill of road running. On that day, the categories open to competitors were the marathon, half-marathon, and the 10km and 5km group championships. The International Taipei Expressway Marathon is the only competition in Taiwan held on an expressway. The sight of nearly ten thousand competitors showing up just after dawn on the 19th was impressive to behold.

Foreign runners participating in the marathon included defending champion Mana from Kenya, Urika from Poland, Hu Xiu-ying from Inner Mongolia, Jidis from Brazil, Kariuki from Kenya and Nechaev from Russia. They were up against Taiwan's own international ultra-marathon legend Kevin Lin as well as top Taiwanese marathon runners Wu Wun-cian, Jiang Cing-ji, Jheng Zih-jian and Cai Cing-jhou. Together they launched Taipei's first marathon carnival in the new spring. In the end, foreign runners took the top three places in both the men and the women's divisions. Turbo Tumo Tuko from Ethiopia won the men's marathon and Hu Xiu-ying from China won the women's marathon.

(3) AFC Asian Cup Group B Qualifying Matches

The qualifiers were held on March 1st, August 16th and October 11th at the Taipei Zhongshan Soccer Stadium and the Taipei Track & Field Stadium. As the matches involved top Asian soccer nations playing in Taiwan, the Sports Affair Council, Executive Yuan, the Taipei City Government and the Chinese Taipei Football Association all worked closely together to promote the event.

Group B nations included Taiwan, Syria, Korea and Iran, all competing for a place at the AFC Asian Cup finals. Though Taiwan ended up in last place in its group, the matches showed that Taiwan has come a long way in the sport of soccer in recent years. The coaches of other national teams also congratulated the performance of Taiwanese players after the matches.

(4) Amway WPA World Women's 9-Ball Championships

Held from March 1st to 5th, 2006 at the Taipei Gymnasium, the event saw a total of 48 international players compete in a dazzling show of pool shooting skills. In a very close match,



● Chow Wah-kin was invited to participate in Taipei 100 Cycle Tour ● Taipei 100 Cycle Tour—Warm Up Activities

Korea's Kim Ga-young demonstrated outstanding precision to defeat Liu Sin-mei from Taiwan by a score of 11 to 8 to win the championship.

(5)The Taipei International Dragon Boat Championships

The Taipei Dragon Boat Festival was held May 26th to 28th, 2006 at the Dajia Riverside Park. A total of 136 teams registered for the championships, representing 5,000 contestants. During the festival the Dajia Riverside Park became a mini world expo with people gathered there from all around the world. Apart from the international dragon boat races, various and varied carnival stalls were also set up, drawing entire families to come watch the races and relax by the river.

In concert with the "Joining WHO Healthy City Policy" to create an environment where "Life is Beautiful in Healthy Taipei", the 2006 International Dragon Boat Championship was expanded to turn the Keelung River into one big fun fair where residents could also enjoy a rich cultural banquet. The dragon boat races provided the highlight of the Dragon Boat Festival. In watching teams from all around the world compete against each other, Taipei's residents gained an insight into the essence of dragon boat racing and the cultural heritage behind the Dragon Boat Festival. During the 3-day event the teams formed by elite international athletes gave a perfect performance on the Keelung River. As the event drew to a close, all the participants bid reluctant farewells and promised to meet here again by the river in 2007.

(6)Chinese Taipei Open Table Tennis Tournament

A total of 164 athletes from 20 nations competed in the 2006 Chinese Taipei Open Table Tennis Tournament held June 8th to 11th, 2006. Though Taiwanese players did not fare well during the hard-fought tournament their perseverance against the odds was still worthy of applause. In organizing this competitive event Taipei City hopes that the people of Taipei City become interested in table tennis as a sport and encourage the trend of sports for all.

(7)Taipei Women's Volleyball Competition

Held August 25th to 27th, 2006 at the Taipei Physical Education College Gymnasium, the competition invited 4 of the world's top 12 teams to play in Taiwan. Coming from Italy, Cuba, Azerbaijan and Thailand, the teams totaled over a hundred people including players and supporting staff. Practically every match played to sell-out crowds and the Cuba team won the crown for the Taipei stage.

(8)Taipei Rowing Championships

The 2006 Taipei Rowing Championships was held at the Dajia Riverside Park September 22th to 24th. In holding the rowing championships, Taipei City hoped to make the most of the existing infrastructure through the promotion of water sports, increasing sporting standards and improving the health of residents. A total of 40 teams registered for



● ING Taipei International Marathon

the competition, including 6 foreign teams from Australia, China's Nanjing City and Hong Kong, among others. The total number of participants including competitors and the audience exceeded 8,000 people.

(9)The International Skating Union Junior Grand Prix of Figure Skating

The ISU Junior Grand Prix of Figure Skating was held at the Taipei Arena between October 12th to 24th, 2006. This was the first time that the Taipei Arena had hosted a skating sport championship. A total of 7 Olympic member nations and regional associations from Asia and the Asia-Pacific region participated in the Grand Prix. With the opening of the Taipei Arena in 2005, Taipei now offers modern skating facilities and a central geographic location in Asia. The holding of the international figure skating competition has allowed Taipei City to join the ranks of Asia's top international competitive skating cities alongside Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul.

(10)ING Taipei International Marathon

By setting a new record of 110,000 participants, this event has now come to be the world's largest city marathon. In terms of community participation it has even surpassed the world-renowned New York Marathon. This year's competition categories included the Full Marathon, Half-Marathon, Road Run, Police and Firefighters, the 12 Administrative Districts, Children and the Fun Run. The Children's category was also expanded to include a range of fun activities and public welfare initiatives. Other activities organized on the day included the Fun Marathon Game Zone, drawing competition and photography competition. The mayor's bonus prizes were awarded to record breakers.



● ING Taipei International Marathon continues to set new records in the number of entries

The number of registered competitors in 2006 marked an increase of 5000 from 2005 with a total of 21,100 people registered in the competitive categories. These were broken down into 2,100 for the full marathon, 6,500 for the half-marathon and 12,500 for the 9km division. As for foreign contestants, a total of 10 foreign runners (4 women, 6 men) were invited. The best personal record came from Luke Kibet of Kenya with a time of 2 hours 11 minutes and 5 minutes. The very competitive performance put in by the marathon champions from around the world made this a very exciting race to watch.

(11) Taipei International AA Baseball Invitational Tournament

The tournament was held from December 24th to 27th, 2006. A total of 16 teams competed in the tournament, including overseas teams (Japan's Nagoya, Japan's Gifu, South Korea, Hong Kong and 11 local Taiwanese teams. The final championship game was held in the afternoon of the 27th with Taoyuan County's Sinming Junior High School pitted against Taipei City's Dali Junior High School. Strong batting from Sinming saw them take the tournament with a 5-4 win. The top four places went to the following teams in the following order: Sinming Junior High School from Taoyuan County, Dali Junior High School from Taipei City, Daren Junior High School from Kaohsiung County and Ciaotou Junior High School of Kaohsiung County. For individual player awards, the batting award went to Syu Ji-hong. The pitching award went to Gao Yao-yo. The runs-batted-in award went to Syu Ji-hong again with Huang Sheng-wun taking home the homerun award. Chang Cang-bin of Taoyuan County's Sinming Junior High School received the coaching award.

3. Delivering Holistic Education Through School Physical Education

Physical education is an important part of education. The goal of holistic education can only be achieved with a sound mind in a healthy body. Physical education at school can cultivate the habit of exercising among students, resulting in balanced physical and mental development. There is no doubt that physical education at school is the best place to build new citizens ready for the challenges of the 21st Century and it is also the best place to build up our nation's sporting prowess. Taipei City's major initiatives for the promotion of school sports include the following:

(1) Promotion of Swimming at the Elementary and Junior High School Level

In 2005 the number of Taipei City schools at all levels that had a swimming education program in place exceeded 98%. In schools with a swimming pool the implementation rate reached 100% while schools without a swimming pool managed a 95% implementation rate as well. This makes Taipei City Taiwan's leading region when it comes to the implementation of swimming programs. Each and every year Taiwan's elementary and junior high schools carry out a swimming assessment test on graduating students between March and June. In 2005 the swimming assessment test was carried



● Swimming education is an important initiative being promoted at Taipei City's elementary and junior high schools

out at 93.17% of schools. The 2006 swimming assessment test results showed a pass rate of 81.28% for elementary schools, 67.79% for junior high schools and 54.07% for the senior high and vocational schools. The overall pass rate was 67.94%, once again the best in Taiwan. Other initiatives such as swimming pool resource sharing, summer swimming camps and swimming instructor training programs have all delivered excellent results.

(2) Promoting International Sporting Exchange Activities

To popularize Taiwan's folk sports and promote international exchanges, Taipei City organizes the Taipei City Youth Folk Sports Delegation every year to visit our sister cities across the world. The visits and performances not only serve as a channel to our overseas compatriots and a gesture of goodwill to our neighbors but also promote cultural and educational exchanges between Taiwan and other countries. From July 11th to 24th, 2006 the delegation traveled to Guatemala, San Jose, El Salvador, Los Angeles and San Francisco where they gave local performances. Taipei City also organizes teams for the International Children's Games. The Taipei City Department of Education organized the first exchange team in 2001 and to increase Taipei City's international visibility, volunteered in 2002 to become the host city of the International Children's Games. In 2006 the Games were held at Bangkok in Taiwan, where Taipei City won 6 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze medals. This was quite an outstanding performance that saw us place 5th out of the 83 participating cities.

(3) Promotion of Five-a-side Football

Apart from organizing the 2004 Futsal World Cup and setting up a soccer education website, Taipei City has also actively encouraged schools to set up five-a-side soccer classes, arrange for inter-school soccer matches and teachers' workshops. Futsal education and competitions have also been stepped up to include winter, summer and 2-day soccer fun camps. A survey was conducted on September 20th, 2006 covering soccer teams based on after-school clubs and talent classes. From the schools' responses, there were 129 soccer teams from among 42 elementary schools and 32 soccer teams from among 15 junior high/senior high/vocational schools. These results showed that soccer is now a fashionable new sport on school campuses.

Part 2 Comprehensive Sports and Recreational Facilities

The governments of advanced nations such as those of Europe, the United States and Japan, have always placed great emphasis on policies that have served to improve the quality of sports, recreation and life as well as individual fitness. The development of a sports policy does not involve just the promotion and subsidization of sporting events. It is even more important to encourage individuals to develop the habit of involving themselves in sports and recreational activities. With the healthy lifestyle of all citizens as its goal, the government is developing policies that enable the sports and exercise industries to provide a greater range of social benefits. To create a sports and recreational industry that is up to such a task requires the construction of a sound infrastructure. In this role gymnasiums can be considered the bastion of the Sports for All concept; therefore, it has been one of the government's missions to provide sufficient sports and recreational facilities for the public. The design of the sports facilities must take into account the variety of sporting formats and the age range of users. This will provide the public with health-supporting facilities by helping to make the promotion of sports more comprehensive and by satisfying the various sporting needs of the public.

1. Construction of Public Sports Facilities

To “Build a Healthy City”, cultivate in citizens the habit of life-long exercise, and realize the objectives of “Exercise anywhere” and “Everyone loves to exercise”, Taipei’s 12 administrative regions are now progressively planning and building sports centers. These provide citizens with sports and recreational facilities in their own neighborhood. By becoming a part of their everyday lives and promoting regular exercise, this effort will accomplish the goal of “Sports for All”. To emphasize the uniqueness of each district, the management at each sports center is also introducing features of their district’s environment and culture to the facility in order to create a sports and recreational space that truly belongs to the local community.

The Zhongshan and Beitou Sports Centers are now running smoothly and continuing to draw increasing numbers of the local sporting populations to stimulate neighborhood sports and recreational



● Exterior of the Nangang Sports Center



● Flamenco Dance Performance for the 2006 Anniversary of Zhongshan Sports Center



● The archery range of the Nangang Sports Center



● Exterior of the Zhongzheng Sports Center

activities. The Zhongzheng and Nangang Sports Centers were opened on October 7th and December 1st, 2006, respectively. The two facilities offer an even wider range of the latest sporting facilities such as a scuba diving pool, an archery range, and golf and martial arts classrooms. The two centers have also received the Green Mark for architecture. The use of natural lighting and an advanced air-conditioning system are an application of green design and create a comfortable environment. Excess water from the swimming pool and the hydrotherapy spa is recycled, ensuring full utilization of water and energy resources. The operations of the Zhongshan, Beitou, Zhongzheng and Nangang Sports Centers are now all contracted out to the private sector. The goal is to inject the vitality of the private enterprise into these centers with the public and private sectors working together to achieve policy objectives. There are also a eight more sports centers currently under construction. Their progress is as shown below:

Taipei's Sports Centers

Number	Name	Start of Construction	Planned Completion Date
1	Wanhua Sports Center	September 1st 2005	January 2007
2	Shilin Sports Center	October 20th 2005	April 2007
3	Neihu Sports Center	March 1st 2006	December 2007
4	Datong Sports Center	April 19th 2006	January 2008
5	Xinyi Sports Center	March 2rd 2005	July 2008
6	Wenshan Sports Center	November 14th 2006	September 2008
7	Songshan Sports Center	November 28th 2006	October 2008
8	Daan Sports Center	December 18th 2006	June 2008



● Badminton court in the sports center



● The second generation new equipment in the sports center

2. Implementing the Taipei City Riverside Sporting and Recreational Facilities Value-Adding Project

Special purpose zones have been created based on the nature of nearby sporting facilities and they have been integrated with the riverside to build all-purpose facilities that meet the public's needs in the most complete and effective manner. Progress in 2006:

- (1) Construction of an activity center warehouse and showers for the Dajia section of the Keelung River.
- (2) Night-time lighting system for the baseball fields, softball fields and skating rinks at the Yingfeng section of the Keelung River.
- (3) Construction of a skating rink at the Meiti section of the Keelung River.
- (4) The setting up of removable netting for the Yingfeng softball field and Meiti softball field on the Keelung River.

3. Enhancing the Effective Utilization of Sporting Facilities

To prevent sporting resources from going unused, relevant regulations and incentives have been defined to encourage service quality upgrades to the software/hardware of city gymnasiums and local sporting facilities. We also organize sports facility planning and design lectures to help improve the environment of the city's sporting facilities, the professionalism of facility staff and the functional quality of the equipment. To make more effective use of the site, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium was demolished and rebuilt. For 2006, facilities operated by the Taipei Sports Office were used a total of 12.35 million times. Of these 680,000 were from the Taipei Arena and over 1.31 million from the Taipei Gymnasium. The newly built Zhongzheng Sports Center has been in use for just 3 months and it has already attracted 290,000 visitors. The Nangang Sports Center, after just one month of operation, was used by 33,000 visitors. High quality sports and recreational facilities are also available to the general public at the Zhongshan Soccer Stadium, Pailing Sport Park, Tianmu Sport Park, the Beitou Sports Center and Zhongshan Sports Center. The construction of sporting facilities will continue in the future to make exercise a part of everyday life and increase the public's participation in sports. Through the nurturing of physical and mental health, we hope to create a fit society where exercise and lifestyle go hand in hand.



● The Nangang Sports Center and the local community

Sports and exercise now play an increasingly significant role in developed nations with governments all investing a great deal of manpower and resources in their development. Together with active private-sector participation these efforts have made them an important part of everyday life. By promoting awareness and the taking up of exercise, the public can enjoy improved lifestyles and fitness. Taipei City's sports policy starts by looking at the sports and recreational facilities and environments in the everyday lives of its citizens. Apart from making effective use of existing sports facilities such as the Taipei Arena as well as the Zhongshan, Beitou, Zhongzheng and Nangang Sports Centers, the city is also proceeding with plans to build the Taipei Dome, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium and other district public sports centers. It is the city's goal to provide its citizens with even better access to exercise resources in the future. For the varied exercise requirements among the public as a whole, the city is also systematically organizing a series of health-



● An indoor golf range inside the sports center



● Fitness Class—Yoga



- Taipei Arena is a multi-purpose venue

related events. Since the Taipei City Government established the Sports Office in 2004 we have worked effectively in sports administration to help residents develop sports organizations. These have enabled citizens to participate in sports in a systematic and regular manner, increasing, at the same time, the overall sporting population. We have also worked to protect the rights of disadvantaged groups by devising a range of benefits for seniors, women and the handicapped. By upholding a spirit of constant innovation and vigorously implementing sports-related policies, we hope to make Taipei City more energetic and vibrant, and our residents happier and healthier. This will generate the vitality and potential that a modern international city should possess.



- Mascot of the 21st Summer Deaflympics Taipei 2009 – Flying Frog

Chapter 16

Mass Communication

Mass-communication businesses in Taipei City outnumber those in other areas of Taiwan, and lead by a large margin in terms of scale and service quality. In 2006, economic changes in Taiwan and around the world, as well as trends in cross-media management, digitization, and online publishing, contributed to fierce competition in the media market: four newspapers faced closure; the soaring number of subway commuters drove the new trend of distributing free print-media newspapers; the magazine market continued to shrink; and Taipei, the political and economic center of Taiwan, often found itself under the media spotlight internationally with major news stories. These phenomena helped shape the mass-communication story in Taipei in the year 2006.



Chapter 16 | Mass Communication

From both the micro- and macro-perspectives, we embark on a journey back into recent time to review the mass-communication industry in Taipei City in 2006, covering the print media, electronic media, international media, and city communications, and addressing Taipei's chief news events as well as how the Taipei City Government has strived for effective integration of resources in the public and private sectors to present Taipei on the world stage through various communication channels.

Part 1 Print Media

1. Newspapers

About 20 newspapers were issued daily in Taipei in 2006, among which The Liberty Times, Apple Daily, United Daily News, and China Times are widely regarded as the general newspapers with the greatest influence. According to a periodic industry survey by the marketing-consulting firm A.C. Nielsen, The Liberty Times and Apple Daily lead in terms of contact rates, followed by the United Daily News and China Times.

In terms of circulation, the daily volume of all newspapers, exclusive of complimentary newspapers, was estimated at 2.5 million to 3.5 million copies, a result arrived at via interpolation based on Apple Daily's circulation average of 505,000 copies per day and the above-mentioned contact rates survey by A.C. Nelson. Apple Daily's daily circulation average number is an audited figure published by The Audit Bureau of Circulation, R.O.C., the only auditing agency for publications in Taiwan, under the commission of Apple Daily.

Regarding the management and content of newspapers in Taipei in 2006, in general four phenomena merit special attention:

- (1) Closure of 4 newspapers: In 2006, four newspapers in Taipei announced their closure: the Central Daily News, run by the KMT party for 79 consecutive years, was forced to cease publication in June due to continuing losses; Min Sheng Daily, a daily newspaper featuring articles on entertainment, everyday life, and sports, which once enjoyed a circulation of half a million, disappeared into history in December; the final curtain fell on the Great News and the Star Post in March and November, respectively.
- (2) Competition among complimentary newspapers became heated: The rise of free newspapers in Taipei has much to do with the maturity of the MRT (Mass Rapid Transit) transportation network that has boosted the number of commuters as well as the contact-rate competition among newspapers. Starting a few years ago, the United Daily News and China Times began selecting part of their daily content to be published in free newspapers as a tool for boosting their contact rate. Sharp Daily, launched by Apple Daily in October 2006, has proved the most visible free newspaper in recent years, securing the leading position soon after its launch thanks to its



● A spectacular scene at the 2006 Christmas Party

innovative marketing approach. Meanwhile, the United Daily News successfully secured exclusive rights to distribute newspapers at MRT stations for 3 years with a bid of over NT\$140 million.

- (3) Digitized content turned into an asset: The rising popularity of the Net has gradually changed reading habits among the young generation, turning e-reading into a worldwide trend. Major general newspapers in Taipei have been focusing on digitizing their content, and udndata.com, www.chinatimes.com, and 1-apple.com now all provide full-text searches for the daily content of their printed newspapers. The United Daily News and China Times have both accumulated a magnificent amount of news material over the decades of their long histories, and in recent years have devoted themselves to digitizing the content of their back issues and making it accessible to the general reader as a paid service, thus creating another invaluable asset for the newspapers.
- (4) Proliferation of improper advertisements: According to an A.C. Nielson survey, the advertising market in Taiwan shrank by 2.5% in 2006, while newspaper-ad revenues totaled NT\$14.7 billion, or a 5% decrease from 2005. In order to generate advertising income, besides the embedded advertising that has been in use for years, newspapers have been eager to tap into new sources of advertisements—some to the extent of going beyond the legal limits. The most severe violations have been found with advertisements related to food products whose sellers boast of effectiveness in enhancing sexual vitality or weight loss in an exaggerated, distorted fashion by manipulating legal loopholes. The Department of Health, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.(Taiwan) was prompted to reinterpret the conditions for “continuing broadcasting or publication” in Article 32 of the Act Governing Food Sanitation to effectively curb the outbreak of improper advertisements.

According to statistics released by the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government, the media’s self-discipline, coupled with proactive enforcement of relevant laws and regulations by the department, has resulted in very few violations of the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act and related regulations. The total number of violations and related fines in 2006 were down by eight cases and NT\$510,000, respectively, compared to 2005.

2. Magazines

The number of general-interest magazines in Taipei City in 2006 amounted to over 200, with the most popular publications found in the categories of living and recreation, fashion, and technology and living, followed by finance & economics and languages.

In 2006 the magazine market continued its downhill slide under the impact of booming electronic and Internet-based media: e-CommonWealth and Yaputo were closed down; Breakthrough

Table 1: Violations by Print Media in Taipei City in 2006

Pursuant to	Number	Fines(NT\$ million)
Child and Youth Sexual Prevention Act	15	0.78
Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Law	13	13
Sexual Assault Prevention Act	5	0.3
Child Welfare Law	20	0.6
Act Governing Food Sanitation	1	0.24
Total	54	14.92

was merged into Management Magazine; and some magazines even became involved in disputes with their subscribers due to failures in making proper post-closure arrangements. On the other hand, new magazines were also launched, and the exceptional success of Queen, with a circulation of nearly 200,000 for its first issue, shows that there is still plenty of uncharted territory worthy of being explored.

Ownership transfers were not uncommon in the magazine industry. Publication of the Chinese edition of “National Geographic” magazine was handed over to Hai Xia Publishing Co., Ltd. at the end of 2006, while publishing rights for the Chinese edition of the Harvard Business Review were handed to Commonwealth Publishing Company in September 2006.

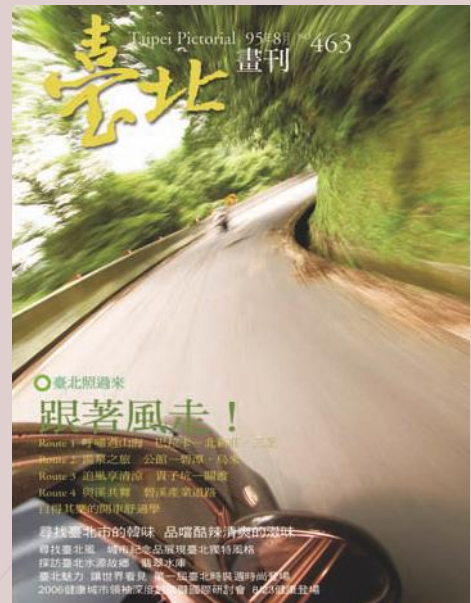
Surveys show that both the contact rates and advertisement volumes of magazines were reduced in 2006 from 2005, leading to further concentration of advertising around major players.

“Taipei Pictorial” and “Discover Taipei” (an English-language bimonthly), both published by the Taipei City Government, have been stressing innovation and upgrading over the years. In line with the reorganization of the Department of Information as the Department of Information and Tourism, scheduled for 2007, Taipei Pictorial embarked on a major transformation in March 2006, shifting its focus to tourism and recreation, with monthly adjustments made according to reader feedback, so as to further strengthen the popularity of this magazine dedicated to reporting on Taipei.

In response to the emergence of the e-reading era, Discover Taipei launched its online full-text service with its May 2006 issue (vol. 53), and Taipei Pictorial will follow suit with its April 2007 issue (vol. 471).

3. Books

Based on International Standard Book Number (ISBN) records in the National Central Library, in 2006 ISBN applications were made for 42,281 books, an increase of 8,096 titles, or 23.86%, from 34,185 in 2005. The number of books published in 2006 in Taipei is estimated at over 24,000, since more than half (57.8%) of the country’s publishers are registered in Taipei.



● Taipei Pictorial reports on travel, recreation, and new developments in Taipei



● Launch of the 1st Travel Literary Award Winners Collection



● Eight Years of Growth in Taipei: Shedding the Old Skin



● A Taste of Taipei renders lyrical descriptions of the unlimited charms of the Taipei metropolis

● Taipei Pixel presents the changes and diversity of this city

published in Chinese, among which M-Society (Business Weekly) and Off (Commonwealth) have triggered the most discussion. Incessant political turbulence in Taiwan also led to the publication of a multitude of books on politics and issues related to character and integrity.

The year 2006 also witnessed a shift toward e-publishing: blog articles enjoying high popularity were compiled into books, and at the same time a selection of books in print also went digital. The publishing industry initiated more interactive operations by going digital: many magazines offered online-reading services, and books were rolled out in online trial versions or promoted using dedicated blogs or webpages.

The traditional focus on Taipei is the theme for annual publications by the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government, and in 2006 a variety of publications drew due recognition, including A Taste of Taipei, a publication that features the imagery association of the food bowl and the geographic basin in which the city sits to cover destinations worthy of taste-testing; a photography book, “Taipei Pixel,” which presents Taipei from a different perspective; Eight Years of Growth in Taipei: Shedding the Old Skin; and 2006 Traveling in Taipei. In response to a rising demand for recreational information, Refreshing in the Woods of Taipei is a book that provides detailed introductions to 20 well-developed hill trails in Taipei and serves as an excellent guide to recreational hiking.

Analyses of the 2006 book market by Kingstone Culture Square, the Council for Cultural Affairs, Taiwan and the Government Information Office, Republic of China(Taiwan) indicate that the formula of “movie plus literature” has created numerous success stories, with examples like The Da Vinci Code (China Times Weekly), which triggered a global fever for puzzle-solving; Harry Potter (Crown), which continued to be a hit; and Brokeback Mountain, whose emergence as a topic of popular conversation boosted sales for the original novel and various related merchandise.

The year 2006 was the year of LOHAS and its call for a lifestyle of simplicity and environmental friendliness, and many books on food & beverages, sports, travel, and fitness were tagged with the LOHAS label. “Vagabond Esthetics,” which advocates the importance of doing nothing, sprouted as a key trend in the second half of the year. Trends guru Ohmae Kenichi sustained his popularity in 2006 with six of his books translated and

Part 2 Electronic Media

1. New Era for Terrestrial TV

Currently, there are 5 terrestrial TV stations in Taiwan: Taiwan Television Enterprise, Ltd. China Television Company, Chinese Television System, Formosa Television Company, and Public Television Service, which were set up in October 1962, October 1969, October 1971, June 1997, and July 1998, respectively.

In order to promote digital TV and improve national competitiveness, the focus of the Executive Yuan's National Information Infrastructure (NII) is placed on establishing a sound environment for digital TV and radio. The NII has cooperated with five terrestrial-TV companies to set up the Digital Common Transmission Platform so as to speed up the establishment of digital-service infrastructure.

As of December 2006, 14 free digital channels were in service, providing citizens with greater choice beyond cable-TV channels. The public can install an indoor antenna, a UHF antenna, or a set-top box on their analog-TV set to receive digital-TV signals.

In August 2006, in order to encourage the introduction of new reception technologies and services for handheld digital-TV devices, the National Communications Commission (NCC) promulgated a trial broadcasting project for wireless, handheld digital-TV sets to facilitate the migration of the handheld TV toward the digital and wireless version.

2. Cable Television

The most visible event in 2006 regarding the electronic media was none other than the establishment of the NCC, whose commencement of operations on February 22, 2006 turned a new page in the history of telecommunication regulatory development in Taiwan.

According to surveys and statistics compiled by the NCC, as of the end of 2006 Taipei had 77

Table 2: Cable TV Operators in Taipei

District	Name of System	Name of Operator	Business Permit Validity Period	Number of Subscribers (Source:NCC 2006 Q4 reports)
Beitou & Shilin	Yangmingshan	Eastern	1999/9/28-2008/9/27	115,055
Zhongshan, Songshan and Datong	King's Channel	Eastern	1999/12/1-2008/11/30	69,140
	Everlasting	China Network	2000/3/13-2009/3/12	68,974
Neihu, Xinyi and Nangang	New Taipei	Eastern	1999/12/1-2008/11/30	85,940
	Liguan	China Network	1999/12/2-2008/12/1	53,339
Daan & Wenshan	Daanwenshan	Eastern	2000/2/11-2009/2/10	71,665
	Wonderful	China Network	1999/11/18-2008/11/17	59,874
Zhongzheng & Wanhua	Net Wave	Independent	2000/5/17-2009/5/16	48,697
	Pau Fu	Independent	2000/7/5-2009/7/4	18,857
All Areas	Chunghwa Telecom MOD	State-owned	2004/2/4-2013/2/3	44,960

(2006 estimate as submitted)

registered satellite-TV program providers and 161 channels, and new subscriptions to cable TV (excluding Multimedia on Demand, MOD) for the year amounted to 591,541.

Regarding viewing fees, the monthly upper limit for basic cable service is NT\$550 per subscription, compared to NT\$160 for Chunghwa Telecom's MOD.

In July 2006, cable-TV operators of Eastern Multimedia Group made a major change in channel allocation for Japanese-language programs (VideoLand Japan, JET, Gold Sun, and NHK), which triggered controversy with the public and concern from the city council. The changes shall be reviewed and approved by the central government, but in light of the subscribers' interests, the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government issued a written appeal to the NCC to ensure that public opinion be considered in their deliberations and that active measures be devised to address changes in channel allocation and serve as reference for future deliberation.

Statistics from the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government show that, in 2006, 24 groups applied for use of the Taipei Public Channel, and the airtime of their programs totaled 14,117 minutes, effective demonstration of the materialization of the spirit of providing public access to media and serving the purpose of encouraging civic participation through this public channel.

3. Radio Broadcasting

Radio stations in Taipei operate in a diversified market. Government-run public-radio stations are focused on providing public services. For example, the Police Radio System specializes in traffic reports and social services; the National Education Radio focuses on education; Taipei Radio Station is dedicated to public services and has become the 911 radio station of the Taipei City Government. A unique feature has been found with the Oh Ocean Channel of the Taipei Radio AM Station, which effectively expands the city's scope of services with a voice dedicated to indigenous people. Oh Ocean Channel was chosen by the Government Information Office as Event of the Year 2005 in its Radio Broadcasting Yearbook. One of its recommended programs is Urban Classroom for Indigenous People, aired 9-11 am Monday-Friday, which features the introduction of languages from the indigenous language nest. Another program, Tribal Map, also in the same time slot, is dedicated to discussions on indigenous issues with participation of indigenous people to let their voices be heard through radio broadcasting.

Taipei Radio Station's care and concern for indigenous people also extends to education for indigenous children, and in 2006 it launched a program dedicated to indigenous children -- Taipei Story Theater—which introduces tribal cultures to indigenous children with indigenous myths that have a modern flavor on top of their traditional essence. The quality of this program was duly recognized when it won the 2006 Mini Golden Bell Award in the category of best host in a children's program.

4. Audio and Video Programming

(1) Video-Program Recordings

Statistics from the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government show that, at the end of 2006, about 2,300 video-program producers and 300 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 proper social norms, the Department of Information of Taipei City Government and police stations frequently send representatives to night markets, hypermarkets, and video-rental shops to investigate the possible selling of unauthorized video products. According to statistics provided by the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government, there were 59 violations found during 268 inspections in 2006, with 25,137 video-program titles identified as being in violation and reported to the Government Information Office, Republic of China(Taiwan) for rulings on punishment in accordance with the Radio and Television Law.

The regulation Classification of Publications and Video Programs was enacted on December 1, 2004, and statistics from the Department of Information of Taipei City Government show that 577 related inspections were conducted on video-rental stores in 2006 with no serious violations identified.

(2) Music Recordings

According to information provided by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry Member's Foundation in Taiwan (IFPI), in recent years sales of legal recordings have been shrinking steadily, by over 10% per year, totaling a mere NT\$2.6 billion in 2006, or a drop of over 75% compared to the record high of NT\$11.6 billion in 1997.

That said, in keeping with advances in networking technologies, recording companies have come to realize that selling CDs through physical channels need no longer be their sole source of income. In recent years, many have devoted resources to developing such other revenue streams as mobile-phone music downloading and digital music, and some have even stopped distributing CDs through any physical channels to exclusively offer paid online music downloading. The digital-music market in 2006 grew to nearly NT\$1 billion, with new business models creating an impact yet to be fully recognized.

During the year the IFPI lodged copyright-infringement lawsuits against two music-download operators, ezPeer and Kuro. On June 29th, 2006 a settlement was reached with ezPeer, which agreed to pay compensation for all damages and losses suffered by concerned music-copyright owners and to seek to secure appropriate authorization. The settlement with Kuro was reached on September 14th, 2006, with Kuro agreeing to pay compensation, stop offering P2P software, and shut down its file-sharing functions.

Part 3 International Media

Deployment of a wireless network in Taipei City trumped other major cities around the world with its 90% penetration rate, and the city was named global leader with the Intelligent City Award by the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF). This recognition was widely covered by media around the world, and was one of the most visible international news stories about Taipei City in 2006.

In an effort to promote intercity exchanges and foreign investment, then Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou embarked on a business-solicitation mission to Europe in February, the USA in March, Singapore and Australia in May, and Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan in July, as well as to France in November for the 2006 Global Summit. All these events, widely covered by the domestic and international media, significantly improved Taipei's visibility and successfully promoted Taipei City in the international community.

Important News Events

1. MRT Tucheng Line Commences Service

The Phase 2 section of the MRT Banqiao Line, and the new Tucheng Line, were opened for service on 31 May, coinciding with the Dragon Boat Festival Day in Taiwan. These newly constructed sections cover a route of about 7.5 km that begins at Xinpu Station and goes through Banqiao Station, Fuzhong Station, Far Eastern Hospital Station, Haishan Station, and Tucheng Station to end at Yongning Station. The trip from Yongning Station to Taipei Main Station takes only 25 minutes, or 30 minutes less than a bus ride. The daily transportation capacity of this line is expected to increase by about 100,000 riders. Daily operation hours are from 6 am to midnight, with trains leaving alternatively to cover Kunyang to Yongning stations and Kunyang to Far Eastern Hospital stations at an average interval of 3-7 minutes during peak hours, 5-10 minutes during off-peak hours, and 15 minutes after 11 pm.



● Commencement ceremony of MRT Banqiao and Tucheng lines

2. Council of Agriculture Rejects Panda Import Applications

The third Review Meeting on Applications for Panda Import, convened by the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, rejected the import of pandas from China with a ruling that the two applicants, Taipei Zoo and Leofoo Village Theme Park, both failed to complete requisite lodging facilities and training programs for medical-care personnel and provide concrete educational proposals for showcasing and promoting wildlife conservation. It therefore denied the issuance of documents required by Chinese authorities for application for the panda export permit in accordance with Item 2, Article 26 of the Implementation Rules for the Wildlife Conservation Act. Taipei Zoo filed an appeal, which was rejected; however, this setback did not lead to a halt in ongoing preparations to receiving the pandas, including construction of a Panda Hall and personnel training.

3. Conditional Opening of Pinglin Traffic Control Lanes of the Taipei-Ilan Highway

The Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. convened the review, "Environmental Impact Analysis on the Conditional Opening (for Up to 4,000 Nonresident Cars per Day) of Pinglin Traffic Control Lanes of the Taipei-Ilan Highway" and agreed to open these lanes to handle a traffic load of up to 4,000 nonresident cars per day. They shall be closed down immediately upon identifying deterioration of the water quality in Feitsui Reservoir according to the Joint Management Consultation Meeting mechanism, to be coordinated by the Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Taipei City Government expressed regret at this decision, but did not rule out the option of filing an administrative appeal based on the Basic Environment Act and Environmental Impact Analysis Act. Also, with the opening of these lanes, the Environmental Protection Bureau, Taipei County Government and the Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration have strengthened their crackdown on violations by expanding the current restricted area for the Feicui Reservoir catchment to cover its entire water-source area.

4. Taipei Becomes the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City

Taipei City was verified by the international accreditation agency JiWire as the World's Largest Wi-Fi Network City, with a certificate to that effect presented by JiWire's CEO Kevin McKenzie, who came to Taipei especially for this purpose.

Important News Events

5. Taipei Named Winner of the Intelligent Community Awards 2006

On June 10th, 2006, Taipei City was named the Intelligent Community of the Year 2006 by the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) of the World Teleport Association (WTA), beating other cities like Cleveland in the USA, Gangnam District of Seoul in South Korea, Ichikawa in Japan, Manchester in the UK, Tianjin in China, and Waterloo in Canada. Deputy Mayor King Pu-tsung went to New York to receive the award.

6. 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei

The 2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei, co-hosted by Taipei City and W2i (The Wireless Internet Institute), took place on June 29th and 30th, 2006 at the Taipei International Convention Center, covering the two themes Wireless Broadband Cities and Intelligent Government through case studies, panel discussions, and seminars. On June 30th, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou was joined by 13 counterparts from Taiwan and other countries, including Gordon Kennedy, senior executive officer of Glasgow, Scotland; Herb Epp, mayor of Waterloo, Canada; David Power, deputy mayor of Gold Coast, Australia; Bayani Fernando, chairman of the Metro Manila Development Authority, Manila, the Philippines; Dianah Leah Neff, CIO of Philadelphia, USA; Matthew Lampe, CIO of Portland, Oregon, USA; Chris Vein, senior technology advisor to the mayor of San Francisco, USA; Hsu Tain-tsair, mayor of Tainan City; Zhu Li-lun, magistrate of Taoyuan County; Zheng Yong-jin, magistrate of Xinchu County; Lu Guo-hua, magistrate of Ilan County; and Chen Wei-ren, vice magistrate of Taipei County, signed the Digital City Declaration as a joint commitment to sustainable development and citizens' welfare empowered by a digital city.

7. Taipei Mayoral and Council Elections

The fourth mayoral and tenth council elections for Taipei City took place on December 9th. In the mayoral election, Hau Lung-bin, the KMT candidate, won with 692,085 votes, or 53.89% of the cast votes; Frank Hsieh from the DPP secured 522,869 votes; James Soong got 53,281 votes; Li Ao, 7,795 votes; Ke Si-hai, 3,687 votes; and Chou Yu-ko, 3,372 votes. The turnout rate for the mayoral election hit a record low of 64.52%, a drop of 6.09% from the previous election, and 16.37% down from the election eight years ago. The turnout rate for the council elections was 64.54%, the lowest among the seven most recent elections.

8. Inauguration of the Newly Elected Taipei Mayor

The inauguration of the newly elected Taipei mayor took place at the City Hall auditorium on December 25th. Outgoing Mayor Ma Ying-jeou declared at the ceremony that municipal administration was an extremely complex business and for the past 8 years he had fully devoted himself to the upgrading of Taipei City. He also expressed high hopes that under the new leadership of Mayor Hau Lung-bin, Taipei would enjoy a sharper competitive edge, ultimately bringing benefits to all Taipei citizens. Mayor Hau Lung-bin thanked citizens for their support and recognition, and stressed that he would strive to make Taipei City the pride of the public over the next 4 years.



◆ Inauguration ceremony of the fourth elected Taipei mayor

Part 4 City Communications

1. Communicating Public Policies

(1) 2006 Taipei Dadaocheng Fireworks and Music Festival

Offering the public quality recreational programs in the summer, the Department of Information of the Taipei City Government staged a fireworks show at Dadaocheng Wharf on Saturday, August 26th, 2006, with nearly 300,000 spectators gathering along both banks of the Danshui River to enjoy the wonderful event, which was complemented by a concurrent evening party in Sanchong City in keeping with a new mode of cooperation between Taipei city and county. Blue Highway river-cruise operators reported traffic volume of over 1,100 visits on that day, double the normal daily volume. Visitors also flooded into restaurants, hotels, and the Ningxia Night Market in the nearby area. The fireworks display brought visitors to Dadaocheng Wharf to experience the riverside-cycling lanes and Blue Highway services that have been developed by the city government, generating significant business opportunities on the ground as the splendid fireworks created a beautifully enchanted night sky.



● Splendid night view at the 2006 Dadaocheng Fireworks and Music Festival



● Creative decorations for Christmas trees

Media coverage included 20 entries in the print media and an SNG live-TV broadcast, bringing the fireworks and exposure to city development projects to people around Taiwan in what was a successful marketing event featuring impressive images of Taipei.

(2) Reconciliation, Cherishment, and Silent Night—2006 Christmas in Taipei

This series of events, featuring warmth and care, aimed to showcase Taipei as a city of cultural diversity through the broad participation of citizens, new immigrants, and elderly people. By spreading the quintessential Christmas spirit of love and sharing to all corners of society, the events helped make Christmas Eve in Taipei a night filled with peace and warmth.

These Christmas events included: Light Up Taipei—Lighting the Christmas Tree; Chains of Love—Joint Caroling at City Hospitals; Golden Age—Memorable Old Songs Concert in Neihu District; and Love without Borders—A Love Feast for New Immigrants and Christmas Party. The Taipei Christmas Party started at 6:30 pm on Christmas Eve at Civic Plaza, wrapping people in a warm, silent night. Christmas caroling was organized in Xinyi Business District, featuring the participation of Mayor Ma, who brought good tidings and best wishes to all. About 100,000 people flooded into this district for various events on that night.

(3) 2007 New Year's Eve Program—Fireworks, Parade, and Carnival

Designed to amplify the joy of New Year and share the happy momentum of the New Year countdown with all citizens, the 2006 year-end program brought together a carnival, a parade in the business district, and a fireworks display at Taipei 101 to top off the New Year's Eve party and New Year countdown in creating a traditional festival-like atmosphere for the annual New Year celebration across the city. On New Year's Eve, besides the final countdown and a 3-minute (extended from last year's 2-plus minutes) fireworks display at Taipei 101, starting at 2:30 pm major roads around City Hall were sealed to stage a grand-scale parade, with the participation of sixteen teams, that marked the opening of the series of events.

A grand-scale music concert, designed as the core of the New Year's Eve party, saw a record-high audience of about 520,000 people and was broadcast live by TVBS-G, which enjoyed an average viewing rate of 1.67% that soared to 5.14% for the final countdown and fireworks display. This event proved to be another marketing success with the international media, securing significant coverage from such major news agencies as CNN, The Associated Press, and Reuters.



◆ People gathered for the final countdown at the New Year's Eve Party

◆ Attendance was a record-breaking 520,000 people at the New Year's Eve Party

(4) Discovery Center of Taipei

The Discovery Center of Taipei is the first city museum in Taiwan, serving as a platform that provides citizens access to information on the progress of municipal administration and the natural and humanistic features of Taipei.

Exhibitions at this center feature a wide variety of themes in a compact yet exquisite style. The year 2006 was marked by the following major programs: Showcase of 2005 Digital Archives Project; Hands-On Digital Experience—Digital Archiving Anytime, Anywhere; Ships with a Story to Tell; Making Homes While Excavating Irrigation Channels and Ponds—the Hydrological Development of Taipei in the Qing Dynasty; and A Taste of the North Gate—A Model of Taipei North Gate in Bricks of Pineapple Cake, as well as special exhibitions complete with thematic speeches and classes for public education, such as: Precious Rice—Rice Cuisine Culture in Taipei; and Ideal Fashion—My Apparel Memories of Taipei. In addition, the Keep Walking—Public Transportation in Taipei exhibition staged in 2005 was nominated for an Innovation Award for creative exhibition design in the Taipei City Government Quality Awards competition.

In reference to volunteer efforts in 2006, Lei Chao-zhi and Chen Zhu-jing were recognized for their Outstanding Volunteer Families. The date December 15th, 2006 marked the 4th anniversary of the Discovery Center of Taipei, and a folded flyer entitled “Taipei Memories,” which records the brief history and major achievements of this center over its four years, was published as part of the anniversary celebration.



• Even children were excitedly attracted by the ING Taipei International Marathon

2. Participation from the Private Sector

(1) 2006 ING Taipei International Marathon

The biggest-ever marathon in Taiwan history—the ING Taipei International Marathon—was kicked off at Civic Plaza on 17 Dec. 2006, with the highest numbers in the event’s three years: 23,000 competition runners and over 100,000 non-competition runners. To encourage participation by children, the organizer increased the number of places for children runners to 400, enriching and adding diversity to this event as people of all ages and nationalities mingled with one another to enjoy the sweating fun of road-jogging. Special features of the 2006 edition included the “More Joggers, More Public Benefit Fund” and “Prize Money for Record-breaking Mayor” challenge, in which ING gave away NT\$100,000 designated for the public interest for each minute knocked off Mayor Ma’s running time. The previous record for a 10-km road run by Mayor Ma was 63 mins, 22 secs in 2005. In 2006, Mayor Ma finished 9 km with a time of 54 mins, 54 secs, thus garnering an NT\$100,000 ING donation for the public interest.

(2) Computex Taipei

Computex Taipei 2006, the second-largest computer show in the world, took place June 6th to 10th, 2006 in Taipei. The slogan “We Link IT ALL!” underlined the theme of better integration of IT products into human life and was echoed by major vendors like Acer, VIA, Foxconn, ASUS, MiTAC, Intel, AMD, Microsoft, TI, and National Semiconductor. Statistics compiled by the organizer showed a record attendance of 30,275 overseas buyers over the five days, a significant increase of 7.15% from the previous year, as well as two other records—130,452 local business visitors and 526 foreign journalists. In regard to vendors at the show, this edition saw 1,312 domestic and overseas vendors taking up 2,907 booths, as well as a 2% increase in net exhibition area from the previous year. In terms of number of show vendors, COMPUTEX TAIPEI is now a world-class IT trade event second only to the CeBIT show in Hanover, Germany. The multitude of vendors and products present at this event give a strong boost to Taiwan’s visibility and competitiveness, driving demand for Taiwan’s IT products in the domestic and overseas markets and contributing to the development of domestic IT industries.



● Computex Taipei-the world's 2nd-largest computer show

● IT Month attracted 750,000 people over 9 days

(3) Taipei IT Month

Taipei IT Month 2006, the annual event for Taiwan's IT industries, was staged on a grand scale at Exhibition Halls 1 and 3 of Taipei World Trade Center December 2nd to 10th, 2006. With the theme of "Embracing Digital Life," this nine-day fair attracted about 750,000 visitors and over 350 vendors.

Besides its theme and content, which was as always rich and diverse, one major feature of IT Month 2006 was the "e-Government, e-Services Exhibition." The Government Hall was hosted by 14 governmental agencies, such as the Taipei City Government, Ministry of Education, and Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan. Exhibitions included Intelligent City—Taipei Vision, e-Government Exhibition, Taxation Administration Portal, National Cultural Database, and New e-Learning Experience, all showcasing the fruitful outcomes of e-Government services as well as policy guidelines for future technological development. Taipei IT Month, as an annual year-end program, has become one of the biggest promotional events for IT products in Asia as well as a platform for the government to improve information literacy.

In spite of the stringent competition in the mass-communication market in Taipei, media practitioners have risen to the challenge posed by economic hardship by demonstrating more creativity, resilience, and competitiveness. The Taipei City Government has worked diligently with the private sector on a wide variety of exciting programs to promote the political and economic strengths of this city and present its rich and diverse culture. These efforts have successfully attracted attention from the international media: The New York Times, Business Traveller, The New Zealand Herald, and Toronto Star all carried feature reports on various aspects of Taipei and recommended Taipei as a tourism destination. Major international news agencies like CNN, The Associated Press, and Reuters also presented Taipei on the global stage by giving significant coverage to the city's New Year's Eve program.

Chapter 17

City Exchanges

International interactions have expanded from traditional country-to-country to city-to-city interactions in the trend of globalization. In recent years, Taipei City has been striving to promote city exchanges.

Through concrete, multidimensional interactions, it is hoped that friendly partnerships of mutual trust and understanding can be established with major cities around the world, so that Taipei can become a world-class capital and an international metropolis full of diversity and liveliness.



Chapter 17 | City Exchanges

As transportation becomes more and more convenient, borders are no longer distinct, and the role of cities becomes more prominent. Major cities understand that city-to-city exchanges can shorten the social, economic, and cultural distances between cities, and that cooperation and technical assistance can facilitate progress as well as improve management and international competitiveness. As a result, cities now seek to interact and cooperate with one another. Therefore, Taipei should actively conduct exchanges with other major cities in areas such as culture, technology, and the economy. The Taipei City Government hopes to quicken the pace of internationalization, and transform Taipei into a world-class capital.

Part 1 City Diplomacy

In order to systematically promote city exchanges, the Taipei City Government established the International Affairs Commission. The Commission's main tasks include: formulating Taipei's international affairs policies, supervising Taipei's internationalization strategies, cooperating with private groups to host or participate in international conferences, and planning and promoting international activities. The Commission plays an important role in broadening Taipei's city diplomacy and helping citizens to develop an international perspective.

Taipei's city diplomacy focuses on exchange visits by mayors, experience sharing, participation in international meetings and activities, and hosting international conferences. City exchanges help strengthen our friendships with sister cities and other important cities in the world. Moreover, through experience sharing and learning in areas such as culture, technology, economy, and hardware construction, Taipei has been able to improve government administration and enhance the well-being of all its citizens.

1. Sister Cities

Taipei is sister city with 45 cities around the world, as well as partner city with the U.S. city of Anchorage and friendship city with the Australian city of Perth. Taipei also has a friendship agreement with Orange County, California. On May 22nd, a signing ceremony was held at Taipei City Hall, when Taipei and Yokohama became partner cities.



● Signing partner cities agreement with Yokohama



◆ "Traditional Korean" by Korean performance group

2. Exchange Visits

Exchange visits by mayors can strengthen the friendship between two cities, as well as allow the visiting mayor to observe and learn from the host city, and promote future cooperation and exchanges. Now, visiting mayors can also advertise their own cities during exchange visits to attract investors and tourists. From February 7th to 19th, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou led a delegation to Torino, Italy, and applied to host the “2009 121st International Olympic Committee Session and 13th Olympic Congress”, and also visited Geneva, the U.K., Ireland, and Belgium. From March 19th to 29th, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou led a team to visit several U.S. cities including New York, Boston, Washington D.C., San Francisco, and Los Angeles, and to attract foreign investment. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou also led a delegation to Singapore and Australia from May 6th to 11th, and a delegation to Tokyo and Yokohama from July 10th to 13th. From November 8th to 11th, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou attended the “2006 Global Forum” in Paris and talked about Taipei’s success on information infrastructure.

As for visitors from sister cities, Mayor Dionisio Marengo and Deputy Mayor Andres Alexis Arguello from Managua City, Republic of Nicaragua came to Taipei from January 10th to 16th, and Deputy Mayor Ivan Arturo Arrocha Chevalier from Panama City (Republic of Panama) came to Taipei from August 21st to 26th. Points of interest for the visiting guests included: Taipei’s rapid transit system, garbage disposal, vocational training, and sewage treatment.

3. Improving Relationships with Sister Cities

In addition to exchange visits, Taipei also provides assistance to sister cities to strengthen friendships. On March 24th, the Taipei City Government donated 80 police motorcycles to El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, to help with local patrol and security maintenance. In May, the City Government donated US\$30,000 to sister city Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi, to be used on the Taipei Park in Lilongwe.

Also, in order to encourage interactions between Taipei and sister cities, to learn from others’ experiences, to expand our vision, and increase Taipei’s visibility in the international community, the Taipei City Government hosted the 12-day “Taipei International Elite Civil Servants’ Study Interchange” from June 19th to 30th. Twelve sister cities participated, including Manila (Philippines), Atlanta (U.S.), Gold Coast (Australia), Asuncion (Paraguay), Warsaw (Poland), Ulan-ude (Russian), Banjul (Gambia), Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia), Majuro (Marshall Islands), Riga (Latvia),



◆ Deputy Mayor King Pu-tung and the Ambassador of El Salvador



◆ Group photo of the “Taipei International Elite Civil Servants’ Study Interchange”

Table 1: List of Taipei's 45 Sister Cities and 2 Friendship Cities as of 2006

Continent	Country	Sister City or Cities
NorthAmerica	United States	Houston, San Francisco, Guam, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Marshall, Phoenix, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Oklahoma City, Boston, Dallas
Europe	France	Versailles
	Poland	Warsaw
	Lithuania	Vilnius
	Latvia	Riga
Africa	Togo	Lome
	Benin	Cotonou
	South Africa	Johannesburg
	South Africa	Pretoria
	Malawi	Lilongwe
	Senegal	Dakar
	Gambia	Banjul
	Guinea Bissau	Bissau
	Swaziland	Mbabane
	Liberia	Monrovia
Central and South America	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
	Honduras	Tegucigalpa
	Costa Rica	San Jose
	Paraguay	Asuncion
	Panama	Panama
	Nicaragua	Managua
	El Salvador	San Salvador
	Mexico	San Nicolas
	Bolivia	Lapaz
Guatemala	Guatemala	
Asia	Philippines	Manila
	Philippines	Quezon
	Korea	Seoul
	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City
	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah
	Republic of Buryat, Russian Federation	Ulan-ude
	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
Marshall Islands	Majuro	
Oceania	Australia	Gold Coast
Taipei's Friendship Cities (Counties)		
North America	U.S.	Orange County
Oceanic	Australia	Perth City

Lilongwe (Malawi), and San Jose (Costa Rica). Activities included participation in the “2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei” and the “Taipei City Government Quality Award”, a tour of important public constructions in Taipei, and visits to cultural and scenic attractions .

4. Hosting International Conferences

For the purpose of promoting Taipei’s international visibility and image, the Taipei City Government hosted the “5th Plenary Meeting of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21” (ANMC21) from April 13th to 15th. 10 member cities participated in the meeting, including Taipei, Tokyo, Seoul, Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Hanoi, Manila, and Kuala Lumpur, with the mayors of Tokyo and Singapore attending in person. The Taipei Statement was signed at the meeting to encourage further cooperation.

5. Active Participation in International Activities

In order to strengthen Taipei’s multilateral relationships with the world’s major cities and improve Taipei’s international status, the City Government actively participates in international activities and conferences of international city organizations. In 2006, the International Affairs Commission, led by executive director Mr. Raymond Wang, attended the following conferences: the United Cities and Local Governments Executive Bureau Meeting at Washington D.C. from February 8th to 10th, the United Cities and Local Governments—Asia Pacific Council Meeting and Executive Bureau Meeting at Brisbane from May 8th to 11th, the Sister Cities International Annual Conference in the U.S. from July 23rd to 26th, the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific Executive Bureau Meeting in India from October 11th to 13th, and the United Cities and Local Governments World Council Meeting and Executive Bureau Meeting in Morocco from October 20th to November 2nd.

6. Visiting Other Cities

From March 13th to 24th, a team from the Department of Finance visited Paris and Berlin to observe local finance management systems and study the financing strategies of local financial institutions, so as to help Taipei’s basic financial institutions conform to the City Government’s policies.

Also, in order to improve the accuracy of Taipei’s commodity price statistics, the Department of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics sent a team to New York City and the statistics bureaus of Canada from October 16th to 27th. The team studied the commodity price survey systems, including how to collect, organize, and analyze data, as well as how to apply results. It is hoped that this experience can serve as a reference for improving Taipei’s commodity price statistics system. Another emphasis of this trip was to learn from the U.S. and Canada’s experiences on “Green Gross Domestic Product” (Green GDP) and improve the quality of Taipei’s Green GDP calculations. The Green GDP index can accurately reflect the impact of economic activities on the natural environment and resources, and thereby encourage the concept of sustainable development.

From November 23rd to 29th, the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation sent a team to Hong Kong and Kobe, Japan to learn more about cable cars, especially about foreign companies’ experiences on operation and management, so as to establish standard operating procedures for Taipei’s Maokong cable car system.

From November 27th to December 2nd, the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission sent a team to Japan's Osaka and Tokyo to understand the current state of the local governments' outsourcing of public facilities operations. The Taipei City Government hopes to learn from Japan's success and implement reformed outsourcing methods, so that professional contractors can help enhance city functionality and style.

From November 27th to December 4th, the Department of Civil Affairs sent a team to the U.S. to study their immigration policy, and went to Los Angeles to understand the new immigrant support system. During the trip, delegates exchanged ideas with local education commission members, and discussed measures to assist new immigrants, in the hope of learning from their experience and improving care for new immigrants in Taipei.

Part 2 Cultural Exchanges

Culture is a city's most important invisible asset. Paris, New York, and London have become famous cities because of their cultural setting. As the capital of Taiwan, Taipei has been promoting a variety of international cultural and art activities in recent years, such as exchange visits between domestic and foreign artists, and international cultural exhibitions. These activities have provided Taipei with many opportunities to interact with and understand more about other cities, and take another step forward toward the goal of becoming "Asia's City of Art".

1. Cultural Exchange Activities

- (1) 2006 Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) with cultural performances (April 13th to 16th): The event took place at Taipei Show. Through artistic performances, the beauty of Asian culture was presented to the public, in order for them to get to know our neighboring countries. A total of 8 groups (from Tokyo, Bangkok, Delhi, and Taipei) gave 11 performances during this 4-day event .
- (2) 2006 Taipei International Jazz Festival (April 21st to July 29th): A joint effort with the Taipei International Jazz Education and Promotion Association, the festival spread seeds of Jazz and allowed the public to enjoy top performances by international jazz artists through activities such as "Introduction to Jazz", "Summer Jazz Academy", "Taipei Jazz Summer Stage", and "Jazz Marathon".
- (3) Cities Across the Strait Arts Festival—City Culture Exchange Series (September 14th to 24th and October 5th to 29th): Through "1 exhibition and 6 performances" in Beijing and "1 exhibition



● Outstanding performance at the "Plenary Meeting of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21" cultural performances



● The "Taipei Jazz Summer Stage" at Daan Forest Park



●The “Cities Across the Strait Arts Festival” turns a new page in cultural exchange

and 5 performances” in Taipei, the festival provided an opportunity for bilateral exchange and mutual visits with the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture, as well as allowed residents of both cities to gain a deeper understanding of the other’s culture, and establish a new form of exchange. The total number of visitors during the festival was over 30,000.

- (4) 2006 Migration Music Festival (October 6th to 10th): Held jointly with Trees Music and Art, the theme of the festival was “crossings”. More than 10 musicians from Taiwan and abroad were invited, illustrating how music transcends borders. The total number of visitors during the festival was over 10,000.
- (5) City on the Move Art Festival 2006 (November 9th to 19th): The festival took place at the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center, and centered on the theme of “From Encounter to Encounter: Expounding the Playground”. 6 artists from Taiwan and other countries were invited to unleash their creativity using digital media and installation art. Through on-site creations by artists and public participation, the festival probed into one of Taipei’s less-noticed charms, and discovered a new “playground” in time and space.

- (6) European Forum (November 10th): The forum was held at B2 of Eslite Bookstore’s Dunhua Branch. French artist Philippe Duboy was invited to deliver a speech entitled “Enlightenment of Children”, and discussed the creations of the 6 artists invited to participate in the “City on the Move Art Festival—From Encounter to Encounter”.



●The “2006 Migration Music Festival” illustrates how music transcends borders



●French artist Philippe Duboy delivers a speech

- (7) Asian Performing Arts Festival 2006 (November 30th to December 3rd): 9 groups from 5 cities (Tokyo, Seoul, Delhi, Manila, and Taipei) gave performances, attracting nearly 5,000 visitors. City exhibitions, which introduced local performance arts and cultures, were also held during the festival, allowing the public to gain a deeper understanding of the performance arts of our Asian neighbors .

2. Cultural Exchange of Migrant Workers

Under the impact of the global economy and culture, Taipei is becoming more diverse and international every day, and the labor market is no exception. As of the end of December 2006, there were a total of 35,627 blue-collar migrant workers in Taipei, accounting for 10% of all migrant workers in Taiwan. Migrant workers far from home attend cultural and religious activities held by public and private organizations to help them ease homesickness and release pressure from work. These activities also add a dash of exotic flavor to Taipei's regular course of life.

- (1) Thai Culture Festival: The traditional Thai New Year (Songkran) is in April. Every year during this time, the Thai celebrate by throwing water. Therefore, the Songkran Festival is also known as the "Water Festival". For Thai workers in Taipei, the Water Festival is their favorite time of year. On April 16th, 2006, the Department of Labor's Taipei Migrant Workers' Cultural Center held the Thai Culture Festival at the fountain area of Taipei's Dajia Riverside Park. Activities included: Sepak Takraw (rattan ball) competition, a traditional Thai dance performance, Thai cuisine, and New Year blessings and water-throwing. Approximately 550 Thai migrant workers attended the festival.
- (2) Migrant workers celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival: Since 2002, the Department of Labor has been assisting migrant workers assemble the "Hello Taipei Migrant Workers Team" and participate in the "Taipei International Dragon Boat Championships", so that our foreign friends can join in local activities. The Taipei Migrant Workers' Cultural Center set up a stand at the boat race, inviting migrant workers to "stand an egg" and gave out fragrance sachets. The "blue sky band" from Thailand was invited to perform and cheer for the migrant workers' team, and many employers also came to enjoy this traditional festival and take part in cultural exchange.

Blue-Collar Foreign Workers in Taipei City

As of the end of December 2006, there were a total of 35,627 blue-collar migrant workers in Taipei, accounting for 10% of all migrant workers in Taiwan. By nationality, 9,718 (27%) were from the Philippines; 7,546 (21%) were from Vietnam; 15,645 (43%) were from Indonesia; 2,710 (7%) were from Thailand; and 8 (0.006%) were from Mongolia.



●Migrant Workers Writing Contest Awards Ceremony



●Migrant workers team at the Dragon Boat Festival Race

- (3) Migrant workers in Taipei (The Beauty of Taipei—A Trip of Culture): In order to help migrant workers get familiar with Taipei's convenient rapid transit system, and enjoy its beautiful scenic spots during holidays, the Department of Labor's Taipei Migrant Workers' Cultural Center arranged for migrant workers to visit Yangmingshan, Discovery Center of Taipei, Taipei Storyland, and the Beitou Hot Spring Museum during the weekends in July, so that they may see the fine examples of our culture and modern city development.
- (4) Migrant Workers Writing Contest—Words and Feelings of Homesickness: In order to encourage migrant workers to alleviate homesickness through writing, and also to understand their thoughts and feelings about working in Taipei, the Department of Labor held the Migrant Workers Writing Contest. Relevant private groups and scholars were invited to judge the contest, and 18 winners were selected and honored on August 6th in front of the Taipei 228 Memorial Museum. The winning entries were published into a collection entitled "Taipei, Listen to Me".
- (5) Vietnamese Culture Festival—A Feast of Food and Culture: On September 3rd, the Department of Labor held the Vietnamese Culture Festival at the 228 Memorial Park Plaza. Activities included: traditional cuisine and culture exhibition, Vietnamese workers in traditional costumes performing and singing folksongs, heartwarming plays, and tug of war which required teamwork. It was very exciting, and a total of 2,900 migrant workers and members of the public came to the festival .
- (6) The power of religion—Sacrificing and Sharing (10th National Immigrants and Migrant Workers Sunday and 2006 Taipei Filipino Culture Festival): For Filipino migrant workers, religion is a source of hope, courage, and support. Working in Taiwan means leaving their families behind, which is a form of sacrifice. After all, the legend of Santa Cruzan (Holy Cross Festival) is about sacrifice and faith in traditional religion. On September 24th, the Taipei Migrant Workers' Cultural Center and St. Christopher's Catholic Church held the Filipino Culture Festival at Taipei

Art Park near St. Christopher's Church. A Filipino priest said Mass, gave blessings and prayed for Filipinos in Taiwan. There were also song and dance performances, plays performed by migrant workers, a parade in traditional costumes. Approximately 4,200 people attended the festival.

- (7) Ramadan Festival in Taipei—Muslims' fasting month: The Ramadan is spiritually significant for all Muslims. After 30 days of Ramadan fasting, Muslims celebrate the end of Ramadan with a "festival of breaking the fast". This is the Ramadan Festival in Taipei. On the morning of October 29th 2,500 Indonesian migrant workers gathered at Daan Forest Park. A chanting group led the recital of the Holy Quran, and a Muslim cleric gave blessings.
- (8) Health and caring—spreading seeds of love (migrant workers health examinations): Migrant workers are often reluctant to seek medical help because of language barriers and lack of information. In the hope of helping migrant workers, the Department of Labor and the Tzuchi International Medical Association have joined efforts and started the "Spreading Seeds of Love" project, providing medical services, health examinations, and medical consultations to migrant workers for free since February 2004. In 2006, 5 sessions of health examinations and medical consultations were held at Taipei Train Station's east gates (gates 1 to 3). The services helped 1,702 migrant workers and gained wide acclaim.
- (9) South Asia dances: On November 19th, the Department of Labor held the "South Asia Traditional Dance Contest" at the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall Plaza. Contestants came dressed in traditional outfits, and attracted an audience of over 800 with their exciting performances and exotic moves. The first-prize winner was from Indonesia; the second prize was awarded to a 5-member Muslim dance team from the Philippines; and the third prize was given to a traditional Indonesian duet.
- (10) Sticky rice balls warm the hearts of migrant workers—enjoying sticky rice balls at the Lantern Festival: In order to help migrant workers understand Taiwan's customs, the Department of Labor organized the "Winter Solstice Sticky Rice Balls" activity. Foreign worker friends were invited to the Foreign Workers' Counseling Center at 8F, No 21, Section 1, Dihua Street to make sticky rice balls. At 2:30 PM, there was a tea party and an exhibition of photos, footage, publications, and past achievements over the last few years. Approximately 270 people attended the event.



● Traditional Vietnamese dance at the Vietnamese Culture Festival

● Filipino priest gives Mass



● Indonesian dancer at the South Asia Traditional Dance Contest

(11) Multinational services—A Collection of Information

A. The “Hello Taipei” foreign language radio program: Since 2000, the Foreign Workers’ Counseling Center has been producing the “Hello Taipei” foreign language radio program at Taipei Broadcasting Station (FM 93.1 / AM 1134). “Hello Taipei” is the only government-produced radio program for migrant workers, and covers legal issues related to employment services, cultural activities, real-time news, recreation, and music and songs from home. The program schedule is as follows: Indonesian (Saturday, 9p.m. to 10p.m.), Thai (Saturday, 10p.m. to 11p.m.), Filipino (Sunday, 9p.m. to 10p.m.), Vietnamese (Sunday, 10p.m. to 11p.m.). In 2006, a total of 52 episodes in 4 languages were aired, and was very popular among migrant workers.

B. Promoting the understanding of policies and regulations: Issued by the Department of Labor, the “Migrant E Express” provides proper information and channels to employers and agents for hiring migrant workers, employer transfers, and migrant worker management. In the year of 2006, 4 issues (issues 22, 23, 24, and 25) were published in March, June, September, and December, and were mailed to subscribers and made available at various sites.



● Migrant workers making sticky rice balls



● The “Hello Taipei” foreign language radio program in the making

C. Printing and distributing migrant worker pamphlets: Due to cultural differences, labor and employment disputes between employers and migrant workers are not uncommon. “The Handbook for Foreign Workers in Taipei City” published by the Foreign Workers’ Counseling Center provides detailed descriptions to help employers understand more about the cultures of migrant workers. These colorful, bilingual handbooks also contains useful information about living, working, and having fun in Taipei, so that the employment rights of migrant workers can be improved. In addition to educating employers about the laws and regulations related to the management of migrant workers, the handbook also teaches employers appropriate management skills. Three years ago, the Foreign Workers’ Counseling Center was the first in Taiwan to publish pamphlets in different languages. “The Handbook for Foreign Workers in Taipei City” is available in several bilingual versions, including Chinese and English, Chinese and Indonesian, and Chinese and Vietnamese. A convenient online version is also available for viewing on the Department of Labor’s website, so that migrant workers can read about our culture and regulations before coming to Taiwan.

Part 3 Educational Exchanges

In order to broaden the international perspective of schools so that teachers and students can get in touch with diverse international cultures, the Department of Education and schools at all levels have teamed up to actively promote educational and cultural exchanges with other countries, and enter the colorful world of different cultures. More than 30 groups of foreign teachers, students, and other friends in the educational sector have been visiting Taipei every year. These visiting groups not only provide our students with a chance to learn, but also help them cultivate a multicultural viewpoint and broaden their international and global perspectives. Through diverse cultural exchange activities, Taipei’s educational virtues can be made known to the world, thus increasing international visibility.

1. Academic Exchanges

Academic seminars can help promote Taipei’s academic level, as well as improve the international visibility of Taipei and Taipei’s schools. In the year of 2006, academic seminars held by schools in Taipei included:

The 9th Asia-Pacific Conference on Giftedness—the Children and Youth Creativity Olympia Camp (July 31st to August 4th at the Jiantan Youth Activity Center): 278 gifted children aged 10 to 18 from 9 countries and areas including the Asia-Pacific region, Australia, and Canada attended the camp, which lasted for 5 days and 4 nights. The central theme of the activity was “imagination, ingenuity, and innovation”.

The 2006 Global Chinese Conference on Computers in Education (December 18th to 20th at Tamkang University’s Lanyang Campus): Scholars and experts from China, Hong Kong, and Singapore were invited. The purpose of this conference was to learn about computer education theories and practical experiences in the Chinese community, so as to provide new perspectives and viewpoints for Taiwan’s computer education in the future.

2. Educational Visits

Mutual visits between schools and educational groups of different countries provide a chance to learn from other countries, and gain a better understanding of the culture, educational system, and social environment of other countries.

(1) Visiting Other Schools

Visits to schools in other countries in the year 2006 included:

From February 5th to 12th, teachers and students from the Taipei Municipal University of Education conducted an early childhood educational visit to Japan.

From August 3rd to 9th, 41 teachers, parents, and students from the children's Taiwanese Opera Troupe of Yongle Elementary School were invited to the "2006 Lida Puppet Festival" at Lida City, Nagano, Japan.

From October 28th to November 12th, a total of 35 teachers from Taipei's English Advisory Group for Vocational High Schools and selected vocational high school students went to Toronto, Canada for 16 days to visit and study, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Toronto District School Board, the York Region District School Board, the University of Toronto and 2 other universities, 5 local high schools in Toronto, and 15 host families.

(2) Visiting Groups from Other Countries

Visiting groups and activities in the year of 2006 were as follows:

From February 11th to 13th, a group of elementary and junior high school principals led by Okamoto, the head of Hiroshima's Fukuyama Education Office, came to Taiwan to observe our educational system and attended a panel with principals from Taipei City's elementary and junior high schools.

On April 4th, Dr. Michele Bruniges, Chief Executive of the Australian Capital Territory's Department of Education and Training, visited Wu Ching-ji, the Commissioner of the Taipei City Government's Department of Education, to discuss the possibility of future cooperation and exchanges.

On June 8th, a delegation of 4 officials from the Republic of Palau came to Taiwan, including the Office of the President's Chief of Staff, Billy Kuartei, and the Minister of Education, Mario Katosang. The group attended an in-depth briefing by the Taipei City Government's Department of Education on educational policies, the schooling environment, and the planning and implementation of vocational education.



● Themed children and youth activities at the "Asia-Pacific Conference on Giftedness".



● Commissioner Wu Ching-ji of the Department of Education greets educators from New York State

On June 15th, Director Geoff Whitty and Dr. Emma Wisby from the Institute of Education at the University of London visited the Department of Education. A brief introduction about education in Taipei was given, and our guests described the various programs and exchange projects available at the University of London. 10 principals from the U.K. also came to Taipei to exchange experiences and observe how elementary school principals in Taipei manage their schools.

On October 12th, 6 educators from New York State's Searingtown Elementary School visited the Department of Education to learn about the general situation of education in Taipei.

3. Art Activities

Through the participation of international art activities, students have a chance to experience the culture and art of different countries. Important activities in the year of 2006 included:

On April 3rd, Tianhua Art School from China's Jiangsu Province and Taipei Huagang High School of Arts held the "Traditional Chinese Music Performance across the Taiwan Strait" at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, showcasing the results of art exchanges and the characteristics of art education on both sides of the strait.

From October 25th to 28th, Kaiping High School represented Taipei City in the "2006 International Secondary Schools Culinary Challenge" held by the Gold Coast City Council and the Australian Culinary Federation, and brought home both the gold medal and the team gold medal.

Taipei First Girls High School's band and honor guards performed in the United States' 230th Independence Anniversary Parade.

International Exchanges also were conducted between the Singapore Chinese Teachers' Union & Xinchu Book Group and Zhongzheng District's Heti Elementary School Book Group; Macau's St. John de Brito School and Zhongshan District's Jilin Elementary School; and the Children's Art Group from Fuzhou, China and Neihu District's Minghu Elementary School.

4. Sister School Exchanges

Through exchange activities with sister schools, schools at all levels in Taipei are encouraged to participate in international exchange activities, enhance their international perspective, and establish cooperative relationships based on mutual benefit, respect, and experience sharing. In the year of 2006, exchange activities were held between the following sister schools: the University of Northern Colorado and the Taipei Physical Education College; the University of Glasgow and the Taipei Municipal University of Education; Japan's Anabuki College and Songshan High School of Commerce and Home Economics and Daojiang High School of Nursing and Home Economics; Japan's Beppu University Affiliated Meiho High School and Daojiang High School of Commerce; and China's Xiamen Experimental Elementary School and Zhongzheng Elementary School (Zhongshan District).

5. Sports Activities

Participating in international competitions and conducting mutual visits not only improves sports skills and broadens our vision, but also helps to establish friendships with other countries. In the year of 2006, important sports activities included: the 2006 Taipei International Invitational Futsal Tournament; exchange activity between Japan's Nagoya Youth Baseball Team and Taipei's Chongqing Junior High School; the ICG International Children's Games hosted by Taipei Municipal



● Taipei Municipal University of Education visits the U.K. for academic exchange



● Taipei's youth folk sports group performs a traditional dance

Longshan Junior High School; performances by Taipei's youth folk sports group during their visit to the U.S. and Central American countries, including El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala in July; participation of Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School Marching Band in the 2006 World Championships of Marching Show Bands; a visit to Xinyi District's Yongji Elementary School by Denmark's 2nd national badminton team; and exchange activity between Hong Kong's Chinese International School and Beitou District's Hushan Elementary School.

6. Exchanges with International Schools in Taiwan

Mutual visits with international schools allow children to learn about different cultures and languages, as well as build friendships. In the year of 2006, Lanya, Tianmu, and Shidong Elementary Schools conducted exchange activities with the Taipei Japanese School so that children could learn about Japanese culture, expand their global perspective, and promote friendship.

7. Transnational Learning

Through overseas study tours and distance learning, students can enhance their foreign language abilities, as well as experience other cultures and gain experiences. In the year of 2006, major activities included: summer exchange visits with university students from France's Calvados region hosted by the Taipei Municipal University of Education; an exchange student program between Hong Kong's Chinese International School and Beitou District's Hushan Elementary School; and an Australian study tour program at Beitou District's Wenhua Elementary School. In addition, Nangang Vocational High School, Dong Fang Engineering and Business Vocational High School, George High School of Industry and Commerce, and Qiangshu High School received foreign exchange students from Rotary International.

Internationalization is the inevitable path for Taipei's development, and the promotion of city exchanges is vital to Taipei's internationalization strategy. In order to build a world-class capital, Taipei will continue to keep in step with the world via culture, technology, and commerce, accelerate the speed of internationalization, and create a lively and diverse international environment. Taipei shall strive to learn from the experience of others, expand the international perspective of its citizens, and maintain and enhance exchange activities with other cities. The City Government will also send delegations to other countries to participate in a wide range of conferences and activities held by international cities organizations, and compete for chances to host such events, so as to increase the international visibility of Taipei and promote Taipei's international status.

Chapter 18

Human Resources

The 21st century is a new age of internationalization, globalization, rapid technological development, and intensive knowledge. The labor market has shifted from traditional industries to knowledge intensive industries.

In order to create a balanced labor market, it is imperative that Taipei improve overall market efficiency, mobilize human resources, effectively utilize abundant human resources, improve the quality of workers, and thereby meet the needs of the labor market and become a key player in global and international production chain.



Chapter 18 | Human Resources

As the capital of Taiwan, Taipei has unique economic and developmental advantages. The Taipei City Government strives to protect workers' rights and create a gender-equal and safe working environment so that workers can do their jobs without fear. Promoting the active utilization of human resources in the labor market is one of Taipei City's most important achievements.

Part 1 Protecting Workers' Rights

The trend of globalization and internationalization, coupled with a society that's becoming more democratic, diversified, and economically free, has caused changes in the industry structure, affecting the supply and demand of the labor market as well as the traditional relationship between workers and employers. The concept of labor protection has also become more prominent, causing labor dispute cases to become more frequent and complicated. The Government should devise and implement comprehensive labor policies, and find a win-win solution for both workers and employers in the employment market.

1. New Labor Pension System Protects Workers After Retirement

In order to help workers better understand the new labor pension system, Taipei City Government's Department of Labor has been providing convenient access to relevant information through promotions, advertising clips, and radio interviews and call-ins. The Department of Labor has also been actively assisting the establishment of "Labor Pension Fund Accounts" in accordance with the Labor Standards Law and producing promotional video clips that are available on the Internet.

As a result, 3,266 business units reported the establishment of labor pension funds in 2006, adding up to a total of 25,166 business units.

2. Protect the Right to Organize, Making Unions Both a Privilege and an Obligation

The Government protects the people's right to organize and form unions in accordance with the law. As unions become stronger, in the case of dispute over rights and adjustments between workers and employers, workers have the right to negotiation. Unions and workers can cooperate to sign collective agreements with employer groups, and protect the right to work.

Over the years, the Department of Labor has been actively helping workers to form unions. Currently,



● Public hearing on Articles 12 and 35 of the Labor Union Law



◆ Special employment event

there are a total of 466 unions in Taipei City, including 3 general unions, 6 association unions, 158 industrial unions, and 299 craft unions.

3. Employers and Employees Work in Harmony to Create a Win-win Situation

Continue the promotion of “Good Work Rules” regulations and consider the needs of both employers and employees when interpreting labor laws so as to encourage harmony and create a win-win working environment.

The power of the group is not to be overlooked. In 2006, the Department of Labor assisted the International Commercial Bank of China, Chiao Tung Bank, the First Credit Cooperative of Taipei, Hua Nan Bank, and Chinese Television System to sign group agreements with unions, and build an employer-employee relationship based on mutual trust, understanding, and assistance.

4. Establish Employee Welfare Systems to Protect Workers' Welfare

A company's “Employ Welfare” system is what attracts talent, and an employee welfare fund with an employer-employee joint management design is helpful to the company. Therefore, employee welfare committees allow the creation of a good employment environment and encourages employers and employees to work together to improve corporate competitiveness. As of 2006, the Department of Labor has assisted 3,123 business units (including unions) in establishing employee welfare committees, benefiting 3,030,000 employees and their relatives.



May 1st Labor Day celebrations

5. Settle Labor Disputes to Maintain Employer-Employee Harmony and Social Stability

In the case of labor disputes, the Department of Labor considers the severity and situation of individual cases, then conducts negotiations or statutory mediations and arbitrations to settle the disputes “immediately” and “on-the-spot” in a quick and effective manner. According to the severity of the cases, administrative orders, inspections, administrative disciplinary measures, or prosecutions may be carried out in the hope of resolving labor disputes fairly and justly.

In 2006, 63%, or 2,087 out of 3,306 (including 3,160 negotiation cases and 146 mediation cases) labor dispute cases were resolved. Major labor dispute cases in 2006 include labor rights disputes caused by the merging of financial institutions (such as Taiwan Business Bank, First Bank, Bank of Overseas Chinese, and Bank SinoPac), the labor reduction case of Northwest Airlines due to slow business, and the workers’ rights case as a result of the Holiday Inn Asiaworld Taipei purchase. These cases were appropriately handled by government agencies, and the rights of workers protected.

6. Provide Compensation for Legal Proceedings to Take Care of Disadvantaged Workers

(1) Labor Rights Fund Provides Compensation for Legal Proceedings and Living Expenses

In order to protect workers’ rights and help them stand up to their employers, the Taipei City Government established the “Labor Rights Fund”, providing compensation for legal proceedings and living expenses to workers in serious dispute cases regarding factory shutdowns, unfair dismissals, occupational hazards, and occupational diseases. From May 2001 to the end of 2006, a total of 34 application review meetings were held. 284 cases were approved, and 1,201 persons received compensation, adding up to a total of NT\$ 22,725,182.

(2) Legal Proceedings Assistance in Accordance with the Gender Equality in Employment Law

In the case that the employer violates the Gender Equality in Employment Law, the Department of Labor provides legal assistance services to help workers safeguard their rights as protected by the Law.

Part 2 Employment Security

According to the “Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics” published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics of the Executive Yuan, Taipei’s total employed population in 2006 was approximately 1,143,000. By industry, the largest employer was the service industry, which accounted for 80.31% (or 918,000) of all industries, and was 0.44% more than in 2005. By class of worker, the most persons were employed by the service industry, with 917,000 persons, which was 1.21% (or 11,000) more than in 2005. It is obvious that the service industry is the main industry in Taipei, with the most persons employed. Such labor structure and market environment affects the employment protection policies and measures set by government agencies.

The unemployment rate in Taipei was 3.7% in 2006, which was 0.2% less than 2005’s unemployment rate of 3.9%. The Taipei City Government has constructed a “Employment Security

Network” to protect the people’s right of employment. The network centers on “Employment Services”, “Vocational Training”, and “Unemployment Benefits”, which are described as follows:

1. Diverse Employment Services Offer Convenient Choices to Citizens

(1) Private Employment Service Agencies Provide a General Employment Platform

With the popularity of the Internet, human resource websites have the advantage of being low-cost and allowing fast job posting and reply, and are replacing traditional newspaper job ads. Currently, there are 87 private domestic employment service agencies registered in Taipei City, and 238 private overseas employment service agencies are registered in Taipei City with the Council of Labor Affairs.

(2) “Zero Reject” Policy at Public Employment Service Agencies Provide Warm Services to Disadvantaged Workers

Currently, there are 8 public employment service stations (including Central Station, Beitou Station, Ximen Station, Dinghao Station, Nangang Station, Jingxing Station, Songshan Station, and Neihu Station). These stations are integrated with the Mass Rapid Transit system or District administration centers to provide a “Single Register, All-round Services” employment service network that is free, close, and comprehensive. Special custom employment services are also provided for specific target groups, such as middle-aged persons, women returning to the job market, aboriginals, members of living assisted households, physically or mentally disabled persons, individuals protected by the After-care Association, new immigrants, and homeless persons.

(3) Employment Services Launched by Public Employment Service Agencies

A. Employment services: In addition to regular job posting services, special employment events are also held to help employers and employees find each other. In 2006, 63,328 persons applied for employment services (including 18,380 persons from specific target groups), out of which 39.78% or 25,194 persons were offered job opportunities (including 6,755 persons from specific target groups), and 26.39% or 17,863 persons were hired. A total of 22 special employment events were held in 2006, with 195 participating companies offering 5,517 job openings and successfully employing 2,407 persons.

B. In-depth individual employment counseling: Offer custom one-on-one “case management” services with trained professionals to help answer applicants’ questions. In addition, professional counselors are hired to provide employment counseling and professional psychological treatment



● Summer job employment event



● Employment workshop for new immigrants



● Employment event

to applicants. In 2006, 6,074 cases were served and assessments made, and the job placement rate was 51.89% (3,152 persons). 240 persons received employment counseling and 125 hours of professional psychological treatment.

- C. Employment workshops: Private companies were asked to hold employment workshops in order to help potential employees understand the state of the employment market, so as to improve motivation and job interview skills. Participants learned to be prepared before acquiring a job, as well as how to adapt after being hired. In 2006, 180 workshops were held, with a total of 4,223 participants.
- D. Recommend vocational training: For people who would like to work but lack the abilities, vocational training counseling is recommended to those who are suitable. In 2006, the total number of recommended persons was 2,320, out of which 1,384 attended.
- E. Counseling for homeless persons and new immigrants: Use the case management approach to help homeless persons, spouses from mainland China, and spouses from other countries, and provide customized employment services, including employment matching, vocational training, business creation assistance, visiting homeless persons, and arranging accommodations for homeless persons. In 2006, 516 homeless persons applied for employment services, out of which 74.22% (383 persons) were placed. The number of new immigrants who applied for employment services in 2006 was 566, out of which 374 persons were placed.
- F. Unemployment benefits and employment promotion allowances: In order to alleviate the financial pressure of unemployed workers and help them return to the work field as soon as possible, the Taipei City Government actively cooperates with the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, Council of Labor Affairs to conduct the review and payment of employment promotion allowances. In 2006, 16 persons were approved for employment transportation subsidies and received a total of NT\$8,000, and 237 persons were approved for temporary job allowances and received a total of NT\$16,237,809, and 59 persons were approved for business creation loan interest allowances and received a total of NT\$218,576, and 6 persons were approved for hiring allowances and received a total of NT\$105,000, and 1 person was approved for employment matching allowances and received NT\$5,000, and 2,471 persons were approved for computer learning coupons.
- G. Business creation assistance: To meet the needs of those who wish to start their own business, business creation workshops and business creation counseling services were provided. In 2006, 7 business creation workshops were held with a total of 232 participants. 300 hours of business creation counseling was offered, and succeeded in helping 20 persons start their own business.
- H. Recruiting events: In order to recruit talent for the public sector in an open, fair, and just manner, 8 recruiting events were held in 2006. Out of a total of 9,858 applicants, 810 were hired, 262 were put on the waiting list, and 6 were listed as reserved.
- I. Promoting employment services: Employment services can be promoted through a variety of channels. In 2006, 312 episodes of “employment services on the air” were produced; a total of 745,623 hits were received on relevant government websites; 496,317 hits were received on the OKWORK service website; 80,000 promotional materials were printed; 10,333 employment bulletins were sent out; and 48,397 calls were received by the interactive telephone service center while 42,147 outgoing calls were made. By providing employment service information in an active and effective manner, it is hoped that Taipei’s workforce can be suitably allocated.



● Recruiting event



● Nighttime computer classes

2. Taipei's Vocational Training Services Allow Unemployed Workers to Recharge and Set Out Once Again

(1) Full-Time Vocational Training

In order to help unemployed workers find a job, and also for employed workers to study and learn a second specialty, the Vocational Training Center has designed daytime and nighttime classes that are in line with the employment market and workers' needs. These classes can upgrade workers' employment skills and provide lifelong learning opportunities. In 2006, 55 daytime classes such as "multimedia website design" and 44 nighttime classes such as "financial management" were made available, with 1,338 and 1,179 participants, respectively.

(2) Commissioned Training

In order to fully utilize training resources and help improve production skills and service quality, the Vocational Training Center accepts commissions from agencies, schools, and groups to conduct all sorts of vocational training. This allows the Center to devise more effective training programs and better serve the people. In 2006, the Vocational Training Center was commissioned for NT\$ 4,276,681 to offer 38 classes such as "Auto Body Shop". A total of 1,254 persons attended these classes.

(3) Production Training

Production training is a three-win solution for industry, government, and workers. It meets the needs of the industry, effectively utilizes vocational training resources, and helps companies improve productivity. In 2006, 9 production training classes such as "financial management" were made available, with a total of 210 participants.

3. Unemployment Benefits Provide Financial Assistance to Unemployed Workers

In order to alleviate the financial pressure on unemployed workers, Taipei's public employment service



● "Chinese food" production training class

agencies accept and review applications for unemployment benefits in accordance with the Employment Insurance Law, and forward the applications to the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs for payment processing. The table for unemployment benefits applications in 2006 are as follows:

Table 1: Unemployment Benefits Applications for Taipei City

Year	Applications (persons)	Unemployment Confirmations (persons)	Unemployment Reconfirmations (persons)
2006	14,505	14,247	43,367
2005	12,042	11,082	37,111
Increase	2,463	3165	6,256
Percent increase	20.5%	28.6%	16.9%

Part 3 Protect Specific Target Groups

For employment disadvantaged groups, such as aboriginals and the physically and mentally disabled, the Government's labor policies are necessary to protect their right of work guaranteed by the constitution. The Taipei City Government has adopted the "Quota Employment" system to build a blueprint for protecting the employment rights of disadvantaged groups by improving employment promotion regulations for aboriginals in accordance with the Central Government's regulations.

1. The Taipei City Government's "Aboriginal Employment Protection" Rates Number One in Taiwan

Since the promulgation of the Taipei Municipal Self-Government Ordinance for the Employment Protection of Aboriginals on December 13th, 1999, all agencies, schools, and businesses under the Taipei City Government have to employ 1 aboriginal for a specific post out of every 50 employees. This ordinance protects the right to work for aboriginals, and promotes their quality of life.

For example, in December 2006, 40 government agencies employed aboriginals as required. The required number of aboriginals employed was 252 (including 2 persons from the Taipei City Council), and the actual number of persons employed was 358 (or 142.06%). The total number of aboriginals employed by government agencies that were both required and not required to employ aboriginals was 420 (or 166.67%), which was the highest among all cities and counties in Taiwan.

2. Comprehensive Employment Protection for Physically and Mentally Disabled Persons Emphasizes Stable Employment

(1) Implement the "Quota Employment for Physically and Mentally Disabled Persons" System

In accordance with the Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens Protection Act, the Taipei City Government is required to make a list of all agencies (over 2,400 agencies) that are obligated to



◆ Award ceremony for promoting healthy massages and quality massage parlors



◆ Press conference for promoting employment opportunities for people with disabilities

employ physically and mentally disabled persons, and conduct monthly reviews. Currently, the total number of employed disabled persons is 17,563. Also, for the 20% of agencies that do not meet the quota, a total of over NT\$19,000,000 should be collected as compensation. To enforce the collection of the compensation, payment frequency was changed from quarterly to monthly in July 2002. A comprehensive “notice, limited time period, and enforcement” administrative procedure was also developed, improving the payment collection rate to 99.49%.

(2) Explore New Aspects of Employment Services Through Commissions and Subsidies

Through various methods such as subsidies and commissions, the City Government has combined public and private resources to provide employment promotion services for physically and mentally disabled persons. In 2006, 55 private institutions and groups received subsidies, and executed 110 employment promotion projects for people with disabilities. The total amount of subsidies was NT\$185,552,653, and 1,973 disabled persons benefited from the projects. In addition, 27 private institutions and groups were commissioned to provide “community employment services” for a total of NT\$66,322,610, and 85 professional employment service personnel offered front line employment services. In 2006, 2,105 applications for disabled persons employment services were filed, out of which 983 cases (848 persons) successfully found a job with the help of employment service personnel. An evaluation system was also established in the hope of improving service quality.

In terms of sheltered employment services, 12 sheltered workplaces were commissioned or rented in 2006. These workshops are expected to provide 225 job opportunities for physically and mentally disabled persons, which should be a great help to employment placement and transition services. 2 sheltered workshop management training classes were also held to improve the competitiveness of sheltered workshops by teaching participants how to manage them. There were a total of 84 participants.



◆ Exhibition and sales event for the physically and mentally disabled

■ Part 4 Human Resources of the Public Sector ■

Taipei is the capital of Taiwan, and is also under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government. Taipei is the center of politics, culture, and economy, with the Office of the President, the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Examination Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, and the Control Yuan as well as 166 Central Government agencies and 11 national universities. There are 32 first-level agencies (including 16 departments, 7 offices, 6 councils, 1 center, and 2 business institutions), 12 District Offices, 127 second level agencies (including 2 business institutions), and 241 schools.

Currently, the total number of public employees and teachers in Taipei is 52,503, out of which 22,507 is male and 29,996 is female. The average age is 38, and 91.02% have a university degree or higher. Due to the high quality of Taipei's public employees and teachers, the City Government has been able to deliver good administration and service efficiency.

1. Promote Organization Reform and Staff Reduction

Actively conduct organization reform and reconstruction. On March 1st, 2006, Military Cemetery Administration was incorporated into the Compulsory Military Service Department, and the Disbursement Office into the Department of Finance. On June 9th, 2006, the organization reform plan was completed for the Taipei Water Department and subordinate Engineering Division. On August 1st, 2006, organization reform plans were completed for the Public Works Department and subordinate agencies such as the Hydraulic Engineering Office, the New Construction Office, and the Parks and Streets Lights Office, as well as the Department of Urban Development and subordinate Building Administration Office.

In addition, the "Taipei Municipal Self-Government Ordinance for Organizations and Amendment" was passed on October 11th, 2006 at the 9th Taipei City Council's 12th meeting of the 8th regular general meeting and came into effect on November 15th, 2006. In the future, there will be major changes in the organizational structure of the City Government. For example, the Department of Information will become the Department of Tourism and Communication; the Department of Economic Development will become the Department of Industrial Development; the Public Service Institute will become the Department of Public Services; the Information Management Center of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics will become the Department of Information Management, a first-level agency; and a Spokespersons Office and a Disaster Prevention and Rescue Center will be established. The above plans for organization reform have already been discussed and are have been sent to the Taipei City Council for review.

In order to reducing staff costs, the Taipei City Government implemented the 3-year staff reduction project. From 2004 to 2006, the expected staff reduction rate was 8.7% (or 4,447 persons). The actual reduction rate was 9.1% (or 4,654 persons), which was higher than expected.

2. Multiple Recruit Channels to Mobilize Human Resources and Employ Outstanding Women

(1) Recruiting Talents from the Industry and Academic Sectors

The Taipei City Government reaches into universities and corporations and invites experts and successful personnel to serve as administrative leaders. These people become part of the core management team, and bring academic knowledge and enterprise experience to promote

organizational learning and help improve the efficiency of the City Government. As of the end of 2006, the City Government has recruited 4 persons from universities and 3 from enterprises, as well as 5 experts and scholars.

(2) Fair and Just Recruit Examinations

Applications to assign qualified personnel that have passed the Civil Service Examinations are filed as needed by the various agencies of the Taipei City Government. In 2006, a total of 787 qualified persons were assigned to the City Government, including 142 persons who passed the senior-level examinations (including 8 persons who passed the level two senior examinations), 68 persons who passed the junior-level examinations, 131 persons who passed the entry-level examinations, 10 persons who passed the special examination for the disabled, and 436 persons who passed the special local examinations.

(3) External Human Resources

A. Alternative Military Service Personnel Gives Energy Boost to the Team

Taiwan adopted the alternative military service system from other countries, and the “Alternative Military Enforcement Act” came into effect in 2000. Human resources from the military are assigned to government agencies to assist in public affairs and other social services.

In 2006, a total of 825 alternative military service personnel were assigned to 219 units under the Taipei City Government according to their specialties, bringing the accumulated number of alternative military service personnel to 4,061. They helped provide quality services to citizens, including services for the disabled, water gate maintenance, emergency rescue and patient care, community watch patrol and traffic assistance, document processing and file management, helping schools with drop-out students, and special education teaching.

B. Volunteers Help the Taipei City Government Provide Better Services

Exploring and utilizing volunteer resources are vital to government agencies. The experience of retired government personnel can be of great assistance in promoting government policies and quality services. Therefore, the Taipei City Government has set aside a budget for volunteers, and encourages all agencies to recruit volunteers to help promote city policies, provide services, and participate in public affairs. In 2006, 41,103 volunteer workers served a total of 3,685,610 hours.

(4) Ensure Gender Equality and Employing Outstanding Women

In order to build a gender-equal city, encourage women to participate in decision making, and break the “glass ceiling” at work, the City Government has been actively recruiting outstanding women. As of the end of 2006, the proportion of female officials in all agencies was 47.74%, which was 0.62% higher than in 2005.

3. Build a Fair and Just Society that Cares About the Disadvantaged

Aimed at building a “people-oriented and caring society”, the Taipei City Government cares about the disadvantaged and strives to protect employment rights. As of the end of 2006, the number of physically and mentally disabled persons employed was 2,745 persons, which was 1,493 persons more than (or 219.25% of) the required 1,252 persons. The number of aboriginals employed was 418 persons, which was 168 persons more than (or 167.2% of) the required 250 persons. Taipei citizens should be proud of these figures which are the highest in the nation.

In addition to the aforementioned groups, 137 summer job openings were made available to

children of disadvantaged families including low-income households, family-supporting women, physically and mentally disabled persons, aboriginals, and unemployed workers, so that they may gain experience, learn to be independent, pay for their tuition fees, and reduce the burden on their families. These measures to protect the disadvantaged and their families show how much the Taipei City Government cares about building a fair and just society.

4. Improve English Proficiency to Keep in Step with the World

(1) Continuous Efforts to Improve Employee's English Proficiency

The City Government continues to promote “the 100 Commonly Used Phrases in the Office”. This handy booklet is given to every employee, and the accompanying CD is played every day in the office. English competitions and subsidies are also used to encourage learning. As of the end of December, 2006, a total of 3,345 City Government employees had passed various levels of the General English Proficiency Test, which accounted for 13.37% of all employees, and exceeded the goal of 12% for the year 2006.

(2) The “Taipei International Cities Elite” Event

In order to promote interaction between Taipei and sister cities and share experiences, the 12-day “Taipei International Cities Elite” event was held from June 19th to 30th. Activities included participating in the “2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei” and the “Taipei City Government Quality Award”, as well as visiting important achievements in Taipei and Taiwan’s cultural and scenic attractions. Through interactions with sister cities and friendship cities, the City Government hopes to promote city diplomacy and cultural exchange, and at the same provide employees with the opportunity to improve their English and learn how to receive foreign guests.



●The “Taipei International Cities Elite” visited the MRT

5. Taking Care of Employee's Physical and Mental Health

(1) Group Insurance and Health Examinations

In order to build a healthy working environment and culture, and to promote personal health management, the Taipei City Government subsidizes and arranges health exams for employees. In 2006, 2,787 City Government employees received health examinations for a total of NT\$26,786,331.

The City Government continues to support self-funded group insurance for employees. For a minimum monthly premium of NT\$378, employees have the benefit of term life insurance, accident insurance, critical illness insurance, cancer insurance, and medical insurance. A total of 37,255 employees in 447 government agencies and schools as well as their relatives joined this insurance policy. As of the end of December, 2006, the claim rate was as high as 127%, effectively protecting those in need.

(2) Counseling Services Help to Relieve Emotional Stress

In order to maintain the health of public employees and improve efficiency, the Taipei City Government set up the “employee counseling room” and counseling phone line, and hired professional counseling personnel to provide private and group counseling services. In 2006, 60 persons applied for private counseling, and a total of 181 sessions were conducted. Also, 12 groups applied for group counseling, and a total of 474 sessions were conducted.

In addition, for the purpose of creating a healthy working environment and looking after the mental health of employees, 21 “managing and alleviating pressure” lectures, 10 movie lectures, and 8 educational trainings were held in 2006.

(3) The 2006 “Sunny Taipei, Healthy City” Citizen Recreational and Employee Family Sports Meet

In order to promote sports and improve the physical and mental health of public employees, the City Government holds an employee family sports meet every 2 years. Since 2004, the citizen recreational sports meet and the employee family sports meet have been combined to boost the atmosphere. On July 8th, 2006, the biennial sports meet was held successfully at the Taipei Arena. There were a total of over 4,000 participants, and more than 10,000 visitors consisting of City Government employees, their family, and other citizens. All participants gave their best performance, and the competition was very intense.



● Cheerleading performance at sports meet

Part 5 Civil Service Training

“People” are the most important element in an organization. In this age of knowledge economy, the quality of people will determine a country’s future development and competitiveness. The Government has always paid special attention to the cultivation of and investment in talent, and stresses the importance of continued learning for public employees. Government employees are required to complete a certain amount of educational training each year, in order to promote efficiency and quality services. Taipei City is the capital of Taiwan, and all subordinate agencies have established educational training units to carry out training programs to enhance the quality of human resources. For example, in addition to the general Civil Service Development Institute under the Executive Yuan, subordinate agencies have also established their own training facilities such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Foreign Service Institute, the Ministry of Finance’s Training Institute, and the Ministry of Justice’s Training Institute for Judges and Prosecutors. For the Taipei City Government and subordinate agencies, the training of public human resources is the responsibility of the Taipei Public Service Institute. Descriptions of the tasks and achievements of the Taipei Public Service Institute and the Civil Service Development Institute are as follows:

1. Taipei Public Service Institute

(1) Comprehensive System and Diverse Classes

In 2006, the Taipei Public Service Institute designed 8 series of courses including

“administration”, “development”, “cultivation”, “future”, “carefree”, “humanities”, “refreshing”, and “Taipei e-Campus” in accordance with the standards set for all levels of public employees in the “Taipei City Government employee’s core competence greenbook”. The courses were designed to suit the needs of administrations, help employees develop their potential, and enhance organization efficiency.

The “administration” series included classes held in accordance with government policies in order to enhance the professional abilities of Taipei City Government employees. The “development” series explored current themes and development trends, both internal and external, and consisted of organization management classes which helped to improve administrative competitiveness, including service classes to renovate and improve service quality, law-related classes to promote administration in accordance with the law, information science classes to increase information processing abilities, and gender issues classes to promote gender equality. The “future” series covered international perspectives and sustainable management. The “cultivation” series was aimed at officials and focused on leadership training. The goal of the “carefree” and “humanities” series was to promote the balanced development of both body and mind, cultivate an appreciation for humanities, and improve the quality of working and living. The “refreshing” series provided language, culture, and health classes for public employees and citizens to attend during weekends. “Taipei e-Campus” offered a flexible, diverse method of self-learning, and presents Taipei’s achievements to a wide audience through digital learning channels. Taipei e-Campus is also open to citizens, so that they may embrace digitization and help build a new cybercity. In 2006, Taipei e-Campus had a total of 49,181 members, and offered as many as 212 courses, including self-produced courses, commissioned courses, courses purchased online, and courses obtained by exchange with other digital learning websites. Taipei e-Campus received the Taipei City Government’s CyberCity Excellence Award in 2006.

(2) Creative Development and Rich Content

In order to continue to improve training quality, the Taipei Public Service Institute actively cooperated with private groups to establish diverse learning alliances. Examples include working with the GFC Foundation to hold the “Humanity Lectures”, working with Yuan Ze University and the Commercial Times to hold the “Global Forum on Politics, Economy, and Culture”, and working with the the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints to hold lectures on family issues.

The Taipei Public Service Institute also held foreign language classes including “daytime and nighttime English classes”, “holiday English workshops”, “special topics in English”, “English talent cultivation”, and “lectures in English” so as to improve the English proficiency of City Government employees. In addition, the “overseas language workshop for public employees” provided opportunities to go on an overseas study tour to Seattle on official leave. Participants paid for their own expenses, and lived with host families for the entire duration of their stay. They were able to experience an English environment and expand their international perspective.



◆ Taipei City Government Quality Awards ceremony

In order to encourage government agencies and schools which promote quality management, the “Taipei City Government Quality Awards” competition is held each year. In 2006, 1 “excellence award”, 4 “innovative awards”, and 5 “partner awards” were conferred. Awarded groups were arranged to go to Japan to learn and experience world-class enterprise and city management.

(3) Training Results

In 2006, the Taipei Public Service Institute held 764 classes which provided a training capacity of 89,708, and a total of 38,000 participants received 14,149 hours of training. The “Taipei e-Campus” digital learning network provided 891 classes with a training capacity of 75,818, and a total of 121,825 participants received 15,126 hours of training.

2. Civil Service Development Institute

(1) Training Programs

In 2006, the Civil Service Development Institute designed 3 main types of training courses, including “training workshops”, “further education”, and “Internet learning”. “Training workshops” courses focus on establishing training channels for medium to high level public employees in anticipation of future needs as the country develops, and covers topics including “policy”, “international perspective”, “general management”, “law”, “mental health and counseling”, “human resource management”, and “human resource development”, so as to apply corporate management concepts and methods in the hope of improving the core competitiveness of public employees as well as the competitiveness of government agencies. “Further education” courses focus on continuing the “elite academy” program and provide public employees a healthy channel for continued education and a variety of lifelong learning courses. “Internet learning” courses uses the “e-Learning” network to provide 120 classes covering topics such as policy and law, management classes, and computer information, drastically changing the way public employees learn.

(2) Training Results

In 2006, 552 training “workshops” were held, with a total of 25,490 participants; 201 “elite academy” classes were held, with a total of 2,873 participants; 205 classes were made available on the “e-Learning” network, with a total of 145,472 participants; and 22 non-training conferences and activities related to learning were held, with a total of 1,091 participants.

Internationalization is the inevitable direction of development for Taipei, and competitiveness is needed for the city to grow and develop. For Taiwan, where natural resources are relatively lacking, human resources are the most valuable asset. The Taipei City Government must develop policies to improve human resource quality as well as to appropriately allocate human resources in order to build a healthy and safe working environment and labor market, thus promoting overall competitiveness and allowing Taipei to develop in all aspects.



● Leadership classes for high level public employees

Chapter 19

Citizen's Rights

The world-renowned Taipei City is not only the capital of our country and its political and economic center, but also serves as an important link to societies around the world under the global trend of internationalization. The Taipei City government has been constantly striving to make fundamental improvements in the city's infrastructure, educational system, culture, social welfare and health and sanitation systems. Moreover, in order to keep up with the fast pace of business activities and to provide comprehensive protection for the city's residents in their daily activities and business transactions, the laws and regulations of Taipei City and their implementation are required to conform to the fundamental rights as declared in Article 7 and Article 24 of the Constitution. Subsequently, the laws and regulations of Taipei City can both protect the fundamental rights of citizens and implement the concepts of the rule of law and protection of human rights.



Chapter 19 | Citizen's Rights

In dealing properly with highly complicated and diversified municipal affairs, one cannot overemphasize the importance of protecting citizens' rights. In securing for its residents a wide range of benefits and in making Taipei City a leader in protecting their rights and human dignity, the Taipei City Government places the welfare of its residents as its top priority and has been dutifully creating a secure and peaceful city in which the rights of minority groups are protected, information and resources are shared, and citizen participation is encouraged. The legal rights of residents are fully guaranteed and all are entitled to claim legal protection or redress whenever their rights are infringed upon. More specifically, important political measures concerning the protection of citizens' rights can be divided into four major parts: human rights protection, review of administrative appeals, consumer protection, and state compensation. The contents of each part are described as below.

Part 1 Human Rights Protection

In order to implement affairs concerning the protection of human rights in a thorough manner, the Taipei City Government founded the Human Rights Protection Consultation Council of the Taipei City Government (hereinafter referred to as the HRPCC) on July 8th, 2004. Since that time five meetings of the council have been held. The concept of human rights protection has been gradually applied to major parts of the office routines of various departments of the Taipei City Government. The most important administrative measures and achievements concerning human rights for 2006 can be summarized as follows:

1. A Seminar on the Theory and Practice of Human Rights Protection, 2006

To raise the standard of research on human rights and to generalize the concept of human rights protection to public servants, the Law and Regulation Commission of the Taipei City Government (hereinafter referred to as the LRC) and the Center for Public and Business Administration Education at National ChengChi University co-hosted a seminar on human rights protection and the Administrative Penalty Act in 2006. To facilitate a deeper understanding of the concept of human rights among public servants, distinguished scholars were invited to present their research on retirement pensions and on the rights of survivors.

2. The Initiation of Human Rights Protection Courses

The LRC initiated human rights protection courses in 2006 at the Taipei Public Service Institute to teach officials from various departments of the Taipei City Government the concept of human rights protection and broaden their knowledge of it. Feedback from departments was positive.



原處分機關
Government Agency

訴願人
Appellant

●Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government: A Court Hearing for Examining Petitions and Appeals

3. Major Resolutions Made by the HRPCC

In order to get across the concept of “Human Rights Without National Boundaries”, the HRPCC expressed its particular concern over the issue of the right to work of minority groups, such as foreign-born or mainland Chinese spouses. The resolution of the 4th meeting, held by the HRPCC on September 4th, 2006, claimed that the central laws and regulations concerning this issue were either outdated or likely to infringe upon human rights and that concerned authorities should make immediate amendments. Consequently, the LRC submitted a written request to the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan on November 1st, 2006. The ensuing response obviously proved that the opinions of the HRPCC influenced relevant central government authorities to prioritize the handling of this issue. Moreover, in dealing with issues of central laws and regulations, the LRC is committed to its responsibility to protect human rights and has taken active steps to do so.

4. Discussion on the Enactment of Taipei City Human Rights Self-Governance Regulations

In Taiwan, the Taipei City Government took the initiative in enacting the “Human Rights Self-Governance Regulation”. The Taipei City Government held 4 seminars from December 2005 to October 2006 to promote understanding of the regulation. Experts and scholars were invited to these seminars to discuss each provision of this regulation. Then, after the fourth and fifth meetings of the HRPCC, a draft of the “Human Rights Self-Governance Regulation” was finalized and subsequently submitted to the Taipei City Council. It was expected that after the promulgation and implementation of the “Human Rights Self-Governance Regulation”, the Taipei City Government would reach its goal of making Taipei City an enlightened city with a reputation for respecting and protecting human dignity. In so doing, it attains the spirit of protecting fundamental human rights as declared by the Constitution, and increases the efficacy of Taipei City’s protection of human rights.

Part 2 Review of Administrative Appeals

The function of the administrative appeals system on the one hand is to establish a means of self-examination of the agency in which administrative action is undertaken and the repeal of any agreements or amendments made by the administrative appeals system shall go into effect if an appeal filed by residents is deemed reasonable. On the other hand, the system is also used for the purpose of administrative supervision, which means the higher authority is to withdraw or amend administrative disciplinary action when a lower-level government office is deemed guilty of illegal or improper administrative actions.

In recent years, the Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) has implemented the policy of “Rule of Law” and maintained “Adherence to Procedural Justice” of the Taipei City Government, and the new procedure pursuant to the amended “Administrative Appeals Act”. Review of administrative appeals by the Commission maintains an objective position between appellants and their governmental counterparts. Moreover, both the right of appeal and the efficiency of the procedure are the primary concerns of the Commission. In accordance with the authority or requests involved in each case, an appellant, who is the primary party of an appeal, is given the opportunity to provide a statement of opinions or oral argument, through a fair and justified appealing mechanism and a transparent

process of review. In addition, by encouraging such personal participation, appellants enhance their knowledge of appeal procedures. Eventually, they will come to trust the Administrative Appeals Commission's decisions of their appeals, thereby paving the way for the Administrative Appeals Commission to reach its goal of establishing its authority and reducing litigation.



● Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government, single window service counters

1. Administrative Appeals Case: Filing, Handling and Deciding

- (1) According to records of the Taipei City Government, 2,575 cases were filed in 2006, with 766 unresolved cases still pending from 2005, for a total of 3,341 cases filed and handled. 2,848 cases were resolved, leaving 493 cases unresolved. Of 2,468 resolved cases, (excluding 177 that were transferred and 203 that were withdrawn), 632 cases (25.6%) were revoked (246 cases were withdrawn by the agencies in which administrative actions were made, a 10.0% ratio over all); 1,502 (60.9%) were dismissed; and 334 (13.5%) were revoked. The actual revocation rate (percentage of final decision in favor of the appellants) is the percentage of revocations by the Administrative Appeals Commission and those revoked by the agency making the administrative actions, plus the percentage of “revocation” cases, which amounted to 23.5%.
- (2) In 2006, the Taipei City Government issued administrative appeal decisions in a total of 2,468 cases which included 410 cases in which an administrative suit was filed, or 16.6% of the total; an additional 337 appeals were filed in the Supreme Administrative Court, with 314 being dismissed, or 93.2%, while 23 were revoked, or 6.8%.
- (3) The Supreme Administrative Court presided over a total of 191 cases in 2006, dismissed 189 cases, or 99.0%, and revoked just two cases, or 1.0%.

2. Our Profile

The Administrative Appeals Commission has deviated from the passive and static nature of previous administrative appeals organs and is now providing comprehensive services and progressive legal and professional assistance, and in so doing is acting as a “Defender of the Interests of Citizens, and a Monitor for the City Government Team”.

- (1) Recruiting an Administrative Appeals Commissioner Outside Government Circles, Thereby Eliminating Possible Favoritism Among Government Officials

In 2006, the 10 members of the commission, excluding the chairperson and the deputy chairperson, were made up of scholars, experts, and eminent individuals, none of whom were from the City Government. In view of gender equality principles, one third of the total seats in the Administrative Appeals Commission was held by women. Experts and scholars in the fields of law, land administration, taxation, and architecture were recruited. The incumbent Commission

includes three law professors, one professor of taxation, and one of land administration, one judge, one member of Academia Sinica, one senior counselor of the Ministry of Justice and two lawyers. The expert makeup of this Commission exceeds the requirement, as stipulated in Article 52, Paragraph 2, of the Administrative Appeals Act, viz., that an administrative appeals commission shall have more than half of its commissioners served by eminent individuals, scholars, and experts. This high representation is one of the characteristic features of the Commission that renders it distinct from other such bodies. A total of 48 plenary meetings and 23 preview meetings were conducted in 2006.

(2) In line with the New Administrative Appeals System: Improving Public Access by Implementing the New Administrative Appeals Act

In view of the new regulations under the Administrative Appeals Act regarding statements of opinions, oral arguments and file perusals, the Administrative Appeals Commission has remodeled its Administrative Appeals Tribunal, and added a one-stop service counter, a reception room for commissioners to listen to appellants' statements of opinions, a file reading room for people to read and copy files, and a reception area for people to take a break. These new facilities aim at offering the general public a more accessible and comfortable environment with better services. It is hoped that the new system be widely accepted and the principle "Administrative Appeal is for the People" be fully put into practice. To upgrade service quality as well as to address the manpower shortage, the Administrative Appeals Commission recruited 2 volunteers in 2006 to work at the one-stop service counter 2 half days a week. The number of one-stop service counter public negotiations totaled 9,472 persons in 2006.

(3) Strengthening the New Administrative Appeals System, Standing by the Due Process of Law

According to the List of Oral Arguments and Statements of Opinions Regarding Appeal Cases in the Report on Appeals Operations for 2005, the largest number of appeals implemented by government agencies included 181 appeals for Taipei, 136 for the Ministry of Finance, and 76 for the Executive Yuan. The AACC will provide the basis for the new appeals system of oral arguments and statements of opinions, and views the new procedure as most effective for Taipei authorities. In 2006, 51 oral arguments were made for 207 people and 149 statements of opinions for 488 people, a remarkable achievement.

(4) Improving On-Line Functions and Providing Convenient e-Services

In line with the Government's policy to create a "CyberCity" and a "Network Instead of a Road" philosophy of governance, and to increase services to the general public, the Administrative Appeals Commission has added to its website increased amounts of information and search functions, "on-line administrative appeal services" including on-line filing of administrative appeals, on-line application of reading-files, on-line application of statements of opinions, and on-line application of oral arguments. These can help appellants to go through the administrative appeal process more efficiently. This serves as a nation-wide model for an innovative approach to file appeals. More than 60,000 people visited the site in 2006.

(5) Establishing a Special Service Hotline to Answer Questions about Administrative Appeals

The Administrative Appeals Commission has established a service hotline (telephone number: "87801252"). Legal affairs staff members are on hand to take calls and answer questions, making the Commission the first administrative appeals agency to provide such special hotline services. 1,198 people made use of the hotline services in 2006.

(6) Promoting Public Education of Administrative Appeals and Urging People to Protect Their Rights

A.5 radio dramas were produced in 2006. From February to November, the public was reminded to protect their rights by making use of administrative appeals. The dramas were commissioned by the Police Radio Station security communications network and were broadcast regularly in Taipei.

B. To enhance the public's understanding of the procedures involved in undertaking administrative appeals, the Commission organized a lecture entitled "Understanding the Administrative Appeals System" delivered at community colleges on May 1st, May 2nd, October 4th and October 30th, 2006 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in Taipei's Zhongzheng district, Zhongshan district, Neihsu district and Songshan district, respectively.

C. In June 2006, the Commission produced 2,550 posters, which were distributed to schools and districts organizations to promote administrative appeals operations and to ensure the protection of the public's legitimate rights and interests.

D. In August 2006, goods, pallets and pens were produced for promotional purposes, and were sent to all districts, household registry offices, tax bureaus, and the Office of the Commissioner of Parking Management for distribution to the public free of charge.

E. The Taipei City Government announced its annual theme for 2006 as "Achieving the Rule of Law". From November 13th through December 13th, 2006, 26 metropolitan passenger bus lines advertised "Justice through Taipei" on the sides of a total of 70 buses to promote the administrative appeals operations.

F. From 9:00 to 11:00 a.m. on November 25th, 2006, the director of the Administrative Appeals Commission, Ms. Chang Ming-jue, and deputy chairperson Ms. Wang Mang-ping took part in a NEWS98 radio program to promote administrative appeals and to answer relevant questions from listeners.

G. Advertisements advocating administrative appeals appeared on Taipei City buses. Eight metropolitan passenger bus routes displayed such advertisements on the sides of a total of 20 buses from December 1st, 2006 until the end of the year to highlight the government agency and to promote the general public's awareness of their legitimate rights and interests.

(7) Improving the Coordination of Affairs, Resolving Legal Disputes, and Reducing Caseloads

A. In light of the implementation of the Administrative Penalty Act on February 5th, 2006, the Administrative Appeals Commission assisted the Law and Regulation Commission of the Taipei City Government in holding the conference "Assistance in the Implementation of the Administrative Penalty Act by the Taipei City Government." It also sent representatives to meetings to discuss the issue. 27 related meetings were held between July 2005 and February 2006.



● Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government, Community bollards of Taipei MRT advocacy advertising

- B. To fulfill the goal of cooperation between Taipei City and Taipei County set by Mayor Ma Ying-jeou on January 16th, 2006 Commissioner Chang Ming-jue, chief secretary Mr. Li Ching-fu and Ms. Chen Yun-chin, five experts, including members of the Taipei County Government, were on hand at the rule of law visiting room, to enhance friendship and discuss appeals operations and mutual cooperation.
- C. The Taipei City Government's Department of Social Welfare provided assistance to the grant review process, especially in terms of "Summary Tables of Physical and Mental Obstacles in the Public's Ability to Work". Certain types of physical and psychological barriers are concerned with the factors of "age" and workers' ability to judge standards. However, the use of the word "under" was not clear when the specified age was included. The Commission sent a letter on March 17th, 2006 to the Taipei City Government's Department of Social Welfare to enquire about this, and on March 24th, 2006 the Department of Social Welfare wrote back and changed the wording from "under" to "up to" in the "summary tables of physical and psychological barriers in the ability to work" so that the administration of all districts in Taipei could follow the amendment in scrutinizing the process.
- D. In order to promote virtual appeals services, on the afternoon of March 17th, 2006, Ms. Chang Ming-jue, chairperson, Wang Menn-pyng, deputy chairperson, and Li Ching-fu, chief secretary, were among a group of ten officials to visit the Ministry of Justice, the Taipei District Court and the Taipei District Public Prosecutor's Office to demonstrate their computerized visual communication equipment and the interrogation practices of their on-line operations.
- E. On April 19th and 26th, 2006 the Taipei Public Service Institute jointly organized two courses on the topic of the "Administrative Relief Act". Training on how to handle administrative relief operations was provided to 96 participants. They learned about the new appeals system and enhanced their knowledge of the law. The courses also aimed at improving the quality of administration and reducing the number of illegal and improper administrative actions.
- F. Staff members of the Taipei City Government were sent to provide instruction at the "Land Registration Practices Workshops and Practical Analytical Skills in Appeals Cases" sponsored by the Taipei City Government Land Department on May 18th, 2006. On December 14th, 2006, staff members of the Taipei City Government conducted a program of Department of the Environmental Protection entitled "Violations of the Waste Disposal Act and Enforcement of the Administrative Penalty Act". On December 19th, 2006 staff members of the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, held the Taipei City Government's annual seminar devoted to the national drug policy with the keynote speech of "Appeals Handling Practices".
- G. To upgrade the quality of relief agencies affiliated with the Taipei City Government, in terms of handling administrative relief cases, and enhancing administrative efficiency, the City Government organized "Visits for Assistance and Practice on the Efficiency of Implementing Cases in the Various Departments of the Taipei City Government". Thus, on June 21, June 28, July 18, August 10, September 13 and October 20, 2006, members of the Commission visited the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Education, the Department of Finance, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Urban Planning, and the Public Works Department, to discuss issues, provide counseling to agencies handling administrative relief cases and promote the principles of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

H. On November 8th, 2006, officials from a number of departments of the Taipei City Government were invited to a meeting to review the practice of virtual appeals services. In the meeting, the participants exchanged their opinions on the trial practice of virtual appeals and engaged in discussions concerning the details of a draft of regulations for the practice of virtual appeals.

(8) Promoting Exchange on Theoretical and Practical Issues, Discussing Problems and Disputes that Arise in Practice

A. On April 14th, 2006, Professor Zhu Mang of Shanghai's Jiaotong University, together with Professor Chen Li-fu of National Chengchi University visited the Administrative Appeals Commission to observe the functioning of the appeals system.

B. On April 24th, 2006, the Administrative Appeals Commission in collaboration with the Taipei County Government organized a series of seminars on the "2006 Taipei County Appeals". Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Taipei County Magistrate Chou Hsi-wei gave speeches. Environmental and fiscal issues were discussed by more than 100 participants, including representatives of Taipei County and the Taipei City Government.

C. On May 26th, 2006, Professor Chan Chung-le of Beijing University's Law School visited Taipei to study the administrative appeals system and its operational code.

D. On August 16th, 2006, graduate students and doctoral candidates from Beijing University's Law School arrived to study Taipei's administrative appeals system and observed its practical operations.

E. On September 8th, 2006, the Commission together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Administrative Appeals Committee co-hosted a symposium entitled the "Sixth Anniversary of the Administrative Appeals Act and the implementation of the new code system" at the Center for Public and Business Administration Education at National Chengchi University. Wu Geng, a former Supreme Court Justice, was invited to address the topic of "the quasi-judicial system". Professor of Law, Guo Che-heng, gave a report on financial education, in which referred to Article 77 of the Administrative Appeals Code. Chang Chung-wen, the presiding judge of the Taipei High Administrative Court, Chen Ai-erh, National Taipei University, Department of Law, associate professor, took part in the discussions. National Chengkung University law professor Tsai Chih Fang presented a paper on the effects of Administrative Appeal decisions. Discussants included Liu Tsung-de, professor of National Chengchi University's Law Department, and professor Hong Chia-ying, professor in the Department of Law of Soochow University. Other participants included representatives of the Taipei City Government, of Kaohsiung City and County Government and business colleagues, about 200 in all. Issues related to the implementation of new laws offered participants a better understanding of the new system.

F. On October 17th, 2006, Hao Zhang, a doctoral student from Waseda University of Japan, International Information and Communication Studies, came to do research on the topic of e-government and the promotion of citizen action.

G. On November 1st, 2006, the Commission together with the Law and Regulatory Commission of the Taipei City Government and Shih Hsin University's Law School, co-sponsored an international conference devoted to the theme of the "Administrative Penalty Act and Practical Applications" in the International Conference Room of the College of Management of Shih

Hsin University. Liao Yi-nen, Supreme Court Justice, was invited as keynote speaker to address the issue of the “Administrative Penalty Act and Appeals”. Professor Chen Ai-erh of National Taipei University’s Faculty of Law was also invited to speak on the topic of “The Legality and Authority of the Administrative Penalty Act”. Associate professor Wu Yu-tsung of Shih Hsin University’s Department of Law served as discussant. National Taipei University law professor Chen Tsi-yang also addressed the topic of the Administrative Penalty Act. Chen Ching-hsiu of the Taipei City Government served as chairman of the committee. Over 200 participants including members of legal organizations and operational staff of the Taipei City Government and students of Shih-Hsin University’s Law School were in attendance. In light of the promulgation of the Administrative Penalty Act related questions and issues were discussed. The Administrative Penalty Act provides guidelines to protect the rights and interests of concerned individuals.

H. On November 6th and 20th, 2006, 116 students of the Judges Training Institute visited the Commission in two groups to gain practical knowledge of the process of the appeals system, including stating opinions and making oral arguments.

I. On December 4th, 2006, 10 intern judges of the 47th term of the Judges Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice visited the Commission to learn about the proper procedure of oral argumentation.

J. On December 8th, 2006, the Training Association of the Republic of China arranged a visit to the Commission of scholars from the Hubei Administrative Institute. A total of 17 scholars took part in a forum to gain practical knowledge of the procedures and the practice of the appeals system



● Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government, compilation selections

(9) Compiling Administrative Appeals Decisions and a Law Compendium, and Publishing Them as Public Documents:

A. On January 2006, a “Compilation of Administrative Procedures, Regulations and Contentions” was published to serve as a reference source for relevant governmental administrative and academic use.

B. On July 2006, the 12th volume of “The Taipei City Government Administrative Appeals Decisions: a Compilation of Appeals” was published. The volume features 90 documents of administrative appeals decisions of 2005, providing practical and professional information for legal scholars in reference to a wide range of case studies in a well-edited format.

C. On December 2006, the monograph, “Selected Articles on Administrative Appeals,” was published, the seventh volume in the series of books on the new appeals system. The volume was compiled with articles from seminars and lectures held by the Taipei City Government, published papers and speeches by scholars, and experts, as well as related regulations and laws.. It is distributed free of charge to relevant government agencies, libraries and universities, faculties of Law and Accounting departments as an academic research aide. It also provides professional and administrative agencies as a reference in handling cases. It is of great value for academic research and practical applications.

(10) When a Major Legal Dispute Arises, Experts' Opinions are Needed as a Frame of Reference in Making Decisions

- A. In July 2006, concerning the ambiguous statement in Article 28 of the Tax Collection Act concerning the misapplication or miscalculation resulting in overpayment and the statement that concrete evidence has to be provided within 5 years after the tax is filed, the Commission appointed Professor Gee Keh-shang of National Taiwan University's Department of Law to determine "the scope of the application of Article 28 of the Tax Collection Act", and submitted his findings to the Commission Council for reference.
- B. Regarding staff members, including trustees and non-trustees, organizations engaging in economic activities in violation of administrative law, the legality of penalties of such staff members came into question. In August 2006, the Commission appointed Law Professor Hong Jia-yin of Soochow University to submit his findings, entitled "On Administrative Penalties: Air Pollution Controls and the Waste Disposal Act", to the Commission's Council for reference.

Part 3 Consumer Protection

Sustained consumer protection provides a guarantee of the safety and quality of consumer products in Taipei City. The annual achievements of 2006 are as follows:

1. The Cases of Complaints and Mediations Filed by Consumers

In 2006, Taipei consumers filed 1st complaint cases (the Taipei City Government, the competent authority to deal with such cases) for a total of 6,072 cases. A total of 6,053 cases were received during 2005. The figures for 2006 showed an increase of 19 cases and a growth rate of 0.31%. 2nd complaint cases totaled 1,808 as compared to 1,597 in 2004 for an increase of 211 appeals, a growth rate of 13.21%. There were a total of 319 mediation cases, compared to the 234 in 2005, an increase of 85 cases, a growth rate of 36.32%.

2. The Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government

- (1) In accordance with the amended "Regulations Governing the Establishment of the Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government," the Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government (hereinafter referred to as the CPC) employed Professor Liu Chun-tang, Professor Liu Zong-rong and Lawyer Li Feng-ao as commissioners on March 16th, 2006. Their terms lasted from April 1st, 2006 to March 31st, 2008 and their expertise was expected to enhance the quality of the decision-making of the CPC.
- (2) On May 24th, 2006, the 1st regular meeting of the CPC was held to discuss the following topics:
- The report on the results of handling the lethal accident at the Alexander Health Club.
 - The report on the management guidelines of Taipei's hot spring industry.
 - The report on the clarification of management's rights of the Luohan Cave Hot Spring and the Matsu Cave Hot Spring.
 - The report on the management plan and management guidelines of Taipei's fitness industry.
 - The report on the Uniform Criteria of Fines for the Taipei City Government to deal with

breaches of the Consumer Protection Act and the Self-Government Ordinance of Consumer Protection in Taipei City.

F. The sponsoring of the Board of trustees of the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei in response to its application for an outstanding consumer protection group.

G. The large number of consumer disputes caused by companies which sell club membership cards.

H. The discussion on the insufficiency of Chinese information in on-line booking offered by airlines.

I. The discussion on house rental disputes and concerned authorities.

(3) On October 5th, 2006, the 2nd regular meeting of CPC was held to discuss the following topics:

A. The report on the management of the LuoHan Cave Hot Spring and the MaTsu Cave Hot Spring.

B. The report on the 2007 annual budget for a study on the management plan and guidelines of the gym (fitness center) industry in Taipei City, as well as the routine check of the fitness industry's public safety security network, and to establish a trust mechanism on pre-paid consumption.

C. The report on the application of Point 4 of the Uniform Criteria of Fines for the Taipei City Government to Deal with breaches of the Consumer Protection Act and the Self-Government Ordinance of Consumer Protection in Taipei City when the Taipei City Government is dealing with cases which were in violation of Paragraph 5, Point 2 of the Uniform Criteria and had damaged the health and property of consumers.

D. The request made to relevant central authorities to report on the insufficiency of Chinese information of the on-line booking system offered by airlines.

E. The report on the reinforced management of the sale of club membership cards by the Department of Transportation.

F. The the 2007 consumer protection programs of the Taipei City Government.



● The promotion consumer protection hotline "1950" and Consumer Protection Services operations

3. The Promotion of Consumer Protection Education

- (1) On July 18th, 2006, the Taipei Public Library hosted a seminar on e-commerce in relation to network operators, sellers, buyers and their tripartite legal relations and on investment-oriented insurance policies. Participants included representatives of relevant agencies of the central government, various local governments, and the Taipei City Government, the Net Consumers Association, the Secure Online Shopping Association (SOSA), the Taiwan Insurance Institute, the Life Insurance Association of the Republic of China, the Insurance Agency Association of the Republic of China, and the National Taiwan Association of Insurance Brokering Companies. A total of about 150 participants were in attendance.
- (2) On August 30th, 2006, the Consumer Protection Commission held a meeting on the 10th floor of the Administration Center of Songshan District. The speaker was Lawyer Li Feng-ao, the chairman of the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei. Administrative staff, volunteers and residents were also in attendance for a total of 182 participants.
- (3) On October 11th, 2006, the Consumer Protection Commission held a class on consumer protection at the Taipei Public Service Institute. Professor Huang Li of National Chengchi University was invited to speak on the domestic Holiday Village standard contract. Mr. Yang Guo-de, the manager of the National Credit Card Center of R.O.C., spoke on a case analysis of consumer disputes involving credit cards. A total of 119 people participated in the program.
- (4) On October 14th, 2006, the Songshan District Health Center, Taipei City, held an outdoor fair at Xinzhong Park to promote consumer protection. Mr. Huang Yu-sheng, the consumer protection officer of the Taipei City Government, led several activities such as setting up a booth, giving quizzes, and promoting the consumer protection hotline "1950" as well as the consumer protection service. More than 300 people were in attendance.

4. Cooperation with Civil Consumer Protection Groups

- (1) On May 24th, 2006, the CPC held its regular meeting, and reviewed and passed the draft resolution to grant an NT\$100,000 award to the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei, which had been assessed by the Consumer Protection Commission, Executive Yuan as an outstanding consumer protection group, specifically for its excellent efforts at protecting the consumers in Taipei City.
- (2) On December 4th, 2006, the Taipei City Government and the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei, co-hosted a press conference to discuss the report that 63% of school meals were rated unsanitary. Test results were released and subsidies of up to NT\$100,000 were granted.



● State Compensation Committee was in consultation



● Consumer protection seminar sponsored by the Taipei City Government

- (3) On December 13th, 2006, the Taipei City Government and the Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei, held a press conference on the detection of heavy metals in mushrooms and awarded subsidies of up to NT\$100,000.

Part 4 State Compensation

According to the State Compensation Act, the State shall be liable for any damage arising from the intent or negligent act of any employee of the government acting within the scope of his or her office or employment which infringes upon the freedom or right of any person. The State shall also be liable for damage to any person's life, body, or property resulting from a defect in the installation or management of any government-owned public facility. To implement the principle of rule of law and to ensure that citizens are entitled to the right to claim state compensation, the Law and Regulation Commission of Taipei City Government has implemented the following measures:

1. The Establishment of an Impartial State Compensation Committee

The Taipei City Government set up the State Compensation Committee (hereinafter referred to as SCC) to handle compensable events in an objective manner. Since implementation went into effect, not only have many state compensation cases been quickly settled and many have been compensated for damages, but in those cases in which state compensation is found inapplicable according to the regulations, the SCC has proposed to the Taipei City Government to indemnify the losses.

When considering compensation requests, the SCC in principle will determine whether the Taipei City Government is liable for damage incurred. If necessary, the SCC will also determine whether the victim was also liable for contributory negligence, the proportion of liability, and the principle of compensation. On the other hand, the specific amounts of compensation should be determined not only through negotiation between the petitioner and the liable department, but also by the assessment of concrete evidence and in accordance with the Uniform Criteria of Calculating Compensation for the Taipei City Government to Deal with State Compensation Cases.

2. Measures which can Improve the Quality of Processing State Compensation Cases

- (1) *ex officio* inquiries: According to Article 36 of the Administrative Procedure Act, An administrative authority shall conduct *ex officio* inquiries into evidence regardless of any allegation which may have been made by the party, and shall take into consideration circumstances both advantageous and disadvantageous to the party.



● Seminar on the Practice of State Compensation of the Taipei City Government, 2006 (1)



● Seminar on the Practice of State Compensation of the Taipei City Government, 2006 (2)

- (2) A copy of the final decision will be sent to the party concerned: The delivery of a copy of the final decision to the party concerned allows the party an opportunity to provide supplementary material or additional evidence to buttress his defense.
- (3) Making use of the oral argument: In cases in which it is difficult to determine the truth by reviewing papers, and the following special circumstances apply, the oral argument safeguards the rights of the parties involved:
 - A. Major cases: cases involving an appeal for compensation from the state of more than NT\$1 million or the death of the victim or major injury.
 - B. Complex cases: Further investigation is required to obtain relevant facts and evidence.
 - C. Cases in which the parties request to go to the SCC for explanations.
- (4) Parties requesting the implementation of State Compensation e-operations: after accessing the “Law and Regulation Commission of Taipei City Government” website, click “National Compensation Practice” under “registration” to request state compensation.
- (5) In the event of an appeal for state compensation that is denied, written instructions for alternative actions will be provided : When an appeal for state compensation is denied, the SCC will send a written decision to explain the reason. In addition, an instruction clause will appear in the explanation column to remind parties of alternative actions and the limitation period of such actions.

3. Increasing the Efficiency Of handling Measures

- (1) Minor compensation cases under efficient measures: If the authorities acknowledge liability and the amount is below NT\$300,000, the SCC may award the compensation after being ratified by the LRC.
- (2) Prompt measures to process cases which obviously lack valid evidence : In cases which obviously lack valid evidence, any department of the Taipei City Government may refuse to compensate upon obtaining the endorsement of the LRC and the mayor.
- (3) Litigation involving cases of reconciliation: To expedite the resolution of disputes and to protect citizens' rights, administrative authorities have the power to attempt to reconcile the parties involved in litigation.

4. Legal education and propaganda.

On July 20th, 2006, the Department of Public Administration and the Business Management Education Center of National Chengchi University co-hosted a seminar entitled “The Practice of State Compensation of Taipei City Government, 2006” at the International Conference Center. Scholars, experts, Taipei City Government officials, and those from the Central government and other cities and counties were invited to participate, with approximately 170 people in attendance. In December 2006, the LRC codified cases and judicial opinions concerning state compensation and published 500 books entitled “The Collection of State Compensation Cases” for the reference of various organizations of the Taipei City Government when coping with matters concerning state compensation.

5. Handling condition statistics and analysis

In 2006, the Taipei City Government accepted 223 requests for State Compensation, with 66 suspended cases still under investigation, for a total 289 appeals. Of these were 45 liable cases and

four liable cases had not reached agreements. Compensation was denied in 90 cases, 60 cases of reconciliation withdrawn, 3 other cases, and there were still 87 cases being processed.

As stated above, the Taipei City Government and relevant agencies along with newly admitted state compensation cases handled an average of 289 appeals for the last 3 years and the number of appeals cases handled during 2006 was also 289. The amount of compensation depended on the actual damage and claim of each case.

In 2006, the annual compensation agreement amounted to NT\$7,578,761. The above amount was determined either by liability agreements or by court decisions, but it does not include the amount of indemnity for losses in which the Taipei City Government had no liability. In dealing with the Dongxing Building state compensation case, Mayor Ma Ying-Jeou approved the reconciliation program of indemnity on January 23rd and September 25th, 2006, Through December 31st, 2006, 46 individuals had applied for compensation and received a cumulative total of NT\$59,531,882. Besides, 8 individuals had applied for compensation but the payment process had not been completed. Their payments had been approved by the SCC and the amount was NT\$1.07 million in total.

In order to protect the rights of citizens and safeguard human dignity of modern city dwellers, the Taipei City Government has strengthened the capacity of its agencies and has taken measures to avoid wasting public resources, and has undertaken an overall review of Taipei's laws, administrative rules and general administrative measures to enhance the quality of the rights of its citizens. To achieve the above objectives the following positive measures will be taken:

1. To raise the quality of legal operations of Taipei City government organizations, the standard operating procedures will be urged to facilitate anti-counterfeiting functions as well as to protect human rights.
2. The concept of citizen's rights will be propagated and the protection of citizen's rights will be strengthened through advocacy and education.

Table 1: Handling of the Cases of State Compensation Appeals by Taipei City Government from 2004-2006

Year		2004		2005		2006	
Number of meetings		10		10		9	
Number of admissible cases		Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
		78	210	75	216	66	223
		288		291		289	
Denial of compensation appeal	No. of appeals	117		132		90	
	ratio	54.93 %		58.59 %		44.55 %	
Reconciliation withdrawn	No. of appeals	40		42		60	
	ratio	18.78 %		18.50 %		29.70 %	
Liable cases which have reached agreements	No. of appeals	39		40		45	
	ratio	18.31 %		17.62 %		22.28 %	
	Total amount	14,719,227		15,818,316		7,578,761	
Liable cases which have not reached agreements	No. of appeals	11		11		4	
	ratio	5.16 %		4.85 %		1.98 %	
Others	No. of appeals	6		1		3	
	ratio	2.82 %		0.44 %		1.49 %	
Number of cases concluded in this quarter		213		226		202	
Number of cases haven't been concluded in this quarter		75		65		87	

Appendix I

Chronology of Events



January

- 1 The Taipei City Government conducts the 2005 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Husbandry Census in accordance with the policy of the Executive Yuan's Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, and establishes the "Taipei City Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and Husbandry Census Center" to carry out field studies and process paperwork until June 15th.
- 1 In accordance with the new labor pension system, the Department of Labor actively assists business units to establish labor pension funds. By the end of 2006, 25,166 business units have reported the establishment of labor pension funds.
- 2 In November, 2005, the Department of Education began the production of Yongjian Elementary School's relocation documentary in order to record the process. Commissioner Wu Ching-ji of the Department of Education, Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, and Commissioner Hsu Chih-chien of the Department of Urban Development are invited to visit the school on January 2nd, 6th, and 11th, respectively.
- 3 Starting on January 3rd, 2006, parking tickets for roadside parking spaces in Taipei City are issued in a new ticket form using PDAs.
- 3 "Democracy fighter and cultural pioneer Jiang Wei-shui's public funeral: a documentary" is released.
- 4 The Department of Health holds the "2006 Taipei City Free Health Examinations for Senior Citizens Expert Advisory Commission Meeting", which decides to reduce senior health examination allowances to NT\$1,200. A total of 48,375 persons receive the allowance.
- 7 The Department of Urban Development holds the "Taipei's Discovery, Taipei's Vision" exhibition at Xinyi Public Assembly Hall.
- 13 The Department of Urban Development holds the "Northern Taiwan Regional Cooperation Announcement & Leisure and Recreation Exhibition".
- 14 The Systex Corporation in Taipei's Neihu Technology Park celebrates its 30th anniversary. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou shares his "Taipei Experience" with participants, and poses for a group photo with Systex employees.
- 14 On the first day of maintaining security during the Chinese New Year in 2006, Mayor Ma Ying-jeou listens to the briefing at the City Hall, inspects the police force and equipment display accompanied by Commissioner Wang Cho-chiun of the Taipei City Police

January

- Department; he then visits the Xinyi, Wenshan First, and Wenshan Second Police Districts.
- 19 The “Taipei Bus and MRT Discount Policy for Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons” is announced. Aborigines over 55 years of age are now eligible for a 50 % discount, in order to improve the social participation of aboriginal elders.
 - 20 Cross-district “Land and Buildings Registration Transcripts Issuing” services become available at all of Taipei City’s land offices.
 - 20 Chairperson Chou Yun-tsai of the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission is invited to the “2005 National Science Council SIP/ENUM TRIAL Project and SIP/ENUM Application Promotion Annual Meeting and Seminar” to give a speech on “Taipei’s Wireless Broadband City Services” .
 - 24 The “2006 Yangming Mountain Flower Festival” begins. This year’s theme is “Waiting Among the Flowers” , and the public is invited to enjoy cherry blossoms during the night. The festival ends on April 3rd and attracts 1,430,000 visitors.
 - 26 In accordance with Taipei City’s kitchen waste recycling policy, the Beitou Incinerator’s sealed kitchen waste treatment facilities begin operating.

February

- 1 200 persons with the most unpaid traffic tickets are sent a single overdue notice, which lists all overdue tickets, greatly improving efficiency while reducing manpower and costs.
- 1 The Administrative Appeals Commission produces 5 short radio plays to be broadcast on the Police Radio Station’s Security and Traffic Network, in order to remind citizens to protect their rights via the appeal process.
- 7 Mayor Ma Ying-jeou visits Italy, Switzerland, the U.K., Ireland, and Belgium to promote Taipei’s investment environment, and facilitate business exchanges and strategic alliances.
- 11 The “2006 Taipei Lantern Festival—Lucky Taipei” begins. In addition to the festive and traditional atmosphere, artistic lanterns are threaded together by a common theme, using light and music to showcase the diversity of culture in Taipei. The festival ends on February 19th.
- 11 To accommodate the influx of passengers during the “2006 Taipei Lantern Festival” celebrations, the MRT implements the “2006 Taipei Lantern Festival MRT Stations Passenger Flow Management Plan” from February 11th to 19th. During this period, the MRT successfully transports 9,597,587 passengers.

March

- 1 The Department of Health launches the “Taipei City Drug Users AIDS Harm Reduction Experimental Project”. Community pharmacy personnel are invited to the explanatory meeting to learn more about the project strategy and the

March

- needle and syringe exchange program, so that community pharmacies can become the providers of needles and syringes.
- 1 The “2006 Zhuzihu Calla Lily Season” begins. The event ends on April 16th, and sales of calla lilies and agricultural products increase to NT\$121,000,000.
 - 1 The Taipei Scouts of China holds the Taipei Scouts Promotion Results Exhibition. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou speaks at the opening ceremony and cuts the ribbon.
 - 8 In accordance with the March 8th “International Women’s Day”, the Department of Health holds “Integrated Preventive Health Care Activity” at Taipei City Hospital’s Heping Branch, Yangming Branch, Zhongxing Branch, Neihu Clinic, and Songshan Clinic.
 - 11 The 7th Stage of the 2007 Tour De Taiwan takes place in Taipei. The criterium takes place at the Taipei World Trade Center, and the U.S. Health Net Pro Cycling Team Presented by Maxxis and their rider O’Bee wins both the team and individual awards.
 - 13 The Department of Health holds the 1st Meeting of the “Taipei City Government Mental Health Commission” (the 2nd Meeting takes place on July 4th).
 - 16 The Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government holds the “10th Anniversary of the Indigenous Peoples Commission” celebration and special exhibition in the courtyard of Taipei City Hall.
 - 18 Taipei City and Taipei County jointly hold the Three Mountain Kings Festival for the first time. The first celebration is the Dushan King Celebration, which is a birthday celebration held at Huashan Temple (Taipei City) and Guangfu Temple (Sinjhuang, Taipei County).
 - 19 Mayor Ma Ying-jeou visits the U.S. cities of New York, Boston, Washington D.C., San Francisco, and Los Angeles to conduct city exchanges and attract investors.
 - 27 Taipei City, Taipei County, and Miaoli County participate in a 2-day “Disaster Rescue Support and Mobilization Drill” at Miaoli County’s Longxi River.
 - 30 Taipei City and Taipei County sign the “Taipei City and County Cooperation Memorandum”, and agree to share the water of the Feitsui Reservoir.

April

- 1 The “Be On Time Movement — Encouraging Citizens to Arrive at Banquets On Time” is launched. Citizens are encouraged to apply, and are rewarded after verification. The purpose of this activity is to cultivate a sense of punctuality in society.

April

- 1 The Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant promotes the “Centralized Burning of Paper Money on Tomb-Sweeping Day” activity in accordance with the policy of the Department of Social Welfare.
- 3 The Department of Environmental Protection of Taipei City and the Environmental Protection Bureaus of Keelung City, Taipei County, and Taoyuan County jointly launch the expanded inspection of mobile pollution sources during times when air quality significantly declines.
- 6 The Department of Health participates in the “15th International Safe Communities Conference” in Cape Town, South Africa, and discusses the possibilities of holding international conferences as well as current safe communities promotions with delegates from other countries. The conference ends on April 14th.
- 10 “The Department of Health e-Network” cooperates with 3 radio stations (Best Radio, News 98, and the Broadcasting Corporation of China’s Pop Network) and 3 websites (Yahoo Kimo, Yam, and Chinatimes) to begin a series of promotions.
- 15 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission holds the “11th Hakka Cultural Festival Series—Hakka Folk Songs Singing Competition” at the Wanhua District Administration.
- 15 At the “Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21)”, Taipei City signs the Taipei Statement with 9 other member cities (Tokyo, Seoul, Delhi, Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Hanoi, Manila, and Kuala Lumpur), and actively seeks cooperation and exchanges.
- 17 Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Magistrate Chou Hsi-wei of Taipei County inspect the construction sites of the MRT’s Banqiao Line (2nd stage) and Tucheng Line.
- 17 The Shin Kong Group donates 10 ambulances to the Department of Health’s Taipei City Hospital System. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou attends the ceremony in person and accepts the donation.
- 22 The Department of Environmental Protection holds the “Green Life of Happiness—Loving the Earth through Recycling” activity on Earth Day.
- 24 In April 2006, the Ministry of the Interior conducts the special municipality and county government land management inspections for the 2005 fiscal year. Twenty-five city and county governments are reviewed, and the Taipei City Government leads the country with a score of 98.
- 24 Over 100 Taipei City and County employees attend the “2006 Taipei City and County Administrative Appeals Seminar” held by the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Taipei County Government, and discuss issues such as environmental protection and government finance.
- 29 The Department of Labor celebrates International Labor Day by holding activities at the Taipei Children’s Recreation Center, such as the “Labor Day Celebration and Awards Ceremony”, “Healthy Taipei, Lively Workers”, and the “2006 Taipei Workers Crafts Exhibition and Fair”.

May

- 1 The Taipei City Government establishes the first multi-functional park for workers that centers on labor culture and different occupations. It is a great place for recreation, leisure, education, information, and cultural exchange.
- 3 The Taipei Public Service Institute forms a strategic learning alliance with private groups such as Yuanze University and the Commercial Times to hold 4 international forums on politics, the economy, and culture. The theme of the first forum is “The Future of Taiwan—Globalization or Localization.”
- 5 The Taipei Public Service Institute holds the 5th Taipei City Government Quality Awards.
- 6 8,000 visitors attend the 2006 Taipei City Women’s Sports and Health Festival at the Taipei Track and Field Stadium, the Taipei Gymnasium, and the Taipei Tennis Courts. The festival provides women with the latest information on sports, dancing, and health.
- 10 The bus lanes on Roosevelt Road are put into use.
- 11 Colombia Minister of Health Romero visits Taiwan from May 8th to 12th, and with the accompaniment of Commissioner Sun Yen-jen of the Department of Health, visits the Taipei City Hospital Heping Branch to observe SARS and Avian flue prevention situations.
- 11 The Department of Health holds the Healthy City series event “Taking Care of Our Mothers and Ourselves—2006 Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Prevention Lecture and Screening”.
- 12 The 1st staff-less library—the Ximen Intelligent Library—is open to the public. It aims to promote reading and create a new MRT culture.
- 14 The Department of Urban Development holds the Huachang Public Housing “New Environment of Sunshine and Greenery and the 3rd Anniversary of the SARS Seal-off”.
- 20 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission holds the “Hakka Rice Dumplings Festival” at the auditorium of Huajiang Senior High School. Visitors are introduced to the Hakka rice culture by watching how to make rice dumplings, participating in the rice dumpling making competition, and tasting and enjoying rice dumplings.
- 27 The Dragon Boat Race is held at Dajia Riverside Park during the Dragon Boat Festival. On May 31st, the long-distance dragon boat race and frog race are held.

June

- 1 The www.mytaipei.tw website goes online.
- 3 The “World Robot Olympiad 2006 Taipei” finals and awards

June

- ceremony is held. The winners out of 137 teams will represent Taipei City and Taipei County in the national finals.
- 3 The “2006 World Environment Day —Keelung River Ecology and Culture Workshop” is held.
 - 5 Deputy Mayor King Pu-tsung leads a team to the Wi-Fi Alliance Meeting in Canada, and talks about Taipei’s wireless network system.
 - 9 Taipei’s Cyber City Plan wins the “2006 Intelligent Community (City) Award” by the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF) of the World Teleport Association (WTA). Deputy Mayor King Pu-tsung receives the award on behalf of Taipei City.
 - 10 The Department of Health works with the Department of Education and the Genesis Social Welfare Foundation to hold the “Cool Youth—No Drugs, Gangs, or Illegal Racing” event at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall outdoor plaza.
 - 12 The Taipei City Government files an appeal over the Environmental Protection Administration’s decision to open up National Highway No.5’s Pinglin Traffic Control Center exclusive lane to allow 4000 vehicles to enter every day.
 - 15 The 2006 Police Day and 14th Jinwu Awards Ceremony is held. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou hosts the ceremony and congratulates the 36 recipients of the “Jinwu Award” and “Model Police Award” .
 - 19 To celebrate the 8th anniversary of the Domestic Violence Prevention Law, the Taipei City Police Department and the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center jointly hold the “7th Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Week Activities” .
 - 21 The Administrative Appeals Commission promotes the “Taipei City Government Subordinate Agencies Administrative Remedies Efficiency Project” to assist government agencies in processing administrative remedy cases, improving efficiency, and protecting the rights of the people.
 - 23 The “2006 Taipei Film Festival” box office reaches 10 million, almost as good as the Taipei Golden Horse Film Festival.
 - 24 The Taipei City Police Department holds the “Preventing Domestic Violence is Everybody’s Job” outdoor domestic violence prevention event at Xinyi District’s New York New York Statue of Liberty Plaza.
 - 28 The Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics holds the “2006 Digital Cities Convention Taipei” and exhibition. 14 digital city mayors or representatives sign the digital city statement. The event ends on June 30th.
 - 28 The Law and Regulation Commission investigates the efficiency of the National Compensation Law and the Administrative Law. By September 11th, the investigation of 46 administration offices and first and second level agencies are completed.

June

- 29 Taipei City is certified by the international company Jimire as the “Largest Public Wireless Network City in the World” .

July

- 1 Payment of the fuel tax for 2006 begins. This is the first time the 5 major convenience stores are commissioned to collect tax payments.
- 1 The Department of Economic Development holds the 2006 “Kiss Taipei Summer Activities Series” , which covers 5 main themes: “Finding the Field” , “Agricultural Feast” , “Beautiful Industries” , “Experience Nature” , and “Explore Ecology” .
- 6 The 2006 Civilian Defense (Wanan 29) air-raid drill is conducted.
- 8 The 2006 Citizen Recreation and Employee Family Sports Meet begins at City Hall Square. Mayer Ma Ying-jeou leads the torch team on a warm-up jog. The main events take place at the Taipei Arena.
- 14 The “Voice Guidance System” at Exit 1 and Exit 2 of the MRT’s Shuanglian Station goes into operation to help visually impaired passengers go in and out of the station.
- 18 The Urban Planning Commission passes the “Plan for changing the registered category of 11 lots at Fude Section, 2nd Subsection, Xinyi District from Government Agencies and Roads to Social Welfare Facilities, Parks, Commercial Areas, and Roads” and the “Plan for Changing the Residential Area near Qidong Street, Zhongzheng District into the Special Area for the Preservation of Japanese-style Dormitories” .
- 21 The Department of Environmental Protection holds the “I Love a Cool Earth—Energy Conservation” petition for the reduction greenhouse gases.
- 21 The groundbreaking ceremony for the expropriation of the Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence north section and the construction of public housing is held. This is the first case of relocating households due to public housing construction in the country.
- 24 Mayor Ma Ying-jeou conducts a purification ceremony at the Beitou Incinerator to promote the centralized burning of paper money during the ghost month.
- 31 The Department of Urban Development completes the Taipei Landscape Outline Project.
- 31 The “Convenient Document Application Services” and the “Improving the Procedure for 2006 Popular Online Applications” projects are promoted.

August

- 1 The Public Works Department and subordinate agencies undergo restructuring to achieve a professional division of labor. Road maintenance responsibilities are transferred from the Maintenance Office to the New Construction Office; riverside park management responsibilities are transferred from the Parks and Street Lights Office to the Maintenance Office; the Maintenance Office is renamed the Hydraulic Engineering Office; and the Building Administration Office is reassigned to the Department of Urban Development in accordance with modifications made to the Construction Law.
- 5 The Shilin, Zhongshan, Datong, and Beitou Branches of Taipei City Police Department hold the “Happy Summer—Sunshine, Friends, and Festivals” activity for youths at the Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence.
- 6 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission holds the “11th Hakka Cultural Festival Series—Taipei Hakka Memorial Ceremony” at Taipei Arena for the Hakka people to pay their respects.
- 7 Taipei City Government wins the top award in Class 3 for its publications at the “2006 Executive Yuan Publications Awards”.
- 15 The Taipei Women’s Center holds the “Business Creation for Women Series and Women Create the World” events and exhibits successful examples of business creation by women.
- 19 The “2006 Taipei 100 Bicycle Activity” is held. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Taipei County Magistrate Chou Hsi-wei announce that the bicycle lanes along the riversides of Taipei City and County have been linked together to form a 270-kilometer-long road network. The “Love Riverside Bike Lanes” statement is also signed.
- 19 The Taipei City Police Department’s Wenshan First, Wenshan Second, and Xinyi Police Districts and the Women and Children Protection Brigade hold the “Police and Citizens 819, Preventing Crime 999” crime prevention promotional festival on the street dance plaza in the southeastern wing of Taipei City Hall.
- 20 Taipei Water Park holds the “99 Years of the Water Festival” to celebrate the 99th anniversary of tap water in Taipei.
- 23 2,130 participants from 37 countries and 83 cities compete in the 40th International Children’s Games, at which Taipei wins 6 gold, 1 silver, and 2 bronze medals. This is the first time Taipei has won all 6 gold medals.
- 24 Mayors or representatives from 12 foreign cities (4 continents) and 16 domestic cities and counties (including Taipei) attend the “2006 Taipei Healthy Cities Leaders Roundtable” at the Grand Hotel.
- 26 The Department of Urban Development holds the “2006 Taipei Dadaocheng—Fireworks Music Festival” at the Dadaocheng Dock.

August

- 26 The Taipei City Police Department's Neihu, Songshan, and Nangang Police Districts and the Juvenile Affairs Division hold the "Police and Communities Working Together" crime prevention event at the parking lot next to the intersection of Minshan Street and Xinhusan Road, Neihu District.
- 31 The Taipei City Government signs a joint land development agreement with the Taiwan Railway Administration for the "MRT Taoyuan International Airport Line" to pass through Taipei Main Station's D1 Zone (east side).

September

- 1 The "Restrictions on areas and time periods to prevent disturbance of the peace by nighttime constructions" is announced to set controls for nighttime construction and improve noise reduction management.
- 1 The "Taipei Aerial Cable Car System Operation and Management" is promulgated.
- 1 The "2006 Fall Memorial Ceremony for the Martyrs" and the "Taipei Military Cemetery Tree Burial Launching Ceremony" are held.
- 1 In accordance with the Central Government's policy to subsidize local social services manpower, 30 contracted social workers with training in the protection of children and youth are officially employed.
- 3 The 2-day "2006 Taipei International Beef Noodles Festival" is held. Tens of thousands of visitors come to the festival for a taste of beef noodles, boosting sales by 20 to 30 percent during the festival.
- 3 The Department of Labor holds the Vietnam Culture Festival at the 228 Peace Park. In addition to Vietnam cuisine, Vietnam workers dress up in traditional costumes to dance and sing songs from home.
- 5 The "Taipei WiFly Wireless City, Number 1 Cover Rate in the World" press conference is held, announcing the completion of Taipei's wireless system which is unparalleled in the world.
- 8 The Administrative Appeals Commission and the Petitions and Appeal Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs jointly hold the "Seminar on the Practical Issues of the New Administrative Appeal Law After 6 Years" at the International Conference Hall of the Center for Public and Business Administration Education.

September

- 13 The Department of Economic Development completes inspection of the “Condition of Buildings and Trees Along the Hiking Trails of Sishoushan and Junjianshan, Yuanshan, Nanganshan, and Xianjiyan” . Illegal buildings are cleared away, and landowners are encouraged to plant trees.
- 16 The Taipei City Government holds the “2006 Clean Up the World and Protect Taiwan” event on Clean Up the World Day.
- 20 The Taipei City Archives holds the special exhibition entitled “Through Mountains and Over Seas—Transportation in Qing-Dynasty Taipei” at the 228 Memorial Museum, which showcases the development of transportation over the past 300 years through five main themes: from immigrants to residents, transportation of everyday life, opening ports and establishing customs, modernization in late Qing, and major historic events.
- 23 The Department of Health helps Daan District become a member of the WHO’s Alliance for Healthy Cities.
- 23 On the 2006 International Car Free Day, Taipei City and Taipei County jointly hold the “923 Bicycle Activity”. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and Taipei County Magistrate Chou Hsi-wei lead 12,000 riders from the City Hall Square via Yongfu Bridge to Zhonghe Park No.3, in honor of the “Taipei City and County Cooperation” .
- 24 The Department of Labor and the St. Christopher’s Catholic Church celebrate the “10th National Immigrants and Workers Day & 2006 Filipino Cultural Festival” in the Taipei Artists Park next to the church.
- 28 The Urban Planning Commission passes the “Wenshan District Urban Planning Thorough Review of General and Detailed Plans” .

October

- 6 To vitalize Dadaocheng, the Department of Urban Development holds the “Ming Hwa Yuan Night of Taiwanese Opera” at the Dadaocheng Wharf.
- 12 The “2006 Taipei Biotech Awards” and results exhibition is held. 10 winning companies take home a total of \$NT5,000,000.
- 12 The launching ceremony for “Taipei ET Web” (Easy Teaching) is held at the Taipei Municipal University of Education. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Commissioner Wu Ching-ji, and President Liu Yuan-tsun of the Taipei Municipal University of Education cut the ribbon together.
- 18 The Department of Environmental Protection holds the “2006 Restaurant Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Awards Ceremony” .
- 24 The “2006 Second Forum Between the Mayor and Businesses” is held at the National Taiwan Science Education Center. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and business representatives exchange information, and 19 discussions are held.

October

- 25 The 228 Memorial Museum holds the “Chang Chi-lang and His Sons —Events and Artifacts” exhibition.
- 28 The “21st World Hakka Homecoming 2006 —Welcoming Day” is held.
- 28 The Indigenous Peoples Commission holds the “Mountain and Sea Festival—the 2006 Taipei Indigenous Peoples Festival” at the City Hall Square.
- 30 The Dihua Sewage Treatment Plant begins operations as a level 2 treatment plant. Daily treatment volume can reach 45 to 50 tons.

November

- 3 The Department of Cultural Affairs holds the Taipei Culture Awards Ceremony. Winners for 2006 include Hugh Lee, Artistic Director of the Ping-fong Acting Troupe; Li Shu-yun, owner of the Chrysanthemum Chaism Studies; Wu Hsing-kuo, founder of the Contemporary Legend Theater; and Adam Hsu, Martial Arts Trainer of the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre.
- 4 The Department of Transportation holds the “2006 Taipei Flower Exhibition. This year’s theme is the “Wedding Banquet” ; the exhibition at Daan Forest Park attracts 515,000 visitors with its fresh flowers and green leaves. The exhibition ends on December 3rd.
- 6 Taipei City’s “Disaster Prevention Information Network and Disaster Rescue Decision Support System” wins the Taiwan Geographic Information Society’s “Service Promotion Award” .
- 10 The Department of Cultural Affairs holds the European Forum. French Artist Philippe Duboy gives a speech entitled the “Enlightenment of Children” , and discusses the creations of the six artists invited to participate in the “City on the Move Art Festival — From Encounter to Encounter” .
- 11 The Taipei Broadcasting Station and the Urban Redevelopment Office work together to hold the “2006 Wanhua New Age Series — Turn, Wanhua” .
- 11 The 8th Regular Meeting of the 9th Taipei City Council passes the “Taipei City Self-Government Ordinance and Amendment” .
- 12 The Department of Labor holds the Indonesian Culture Festival at National Taiwan Museum
- 13 The Administrative Appeals Commission works together with the Department of Information to promote “legal efficiency” , and places “Get Further with the Law” promotional ads on 70 of the MTC’s Bus Line 26.

November

- 13 The “Taipei City Self-Government Ordinance and Amendment” is promulgated.
- 14 The Department of Health holds the “Safe Medications, Say No to Drugs” promotional activity at a street dance plaza near by Taipei City Hall.
- 20 To express appreciation for the contributions of Former Mayor Lin Yang-kang and former Commissioner Xie Yi-xong, an “events monument” and a “memorial monument” are set up in the Water Resources and Environmental Education Center. The ceremony “Contributions to the Feitsui Reservoir” is held, at which Mayor Ma Ying-jeou, Commissioner Kang Shyh-fang, former Deputy Commissioner Ni Guo-nian, and former Secretary-General Yao Pei-pu reveal the monuments.
- 22 The Water Quality Computer Monitoring System passes the regular inspection of the International Information Security Management Systems, and receives the ISO 27001 Information Security Safety System Certificate.
- 22 The Taipei City Government announces that the standard monthly cable television fee for 2007 is NT\$ 550 per household.
- 23 The Department of Health holds the “2006 Global Angles Human Resource Services and Health Care Volunteers Festival” at the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, and commends 2006 Taipei Angles human resource service volunteers and volunteer groups.
- 24 The Taipei Public Service Institute, the Department of Social Welfare, and the Ririchun Association work together to hold the “International ‘Sex Industry Policies’ Workshop” , inviting representatives from Sweden, the Netherlands, and Australia to share their experiences on sex industry policies.
- 24 The Taipei City Government and Taipei County Government sign the MRT Circular System (first stage) construction project and land development agreement.
- 29 The Fuxing North Road crossing Songshan Airport Underground Construction” is completed and is now in use.
- 30 The Department of Cultural Affairs holds the “Asian Performing Arts Festival” , and groups from Tokyo, Seoul, Manila, Bangkok, Delhi, and Taipei gives performances.
- 30 The telephone networks for 163 Taipei City Government agencies, the Taipei City Council Telephone Network, and the Campus Network connecting 234 schools are put into use. This is the largest case of public sector telephone system installation in the world.

December

- 1 The “Taipei City Government Geographic Information Database System” comes into operation. The system is a link to the Natural Geographic

December

- Information System, and allows the public and industries to request library data from different agencies of the government.
- 2 The “2006 IT Month” centers on the theme “Intelligent City, Hope in Taipei” , and advocates the convenient digitized services of the new Cyber City.
 - 5 As of December 5th, some of Taipei Link ’ s application services are available on the new “Taipei e-Services Online” website. 60 application items are selected out of over a thousand to promote city-wide online applications, and to help the public experience the convenience of digitized services.
 - 5 The W2i Committee selects Taipei to be on the top 10 list of this year’s largest wireless project and implementation. Taipei City Government also wins the 2nd wireless community implementation, and the e-Government Application award.
 - 6 In accordance with the launch of the 2007 Real Estate Safe Transactions Year, the Taipei City Government cooperates with the Ministry of the Interior to hold the “Real Estate Transactions Safety Promotion” event at National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to teach members of the public proper real estate transaction concepts, prevent real estate transaction disputes, and protect consumer rights.
 - 9 The Taipei Sports Office holds the “2006 Taipei Street Dance Competition” at the Living Mall’s B3 Gravity Stadium.
 - 11 The Department of Health holds the “2006 Sanitary Food Self-Regulatory Certification” event.
 - 12 The Taipei City Council passes the “Taipei Senior Citizen Subsidy Regulations for Medical Services Not Covered by the National Health Insurance Policy” . The regulations are scheduled to go into effect in the latter half of 2007.
 - 14 The Eight Counties and Cities in Northern Taiwan work together to hold the “2006 Northern Taiwan Regional Development Results Exhibition” in Hsinchu County.
 - 15 The “Discover a New Taipei (1999-2006): casting off old shells” city database website is open to the public.
 - 16 The Department of Economic Development holds the “2006 Taipei New Silicon Valley—Vitality, Healthy, and Happiness” festival at Reguang Road, attracting over a thousand visitors. The program includes performances by the Taipei Symphony Orchestra, Middle East belly dancers, piano music, band music, and popular music and dance.

December

- 16 The Indigenous Peoples' Commission holds the "2006 Taipei Indigenous Language Net Workshop and Tribal Colleges Exhibition" at the Chinese Petroleum Company's Guoguang Hall and Courtyard.
- 16 The Public Works Departments holds the "2006 Chrysanthemum Exhibition" at the Chiang Kai-Shek Shilin Residence, using golden pigs and chrysanthemums of all sizes to decorate the piglets. The festive event attracts about 300,000 visitors.
- 17 The ING Taipei International Marathon is held. The number of participants is the highest in history (over 50,000 for the competition group, and 60,000 for the recreation group), and both male and female athletes set new records.
- 17 The Department of Government Ethics holds the "Transparent Taipei for All Citizens—2006 Taipei City Government Anti-Corruption Activities" at the Y17 Taipei Youth Recreation Center, and demonstrates the benefits of an honest, transparent, and disciplined political system.
- 17 In order to avoid secondhand smoke and increase the public's knowledge on how to prevent the dangers of secondhand smoke, the Department of Health invites children to join the "No-Cigarette Example Park—picking up cigarette butts press conference" at the Shilin District's Meilun Park. The number of participants is approximately 200.
- 19 Deputy Mayor and first-level officials resign en masse. Mayor Ma Ying-jeou presents plaques to a total of approximately 40 people, including the Deputy Mayor, the Secretary-general, the Deputy Secretary-general, and other high-ranking officials and special advisors.
- 19 The MRT Xinzhuang Line CK590C and Luzhou CL700A construction sites receive the 7th Golden Award by the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan.
- 20 The Taipei Water Department's Gongguan Water Treatment Plant receives the "Outstanding Merit" award by the Water Resource Agency of the MOEA for water treatment operation and management.
- 21 The Department of Education holds the "Junior High School Single-version Textbook and joint examination" meeting. Commissioner Wu Ching-ji of the Department of Education invites administrative personnel from Taipei City, Taipei County, and Keelung City, as well as representatives from teachers associations, parents associations, and schools to discuss a timetable for implementation.
- 22 The Personnel Department prepares a tea party for Mayor Ma Ying-jeou and resigned officials in Shen Baozheng Hall in Taipei City Hall's 1st floor Courtyard. Mayer Ma Ying-jeou is presented with a "City Album" and "City Government Activities Photo Album". The number of participants exceeds 1,200.

December

- 22 Taipei's efforts for promoting a new Cyber City is recognized at the @live Digital Fashion Magazine's 1st "Digital Festival", and wins the "Digital City Model" award.
- 24 The Department of Information holds the "2006 Silent Night of Care and Reconciliation—Christmas Eve in Taipei" activity, with the Taipei Broadcasting Station reporting live for the duration of the event.
- 25 The Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration completes the 3rd overall safety inspections and evaluations of the reservoir.
- 25 The inauguration of the 4th publicly-elected Mayor of Taipei City takes place. The new Mayor Hau Lung-bin then presides over the inauguration of the Deputy Mayor and high-ranking officials.
- 25 Mayor Hau Lung-bin inspects the Songshan Airport Station, Neihu factory, and elevated sections under construction.
- 29 The Department of Health holds the "2006 Taipei 12 District Health Service Center Quality Promotion Incentives" project.
- 31 The Taipei Water Department continues to replace old pipes to prevent leaking. In 2006, 152.4 kilometers (or 2.46 %) of old pipes have been replaced, and the percentage of water sold has increased significantly from 2005's 61.77 % to 63.41 %.
- 31 The Taipei Revenue Service promotes the paperwork reduction processing system, which effectively reduces processing time from 2.14 days to 1.08 days, or by 50%.
- 31 To accommodate the large number of passengers on New Year's Eve, the MRT extends service time to January 1st 12:00 a.m., 2007. On this day, the number of passengers reaches 1,576,361, which is 1,243 persons more than the previous record of 1,565,118 on December 31st, 2005.
- 31 The "2007 New Year's Eve Countdown—Fireworks, Parades, Festivals" is held, with the Taipei Broadcasting Station reporting live for the duration of the event.

Appendix II

Statistics



Land Area and Climate

Taipei City became a centrally administered municipality under the Executive Yuan, R.O.C. in July 1967. After several boundary readjustments, the land area of Taipei City by the end of 2006 was 271.7997km², which is roughly the size of Osaka, Japan. The average population density of the city is 9,684 persons per km², ranking at second in the country-only 178 persons lower than Causing City's population density. Taipei City is located in the subtropical zone with year-round rain and no obvious dry seasons. The climate is usually 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 2006 was 23.8°C, which was 0.5°C higher than that of 2005. The highest and lowest monthly average temperatures were 30.3°C in July and 17.7°C in January, respectively, showing a gap of 12.6°C. 2006 was a year of below-average rainfall with an annual precipitation of 2,288.4 mm, which was a 24.4% decrease compared to that of 2005.

Table 1 : Statistics on Land and Climate for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005		
Land Area (km ²)	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	-		
Population Density (person/km ²)	9,666	9,649	9,626	9,684	+58		
Climate	2005	2006					
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	
Average Temperature (°C)	23.3	23.8	17.7	17.8	18.7	23.1	25.5
Average Relative Humidity (%)	76	76	81	79	77	77	79
Daylight (hour)	1,396.7	1,381.9	68.8	64.7	84.2	80.3	78.7
Rainfall (mm)	3,027.8	2,288.4	60.8	68.9	162.2	289.5	316.6
Rainfall Days (>=0.1 mm/d)	172	167	15	10	15	18	19
Climate	2006						
	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Temperature (°C)	28.0	30.3	29.9	27.0	25.6	22.9	18.8
Average Relative Humidity (%)	76	72	71	77	71	75	78
Daylight (hour)	109.0	169.7	214.6	113.9	196.5	113.9	87.6
Rainfall (mm)	391.0	185.5	127.8	367.5	36.7	140.7	141.2
Rainfall Days (>=0.1 mm/d)	16	14	11	17	4	17	11

Sources: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Central Weather Bureau.

Population Profile

The registered population in Taipei City was 1,600,000 when its urban districts were restructured and expanded in 1968. The population increased to 2,630,000 by the end of 2006, roughly 1.6 times of that in 1968. The sex ratio (male/female×100) has gradually dropped to 95.05 by the end of 2006, and is the lowest among the cities and counties of the country. The female population exceeds that of the male population, which is similar to those of Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and other global cities, where the sex ratio are all lower than 100. In terms of age, the senior population has increased annually, while the younger population has decreased. By the end of 2006, the aging index has reached 70.55%, higher than those of Singapore and Seoul, which are lower than 50%, and higher than those of Osaka and Tokyo, which are higher than 100%. The dependency ratio decreased to 39.17%, similar to those of Jakarta and Singapore.

Factors that influence the fluctuation of the total population can be categorized into two, namely natural increase (birth and death) and social increase (immigration and emigration). Taipei City's natural increase in 2006 was 2.72‰, an increase of 0.26 point from 2005, and its social increase was 3.33‰, an increase of 8.12 points from 2005.

Table 2 : Statistics on Population for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Registered Households	914,716	923,325	933,110	941,317	+8,207
Registered Population (person)	2,627,138	2,622,472	2,616,375	2,632,242	+15,867
Volume of Household (person)	2.87	2.84	2.80	2.80	-
Sex Ratio (male/female×100)	96.73	96.27	95.71	95.05	-0.66
Aging Index (%)	58.15	61.70	65.95	70.55	(+4.60)
Dependency Ratio (%)	40.38	40.11	39.67	39.17	(-0.50)
Population Growth Rate (‰)	-5.57	-1.78	-2.32	6.06	(+8.38)
Natural Increase Rate (‰)	3.62	3.10	2.46	2.72	(+0.26)
Social Increase Rate (‰)	-9.21	-4.88	-4.79	3.33	(+8.12)

Source: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government.

Marriage Profile

According to the household registration, concerning the marital status of Taipei citizens aged 15 and above by the end of 2006, the number of singles constitutes 35.35% of the population, the number of married citizens at 53.20%, the number of divorced citizens at 6.23%, and the widowed at 5.22%. Compared to the data from 2005, married citizens had a decrease of 0.22 point and the singles had a decrease of 0.07 point. However, the divorced had an increase of 0.20 point and the widowed had an increase of 0.09 point.

16,930 couples registered for marriages in Taipei City in 2006, which is an increase of 14,318 couples when compared to 2005, with an increase of 10.52%. The crude marriage rate in Taipei in 2006 was 6.45‰, which represents an increase of 0.6 point compared to 5.85‰ in 2005. Among these, 14,211 males and 14,997 females had their first marriages. Hence, the first marriage rate was 36.08‰ for male citizens and 39.61‰ for female citizens, which is an increase of 3.3 points and 3.23 points when separately compared to those of 2005. The number for remarriages was 2,719 for males, and 1,933 for females. Therefore the remarriage rate was 34.24‰ for males and 11.55‰ for females, an increase of 1.71 points and 0.88 point separately compared to those of 2005. Moreover, the re-marriage rate for males was three times of that of females. This shows that re-marriage is more frequent among men than women.

Table 3 : statistics on Marriage for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Crude Marriage Rate (%)	6.90	5.56	5.85	6.45	(+0.60)
Foreign Spouses and Spouses from HK and Macao (%)	...	20.30	20.65	16.80	(-3.85)
First Marriage Rate for Male (‰)	37.01	31.08	32.78	36.08	(+3.30)
First Marriage Rate for Female (‰)	43.14	34.79	36.38	39.61	(+3.23)
Remarriage Rate for Male (‰)	53.22	33.61	32.53	34.24	(+1.71)
Remarriage Rate for Female (‰)	15.58	11.01	10.67	11.55	(+0.88)
Crude Divorce Rate (‰)	2.71	2.61	2.52	2.64	(+0.12)
Total Fertility Rate (‰)	1.09	1.04	0.99	1.01	(+0.02)

Sources: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The “...” in the table means number unclear or unavailable.

Labor and Employment

The labor force in Taipei in 2006 stood at 1,187 thousand persons (648 thousand males and 539 thousand females), which was about 6,000 more than of 2005. The labor participation rate was 55.2%, which was 0.3 point lower than that in 2005 and 2.7 points lower than for Taiwan as a whole. The number of unemployed population was 44 thousand persons in Taipei in 2006, hence the unemployment rate was calculated at 3.7%, which was 0.2 point lower than in 2005 and 0.2 point lower than the nationwide rate of 3.9%, and also lower than the unemployment rate in Singapore, Osaka, or Seoul.

Among the general employment services conducted by the Taipei City Government in 2006, the number of vacancies was 1.24 times the number of job seekers, lower than the 1.42 times in 2005. There were 53,898 job seekers in total, a 12.96% increase compared to that of 2005. The number of registered vacancies was 66,659, a 1.62 % decrease compared to that of 2005. 24,230 of the job seekers were employed through referrals, in which the employers hired a total of 16,899 persons. Hence, the ratio of applicant placements was 44.96%, an 8.97-point increase compared to that of 2005, and the ratio of occupied vacancies was 25.35%, showing a 13.87-point decrease when compared to the figure of 2005.

Table 4 : Statistics on Labor and Employment for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Labor Force (1,000 persons)	1,173	1,183	1,181	1,187	+6
Labor Force Participation (%)	55.5	55.8	55.5	55.2	(-0.3)
Employed Population (1,000 persons)	1,119	1,134	1,135	1,143	+8
Unemployed Population (1,000 persons)	53	49	46	44	-2
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	(-0.2)
Incidents of Occupational Hazards (per million)	1.83	1.68	1.57	1.13	(-0.44)
Successful Arbitration in Cases between Employers and Employees (%)	94.01	97.67	97.69	92.81	(-4.88)
No. of Placements by the City Government (person)	15,457	15,208	17,171	24,230	+7,059
Ratio of Placements by the City Government (%)	26.31	31.72	35.99	44.96	(+8.97)
Ratio of Openings Filled by the City Government (%)	18.45	22.47	39.22	25.35	(-13.87)

Sources: Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; Manpower Survey Result of Directorate—General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Economics

Taipei City has robust industries and commerce coupled with a prosperous economy. The number of registered business enterprises has steadily increased in recent years, and has reached a total of 210 thousand firms by the end of 2006. The total capital of registered business enterprises was NT\$12,690,000 million at the end of 2006, which was a 5.32% decrease when compared to that of 2005, with an average of about NT\$60 million per establishment. Furthermore, the operational income of registered business enterprises was NT\$12,840,000 million in 2006, which was a 2.19% decrease when compared to that of 2005. There were 1,482 registered factories in Taipei City by the end of 2005, a decrease of 70 from 2005. The total land area of all factories combined was 1.091 million m², a 4.20% decrease from 2005.

Tax revenue is the 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 city (local) taxes in 2006 was NT\$396.341 billion, an increase of 1.23% over 2005.

Table 5 : Statistics on Industry, Commerce, Finance, And Economics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Registered Business Enterprises (establishment)	209,009	210,558	212,048	212,235	+187
Capital of Registered Business Enterprise (NT\$ million)	9,140,129	11,297,784	13,399,339	12,686,535	-712,804
Operating Income of Registered Business Enterprises (NT\$ million)	10,015,849	11,708,508	13,126,304	12,838,644	-287,660
No. of Registered Factories (establishment)	1,745	1,658	1,552	1,482	-70
Land Area of Registered Factories (m ²)	1,146,131	1,212,007	1,138,482	1,090,691	-47,791
Net Income of Local Taxes (NT\$ million)	52,015	58,044	60,543	59,559	-984
Net Income of National Taxes (NT\$ million)	283,923	309,392	391,525	396,341	+4,816
Settled Account of the Revenues of Taipei (NT\$ million)	130,467	145,792	158,150	...	...
Settled Account of the Expenditures of Taipei (NT\$ million)	141,072	130,605	136,872	...	...
Expenditures of Taipei per Citizen (NT\$)	53,548	49,754	52,253	...	...

Source: Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Taipei Revenue Service, Taipei City Government; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Taipei National Tax Administration Ministry of Finance.

Note: The “...” in the table means number unclear or unavailable.

Education

In the academic year of 2006, there were a total of 310 public and private schools of all levels in Taipei City with 653,839 students in 18,806 classes, a 0.04% decrease from that of 2005. The number of classes has been increasing every year while the number of students has been decreasing. By analyzing the data of elementary and junior high schools, it is observable that the average number of students in each teacher's care was 14.89 in 2006, and the average number of students per class in 2006 was 29.81, both having slightly decreased from 2005. This shows that small-class teaching is becoming a trend in elementary and junior high school education in Taipei, which helps to enhance the quality of education.

In regard to the ocular health of students, the percentage of elementary and junior high students with corrective vision in the past ten years has exceeded 55% (except for 2002). The rate was 59.91% in the 2006 academic year, which is an increase of 1.16 points from 2005. Moreover, the percentage of the population that has received college education in Taipei City has steadily risen in recent years, with a figure of 27.80% for 2006, an increase of 1.49% over 2005. Furthermore, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 or over was 98.88%, an increase of 0.07 point over 2005, and 1.4 points higher than the national rate of 97.48%.

Table 6 : Statistics on Education for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Schools at All Levels (school)	307	306	310	310	-
No. of Classes in Schools at All Levels (class)	18,660	18,745	18,775	18,806	+31
No. of Students in Schools at All Levels (person)	663,815	660,314	654,092	653,839	-253
No. of Students per Teacher in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	15.27	15.22	14.97	14.89	-0.08
No. of Students per Class in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	30.59	30.43	29.95	29.81	-0.14
Rate of Junior High & Elementary School Students with Correct Vision (%)	55.33	56.95	58.75	59.91	(+1.16)
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age (%)	99.99	100.00	100.00	99.96	(-0.04)
College-educated Population Rate of Total Population (%)	23.83	25.03	26.31	27.80	(+1.49)
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over (%)	98.65	98.73	98.81	98.88	(+0.07)
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Person (NT\$)	20,468	19,557	19,654	...	...

Sources: Department of Education, Taipei City Government; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Note: The “...” in the table means number unclear or unavailable.

Social Welfare

There were 13,499 low-income households with 33,437 people in Taipei City at the end of 2006, about 1.27% of the entire Taipei population and an increase of 3.77% and 4.02%, respectively, from 2005. The Taipei City Government provides a monthly living subsidy to low-income families in order to meet their basic living needs. The total amount in subsidies was NT\$348.78 million in 2006. Moreover, the Government provides emergency aid to ameliorate the suffering of victims of major accidents. 1,411 people received remuneration in 2006 to the amount of NT\$5.49 million.

In order to respond to the demands of childcare and nursing homes, there were 935 public and private daycare centers accommodating 56,132 children in Taipei City by the end of 2006. Moreover, 5 public and private senior caring organizations, 176 senior nursing centers, and 2 privately-operated public senior homes that provide seniors with living and medical care services were in operation.

Table 7 : Statistics on Social Welfare for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Low-Income Households (household)	13,012	15,970	13,008	13,499	+491
Low-Income Population (person)	32,783	40,184	32,146	33,437	+1,291
Percentage of Low-Income Population (%)	1.25	1.53	1.23	1.27	(+0.04)
Amount of Living Subsidy for Low-Income Household (NT\$1,000)	338,525	340,142	348,271	348,777	+506
No. of Citizens Emergency Aid (person)	2,314	1,987	1,608	1,411	-197
Amount of Citizen Emergency Aid (NT\$ 1,000)	10,149	8,744	8,851	5,488	-3,363
No. of citizens with a Disability ID (person)	107,042	111,338	108,701	112,392	+3,691
Public/Private Child Daycare Organizations (establishment)	1,077	1,085	1,009	935	-74
No. of People accommodated by Public/Private Child Daycare (person)	55,378	55,391	53,899	56,132	+2,233
No. of Public/Private Senior Care Organizations (establishment)	5	5	5	5	-
No. of Public/Private Senior Care Organizations (person)	1,511	1,324	1,175	1,116	-59
No. of Public/Private Senior Nursing Organizations (establishment)	207	206	191	176	-15
No. of Public/Private Senior Nursing Organizations (person)	3,673	4,183	4,286	4,321	+35

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.

Public Health

At the end of 2006, there were a total of 2,891 public and private hospitals and clinics. The number of sickbeds, medical personnel, ambulances, and pharmaceutical firms per 10,000 registered population were 83 beds, 117 persons, 0.73 vehicle, and 43 establishments, respectively. Compared to the end of 2005, the number of medical personnel has increased by two persons, while the number of sickbeds, pharmaceutical firms and ambulances stayed the same.

Taipei city's crude birth rate has been on a steady decline in recent years, but rose slightly to 8.06‰ in 2006, an increase of 0.06 point from 2005. The crude death rate, however, has been on a steady rise as population aging continues, and has slightly decreased to 5.34‰ in 2006, a 0.2-point decrease when compared to that of 2005. Furthermore, according to the Abridged Life Table formulated by the Ministry of the Interior, R.O.C., the average life expectancy at birth in Taipei in 2005 was 81.21 years, a 0.15 decrease from 2004. Male life expectancy was 78.77, whereas for females it was 83.86, which is 5.09 years longer than that of males. The average life expectancy was 3.79 years more (4.27 years for males and 3.06 years for female) than the average life expectancy of 77.42 year-olds of the entire country.

Table 8 : Statistics on Public Health for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Hospital (establishment)	52	52	41	40	-1
No. of Clinics (establishment)	2,696	2,762	2,794	2,851	+57
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered population (bed)	85	86	83	83	-
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	111	115	115	117	+2
No. of Ambulances per Registered Population (vehicle)	0.69	0.68	0.73	0.73	-
No. of Pharmaceutical Firms per 10,000 Registered population (establishment)	40	41	43	43	-
No. of Outpatients at Municipal Hospital & Clinics per Day (person)	17,360	20,078	17,910	16,778	-1,132
Crude Birth Rate (‰)	8.85	8.44	8.00	8.06	(+0.06)
Crude Death Rate (‰)	5.23	5.34	5.54	5.34	(-0.20)
Infant Mortality Rate (‰)	3.82	4.51	4.25	3.26	(-0.99)
Average Life Expectancy (age)	79.66	81.36	81.21	...	...
Medical and Health Expenditures as Percent of Family Consumption Expenditures (%)	9.7	10.0	10.4	...	(...)

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.

Note: The “...” in the table means number unclear or unavailable.

Public Security

A total of 55,670 criminal offenses were committed in Taipei City in 2006, and 47,079 of them were cleared with a clearance rate of 84.57%, an increase of 2.65 points over 2005, and was higher than the nationwide clearance rate of 66.76%. In terms of crime rate, a total of 2,121.32 criminal cases were reported per 100,000 registered population in Taipei City in 2006, which was lower than the nationwide crime rate of 2,246.76. The rate of burglary was 881.95 cases per 100,000 registered population (41.58% of total offenses), which was 12.80% lower than in 2005. Of all burglary offenses, the clearance rate was 85.14%, which was 3.4 points lower than that of 2005. The rate of violent crime was 32.66 cases per 100,000 registered population (1.54% of total offenses), with a clearance rate of 74.10%, which was 1.3 points lower than that of 2005. Moreover, the number of child and juvenile criminals was 195.32 per 100,000 registered population in Taipei in 2006, a decrease of 4.57% than that of 2005. The total number of police officers was 7,454 at the end of 2006 in Taipei, with an average of 28.32 policemen per 10,000 registered population, a 1.26% decrease than that at the end of 2005.

Table 9 : Statistics on Public Security for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Criminal Cases (case)	58,233	58,782	58,250	55,670	-2,580
No. of Criminal Cases Cleared (case)	39,040	43,735	47,721	47,079	-642
Clearance Rate of Criminal Cases (%)	67.04	74.40	81.92	84.57	(+2.65)
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	2,210.40	2,239.48	2,223.77	2,121.32	-102.45
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	1,195.48	1,123.17	1,011.41	881.95	-129.46
No. of Violent Crime Cases per 100,000 Registered Population (case)	41.68	43.74	31.34	32.66	+1.32
No. of Child and Juvenile Criminals per 100,000 Registered Population (person)	227.04	215.35	204.67	195.32	-9.35
No. of Policemen per 10,000 Registered population (person)	29.75	29.37	28.68	28.32	-0.36

Source: Taipei City Police Department.

Public Safety

In terms of traffic accidents, the rate of motor vehicle accidents (MVA) per 10,000 vehicles was 0.5 in Taipei in 2006, with a death rate at 0.3 person per 10,000 registered population. There were 8,995 cases of traffic violation per 10,000 registered population. Both of the above figures were lower than those of 2005.

In terms of fire safety, the number of firefighters in Taipei was 2,991 (including volunteer firefighters) at the end of 2006, with an average of 11.36 firefighters per 10,000 registered population. There were 549 fire trucks of all types, with an average of 2.09 per 10,000 registered population. 360 fire accidents occurred in Taipei in 2006, which equaled to 0.99 per day and an average of 0.38 fires per 1,000 registered households. There were 21 casualties (2 deaths and 19 injuries) and the total loss in property was estimated at NT\$22.31 million, with 291 houses burned down or damaged in the fires. Compared with the data from 2005, the number of fire accidents, casualties, and losses had all decreased.

Table 10 : Statistics on Public Safety for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Mobile Accidents (case)	143	129	92	88	-4
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Mobiles (case)	0.86	0.76	0.53	0.50	-0.03
No. of Deaths from Mobile Accidents per 10,000 registered population (person)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-
No. of Traffic Fines per 10,000 Registered Population (case)	9,358	9,241	9,626	8,995	-631
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Registered Population (person)	10.99	11.39	11.25	11.36	+0.11
No. of Fire Accidents (case)	541	552	421	360	-61
No. of Deaths and Injuries from Fire Accidents (person)	58	43	22	21	-1
No. of Houses Damaged in Fire Accidents (house)	322	416	353	291	-62
Losses of Property in Fire Accidents (NT\$1,000)	44,457	34,779	23,771	22,309	-1,462
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households (case)	0.59	0.60	0.45	0.38	-0.07

Sources: Taipei City Police Department, Taipei City Fire Department, Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government.

Transportation

At the end of 2006, there were 731,755 automobiles and 1,046,148 motorcycles registered in Taipei City, with an average of 278 automobiles (approximately equal to that of Seoul and Pusan, which was 270 for both) and 397 motorcycles (higher than that of Jakarta, which was 300; and lower than that of Hanoi, at 500) per 1,000 registered population. In order to meet the demands of parking, the Taipei City Government has continued to complete the construction of parking lots. By the end of 2006, there were 490,223 and 361,916 parking spaces for automobiles and motorcycles, respectively, in Taipei. Both had increased from those of 2005.

Under the policy of encouraging citizens to use public transportation, the average number of daily bus passengers in Taipei in 2006 was 1.69 million, an increase of 0.54% when compared to 2005. A new era in public transportation has begun with the operation of Muzha Line of the Taipei Metropolitan Rapid Transit (MRT) in March 1996. In May 2006, with the full operation of the Banqiao Line, the total length of the MRT has increased to 74.4 kilometers. The average number of daily passengers taking the MRT in Taipei in 2006 was 1.05 million, a 6.48% increase than that of 2005.

Table 11 : Statistics on Transportation for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Automobiles Registered (vehicle)	694,390	708,315	725,508	731,755	+6,247
No. of Motorcycles Registered (vehicle)	994,336	1,018,384	1,030,972	1,046,148	+15,176
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population (vehicle)	264	270	277	278	+1
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population (vehicle)	378	388	394	397	+3
Average Road Area Per Automobile (m ²)	28.47	27.90	27.28	27.08	-0.20
No. of Automobile Parking Spaces (space)	440,755	448,076	472,417	490,223	+17,806
No. of Motorcycle Parking Spaces (space)	226,930	270,730	321,242	361,916	+40,674
No. of Bus Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	1,678	1,707	1,679	1,688	+9
No. of MRT Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	866	957	988	1,052	+64

Sources: Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Public Works Department, Taipei City Government.

Environmental Protection

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 2006, the annual per capita weight of garbage produced was 199 kg, 6 kg less than in 2005 and 334 kg less (-62.66%) than of 1999, the year before the associated policy was introduced. The annual per capita amount of recycled garbage was 130.35 kg, an increase of 121.66 kg (15 times) than that of 1999. Furthermore, since the policy of recycling kitchen waste was in practice in 2003, the volume of recycled food waste has been increasing. The total recycled kitchen waste was 74,587 tons in 2006, an average of 28.42 kg per capita, which was 6.96% more than the 26.57 kg of 2005.

In terms of air quality, the average monthly dust fall per km² in Taipei City in 2006 was 7.7 tons, which equaled to 48.6 micrograms per m³. The amount of sulfur dioxide was 0.003 ppm, less than that of 2005. In terms of sewage treatment, the diffusion rate of household sewers connected in Taipei at the end of 2006 had reached 85.7%.

Table 12 : Statistics on Environmental Protection for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Amount of per Capita Garbage Production (kg)	533	251	226	205	199	-6
Amount of per Capita Garbage Recycled (kg)	8.69	87.78	109.40	125.00	130.35	+5.35
Amount of per Capita Leftover Food Recycled (kg)	...	1.78	16.04	26.57	28.42	+1.85
Garbage Disposal Rate (%)	117.31	100	100	100	99.98	(-0.02)
Monthly Dust Fall (metric ton/km ² /month)	11.2	10.2	9.7	8.8	7.7	-1.1
Suspended Particulates in the Air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	51.6	51.3	51.0	53.3	48.6	-4.7
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air (ppm)	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	-0.001
Diffusion Rate of Household Sewers Connected (%)	45.6	68.1	74.3	81.8	85.7	(+3.9)
Rate of Environmental Noise under Standard (%)	36.11	71.87	68.75	62.50	79.41	(+16.91)

Sources: Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Public Works Department, Taipei City Government.

Note: The “...” in the table means number unclear or unavailable.

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. However, the road area and the public market area at the end of 2006 had slightly decreased from 2005. In Taipei City at the end of 2006, the per capita road area was 7.93 m², per capita public market area was 0.179 m², per capita parks & green fields was 5.03 m², all had slightly increased from the end of 2005 and were equivalent to those of Tokyo. As for the water diffusion rate, in 2006 it reached 99.51%, a 0.02-point increase over 2005.

In order to provide the public with a high quality living environment, the Taipei City Government introduced the Sidewalk Improvement Project in 1999, under which 62,000 m² of sidewalks were renovated in 2006, making a total of 1.9975 million m² of renovated sidewalk at the end of 2006. As for the construction of connecting household sewers, 76.64 km was built in 2006, making a total of 1,749.88 km of household sewers at the end of 2006, with a diffusion rate of 83.10%, a 4.07-point increase than that at the end of 2005.

Table 13 : Statistics on Public Works for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Per Capita Road Area (m ²)	7.90	7.93	7.96	7.93	-0.03
Sidewalk Area Improved (10,000 m ²)	11.63	14.37	6.61	6.20	-0.41
Length of Bicycle Lanes (km)	82.9	116.5	129.9	147.0	+17.1
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area (m ²)	4.86	4.95	5.01	5.03	+0.02
Per Capita Public Market Area (m ²)	0.175	0.182	0.184	0.179	-0.005
Tap Water Diffusion Rate (%)	99.49	99.49	99.49	99.51	(+0.02)
Per Capita Monthly Volume of Water Supply (liter)	20,558	20,608	19,815	20,776	+961
Newly Connected Length of Household Sewers (km)	145.25	173.35	127.35	76.64	-50.71
Popularization of Planned Connected Households (%)	66.21	72.09	79.03	83.10	(+4.07)

Sources: Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Taipei Water Department.

Family Living

The amount of per capita disposable income in Taipei City in 2005 was NT\$392,385, the highest among the 23 cities and counties in Taiwan. 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 4.78-fold disparity, which was the third lowest figure among the 23 cities and counties. Moreover, the Engel's Coefficient (the percentage of expenditures on food) in Taipei in 2005 was 20.64%. The per capita living space in Taipei in 2005 was approximately 32.1m², which was the third lowest among the 23 cities and counties. Home ownership in the same year was 80.86%, one of the lowest in the country. The percentage of rent in disposable income was 26.34%, which was the highest in the country.

The consumer price index (CPI) in Taipei in 2005 was 105.04 (base year: Year 2001 = 100), which was an increase of 0.67% when compared to the CPI of 104.34 in 2005. Among which, the education and entertainment expenditures increased by 2.76%, transportation expenditures increased by 1.82%, medical care expenditures increased by 1.81%, housing expenditures increased by 0.68%, food expenditures increased by 0.11%, and clothing expenditures decreased by 8.56%.

Table 14 : Statistics on Family Living for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
Per Capita Disposable Income (NT\$)	365,696	380,465	392,385	...	...
Ratio of Disposable Income Share of Highest 20% to that of Lowest 20%	4.74	4.65	4.78	...	...
Engel's Coefficient (%)	21.80	20.52	20.64	...	(...)
Per Capita Living Space (m ²)	30.2	32.1	32.1	...	...
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate (%)	77.94	80.49	80.86	...	(...)
Housing Rent as % of Disposable Income (%)	25.81	25.41	26.34	...	(...)
Household Expenditures on Books and Magazines (%)	0.77	0.69	0.69	...	(...)
Diffusion Rate of Cable TV (%)	87.22	87.20	85.01	...	(...)
No. of Mobile Phones (Per 1,000 registered population)	639	660	692	...	...
Consumer Price Index (2001 = 100)	99.58	101.91	104.34	105.04	+0.70
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index (%)	-0.14	2.34	2.38	0.67	(-1.71)
Per Capita Monthly Water Consumption (liter)	10,416	10,551	10,696	10,696	-
Per Capita Fruit and Vegetable Consumption (kg)	20	20	19	20	+1

Source: Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Note: The “...” in the table means data unavailable. “The 2006 Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei City” is due for publication in October 2007.

Information Infrastructure

In order to transform Taipei City into “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 2006, an average of 12,578 people per day had accessed the Taipei City Government’s Single-Window e-Service System, an increase of 13.77% over 2005. Moreover, in transforming Taipei into a “wireless Internet roaming city,” more than 4,000 wireless Internet access points (AP) had been installed across the metropolitan areas by the end of 2006.

Computers and the Internet have become essential day-to-day tools in the present era of globalization in which information technologies circulate rapidly. According to a random survey conducted by the Information Management Center at the Taipei City Government on “The Use of the Internet among Taipei Citizens,” 81.7% of the families in Taipei had Internet access and 93.5% of these had broadband Internet access in 2006, which was an increase of 2.3 points and 1.2 points, respectively, over 2005.

Table 15 : Statistics on Information Infrastructure for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2003	2004	2005	2006	Comparison between 2006 and 2005
No. of Daily Visitors to the Taipei City Government's Website (person)	17,036	16,300	11,056	12,578	+1,522
No. of Daily Users for the Single-Window e-services System (person)	1,649	1,995	7,245	3,802	-3,443
No. of Daily Visitors to the “My Taipei” Websites (person) (1)	2,306	3,610	4,705	3,320	-1,385
No. of Wireless Internet Access Locations (site)	-	277	734	4,000	+3,266
No. of Personal Computers per 1,000 Registered Population (unit)	290	297	329	...	...
Rate of Internet Access among Families (%) (2)	83.6	79.3	79.4	81.7	(+2.3)
Rate of Broadband Internet Access among Families (%) (2)	76.8	86.1	92.3	93.5	(+1.2)

Source: Information Management Center, Taipei City Government

Note: The “...” in the table means number unavailable yet.

(1) Due to renovation of the Web site, the statistics for 2006 reflect merely those from June to December.

(2) A broad definition of Taipei citizens was adopted for the year 2003.

Table 16 : Comparative Statistics among International Cities

Country		Republic of China	People's Republic of China		Singapore	Japan	
City		Taipei City	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Singapore	Tokyo	Osaka
Item	Unit	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
Land Area	km ²	271.8	1,104.0	6,340.5	699.4	2,187.1	222.1
Population	10,000 persons	261.64	696.59	1,360.26	354.39	1,257.66	262.97
Population Density	Person/ km ²	9,626	6,310	2,145	5,067	5,750	11,839
Social Increase Rate	%	-4.79	...	7.00	...	6.29	3.40
Sex Ratio	%	95.71	91.70	101.00	98.44	99.26	94.93
Dependency Ratio	%	39.67	36.24	...	39.08	42.78	48.28
Aging Index	%	65.95	83.45	...	41.21	161.13	168.08
Engel's Coefficient	%	20.64	26.56	...	...	24.11	30.80
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index for the most recent 3 Years	%	1.54	1.93	1.09	...	-0.33	-0.51
Crude Divorce Rate	%	2.52	...	...	1.97	2.15	2.72
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	99.49	99.90	99.99	100.00	100.00	100.00
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate	%	80.86	...	...	81.00	...	...
Per Capita Living Space	m ²	32.07	...	...	...	...	...
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area	m ²	5.01	...	11.01	...	...	3.51
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air (Data from the Department of Environmental Protection)	ppm	0.005	...	...	...	0.002	0.005
Garbage Disposal Rate	%	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	...	...
Infant Mortality Rate	%	4.25	2.40	3.78	2.10	2.66	2.60
General Birth Rate	%	28.00	...	...	...	31.39	36.40
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered Population	Sickbed/10,000 persons	83.48	70.34	66.76	...	...	...
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population	Medical Personnel/10,000 persons	115.09	114.85	61.26	...	...	248.45
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	98.81	...	...	...	...	...
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	100.00	...	99.99	...	...	100.00
No. of Students per Teacher in Elementary& Junior High Schools (Taipei City data include drama schools)	person	15	13	14	...	18	17
No. of Students Per Class in Elementary & Junior High Schools	person	30	...	...	...	31	29
Household Expenditures on Books and Magazines	%	0.69	1.45	...	...	1.62	1.61
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	28.70	...	...	...	...	44.78
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population	Vehicle/1,000 persons	277	78	...	...	...	342
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population	Vehicle/1,000 persons	394	5	...	...	...	18
Unemployment Rate	%	3.9	5.6	4.4	...	...	11.4
Labor Participation Rate	%	55.5	60.2	...	...	...	57.6
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	Case/100,000 persons	2,223.77	1,115.68	941.94	1,044.39	2,026.87	4,062.78
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	Case/100,000 persons	1,011.41	586.46	710.04	648.90	1,450.63	3,233.58
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households	Case/ 1,000 households	0.45	16.74	0.87	...	1.11	1.14
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles (Casualties caused by traffic accidents)	Case/10,000 vehicles	0.53	264.18	...	...	174.00	218.63
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Registered Population	Fireman/10,000 persons	11.25	13.18	...	...	13.94	13.18
No. of Police Officers per 10,000 Registered Population	Officer/10,000 persons	28.68	52.97	...	...	33.87	24.51
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	36.14	44.80	...	...	...	57.86
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	252.88	557.47	...	...	366.92	1,839.74
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	598.30	1,396.10	...	...	606.02	443.09

Source: The Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics designs questionnaires every July, and are sent to and filled out by other international cities through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R.O.C. and the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF). The compilation of 2005 information was completed in June 2007.

Note: The “...” in the table indicates data unclear or unavailable.

Table 16 : Comparative Statistics among International Cities (continued)

Country		Korea		Indonesia	Vietnam	U.S.A.	Germany
City		Seoul	Pusan	Jakarta	Ho Chi Minh City	Seattle	Berlin
Item	Unit	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
Land Area	km ²	605.4	764.6	661.5	2,094.0	217.0	891.9
Population	10,000 persons	1,029.70	365.78	886.45	623.99	57.30	339.52
Population Density	Person/ km ²	17,009	4,784	13,400	2,978	2,641	3,807
Social Increase Rate	%	-4.96	-10.07	...	...	...	3.01
Sex Ratio	%	99.04	99.42	98.62	92.39	...	95.74
Dependency Ratio	%	31.25	32.54	38.69	...	...	41.16
Aging Index	%	42.89	50.98	10.67	...	...	144.64
Engel's Coefficient	%	27.48	...	38.56	...	16.42	...
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index for the most recent 3 Years	%	3.56	3.28	11.51	1.62	4.35	1.46
Crude Divorce Rate	%	2.46	2.79	0.06	...	...	2.89
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	99.90	99.30	25.84	...	100.00	...
Self-owned Housing Diffusion Rate	%	...	101.40	...	...	49.00	...
Per Capita Living Space	m ²	...	...	...	0.34	...	38.80
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area	m ²	15.95	0.15	2.34	...	42.74	30.44
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air (Data from the Department of Environmental Protection)	ppm	0.005	...	0.010	...	...	0.011
Garbage Disposal Rate	%	100.00	100.00	96.90	...	...	100.00
Infant Mortality Rate	%	...	6.00	18.70	...	...	3.30
General Birth Rate	%	...	24.50	20.60	15.69	...	33.70
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Registered Population	Sickbed/10,000 persons	61.17	88.66	17.70	31.16	...	60.34
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Registered Population	Medical Personnel/10,000 persons	55.84	78.72	8.71	25.02	...	103.29
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	...	...	98.48	...	...	...
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	98.43	101.68	90.61	...	...	90.60
No. of Students per Teacher in Elementary & Junior High Schools (Taipei City data include drama schools)	person	24	22	20	26	...	...
No. of Students Per Class in Elementary & Junior High Schools	person	33	31	...	39	...	23
Household Expenditures on Books and Magazines	%	0.85	...	...	...	...	...
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	28.92	...	18.53	78.72	...	78.00
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Registered Population	Vehicle/1,000 persons	273	268	291	44	...	391
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Registered Population	Vehicle/1,000 persons	37	29	524	402	...	27
Unemployment Rate	%	4.8	4.0	14.7	...	5.1	19.3
Labor Participation Rate	%	63.3	58.1	63.1	...	...	59.4
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	Case/100,000 persons	3,405.44	3,004.28	576.33	124.75	...	15,013.23
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Registered Population	Case/100,000 persons	330.16	300.79	118.77	66.07	4,744.06	6,143.99
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Registered Households	Case/ 1,000 households	1.31	1.81	0.32	...	...	3.51
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles (Casualties caused by traffic accidents)	Case/10,000 vehicles	122.64	111.95	6.54	4.88	...	845.44
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Registered Population	Fireman/10,000 persons	4.92	13.12	...	...	17.31	17.06
No. of Police Officers per 10,000 Registered Population	Officer/10,000 persons	24.15	21.21	...	...	...	70.55
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	250.68	227.78	101.08	...	53.52	24.59
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	121.35	5.68	...	160.20	1,834.52
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	175.00	13.01	...	29.91	2,278.31

Note: For detailed information on other international cities, please visit the Web site of the Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics at <http://www.dbas.taipei.gov.tw> to browse the "International City Index."

Appendix III

Profiles of the People

I . Outstanding Citizens of Taipei for the Year 2006

II. Councilors of the 9th Term of Taipei City(2003.12.25~2006.12.24)

III. Councilors of the 10th Term of Taipei City(2006.12.25~)

IV. The 3th Term of Mayor and Directors General of Taipei City Government

Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government

V. The 4th Term of Mayor and Directors General of Taipei City Government

Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government



Outstanding Citizens of Taipei for the Year 2006

Pioneer in helping the blind —

Mr. Mao Bao-ching

DB: Apr. 4, 1927

Main accomplishments : Involved in helping the blind for over 30 years, Mr. Mao established a network for the blind so that they can “seek consultation and make contributions” . During his term as President of the Loving Blind Association, R.O.C., Mr. Mao raised money to establish a scholarship for the visually impaired, promoted international cornea donations, and helped the blind improve their working abilities and quality of living by applying the concept of “give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime” . Mr. Mao has expanded his work from Taiwan to China, and his many accomplishments are worthy of recognition.



Promoter of traditional customs and culture —

Mr. Hsu Fu-chuan

DB: Sept. 27, 1952

Main accomplishments : Mr. Hsu is an expert on traditional customs and etiquette, local historiography, and folk literature such as topics in Taoism. He spent 23 years in the field recording and gathering data for his “Fu-chuan Dictionary of Taiwanese Proverbs” , a great collection of traditional sayings, which contains 10,482 entries. Mr. Hsu assisted in the designing of learning courses to help new immigrants fit in with local lifestyles. He was also commissioned to coordinate local religious issues, and set an example of scholarly participation in temple affairs. Mr. Hsu’s long-term devotion to reviving traditional customs and passing down folk culture is admirable.



Volunteer dedicated to the community —

Ms. Wang Ying-zhu

DB: Dec.19, 1954

Main accomplishments : Before her retirement, Ms. Wang worked in the early education field. Now, as a community volunteer, she designs community after-school courses, offers art classes and after-school classes to children, and helps Neighborhood Affairs Offices integrate social resources and develop early education in the community. Her efforts include: beautification of the community, taking care of solitary elders, forming volunteer groups to visit elders, and checking on solitary elders during typhoons and bad weather. Ms. Wang’s passion and determination have made her the role model of community service volunteers.



Manka’s gardener of culture and history —

Mr. Ye Chang-yue

DB: Aug. 23, 1929

Main accomplishments : An expert on Manka culture and history, Mr. Ye is the author of the books *Finding Historic Wanhua* and *Hundred Years of Manka and Wanhua*. He also helped the Taipei City Archives write *Wanhua Herb Alley* (Chinese-Japanese version), and promoted the collection and organization of cultural and historical information in the Manka area. Mr. Ye is also a senior guide at Lungshan Temple for the Taipei City Archives, and helps visitors understand Taiwan’s traditional beliefs and the beauty of historic temple architecture. His passion for local culture and history is worthy of recognition.



Selfless mediator —

Mr. Chen Gen-mao

DB: Mar. 25, 1934

Main accomplishments : A kind and benevolent person, Mr. Chen has been a mediator in Zhongshan District for over 20 years, and is widely acclaimed for his ability to conduct mediation. Mr. Chen serves as board director and chairman for charity groups, and actively participates in public services such as assisting disadvantaged groups, promoting community education, providing emergency relief, and helping the poor. He has also made private donations to support social relief on many occasions. Mr. Chen is always quiet about his good deeds, and is truly an inspiration to the society.



Councilors of the 9th Term 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; Member, Board of Directors, Hua Nan Commercial Bank

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

Deputy Speaker

Lee, Hsin



DB: Jul. 16, 1953

PT: PFP

HE: Executive Master of Public Administration Program, National Taiwan 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, Hsin-i



DB: Jun. 24, 1970

PT: PFP

HE: Bachelor of Business, Political Science, Soochow University
 ME: CTI Chief News Announcer; Director of Council Office, Director of Taan Wenshan District, Li, Ching-an Congressional Liaison Office; EBC Chief News Announcer, Producer

Wang, Yu-cheng



DB: Jan. 14, 1964

PT: PFP

HE: Master of Media Practice, University of Sidney, Australia
 ME: ETTV Manager, Superintendent; Chief Announcer, Producer and Interview Chief of CTV Evening News

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

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

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: KMT
 HE: M.B.A., 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, Jen-jen



DB: Feb. 10, 1941
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate 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

Lee, Yen-hsiu



DB: Dec. 18, 1971
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate of Enterprise Research Institute, Pepperdine University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th terms 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, 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; Anchor of Radio and Television

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 of Taipei City Council; Vice Chairperson of NTU Graduate Student Association

Lee, Yin-lai



DB: Jun. 25, 1939
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; School Inspector, Department of Education, Taipei City Government; General-Director of Association for Promotion of Aboriginal Public Affairs

Lee, Wen-ying



DB: Jan. 11, 1961
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.D., College of Medicine, National Taiwan University
 ME: Research Physician of Harvard University, USA; Attending Physician of National Taiwan University Hospital; Director of DPP Social Department

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: Bachelor 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

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

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, Yufang; Advisor, Taipei City Athletic Association; Vice President, Taipei City Ling-an Club

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-qun Performance Studio; Head of Wu, Chao-nan Comic Dialogue Art Theatre

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

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

Chou, Wei-yu



DB: Sep. 15, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: Bachelor 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

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: none
 HE: Master of Public Policy, National Chengchi University
 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, Yung-te



DB: Aug. 14, 1965
 PT: KMT
 HE: Bachelor 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, 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 3rd National Assembly

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, 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

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, Dept. of Communication, Culture and Communication Committee, KMT

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, 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

Huang, Shan-shan



DB: Oct. 18, 1969
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of Technology Law, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Professional Lawyer; Legal Advisor of Taipei City Teachers' Association

Chen, Chin-hsiang



DB: Jul. 07, 1959
 PT: KMT
 HE: Tokyo University of Agriculture & Technology, Japan
 ME: Councilor of the 7th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General of the KMT PT, Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Traffic, Public Work and Financial Construction Committee of Taipei City Council

Huang, You-chung



DB: May 17, 1972
 PT: PFP
 HE: Bachelor 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

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 and Radio Station

Yang, Shih-chiu



DB: Sep. 24, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: Research, University of Californing, Los Angeles, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 6th and 8th terms of the Taipei City Council; Associate Professor of Hsing Wu Business College; Lecturer, National Development Initiatives Institute

Hsu, Fu-nan



DB: Feb. 02, 1942
 PT: DPP
 HE: Bachelor 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 Appointments with Taipei Citizens)

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., Nerve Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Emory University, USA
ME: Professor, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly; Secretary General of NP National Committee

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; Assistant Professor, Chinese Culture University and Northern Taiwan Institute of Science and Technology

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, Fu-hsiung Office

Tai, Hsi-chin



DB: Oct. 28, 1966
PT: KMT

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

Li Ken, Kuei-fong



DB: Jan. 27, 1946
PT: KMT

HE: Master of Science in Linguistics, Georgetown 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)

Yen, Sheng-kuan



DB: Jun. 20, 1968
PT: DPP

HE: LLD Studies, Law School, John Marshall University, USA
ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Taipei Educational Foundation; Congressional Assistant of Legislative Yuan

Ou Yang, Long



DB: Nov. 12, 1960
PT: KMT

HE: Sub-class of Management Institute, Tamkang University
ME: Director of SETTV Metropolis; Producer of TV programs; Advisory Committee Member of Child Welfare League Foundation, R.O.C.

Lan, Shih-tsung



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: Student of 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

Councilors of the 10th Term 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, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Speaker of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy Speaker of the 7th term of the Taipei City Council

Wang, Hao



DB: Jul. 13, 1957

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Management, Yuan Ze University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Vice President, Eastern Multimedia; Anchor, TVBS

Deputy Speaker

Chen, Chin-hsiang



DB: Jul. 07, 1959

PT: KMT

HE: Tokyo University of Agriculture & Technology, Japan
 ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General of the KMT PT, Taipei City Council; Chair, Taipei Flower and Horticulture Association

Wang, Hung-wei



DB: Jul. 10, 1964

PT: NP

HE: B.A. in Journalism, National Chengchi University
 ME: Manager, United Daily News Greater Taipei Center; Vice Manager, United Daily News Coverage Center; Leader, United Daily News Coverage Center Economy Team; Press

Wang, Cheng-ter



DB: Feb. 07, 1956

PT: KMT

HE: Kaohsiung Medical College
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; General-Director, Military Service Association; General-Director of Chienkuo High School Alumni Association

Wang, Chih-ping



DB: Apr. 20, 1957

PT: KMT

HE: M.B.A., Eastern Michigan University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly; Secretary-general of R.O.C. Federation of Trade Union

Wang, Hsiao-wei



DB: Jun. 10, 1961

PT: DPP

HE: Takming Technical College
 ME: Director, Taipei City Councilor Hsu Kuo-Yung's Office; Director, Democratic Progressive Party's Ganghu Office for the 2004 Presidential Campaign; Member, 11th and 12th National Party Congress of the Democratic Progressive Party

Lee, Wen-ying



DB: Jan. 11, 1961

PT: DPP

HE: M.D., College of Medicine, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Research Physician of Harvard University, USA; Attending Physician of National Taiwan University Hospital

Lee, Jen-jen



DB: Feb. 10, 1941
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th,7th,8th and 9th 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

Lee, Yin-lai



DB: Jun. 25, 1939
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate Class of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th,8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; School Inspector, Department of Education, Taipei City Government; General-Director of Association for Promotion of Aboriginal Public Affairs

Lee, Yen-hsiu



DB: Dec. 18, 1971
 PT: KMT
 HE: Graduate of Enterprise Research Institute, Pepperdine University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member of KMT Central Committee; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Nangang District Athletic Association, Taipei City

Lee, Ching-yuan



DB: Aug. 29, 1958
 PT: NP
 HE: Master of Education, National Taiwan Normal University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Lee, Chien-chang



DB: Aug. 22, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Social Science, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th,8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; DPP Executive Secretary in Taipei City Council; Vice Chairperson of NTU Graduate Student Association

Lee, Ching-feng



DB: May 18, 1967
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.S. in Environmental Engineering, National Taiwan University
 ME: Chair, Taiwan Public Affairs Association; Director, Legislator Gao Jyh-Peng's Office; Chief Executive, Democratic Progressive Party Taipei City Chapter

Lee, Hsin



DB: Jul. 16, 1953
 PT: PFP
 HE: Executive Master of Public Administration Program, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy Speaker of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Wu, Shih-cheng



DB: Apr. 11, 1963
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Management, State University of New York, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; CTS Press; CTV Press and Chief Announcer

Wu, Chih-kang

DB: Sep. 09, 1971
 PT: KMT
 HE: M.S. in Management Information Systems, Fairleigh Dickinson University, USA
 ME: Member, Central Committee of the Koumintang; Member, Hakka Affairs Commission of Taipei; Vice President, Poh Chung Educational Foundation

Lin, Ruey-tou

DB: Jun. 10, 1956
 PT: none
 HE: Bachelor of Tamkang University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th and 7th terms of the Taipei City Council; The 4th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan; Chair, Chinese Professional Baseball OB League

Wu, Szu-yao

DB: May 28, 1974
 PT: DPP
 HE: B.A. in Spanish and Japanese, Fu Jen Catholic University
 ME: Member, Central Review Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party; General Manager, Legislator Hsiao Bi-Khim's Shiin-Beitou Service Center; Counselor, Premier Yu Shyi-kun's Office of the Executive Yuan

Chou, Wei-yu

DB: Sep. 15, 1962
 PT: DPP
 HE: Bachelor of Law, National Taiwan University
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Six-people Team of Students for Resistance of Lee, Wen-chung Event, National Taiwan University; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Lin, Yi-hua

DB: Oct. 21, 1968
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Lecturer of Shihhsin University; Associate Researcher, Mainland Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Chou, Po-ya

DB: Mar. 08, 1959
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Political Science, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Executive Officer, DPP Social Campaign Department; Human Rights Officer, Taiwan Care Center

Lin, Chin-chang

DB: Nov. 01, 1949
 PT: KMT
 HE: Bachelor of Law, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Trademark Reviewer, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Inspector, Consumer's Foundation

Hou, Guan-qun

DB: Mar. 28, 1965
 PT: NP
 HE: Taipei Hwa Kang Arts School
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; CTV Actor; Head of Wu, Chao-nan Comic Dialogue Art Theatre

Hung, Chien-yi



DB: Nov. 03, 1970
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.B.A., Honolulu University, USA
 ME: Program Host, Green Peace Broadcasting Station; Director, Legislator Cho Jung-Tai's Office; Director, Legislator Hsu Kuo-Yung's Office

Chuang, Jui-hsiung



DB: Apr. 20, 1963
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.B.A., National Taipei University
 ME: Director, Frank Hsieh's Northern Service Center; Secretary, Frank Hsieh Support Group; Program Host, Green Peace Broadcasting Station

Hsu, Chia-ching



DB: Oct. 22, 1967
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General of the Taiwan Women's Caucus; Program Host, Green Peace Broadcasting Station

Hsu, Shu-hua



DB: May 22, 1973
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Communications, Shih Hsin University
 ME: Director, Legislator Hsiao Bi-Khim's Songshan-Xinyi Service Center; Director, Legislator Tuan Yi-Kang's Parliamentary Office; Spokesperson, Student Politics League

Chin, Li-fang



DB: Nov. 10, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: B.S. in Electrical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Announcer, Police Radio Station; DJ, UFO Radio Station

Chen, Yung-te



DB: Aug. 14, 1965
 PT: KMT
 HE: Bachelor of Law, New York State University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Vice Party Secretary Chief of KMT of the 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council

Chang, Mao-nan



DB: Aug. 15, 1960
 PT: DPP
 HE: National Research Institute of Chinese Medicine
 ME: Standing Board Member, Hakka Association for Public Affairs; Standing Board Member, Miaoli Community Association; 7th — 9th Magistrate, Anping Village of Songsha District

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, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Executive Director of Chen, Chung-Kuang Culture and Education Foundation; Chair, Taipei Rescue Association

Chen, Chien-ming



DB: Jul. 24, 1961
 PT: TSU
 HE: Ph.D. Candidate, C.S.P.P., USA
 ME: General Secretary, Taiwan Solidarity Union; The 5th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Chen, Bee-fung



DB: Dec. 11, 1944
 PT: DPP
 HE: Open Remedial School of Taipei Vocational College
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Councilor of DPP Central Committee; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Chen, Cheng-chung



DB: Apr. 01, 1955
 PT: none
 HE: Master of Public Policy, National Chengchi University
 ME: Councilor of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member of KMT Central Committee; Secretary-General of the KMT PT, 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 and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Honor Mediator of Taipei District Court; Anchor, Police Radio Station

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 and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Commissioner of KMT Neihsu District Chapter; Emeritus Director of Neihsu Lions Club

Huang, Hsiang-chun



DB: Apr. 17, 1970
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Arts, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University
 ME: Director, Legislator Lan Mei-Chin's Parliamentary Office; Vice General Manager, Democratic Progressive Party's 2005 Taipei City National Assembly Campaign; Member, National Party Congress of the Democratic Progressive Party

Chen, Chia-ming



DB: May 02, 1949
 PT: DPP
 HE: M.D., Kaohsiung Medical University
 ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Diploma, General Surgery, Taipei Hospital Cheng Chung Branch Hospital, Department of Health; Superintendent of Chen, Chia-ming's Surgery Clinic

Huang, Shan-shan



DB: Oct. 18, 1969
 PT: PFP
 HE: Master of Technology Law, National Chiao Tung University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Professional Lawyer; Legal Advisor of Taipei City Teachers' Association

Yang, Shih-chiu



DB: Sep. 24, 1958
 PT: KMT
 HE: Research, University of California, Los Angeles, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 6th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Associate Professor of Hsing Wu Business College; Lecturer, National Development Initiatives Institute

Li Ken, Kuei-fong



DB: Jan. 27, 1946
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Science, Linguistics, Georgetown University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Full-Time Lecturer and Chair, Chinese Section, Foreign Languages Center, National Chengchi University; Assistant to the Ambassador and Office Director, Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Taiwan

Liu, Yao-jen



DB: Oct. 16, 1968
 PT: DPP
 HE: Master of Politics, Indiana State University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council

Ou Yang, Long



DB: Nov. 12, 1960
 PT: KMT
 HE: Sub-class of Management Institute, Tamkang University
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Director of SETTV Metropolis; Advisory Committee Member, Child Welfare League Foundation, R.O.C.

Pan, Hwai-tzong



DB: Jul. 02, 1961
 PT: NP
 HE: Ph.D., Nerve Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Emory University, USA
 ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Professor, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University; Deputy of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

Tsai, Kun-lung



DB: Jan. 28, 1977
 PT: DPP
 HE: California Yun University, USA
 ME: Member, Executive Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party, Taipei City Chapter; Radio and TV Anchor; Member, Review Team of the Taipei City Election Commission

Chiang, Nai-shin



DB: Sep. 24, 1948
 PT: KMT
 HE: Master of Business Management, Tatung University
 ME: Councilor of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson of Committee on Children's Support, Taipei CCF; Member, Public Policy Committee of the Consumer's Foundation, Chinese Taipei

Lai, Su-ru



DB: Mar. 23, 1964
 PT: KMT
 HE: S.J.D., Chinese Culture University
 ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; Lawyer; Central Committee Member and Director of the Cultural Department of the Culture and Communications Committee, Koumintang

Tai, Hsi-chin



DB: Oct. 28, 1966

PT: KMT

HE: Master of International Affairs and Strategic Studies, Tamkang University

ME: Councilor of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council; Head of the Politics Group, CTI; Deputy Chief of Staff, Congressional Assistant Unions, Legislative Yuan

Chien, Yu-yen



DB: Feb. 05, 1967

PT: TSU

HE: M.A. in Journalism, National Chengchi University

ME: TV and Radio Anchor; Vice Manager, ET Today; Journalist for China Times and United Evening News

Chieh, Mei-sha



DB: Apr. 05, 1972

PT: KMT

HE: Ph.D. Studies, University of Leeds, UK

ME: Deputy of the National Assembly; Leader, Blue Magpie Section, Koumintang Youth League; ViceChair, Women's Support Group for Ma Ying-Jeou's Koumintang Chairmanship Campaign

Yen, Sheng-kuan



DB: Jun. 20, 1968

PT: DPP

HE: LL.D Studies, Law School, John Marshall University, USA

ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council

The 3th Term of Mayor and 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

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 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

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



Deputy Mayor
Chen, Yuh-chang

DB: Sep. 18, 1955
HE: Master of Business Administration, National Taiwan University
ME: Secretary-General, Taipei City Government; Counselor and Division Chief, Executive Yuan

Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs
Chung, Che-liang

DB: May 15, 1942
HE: Master of Arts, Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Secretary-General
Lee, Sush-der

DB: Nov. 29, 1951
HE: Master of Business Administration, Mankato State University, USA
ME: Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government; Director-general, Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance

Commissioner, Department of Finance
Chi, Tsung-chi

DB: Dec. 09, 1949
HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Land, Taipei City Government; Deputy Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government





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 and Sixth Division Chief, Executive Yuan

Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare
Hsueh, Cherng-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 Economic Development
Lin, Sheng-chung

DB: Aug. 21, 1952
HE: Doctoral Research, Graduate School of Economics, University of Arizona, USA
ME: Executive Secretary, Department of Research and Development, Ministry of Economic Affairs; Representative, Mission of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) to the WTO

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, Public Works Department
Juang, Wu-sheong

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, Taipei City Police Department
Wang, Cho-chiun

DB: Sep. 03, 1951
HE: Master of Crime Prevention and Correction, National Taipei University
ME: Commissioner, Taichung City Police Bureau; Deputy Commissioner of the Criminal Investigation Police Office, National Police Agency



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, Department of Environmental Protection

Chen, Yeong-ren

DB: Aug. 22, 1955

HE: DPH. Columbia University, USA

ME: Secretary General, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; Director, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan

Commissioner, Department of Land

Huang, Jung-feng

DB: May 24, 1950

HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University

ME: Commissioner, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Economic Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government



Commissioner, Department of Urban Development

Hsu, Chih-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 Literatures, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

ME: Cultural observer; Deputy Editor-in-chief of the China Times Literature Page and China Times Express



Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs

Liao, Hsien-hao

DB: Feb. 22, 1955

HE: Ph.D. in Chinese/Comparative Literature, Stanford University, USA

ME: Professor, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, National Taiwan University; Director, Department & Graduate School of Foreign Languages and Literatures, 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, 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, Graduate School of Fire Science and Technology); Curator, World Police Museum, Central Police University (concurrently Director, Central Police University Library)

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-lan

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



Chairperson, Administrative Appeals Commission
Chang, Ming-jue

DB: Jul. 20, 1951
HE: M.C.L., University of Virginia, USA
ME: Advisory Officer, Executive Yuan; Counselor, Ministry of Justice



Commissioner, Department of Ethics
Yang, Shi-jeng

DB: Jan. 05, 1955
HE: Master of Public Administration, Chung Hua University
ME: Director General, Department of Government Ethics, Ministry of Finance; Director, Ethics Office, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan



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, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission
Weng, Jui-ting

DB: Jul. 22, 1949
HE: Ph.D. in Political Science, National Chengchi University
ME: Associate Research Fellow, Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University; Deputy Chairperson, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government



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, Taipei Urban Planning Commission
Chen, Yuh-chang

DB: Sep. 18, 1955
HE: Master of Business Administration, National Taiwan University
ME: Secretary-General, Taipei City Government; Counselor and Division Chief, Executive Yuan



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

Chairman, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Chen, Chun-liang

DB: Dec. 04, 1949
HE: M.S. in Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation; Deputy Commissioner, 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

President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Tsay, Huel-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



Commissioner, Taipei Water Department
Kuo, Ray-hwa

DB: Jul. 12, 1939
HE: Bachelor of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Tamkang University
ME: Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration; Deputy Commissioner, Taipei Water Department

Director, Songshan District Office
Yu, Shu-yi

DB: May 22, 1963
HE: M.A. in Department of Sociology, National Chengchi University
ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Wanhua District, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Songshan District, Taipei City



Director, Taipei Public Service Institute
Ku, Yen-lin

DB: Aug. 23, 1948
HE: Specialist, Instructional Systems Technology, Indiana University, Indiana, USA
ME: Commissioner, Department of Social Services, Taipei City Government; Professor of Women's Studies, Center of General Education, National Chiao Tung University

Director, Xinyi District Office
Zhang, Jin-zhen

DB: Oct. 20, 1963
HE: Master of Law, Public Administration & Policy, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Director, Datong District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Administrative Services, Department of Culture, Taiwan Province



Director, Daan District Office

Yu, Shin-hua

DB: Oct. 28, 1959

HE: B.A. in Mass Communications Department, Fu Jen Catholic University

ME: Director, Wenshan District Office, Taipei City; Director, Neihu District Office, Taipei City



Director, Wanhun District Office

Wang, Hong-yi

DB: Sep. 10, 1955

HE: B.A. in Urban Planning, National Cheng Kung University

ME: Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City; Section Chief & Senior Specialist, Bureau of Urban Development, Taiwan Province



Director, Zhongshan District Office

Zhan, Xun-ming

DB: Nov. 14, 1951

HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Chengchi University

ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Beitou District, Taipei City; Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Director, Wenshan District Office

Lee, Mei-li

DB: May 20, 1959

HE: Master of Public Administration & Policy, National Taipei University

ME: Chief, Household Registration Offices, Zhongshan District, Taipei City; Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Director, Zhongzheng District Office

Sun, Chin-chuan

DB: Sep. 06, 1961

HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University

ME: Director, Neihu District Office, Taipei City; Deputy Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City



Director, Nangang District Office

Hsieh, Cheng-chun

DB: Sep. 16, 1962

HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University

ME: Division Chief, Department of Personnel, Taipei City Government; Specialist, Department of Personnel, Taipei City Government



Director, Datong District Office

Huang, Mei-yun

DB: May 22, 1960

HE: Master of Business Administration, Tamkang University

ME: Senior Specialist, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Director, Xinyi District Office, Taipei City



Director, Neihu District Office

Wu, Kun-hung

DB: Sep. 27, 1961

HE: Master of China Studies, Tamkang University

ME: Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government





Director, Shilin District Office

Lin, Ching

DB: Nov. 08, 1950

HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Chengchi University

ME: Director, Zhongzheng District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Daan District, Taipei City



Director, Beitou District Office

Zhang, Yi-fang

DB: Jan. 05, 1952

HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Open University

ME: Senior Specialist, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government; Chief, Household Registration Office, Shilin District, Taipei City

Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government

Director, Taipei City Hall Management Office

Hsu, Ing-shyong

DB: Sep. 14, 1949

HE: Bachelor of Administrative Management,
Chinese Culture University

ME: Manager; Senior Specialist



Director, Taipei Sports Office

Liu, Chia-tseng

DB: Dec. 15, 1955

HE: M.S. in Graduate Institute of Sports
Science, Taipei Physical Education College

ME: Inspector; Director



Director, Taipei Revenue Service

Hsieh, Sung-fang

DB: Jan. 05, 1947

HE: Master of Public Finance, National
Chengchi University

ME: Deputy Director



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 Municipal Secured Small Loans Service

Chen, Hwei-pin

DB: Aug. 23, 1959

HE: Master of Law, University of Pennsylvania,
USA

ME: Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Astronomical Museum

Chiu, Kuo-kuang

DB: Nov. 17, 1954

HE: Bachelor of Science, Department of
Meteorology, Chinese Culture University

ME: Senior Engineer; Technician



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: Bachelor of Chinese, Fu Jen Catholic
University

ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief





Director, Taipei Children ' s Recreation Center
Liang, Yong-fei

DB: Apr. 06, 1962
HE: Master of Business Administration,
National Taipei University
ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief

Director, Hydraulic Engineering Office, Public Works Department
Lo, Jyuhn-sheng

DB: Sep. 17, 1946
HE: Master of Water Resources & Environmental
Engineering, Tamkang University
ME: Director; Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Markets Administration Office
Chen, Shih-hui

DB: Nov. 16, 1946
HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan
University
ME: Deputy Director

Director, 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 Business Administration Office
Lin, Wan-fa

DB: Jan. 01, 1953
HE: Taipei Institute of Technology
ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief

Director, Sewage Systems Office
Wu, Jyuhn- hsien

DB: May 13, 1960
HE: Master of Civil Engineering, University of
Michigan, USA
ME: Assistant Director; Chief Engineer



Director, New Construction Office, Public Works Department
Lee, Shu-chuan

DB: Feb. 01, 1958
HE: Master of Electrical Engineering, National
Taipei University of Technology
ME: Director; Assistant Director

Director, Traffic Engineering Office
Su, Chung-kun

DB: Feb. 10, 1956
HE: Bachelor Degree, Feng Chia University
ME: Director; Senior Specialist





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



Superintendent, Taipei Municipal Guang Ci Care Home
Su, Yaw-tsan

DB: Sep. 20, 1950
HE: M.A. in Sociology, National Taiwan University
ME: Superintendent; Division Chief



Director, Motor Vehicles Office
Jeng, Jia-liang

DB: Jun. 19, 1954
HE: Master of Traffic & Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
ME: Director



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, Traffic Adjudication Office
Chang, Jer-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, 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



Director, Employment Service Center, Department of Labor

Ku, Jye-mei

DB: Jun. 22, 1945

HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Taiwan University

ME: Chief Secretary; 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



Director, Taipei Vocational Training Center, Department of Labor

Chou, Pu-kun

DB: Oct. 16, 1952

HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Chung Hsing University

ME: Director; 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; Deputy Manager



Superintendent, Taipei City Hospital

Sun, Ruei-sheng

DB: Nov. 29, 1959

HE: Ph.D. in Clinical Medicine, National Taiwan University

ME: Deputy Superintendent; Superintendent

Commander, Sanitation Inspection Division, Department of Environmental Protection

Yang, Su-er

DB: Mar. 25, 1951

HE: Bachelor of Laws, Chinese Culture University

ME: Chief Secretary; Division Chief



General Manager, Neihu Incinerator, Department of Environmental Protection

Fugh, Liang-jy

DB: Jul. 15, 1955

HE: International Trade Department, Feng Chia University

ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief

Director, Urban Redevelopment Office

Pien, Tyzz-shuh

DB: Feb. 06, 1956

HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architectural Design, Chinese Culture University

ME: Deputy Director; Chief Secretary





Director, Building Administration Office
Her, Yiou-rong

DB: Dec. 21, 1943
HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architectural Design, Chinese Culture University
ME: Director; 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; Director



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 Fine Arts Museum
Huang, Tsai-lang

DB: Oct. 21, 1950
HE: Master of Fine Arts, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Commissioner; Director



Director, Taipei Chinese Orchestra
Kuo, Yu-ru

DB: Dec. 02, 1956
HE: Bachelor of Chinese Music, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Director; Director

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, 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
Chiu, Peng-hsin

DB: Dec. 01, 1956
HE: Master of Communications, Shih Hsin University
ME: Division Chief; Director





Superintendent, Land Development Agency,
Department of Land

Chen, Shyi-jen

DB: Apr. 15, 1954

HE: Master of Land Economics, College of
Social Sciences, National Chengchi University
ME: Senior Specialist; Deputy Division Chief

Director, South District Project Office,
Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chang, Wu-hsun

DB: May 05, 1950

HE: Master of Engineering, Department of
Architectural Design, Chinese Culture
University
ME: Deputy Director



Chairperson, City Employee Welfare Commission,
Department of Personnel

Chung, Yee-lan

DB: Jan. 08, 1942

HE: Public Administration Program, National
Chengchi University
ME: Chief Secretary; 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, East District Project Office,
Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Kuo-ann

DB: Sep. 11, 1956

HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National
Taiwan University
ME: Deputy Chief Engineer; Director

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



Director, North District Project Office,
Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Pei-jeen

DB: Jun. 17, 1953

HE: Master of Institute of Traffic & Transportation,
National Chiao Tung University
ME: Deputy Director

Superintendent, Engineering Division, Taipei
Water Department

Wu, Yang-long

DB: Apr. 04, 1952

HE: Post-graduate, International Institute for
Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering,
Delft, Netherlands
ME: Chief Engineer; Division Chief



The 4th Term of Mayor and Directors General of Taipei City Government

Mayor

Hau, Lung-bin

DB: Aug. 22, 1952
 HE: Ph.D. in Food Science and Technology, 1983, University of Massachusetts, USA
 ME: Legislator, Legislative Yuan; Minister, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan

Deputy Secretary-General
Chen, Yeong-ren

DB: Aug. 22, 1955
 HE: DPH. Columbia University, USA
 ME: Secretary General, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government

Deputy Mayor

Wu, Shiouh-guang

DB: Mar. 15, 1957
 HE: Ph.D. in Political Science, University of Rochester, USA
 ME: Chairperson, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government

Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs
Huang Lu , Ching-ju

DB: Nov. 04, 1949
 HE: Graduated from Department of Accounting, Shih Chien University
 ME: National Assembly Member; Commission member, Taipei Urban Planning Commission

Secretary-General

Lee, Sush-der

DB: Nov. 29, 1951
 HE: Master of Business Administration, Mankato State University, USA
 ME: Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government; Director-general, Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance

Commissioner, Department of Finance
Huang, Su-jin

DB: May 19, 1951
 HE: National Tai-Chung Institute of Commerce
 ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government; Director, Taipei Disbursement Office

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

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 and Sixth Division Chief, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Economic Development
Kang, Daw-chuen

DB: Sep.24, 1942
HE: Research in Food and Veterinary Public Health, Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Bundesgesundheitsamt, Berlin, Germany
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government

Commissioner, Department of Labor
Su, Yin-kuei

DB: Oct. 07, 1958
HE: Doctoral Candidate of Institute of Mainland China Studies, National Sun Yat-sen University
ME: Lawyer; 5th Session Legislator, City of Kaohsiung



Commissioner, Public Works Department
Ni, Shih-piao

DB: Oct. 12, 1947
HE: Master of Civil Engineering, Tohoku University, Japan
ME: Director, Environmental Professionals Training Institute, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; Secretary General, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan

Commissioner, Taipei City Police Department
Wang, Cho-chiun

DB: Sep. 03, 1951
HE: Master of Crime Prevention and Correction, National Taipei University
ME: Commissioner, Taichung City Police Bureau; Deputy Commissioner of the Criminal Investigation Police Office, National Police Agency



Commissioner, Department of Transportation
Lin, Lee-yu

DB: Oct. 6, 1952
HE: Ph.D., Institute of Traffic and Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Director, Traffic Engineering Office, Taipei City Government

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, Department of Social Welfare
Shih, Yu-ling

DB: Aug. 30, 1950
HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor, Taipei City Government

Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection
Shen, Shu-hung

DB: Jun.19, 1949
HE: Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: Dean of General Affairs Office and Associate Professor of Environmental and Property Management Department, Jin-Wen University of Science and Technology; Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government





Commissioner, Department of Urban Development
Hsu, Chih-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
Yang, Hsiao-tung

DB: Oct. 30, 1963
HE: M.A in Communications, State University of New York, USA
ME: Special Assistant to the Chairman, China Times Group



Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs
Li, Bin

DB: Apr. 06, 1957
HE: Ph.D., Faculty of Social and Environmental Studies, University of Liverpool, UK
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government; Senior Specialist, Sports Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Commissioner, Department of Compulsory Military Service
Chu, Yea-hun

DB: Oct. 02, 1949
HE: Chinese Military Academy, Class of 42
ME: Deputy Division Commander; Major General



Commissioner, Fire Department
Shiau, Ying-wen

DB: Jan. 14, 1952
HE: Bachelor of Science in Fire Science, Central Police College
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Fire Department, Taipei City Government; Deputy Chief, Fire Battalion, Taipei City Police Department

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 Land
Huang, Jung-feng

DB: May 24, 1950
HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Economic Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

Commissioner, Department of Personnel
Chung, Yee-lan

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 Ethics
Yang, Shi-jeng

DB: Jan. 05, 1955
HE: Master of Public Administration, Chung Hua University
ME: Director General, Department of Government Ethics, Ministry of Finance; Director, Ethics Office, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan

Chairperson, Law and Regulation Commission
Lin, Shu-hua

DB: July 25, 1954
HE: Bachelor of Law, National Taiwan University
ME: Deputy Chairperson, Law and Regulation Commission, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Law and Regulation Commission, Taipei City Government



Chairperson, Research, Development, & Evaluation Commission
Weng, Jui-ting

DB: Jul. 22, 1949
HE: Ph.D. in Political Science, National Chengchi University
ME: Associate Research Fellow, Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University; Deputy Chairperson, Research, Development, & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government

Chairperson, Indigenous Peoples Commission
Yang, Hsin-yi

DB: Nov. 21, 1969
HE: B.A. in Mass Communications Department, Fu Jen Catholic University
ME: Section Chief, Service Department, Taichung County Heping Township Office; Section Assistant, Indigenous Peoples Affairs, Civil Affairs Bureau, Taichung County Government



Chairperson, Taipei Urban Planning Commission
Lee, Sush-der

DB: Nov. 29, 1951
HE: Master of Business Administration, Mankato State University, USA
ME: Commissioner, Department of Finance, Taipei City Government; Director-general, Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance

Chairperson, Hakka Affairs Commission
Wu, Shiouh-guang

DB: Mar. 15, 1957
HE: Ph.D. in Political Science, University of Rochester, USA
ME: Chairperson, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Chairperson, Administrative Appeals Commission
Chang, Ming-jue

DB: Jul. 20, 1951
HE: M.C.L., University of Virginia, USA
ME: Advisory Officer, Executive Yuan; Counselor, Ministry of Justice

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
Chow, Tsu-yung

DB: Jan. 25, 1956
HE: Bachelor of Plant Pathology, National Chung-Hsing University
ME: Chief Secretary, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration, Taipei City Government; Deputy Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration, Taipei City Government

President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Tsay, Huel-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



Commissioner, Taipei Water Department
Kuo, Ray-hwa

DB: Jul. 12, 1939
HE: Bachelor of Chemical and Materials Engineering, Tamkang University
ME: Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration; Deputy Commissioner, Taipei Water Department

Director, Songshan District Office
Yu, Shu-yi

DB: May 22, 1963
HE: M.A. in Department of Sociology, National Chengchi University
ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Wanhua District, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Songshan District, Taipei City



Director, Taipei Public Service Institute
Lee, Ming-bin

DB: Aug. 08, 1949
HE: Master of Political Science, National Chengchi University
ME: Deputy Director, Taipei Public Service Institute

Director, Xinyi District Office
Zhang, Jin-zhen

DB: Oct. 20, 1963
HE: Master of Law, Public Administration & Policy, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Director, Datong District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Administrative Services, Department of Culture, Taiwan Province



Chairman, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Chen, Chun-liang

DB: Dec. 04, 1949
HE: M.S. in Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation; Deputy Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei City Government

Director, Daan District Office
Yu, Shin-hua

DB: Oct. 28, 1959
HE: B.A. in Mass Communications Department, Fu Jen Catholic University
ME: Director, Wenshan District Office, Taipei City; Director, Neihu District Office, Taipei City





Director, Zhongshan District Office
Zhan, Xun-ming

DB: Nov. 14, 1951
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Beitou District, Taipei City; Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government

Director, Wenshan District Office
Lee, Mei-li

DB: May 20, 1959
HE: Master of Public Administration & Policy, National Taipei University
ME: Chief, Household Registration Offices, Zhongshan District, Taipei City; Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Director, Zhongzheng District Office
Sun, Chin-chuan

DB: Sep. 06, 1961
HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University
ME: Director, Neihu District Office, Taipei City; Deputy Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City

Director, Nangang District Office
Hsieh, Cheng-chun

DB: Sep. 16, 1962
HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University
ME: Division Chief, Department of Personnel, Taipei City Government; Specialist, Department of Personnel, Taipei City Government



Director, Datong District Office
Huang, Mei-yun

DB: May 22, 1960
HE: Master of Business Administration, Tamkang University
ME: Senior Specialist, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Director, Xinyi District Office, Taipei City

Director, Neihu District Office
Wu, Kun-hung

DB: Sep. 27, 1961
HE: Master of China Studies, Tamkang University
ME: Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government



Director, Wanhan District Office
Wang, Hong-yi

DB: Sep. 10, 1955
HE: B.A. in Urban Planning, National Cheng Kung University
ME: Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City; Section Chief & Senior Specialist, Bureau of Urban Development, Taiwan Province

Director, Shilin District Office
Lin, Ching

DB: Nov. 08, 1950
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
ME: Director, Zhongzheng District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Daan District, Taipei City





Director, Beitou District Office

Zhang, Yi-fang

DB: Jan. 05, 1952

HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Open University

ME: Senior Specialist, Research, Development & Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government; Chief, Household Registration Office, Shilin District, Taipei City

Directors of Secondary Departments of Taipei City Government

Director, Taipei City Hall Management Office

Hsu, Ing-shyong



DB: Sep. 14, 1949

HE: Bachelor of Administrative Management,
Chinese Culture University

ME: Manager; Senior Specialist

Director, Taipei Sports Office

Liu, Chia-tseng



DB: Dec. 15, 1955

HE: M.S. in Graduate Institute of Sports
Science, Taipei Physical Education College

ME: Inspector; Director

Director, Taipei Revenue Service

Hsieh, Sung-fang



DB: Jan. 05, 1947

HE: Master of Public Finance, National
Chengchi University

ME: Deputy Director

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 Municipal Secured Small Loans Service

Chen, Hwei-pin



DB: Aug. 23, 1959

HE: Master of Law, University of Pennsylvania,
USA

ME: Chief Secretary

Director, Taipei Astronomical Museum

Chiu, Kuo-kuang



DB: Nov. 17, 1954

HE: Bachelor of Science, Department of
Meteorology, Chinese Culture University

ME: Senior Engineer; Technician

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: Bachelor of Chinese, Fu Jen Catholic
University

ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief



Director, Taipei Children's Recreation Center
Liang, Yong-fei

DB: Apr. 06, 1962
HE: Master of Business Administration,
National Taipei University
ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief

Director, Hydraulic Engineering Office, Public Works Department
Lo, Jyuhn-sheng

DB: Sep. 17, 1946
HE: Master of Water Resources & Environmental
Engineering, Tamkang University
ME: Director; Chief Secretary



Director, Taipei Markets Administration Office
Chen, Shih-hui

DB: Nov. 16, 1946
HE: Master of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan
University
ME: Deputy Director

Director, 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 Business Administration Office
Lin, Wan-fa

DB: Jan. 01, 1953
HE: Taipei Institute of Technology
ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief

Director, Sewage Systems Office
Wu, Jyuhn-hsien

DB: May 13, 1960
HE: Master of Civil Engineering, University of
Michigan, USA
ME: Assistant Director; Chief Engineer



Director, New Construction Office, Public Works Department
Lee, Shu-chuan

DB: Feb. 01, 1958
HE: Master of Electrical Engineering, National
Taipei University of Technology
ME: Director; Assistant Director

Director, Traffic Engineering Office
Su, Chung-kun

DB: Feb. 10, 1956
HE: Bachelor Degree, Feng Chia University
ME: Director; Senior Specialist





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

Superintendent, Taipei Municipal Guang Ci Care Home
Su, Yaw-tsan

DB: Sep. 20, 1950
HE: M.A. in Sociology, National Taiwan University
ME: Superintendent; Division Chief



Director, Motor Vehicles Office
Jeng, Jia-liang

DB: Jun. 19, 1954
HE: Master of Traffic & Transportation, National Chiao Tung University
ME: Director

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, Traffic Adjudication Office
Chang, Jer-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, 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



Director, Employment Service Center, Department of Labor

Ku, Jye-mei

DB: Jun. 22, 1945

HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Taiwan University

ME: Chief Secretary; 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



Director, Taipei Vocational Training Center, Department of Labor

Chou, Pu-kun

DB: Oct. 16, 1952

HE: Bachelor of Sociology, National Chung Hsing University

ME: Director; 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; Deputy Manager



Superintendent, Taipei City Hospital

Sun, Ruei-sheng

DB: Nov. 29, 1959

HE: Ph.D. in Clinical Medicine, National Taiwan University

ME: Deputy Superintendent; Superintendent



Commander, Sanitation Inspection Division, Department of Environmental Protection

Yang, Su-er

DB: Mar. 25, 1951

HE: Bachelor of Laws, Chinese Culture University

ME: Chief Secretary; Division Chief



General Manager, Neihsu Incinerator, Department of Environmental Protection

Fugh, Liang-jy

DB: Jul. 15, 1955

HE: International Trade Department, Feng Chia University

ME: Senior Specialist; Division Chief



Director, Urban Redevelopment Office

Pien, Tyzz-shuh

DB: Feb. 06, 1956

HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architectural Design, Chinese Culture University

ME: Deputy Director; Chief Secretary





Director, Building Administration Office
Her, Yiou-rong

DB: Dec. 21, 1943
HE: Master of Engineering, Department of Architectural Design, Chinese Culture University
ME: Director; Deputy Director

Chairperson, Taipei City Archives
Li, Bin

DB: Apr. 06, 1957
HE: Ph.D., Faculty of Social and Environmental Studies, University of Liverpool, UK
ME: Deputy Commissioner; Senior Specialist



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 Fine Arts Museum
Huang, Tsai-lang

DB: Oct. 21, 1950
HE: Master of Fine Arts, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Commissioner; Director



Director, Taipei Chinese Orchestra
Kuo, Yu-ru

DB: Dec. 02, 1956
HE: Bachelor of Chinese Music, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Director; Director

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, 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
Chiu, Peng-hsin

DB: Dec. 01, 1956
HE: Master of Communications, Shih Hsin University
ME: Division Chief; Director





Superintendent, Land Development Agency,
Department of Land

Chen, Shyi-jen

DB: Apr. 15, 1954

HE: Master of Land Economics, College of
Social Sciences, National Chengchi University

ME: Senior Specialist; Deputy Division Chief

Director, South District Project Office,
Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chang, Wu-hsun

DB: May 05, 1950

HE: Master of Engineering, Department of
Architectural Design, Chinese Culture
University

ME: Deputy Director



Chairperson, City Employee Welfare Commission,
Department of Personnel

Chung, Yee-lan

DB: Jan. 08, 1942

HE: Public Administration Program, National
Chengchi University

ME: Chief Secretary; 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, East District Project Office,
Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Kuo-ann

DB: Sep. 11, 1956

HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National
Taiwan University

ME: Deputy Chief Engineer; Director

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



Director, North District Project Office, Department
of Rapid Transit Systems

Wu, Pei-jeen

DB: Jun. 17, 1953

HE: Master of Institute of Traffic & Transportation,
National Chiao Tung University

ME: Deputy Director

Superintendent, Engineering Division, Taipei
Water Department

Wu, Yang-long

DB: Apr. 04, 1952

HE: Post-graduate, International Institute for
Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering,
Delft, Netherlands

ME: Chief Engineer; Division Chief



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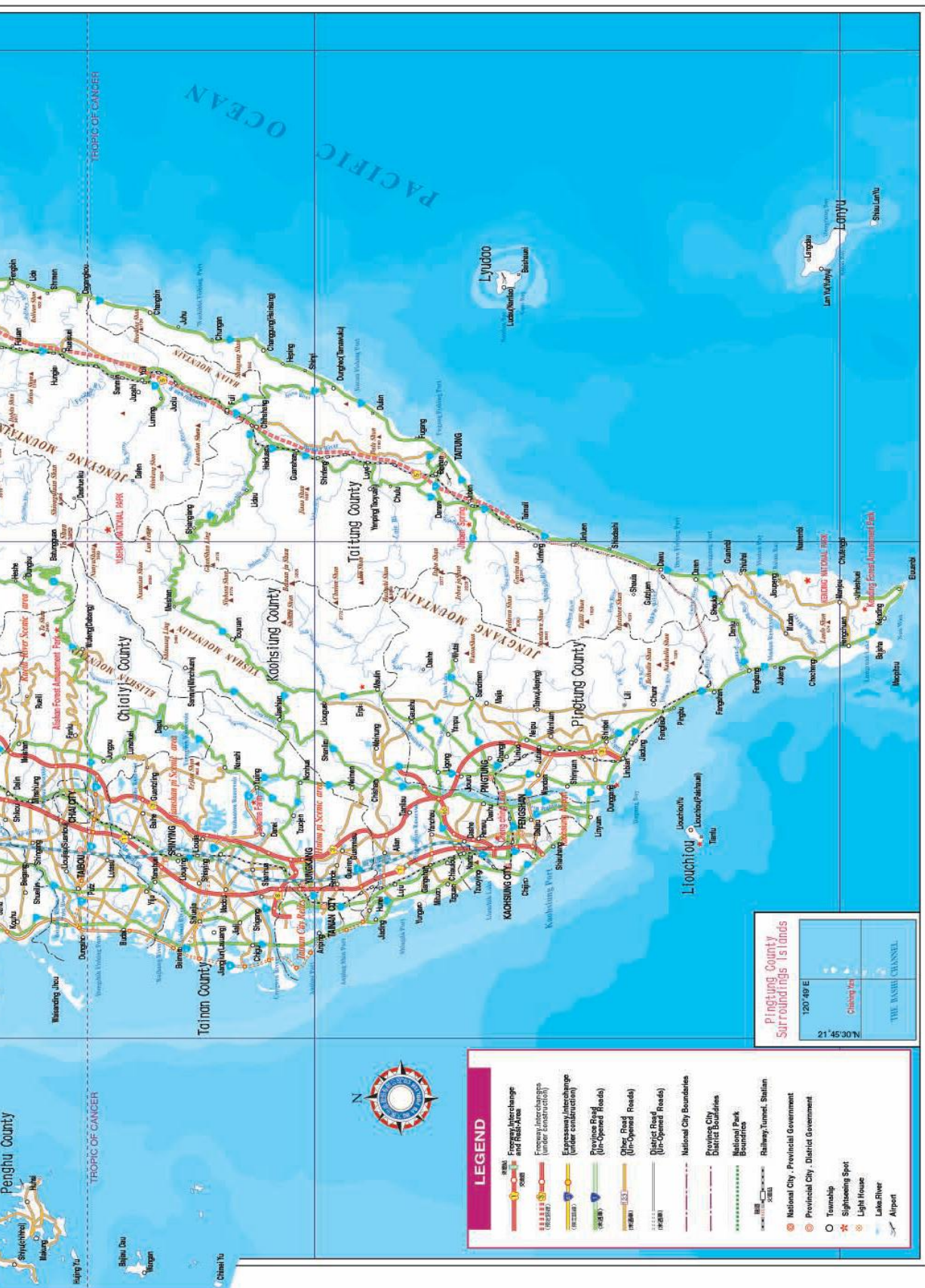
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Pingtung County
Surroundings Islands

120°49' E
21°45'30" N

Changbin

THE BASIN CHANNEL

LEGEND

- New Freeway Interchange and Relief Area
- Freeway Interchange (under construction)
- Expressway Interchange (under construction)
- Provincial Road (In-Open Road)
- Open Road (Un-Open Road)
- District Road (Un-Open Road)
- National City Boundaries
- Provincial City District Boundaries
- National Park Boundaries
- Railway Tunnel, Station
- National City - Provincial Government
- Provincial City - District Government
- Township
- Sighting Spot
- Light House
- Lake River
- Airport



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