

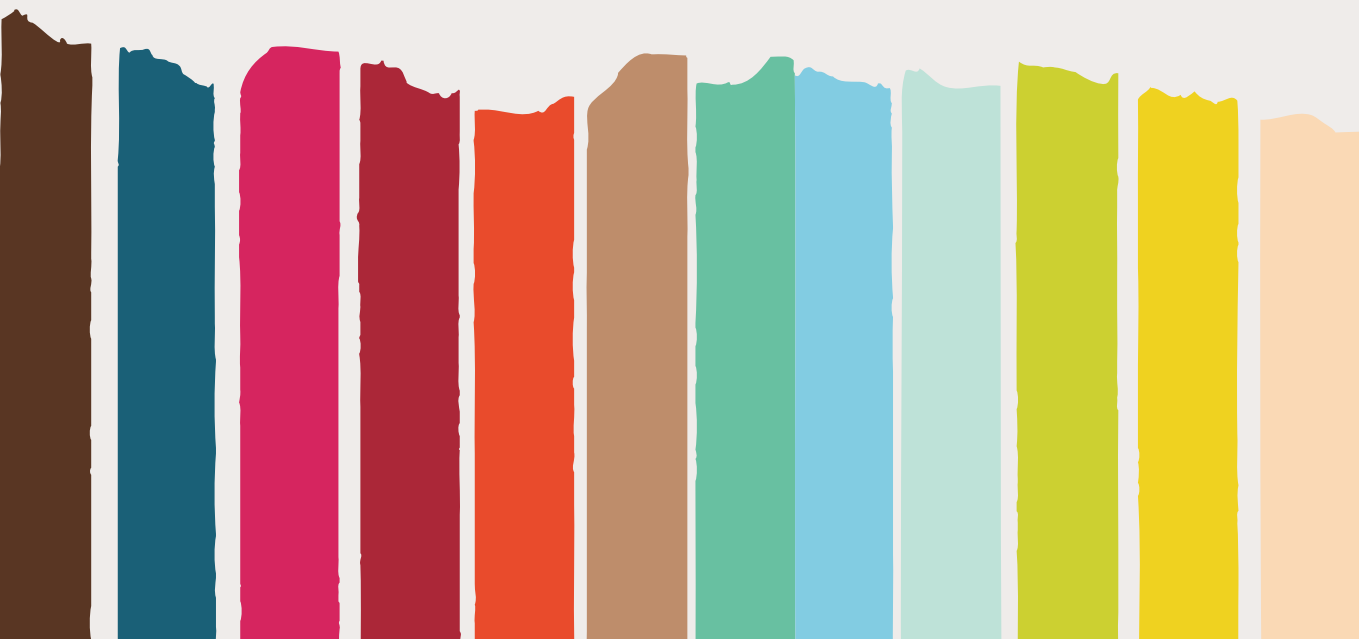


不斷提升的城市

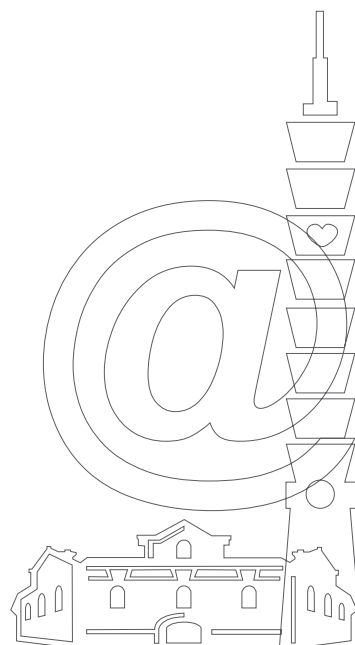
ADAPTIVE CITY

臺北申辦2016世界設計之都
設計實現生活願景 • DESIGN IN MOTION

2012 Yearbook
TAIPEI



2012 Taipei Yearbook
TAIPEI





Taipei Yearbook 2012

Published by the Taipei City Government,
No.1, Shifu Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei, 11008, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

Edited by Taipei Yearbook 2012 Editorial Group

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Design and Printed by INNODesign Co.

5F, No.43-1, Ln.11, Sec.6, Minquan E. Rd., Neihsu Dist., Taipei 11494, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

Retail Sales by Government Publications Bookstore

1F, No. 209, Sungjiang Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei 10485, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

Maps supplied by

Da Yu Publishing Co. Ltd.

4F., No.189, Guangzhou St., Taipei 10852, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

Taipei Rapid Transit Co.

No.7, Alley 48, Sec. 2, Zhongshan N. Rd., Taipei 10448, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

1st edition, June 2013

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Printed in the Republic of China

ISBN 9789860370621

GPN 1010201115

Hardcover: NT\$600



Taipei 2012

Taipei Yearbook

Creating Taipei City With People of Wealth

2012 was a year full of challenges. Impacted by the European debt crisis, the economy in Taiwan went into stagnation and the outlook was gloomy as if it would hit rock bottom. Moreover, labor confrontations between employers and employees were more frequent. Employees worried about losing their jobs or being paid low wages, whereas employers worried about their businesses and cash flow. The two sides were actually in the same boat worrying about the same thing: Is this boat going to sink?

This made me contemplate the situation because all these controversies were symptomatic of the collective anxiety in the current Taiwanese society. Everyone was inflicted by the bleakness of the future.

Indeed, Taiwan was confronted with a big challenge, which, however, would appear less intimidating if it were compared with the diplomatic crisis in 1973. By then, in addition to the collective impact of global finance, soaring food prices, and the first oil crisis, we were forced to withdraw from the United Nations. The economic crisis notwithstanding, the diplomatic challenge was a huge blow to the confidence of the people of Taiwan in terms of the survival of the country.

Under the circumstances, the government decisively launched the program Ten Major Construction Projects, which as of today we are still so familiar with. Those projects did not come about without controversies; however, the government was very resolute in its execution of these projects. So when we look back, we cannot



help but admire Chiang Ching-kuo, Sun Yun-suan, and Li Kwoh-ting, visionaries who fundamentally transformed the infrastructure and industries in one of the darkest moments in Taiwan's history, be it the domestic economy or diplomatic setbacks. More importantly, they created visions for the people who were losing hope; they united people and helped revitalize Taiwan to become the first of the Four Asian Dragons.

That is our paradigm. What we face today includes an economic downturn, rising commodity prices, an increasing unemployment rate, and public resentment about the status quo, which has led to social unrest and loss of faith. From my point of view, the public sector has the responsibility to take immediate and concrete measures and map out the direction for future development to revive faith.

Therefore, I am resolved to push forward the New Ten Major Construction Projects of Taipei. Among them, Taipei Twin Towers, Development of Taipei Songshan Airport, Taipei Metro Xinyi Line and Songshan Line, Fiber To The Home are four projects aimed to improve transportation infrastructure and service in Taipei. Moreover, the Taipei Cloud Computing Industrial Park, Taipei Akihabara (electronics and video game whole sale stores), the Taipei Performing Art Center, the Taipei Pop Music Center, Taipei Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park and Taipei Regional Pastures (construction of the second Hall of the Taipei World Trade Center) are the other six projects to be undertaken to create a sound environment for future industrial development and to increase business competitiveness.

The New Ten Major Construction Projects are mostly dependent on public investment but we also aim to encourage private investment and to create employment opportunities. What is more, these projects help to create a whole new vision for transportation and industry, the two major cornerstones of the development of economy.

For instance, cloud computing technology is now all the rage on the island. However, years ago, the Taipei City Government had already taken actions to complete construction of its wireless broadband network. Furthermore, a fiber optic network had been built earlier along the city's drainage systems, to deliver fiber optic services directly to the homes of every citizen in Taipei City within four years. With the fiber optic network in place, the cloud computing industry can readily take root and grow. The construction of Taipei Cloud Computing Industrial Park, which had been under active planning, was officially made public at a press conference in October 2012. The construction of the Park came about at industry's request. By collecting feedback on the needs of the industrial sector, the Government immediately made land available, bringing the notice to the public that the first Cloud Computing Industrial Park would be constructed. What followed was the construction project for the Taipei Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park.

The New Ten Major Construction Projects of Taipei is a major investment by the TCG in the upcoming five to ten years. This is estimated to attract investment from the private sector to the amount of more than NT\$370 billion, and create more than 57 thousand jobs. These are only rough figures. As a matter of fact, the launching of these Projects involves many moving parts. From the design and planning stage to the construction of the buildings, a great deal of capital and skills are required. Such a vast undertaking will certainly create a spurt of growth in the surrounding neighborhoods and industries. Take the Taipei Metro, for example. It is difficult for us to imagine how the Nangang Software Park could come into existence without the Nangang Line, let alone the prosperity of today's Nangang District. With the opening of the Xinyi and Songshan Line, districts such as Datong, Zhongshan, Songshan and Xinyi are expected to witness a more prosperous future.

Despite the limited budget for investment in these Projects, the Government aims to encourage more private participation so as to create a fivefold, or even tenfold, growth for the people. The development of every city is dependent on the targeting of an important goal, which ultimately serves to create a city of wealthy people. Therefore, to create wealth for Taipei citizens is the objective of the New Ten Major Construction Projects of Taipei.

I firmly believe that the resilience and innovative capacity of the City will take the lead in Taiwan to bounce back and head towards prosperity. I have great confidence in the future of the City because for the past few years, we have successfully hosted the 2009 Deaflympics and the 2010 International Flora Expo. We also helped Taiwan win the bid to host the 2017 Summer Universiade, which will be one of the largest-scale events ever held in the country. Furthermore, the opening of the international line of the Songshan Airport connects Taipei to other international cities in the world. We are on the right path of

realizing the vision of a young and beautiful Taipei, leading Taiwanese society forward into the future.

Two years ago, the birthrate in Taiwan and Taipei City had dropped drastically, causing a great deal of concern. To cope, the TCG launched a birth stimulus program, "Have a Care-Free Pregnancy." In two years, the birthrate has increased from less than 20 thousand to more than 20.5 thousand, the highest number in nine years. The average age of fathers for the first time in a few years decreased. The immediate outcome of the program has led the central and other local governments to follow suit. In the future, the City Government will act promptly to implement a baby-sitting system in the community together with a family center and day care center so as to provide more assistance to young families.

In addition, we have made every effort to promote the Public Housing Policy. By learning from the management experience of the developed countries, we plan to provide high-quality rental housing to redress the stereotypical impression that public housing negatively impacts the living quality of a neighborhood. Also the policy is helping to rebuild the confidence of the public so that mainstream opinion may actively support the Government in creating public housing. Two years ago during my inauguration ceremony, I promised to start a public housing project by constructing 4800 public houses. So far the project has been on schedule and proceeded very successfully; even better, the number of completed public houses may be higher than the projected figure. In the long run, it will relieve the housing pressure in Metropolitan Taipei.

In terms of making Taipei a livable city, the TCG has implemented a series of environmental protection policies, including resource recycling, water resource management, air quality improvement, and YouBike (a public bike rental system). These have become objectives of emulation for other major international cities. Measures taken to revive the Tamsui River have improved the quality of the water, making it the best it has been in the past 30 years. The number of hydrophilic people is also rapidly increasing. Moreover, projects such as Arcade Pavement Leveling, Road Smoothing and Step Entrance Buses have been put into practice and implemented in an active and precise manner by the responsible teams at the TCG to create a barrier-free environment, one that is friendlier to seniors and the physically and mentally challenged.

A great city must be a place where citizens can live in their own home and enjoy their jobs. Major construction projects with definite goals can help boost the economy and improve the overall living environment. Hence, with good conditions in place, young people are willing to stay in the City and work here to build their dreams. These are the responsibilities that the City Government works to fulfill.

A crisis can also be a turning point. When facing the economic crisis, we can take it in our stride. To retain the vitality of the City and create wealth and employment opportunities, we have to put all our efforts into action to bring the construction projects to completion. I am confident that through our efforts, the economic development of the City and those of the neighboring magistrates will take flight, the so-called locomotive effect. Furthermore, it will boost the vibrancy, innovativeness and competitiveness of the city. As long as we restore the Taiwanese Spirit, which is to be positive, enterprising and diligent in

bravely encountering all challenges, a wonderful future is in our hands.



Lung-bin Hau, Ph.D
Mayor

May 2013



- 1.This yearbook is published annually, in both Chinese and English editions. The 2012 edition is based on the time period from January 1 to December 31 of the year 2012. Its content is primarily devoted to description 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 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 undertaking, it includes descriptions of important events and activities sponsored by the city government 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 cover story of the yearbook focuses on major constructions, policies and activities of Taipei City. In the 2012 yearbook the cover story “Taipei-an Adaptive City, Design In Motion- Heads towards Becoming the World Design Capital” may help readers to better perceive and acknowledge some concrete achievements of the city government.
- 5.The “Special Features” of the 2012 yearbook are: “Maybe I Love You-MRT!,” “Yours, Mine, and Everyone’s New Friend-YouBike, A Smiling Ride in Taipei,” “Activation of the Tamsui River”, and “Accessible Arcades makes Taipei Friendlier-Taipei Arcade Pavement Leveling Program”, and “Fun Travel in Taipei” , and they are all about the important projects currently being promoted in Taipei City. These features serve to introduce these projects both inside and outside the country.
- 6.The major events and activities sponsored by the Taipei City Government are chronologically listed in the Appendices, from January to December of the year 2012.
- 7.The statistical data in Table 16 in the Appendix is based on information for 2011, since corresponding data for 2012 were not available at the time of printing.
- 8.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. Items listed in the index are arranged based on the number of strokes according to the Handbook of Standard Strokes and Stroke Order of Chinese Characters edited by the Ministry of Education. Detailed records of important events, statistics and data, notable individuals that are included in the Appendices as well as pictures, are not included in the index.
- 9.This 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.
- 10.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.





Taipei—an Adaptive City, Design in Motion Heads towards Becoming the World Design Capital

What do you expect to see in Taipei in the year 2016? A city with the convenience of intelligence? A city of sensation and innovation? A city of Soft Power? Or a city that combines all of these elements, making it a wonderful city of great livability? Seizing the opportunities to successfully host the first IDA Congress and Taipei World Design Expo, the Taipei City Government (TCG) officially announced in 2012 its plan to join the bidding for 2016 World Design Capital. This would not only allow the international design community to see the great works of design and creativity produced in Taipei but also would promote the innovation of the city by enthusiastically infusing the concept of “design” into the City as designers and the general public would be invited to participate and develop their creativity in the spirit of caring. With the theme of Adaptive City, Design in Motion, the whole project will take place in Taipei City. An urban evolution driven by the city’s inhabitants will be undertaken. Hence, we can all come together to make Taipei a more livable and more wonderful city to live in.

World Design Capital: An innovative city and a model for others

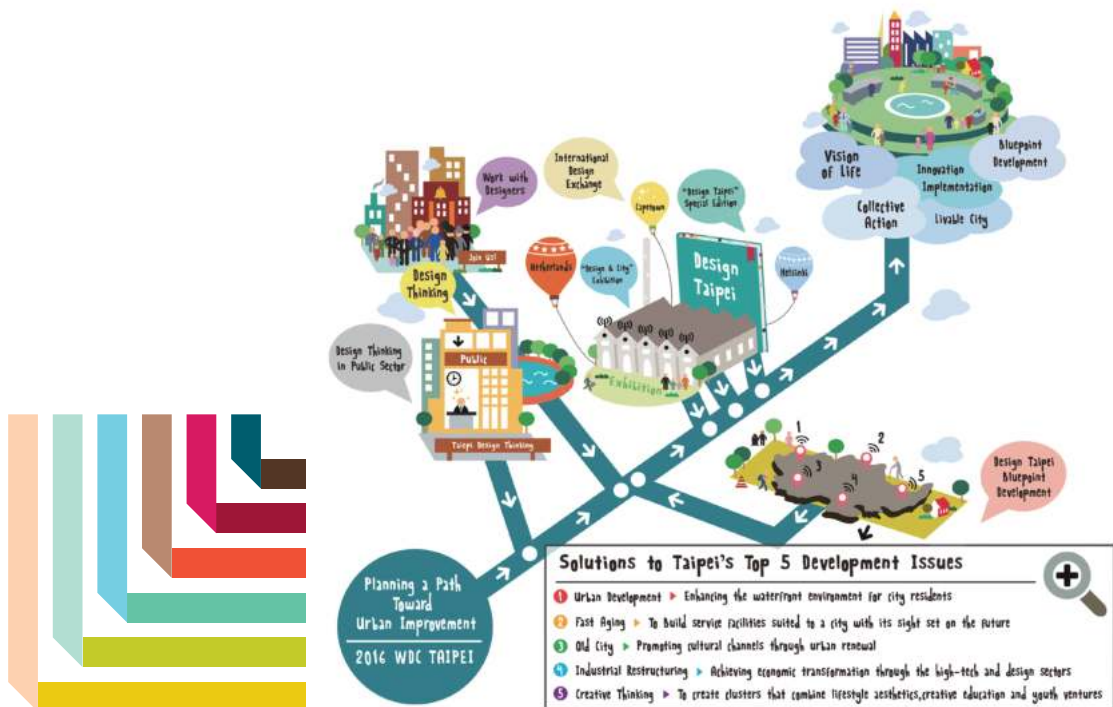
World Design Capital (WDC) is a global project launched by the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (icsid). The WDC designation is a biennial city promotion project to recognize a city with great accomplishments in the field of design and awards it with the title “World Design Capital.” Cities that have previously been awarded this title include Italy’s Torino in 2008, Korea’s Seoul in 2010, Finland’s Helsinki in 2012 and South Africa’s Cape Town in 2014.

The Icsid juries have selected these cities not only for the assertiveness they have demonstrated in creating suitable conditions for the development of the design industry: these cities also have the ability to apply design thinking in order to fulfill their urban visions. Each World Design Capital has a pioneering design vision, and the processes and outcomes of their transformations have gained our utmost respect.

Cross-disciplines integration platform: Launching a press conference as the first step

Since February 2012, the TCG has been aggressively pushing forward urban regeneration through the concept of design. Groups from various departments were invited to collaborate in this project. Through a cross-disciplines integration platform, they have examined and analyzed the functions of the city in the past, present and the future in order to find the penetration point to the critical mission of solving urban development issues. Nine critical operating areas: the economy, city development, basic infrastructure, the environment and sustainability, public safety, city image, cultural creativity, healthcare and citizen outreach, and human resources were formed by inviting one hundred professionals and experts from relevant fields. Nearly 400 seminars and meetings were held and 64 case studies from 13 Countries used as reference. Five main themes were agreed upon, including Life Quality and Health, Ecological Sustainability, Smart Living and Urban Regeneration and Life Industry. Development issues and action projects for each field are introduced below to map out a comprehensive design blue print.

On June 29, 2012, World Industrial Design Day as designated by icsid, the TCG held the event “Let’s design together,” the second design driven city in the world (after New York City) to celebrate the Day. In addition, on the same day, a press conference to publicize the TCG’s launch of its application project to bid to become the 2016 World Design Capital Expo was held. Experts and professionals from relevant industries and organizations, along with academics were invited to support the City in its efforts to compete for the WDC designation. Many well-known Taiwanese designers gathered for the occasion to share their insights on the nature and importance of design and to show their support for Taipei and its aspirations.



A live show of Designer's Wall was presented, showcasing 30 award-winning design works, demonstrating Taipei's abundant design energy. The climax of the event was the inauguration ceremony. Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin, Taipei Cultural Affairs Commissioner Liou Wei-gong, representatives from domestic design associations such as Wang Yu-ling, director of the Chinese Society of Interior Designs, Mr. Kuo Jieh-cheng, the Director of the Chinese Industrial Designer Association, Mr. Yang Chia-chang, the director of the Taiwan Graphic Design Association, Mr. Ying li, the director of the Designers Association of Taiwan, Mr. Wang Hung-hsiang, associate professor of the Department of Industrial Design of Taipei University of Technology and others joined hands and waved their fists to demonstrate their collective determination in moving towards the 2016 WDC.

First in Taiwan—Design Thinking Course for Public Servants

To develop its policy for WDC Taipei 2016, the TCG is embedding innovative DNA into the logic of urban administration. In order to vitalize the administrative thinking of civil servants of the TCG and help them learn to think from the perspective of users, i.e. citizens, the TCG became the first in Taiwan to hold a series of courses on the concept of design. It also held the Taipei Creative Hub Workshop at the end of November and mid-October in 2012. Participating TCG's department heads, civil servants and citizens who take an interest in urban evolution and transformation were able to engage in brainstorming and interactive discussion to learn how to integrate design into future municipal undertakings and service planning.

These courses and workshops were planned by top designers who have hands-on experience in the field. In these activities they led the participants to brainstorm, innovate, discuss by groups, field investigate, work together and create things manually. To think from another perspective allows them to understand how they can combine the design concept with administration processes. Thus, it helps the city to evolve in all aspects.

The TCG Design Concept Series Course started on September 25 and continued for three days for a total of 18 hours. The courses were honored to have famous designers from all industries to instruct a total of 70 participants including department heads and colleagues. In the workshop four themes were featured. Attendees joined together to brainstorm and study international cases and simulation cases of urban issues based on integrated thinking and communication across different departments. These activities served to bring out policies of maximum benefit to the City. Feedback from the attendees indicated that this was an interesting learning experience and more. It was a good start for conversation across the departments of the TCG.

The Taipei Circulation Urban Design Workshop was held on October 11 with Kung Shu-chang from the Graduate Institute of Architecture, NCTU, serving as the



A press conference on June 29 marks the first step towards WDC Taipei 2016



Taipei City Government Design Thinking Courses for Public Servants—Taiwan's first to be attended by department heads of TCG



Trainees in the Taipei Creative Hub Workshop trying to find out the question behind a question



The Public Service Design Workshop collects creative ideas from all participants

chief commissioner. Lecturers from different fields and professions were invited to share their experiences with 35 participants in the workshop. From perspectives of the public service system and public welfare, they gathered together to explore possibilities of the development in Taipei. In the two-day workshop, they came up with five concrete plans of action to improve the signage system of the Taipei Main Station.

On October 16, the Public Design Workshop was launched. Headed by the Gixia Group, the event featured the theme of creating “A Wonderful Day of Civil Life Experience.” 30 civil-service officials from 12 units of the TCG were encouraged to retrospect “public” issues. With regard to the public facilities and service system of the city hall building, they came up with seven enhancement solutions. In addition to the fruitful course outcomes, were the enthusiastic responses of the attendees. The TCG plans to include this as part of on-the-job training for future employees and will continue to work with the Department of Civil Servants Development to provide Urban Design courses for civil servants to learn and earn credits. Gradually, design can become a common language and a common ground for the public sector.



International Exchange makes Taipei Shine; WDC Taipei 2016 creates a voice for itself in the world

In order to enhance the visibility of Taipei’s abundant and wonderful design achievements in the international community, the TCG has undertaken several international exchange projects through a variety of approaches such as exhibition, publication, cooperation with the media and international forums. They provide recognition of and support for the design achievements in Taipei from

the international community. They also strengthen TCG's bid for the WDC Taipei 2016. The first project was 24h+ Taipei, a themed exhibition. A collection of 60 design works were showcased in a chronically linked manner to show 24 hours in the life of Taipei City. Through design and exhibition, the public interacted and communicated with each other by means of the unique designs of Taipei.

The 24h+ Taipei Exhibition was also featured abroad in internationally important design events, including the Helsinki Design Week from September 13 to 16 in Finland, and the Dutch Design Week from October 20 to 28 in the Netherlands. These two international exhibitions attracted about 660 thousand local residents to the booth from Taiwan with more than a thousand messages left by the visitors, indicating their support for our bid for World Design Capital.

At the same time, the TCG is dedicated to expanding urban diplomatic relationships through design. During the exhibition, the TCG held Design dinner parties referred to as Taipei's Night in the Netherlands and Finland. Mayor Hau Lung-bin personally interacted with the heads of the local governments and important figures in the international design industry to gain support from all sectors and help Taipei's bid for the WDC 2016. Key achievements included the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for Friendship Cities, signifying the intentions of the two cities to engage in exchange in areas of municipal administration, cultural innovation and juvenile education. Taipei not only made another friend in Europe but also obtained substantial and influential support from the international society for its WDC 2016 bid.

The TCG published Design Taipei in September 2012 to promote Taiwan's vibrant power of design around the globe. Keywords in Taipei Design, the main theme of the first publication, condensed the design and development power of this City into twelve keywords. The first letter of these twelve keywords was used to form the two words of the title, DESIGN TAIPEI. The first publication had a printing of 10 thousand issues. In addition to being distributed at international exhibitions, TCG also cooperated with China Airlines in having copies of the publication placed on planes for international travelers. These efforts aimed to make Taipei's design strength visible to the world.

At the end of 2012, the TCG worked even harder by cooperating with Wallpaper*, one of the most influential design and life magazines in the world, to publish Taipei Revealed, a 24-page booklet. It introduces important figures from the various design sectors in Taiwan and the urban oasis unique in Asia. Moreover, it also contains coverage of 20 design brands, 21 designers and more than 30 works of Taipei home decoration and tea-making. Innovative design, daring and deft thinking as well as



The 24h+ Exhibition presents a wonderful life in Taipei with selected design works.



Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin leads a team to visit Europe to promote international exchange.



Children from Helsinki Exhibition leave their messages to show their support and encouragement for Taipei City.



Taipei World Design Conference introduces important international design concepts.

traditional cultural elements were all on display.

In addition to international exchange, the TCG also actively hosted international forums to provide citizens more chances to communicate with major international design masters. The Taipei World Design Conference was a two-day event. Starting on October 4, 20 designers from 12 countries, scholars and business owners were invited to participate in this forum with its theme of Design for Values. Practical strategies of applying design concepts to industries and life were discussed. Participants brainstormed on the possibility of utilizing design concepts to create new values in industry and urban environment including brand name, design, service and innovation. The forum successfully attracted 2,400 people who work in the design sector.

Link the City with design in all forms

The WDC Taipei 2016 policy aims to inspire urban evolution by design. This is not only a top-down policy to be implemented by government agencies but also a city-wide campaign that designers and the public are encouraged to take part in. By forming a unified consensus, everyone can join together to transform and recreate Taipei and make it a city of greater livability. Under this principle, the TCG plans to further advocate the idea of WDC Taipei 2016 to the public—the administration and management of a modern city takes visionary design. As part of this effort, the TCG held the first Taipei Design & City Exhibition from October 5 to 28, 2012. Through diverse exhibitions global trends of development and local plans of action



were introduced.

With the theme of Expectation Taipei, two conceptual exhibitions, Social Design and Design Taipei were held in the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park. The exhibitions were intended to inspire citizens to think about the nature of design and discuss how to transform Taipei from all aspects. Plaza, an interactive space, served as a venue for local residents to create a blueprint for a livable Taipei in 2016. The 24-day exhibition attracted a total of 95,689 visitors. Among those 742 visits were made by 46 professional groups from Taiwan and abroad. Of these groups, 9 were important foreign guests, 13 were from schools, and 12 were from the business sector and government agencies. Among them, Mr. Charles Landry, a strategic consultant for an internationally-famed creative city, made a special visit and praised the Social Design exhibition and provided great insight into city development and global trends in the field of design. He also encouraged the city to borrow from the momentum of traditional culture in creating viable design concepts. The WDC Message Wall was full of the post-its, a total of 5,808 message left by members of the public. Teachers and students from 34 schools joined in.

In addition to the exhibition at the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park, 4 urban locations, including Nanhai/Guling Street, Zhongshan Shuanglian, Eastern Taipei and Tianmu were chosen to serve as satellite hubs to connect 160 local shops to host more than 40 events, such as seminars on creativity, tour guides, production of creative works, shows and exhibitions with themes such as community creativity and local features. The East Taipei Carnival on October 5, The Way We Were Street Concerts in Tianmu on October 14, Zhongshan Concert on October 20, and Show Market on the Guling Street on October 27 were just four of the citywide events. Four maps with walking tours and one picture book of city blocks were created and distributed as guides for individuals to walk into side streets and along streets to find where the vitality of the city originates. This was also another thread to explore the history of urban development in Taipei.

To further encourage the public to discover, understand and utilize their design imagination in every possible aspect of their lives, the TCG activated two channel events, physical and online, in December. One was the on-site event—My City, My Voice, which was a tour wishing station. Starting on December 9th, the first stop was at the plaza in front of the Taipei City Zoo. There more than 500 citizens and friends from Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Spain and America enthusiastically took part in the event. Using their creativity and imagination, they drew their expectations of WDC Taipei 2016 on wish stones with five colors. Each color stood for an issue to be addressed: Green for livable city, red for urban decay, blue for aging population, orange for innovative thinking and silver for industry transformation. All the wish stones were collected and piled on a giant I ♥ TAIPEI totem pole, symbolizing their collective imagination for WDC Taipei 2016.



Interactive space design of a plaza in the first Taipei Design& City Exhibition



Great support is given by the number of messages left by the public at the Design & City Exhibition



The Seed Collection—Dreams Take Flight Celebration at Guling Street

A themed area was installed at the wishing stations to showcase the selection of design projects from around the country and abroad so as to inspire citizens to discover their muse for innovative design in their daily lives and to experience a wonderful moment with great designs. The other channel was through the virtual world by launching an interactive online game called Keep Running, Taipei Design on Facebook. This game was centered on a main character—a little green man, commonly known to the public as the icon appearing as a “walk” sign when traffic lights turn green. To play, friends gathered online to click as often as possible in 15 seconds to help the little green man run as far as possible. Through this clicking participation, the evolution of the WDC Taipei 2016 moved closer to the goal of a livable city. In the 23-day event, nearly 10 thousand (9,797) plays were calculated with a total of 3954 people participating in the game.

In addition to events held by other city governments, the TCG also worked with many important design exhibitors in Taiwan in order to bolster the development of the design sector and to provide citizens with a good opportunity to know more about design and use its concepts in their daily lives. For instance, the TCG was an exhibitor at the first Taiwan Designer's Week 2012, a design exhibition of the largest scale held by Taiwan's private sector. The TCG installed an exclusive booth, where those interested in design could talk personally with designers engaged in the plan to make Taipei a city of design. The exhibition lasted 10 days from September 14 to 23 with a total of 58,641 visitors in attendance.

Moreover, the TCG also set up an exclusive exhibition area named WDC Taipei 2016 for the first Taipei Original Festival @ Songshan Cultural and Creative Park in November. With this installation, the TCG was able to advertise to the public about the government's plan to bid for WDC designation and exhibit the abundant creativity of the City in terms of art, literature, talents and performance. The exhibition lasted 17 days and attracted a total of 137 thousand visitors. Among them, several hundreds of visitors left their message showing their support and expectation for the WDC Taipei 2016.



The Tour Wish Station Event in Taipei with the participation of more than 500



Wish stones in five colors stand for different issues.





All the wish stones are collected and formed into a giant totem—I ♥ TAIPEI.

Responses from all sectors take 2013 to a new height

Are you looking forward to seeing Taipei City in 2016? “Design can change a city” and the application for the bid to become 2016 World Design Capital is a great opportunity for the City to export its design power. It is also a movement for urban evolution by the TCG to push forward the concept of design and to improve administrative efficiency. Preparation for the bid is in full swing. To mobilize people from the private sector and invite more businesses to play an active role, the Government will devise diverse and abundant plans of action in 2013 to promote Design Taipei from top to bottom. Whether you are a designer, student, or office worker, have a studio, a company or you come from a social group or an NGO, as long as you care about Taipei, please join us by all possible means to participate, brainstorm, cooperate, take action or provide support so that we can create a living in Taipei of great quality. Let’s work together for the great transformation of Taipei City in 2016!



Citizens enthusiastically leave their messages expressing their hopes for WDC Taipei 2016.

Maybe I Love You — “MRT!”

2012 Construction History of the MRT by the Department of Rapid Transit Systems of the Taipei City Government

“10! 9! 8! 7! 6! 5! 4! 3! 2! 1! Happy New Year!” The Taipei 101 fireworks show for each New Year attracts tens of thousands of visitors. In 2013, the number of visitors to the fireworks show was a record 850,000, the highest in the past few years. Most of these visitors came to the New Year celebration event by riding the Mass Rapid Transit (or MRT hereunder). According to statistics released by Metro Taipei, from 6 a.m. December 31, 2012 to 6 a.m. January 1, 2013 more than 3,650,000 passengers traveled on the MRT. With the completion of the MRT network in planning and in construction, the system will be able to provide service to even more passengers. While inspecting the Daan Station Construction of the Xinyi Line in the beginning of January, 2013, Mayor Hau Lung-bin mentioned that the Xinyi Line is the second east-west bound MRT line. Upon completion, the public can then take the Xinyi Line to take part in the New Year Celebration Party at City Hall.

The Taipei Metro features great accessibility, keeping pace with other advanced countries in the world. In addition to the lines currently in operation, planning for other lines is also underway. As of the end of October 2012, progress on the Xinzhuang Line and the Luzhou Line was 98% ; the Xinyi Line was 93.31% and the Songshan Line was 78.03% completed. Such progress compels us to look forward to the day when the vision of a green and vibrant Taipei City with the MRT at the center of its transport network.

In addition to the MRT network constructed in Taipei City, the Department of Rapid Transit Systems, TCG, also collaborated with the inter-city MRT construction projects in other cities so as to serve more people. For instance, construction on the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT System (the section from Sanchong to



Taipei City was commissioned by the Department of Rapid Transit System, TCG) reached a completion rate of 71.03%; the MRT Circular Line Phase One is 37.23%; the Tucheng Line Extension to Dingpu is 61.05%; for the Taichung Metropolitan Area MRT System, the Wuri-Wenxin-Beitun Line is 20.01% complete. The MRT has become an important means of daily transportation for the public in Metropolitan Taipei.

The status quo, summary and description of the joint MRT Land Development and the execution plan worked out by the Department of Rapid Transit System, TCG are described below.

Advancement in Metropolitan Transportation, MRT on the Way —Execution Summary of the MRT Construction Projects

To promote the quality of the MRT and build a complete MRT network, the Taipei City Government (TCG) has made it a top priority. On the basis of the current MRT network, the Department of Rapid Transit System, TCG, commenced the planning and construction of other MRT systems and the overall network. For example, the construction of the Xinzhuang and Luzhou Lines, Xinyi Line, Songshan Line and Xinyi Eastern Extension are already in progress. Some were completed and are now in operation. As for the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT System Project (the section from Sanchong to Taipei City), the MRT Circular Line Phase 1, Tucheng Line-Extension to Dingpu, the Wanda-Zhonghe-Shulin Line, and the Taichung Metropolitan Area MRT System: the Wuri-Wenxin-Beitun Line (Green Line) Construction Plan, the progress of the construction remains on schedule. Below are more details.

◆ The Xinzhuang Line and Luzhou Line (26.1 KM)

This construction project connects the Xinzhuang Line and the Luzhou Line, after which they go through Zhongxiao Xinsheng Station to connect with Guting Station. It was completed and opened to the public on September 30, 2012. However, due to the delay in the construction of the Xinzhuang Station, the Department had to conduct an internal review, was and decided to open to the public only the New Taipei City section of the Xinzhuang Line to the public (from Taipei Bridge Station, Cailliao Station, Sanchong Station Xianse Temple Station, Touqianzhuang Station, Xinzhuang Station to FJU Station). This decision benefitted many commuters in Taipei and New Taipei City and it received much positive feedback.

◆ Xinyi Line Engineering (6.4 KM)

The civil engineering and the mechanical and electrical system engineering were scheduled to be completed in February 2013. Stability testing and environment and road surface improvement projects will follow. After passing all tests, the Line will be open for operation.

◆ Songshan Line Engineering (8.5KM)

The Songshan Line was scheduled to be completed in December 2013. The civil engineering and the mechanical and electrical system engineering are described below.



1. Civil Engineering

- (1) Construction from Beimen Station to Songjiang Nanjing Station: Construction of the body, exits and entrances of the stations, renovation, installation of common pipes, improvement of the public environment including pavement and bikeways are all underway.
- (2) Construction from Nanjing East Station to Taipei Arena Station: Construction of the body, exits and entrances of the stations, renovation, installation of common pipes, improvement of the public environment including pavement and bikeways are all underway.
- (3) Construction from Nanjing Sanming Station to Songshan Station: Construction of the body, exits and entrances of the stations are all underway.
- (4) Rail Construction: Installation of rails from Ximen Station to Zhongshan Station southbound, the special crossover for Songshan Station and the non-ballasted track between Songshan Station and Songjiang Nanjing Station is underway.

2. Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering (Combined with the Xinyi Line Construction)

◆ Xinyi Eastern Extension Engineering

It is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2017.

◆ Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT System Engineering (Section from Sanchong to Taipei City) (4.1 KM, the Section in the Taipei City)

It is scheduled to be completed in October 2014.

(◆The Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering and completion and operation of the Line are the responsibility of the Bureau of High Speed Rail, MOTC)

◆ The MRT Circular Line Phase 1 (15.4 KM)

It is scheduled to be completed in October 2015. The civil engineering and the mechanical and electrical system engineering are described below.

1. Civil Engineering

The diaphragm wall and structural system engineering of Dapingling Station (Y6) of the Circular CF641 bid, has been completed. Currently, the digging of metro decks to the north is underway. For the section of the Circular CF650 bid, work, including the diaphragm wall, foundation piles, foundation of overpasses, bridge piers, is ongoing. For the section of the Circular CF640 bid, work, including the translocation of pipe lines, construction of the diaphragm walls, foundation piles for over-passing section, construction of cofferdam for piers, etc., is ongoing.

2. Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering

The first phase of the Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering, track, and automatic fee collecting system engineering consists of the detailed design and review of all documents.





◆ The Tucheng Line Extension to Dingpu (2KM)

The construction of the Tucheng Line Extension to Dingpu is scheduled to be completed in December 2013. The civil engineering and the mechanical and electrical system engineering are described below.

1. Civil Engineering

For the DC552 bid, the extension of the Tucheng Line proceeded to the digging for the north/south-bound by shield machines, the construction of the station and platform level, and the base foundation of the joint development for Exit C.

2. Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering

For the Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering of the Dingpu Extension of CD552 A, an amendment to the supplementary purchase agreement was made.

◆ Wanda-Zhonghe-Shulin Line Engineering

It is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2018. The bid for the first phase of the mechanical and electrical system engineering and the automatic collecting system project for the Wanda Line ended with no bid and is now pending. Currently there have been efforts put into the review of strategies. Financial plans are being drafted and revised. Vegetation transplantation projects for the IQ8V4A bid and IQ8U4A are underway.



◆ The Taichung Metropolitan Area MRT System:

Wuri-Wenxin-Beitun Line (Green Line) Construction Plan (16.7 KM)

This section of the Green Line is now scheduled for completion by October 2015. Updates for the civil engineering and the Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering progress are as below :

1.Civil Engineering:

The IJXX04/ IJXX05 Pipeline Translocation and Continuation Engineering projects and Main Body Engineering were open for bidding at end of 2012.

2. Mechanical and Electrical Systems Engineering

Design work and document reviews for the details of Mechanical and Electrical Systems were underway.

The Blueprint for Urban Planning on Creating Commercial Opportunities around the MRT stations-Promoting the Joint Development of the Planned Land for MRT Construction

During the process of constructing the MRT System, it has been always difficult to obtain land from private landowners. Through the joint development of MRT land, the privileges and benefits of landowners can be maintained and the business opportunities of the developed area can be augmented. This has become the mainstream practice. To take into consideration the benefits of a majority of people, the Department of Rapid Transit System of TCG actively promoted this joint-development model and it resulted in very positive developments. So far, in the Great Taipei area, Taoyuan and Taichung, several joint-development projects are underway. Through this type of approach and planning, the outcome can be beneficial to all involved parties, including landowners, investors, the Government and the general public.

So far, there have been several ongoing joint-development projects on MRT land in the metropolitan Taipei area. In this area, a total of 82 bases were planned to follow this joint-development model. Moreover, the Department of Finance, TCG, was commissioned to handle the urban renewal for six municipal and non-publicly-owned land bases, among which the Taipei Main Station District Parcel C1/D1 attracted much attention.

The land development project on Parcel C1/D1 in the Taipei Main Station District refers to the two skyscrapers on Parcel C1/D1 integrated with the Taipei Main Station on the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT line to co-construct two skyscrapers, C1 and D1. At Parcel C1, a building of 56 floors above the ground and four floors underground would be built whereas at Parcel D1, a building of 76 floors above the ground and four floors underground would be constructed. These



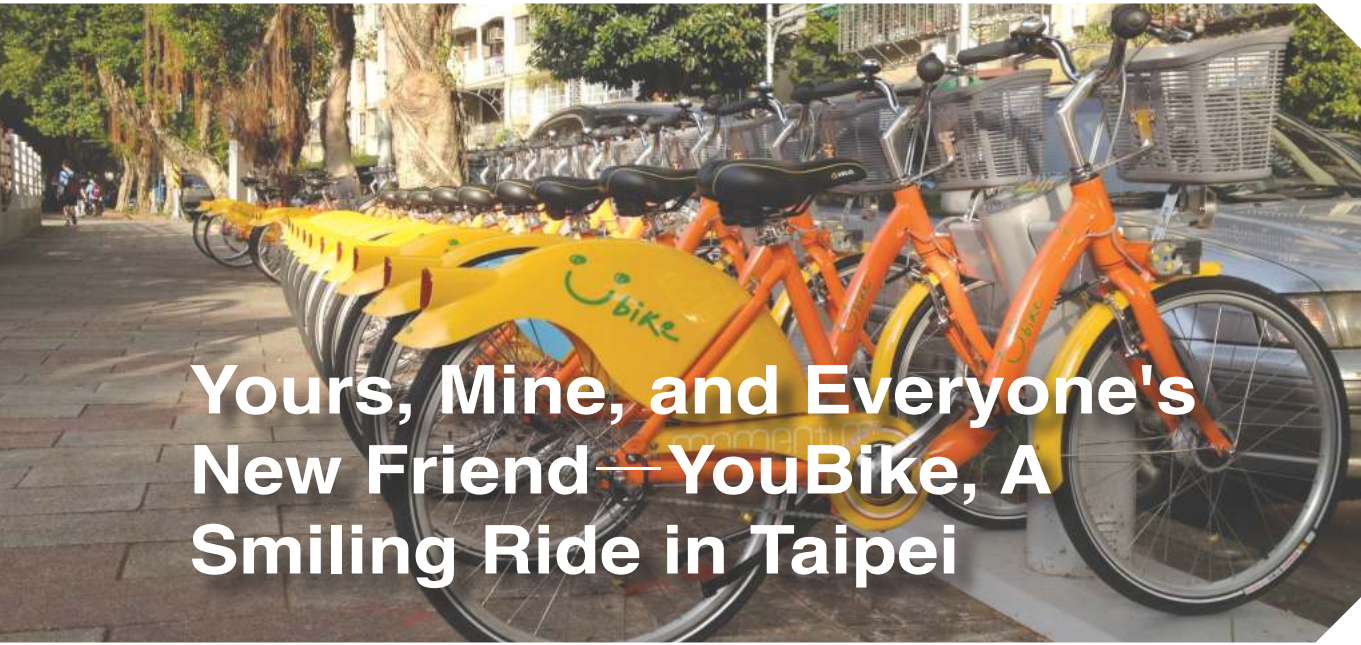
two super high-rises are positioned as a complex venue for multiple functions, including shopping centers, office space, international tourist hotels, a hub for cultural and urban service and operations.

It is worth mentioning that in 2012 the Department of Rapid Transit System, TCG, participated in the 20th Annual Chinese Golden Stone Awards for Architecture and four MRT co-construction projects were awarded. Among them, the Joint Development Project on Nanshijiao Station of the Zhonghe Line (MRT Line 6), the Joint Development Project on Nanjing Station of the Songshan Line (MRT Line 10), and the Joint Development Project on St. Ignatius High School Station of the Luzhou Line (MRT Line 1) were all awarded the Golden Stone in the category of Excellent Public Construction and Leisure Industry-Planning and Design; whereas Wenxin Moving Light Castle, the Joint Development Project on Gangcian Station of the Muzha-Neihu Line won the Golden Stone Prize in the category of Excellent Construction Quality- High Residential Buildings.

In addition to the above-mentioned, the first phase of MRT land development for the New Taipei City Circular Line was completed by changing the urban planning for nine base lands. In addition, for the joint development project commissioned by the Taoyuan County Government, the DORT (the Department of Rapid Transit System, TCG) has completed its review and selection for eleven base lands. As for the Land Development Project on the Wenxin-Beitun Line and Station of the Taichung Metropolitan Area MRT System: For the Wuri-Wenxin-Beitun Line, a total of seven joint development bases were reviewed and selected. DORT also assisted the Taichung City Government in organizing a Land Appraisal and Purchase Coordination Meeting, in which land owners who took an interest in land development were invited. With these, the results were satisfactory.

Regardless of how many discussions are made about the MRT network, capacity and joint land development projects, we have to admit that this transport means has already reshaped Taipei City and helped it to transform into a green and vital city. Through MRT-related construction projects by the DORT, the MRT has become an attractive transport medium for the public and has created a group of loyal fans and patrons. Like an alternative MRT version of Maybe I Love You (as derived from a popular TV series—In Time With you), the MRT can be a new topic of conversation.





Yours, Mine, and Everyone's New Friend—YouBike, A Smiling Ride in Taipei

Have you noticed how many more orange bikes there are in Taipei City since August 30, 2012? While you rush to work every morning, these bikes provide you with a big U smile. After a day of exhausting work, these bikes with their small headlights shine like fireflies while escorting you home. This is the latest YouBike program unleashed by the Taipei City Government (TCG). Without buying a bike yourself, you can enjoy a bicycle ride through the lanes and alleys criss-crossing the City by leasing a public YouBike. Be it commuting or traveling with ease and convenience, YouBike Bikes make all forms of travel fun.

As a patron of YouBike, a frequent Internet user who jokingly referred to himself as a 3C Nerd, shared his YouBike experience on his blog. He was very satisfied about being able to “gallop” easily from the 3C flagship stores to the exhibition centers in the Xinyi District. He commented that this was environmentally friendly and convenient. Most of all, it was very “trendy”.

The Birth of the Concept and the Implantation of YouBike

Connecting the troublesome distance between walking on foot and using transport vehicles

In many foreign movies and city guides such as those for European Paris or London or other cities in America, visitors are often seen astride bicycles as they go through all the nooks and crannies in a city—a way to savor the beauty of a city at a pleasant pace. Now you need go no further than Taipei City and you do not even have to own a bicycle. You can travel along city streets and



lanes to enjoy fresh views of Taipei by using the public YouBike system.

In looking back over Taiwan's history, many senior citizens used to travel from Mengjia to Nangang on foot when public transportation was still undeveloped. It would have been hard for them to imagine what it is like today when the MRT and buses are readily available to take them wherever they want to go. This brings us to the appreciation of the YouBike System.

Transportation is well developed in Taipei today; however, residents in the downtown area suffered from traffic congestion and vehicular air pollution. Moreover, the sheer number of private vehicles impacts the environment and the city's look. Hence, the development of public transport and the creation of a friendly and safe transport environment are the objectives of the TCG. Through active efforts in building a friendly, safe and convenient green transportation environment, a public transport system with the MRT network as the backbone and the bus network as a supplementary system was designed and put into place. Finally the last mile transport system has been devised that includes City Minibus, YouBike, taxis and traveling on foot. Thus, a densely woven transportation network now allows you to get anywhere you want to go.

Commuters often face one kind of situation in which the distance between home to MRT station or bus stop is too short to ride and too far to walk. Although automobiles or motorcycles are possible solutions in these cases, they are not environmentally-friendly and finding a parking spot remains a hassle. Therefore, the TCG created the first and last Mile Plan to link up the locations. At the brainstorming stage, the YouBike was thought to be a key to solving this travel problem. Moreover, it saves energy and reduces pollution and creates an image of Green Transportation, while helping to make Taipei an international city like its European and American counterparts.

YouBike Serves You Better—Promoting a Brand New Commuting Culture and Vision

When you used to take a stroll in the Xinyi District or on the walkways near MRT stations, you would see long rows of unsightly motorcycles and bicycles taking up an unduly large portion of the sidewalks. After the implementation of YouBike, the space previously taken up by such vehicles at MRT stations has since been replaced by



YouBike bicycle



The pedestrian green walking man enjoys riding YouBike



YouBike Installation Plans

orderly rows of stylish and well-designed YouBikes. You can also see a bright and beautiful YouBike rental station in a shape resembling a giant ATM.

YouBike made its first appearance on March 12, 2009 in the Xinyi District. At the preliminary stage, 11 stations were provided with 500 public bicycles for the public to rent. The distance between each station is 200-500 meters, and a bike can be rented at one station and returned at any another. The service is provided 24/7 so that time of operation is not a concern. The public now has one more option in meeting their commuting, business and shopping needs by traveling by bicycle anytime they please.

YouBike has become increasingly popular and more widely used. The TCG, meanwhile, collects feedback from users whose comments include: "I would like to cycle to Taipei Arena"; "I would like to register as a member"; "I'd like a cheaper rental rate," and many others. Heeding the public response, the Government now provides a service that is more convenient and of better quality. On August 30, 2012, the system was upgraded by providing a more extensive coverage area, while simplifying the authentication process and lowering the rental rate to encourage all to bike with joy. Improvements are described below:

◆ Expanding the Service Coverage Area

Starting from August 30, 2012, the TCG installed another 30 docking stations with 960 public bicycles in Xinyi District, Nangang District, Songshan District, Zhongshan District and Daan District. These docking stations were installed to make it more convenient for people. With others being made available by the Department of Transportation of TCG, the City will soon reach total additional 162 docking stations with at least 5,350 bicycles.



The public rides YouBikes



◆ Simplifying the Authentication Process

Renting a YouBike is as easy as pie. As the nation's first membership authentication process by mobile phone, those with an EasyCard or mobile phone can go online to register as a YouBike member. Members can use their EasyCards to rent a bike. For those who are not registered members, using a credit card or dialing 839 to the Chunghwa Telecom to make a small payment provides immediate access to a bike. This provides tourists or short-distance riders a new way to enjoy getting around in the City.

◆ Cheaper Rate

The rate was previously calculated at NT\$10 per half hour, significantly cheaper than taxi fare. To encourage the use of green public transport vehicles, YouBike Members with an EasyCard receive a bonus from the Environmental Protection Administration allowing them to ride free for the first 30 minutes. This is both cost-saving for riders and environmental friendly. What's more, the City becomes more friendly when people enjoy their rides with smiles.

Through constant enhancement, by end of 2012, a total of 48 YouBike docking stations and 1,684 bikes were installed in Taipei City. By July 2014 the YouBike system will reach 162 docking stations and TCG aims to reach the goal by end of 2013 to allow the general public to benefit from the convenient service. A brand new commuting culture is unfolding. The Department of Transportation has also drafted a long-term goal aimed at constructing a safer environment for cycling. Bike routes have been mapped out extending from the city and linked to riverside pathways. In this way, YouBikes will facilitate the public in commuting and add to their recreational enjoyment.

The installation and upgrading of the YouBike System makes the traffic in Taipei smoother. Moreover, it improves the cityscape, saves energy, reduces carbon emissions and air pollution. It not only promotes public health; it also helps foster an international image of Taipei as a green metropolis that encourages cycling. What a great system!



The Inaugural Ceremony of 30 YouBike docking stations on August 30, 2012

Activation of the Tamsui River

Incumbent since December 25 of 2006, Taipei Mayor Hau Lungbin has pushed forward the cleanup program of the Tamsui River and creation of a waterfront environment that is visually and sensually friendly. In February, 2007, a Taipei City Government's Reviving Tamsui River System Promotion Committee was formed, under which different groups were given responsibility for water quality and quantity, landscaping and recreation, as well as environmental education. This new vision was to be transformed into New River, New Riverside, New City in the years 2011-2014.

With active efforts in water reinvigoration by the Taipei City Government and the joint participation of the general public, the quality of the river was greatly improved. The level of pollution of the Tamsui River declined from serious to medium and improvement is ongoing. The quality of the river water is now the best ever in the last three decades. The rate of user pipeline connection is 70.37% or 760 thousand households, the highest of all rivers in Taiwan. With water management measures in progress, the diversity of the fish groups has increased from 56 in 1986 to 87 in 2012.

In addition, riverside themed parks featuring distinctive characteristics for design and construction are being undertaken. A vast flora garden and a riverside bikeway network were constructed to improve the riverside landscape and increase public usage.

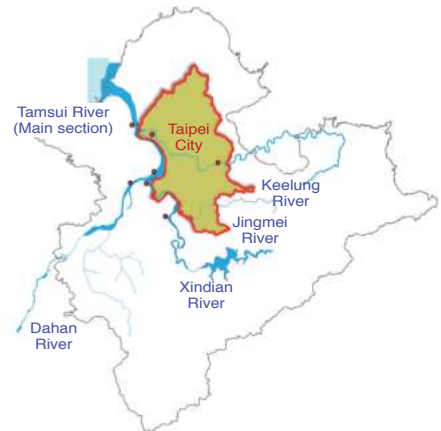
In accordance with the Environmental Education Law, a variety of water environment educational activities have been held. The public has also participated by forming riverside patrol teams to help clean the water, reduce pollution, and promote public awareness of river ecology. With the public's active participation in environmental protection, Taipei is becoming an environment-friendly city.



Preface

Taipei City is situated downstream of the Tamsui River. The Dahan River, Keelung River (Starting from Dakeng River Confluence to the front of She-zhi Island), Xindian River (Jingmei River Confluence to the Dahai River Confluence), Jingmei River (from the neighborhood of the Muzha System Interchange of the Highway and the Wenhe Bridge to the Xindian River Confluence) and the main Tamsui River (from the confluence of Xindian River and the Dahan River to the Guandu Bridge) flow through the City.

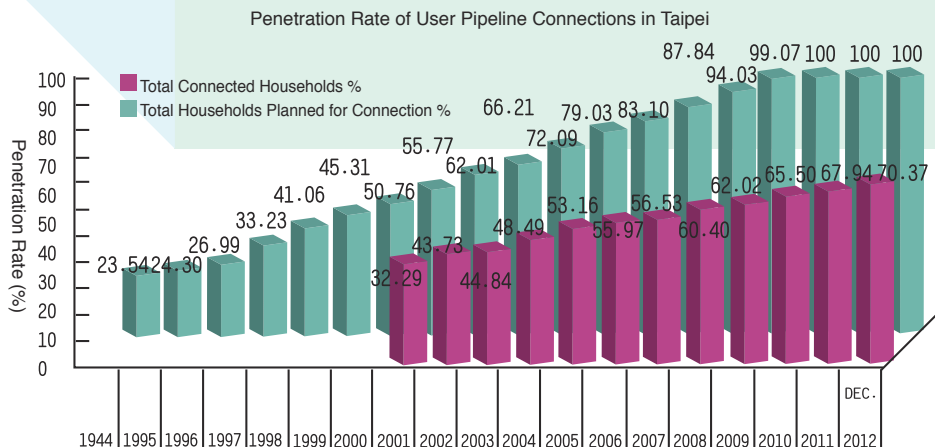
Since taking office in 2006, Taipei Mayor Hau Lungbin has dedicated himself to the clean-up, reviving and activation of the rivers in Taipei. In February, 2007, the Taipei City Government Tamsui River Management Committee was formed, under which individual groups were responsible for water quality and quantity, landscaping and recreation, as well as environmental education. The new vision for the years between 2011 and 2014 were transformed into New River, New Riverside, New City, under which 53 strategies and 295 plans were set out in the blueprint. Through diligent efforts, achievements made so far include 11 strategies and 252 plans (or an execution rate of 85.4%), bringing together a brand new look of the rivers in Taipei.



The Scope of the Tamsui River System

Achievements of the Activation of the Tamsui River

1. Ensuring the quality of the water source and preventing the river water from giving off a foul odor



Note : 1. Penetration Rate=Total Households/Total Households Planned for Connection.

2. Total Connected Households: Public Wastewater Sewage pipe connected+ Households with Self-installed Sewage Processing Systems

3. Total Households Planned for Connection: Fixed household number 665 thousand, 2,660,000 population at the time divided by 4 people/per household, as stipulated by the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of Interior.

Constructing wastewater sewage systems is the most effective way to prevent pollutants from entering the river water, which is also regarded as one of the indicators of an advanced country. In 2012, the Taipei City Government allocated a budget of NT\$1.5 billion for the construction of sewage pipelines and renewal. By the end of 2012, the completion rate for main pipelines, sub pipelines and piping network was 100%, 97.13%, and 86.22%, respectively. It was calculated that pipelines were connected to 760 thousand households, at a connection rate of 70.37, the highest among all cities in Taiwan.



The Back Alley Beautification Program

To gain support and recognition from the public for wastewater sewage system engineering, the Taipei City Government pushed forward its program of Back Alley Beautification. Moreover, efforts were made to improve schools, market places, hotels, MRT stations, hospitals, military stations and big communities with more than 50 households by setting up annual execution goals, which would be reviewed and improved over the years.

With regard to the improvement of water quality, a diversified approach to treat the wastewater was the main objective. The wastewater collected from the pipes connected to households in Taipei were to be directed to Dihua, Neihu and Bali Wastewater Treatment Plants for treatment. In 2012, the average amount of wastewater treated reached 1.73 million tons; wastewater of non-point source pollution or wastewater unconnected but flowing naturally to the sewage system were treated by wastewater inception on sunny days or on-site treatment to eliminate pollution.

All these management jobs were intended to reinvigorate the river, prevent the water from giving off a bad smell and revive the waterfront. Most of the water quality in the Jinmei River and Xindian River under the city's jurisdiction was improved to the level of slightly polluted. The pollution level of the Keelung River was gradually reduced from medium to slight. The water quality of the main Tamsui River has also been greatly improved and it is now the best ever over the past three decades.

2. No waste floating in the water, making rivers a great spot for recreation

Reducing the river pollution helps improve the water quality. Meanwhile, with the clean-up of the waste flowing on the surface of the water, the river was rid of garbage, inviting birds and



The Cross-Riverbank Deck in the Hakka Cultural Theme Park





The construction of the Cross-Riverbank Pavement and Bikeway



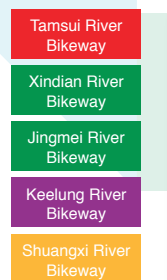
Floral Fields in Dajia Riverside Park



The Floral Fields at Guting and Machangting Riverside Park

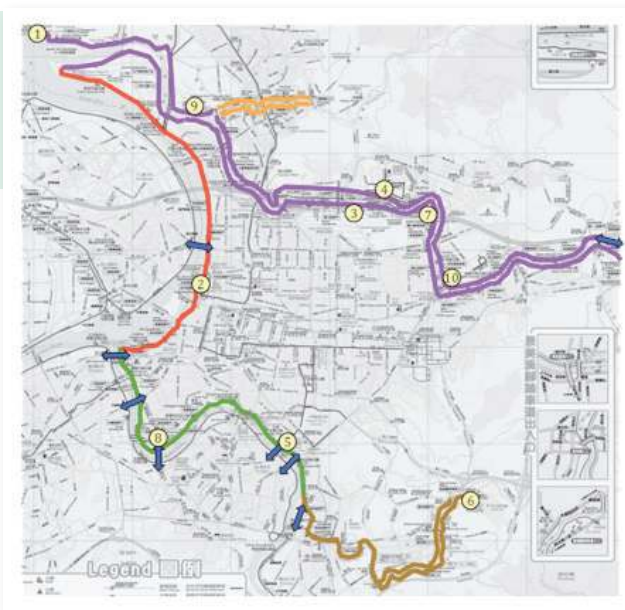
fish to make a return for inhabitation. According to a survey undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency of the Executive Yuan on the ecological system of the fishes in the Tamsui River in 2012, fish species grew from 56 in 1986 to 87 in 2012, indicating the diversity of the fish groups in the Tamsui River has remarkably increased.

Between 2006 and 2011, the Taipei City Government devoted itself to the construction of the Gongguan Waterfront Park, for which a number of landscaping projects were conducted. A deck crossing the river bank, pedestrian pavements and bikeways were built, which successfully transformed Gongguan. For years, the Government has continued its installation of six themed riverside parks with themes including ecological, wetland, cultural, historical, love, flower fields, weddings and hydro-friendliness. In 2012, Shezi Island Riverside Park featuring the theme of wetland was inaugurated and opened for use. By undertaking the above measures, the gap long existing between the urban area and the rivers has been bridged.



Bike Rental Centers

- ① Guandu
- ② Dadaocheng
- ③ Dajia
- ④ Meiti
- ⑤ Jingfu
- ⑥ Muzha
- ⑦ Guanshan
- ⑧ Huazhong
- ⑨ Shuangxi
- ⑩ Rainbow



The Taipei Riverside Park Bikeway Map

- ↔
- Taipei Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Huajiang Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Guangfu Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Huazhong Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Yongfu Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Fuhe Bridge Spillway Bikeway
 - Cross-Jingmei River Bikeway
 - Cross-Neigou River Bikeway



Huacui Bridge



Guandu Bridge



Chongyang Bridge



Huajiang Bridge



Wanban Bridge



Taipei Bridge

In addition, to enhance the view of the riverside park and increase public usage, a floral plantation project was undertaken to provide visual entertainment. Moreover, a network of bikeways with a total length of 111km was constructed and the installation of 10 bike rental sites were to be in place to provide quality rental service. In 2011 and 2012, floral plantation projects were applied to Dajia Riverside Park Guting and Machangting Park, Heshuang No. 21 Riverside Park, Yingfeng Riverside Park, Fuhe Riverside Park, Rainbow Riverside Park (on the right side of MacArthur Bridge), Dunhuang Pier and the Daonang Riverside Park.

In 2012, through the joint efforts of the Taipei City and the New Taipei City governments, lighting projects were applied to 12 bridges, including Guandu Bridge, Chongyang Bridge, Taipei Bridge, Huajiang



Zhongzheng Bridge



Wanshan Bridge



Bao Bridge



Yongfu Bridge



Fuhe Bridge



Huazhong Bridge

Bridge, Wanban Bridge, Huacui Bridge, Zhongzheng Bridge, Yongfu Bridge, Fuhe Bridge, Huazhong Bridge, Wanshan Bridge (New Jingmei Bridge) and Bao Bridge. The lighting of the bridges makes the night view in Taipei more charming.

3. Nurturing a Good Relationship between Nature and People, Cherishing the River Assets

In response to the implementation of the Environmental Educational Act, the TCG held several educational and entertaining activities, including hydrophilic Canoe Paddling Experience for Taipei Citizens, Sailing, the Taipei Dragon Boat Festival, and the Walk and Read of the Tamsui River Activity. With these activities, the City Government aimed to nurture a good relationship between the nature and the people of Taipei.

In collaboration with the private sector, the Taipei City Government put together River Patrol Teams for the Keelung River. This not only helps clean up the river and reduce pollution but also promotes public awareness in protecting the river. Led by teachers, school children sacrifice their weekends and time after school to take part in the activity of monitoring the water quality for rivers nearby their schools. In addition, enthusiastic parents, members of the public, volunteers, and social educational environmental protection groups were invited to join in and work together.

Expectations and Prospects for the Future

To clean up and revive a river that had been polluted for a long time was not easy because the underlying challenges were many. In addition to the efforts made by the City Government and the contributions from all sectors, we also depended on the supervision and participation of the general public. Only through unity can we really achieve the goal of reviving the Tamsui River and creating a vision of a wonderful place.

It is expected that someday the Tamsui River will regain its beauty and will sustain it, like a long-standing history, everlasting and evolving. The history of the river will be carried along for generations in Taiwan.



The Boat Race at the Taipei Dragon Boat Festival



The Walk and Read of the Tamsui River Activity



The Public Enjoy Hydraulic Canoe Paddling



The Public enjoys sailing



Accessible Arcades makes Taipei Friendlier——Taipei Arcade Pavement Leveling Program

1. Origin

Arcades are a special intermediary space between streets and shop houses. In Taiwanese, it is called Ding-A-ka, which is building style commonly seen in cities in Taiwan due to its sub-tropical and rainy climate. The space provides pedestrians with shelters against rain or wind and allows commercial activities to continue despite the rain. However, due to insufficient regulation of the arcades coupled with private property rights in the past few decades, the issue of the arcades with their often-rugged pavement surface was not resolved. This caused inconvenience to pedestrians and impacted the streetscape of the city. For years, the issue remained unresolved, making what used to be a cozy space unfriendly and inaccessible to pedestrians. Hence, as a modern and developed city, the Taipei City Government (TCG) started with a people-oriented concept and took the initiative to push forward the Arcade Pavement Leveling Program in 2002. Pavement leveling can be compared to a tailor cutting a brand new cloth and fitting it perfectly on the pavement. By doing so, it is expected that a friendlier arcade space can be created for pedestrians in Taipei.

2. Content of Execution

The Taipei Government planned to smooth and improve the pavement surface of the arcades in Taipei. The total pavement length in Taipei is estimated to be 170 thousand meters. With train stations, scenic spots, commercial districts and hospitals as the main nexuses, the project expanded in a radiant manner from linear to planar. Over the years, the arcade pavement leveling program is gradually being



History of Arcades

1802 (During the Qing Dynasty):

In the year seven of Jiaqing (1802), the Dalungtung Forty-four Kan ("Kan" meaning street frontage) Townhouse (West of Bao-an Temple) was preserved with an arcade, a representative example of arcade architecture.

1936 (Japanese Colonial Period):

In 1936 the Taiwan Governor promulgated the City Planning Decree, the provisions of which specified that buildings constructed on the road along the Administrative Offices should come with an arcade or a similar architectural structure.

1965:

The Taiwan Province Construction Management Rules were amended and promulgated; the rules specified that any construction base facing the road more than 7 meters in length in the business district must leave space for the construction of an arcade.

1974:

The Taipei City Government began to pilot regional road elevation planning (which continued through 1981).

2005:

"Taipei City Land Use and Control Rules by Regions" was amended and promulgated, in which the rules set out for any construction base facing the road of more than

completed. In addition, feedback from shop owners and local opinion leaders were gathered to take into account both leveling and preserving local features.

3. Executive Means

To successfully bolster the program, the TCG established an inter-departmental Special Group for the Arcade Leveling Program in 2007. Through regular meetings, the group aimed to resolve issues encountered by contact persons of different departments in a prompt manner. Each district office provided assistance at the very beginning in communicating with shop owners owning arcade pavement. Upon getting their consent and feedback, a workshop was organized to gather all the parties concerned to overcome any doubts these parties might have about the program. The City Government started out well through effective communication.

Arcade pavement is actually private property; consequently, the improvement program required the cooperation of property owners. In technical and engineering terms, this program was not difficult; however, communicating with the parties involved became a big challenge and a very critical key to making this program successful. The toughest part of the arcade leveling program was the beginning stage of visiting one household after another to inform residents about the program. With the assistance of the heads and the chief secretary of the district offices, communication successfully proceeded. Since



Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin inspecting arcade pavement leveling and kicking off the inauguration ceremony



Former Minister of Interior Liao Liao-yi inspecting the progress of the arcade pavement leveling project in 2009



Chiayi Mayor leading officials in a visit to Taipei to observe the arcade floor flattening in Taipei



Stone-breaking (lead time: 1 day)



Tile installation (lead time: 1 day)



Cement-sand installation (lead time: 1 day)



Tile grouting (lead time: 0.5 day)



Step board placement (lead time: 0.5 day)



Surface smoothing (lead time: 1 day)

The construction process of the arcade leveling engineering project

most of the first floors of buildings are designed for commercial purposes, many shop owners were not willing to take part in the program because the pavement leveling work would last for a lengthy period of time, which would negatively impact their business. Some shop owners even asked for compensation when the leveling work was in progress. The officer in charge of communication always replied with a smile: "The pavement leveling cost is being shouldered by the Taipei City Government and you still want compensation?" As a matter of fact, most shop owners worried that their businesses would be affected by the leveling work. However, with on the public's approval of the Taipei Arcade Pavement Leveling Program and a working period reduced to ten days, shop owners became more willing to cooperate as the impact from the construction work was minimized to the least possible. This made it possible for the leveling program to be comprehensively and successfully carried out in Taipei.





View from the No. 209, Sec. 3, Zhongxiao E. Rd.



View from the No. 60, Sec. 1, Xinseng S. Rd.



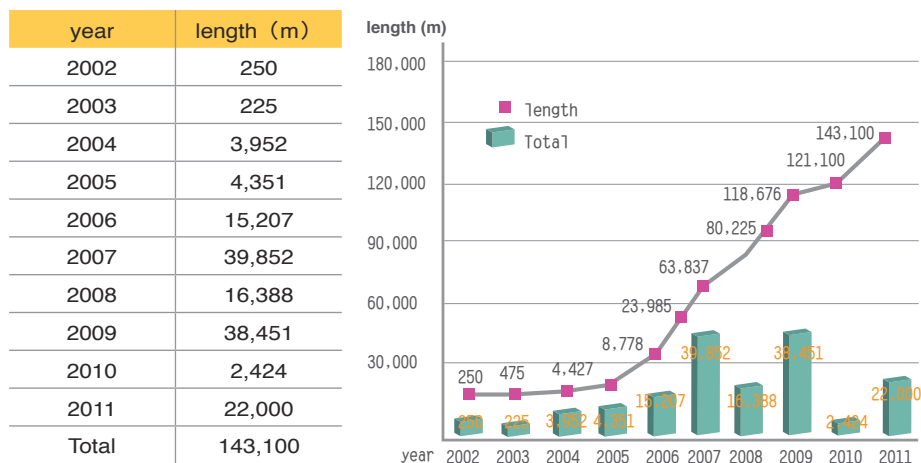
View from the No. 118, Sec. 3, Chengde Rd.



View from the No. 91, Sec. 2, Hangzhou S. Rd.

4. Achievements and Visions

The total length of arcade pavement leveled from 2002 to 2012 was 143,100 meters. Smooth, beautiful and cozy arcade pavement can be seen in many areas of the City. Parents pushing baby carriages, the disabled in a wheel chair and ladies with wheeled shopping carts all appreciate the smoothness of the pavement. Due to positive public feedback and their expectation of having smooth pavements throughout Taipei, the City Government plans to continue allocating a budget for the arcade pavement improvement. By continuing to do so, Taipei can become an “accessible” city living up to international standards.



The Achievements of the Taipei Arcade Pavement Leveling Project



Fun Travel in Taipei

— Handy Guide for users, Convenient Traffic Feedback and Carefree New Year Parties

Have you ever encountered the following awkward situations? You were waiting for a bus for a long time on a freezing cold day or in heavy rain and still at a loss to know when your bus would come. You were caught in traffic and didn't know why it was so congested. You were behind the wheel on the city streets for quite a while without being able to find a parking space. All these issues that used to be bothersome can now be resolved by using the Fun Travel in Taipei App, officially released by the Taipei City Government (TCG). The app incorporates all of the traffic information in Taipei City, including contents related to bus schedules and stops, transfer ways, parking lots, even the Blue Highway ferry timetables, YouBike docking Stations, road information, MRT, taxis, intercity transport, airport, etc. This comprehensive information can be accessed from your smart phone. The convenience of this application has made it very popular among a great number of users. The iPhone version made it to a list of the hottest travel applications to download.

A New Version of the Fun Travel in Flora Expo App, the Fun Travel in Taipei has Become a Great Travel Mate in an Intelligent City

Since Taipei City started developing computerized signal systems in 1991, the Government has been continuously devoted to the promotion of its Intelligent Transportation System, ITS. With objectives such as sustainable and people-oriented traffic, the TCG



aims to integrate the people, vehicles and roads in a systematic manner. They determined to construct Taipei as a city of intelligence.

TCG began the deployment of three services in the following order of priority: Advanced Traffic Management Services (ATMS), Advanced Public Transportation Services (APTS), and Advanced Traveler Information Services (ATIS). The ATMS, which is dominated by traffic controllers, would gradually shift to APTS and ATIS, which are more user-oriented. By means of the Internet and smart phones, the Government decided to provide helpful information for advanced travelers. Therefore, citizens can travel safely, conveniently, and intelligently in terms of the transport conditions in Metropolitan Taipei.

Nearly everyone in Taipei carries around a smart phone or a tablet PC. With the Taipei Free public Wi-Fi readily available to everyone, the Department of Transportation of TCG started to evaluate the possibility of putting together traffic-related information and smart devices. This would greatly enhance the accessibility of the public through their mobile devices when they are out and about. This concept was first brought into realization by the official release of the Fun Travel in Flora Expo application in 2010, the first traffic information service application for mobile devices that was developed and released by an official agency in Taiwan. This application provided citizens with information on how to travel to the Taipei International Flora Expo and on the real-time traffic information in the City. This was later revised into the Fun Travel in Taipei application for mobile devices and received positive feedback from the public.

Although the Taipei International Flora Expo came to an end on April 25, 2011, the Fun Travel in Flora Expo application had accomplished its mission. From the foundation laid out by Fun Travel in Flora Expo, the Department of Transportation of TCG combined the necessary technology and experience to revise the application to Fun Travel in Taipei application (versions are available for iPhone, Android, Windows Phone and Windows Mobile). The application collects all the intercity traffic information sent back from Taipei's Intelligent Transportation System and connects to the Location Based Service or LBS via the mobile phone devices in a convenient and efficient manner. No matter what kind of transport tools members of the public use, they can quickly receive traffic information in real-time. This was a major breakthrough in the history of transportation in Taipei. Fun Travel in Taipei has become the most up-to-date companion for travelers in Taipei, the City of intelligence.

A Variety of Information and All in One

What features does the Fun Travel in Taipei application have? It provides information on transportation tools such as the MRT, intercity buses, the airport, the Blue Highway, YouBike, parking and taxis. Moreover, it also provides information on transfer services, dynamic traffic and aided inquiry illustrations to facilitate your look-up. To sum up, it is an application that provides All-in-One traffic information. With one touch, you can travel everywhere and anywhere in Taipei with great ease and convenience.

The following is a description of several important features of the Fun Travel in Taipei application, which facilitates searches based on individual needs and requirements.

◆ Public Transportation Information

The Fun Travel in Taipei application was designed to carry out the policy of promoting public transportation set out by the Department of Transportation of TCG. The application provides information on buses, the MRT, intercity transport and planning for urban transfer (including the addresses of each station, the location of Accessible Elevators, exits, timetables, travel planning, ticket prices and so on.)

◆ Intercity Transportation Information

This feature provides schedule information for railways, the high-speed railway, Songshan Airport, and intercity buses. It also provides station locations and route maps for those traveling to other cities and counties outside of Taipei.

◆ Urban Transportation Transfer Planning

This feature allows users to create a transportation plan by setting a starting point and end point via transportation tools including the MRT, direct bus or both with transfer, enabling the public to travel by bus or the MRT with great ease.

◆ Parking Lot Information

To address the great challenge of finding a parking space in downtown Taipei, a parking lot information feature was included in the application. It provides the total and remaining parking spaces for cars, motorcycles, and bikes in a given parking lot. Users can determine their own location by GPS. Based on this, they can search the nearest parking lots or search from a list of parking lots under each administrative district. Then they can find the address, rate and available parking spaces of particular parking lot. On the application, three colors are used to indicate the availability of parking spaces: red stands for an occupancy rate of 95% or more, yellow 80~95%, and green less than 80%. The information is displayed via Google map so that drivers are provided a clear picture. Last but not least, a route planning feature allows users to plan the route from where they are to arrive at the desired parking lot.

◆ Road Information

Fun Travel in Taipei provides a great variety of traffic information. This feature displays overpasses, main boulevards, intercity bridges, etc. in simplified illustrations. To indicate current traffic speed on a particular road, three colors—red, yellow and green are used to signify congested, heavy and smooth traffic flow, respectively. Moreover, the Changeable Message Sign (CMS) and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) provided up-to-date traffic information. Road information also includes Road Event, providing the latest information and location of traffic accidents, construction work and roads that are closed down for repair.

◆ Blue Highway

This feature provides real-time information on operation route, pier location, ferry timetable, traffic information, and level of water.

◆ YouBike

This feature provides information such as docking stations, available parking spaces, available



The Home Page of Fun Travel in Taipei



Bus Info. Inquiry Screen



Traffic Speed Inquiry Screen

number of bikes for rent, route planning from the current location to the YouBike docking stations.

◆ Taxi Information

This feature allows access to the phone number and website of a taxi company; after reading the charge rate information, users can also designate a driver by phone number.

◆ News

This feature provides the latest press releases, new knowledge and major transportation control information distributed by the Department of Transportation

◆ My Favorite

The public can utilize the My Favorite feature to add frequently-used information such as bus stops, bus routes, parking lots, YouBike, etc. to a list for quick reference and inquiries.

High Download Rate Indicates Success in Providing Convenient Features to the Public

As of December 2012, downloads of Fun Travel in Taipei reached 349,136 since the official release of the application for free downloading on April 25, 2011. Inquiries of Fun Travel in Taipei reached a single month record of 14,960,000 enquiries. These numbers indicate that Fun Travel in Taipei has already become an important channel for the public to obtain transport information. Among all the inquiries, bus searches take the lion's share of 90%. Hence, it is obvious that Fun Travel in Taipei has made public transportation more popular and convenient.

With Fun Travel in Taipei, the public is inspired to travel by public transportation to experience the advances created by TCG. increasing greatly the ease and efficiency of travel and travel planning. The application is widely used by the public with its popular free download. The iPhone version is the fourth most popular free download application and Number 1 in the category of Travel. In addition, Chunghwa Telecom requested to include this application as Hami Apps and Samsung also requested to have it on its Samsung App Store. Furthermore, Next Magazine gave the application a rating of five stars (the highest score) in terms of practical use. It is also recommended by mobile phone software magazines. In a special TV interview, the Department of Civil Servant Development of TCG was invited to share its success story on the development of this application. The application is indeed a success with so much positive feedback and performance satisfaction.

Fun Travel in Taipei has become well-known because of the convenient service that it provides to the public. It not only provides the public with transportation information; it enhances the use of public transportation. This further reduces the use of private transportation vehicles, decreases air

and noise pollution, enhances energy efficiency. What's more, traffic congestion is reduced, thereby increasing mobility. Members of the general public can easily access transportation information with a few clicks by making a particular feature a favorite on their mobile devices. A common saying goes "When you go out, you rely on your friends"; with Fun Travel in Taipei, the saying now becomes "When you go out, you rely on Fun Travel in Taipei."



YouBike Inquiry Screen



Taxi Info. Inquiry Screen

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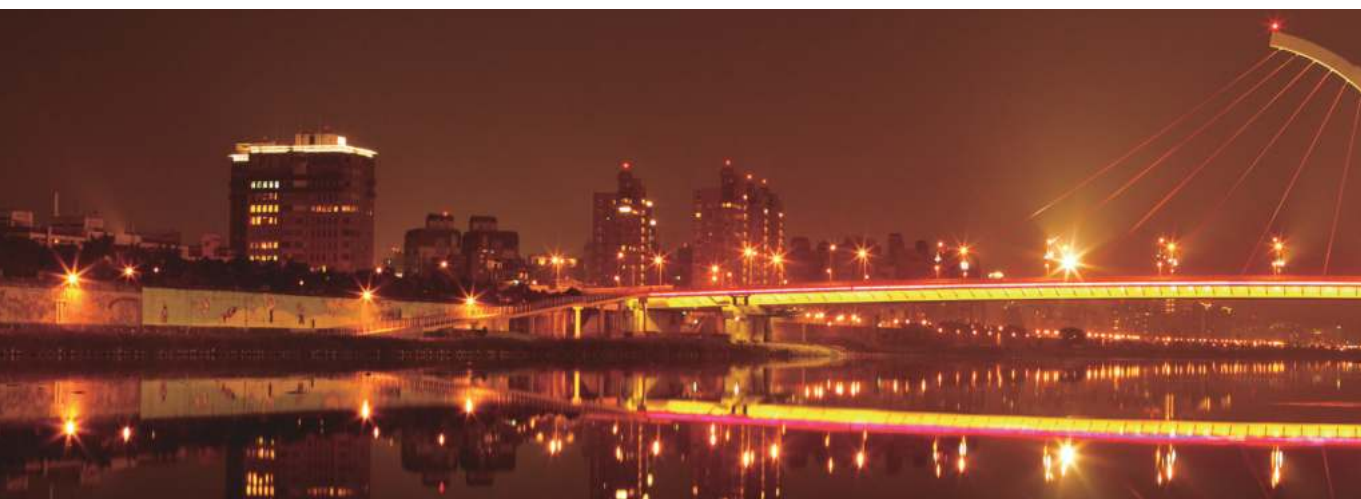
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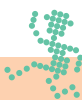
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1 Overview of Taipei

Taipei Prefecture was established in the first year of the reign of the Guangxu Emperor (1875) in the Qing Dynasty; in the Japanese colonial period this became Taihoku Prefecture. The name Taihoku was made official in 1920 when the Taipei Municipal Office was established. In 1967, Taipei was made a city directly controlled by the Executive Yuan (an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality). Its area of jurisdiction expanded and its political level was raised, leading to more across the board development and rapid progress in infrastructure and service construction. On January 5, 2012 the MRT Xinzhuang Line officially opened and, in September, in coordination with the opening of Xinyi Dongmen Station, the Tamsui Line and the Zhonghe Line were separated, linking Taipei's metropolitan transport network more tightly together, representing a step further towards the ideal of achieving a Greater Taipei Living Sphere and Gold Twin City.



01/ Overview of Taipei

Taipei was the home of the aboriginal Ketagalan people 300 years ago. As a result of settlement and development by Han Chinese, Taipei gradually became the center of North Taiwan. In the mid-19th Century the opening of Huwei Port on the banks of the Tamsui River led to the rapid development of foreign trade in the Dadaocheng area, the economic development laying down a solid foundation for the growth of the city. Taipei has a good geographical environment; it is surrounded by mountains and water, and has a pleasant climate. The hard work of earlier Taiwanese people, who had to overcome great hardships, resulted in the accumulation of precious and rich assets for the city. In the Qing Dynasty, the Japanese colonial period, the period after Retrocession when it had become a city directly controlled by the Executive Yuan (an Executive-Yuan-governed municipality), Taipei became the capital of Taiwan and its preeminent city.

Part 1 Geographical Overview

1. Topography

Taipei is in the north of the main island of Taiwan, including the eastern part of the Taipei Basin and neighboring hilly areas. It is surrounded by New Taipei City; to the north and east its hilly areas and the Keelung River valley are bordered by Tamsui, Sanzhi, Jinshan, Wanli, Xizhi, Shiding and Shenkeng in New Taipei City; in the west and south, the Tamsui River and its tributaries, the Xindian River and the Jingmei River, are its borders with Xindian, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Sanchong and Luzhou; the most northerly point of the city is a small peak on the south side of Zhuzi Volcano, where Beitou meets Sanzhi and Jinshan; on the city's eastern edge, Nangang borders Xizhi and Shiding, while at the southern end Wenshan is bordered by Xindian; the most westerly point of the city is a narrow mountain pass at Guandu, with Beitou facing Wugu. The city length is 27.655 kilometers from north to south; the width is 20.754 kilometers from east to west, with a circumference of 216 kilometers and an area of 271.7997 square kilometers.

In terms of topography, the elevation of the

land is higher on the northeast and southeast sides of the city, mostly volcanic and hilly areas that account for over one half of the city's area. The Datun Mountain volcanic area in the north is elevated and wide in area; the area between the hills of the north and south is low elevation made up of a flat basin and a river valley plain that slope slightly towards the northwest.

Within the city's boundaries the Jingmei River, the Xindian River and the Tamsui River flow through the southern and eastern edges, respectively; the Keelung River and its tributaries the Shuangxi River, the Ziming River (Sulphur) and the Beitou River flow into the Tamsui River near Guandu after flowing through urban areas, at which point the Tamsui River flows into the Taiwan Strait. In earlier times, places such as Mengjia and Dadaocheng on the banks of the Tamsui River were Taipei's trading centers and important sources of the culture that developed in the north of Taiwan.

2. Topographical Differentiation

In terms of elevation and geological structure, Taipei's topography can be divided into volcanic, hilly and basin areas; mountains account for 8.49% of the city's area; the basin area is 86.33%, with rivers accounting for 5.08% of the overall

Taipei's Four Coordinate Geographical Position :

Eastern limit: Jiuzhuang Village, Nangang District (121°39'30" east longitude 25°01'51" north latitude)

Western limit: Guandu Village, Beitou District(121°27'10" east longitude 25°06'59" north latitude)

Southern limit: Zhinan Village, Wenshan District (24°57'42" north latitude 121°35'22" east longitude)

Northern limit: Hushan Village, Beitou District (24°57'42" north latitude 121°35'22" east longitude)



Majestic Datun Mountain is at the heart of one of the most important mountain chains in North Taiwan.

area.

(1) Volcanic Area

The volcanoes in Taipei are part of the Datun Volcano Cluster, made up mainly of a number of cone- and bell-shaped andesite volcanoes, the most famous of which are Qixing, Shamao, Xiaoguanjin, Datun, and Miantian mountains. They are all extinct volcanoes but, to this day, partial post-volcanic activity remains. Researchers have overturned the hypothesis that Datun Mountain's last eruption took place 100,000 years ago, having found signs of an eruption 5,500 years ago. It is estimated that eruptions were of limited impact and, in terms of type of eruption, were probably lava flow eruptions, a less destructive type. At present the mountain is classified as stable.

(2) Hilly Areas

The hilly areas, mainly formed by sedimentary rock, are mainly in the southeast. These hills are part of western Taiwan's overthrust fault mountains; as they are on the west side of the north end they are low and do not rise up and down, the terrain being classified as hilly and not mountainous. Separated by the Keelung River,



Steam rising in the distance on Qixing Mountain, viewed from Grass Mountain (Photo by Chen Gang-xian)



Grass Mountain hot spring and Shamao Mountain in 1940

the Neihu Hills are to the north and the Nangang Hills to the south.

A. Neihu Hills

The Neihu Hills refers to the hills south of the Shuang River (Shuangxi) Valley and north of the Keelung River. These are the western gate of the Dawulun Mountain Range. The hills extend northeast to southwest and have a monoclinical structure; the main peaks are Wuzhi Mountain, Lingtou Mountain, Zhongyong Mountain, Yuanjue Peak, Jinmian Mountain, Jinan Mountain and Jiantan Mountain. The mountains become lower north to east and east to west and then merge into the Taipei Basin.

B. Nangang Hills

These hills are south of the Keelung River Valley and north of the Qingtan River Valley, including the western part of Nangang Mountain and Fushi Mountain. Cige Mountain, in the southeast corner, is the highest at 678 meters, while the other mountains are all under 300 meters. The best known mountains are Muzhi Mountain, Dailaokeng Mountain, Jingmei Mountain and Chanchu Mountain; the elevation declines from east to west.

(3) Basin Area

The Taipei Basin is a structural basin; faults run along the edges of the bottom of the basin, which resembles an isosceles triangle in shape. The top of the triangle points northwest and is located where the Tamsui River exits the basin. The edges of the triangle extend from east northeast to west southwest; the eastern corner connects to the Keelung River Valley, while the eastern point joins the Dahan River Valley. Near the central point of the baseline the Xindian River flows in. The Keelung River meanders freely through the

basin while the Dahan and Xindian Rivers have a grid-like path. The three rivers meet in the basin and then flow into the Tamsui River through the Guandu Pass and into the Taiwan Straits. The bottom of the basin is flat with a slight southeast to northwest incline. The plain on which Taipei lies starts on the east bank of the Xindian River and the Tamsui River and ends at the foot of the aforementioned volcanoes and hills. The area extends from Jingmei in the south to Guandu in the north and east to Nangang. The contour of the hills on the edge of the basin plain is winding and uneven, with peninsula-like protrusions and bay-type indents. There are many island-shaped small hills such as Qilian Mountain and Jiantan Mountain which are wedged into the plain, while Yuanshan, Zhishanyan and Gongguan Mountains are separate small hills. The terraces of the banks of ancient Taipei Lake are still present in many places and mainly are inclined towards the basin's center, showing the water level during the period when the Taipei area was inundated with sea water.



The Tamsui River flows from south to north into the Taipei Basin

3. Meteorology

Influenced by the terrain, the climate shows clear spatial differences. The temperature in the mountains falls as elevation increases; temperature differences in winter are more marked than in summer.

Taking the Taipei plain as an example, the meteorological data for 2012 collected by the Taipei Weather Station and provided by the Central Weather Bureau are as follows:

Influenced by latitude, elevation, terrain and

monsoons, Taipei's climate is warm in winter and hot in summer, with plentiful rain in all four seasons and is warm and moist.

Annual accumulated rainfall: 2910.3 ml
Largest amount of rain in a single day 277.5 ml (June 12, 2012)
Number of rainy days: 179
Annual average temperature: 23.2°C
Absolute yearly highest temperature: 38.3°C (July 10, 2012)
Absolute yearly lowest temperature: 8.6°C (December 30, 2012)
Annual average relative humidity: 74.8%

Part 2 Exploration of History and Development

1. The Origin of the name Taipei

Lan Ding-yuan's Zhuqianpu Journal, dating back to the end of the reign of the Kangxi Emperor and the start of the reign of the Yongzheng Emperor in the Qing Dynasty, reads: "Zhuqianpu stretched hundreds of kilometers; no one was seen during a whole day's traveling. Barbarians haunted the place, and travelers were fearful when passing through the region. However, a fortress was built on the path of freshwater, the land is flat and extremely fertile; should it be



Taipei City Government Building in the Japanese colonial period (today's Executive Yuan)



Shen Bao-zhen, who advocated Taiwan should be made a province of China



The first Governor of Taiwan, Liu Ming-chuan



Office of the Governor of Taiwan in the Qing Dynasty

ploughed, there would be thousands of qings of productive fields. Taipei promises to be a good place for people to live." This area referred to as "Taipei" was the area north of Zhuqian (Xinzhu) in North Taiwan.

In 1875, the first year of the reign of the Guangxu Emperor, the Imperial Commissioner Shen Bao-zhen established Taipei Prefecture in Mengjia (a general term used for Taipei's main urban area at the time), and built the Taipei Prefecture Office (located in today's Zhongzheng District), making Taipei an administrative district. In 1884, the construction of a walled city was completed.

After Taiwan had become a province of China, the first governor, Liu Ming-chuan, continually had his office in Taipei Prefecture, where development centered on the area inside the city walls and Dadaocheng. These two areas, together with Mengjia, later became the heart of the city, called the "Three Market Streets."

In the Japanese Colonial Period, the Governor-General's Office (Sotokufu) declared a municipal system for Taiwan. In 1920, based on the system's regulations, Taipei was made a Prefecture City and the Taipei City Office was founded. The name "Taipei City" thus officially appeared for the first time.

2. Home of the Ketagalan tribe

Taipei City is situated in the center of the Taipei Basin in North Taiwan. Geologists speculate that the Taipei Basin was a large lake in ancient

times; after years of sedimentation, a basin developed. In Yu Yong-he's Great Sea Journal, he wrote: "Upon entering Guandu Pass, it suddenly widened up into a boundless yet infinitely large lake that stretches more than ten kilometers and is 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. Before the Han Chinese arrived, the Taipei Basin was the home of the aboriginal Ketagalan Tribe, who made a living by gathering, fishing, hunting, and nomadic cultivation.

The Ketagalan were among one of the first Pingpu tribes to inhabit North Taiwan, living in an area extending to present-day Taoyuan in the south and Sandiaoling and Yilan in the north, including the areas of present-day Keelung, Tamsui River and Taipei. According to the Japanese scholar Kanori Ino, the Ketagalan first established a settlement at Sandiaoling near the west coast and then settlers moved into the Taipei Basin via Keelung, Jinbaoli, Fuguijiao, and Huwei (Tamsui), following along the Keelung River; in the Xizhi area the Fengzisi settlement was established; in the Songshan District Xikou settlement was established; near Dadaocheng the Guibeng settlement was established, and, near Dalongtong, the Dalangbeng settlement was established; some also crossed the Xindian River to form the Baijie and Xiulang settlements. They were the earliest documented inhabitants in the Taipei Basin.



Taipei 101



Taipei City Government building

3.From the Dutch and Spanish to Koxinga in the Ming Dynasty

In the 16th century, junks sailed from the coast of Mainland China to Taiwan and engaged in trading and fishing in the Keelung and Tamsui regions. In 1622, the Dutch occupied Dayuan (now Anping, Tainan). In 1626, the Spanish occupied Keelung and Tamsui regions, built fortresses and commenced missionary and commercial activities. In 1642, the Dutch moved north and expelled the Spanish, taking over their forts in Keelung and Tamsui, and began to carry out missionary work and trade. In 1661, Koxinga (Zheng Cheng-gong) landed at Luermen, besieged Fort Zeelandia, expelled the Dutch and reclaimed Taiwan. The following year, the Dutch were ousted. Zheng officially made Taiwan his base and set up Chengtian Prefecture under which Wannian and Tianxing Counties were set up; Taipei belonged to Tianxing County. Koxinga dispatched General Huang An to oversee Tamsui and implemented a land development system. Troops were sent along the Tamsui River to cultivate the present-

day Guandu and Beitou areas.

4.Development under Qing Dynasty Rule

In the 22nd year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1683), Taiwan was reclaimed as part of Qing territory. The following year, Taiwan Prefecture was established. Zhuluo, Taiwan and Fengshan Counties were set up. From then, the number of immigrants from Fujian and Guangdong provinces increased rapidly. In 1709, after Chen Lai-zhang's Land Grant Development Company requested government permission to settle in the Dajiala area (today's Mengjia, Xinzhuang and Dalongdong areas), more and more Han Chinese settled in North Taiwan. During the Qianlong period, starting from Sweet Potato Street (named from the trading of sweet potatoes between Han settlers and aboriginal people) in Mengjia, where the Xindian and Tamsui Rivers meet, Taipei's political, military and business center began to form. During Emperor Jiaqing's reign, it was said "Tainan first, Lugang



The fancy shop front of Jinji Tea Shop in Dadaocheng



Numerous boats docked at Dadaocheng



second, Mengjia third,” heralding Mengjia’s rise to a position as the third largest port in Taiwan. During the Tongzhi’s Emperor reign (1862-1874), Dadaocheng thrived due to the tea trade, as Taipei tea became famous in the international market.

In 1884 (the 10th year of Emperor Guangxu), Taipei was designated a city, and in 1887, Taiwan was officially designated a province. The first governor was Liu Ming-chuan; during his term in Taipei, he constructed the Taipei Walled City; railways, streets/roads and schools. Taipei’s Walled City was designated as the administrative district, while Dadaocheng was the business district. The present-day Guide Street area was designated as a foreigners’ community. This city planning laid down a sound development foundation for Taipei City.

5. Infrastructure Construction in the Japanese Colonial Period

After Japan occupied Taiwan in 1895 (the 21st year of the Emperor Guangxu) the Taiwan Governor-General’s Office was established in Taipei City. Between 1899 and 1901, the Japanese expanded the streets in Taipei City and improved drainage. In 1905 (the 38th year of the Meiji period), the Japanese demolished the Taipei city walls built during the late Qing dynasty, and built roads along the foundations of the original walls, connecting Mengjia, the Inner City and Dadaocheng (Three Market Streets), and expanding the overall administrative area of Taipei. In 1920 (the 9th year of the Dazheng period), Taipei City was designated a prefecture-controlled city, and its administrative district was extended beyond the aforementioned Three Market Streets District to today’s Daan, Zhonglun and Songshan in today’s East Taipei; at one time a city of 600,000 was planned.

6. Booming Development after Retrocession

Upon Retrocession in 1945, Taipei was designated a provincial city. In October of the same year, the Japanese City Hall was abolished and the city government was instituted. Under the

new system, 10 administrative districts were put into place, in which villages were under district, and neighborhoods under villages. In 1949, the Central Government relocated to Taiwan, and, in 1950, local self-government was implemented at the county and city levels; for the first time, Taipei City elected city councilors, and the city council was founded, setting down the foundation for democracy. On December 31, 1966, in view of Taipei being the temporary wartime capital as well as the political, military, cultural and economic center of Taiwan, the president announced that Taipei would be elevated to a directly-controlled municipality on July 1st, 1967. Jingmei, Muzha, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou Townships were incorporated into Taipei, giving Taipei City a total of 16 administrative districts.

On March 12, 1990, readjustments were made to Taipei’s administrative districts, the 16 districts being reduced to 12 districts, namely Datong, Zhongzheng, Wanhua, Zhongshan, Shilin, Beitou, Songshan, Nangang, Neihu, Xinyi, Da-an, and Wenshan. These remain the city’s districts to the present day.

Although Taipei City and New Taipei City are two separate administrative systems in the Taipei Basin, they form a twin-city urban living area; their development will be more closely intertwined in the future; in particular, due to the extension and development of MRT lines and other transport networks, people have long broken through the barriers between the two municipalities and the Greater Taipei living sphere has been formed.

Part 3 Population Structure and Composition

One year after Retrocession in 1945, a national census was conducted (1946). The population of Taipei at that time was 271,754. In 1968, the six districts of Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou were integrated into Taipei City; the population at the end of that year totaled 1,604,543. By the end of 2012, the population reached 2,673,226 (1,285,361 males;

1,387,865 females). Compared with 2011, the total population increased by 22,258 (males up by 9,018; females up by 13,240).

1. Population Distribution

Taipei's population is distributed among the 12 districts. Due to varying topography, economic development and time of development, the population is unevenly distributed. Daan and Shilin Districts are the most populated.

(1) Population density

By the end of 2012, the population density was 9,835 people per square kilometer. By district, Daan was the most densely populated, with 27,587 people per square kilometer, whereas Beitou was the most sparsely populated with 4,474 people per square kilometer.

(2) Births and deaths

The crude birth rate in 2012 was 11.08‰, a 1.54‰ increase over 2011. The crude death rate was 6.23‰, 0.16‰ up from the previous year. Social environmental and economic factors affected people's willingness to give birth, causing the birthrate to fall. However, thanks to the "Have a Care-Free Pregnancy" policy of the Taipei City Government implemented in 2011, the birthrate began to rise. The city has continued to see a rise in the elderly population as a proportion of the overall population in the last decade. To prevent rapid population decline and excessive population aging from affecting economic development in the future, achieving reasonable population growth is a current socio-demographic concern.

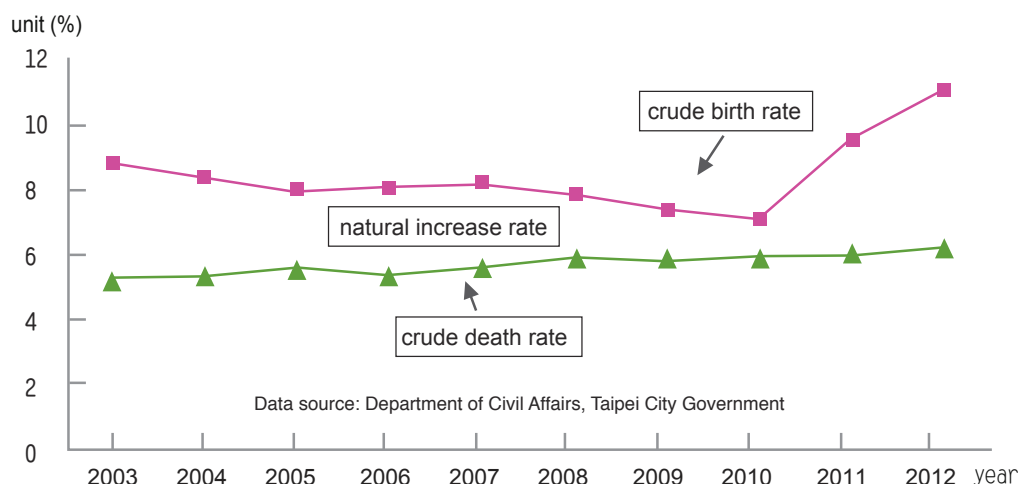


Figure 1. National Growth Rate of Population in The Last Decade.

2. Population Composition

Population composition allows population phenomena to be understood and the origins and nature of social issues to be analyzed. Observing the relationship of the population of a place to the social economy is an important indicator of economic change and is a crucial reference for the government when formulating current and future social welfare policies.

(1) Age distribution

Generally speaking, the more people who are able to work, the lower the dependency ratio; the more the labor force is engaged in productive activities, the more beneficial it is towards economic development. At the end of 2012, the young population (between the ages of 0-14) of Taipei was 383,134; the working age population (between the ages of 15-64) was 1,941,436, while



Table 1 Taipei City Age Distribution of the past Decade

year	0-14 year old pop.	15-64 year old pop.	Over 65 pop.
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
2007	16.07	71.97	11.96
2008	15.56	72.13	12.31
2009	15.10	72.30	12.60
2010	14.66	72.67	12.67
2011	14.45	72.79	12.76
2012	14.33	72.63	13.04

Data source: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government
Unit: %

the elderly population (above the age of 65) was 348,656. The dependency ratio was 37.69%, down by 0.32% from 2011.

(2) Marital status

In 2012, the number of couples who registered for marriage was 18,821; the crude marriage rate was 7.07‰; the number of couples filing for divorce was 5,818; the crude divorce rate was 2.19‰. Compared with the previous year, the crude marriage rate was down by 1.04‰, while the crude divorce rate was down by 0.03‰.

(3) Distribution of aborigines

Taiwan's aboriginal tribes consist of the Amis, Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Rukai, Puyuma, Tsou, Saishiat, Yami, Thao, Kavalan, Taroko, Sakizaya and Seediq tribes. By the end of 2012, the aboriginal population of Taipei City was 14,817. More people were Amis than any other tribe, while the Thao and the Sakizaya had the fewest number of residents. Most of the aborigines live in Neihu, Wenshan, and Nangang Districts.



New Immigrant Life Growth Camp-foreign student class

(4) New immigrant and foreigner population

Along with Taiwan's increasingly frequent political, economic, societal and cultural exchange activities with other nations, Taiwanese citizens' worldview has been expanded, and an increase in marriages to foreign and Mainland Chinese people has followed. By the end of 2012, Taipei had a population of 44,622 new immigrants, the majority being Mainland Chinese spouses at 32,417, with other foreign spouses totaling 12,205 in number; the majority of new immigrants were residents in Wanhua (5,726), Wenshan (4,610), and Daan (4,420) Districts. In order to assist new immigrants to adapt smoothly to local society and to help local residents welcome other cultures, the Taipei City Government has held various courses for new immigrants, including the New Immigrant Life Growth Camp, new immigrant native tongue courses (Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai), computer courses and performance workshops.

Globalization and the rise of the information society have enabled the rapid transmission of all kinds of information: convenient transportation has shortened distances between people and is gradually breaking down boundaries in the world. Due to its high level of economic development and a complete transportation network, Taipei often hosts large international conferences, events and exhibitions and there is also an increasing number of foreigners attending schools, taking part in international inspection tours, business activities and residing in Taipei. The UN established



International Migrants Day—commendation of Loving Family



Happy Family Tasty Food Competition—Popularity Prize

International Migrants Day on December 18, 2000; in 2011, the Ministry of Interior designated this day as Migrants Festival. To celebrate the second Migrants Festival, in conjunction with the National Immigration Agency, the Taipei City Government held the 2012 Immigrants Festival and International Migrants Day activity series, including a multi-cultural fair and performances on December 2, 2010 in 228 Peace Memorial Park. The carnival-like atmosphere facilitated interaction and deepened understanding among new immigrants and their families. There was also a stationary exhibition and the showing of the winner of the mini-series category at the Golden Bell Awards, Debbie's Happy Life, and documentaries at Wanhua New Immigrants' Hall from December 4-18. The rich content allowed people to acquire an understanding of the different cultures of the new immigrants.

In-Depth Report Population-Related Terms

Crude marriage rate: Number of married couples as a percentage of the overall population in a certain period.

Crude divorce rate: Number of divorced couples as a percentage of the overall population in a certain period.

Crude birth rate: Number of live births per 1000 people.

Crude death rate: Deaths in a year as a percentage of the total population, the number of deaths per 1000 people.

Dependency ratio: A simple measurement of the burden on the working population of dependents.

Part 4 Political systems and Administration

Taipei City is a self-governing body established in accordance with the laws of the Republic of China. With the exception of the judicature, national defense and diplomacy, it enjoys substantial autonomy and is under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. It is the country's political, economic and cultural center. The city boasts highly developed business and industry sectors, with comprehensive economic, cultural, transportation construction and administrative measures. According to Issue 313 of Commonwealth magazine in July 2012, Taipei ranked first nationally overall, and for the economy, employment, education, environmental protection and environmental quality, public safety and fire prevention, medical care and health and local finance items.

1. Evolution of the Administrative System

Taipei was Taiwan's political, economic and cultural center during the Japanese colonial period; after Retrocession, it became the political, economic and cultural center of the ROC. In 1945, after Retrocession, Taipei was designated as a "provincial city" under the jurisdiction of the



Provincial Government. In light of the increasing importance of the city, it was made an Executive Yuan-governed municipality under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan in 1967.

(1) Direct control by the Provincial Government

After Retrocession, Taipei was designated as a “provincial city” under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government and as an administrative body. The city government was established and a mayor was appointed by the Central Government. In 1946, the elected body, the “City Joint Council,” was established, with members elected by district representatives. The city was divided into 10 districts, each a legal person; district offices and representative assemblies were set up; residents from each village elected district representatives, and the head of each district was elected by district representatives. Local autonomy was implemented in 1950, and the city government and city council were set up as the city administrative and legislative organs, respectively. Districts were no longer designated legal persons; district offices were retained but district assemblies were abolished. The district offices were subordinate organs of the city government.

(2) Direct control by the Central Government

In 1967, Taipei was made an Executive Yuan-governed municipality. The following year, six neighboring townships in New Taipei City were absorbed into Taipei City, increasing the number of administrative districts from 10 to 16. After becoming an Executive Yuan-governed city, Taipei City became an administrative body under which were the city council and the city government. Members of the city council were elected directly by citizens, but the head of the city government (the mayor) was appointed by the central government. In 1990, for the convenience of management and resource allocation, the 16 districts were re-drawn into 12. However, the system itself was not changed. Only in 1994, when the city became a legal person under the “Self-Governance Act for Executive Yuan-governed Municipalities” and the mayor was

elected by the people at the end of the year, did Taipei regain its local self-governing body status. Although the laws and regulations have changed since then, Taipei City retains its status as an autonomous legal person.

In keeping with the current “Local Government Systems Act”, Taipei’s administrative area is divided into districts, and, for the convenience of management, under districts there are villages and under villages there are neighborhoods. Since 1973, there have been 6 adjustments to villages, the most recent one being in July, 2010. By December, 2011, there were 456 villages and 9,568 neighborhoods in Taipei City.

2. Taipei City’s Current System and Powers

The “Local Government Systems Act” serves as the legal basis for Taipei City’s current system. Taipei City is a legal person; the city government system is the unitary government system, with no secondary administrative organ. It has an administrative organ, the Taipei City Government, and a legislative organ, the Taipei City Council, responsible for administrative and legislative decisions, respectively. The rights and obligations of the citizens of Taipei, the organizational structure/power of the Taipei City Council, and the modes of interaction between the two are described below:

(1) Rights and obligations of citizens

A. Rights of citizens

- The right to elect and impeach local public officials.
- The right to exercise initiatives and referenda concerning local self-government matters.
- The right to use local public facilities.
- The right to enjoy local education, social welfare, medical care and health care in accordance with laws and self-government laws.
- The right to request disclosure of local government information.
- Other rights endowed by the law and self-government laws and regulations.

B. Obligations of citizens

- To abide by self-government laws and regulations.
- To pay self-government taxes.
- To fulfill other obligations in accordance with the law and self-government laws and regulations.

(2) Taipei City Government organization

The administrative organ of Taipei City is the Taipei City Government. It has a leadership system and a mayor who represents the city, oversees city affairs and is chosen by the people in an election (the current Taipei mayor, Hau Lungbin, is the fifth elected mayor.) The mayor has a term of four years and can be re-elected to serve two terms in succession. There are three deputy mayors to assist the mayor with all tasks; they leave office at the same time as the mayor. There is also a secretary-general under the command of the mayor who assists with governmental affairs. Under the City Government, there are 22 bureaus in charge of civil affairs, finance, education, industrial development, public works, transportation, social welfare, labor affairs, police administration, health, environmental protection, urban development, culture, fire department, rapid transit system, Taipei Feitsui reservoir administration, information and tourism, land, compulsory military service, sports, information technology and legal affairs; five departments and offices are in charge of secretarial, Budget, Accounting and Statistics, personnel, government ethics and civil servant development; four commissions oversee research, development and the evaluation commission, urban planning, the indigenous peoples commission and Hakka affairs. In addition, there are four business operations, the Taipei Water Department, the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, the Engineering Division of the Taipei Water Department and the Municipal Secured Small Loans Service, and 12 district offices that are directly subordinate to the City Government.

(3) Taipei City's powers and operating model

As a legal person, Taipei City is a local autonomous organization. It handles 13 self-government items: organizational and administrative management, finance, social services, educational,

cultural and sports affairs, labor administration, urban planning and construction, economic services, water resources, health and environmental protection, transportation and tourism, public safety, business operations and management, and other matters endowed by law.

In order to increase procedural efficiency, a City Affairs Forum was established in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for the City Affairs Forum of Taipei City Government; the Forum is the City Government's highest decision-making forum. It consists of the mayor, deputy mayors, the secretary-general, the deputy secretary-general, heads of Grade 1 departments, bureaus, and commissions and persons nominated by the mayor. It is convened and chaired by the mayor. The Forum discusses and determines the following:

- A. The Taipei City Government policy planning and budget.
- B. Proposals or reports to be put before the Taipei City Council.
- C. Self-government laws and regulations for the Taipei City Government and its business operations.
- D. Self-government rules of Taipei City.
- E. Guidelines for the organizational rules of the Taipei City Government's subordinate organs and establishment of task forces.
- F. Matters jointly relating to the Taipei City Government and other organs.
- G. Tasks assigned by the mayor.
- H. Other important issues related to Taipei City government policy making.

The Taipei City Government may commission its subordinate organs or authorize an unaffiliated administrative organ to carry out operations within its power. It can also, when necessary, commission private bodies or individuals to implement its operations.

The City Affairs Forum is characterized by a collegiate system. The City Government, however, uses a leadership system and the mayor is responsible for all political affairs and their outcomes; therefore, while forums are carried out according to the collegiate system, the mayor has the power to make final decisions. The City Affairs Forum acts as a task force that provides

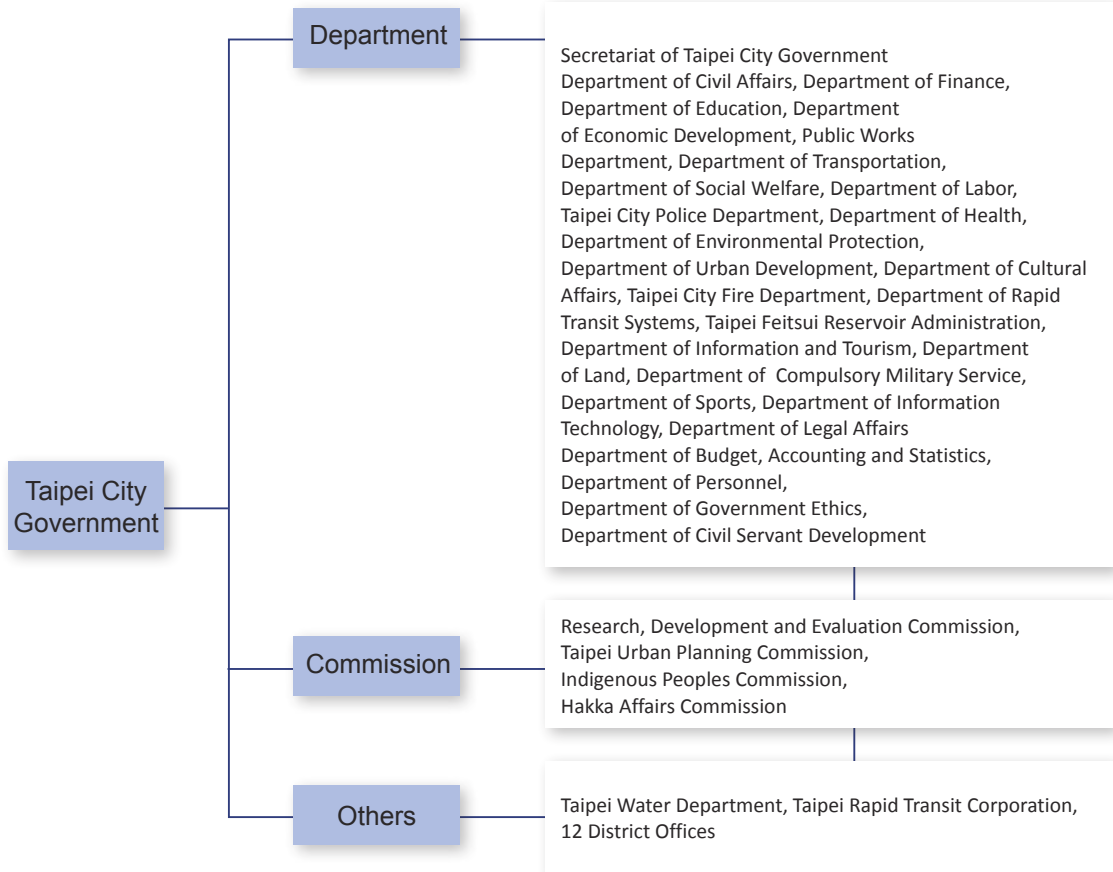


Figure 2. Taipei City Government organizational chart

the mayor with ideas and opinions but is not an implementing organ. The actual implementing organs are the Taipei City Government's various subsidiary organs.

(4) Constraints on the execution of city government powers

Taipei City is a self-governing body, an ROC local self-government unit, and is not independent from the country; therefore, as well as handling self-government matters, it must execute business commissioned by the Central Government. Should Taipei City's self-government decisions violate the Constitution, laws or regulations, they will be revoked, altered, repealed or terminated by

the Central Government.

Should any commissioned matter violate the Constitution, laws and regulations, central government statutes, or exceed authority, the Central Government also has the right to revoke, alter, repeal it or terminate its implementation. A request for constitutional interpretation by the Justice Yuan is allowed to determine whether a self-government matter violates the Constitution, laws and regulations, or central government statutes; before the Justice Yuan's interpretation, the Central Government may not revoke, alter, repeal it or terminate its implementation. The City Government's executive powers are, of course, supervised by the City Council.

(5) Taipei City Council organization

The Taipei City Council is composed of city councilors who are directly elected by the people. Elections to elect the 60 councilors are held in the six electoral districts across Taipei's 12 districts at the same time. In order to ensure the rights of aborigines in Taipei, one aboriginal councilor representing the plains aborigines (the 7th electoral district), and one other representing the mountain aborigines (the 8th electoral district) are elected, respectively.

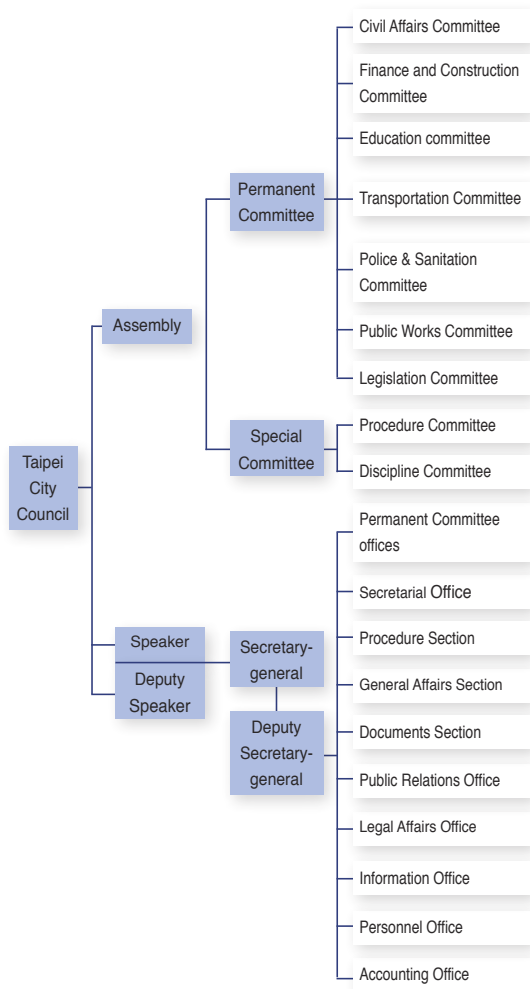


Figure 3. Taipei City Council organizational chart

The Taipei City Council has a speaker (the 11th speaker is Ms. Wu Bi-chu) chosen by all of the councilors; the speaker represents the City Council. There is also one deputy speaker, one secretary-general and one deputy secretary-general. The secretary-general handles council matters and directs and supervises staff under the command of the speaker; the deputy secretary-general assists the chief secretary general with all council matters. There are sections and offices for various duties.

(6) Taipei City Council powers and operating model

As a collegiate organization, all members of the Taipei City Council have the same rights and obligations. Their powers are as follows:

- A. Decide Taipei laws and regulations.
- B. Decide Taipei City's budget.
- C. Decide Taipei City's taxes.
- D. Decide the management of city assets.
- E. Decide self-government rules for the Taipei City Government and its affiliated organs.
- F. Decide on proposals put forward by the Taipei City Government.
- G. Review the Taipei City final account audit report.
- H. Decide on proposals put forward by councilors of the Taipei City Council.
- I. Accept petitions from the people.
- J. Other powers stipulated by law.

The Taipei City Council has an assembly that exercises authority using a collegial system. The assembly meets when it is established and thence once every six months. The assembly is convened by the speaker; if the assembly is not convened according to regulations by the speaker it can be convened by the deputy-speaker; if it is not held according to regulations by the deputy-speaker, it can be convened by a councilor chosen by more than half of the councilors. Ad hoc assemblies can be held at the request of the mayor, the speaker, over one third of city councilors and whenever the Taipei City Government refers a proposal for reconsideration. Decisions are made by majority vote in accordance with the procedure required by law. To ensure smooth operation, the "Procedural Committee" is in place to examine and approve



agendas and other procedural issues. For the sake of professionalism and efficiency, the following seven committees are established: Civil Affairs Committee, Finance and Construction Committee, Education Committee, Transportation Committee, Police and Sanitation Committee, Public Works Committee and Legislation Committee. They discuss relevant motions and send approved cases to the council assembly for voting. There is also a Disciplinary Committee that reviews disciplinary cases and imposes the following penalties according to the seriousness of the situation: verbal apology, written apology, admonition, and suspension from the assembly.

The following are the ways an individual city councilor exercises her/his powers:

- A. Attend meetings and examine proposals (in all committees and assemblies).
- B. Interpellation: when the council is in session, councilors can invite the mayor and the heads of Grade 1 government agencies to stand for questioning.
- C. Put forward proposals: proposals may be brought up if there is a quorum.
- D. Hear reports: listen to policy and special case reports.

The aforementioned rights are intended to allow councilors to fulfill their responsibilities

(7) Constraints on the execution of the Taipei City Council and councillors' powers

The exercise of powers by the City Council and councilors is not without limits; they are bound by the following principles:

- A. When a self-government decision made by the council violates the Constitution, laws and regulations or other legitimate legislation, the decision is deemed invalid; a request for constitutional interpretation by the Justice Yuan is allowed, provided a doubt arises as to the existence of a violation.
- B. Decided commissioned items in conflict with the Constitution, laws or central government statutes shall be null and void.
- C. Any decisions made on budgets shall not be resolutions for expenditure increase.
- D. Avoiding conflict of interest: council members

shall avoid conflict of interests; they shall not engage in examining and voting for proposals that may benefit personal interests.

(8) Relationship between the City Government and the City Council

The relationship between the City Government and the City Council is stipulated by decree and results from the system design. In sum, the relationship is characterized by the following:

- A. Supervision and supervised: through reviewing, hearings of policy reports and questioning city officials, the City Council represents citizens in supervising the City Government's policy plans, budget and important policy measures.
- B. Checks and balances: the City Council limits the expansion of administrative powers through its legislative powers; the City Government, on the other hand, exercises its right of reconsideration to prevent the City Council from making laws and regulations or approving proposals that are too difficult to implement.
- C. Division of labor and cooperation: the City Government formulates administrative plans and administrative regulations as the basis of policy implementation; city councilors represent the people and consider citizen's welfare and needs as they carefully review proposals from the City Government.

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

The operation of power between the Taipei City Government and the Taipei City Council is carried out through the aforementioned legal protocols, such as policy reports, special case reports, proposal review, questioning, coordination, hearings and reconsideration. The following kinds of informal coordination are also adopted to resolve disagreements:

- A. Informal contact between the heads of the Taipei City Government's departments/bureaus and councilors.
- B. Coordination through political parties (the ruling party).
- C. Coordination by political party meetings.
- D. Integrated coordination by the Central Government.

The Taipei City political system, and its relationships and operations described above, are intended to safeguard the rights of the people, restrict the unlimited expansion of administrative and legislative power in pursuit of the joint development of city government policies to promote the well-being of all the citizens of Taipei.

Conclusion

After its establishment in 1884, on the foundation of the political systems and construction of different eras and the tireless efforts of its residents, Taipei has transformed itself from an agricultural society into the economic and political capital of Taiwan. With its unique city airport, Songshan Airport, convenient city roads, a mass transit network, highways, electrified railways and a high-speed railway, plus convenient access to Keelung Harbor, Taipei Harbor and Taoyuan International Airport, an environment conducive to international trade and business activities has been created. The increase in the number of Taipei citizens marrying foreign and Mainland Chinese spouses has led to an influx of new immigrants who have opened restaurants serving

exotic cuisine and introduced foreign living and gastronomic cultures that have merged to form a multi-cultural society. A series of urban renewal projects implemented by the City Government has improved the living environment of Taipei: the Blue Highway, revitalization of the Tamsui River, "Garden City" greenifying plan, road and arcade-leveling schemes, and other improvements to the city environment and cityscape, making Taipei an even more livable city. Taipei's excellent all-around performance is illustrated by the Happy City Report in Issue 505 of Commonwealth magazine in September 2012; Taipei once again came top amongst the five big cities of Taiwan for economic power, environmental power, administrative power, cultural and educational power, social welfare power, and for overall performance and competitiveness. Taipei City boasts an extraordinary city competitive edge; supported by the Central Government's active implementation of free trade economic policies, it can be expected that, in the foreseeable future, Taipei will blossom into a great city that dazzles on the international trade stage.

In-Depth Report

Administrative Technical Terms

- 10 administrative districts: In October 1945, the Japanese colonial era city office was abolished, the City Government was established and Taipei was divided into 10 administrative districts: Songshan, Zhongshan, Da-an, Guting, Chengchong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan and Shuangyuan.
- Six townships: Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha.
- 16 administrative districts: in 1968 Taipei absorbed six townships in Taipei County and the city's administrative districts increased to 16: Songshan, Zhongshan, Daan, Guting, Chengchong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong, Longshan, Shuangyuan, Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Jingmei and Muzha.
- 12 administrative districts: in 1990 the 16 administrative districts were reduced to 12: Songshan, Xinyi, Da-an, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou.
- 456 li(villages), 9568 lin(neighborhoods): Songshan 33 villages and 762 neighborhoods; Xinyi 41 villages and 914 neighborhoods; Daan 53 villages and 1029 neighborhoods; Zhongshan 42 villages and 872 neighborhoods; Zhongzheng 31 villages, 584 neighborhoods; Datong 25 villages and 524 neighborhoods; Wanhua 36 villages and 722 neighborhoods; Wenshan 43 villages and 995 neighborhoods; Nangang 20 villages and 444 neighborhoods; Neihu 39 villages and 906 neighborhoods; Shilin 51 villages and 989 neighborhoods; Beitou 42 villages and 827 neighborhoods.
- Eight electoral districts: First electoral district: Shilin, Beitou; Second electoral district: Neihu, Nangang; Third electoral district: Songshan, Xinyi; Fourth electoral district: Zhongshan, Datong; Fifth electoral district: Zhongzheng, Wanhua; Sixth electoral district: Daan, Wenshan; Seventh electoral district: Plains aborigines; Eighth electoral district: Mountain aborigines.



2 Urban Development

This chapter is divided into three parts, including the efforts that Taipei City made towards building a visionary Taipei, shaping Taipei in style, and representing the glory of Taipei in 2012. Twenty-six projects serve to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Department of Urban Development of the Taipei City Government in 2012. They demonstrate how Taipei City has become an even more livable city through hardware and software upgrades and amendments to related laws and regulations, all of which were aimed at turning Taipei into an eco-city.



02/ Urban Development

Driven by globalization, Taipei City has teamed up with eight counties and cities in Northern Taiwan to promote regional cooperation, regional resources integration, inter-regional spatial function improvement, and the effective use of resources. Such regional cooperation also includes subsidizing universities to organize international exchanges and cooperation on urban planning and urban design through the Taipei International Co-workshops by Universities/NGOs Grant Program, so as to introduce multidimensional and innovative thought, and encourage creative teams to utilize unoccupied property. Taipei City is further promoting its Urban Regeneration Station Plan (URS) to rebuild the city's infrastructure with existing talent and resources and to assist in developing Taipei so that it can become the World Design Capital.

In order to combat escalating housing prices, Taipei City has promoted the "public rental housing" policy to provide young people and minority groups with affordable housing through combined public and private resources. In order to cope with societal ageing, Taipei City has put into place the universal design concept to remodel public housing, resettlement housing, and low-cost housing. In order to enhance public housing management and maintenance quality, Taipei City has implemented apartment building management practices. It has helped residents to form management committees for autonomous management. Taipei City has also pioneered contract management for public rental housing by property management companies to improve the quality of management and maintenance.

Taipei City actively promoted inter-regional integration, fostered urban regeneration, developed public housing, and modified hardware and software to achieve spatial transformation in order to accomplish its stated mission: improving the quality of the urban environment and building a more livable city. In the future, Taipei City will continue working toward this goal in the hope to transform Taipei City into a vibrant world-class city through sustainable development.

Part 1 Building a Visionary Taipei

1.Future Vision

(1) Implementing Regional Cooperation in Northern Taiwan

The Northern Taiwan Development Commission (NTDC) is the first inter-regional cooperation platform in Taiwan. Since its inception in 2004, the NTDC has reached a consensus to promote general regional development. Each of the eight counties and cities in Northern Taiwan served as host county/city in turn, and in 2012 Taipei City became the host city once again. This suggests a new stage of regional development in Northern Taiwan. In 2012, Taipei City held two themed conferences and two deputy mayors' conferences to resolve the "Northern Taiwan Bike Travel System Integration" as the focus of future regional cooperation in Northern Taiwan. The mayors'



2nd Northern Taiwan Deputy Meeting for 2012

conference, achievement exhibition, and forum for 2012 were held on 21 December 2012 at the Taipei Youth Activity Center. Vice President Wu was specially invited to attend the event to unveil the office for the NTDC with the five mayors and three county magistrates of Northern Taiwan. The regional cooperation achievements in 2012 were also displayed.



In 2012, the eight counties/cities in Northern Taiwan also completed the nine subsidized projects under the National Development Integrated Assessment and Planning Project. Taipei City was responsible for the Northern Taiwan Bike Travel System Integration Feasibility Survey and the Northern Taiwan Creative Design Collaborative Development Project. In 2013, Taipei City will execute 13 subsidized projects.

(2) Promoting Taipei Songshan International Airport and its Neighborhood Comprehensive Planning

Since the opening up of cross-strait direct flights and the flights between Songshan Airport, Hongqiao Airport, Haneda Airport and Gimpo Airport, Songshan Airport has become one of the most important business- and regional-oriented commercial airports in Asia.

In order to enhance Taipei's economic and trade status in Asia in the future, Taipei City has established a "Gate of the Capital City" image for Songshan Airport by strengthening the airport's business functions and reforming the environment of the airport and its vicinity through urban renewal.

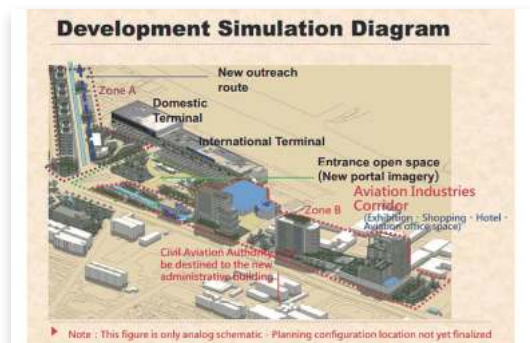
Airport sites and surrounding areas have been planned by using the "Concept Plan of an Airport Park." With the goal of developing Songshan Airport into a "capital city's commercial airport," Taipei has introduced MICE, shopping, hospitality, and aviation-related industries into the airport to serve business persons in Northeast Asia. The plan is divided into the Yolk part (airport sites) and the Albumen part (airport vicinity).

A.Yolk Part:

This part focuses on strengthening the business functions at the Songshan Airport by providing administrative and other related industry services. It is being led by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, with the planning and investment of the Taipei City Government.

B.Albumen Part:

This part mainly focuses on developing the industry services that support the Songshan Airport (e.g. spaces for business trips, offices and exhibitions) by developing the military sites into public sites and reforming the surrounding environment. It is being led by the Taipei City Government, and is being planned by the Ministry of National Defense and the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior.



Simulation of Full-Area Development of Taipei Songshan International Airport

(3) Promoting a Creative City and Community Regeneration in Taipei City

By promoting creative city building, a "creative atmosphere" was achieved through related strategies. While improving the environment, creative city building preserves local cultural characteristics, revitalizes local industrial development, and encourages community participation to promote urban regeneration.

In 2012, the TCG invited Charles Landry, author of *The Creative City: A Toolkit for Urban Innovators*, to serve as an advisor for this project. Through a series of workshops, Landry assisted the TCG in understanding the difficulties in and the need for integrating and developing cultural and creative industries. Landry also made suggestions



Northern Taiwan Mayor and Magistrate Meeting 2012



Creative City Indicator Workshop

for strategies to be adopted in the promotion of creative city development. Understanding and building a creative atmosphere between citizens and key policymakers together with the interdepartmental cooperation of the TCG are the main issues for creative city development.

In order to promote urban regeneration and encourage the growth of cultural and creative industries, Taipei City has been promoting in recent years the Urban Regeneration Station (URS, a homophone of “yours”, meaning a project for all citizens). By combining unoccupied private property with district development, incubating local industrial and academic cooperation, and clarifying issues on local environment quality and public demand, Taipei City has looked for characteristic fields of local life and has stimulated urban regeneration. Since the opening of the URS127 Design Gallery in May 2010, eight related bases have been expanded.

(4) Promoting Internal Exchange and Cooperation in Urban Planning and Design

Facing competition from global regions and cities, Taipei City needs to develop more creative urban planning and interdisciplinary and international cooperation. By launching the Taipei International Co-workshops by Universities/NGOs Grant Program in 2010, the TCG hopes to broaden the international perspectives and experience of students and introduce energetic Taipei to international urban planners by forming international urban planning and design



Urban Regeneration Station URS44



Universities/NGOs Grant Program Final Exhibition

teams with universities at home and abroad and encouraging collaborative exploration and learning. The term achievement exhibition was held on the 8th and 9th November, 2012.

In addition to domestic colleges and universities, NGOs were subsidized to work with schools in the USA, the UK, Australia, the Netherlands, Japan, Korea, China, and Belgium in the 2012 co-workshop program. The three



main planning themes proposed included: the An-Kang Public Housing Project, the Grand Palace Museum Project, and the WDC Taipei 2016 Project. With the visionary perspective of this program, the planning range has been extended from a single site to all of Taipei City.

2. Developing an Eco-City

(1) Urban Heat Island Relief Strategy

The rapid development of Taipei City has caused the following consequences: urban land use intensity, an increase in the amount of CO₂ emissions, and impervious surface areas have increased, while green space has been decreased. These consequences lead to the heating up of the city and are also known as the Urban Heat Island effect.

Taipei City has promoted eco-city planning and environmental engineering to address this effect. A green roof improvement project was completed at Cheng Gong Public Housing; in addition, two strategic points have been selected for transformation at the intersection of Aiguo West Road and Zhonghua Road and the surrounding neighborhood.

These strategic points are major traffic nodes in Taipei City. As creating landmarks through landscape art has been extensively used in Taiwan and overseas, this project built and improved the image of landmarks with landscape art. The project design fund was subsidized by the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior, under the Townscape Renaissance Project.

(2) Taipei City Strategic Landscape Area Plan

TCG launched the Taipei City Strategic Landscape Area Plan Operation and Drafting Project to plan and select strategic landscape areas and establish related regulations and implementation plans in coordination with the drafting and promotion of the Autonomous Statute for the Management of Taipei City Landscape.

The work process included: (A) review of strategic landscape areas in Taipei City and an overall investigation of the city based on



Universities/NGOs Grant Program Outdoor Exhibition



Universities/NGOs Grant Program Workshop

the completed plans; (B) making feasible suggestions for the framework, criteria, and procedures of planning; and selection and analysis of demo areas; (C) proposition of demo areas and substantial plans in the selected strategic landscape areas, including landscape improvement plans, review mechanism, public participation, landscape management and maintenance funds, and selecting the neighborhood of Longshan Temple in Wanhua as the demo landscape area for manipulation.

By drafting the strategic landscape area improvement plan for the entire city and related design criteria as a start, we hope that we can effectively manage landscapes in Taipei to transform the city's appearance and to create



Achievements of Aiguo West Road Landscape Transformation

quality urban landscapes. Under the guidance of the Autonomous Statute for the Management of Taipei City Landscape, our aim is to make Taipei a more beautiful and attractive city.

(3) Taipei City Ecological Corridor Plan: Treasure Hill Neighborhood

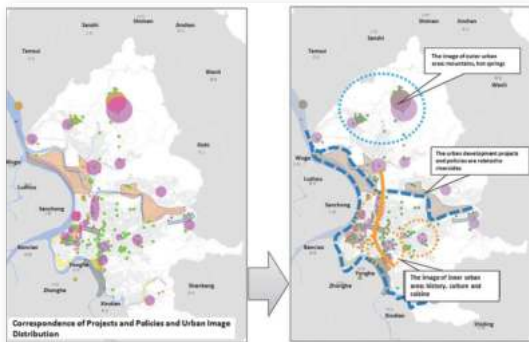
The mountain ranges and river systems surrounding the Taipei Basin are major resources for urban development. After long-term development and due to limited land availability,

there is no buffer area along the urban perimeter; aquatic ecological resources have been covered up, the green corridor is ruptured, and green blocks are isolated. Taipei City thus proposed the ecological reconstruction strategy of linking the “green fingers” and recovering the “blue umbilical cords.” Taipei City also proposed the ecological corridor assessment items for the whole city and clarified the key strategic positions of merging. Finally, the neighborhood of Treasure Hill was prioritized as a demo area.

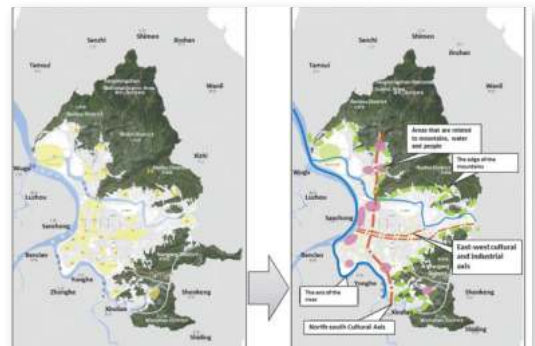
The project outcomes include improvement of the habitat stability on Treasure Hill and in the Hakka Cultural Park, the reduction of interference from nearby urban development, provision of an exchange belt for aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, an increase in opportunities for the merger and extension of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem interfaces, and provision of opportunities for ecology education. Apart from allowing the public to interact with the environment, the project helps remind people of the co-existence with nature during the agricultural era of earlier times.

(4) Taipei City Statutory Vacant Space Greening Implementation Rules for the Sites of New Construction Projects (draft)

According to International Energy Agency (IEA) statistics, CO2 emissions in Taiwan are increasing and now rank 18th globally. As sudden



Correspondence of Projects and Policies and Urban Image Distribution



Taipei City Landscape Resources Framework

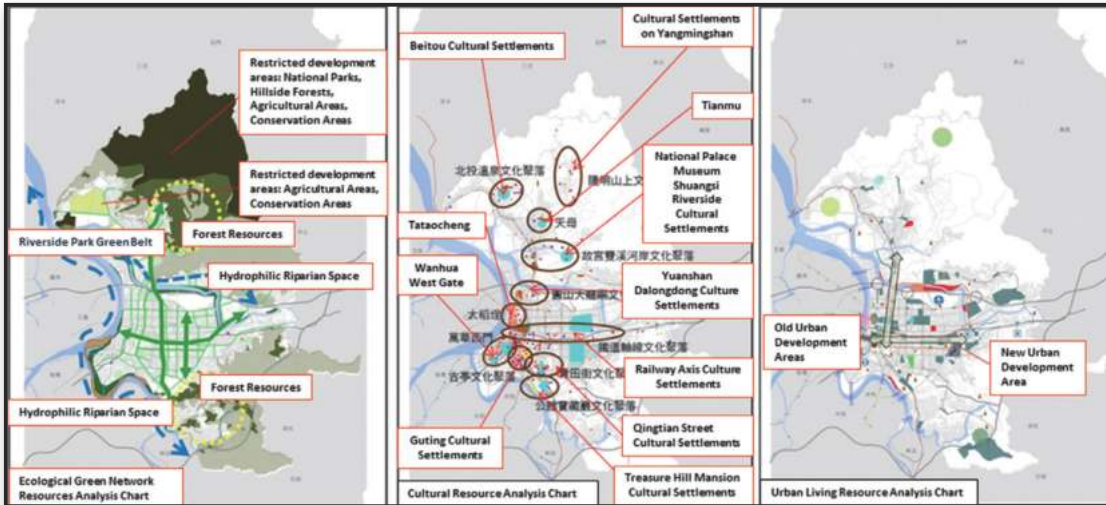
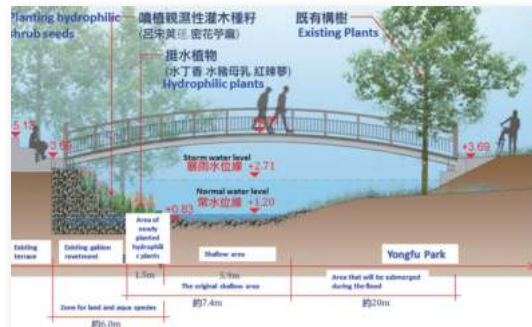


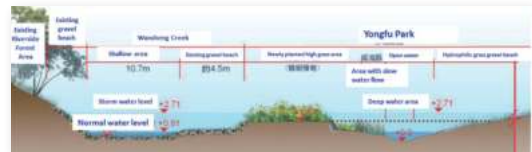
Illustration of Suggested Preliminary Strategic Landscape Points in Taipei City

torrential rainstorms and regional droughts have been increasing, “environmental protection” has become an important administrative issue. The drafting of the Taipei City Statutory Vacant Space Greening Implementation Rules for the Sites of New Construction Projects was established based on the “promotion of a green roof for water conservation” policy suggested by the Committee for Integrated Water Resources Management and in coordination with the Greening 4-Year Plan.

These rules have been established to enhance the greening effect of construction sites in Taipei City. The “CO2 fixation base value” table was also established at a standard higher than the Building Technical Regulations to increase greening and carbon reduction effects. The foci of these rules include: increase of the green coverage of smaller construction sites in residential areas, defining the green coverage in statutory vacant space greening of different types of construction sites, review and assessment methods of the design of statutory vacant space greening of construction sites, maintenance of a universal standard, protection of plant diversity, and defining the maintenance rules and management responsibility of the greening facilities of statutory vacant space of different types of construction sites.



River Sectional View of the Treasure Hill Ecological Corridor



River Sectional View of the Treasure Hill Ecological Corridor



Overview of the Treasure Hill Ecological Corridor

Part 2 Shaping Taipei in Style

1. Shaping the Cityscape

(1) Taipei City Existing Road Landscapes and People-Oriented Environmental Improvement Framework Plan

“To create a fluent, safe, comfortable and humanized transportation environment” and “to build cityscapes with local characteristics” are the foci of the Taipei City Administration Whitepaper. By integrating the outcomes and experience of past road landscape improvement projects and reviewing the feasibility of operations in the actual environment, related improvement strategies and specifications were established to shape Taipei City into a people-oriented, friendly and livable city.

The plan's contents include: locating the direction for improvement of a people-oriented environment on roads based on current environmental conditions and the context analysis of existing plans; proposing the visions and targets of a people-oriented city based on the basic value of “people-oriented transportation”;



Concept Drawing of Green Coverage in Dazhi after Improvement



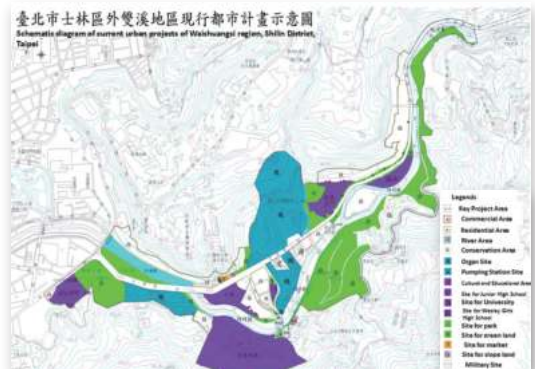
Concept Drawing of the Bikeway in Dazhi after Improvement

proposing the development blueprint and action plans for a people-oriented city based upon a spatial framework of a green living area from the viewpoint of a people-oriented environment, based on public transportation; drawing the operational mechanism for promoting and planning the design principles of the Taipei City green living area; and proposing the phases of green living area promotion and the strategies for demo plan execution.

After improvement, the green coverage of the green living area in Dazhi will increase by 7,358m²; pedestrian walking space will increase by 10,245m²; 23 pedestrian crosswalks will be expanded, and parking space will fulfill 62-93% of original demand.

(2) Promoting the Grand Palace Museum Cultural Park Project

The National Palace Museum (NPM) located in Waishuanxi, Shilin District, Taipei City, has an unrivaled collection of cultural artifacts and artworks. To cope with increasing visitors and to enhance visit quality, the Grand Palace Museum Park Project was launched under the supervision and planning of the NPM. With the niche cultural contents of the NPM and the integration of land resources and the building of a cultural atmosphere, the project aims to shape the city's culture and content to attract cultural tourists from home and abroad and demonstrate the international competitiveness and uniqueness of Taipei City. It is hoped that the project can



Draft (including topography) of the Illustrations of Present Urban Planning



increase the number of visitors from 3.44 million at present to 7 million in 2041, create for the NPM direct economic benefits worth NT\$12.9 billion, and increase the total economic benefit to Taipei City's tourism industry to NT\$120 billion.

After reviewing urban planning, the TCG assisted the NPM in adjusting land use specifications and re-positioning the development direction and land use of Waishuanxi. In doing so, the TCG has indirectly improved upon the inadequacy of urban functions and landscape chaos in the local area.

(3) Taipei Landshare: Vacant Space Greening and Use Project

The TCG promoted the Taipei Beautiful Serial Project to showcase the new cityscape of Taipei. The aim of the Taipei Environmental Regeneration and Abandoned Building Reduction Project, the second of the series, is to decorate Taipei urban areas with greenery based on the urban acupuncture concept by demolishing deteriorating buildings and greening vacant space to gradually realize cityscape transformation through community participation.

With the combined strength of community residents and social groups, in 2009 Taipei City established the Roosevelt Road Green Life Axis to meet urban demand in collaboration with local communities. The Taipei Landshare Project was launched in 2011. It is a citywide creative green supplement solicitation event. Eight creative teams were involved in concept realization (such as craft footpaths and green curtains). They gathered all kinds of green ideas to attract community participation. They also provided communities with related skills to encourage residents to participate in local environmental transformation and explore the characteristics of resources in the local environment. The "Opening Spaces, Nurturing Cities" international forum was also held to learn from the experiences of Korea, Japan, and Seattle.

(4) Effectiveness of Green Construction Fences

In order to coordinate with the Taipei City Garden policy, Taipei City established the Traffic and Public Safety Improvement Plan for



Dream Realization of Community Residents: Green Activist



Green Life Achievement Exhibition

Buildings in Construction to promote the green construction fences activity, so as to change the unpleasant image of construction sites, increase urban amenities, save energy, and reduce carbon emissions.

Projects requiring a building permit were the target of management. The organizing agency was responsible for projects that did not require a building permit, such as MRT projects and road works. Experts were invited to an activity presentation to promote green construction fences. A rating was assigned to commend construction sites that had supported the activity and achieved innovative greening. A special paper, Green Construction Fencing Methods, was published to challenge the unpleasant and polluting stereotype of construction sites held by citizens.



Xingtian Temple Station Public Housing



Wanlong Station Public Housing

In 2012, a total of 798 construction sites completed green construction fences and 250 construction sites completed greening, with a total green fencing area of 5,000m², equivalent to building 8.5 new neighborhood parks in Taipei City and reducing 500 tons CO₂ emissions a year.

2. Building Livable Space

(1) Public Housing Multiplication Action Plan

The quantity of public housing can be increased in various ways based on the Taipei City Housing Policy, including regeneration/reconstruction of old public housing, construction

of new public housing on public land, procurement of returned housing from MRT co-construction projects, and returned housing from participation in urban regeneration with government land. The mid-term goal is to create 4,808 constructing or completed units of public housing by the end of 2014. The long-term goal is to provide 5% of Taipei City's housing (about 45,000 units). The promotion process is as follows:

A.Regeneration/Reconstruction of Old Public Housing: Ankang Low-Cost Housing Regeneration Flagship Project

a.Considering resident settlement during the construction period, the Ankang Low-Cost Housing Community in Wenshan District will be renewed and reconstructed by phase. When the 3-phase project is completed, more than 3,300 units will be made available.

B.Construction of New Public Housing on Public Land

a.The rental process of 110 units of the Dalongdong Public Rental Housing in Datong District has been completed.

b.The Executive Yuan approved on 16th June 2011 the Public Housing Short-Term Implementation Plan. Under this plan, two sites are located in Taipei City: Baoqing Section in Songshan District and Qingnian Section in Wanhua District.

C.Procurement of Returned Housing from MRT Co-construction Projects

In 2012, the rental process of 30 units at Xingtian Temple Station in Zhongshan District and 41 units at Wanlong Station in Wenshan District was completed.

D.Returned Housing from Participation in Urban Regeneration with Government Land

a.In 2012, the rental process of three units at the Dunhuang Public Housing Community in Datong District was completed.

(2) Public Rental Housing Improvement Plan

In order to improve the living environment quality of public rental housing, the UDD formed the Public Rental Housing General Review Taskforce with engineering associations and related TCG departments. Based on the results of



Dunhuang Public Housing

the general review on 4th January 2012, the UDD drew up the Public Rental Housing Improvement Plan to improve the environmental quality and safety of public rental housing.

The improvement plan budgeted about NT \$380 million and included five modules: “overall improvement”, “facility/equipment improvement”, “universal design”, “safety improvement”, and “external facility regeneration”. After completing “universal design”, 70 universal units will be prioritized for existing lessees with physical disabilities and general citizens to meet the demands of citizens of different ages or with different physical disabilities. In addition, the building facilities and outdoor landscapes of public rental housing will also be renewed at the same time to provide citizens with a safe, comfortable, and green living environment.

(3) Improvement of Barrier-Free Environments in Public Buildings

In Taipei City, the ageing population in 2012 was about 13%. To cope with societal ageing, as the capital city of Taiwan, Taipei City began promoting Barrier-Free Environments across the city in 1995.



Inspection of the Physical Disability Committee: Maokong Gondola

Project items included: inspection of accessible equipment and facilities in new public buildings; inspection of accessible equipment and facilities in existing public buildings; holding the Taipei City Government Public Building Accessible Facility Consultation and Review Team meeting; holding the Taipei City Accessible Environment Promotion Committee meeting; organization of publicity campaigns and training programs to communicate the concepts, laws, and regulations regarding accessible environments to base-level employees; printing the Building Accessible Facility Design Specifications; and supervising the accessible living environment in public buildings in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior.

Project outcomes included: the building-user license will only be issued after passing the accessible facility inspection for new public buildings; establishment and announcement of the accessible facility improvement plan for different types of existing public buildings and implementation of improvement as scheduled; communication of the accessible environment concept to base-level employees in coordination with the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Education, Taipei Architects Association, and the Real Estate Development Association of Taipei; and printing A Summary of Laws and Regulations on Building Accessible Facilities with reference to the amendments of laws and regulations.

3. Providing Convenient Services for Citizens

(1) Online Application for Building Line Instruction

The TCG implemented the Taipei City Building Line Instruction Application System in 2010. The system went online on 1st October 2011.

With Taiwan's first online application system for building line instruction, citizens can directly apply for building line instruction without going through the over-the-counter service. In practice, citizens can visit the Taipei City Building Line Instruction Application System (www.budline.udd.taipei.gov.tw/), click the "Apply" option and log on with their registration account or digital (Citizen Digital Certificate) certificate, and input the lot number and basic cadastral data to apply for building line instruction without submitting related application documents and drawings over the counter. The online status enquiry system is also established for applicants to check the status of their applications with their account or certificate to ensure transparent operations. After an application is approved, the system will directly notify the applicant to print the payment statement. After the payment is registered into system, the system will e-mail a copy of the building line instruction to the applicant. The applicant can then print the required copies of the instruction. With this online application service, applicants will not need to double-check the copy and will effectively save time and money when preparing related drawings and applying for instruction over the counter. The service has received positive comments from users since it went online.

(2) Housing Service Platform

As Taiwan's first housing service website, the Taipei City Housing Service Platform officially went online at the end of 2006. In order to enhance platform information integrity, Taipei City established the Taipei City Housing Service Platform Expansion Project and the Taipei City Housing Service Platform Expansion Project Phase II in 2009 and 2010, respectively. In these projects, the website's overall framework was re-

planned and became user-friendly from the user's point of view. The Housing Environment Enquiry System, Housing Community Operation Zone, Public Rental Housing 3D VR System, and Taipei City Housing Statistics Zone were added. The Taipei City Rental Housing Enquiry System was launched in collaboration with private real-estate agents. The Taipei Public Housing Edo Site was integrated to enrich site content.

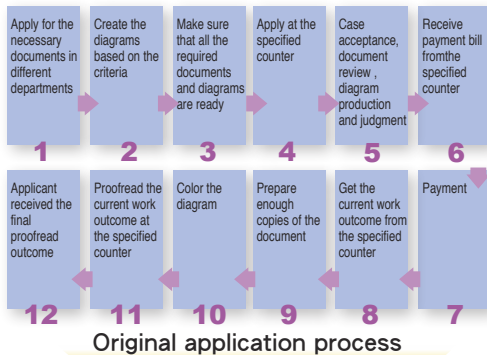
In 2012, Taipei City applied for subsidization to the Central Government with the Taipei City Housing Service Platform Expansion Project Phase III for a website version change. In this project, the Public Rental Housing Service Platform, Public Housing Information Web, and Dalongdong Public Housing Service Web will be integrated with the Taipei City Housing Service to centralize service resources and provide a one-stop information service for comprehensive housing resources in the city in coordination with Taipei City housing policies.

(3) Building Energy-Saving Diagnostic Services

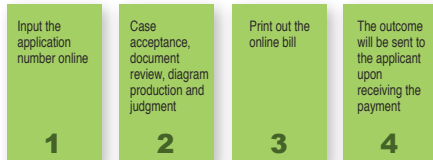
At the World Environment Day activities, run by the United Nations Environment Program, from June 1st to June 5th, 2005, Taipei City signed the Urban Environment Accords on June 5 with 50 cities around the world to support and promote urban environmental protection.

According to the resolution made at the 6th Secretary Group Meeting of the Taipei City Sustainable Development Committee, the Construction Management Office should establish Building Energy-saving Diagnostic Services to promote energy-saving performance improvement for existing buildings and green building design for new buildings. The achievements in 2010-2012 included:

Green building publicity activities were organized and public space regeneration diagnostics and transformation assessment were completed for 12 community management committees. The assessment of the following four items, including building ecology protection, building energy conservation, building waste reduction, and indoor healthy environment, were conducted on 813 units, with a total floor area



Simplified 12 steps to 4 steps



Internet application process

Comparison of Over-the-counter and Online Procedures

of 152,262.88m². The total energy saved was 349,000kWh, equivalent to NT\$1.354 million in electricity costs, reduction of 435.46 CO₂ emissions, an average energy saving of 53.66%, and an average of 1.73 years in terms of payback period.

(4) Urban Development Review Service Platform

The Taipei City Urban Development Review Service Platform was established as a precursor of the urban development case review database.

After applicants register basic data and lot number to the system to apply for urban development review, the system will inform applicants of the review status by e-mail. Applicants can also enquire about the latest status and the required supplementations from the web. The target of application (lot number) will be displayed, checked, and recorded with GIS. Taipei City has a well-organized urban planning graphics system with all kinds of graphical information of



Intense sunset heating on glass curtain wall



Uneven illumination due to deep beams in basement

Taipei City available for TCG's internal use and for citizens. Users can quickly search for map locations and related business contents with the cadastral lot number, road, and doorplate data.

(5) Taipei City Digital Topography Map by Photogrammetry Re-creation Project

Taipei City published topographical maps in 1958, 1969, 1980, and 1991. During the period 1991-1995, Taipei City published several digital



Implementation of the real orthophoto and 3D city demon site

topographical maps with the latest but very expensive TWD67 coordinate system for the first time in Taiwan. These maps were updated in 2002, 2005, and 2007. Due to budget limitations, these maps were re-created only for areas with significant changes and major layers of roads and buildings. After several modifications, neither the precision nor the accuracy of these maps could be maintained. In addition, as the Ministry of the Interior announced its use of the newer TWD97 coordinate system with GPS technology and its intention to retire TWD67 maintenance, the current control points of the topographical maps of Taipei City will no longer function as references anymore. Errors will increase as the control points are eliminated, which will have a significant effect on map accuracy.

To re-create accurate maps, the Digital Topography Map project divided Taipei City into southern, central, and northern sections to re-create maps on one section each year from south to north over three years. The aspect of the new maps is subject to that of the digital topographical maps of the TWD97 system to provide the public with accurate and reliable maps and reduce policy decision risk due to the inconsistency between maps and actual locations. Also, high-precision and high-resolution color aerial orthophoto files are produced for use in achieving data circulation.

Part 3 Representing the Glory of Taipei

1. Promoting Urban Regeneration

(1) Outcomes of Urban Regeneration

Urban regeneration is promoted to accelerate the re-construction of low-quality buildings and buildings with insufficient disaster resistance in Taipei City. In order to promote urban regeneration, Taipei City has implemented the following measures: amendments to laws and regulations, simplification of procedures, definition of review procedures, information transparency, the seeking of assistance from related professional groups, and provision of laws and specification consultation and interpretation services. After establishing the Urban Regeneration Office (URO) in 2004, the number of applications for urban regeneration has increased each year.

By 31st December 2012, a total of 238 urban regeneration sites and 661 renewal units were planned in accordance with the Urban Renewal Act. The acceptance of applications for old apartment building renewal began on 2nd August 2010. By 31st December 2012, a total of 52 applications and 27 proposals were received, and eight applications were approved. In the same period, 25 business proposals were received, seven proposals were approved by the Urban Planning Committee, three were approved by the Urban Design and Land Development Review Committee, and one was approved by the Urban Renewal and Dispute Settlement Review Committee. The URO has helped more than 3,600 citizens in urban renewal. In order to promote private urban renewal projects, the TCG launched the Taipei City Private Urban Renewal Project Subsidization. By 31st December 2012, the program had subsidized 34 projects worth a total of NT\$14.28 million. Also, by 31st December 2012, the TCG approved 16 applications for building renovation and maintenance, with a total of NT\$ 56.35 million disbursed to 15 applications.



(2) Partner Organization and Measures of Urban Renewal

It is difficult for the public sector to intervene in the integration of rights of urban renewal, which involves the distribution of benefits between developers and property owners. Taipei City thus created the Taipei Urban Redevelopment Center, which was established on 5th July 2012 and began official operations on 23rd October 2012.

The mission of the center includes provision of professional technical services, assistance for communities in initiating urban renewal or settling difficulties, prioritized integration of old and low-quality areas needing immediate renewal, assistance for property owners in selecting developers or engaging in self-renewal, and deepening urban renewal know-how and expertise by accumulating experience from urban renewal projects.

In order to enhance the review efficiency of urban renewal projects, the URO established on 1st October 2012 the Urban Renewal Review Assistance Station (Review Assistance Station) to assist applicants to apply for urban renewal (including planning, project proposal, business plan, and rights exchange plan). Related procedures and application forms are available from the URO website at <http://www.uro.taipei.gov.tw/>.

(3) Taipei City Urban Renewal Advisory Team and Amendment of Urban Renewal Regulations

In order to maintain a balance between citizens' interests and review quality improvements, and to optimize the legal mechanism of urban renewal, Taipei City established on 2nd April 2012 the Taipei City Urban Renewal Advisory Team, which made 20 suggestions for amending a total of 31 articles in laws and regulations related to urban renewal. These suggestions were submitted to the Ministry of the Interior on 25th April 2012 for reference to amendments, so that the Central Government could better understand the problems and difficulties in real operations. Related opinions were also included in the suggestions.

Taipei City will continue to make suggestions for amendments or establish autonomous regulations based on its authority, so as to turn the Urban Renewal Statute into a healthy system for urban renewal. The spirit of the amendment suggested by the advisory team is to protect the rights and benefits of citizens, including the establishment of a consultation mechanism between property owners and developers at different stages of urban renewal to settle potential disputes at the pilot integration period; the addition of a non-governmental (non-profit) organization as a neutral third party between proper owners and developers to assist both parties in consultation and negotiation; the addition of multidimensional appeal channels during project review and before approval to allow for the full expression of different opinions during the urban renewal process.

(4) Promotion of the Redevelopment of Brown Fields in Nangang Area after Railway Underground

Due to changes in industrial structure, the original factories in Nangang District, including the Nangang Bottle Cap Factory, the Nangang Rubber Tire Factory, ESECO, the Lien Hwa Flour Factory, and the Qiaoxingtai Flour Factory, sought transformation. Along with the promotion of major development projects, such as the Railway Underground Project and the Taipei Pop Music Center Project, Taipei City reviewed the unoccupied or infrequently used industrial areas from Dongxin Street to Dongnan Street along the underground railway line, so as to bring new opportunities to the local area, improve the urban structure, and display a new aspect of Taipei City through urban renewal. This was a big step forward toward building five centers in Nangang: the biotechnology center, the software center, the convention/exhibition center, the cultural and creative center, and the station center.

The TCG transformed vacant or infrequently used industrial areas into business areas and public facilities to revitalize urban functions and enhance environmental quality. After several discussions with the Urban Planning Committee of the Ministry of the Interior, the master plan and



Taipei City Urban Renewal Advisory Team Press Conference

detailed plans were announced and implemented on 10th April 2012 and 15th May 2012, respectively.

2. Presenting Urban Vitality

(1) Promoting Community Building

Taipei City began to promote local environment transformation in 1996 and values public participation in public affairs. The planning and construction of local environmental transformation of more than 100 locations have been completed. In order to promote community participation in environmental development, apart from gradually constructing the community building center as an exchange platform, Taipei City has organized various community building talent training courses. So far, these courses have trained more than 1,000 community planners. Taipei City also opened urban planning, community participation, and environmental development programs in collaboration with community universities, so as to promote community regeneration through participatory planning and community participation.

The Taipei City Community Empowerment Network Center (donated by Jen-An Hospital) continues to play a role as an exchange medium and gathers resources through a dedicated website, e-news, e-mails, and community sites, and spreads the latest community building information. The center has made 11 community documentary films. These documentary films help people to look for common community memories, and deepen community participation in public affairs to promote community regeneration and accumulate related know-how.

Taipei City Community Empowerment Network Center website: <http://www.community-taipei.tw/>

(2) University Town District Environment Improvement

With the vision in Taipei City Existing Road Landscapes and People-Oriented Environment Improvement Framework Plan, which emphasized the creation of the International Taipei City University Town, Taipei City continues to review the environmental issues of university campuses and neighborhoods in Taipei City from the viewpoint of a people-oriented environment, so as to establish appropriate improvement strategies and policies to turn Taipei into a people-oriented city.

With the living area in the neighborhoods of 15 campuses in downtown Taipei as the project scope and universities as the subject of improvement, Taipei City considers what the environment of the living area of an urban university town should look like based on the living areas in the neighborhoods, so as to promote interaction between the campus and local communities.

After interviews and preliminary surveys, the order of the improvement items has been sorted and planning and design solutions have been completed. Preliminary design was conducted on 2-4 strategic points with higher feasibility for the reference of detailed design in the future. The following effects are expected from the improvement of the people-oriented environment: rebuilding local energy by building characteristic living areas in the university town and promoting the co-existence and co-prosperity of communities and universities. The demonstration of building up living areas can enhance community safety and increase opportunities for community-university interaction.

Conclusion

In 2012, space transformation was the main mission of the UDD. Based upon the code of “improving urban environment quality and building a livable city,” the UDD has promoted sustainable living, production, and ecology as the vision for urban development in Taipei City.



3 Industry, Commerce, and Finance

Taipei City's industrial environment has progressed into a new era in line with changes around the globe. In addition to building a quality investment environment and attracting outside companies to move in, the Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government, has also introduced several incentives, subsidies and guidance measures in order to encourage increased research and innovation as well as to improve added value and competitiveness from enterprises. Meanwhile, the department is pro-actively paving the way for technology industries, including biotech and cloud computation, and creative design industries by combining "Taipei Neihsu Technology Park", "Nankang Software Park", and "Beitou-Shilin Technology Park" into a "Taipei Technology Corridor", which will become the core of Taipei City's industrial growth and the beginning of a transformed economy. The Department of Finance, Taipei City Government, has been endeavoring to improve fiscal efficiency and tax services.



03/ Industry, Commerce, and Finance

Part 1 Industrial and Commercial Development Overview

In terms of industrial development, Taipei City largely has focused on city light industry, city service oriented industry, high-tech, and

Owing to the global economic slow-down brought on by the global financial crisis and European debt crisis in recent years, the global economy has deteriorated which has led to a series of financial losses and bankruptcies around the world. The lack of confidence in both investment and consumption has prompted governments to take stability measures focused on private consumption and industry competitiveness. As the nation's capital, Taipei City is devoted to improving its infrastructure and building an environment favorable for production and economic activities. The City Government has also committed much of its resources to creating investment opportunities, stimulating private consumption, and executing policies in the hope of attracting capital from the corporate world into Taipei.

technology intensified industry. In terms of the makeup of industries, tertiary industry accounted for the largest weight; in terms of capitalization, most businesses were small and medium enterprises. Based on the above, Taipei City's industry is characterized by a combination of small- to medium-sized industrial, commercial, financial and service-oriented businesses.

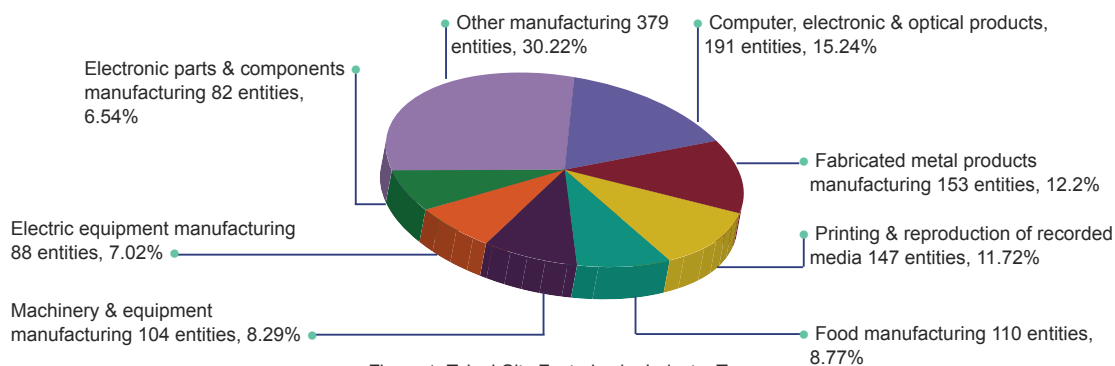


Figure 1 Taipei City Factories by Industry Type

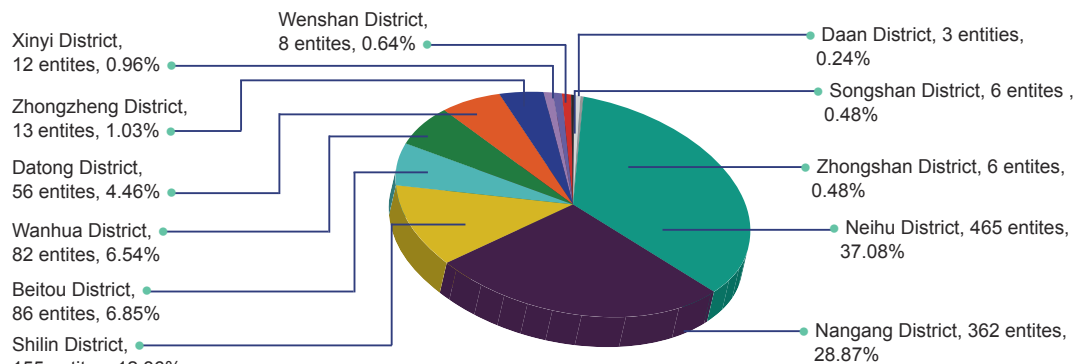


Figure 2 Taipei City Factories by Administrative Districts



Table 1 Registered Businesses and Companies in Taipei City (by Industry)

Industry type	Number of businesses	Percentage	Number of companies	Percentage
Total	53,763	100.00	161,467	100.00
Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry	176	0.33	1,754	1.09
Mining & Quarrying	6	0.01	406	0.25
Manufacturing	393	0.73	26,465	16.39
Electricity and Gas	5	0.01	377	0.23
Water Supply and Remediation Services	113	0.21	497	0.31
Construction	1,863	3.47	18,767	11.62
Wholesale and Retail Trade	28,733	53.44	42,804	26.51
Transportation and Storage	5,520	10.27	5,393	3.34
Accommodation and Food Services	7,500	13.95	1,285	0.80
Information and Communication	702	1.31	8,780	5.44
Finance and Insurance	293	0.54	13,216	8.18
Real Estate	147	0.27	7,437	4.61
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,513	2.81	17,238	10.68
Support Services	970	1.80	3,525	2.18
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	0	0.00	17	0.01
Education	20	0.04	98	0.06
Human, Health and Social Work Services	0	0.00	3	0.00
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation and Other Services	1,526	2.84	479	0.30
Other Services	4,283	7.97	3,601	2.23
Not categorized	0	0.00	9,325	5.78

Table 2 Registered Businesses and Companies in Taipei City (by Administrative Districts)

District	Total	Songshan District	Xinyi District	Daan District	Zhongshan District	Zhongzheng District	Datong District
Number of businesses	53,763	5,883	3,624	6,793	7,292	4,295	4,057
Percentage	100	10.94	6.74	12.64	13.56	7.99	7.55
Number of companies	161,467	20,103	13,714	25,984	33,530	14,421	11,578
Percentage	100	12.45	8.49	16.09	20.77	8.93	7.17
District	Wanhua District	Wenshan District	Nangang District	Neihu District	Shilin District	Beitou District	Not categorized
Number of businesses	5,705	3,068	1,806	3,620	4,245	3,375	0
Percentage	10.61	5.71	3.36	6.73	7.89	6.28	0.00
Number of companies	6,705	4,727	4,133	12,762	8,503	4,753	554
Percentage	4.15	2.93	2.56	7.90	5.27	2.94	0.34

Part 2 Investment Incentives and Industry-wide Guidance

Taipei City has accumulated an abundance of human talent, capital, technology, information, and competitive industries. Moreover, given the intensive competition among globalized cities around the world, the Taipei City Government has taken initiatives in building a quality investment environment and in offering industry-wide guidance to attract outside businesses for faster economic growth.

1. Investment Incentives for Industrial Development

In order to attract foreign investments into Taipei City and guide small and medium enterprises through their transformation, the Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government, has introduced several incentives,



Achievement presentation from "Local SBIR" subsidy recipients

subsidies and guidance measures to complement its support for business ventures. The Department aims to create a business environment that thrives on creativity and innovation, brings added value to our existing industries, and contributes to the prosperity of Taipei City.

(1) Stimulating Taipei City's economic growth via incentives for private investments



Industrial participants at "Local SBIR"

The Taipei City Government announced its "Taipei Municipal Self-Governance Ordinance for Industrial Development" on 8 September 2010 as part of its efforts to boost investor confidence and make incentives widely applicable, thereby supporting the growth of small and medium enterprises and conventional industries. The new ordinance provided subsidies for job-training programs, housing tax, land value tax, loan interest, and grant leasehold or sale of superficies right of municipal properties; coupled with investment incentives such as innovative R&D subsidies, they presented great attractions for bringing investments into Taipei City. Applications for the above mentioned incentives and subsidies began 2 March 2011. A total of 484 applications were received by 31 December 2012, of which 213 were approved. The amount of approved incentives and subsidies totaled NT\$202,020,000.

To attract further investment to Taipei City and provide additional support to local small and medium enterprises, the Taipei City Government has amended the Taipei Municipal Self-Governance Ordinance for Industrial Development to add subsidies for labor salary expense and rental expenses on private property. In addition, the amendment has also made the subsidies applicable to foreign entities registered in Taipei City. The amendment was promulgated and implemented on 15 October, hoping to provide more aid to enterprise development.

(2) Assisting Industry Upgrade and Transformation

Assisting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to invest more in R&D efforts for innovation and to reach the goal of upgrade and transformation has been a city government priority. In order to provide the SMEs with greater operational efficiency, the Taipei City Government introduced the policy "To help SMEs apply for central resources and implement the Taipei local industry innovation research Promotion Program (a local SBIR, Small Business Innovation Research)." By the end of 2012, the program provided 81 professional consultations, and 18 companies received central government subsidies totaling NT\$24,475,000. On the other hand, Taipei City's SBIR provided NT\$29 million in aid to 37 companies. Together with NT\$35 million in self-raised funds from companies, new investment on innovation research for the year totaled NT\$64 million.

(3) Greater Involvement with Asia Pacific Trade and Economic Promotion Center for new Foreign Capital and Investment

In addition to being situated at the traffic hub of the Asia Pacific trading zone, Taipei City stands out for its competitive industries and developed infrastructure, as well as direct

international flights to and from Songshan Airport. These have allowed Taipei City to grasp more international business opportunities. Accordingly, Taipei City led other peer cities and provinces in setting up the "Asia Pacific Trade and Economic Promotion Center" through the Department of Economic Development to invite increased foreign investment. Several inter-trade plans devised by the Department in 2012 successfully attracted foreign capital and new LOIs and MOUs signed from targeted markets, including the U.S.A., Japan, and China. By the end of the year, total new foreign capital was recorded at US\$3,696 million, or 61.35%, and the addition of 362 new foreign companies, or 72.48% nationwide.

2. Biotechnology Industry in Taipei City

The biotech industry has grown steadily in Taipei City since 2001, when the number of

companies reached its peak. According to Taipei City's 2012 biotech industry survey, a total of 338 biotech companies were registered in Taipei City at the end of 2011; this was 5.30% higher than the 321 registered in 2010. Of these, 197 were involved in the emerging biotech industry, followed by 73 in pharmaceuticals and 68 in medical equipment. Distribution by industry type is presented in Figure 3. Revenues generated by Taipei City-registered biotech companies totaled NT\$123.03 billion in 2011, representing a 9.26% growth compared to the NT\$112.6 billion in 2010. Pharmaceutical companies generated the most revenue at NT\$64.01 billion, followed by emerging biotech companies with \$40.95 billion and medical equipment providers with NT\$18.07 billion. Revenue distribution by industry is presented in Figure 4.

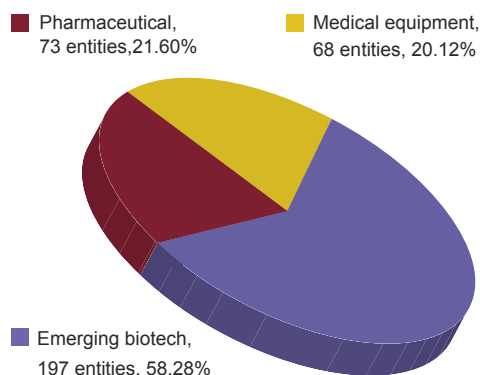


Figure 3 Distribution of Taipei City Biotech Companies by Sub-industry

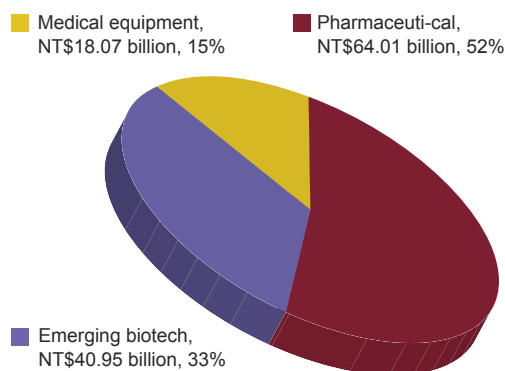


Figure 4 Revenues from Taipei City Biotech Companies by Sub-industry

(1) 2012 Taipei Biotech Awards as a Benchmark of Excellence in the Biotech Industry

As part of the Taipei City Government's attempt on stimulating R&D enhancement and globalization within the biotech industry, the "2012 Taipei Biotech Awards" were held once again

for Taiwan-registered biotechnology companies and entities dedicated to related academic research. During the awards ceremony held on 14 September, Deputy Mayor Chen Hsiung-wen presented awards totaling NT\$5.4 million to 10 award winners as encouragement for their achievements. A press conference was also



2012 Taipei Biotech City Awards Ceremony



"2012 Taipei Design Awards" ceremony

held that afternoon to convey the outcome of the government's efforts as well as to add value to the awards and foster a quality communication platform among industry participants, government institutions, and academia.

(2) Taipei Biotech Pavilion in 2012 Bio Taiwan

As a demonstration of the competitive biotech environment fostered by the Taipei City Government, it provided a platform for biotech knowledge exchange among industry participants, government institutions, and academia. The "Taipei Biotech Pavilion" was presented with 24 booths through the joint efforts of industry and academia during the 2012 Bio Taiwan exhibition held from 26th to 29th of July. The number of visits reached three thousand for this event this time.

(3) Promoting Industry Marketing for Worldwide Visibility

In order to help the nation's biotech leaders increase their prominence in the international market and facilitate commercial opportunities, resources were made available in the form of "Taipei City Subsidies for Biotech Talents in International Exhibitions" in 2012. Subsidy applications were accepted from the 2nd to the 31st of January; a total of NT\$1 million went to 16 winners of the "Taipei Biotech Awards" for their participation in international biotech exhibitions held in 7 countries, including China, USA, Germany, and Japan.

3. Enabling the Growth of the Design Industry

(1) Shaping Design Capital by Setting up Various Design Awards

The Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government, introduced its "Taipei City Creative and Design Industry Development Plan" in 2010; the plan outlined five guidance measures, including the "Taipei Industrial Design Award," "Taipei Good Design," "Shaping of Featured Industry Cluster," "Vote for Good Shops in Taipei," and "Business Opportunities Match." The "Taipei Industrial Design Award" was renamed the "Taipei Design Award" to include participants from a broader design field. For the same year, the competition on the theme "You I" attracted a total of 1,899 creative works of which, 55 winners were selected. Their works were showcased at the Eastside Exhibition Room of the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park during the 2012 Design & City Exhibition.

(2) Encouraging Digital Creativity: 2012 Taipei International Digital Content Awards

In an attempt to inspire creativity among creators of digital software, and enable the growth of the digital content industry, the Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government, continued hosting the "Taipei International Digital Content Awards" in 2012. This year, the

competition became an international event with a total of 1,258 competing designs, categorized into five categories from 55 different countries. After three rounds of review, 103 creations were selected and honored during the awards ceremony on November 29.

4. Building a Cloud Computing Industrial Park

To tap into the promising industry of cloud computing, Mayor Hau Lung-bin hosted a symposium for industry players on September 14th 2012 and announced the plan to build a "Cloud Computing Industrial Park." The project will be multi-core and will be developed through various stages in seven locations based on the initial proposal. The first stage of development, which gained approval on December 17, 2012, will be located in Neihu Technology Park and break ground in 2014 following the final selection of the developer in 2013. It is estimated that the first stage will generate a production value of NT\$40 billion and create four thousand jobs upon completion.

5. Motivating New Business Creation and Improving Guidance for Small and Medium Enterprises

(1) Taipei New Boss Program

To encourage more creativity and new ideas

among industry players and to stimulate new creations of small to medium enterprises among local residents, the Taipei City Government launched "Taipei New Boss" in September 2012. In addition to holding symposiums, giving out new business-start-up lessons, and publishing pamphlets on related subjects, the program pioneered "New trend business- new business idea contest" to match new businesses with investors through outside angel investor involvements, including program participation, evaluation, and consultation. During the awards ceremony and the angel investment matching conference held on 18 December, an "Investment MOU" was signed between the award winner and the angel investor, witnessed by Deputy Mayor Chen Hsiung-wen. This is further illustration of the City's efforts to encourage venture investing and rewarding positive outcomes.

(2) Taipei SME Loans

In response to the global economic downturn, and to provide small and medium enterprises with needed capital, the Taipei City Government has worked with the "Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund" since 2009 to introduce "Taipei SME Loans," with each party contributing NT\$100 million to the scheme, for a total of NT\$200 million. The amount of loans backed by the guarantee fund totaled NT\$2 billion; applications began on March 1, 2009, and the same applicant may apply for a loan again in



Taipei Digital Contest Awards Ceremony



"New business trends- new business ideas contest"



Professional consultants visiting recipients of the Youth Entrepreneurship Financing Loan



A crowd at "2012 Taipei – the Place to be for Chinese New Year"

October 2012. As of the end of December 2012, 1,908 applications were filed in total, of which 1,666 were granted a total of NT\$1,418.97 million in loans.

(3) Taipei Strategic Industry Loans

In order to provide incentives for innovations and industry upgrades at small and medium enterprises and to nurture strategic industries, the Taipei City Government worked with the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund to introduce "Taipei Strategic Industry Loans," with each party contributing NT\$50 million to the scheme. The amount of loans backed by the guarantee fund totaled NT\$1 billion; applications began on May 1, 2010. In October 2012 the loan limit was further lifted to NT\$10 million from the previous NT\$5 million, while repeat application was also allowed. As of the end of December 2012, more than 234 applications were filed in total, of which 183 were granted a total of NT\$205.9 million in loans.

(4) Youth Start-up Loans

In order to help young adults obtain the capital needed to start new businesses, and to project the city as a priority choice for young entrepreneurs, the Taipei City Government worked with the Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund to introduce "Youth Start-up Loans," with each party contributing NT\$60 million to the scheme. The amount of loans backed by the credit guarantee

fund totaled NT\$1.2 billion and was intended to shape Taipei City into an environment with vigorous market activities and ideal for business ventures and job seekers. Applications began on April 26, 2011; the condition of applying for the establishment of a company was eased from 3 years to not more than 5 years in July 2012. As of the end of December 2012, more than 346 applications were filed, of which 284 were granted a total of NT\$185.45 million in loans.

(5) Taipei City Corporate Care and Guidance Program

In addition to providing working capital for small and medium enterprises, strategic industries, and young entrepreneurs in Taipei City, the Taipei City Government is also aware of the challenges encountered by SMEs and new startups. For this reason, the "Taipei City Corporate Care and Guidance Program" was extended for another year in 2012 to provide inspections, guidance, and consultation services to those who have undertaken loan schemes. A team of consultants has expertise in finance, business management, advertising, product design, marketing et al., and offered more than 500 consultations during the year, including 3 business venture courses and 3 seminars on corporate skill enhancement, in hopes to assist business operators in gradually obtaining the knowledge necessary to run a business.



Fine gift exhibition at the Taipei Gift Shop Contest



Fashion shows at the 2012 Taipei Shopping Festival



Ximending fashion show

6. Marketing Feature Industries

To help improve the profitability of Taipei City's feature industries, and to provide them with brand images of culture and creativity, the Taipei City Government continuously markets its urban theme throughout the year by introducing traditional festive banquets, common food excellence, and variety shopping issues. Furthermore, the City Government has taken initiatives in helping merchants achieve faster merchandise renewal and higher profit margins as a demonstration of Taipei City's commercial viability.

(1) Urban Theme Marketing

A. Taipei Lunar New Year Festival

The Festival was held between January 7 and 21, 2012 with the following four themes: "Replacing the old with new," "Gifting," "Family gathering," and "Free style shopping" to include the market activities from eight shopping districts, such

as Dadaocheng Dihua St. New Year Shopping Avenue, Taipei Bridge Head Ext. 3 Shopping District, and Inner City Shopping District. It also served to promote Taipei's image as the place to be for Chinese New Year for its affluent environment. In the meantime, the Festival was also viewed as a unique holiday activity filled with Chinese culture and urban charm. It is estimated that the Festival attracted 2.28 million visitors and generated NT\$ 2.2 billion in revenue.

B. Taipei City Featured Goods Promotion Plan

To advertise unique stores and shops in Taipei and their goods, seven Taipei City featured souvenirs, including pineapple cakes, moon cakes, jerky, coffee, tea, T-shirts, and cloth bags, along with one hundred Taipei gift shops were picked for both domestic and foreign tourists for their convenient and must-try features. In addition, the Taipei Nice Gift Exhibition was held on the first two days of November 2012 at the Expo Dome in



Rice diet carnival – Taipei gourmet



A crowd at the Taipei Culinary Exhibition



Cooking contest at the Taipei Beef Noodle Festival



"Middle age beauty clothing sales" in Wanhua Delta Park

Yuanshan Park Area. 125 booths were featured with twenty thousand visitors in attendance.

C. Taipei Shopping Festival Promotion Plan

The Festival for the year drew in 15 shopping districts, 2,800 stores and shops, and four department stores to provide a serial theme promotion. Also the event invited participating stores and shops with local brand and prominent designers to put on ten fashion shows to demonstrate local clothing design capability as well as to bring the pleasure of new fashions to local residents. The Taipei Creative Product EXPO was held to bring in more creativity to everyday life and boost local consumption.

(2) Guidance for Local Featured Industries

A. Taipei Rice Delicacy Cuisine:

Promotion and Marketing Plan

Four food fairs, including the "Holiday Rice Diet Carnival," "Rice Snack Carnival," "Rice Bite

for Hospitality Carnival," and "Civilian Rice Diet Carnival," were held from June 2012 to November 2012 featuring the integration of rice cuisine from individual locales and provinces to promote rice products and assist economic growth in middle and southern villages in Taiwan for a better city/town relationship, and also to oversee food supply security.

B. Taipei Delicacies Festival Promotion Plan

With the theme of "Feast in Gourmet Taipei," the "2012 Taipei Culinary Exhibition" was held from July 12 to 15, 2012 for four days at the Expo Dome in Yuanshan Park Area. A total of 178 stores and shops participated in the exhibition, which were divided into five categories, covering theme restaurants, bite-sized samples from each business circle, characteristic souvenirs, gourmet snacks, and special Taipei delicacies. During the event, a dinner feast for one thousand people was arranged and a cooking master contest was held.



Halloween Carnival in Tienmu



"Electronics gadgets for bargain-hunters at Chengnei"



Opening ceremony for Shilin Market

More than 100,000 visitors brought in a revenue of NT\$29.95 million. In addition, to internationalize local delicacies and enhance tourist income and the brand visibility of Taipei's fine foods, a Taipei pavilion was erected during the Hong Kong Food Expo (lasting for five days) and the Singapore Fall Tour Expo (lasting for three days). The number of visitors to the pavilion reached thirteen thousand.

C. Taipei Beef Noodle Festival

The Festival was held for two days from December 1 to 2, 2012 at the Corridor Plaza in Taipei Expo Park and had a total visit count of more than 25 thousand. Other than the beef noodle cooking contest, culture corridor, stage performances, and interactive shows, beef noodles were charged at the bargain price of NT\$50 per serving. It is estimated that each visitor consumed two servings for total revenue of NT\$2.5 million.

7.Guidance for Shopping Districts

(1) Taipei City Shopping District Service and Project Management Consultation Plan

As a follow-up to the 2011 "Taipei City Shopping District Service and Project Management Consultation Plan," which included surveys, start-up guidance, on-site services, and project management, an advanced guidance service for a more developed shopping district was added to the planning work for 2012. Six shopping districts, including Donghu, Xihu, Yangshan, Hukwung, Taipei Bridge Head Ext. 3, and Nankang Automobile Circle, and two developed shopping districts, Monga and Dalongdong, were targeted to receive start-up guidance and advanced guidance, respectively. All these efforts were made to help build a strong foundation and ensure the success of shopping districts in Taipei City.

(2) Customer Purchase Augmentation Plan for Taipei Featured Shopping Districts

To build upon the past success of the guidance service to featured shopping districts, the Plan



Surface look from the Taipei Flower Wholesale Market and Taiwan Flower Trade Center

has targeted three shopping districts, Tiaotung, Tienmu, and Mingchung Shuizu, to receive further consultation services. The Tiaotung District is famous for its fine food and Japanese atmosphere, and is a must-stop site for many Taipei tourists. Renowned for its exoticism, the Tienmu District has become Taipei's new landmark for gourmet food. The Mingchung Shuzu District is known for its aquarium shops. The City Government continued its efforts in 2012 to retain the districts' distinctive features for further growth and prosperity.

(3) Key Shopping District Expansion Project

"Key Shopping Districts" include those areas that are reachable by taking the local mass

railway transit. The Project distinguishes these areas as a whole as a "fine shopping environment with convenient access." During 2012 the Project was developed in several districts, including Bade, Chengnei, Jilin Rd. Food Circle, Chongshan Station, Station Rear, and Dadaocheng as tourist sites through brand creation.

(4) Quality Shopping Certification Plan

To motivate business operators in shopping districts to collaborate on common issues and matters for improving district competency, the "Quality Shopping Certification System" was introduced back in 2008. In order to promote Taipei's "Best Quality Shopping District" in 2011, many experts, celebrities, consumers together with the general public were invited to take

part in rating shopping districts. For 2011, Ximen and Xinbeitou won the "Best Quality Shopping District" honor. For 2012, experts, celebrities, and secret consumers were sent to evaluate, select and promote the districts that can best represent Taipei; they were rewarded with valuable marketing guidance and resources.

(5) Lohas Waterside Gongguan Plan

The Gongguan District will be further integrated to create a strong sense of belonging with a plan from the district's business operators. The shopping route plan will include Treasure Hill Artist Village and Gongguan Water Park to encourage more mass transportation rides and longer strolling in the district. The plan aims to establish a "Lohas" image in the public's mind, to prompt extensive stays in the area and increase consumption.

8. Marketplace Management and Guidance

(1) Current status of Public Marketplaces

In an attempt to improve the operational efficiency of Taipei's marketplaces, the Taipei City Market Administration Office launched the "Tidy and Bright New Image Plan for Public Markets" starting in August 2007. To follow the plan, a special budget from the Executive Yuan's Economic Revitalization Policy-Project to Expand Investment in Public Works was applied to renovate existing marketplaces having operational value. Moreover, to follow up major renovations in marketplaces and co-work with the Ministry of Economic Affairs' "2011-2015 Lohas Marketplace Competitive Strength Enhancement Program," the plan has been extended to the improvement of market-place operation and service quality.



Guanghua Digital Plaza's 4th anniversary



Strategies include market segmentation among peer marketplaces, discovery of product niches, operation adjustment and diversification, application of Internet/media/publication in marketplace promotion, as well as, marketplace feature creations to induce more old customers along with new-century green shoppers to spend freely in traditional marketplaces.

A. The Central Government's "Traditional Marketplace Operation Improvement-Lohas Marketplace Competitive Strength Enhancement Program" persuades vendors to participate in study programs for updated operation concepts and feature certification. Since its launch, five markets, one secondhand market, one green market, and 25 Lohas stalls were selected and certified by the Central Region Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs, to receive further guidance services.

B. Starting from November 1, 2012 to July 31, 2013, a "Creativity Contest for public area renewal and operation enhancement in Taipei's public retail marketplaces" was held to bring to light new ideas for creating a comfortable shopping environment and expand customer sectors into tourist, younger generation, and non-resident groups.

C. Starting from September 1, 2012 through the end of the year, the "Contest for Quality Stallholders from Taipei public retail marketplace" was launched to select the three best stalls from each marketplace. The contest was designed to encourage stallholders to emulate the best practices so as to make each marketplace more competitive than before.

D. Marketplace Promotion

In 2012, grand re-opening ceremonies for the Shilin Market, Nanmen Market, and Xining Market were held after rebuilding or major renovation as part of the "2012 Taipei Traditional Market Festival" and Gongguan Digital Plaza 4th anniversary.

(2) Wholesale trading volume

There are ten agricultural products wholesale markets offering vegetables and fruits, fishery, livestock, flowers and potted plants. Taipei leads a prominent role in the volume of agricultural



Activities from the 2012 Chinese New Year Shopping Avenue in the Taipei Underground Mall

trading nationwide, an indication of local citizens' purchasing power. Besides, the pricing and transparent trading mechanism creates the basis for Taiwan's agricultural marketing.

(3) Market Renovation

In terms of market renovation in 2012, the construction of the Taipei Flower Wholesale Market and Taiwan Flower Trade Center (main site) was completed in August 2012. Several traditional marketplace renewals were completed during the year, including those at Bade, Xinyi, Nanjichang, Nanmen, Xining, Guanhua Digital Plaza, and Songshan.

(4) Centralized Field for Vendors

There are a total of 46 centralized fields for vendors governed by the Taipei City Government. To balance shoppers' needs for easy-access, adequate restrooms with opposition from local residents, the Taipei City Market Administration Office launched the "Temporary Toilet Plan for Centralized Vendors" on a trial basis. The experiment lasted for the entire year from the beginning of 2012. The Plan targeted 13 night market sites in the monitoring list, including Ningxia, and Raohe. Of these, six night markets and ten shops participated in the Plan.



Shoppers at the 2012 Taipei Shopping Festival

In promoting the night markets, the Taipei City Government organized a "2012 Taipei Night Market Festival" for eight night markets in May 2012, including those at Raohe St., Ningxia Rd., Gungzhou St., Yanping North Rd. Sec.3, Huaxi St., Liaoning St., Dalong St., and Lingjiang St., as well as, 101 prominent vendor stalls. The event was broadcast through the event website, Facebook, and bloggers' write-ups for additional exposure. Also in October 2012, the Taipei City Government assisted the Ningxia Night Market in organizing a "Ningxia Millenium Feast at the state level," which offered insider menus in a non-queue convenient environment to give tourists a taste of Ningxia's century-old legacy in one trip.

(5) Underground Mall

A.Station Front Metro Mall: the Taipei Department of Information and Tourism held the "Stroll around Taipei Exhibition 2012" to attract more outside and foreign tourists to visit Taipei City.

Also traditional puppet shows and children's drawing contest were held in the Mall, so as to expand the visitor groups to the younger generation while spreading love and care in citizens' lives.

B.Taipei City Mall: Several campaigns such as "2012 Chinese New Year Shopping Avenue," "Taipei Underground Mall 12 Anniversary," "2012 Taipei Underground Mall Dragon Boat Festival," and the "2012 Taipei Arts Shopping Festival & Taipei Underground Mall Shopping Carnival" were held to provide a trendy, international shopping experience for all visitors.

C.Longshan Temple Underground Shopping Bazaar: Starting from February 2012, worship lanterns were set up in Longshan Temple during the Lantern Festival to pray for a prosperous and peaceful year to come for the country and its people.



Part 3 Financial Strategies

1. Improving Financial Efficiency

(1) Saving Interest Expenses Through Debt Renewal by Using a Debt Fund

To enhance debt management and save interest expenses, Taipei City raised new short-term loans in May, June, August, October, and November 2012 through its debt fund and used the proceeds to repay maturing debts. The amount borrowed totaled NT\$47 billion and has an interest rate at the Chunghwa Post's 9~12 month fixed-deposit rate decrease 0.005% to 0.235%. Apart from the added versatility and flexibility in debt management, Taipei City may save more than NT\$700 million in interest per year.

(2) Leading the Way in Urban Renewal Through the Use of Municipal lands; Promoting Efficient Use of Real Estate Properties

To date, the Taipei City Government has spearheaded 17 urban renewal projects on municipal land, and participated in 105 urban renewal projects by the private sector, of which 13 were completed. In the same period, the city government has also selected contracting firms for two renewal projects located at Chongqing S. Rd., Sec.2, Zhongzheng Dist., and Jiaxing St., Xinyi Dist. Subsequently, the construction contracts were awarded to the best bidding party, Ruentex Development Co. on June 25th and August 16th. The housing units from the projects will be leased out as part of Taipei City Government's residential property policy when construction is completed.

(3) Municipal Premise Utilization

To ensure maximum use of municipal premises in Taipei City, the City Government promulgated "Notes on the Use of Buildings in Taipei City" and "Program for Monitoring the Use of Public Buildings and Lands by all Municipal Agents and Schools in Taipei City." According to the "Program for Managing and Reviving Idle and Low-Use

Buildings," the City Government is entitled to determine new use or assign a nearby agent as the temporary custodian to buildings that are no longer in use, idle and expired in usage term and with no remedy plan, or buildings that are under-utilized and unable to make relevant improvements within one year.

By the end of 2012, the Department of Finance assigned new uses for 18 idle premises that had been previously occupied by the Taipei Police Office, Nankang Branch for offices and dormitory purposes.

(4) Reinforce the operation and management of property that are not under municipal utilization for creating more economic benefits

As a basic principal, the City Government intends to preserve large-area land lots for public use or further development, and put small-area lots on auction to maximize economic effects from among idle municipal assets. Lands that have not yet been sold or developed will be leased out or made available for short-term use, renting, or urban greening to uplift municipal land utilization.

Exerting a tighter management on municipal property that is occupied for non-municipal purposes Properties that are in use and qualified for rental will be made available for leasing, and will be under computerized control to oversee rental and indemnity payment collections, so as to increase municipal income. Also, the Appraisal Sample and Standard for Inactive Municipal Realty is under commission to improve pricing for inactive municipal realty. For the year of 2012, total rental and indemnity income was NT\$637.52 million while proceeds from realty sales was NT\$954.56 million.

2. Industrial and Commercial Tax Services

(1) Enforcing Controls Over Tobacco and Alcohol to Ensure Citizens' Health

The Taipei City Government conducts regular and random inspections on tobacco and alcohol retailers throughout Taipei City. A total of 777



Investigation of illegal tobacco by the Department of Finance, Taipei City Government



Investigation of illegal tobacco by the Department of Finance, Taipei City Government

retailers were subjected to random inspections in December 2012, and officers were dispatched to check up on malls, traditional marketplaces, betel nut stalls, etc. During festive seasons, the city government offer guidance on tobacco/alcohol labeling and advertising. By the end of 2012 inspections uncovered 26 violation cases, confiscated 4,609 packs of cigarette and 16.15 liters of alcohol, and issued 56 administrative fines totaling NT\$2,041,992.

(2) Mansion Tax on Luxury Housing

In the past, all types of housing, including luxury housing, were appraised using the same standard for house tax calculation. This imposed a relatively lower house tax rate on luxury housing than on other housing types. To correct this problem, the Taipei City Government increased assessments on the current value of houses and imposed an extra housing tax on luxury housing. The extra housing tax took effect in May 2012 and was applicable to the housing tax calculation for the year. Through the implementation of the Luxury Housing Tax, an additional housing tax income of about NT\$ 300 million annually will be collected. In sum, the Luxury Housing Tax is being levied mainly to rectify the disproportion between the high market value and the low current value of luxury housing, and to achieve the goal of maintaining tax equality and address the public's expectations in this matter.

Conclusion

In the wake of the financial crisis in Europe and America during the second half of 2008,

many countries experienced extensive wealth deterioration, loss of overall demand, export slump, heightened unemployment and other signs of recession. In order to keep pace with rapid changes in the domestic economy and industry, while coping with global and regional competitive pressures, the Taipei City Government took initiatives to revise its industry policies and levered on ECFA to explore business opportunities in Asia Pacific. Meanwhile, a series of investment incentives, subsidies, industry upgrade/transformation support, and marketplace/shopping street guidance were introduced to help market our local feature industries. Enhancements were made to technology parks to accommodate the needs of our industries. All these efforts were intended to build Taipei into an attractive place for investment as means for stimulating economic growth in overcoming the financial crisis, and providing Taipei's industries with unmatched competitiveness.

In the future, Taipei City will continue undertaking new means to create new opportunities through close collaboration with other counties and cities. Industry participants shall be provided with a better business environment, and companies with better investment opportunities. In addition, we aim to facilitate exchanges of capital and knowledge between Chinese and Taiwanese companies, and promote Taipei as the world's gateway into the Chinese market throughout Asia Pacific.



4 Education and Learning

Taipei City is ranked No. 1 in the country in educational competitiveness, and it is a learning city as well. The Taipei City Government strives to promote refined and high-quality education so as to raise the city's educational quality by encouraging engaged teaching by teachers, increasing teaching effectiveness, strengthening diversified teaching evaluations, and constructing a quality, friendly, healthy, and safe campus environment. It also tries to develop diversified wide range of courses to offer rich and diversified resources and encourage proper development based on the individual aptitude of children to increase their competitiveness, and cultivate modern citizens with knowledge of both the liberal arts and technology.



04/ Education and Learning

Part 1 A Refined and High-Quality Learning Environment

1.Higher Education

To develop quality human resources in education and sports, Taipei City directly supervises two municipal colleges-Taipei Municipal University of Education and Taipei Physical Education College. Both colleges make efforts to cultivate diversified talents by extending and expanding the various resources in society.

Taipei Municipal University of Education held the Pacific Circle Consortium Annual Conference in 2012 and is a sister college of Illinois State University in the United States, Hokkaido University of Education in Japan, and Central China Normal University in China. On June 6, the "Taiwan University Educational System" was formed in collaboration with National Hsinchu University of Education, National Taichung University of Education, and National Pingtung University of Education. On October 30, it signed an agreement of academic exchange and cooperation with the National Institute for Educational Research and the China Youth Corps.

Students of Taipei Physical Education College won the gold medal in Women's Singles at the World University Badminton Championship 2012 and the gold medal in Women's Singles at the Chinese Taipei Badminton Open. At the 2012 National College Games, the college won 32 gold medals, 23 silver medals, and 21 bronze medals. In 2012, 9 students and alumni were selected as

In response to the trend of globalization and the impact of low birth rate, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government is actively promoting refined and high-quality education with three major directions for development: prosperous and quality learning; proper development according to individual aptitude and diversified achievement so as to promote innovation and connect with the international society. It implements all important educational policies to help every child to learn effectively and to reach the goal of "constructing quality education in Taipei City."



On October 30, 2012, the Department signed an agreement of academic exchange and cooperation with the National Institute for Educational Research and China Youth Corps.

representative athletes to compete in the London Olympic Games. Their outstanding performances made Taipei's citizens feel proud.

2.Secondary Education

(1) Teaching Efficiency Enhancement for the Twelve-Year Compulsory Education System

A. Promoting engaged teaching and strengthening diversified teaching evaluation

The Middle School Ring, the Counseling Group, and the Learning Center worked together to design and hold 60 workshops on engaged teaching, remedial instruction policies, strengthening the capability of non-expertise teachers, and literary assessment with 2,047 participants. Moreover, in response to the twelve-year compulsory education and enrollment policy in the Keelung and Taipei areas, Taipei



City designed and held workshops for literacy assessment in high school, with 240 seed teachers being trained in these workshops.

B. Implementing “group preparation for the classroom” and establishing learning groups

To encourage junior high school teachers to form learning groups in specialized fields and implement group preparation for the classroom, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government drew up “Guidelines for setting coordinators of specialized fields in Junior High School” and held a workshop for coordinators in five specialized fields between August 20 to 22, 2012. The workshop served to enhance the coordination of courses and teaching leadership. 450 teachers participated in the workshop.

C. Course leadership for principals

To help principals focus on course development, teaching, and learning in their schools and promote 12-year compulsory education with the power of professional groups, the Department held a workshop for principals to observe teaching in classrooms on March 1 and March 2, 2012. On February 29 and March 21, two workshops on course leadership were held, and on July 26 and August 6, two workshops on the cultivation leadership for principals were held.

(2) Designing a high school entrance system

In response to the promotion of 12-year compulsory education, in collaboration with New Taipei City and Keelung City, Taipei City formed the “Promotion Group for Entrance to High Schools and Vocational High Schools in the Keelung-Taipei Areas for 12-year Compulsory Education,” and, on April 24, 2012, published the “Guidelines on Entrance to High Schools and Vocational High Schools in Keelung-Taipei Areas without Examinations” and “Guidelines for Enrollment to High Schools and Vocational High Schools in the Keelung-Taipei Areas.” In addition, on August 22, the results of an initial design of examinations for enrollment in the Keelung-Taipei Areas were publicized.

To help parents of junior high school students understand the concepts and content of the



A workshop for principals on the cultivation of leadership



An explanation session for parents on the practice of the 12-year compulsory education

policies concerning 12-year compulsory education, a platform entitled “information website on 12-year compulsory education in Taipei City” was set up to introduce the entrance policy as well as other policies regarding 12-year compulsory education. The platform is connected to the websites of the web fair of high schools and vocational high schools in Taipei City. In May and June, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government held four informational sessions for parents on the topic of entering high schools and vocational high schools in the Keelung-Taipei Areas with regard to 12-year compulsory education. 95 promotional activities for parents, teachers, and students in all junior high schools in Taipei City, and another 86 promotional activities were also held on campuses between September to November, 2012.



Students experience the service of "Little Flight Attendants" at the English Scenario Teaching Center.

(3) Promoting technical and professional courses and supporting vocational education

Through the application of resources from vocational high schools, cooperative technical education courses were offered in junior high schools. In the Fall Semester of 2012, 9 types of vocational courses were offered to 2,150 students of 76 classes in 17 vocational high schools. On June 14, 2012, the "Observation and Awards Ceremony of the Vocational Education Program for Junior High School Students" was held. 55 students listed as the top 6 in vocational contests, 160 students recommended by different vocational groups as "outstanding" students, and 425 students listed as "excellent vocational" students were awarded.

To encourage those students with an inclination and interest in vocational learning to continue with their studies, the Department established 24

programs devoted to practical skills in six schools, including the Mold Technology Division of (Taipei Municipal) Nangang Vocational High School in the 2012 academic year. A total of 667 students participated in these programs with outstanding results. Moreover, in the 2012 academic year six vocational high schools, including the Dong Fang Engineering and Business Vocational High School, Concord Business and Professional High School, the George Vocational High School of Taipei, Dao Jiang Senior High School of Nursing and Home Economics, Kai-ping Culinary School, and DunXu High School of Industry and Commerce, collaborated to come up with a cooperative education project. A total of 711 students took part in the project.

3.Elementary Education

(1) Continuing to enhance the quality and quantity of reading

In 2012 the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government promoted children's reading by holding a series of reading activities for children. The activities included: Little Story-tellers, Morning Reading for 15 Minutes, Grade One New Students Read Ahead, Parents and Children Co-creating Plays, and the Children Love Reading Website: On-line Book Club. In order to increase the ability of teachers in teaching reading, the Department held a series of workshops for different groups on policies for upgrading the reading comprehension and reading dynamic assessment skills of teachers.



On International Mother Language Day, the distance learning system for languages of the indigenous peoples started.



A class at the English Classroom



Mayor Hau exercises with preschoolers.

(2) The Implementation of a Main Language-the Second Language Parallel Policy in Language Education

Apart from Chinese language teaching, the Department has been actively implementing parallel learning of student native languages and English in elementary schools. To achieve this, several programs were implemented, including the Taiwan Native Language Day, one extra English class for grades 3 to 6; English excellence after-school experimental classes; and the establishment of the English Scenario Teaching Center and English learning scenario and optimization classrooms. Many of the programs offer students opportunities to use language in real-life scenarios. Parent-children learning programs have also been implemented to promote learning effectiveness.

(3) The “No Child Left Behind” Program

To take care of disadvantaged children, the City of Taipei launched the “No Child Left Behind” Program. This program consolidates resources to set up an after-school remedial teaching system for low-achieving students. It is a “Hope Project” targeted to set every child on track. In 2012, a total of 141 schools offered 2,236 classes attended by 18,705 students.

(4) Implementing the “Taipei Municipal Elementary School Improvement Plan: designed to improve Science, Arts and Crafts, Music, and the Resource Classroom” and the “Taipei Municipal Elementary School Improvement Plan: designed to improve the English Classroom”

The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government continued to promote the project of “Improving the Classroom Environment of Specialized Subjects in Grade Schools” and improve English classrooms. A total of 44 Natural Science classrooms, 26 Arts and Crafts classrooms, 36 Music classrooms, and 20 English classrooms, as well as 140 self-sufficient special education rooms and 67 resource rooms were constructed at a cost of more than NT\$170 million. It was expected that through the improvement of the teaching environment, schools could develop their unique teaching features. Teachers would thus improve their teaching, and the learning effectiveness of students could be improved as well.

4. Early Childhood Education

(1) Quality and Healthy Schools for Early Childhood Education

To create a happy and safe school environment for young children, teaching facilities were built taking safety first into account. In 2012, the Department conducted safety education and constructed safe, healthy, and high quality schools. On November 11, 2012, the Department hosted the “Fun Fair for Parents and Children: Go-Exercise for Preschoolers.” More than eight thousand children, parents, and teachers participated in this event.

(2) Implementing the integrated kindergarten and nursery school policy

The Early Childhood Education and Care Act was put into practice on January 1, 2012. It states that all kindergartens and nurseries in Taipei City, including both public and private, should be restructured into kindergartens. With its 8 regulations and 23 related items, the act promises better preschool education services for the preschoolers of Taipei City. In 2012, a total of NT\$32 million was spent on the improvement of facilities of kindergartens, and 54 additional teachers and 134 teacher’s aides were hired by affiliated kindergartens. Moreover, to expand the opportunities for preschoolers to go to

kindergartens, the original public nurseries are now required to enlist students through joint recruitment. In the 2012 academic year, 30 classes were added to recruit 3-year-olds for a total number of 900. In addition, in order to continue to offer inexpensive, convenient, and responsible teaching and nursery school services, the “after-class lingering garden” service was extended to 6:30 pm starting from 2012 to reduce the financial burden of parents.

5. International Education

In response to the "White Paper on International Education for Grade Schools, Junior High Schools, and High Schools" published in April 2011 by the Ministry of Education, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government set up the project of “Advanced International Education for High Schools and Lower-level Schools” on March 30, 2012. The project promotes international education, stipulating Taipei City and guide schools of all levels hold diversified activities of international exchange.

To cultivate talented individuals with international perspective and expand the international vision of high school students, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government led the country by setting up a trial project to select high school students to study abroad for a year. Five high school students were selected to go to Canada in August, 2012, to study as local students. The experience of executing the project should serve as a valuable reference for planning for 2013 and expanding the project.

To encourage educational personnel to grow professionally and increase professional knowledge through international education, starting from August 2012 the Department selected representatives of kindergartens, special education schools, and schools of all levels, as well as coordinators of educational counseling groups of different fields to visit other countries. By the end of 2012, a total of 215 people in 13 groups visited Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, China, and other countries (and areas) to bring their international vision and experience back to Taiwan.

To assist young students who intend to go

abroad for advanced study, including those attending graduate programs and attaining professional or technical licenses, the Taipei City Government initiated the project "Student Loans for Taipei City Youth who Study Abroad" which offers loans without interest for 10 years to help students fulfill their dream of studying abroad. In 2012, a total of 1,000 students (800 graduate students and 200 students who wanted to get professional licenses) were eligible to apply for such loans. In addition, to encourage those who want to get professional licenses to apply, on December 20, 2012, a press conference was held to promote interest-free loans for Taipei youth who intend to study abroad. At a press conference, Mayor Hao announced that those who applied for the loans to get professional licenses could take courses up to the level of associate degree so that they could fulfill their dream of studying abroad and increase their work competitiveness once they earned licenses and learned requisite skills.

Part 2 Constructing Healthy and Safe Campuses

1. Excellent School Certification

In the 2012 Excellent School Certification Campaign, a total of 178 applications were submitted, and 39 schools, with a total of 47 nominations, won the certification “Excellent School.” Since Taipei City first launched the Excellent School Certification Program in 1996, a total of 136 schools have been awarded with 313 Excellent School Certifications over the past seven years, and the winning rate (26.4%) of 2012 marked the highest ever. Among the schools, the Affiliated Grade School of Taipei Municipal University of Education won the most prestigious Golden Award for overall school quality. The awards ceremony was held by the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government on June 30 at the Taipei Municipal Daan Engineering High School. Since guidance for excellent schools was first put into place in 2011, half of the schools participating in guidance workshops took part in the screening for excellent schools, and near 30%



of them won at least one award for excellence. This shows that offering guidance for quality schools works as expected.

2. Construction for School Improvement (renovation engineering, landscape engineering, beautifying campuses)

To renovate old campus environments and provide a friendly, safe, and healthy campus environment to show a campus's new feature, the Taipei City Government Department of Education implemented renovation engineering projects with the goal of achieving sustainable campuses rich with humanity, nature, art and technology through the combination of space esthetics, creative space, and the concept of energy saving. When a school's competitiveness is raised and the support of parents is enlisted, its campus will become a beautiful and touching collective memory.

As the extent of urbanization continues apace in Taipei City, the density of impervious surface increases as well. Environmental protection, consequently, becomes more problematic with the heat island effect. The Department thus plans to expand the promotion of permeable pavements on campuses and facilities to recycle rain water, thereby promoting water conservation and environmental protection. At the same time, to change the impression that campuses are prisons surrounded by high walls, the Department promotes ecologically-friendly green fences for campuses and the improvement of the city's landscape. With the concept and construction of an ecological landscape, parents, teachers, and students can enjoy quality exchanges and communication with local denizens. The transparent safety and the ecological landscape will extend to the local community in a natural way, helping to create a friendly community environment.

3. Health Care in Schools

(1) Health Management and Promotion

The Taipei City Government Department of Education teamed up with the Department of



On June 30, 2012, a group picture of the Affiliated Grade School of Taipei Municipal University of Education at the awards ceremony for winning the most prestigious Golden Award for overall school quality



Health Promoting School

Health to implement student health checkups and promote the "Health Promoting School" Program. This program covers six health concerns, including eye care, dental care, healthy weight, tobacco hazard prevention, sex education, and the proper use of medication. To help students understand the importance of health from the beginning, Commissioner Ding Ya-Wen of the Department of Education went to Hsin Hu Elementary School on August 30, 2012 to welcome new students with the Guardian Angel of Health. She also chose some important products for dental health as gifts for the new school children.

(2) Healthy Diet

In the 2011 academic year, a total of 40 municipal elementary schools had set up their own kitchens; eight of them hired their own cooks to make lunch for school children, while 32 of them outsourced to other suppliers. Together they

provided lunches for students in 118 schools, or 83.4% of the municipal grade schools in Taipei City. The other 23 municipal grade schools, 59 municipal junior high schools, and 33 municipal high schools and vocational high schools order boxed or bucket lunches which were required to conform to the “guidelines for health management of school restaurants and kitchen staff and students of consumer cooperatives.” They are assessed for quality by authorized representatives of sanitation institutions.

Part 3 Individualized and Diversified Development

1.Special Education

“Popularization, High Standard, Adaptation, Legalization” are the four basic concepts of the policies on special education in Taipei City. It is hoped that through the practice of all innovative projects, students in Taipei City will have adaptive development and fully utilize their potential. In 2012, special education in Taipei City was evaluated as excellent by the Ministry of Education, the only local government to achieve the MOE’s excellent administrative performance evaluation for special education six years in a row.

To put into practice the special education concepts of adaptive placement and diversified development, the Department held an assessment

of “disabled students entering high schools or vocational schools without taking exams for the 2012 academic year,” placing 599 students. It also assessed “mentally disabled students entering the Comprehensive Functional Branch of vocational high schools or schools of special education,” placing 319 students. In addition, in response to the “Revised course outline (draft) for special education in high schools and lower levels” passed by the Ministry of Education, the Department promoted a new course outline in 2011 and plans to put it into overall practice in the 2013 academic year.

2.Information Education

To construct an overall learning environment for students in Taipei City, the Taipei City Government Department of Education has been actively promoting the application of “education cloud” and the practice of “action learning”. In 2012, three main directions were emphasized:

- (1)To provide an environment with teaching and learning resources to parents, teachers, and students, the Department commissioned the planning and construction of cloud technology.
- (2)To match up with the 12-year compulsory education, the “Special Project for Enrichment Programs and Teaching Information” was implemented. The Department assisted 24 schools and constructed 40 e-learning classrooms and 11 teaching resource centers in school libraries, so that the schools could integrate information technology with courses and teaching, thereby enhancing both teaching and learning efficiency.
- (3)Workshops of applying information technology included in teaching were held for teachers so that teachers could master in cloud technology and could teach students of N generation, the so-called “information aborigines,” who were born in the age of knowledge explosion and who demand diversified learning as the norm.

3.Science Education

To strengthen math and natural science education in high schools in Taipei City and raise students’ interest in studying science



Publication of the experimental results of action learning for high school and vocational school students



Conductor of the Taipei Symphony Orchestra shows students how to count the beat.

and gain inspiration in thinking and creating, the Department held math and natural science contests for high school students on November 11, 2012. A total of 440 students from 39 schools participated in the contests devoted to five subjects: math, physics, chemistry, biology, and earth science. For each subject, five students were awarded first prize, five students were awarded second prize (six for math), 10 students were awarded third prize, and several other students were given prizes for “excellent work.”

To encourage students in high schools in Taipei City to engage in scientific research, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government established “The High School Student Scientific Research Scholarship.” Scholarships are offered for six subjects: math, physics, chemistry, biology, earth science, and applied science. In 2012, 229 individuals applied for scholarships totaling NT\$1.2 million. After evaluation, for each subject 10 students were named to the first tier, 16 to the second tier, 23 to the third tier; 33 others were awarded for “excellent work.”

4. Art Education

(1) Five Categories of Art Competition

The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government held a wide range of art competitions and performance activities for traditional arts clubs to provide students with opportunities to



A guided tour at the art exhibitions of “Time Games: Contemporary Appropriations of the Past” for the “Art Education in Depth” Program at the Taipei Art Museum

take part in artistic creation and performance on stage, and enhance the practice of “education of fine art, music, dance, folk songs and creative puppet shows” in schools of all levels. In 2012, the five categories of art competition in Taipei City, a total of 1,590 groups took part in music contests; 293 groups took part in dance contests; 6,061 art works were submitted to fine arts contests; 36 groups took part in folk song contests, and 14 groups took part in creative puppet show contests. Winning students represent Taipei City in the National Art Competition for Students.

(2) The Popular Art Education in Depth Program

In response to the Humanities and Arts Plan for Grades 1-9 Curriculum, the Department of Cultural Affairs and Department of Education of the Taipei City Government implemented the program “Art Education in Depth: Initiation Project for the Appreciation of Art” beginning in 2005. In 2012, this program was further expanded to include students from the second grade to the sixth grade. A diversified range of art genres was covered in this program, including courses at local puppet theaters, a series of art exhibitions, “Time Games: Contemporary Appropriations of the Past”, arranged by the Museum of Fine Art, Taipei Symphony Orchestra concerts, introduction

to three families of the symphony orchestra, and Taipei Chinese Orchestra concerts. A total of 584 puppet drama performances, 508 guided-art tours, 51 theatrical performances, 29 symphony orchestra performances and 38 concerts of Chinese music were organized under this program; 118,804 students participated in these events.

(3) Implementing Diversified Promotional Activities in Schools

The Taipei Cultural Center's Wenshan Theater offered a navigation service to school groups. In 2012, 47 navigations were offered to 2,347 students. A "Fun in Theater" activity was held 30 times with a total of 6,010 students participating. To help students go beyond watching theatrical performances and to experience dramatic beauty by themselves, the Department held the "Fun in Theater" activity in three grade schools located in remote areas of Taipei City and attracted 1,003 students.

(4) Experience learning during summer and winter vacations

The Taipei Symphony Orchestra hosted the "2012 TSO Music Camp" at the headquarters of the Taipei Symphony Orchestra from August 20 to 25, 2012; a total of 22 students participated in this event.

The Taipei Chinese Orchestra organized the 2012 TCO Summer Camp from August 19 to 24, 2012 at the Taipei Youth Corps Jiantan Center.



A unique home-made certificate for those who participated in the activity of the "Powerful Bears"

The camp included three major courses: Musical instrument class, ensemble class, and conducting class, which was offered for the first time and to both formal students and auditors. A total of 154 students participated in this event.

The Taipei Cultural Center organized a series of talent camps for children at its headquarters on Bade Road during the summer and winter vacations of 2012, including camps for Ocarina, drama, fine arts, ink and wash painting, papier maché, and the ukulele. Such a variety of courses made the vacations an enriching experience for students. During the winter vacation in 2012, the Taipei Cultural Center offered 9 classes for 160 students, and in the summer vacation of 2012, it offered 14 classes for 264 students. Moreover, the Taipei Cultural Center's Wenshan Theater also organized a series of workshops on visual arts, physical expression, drama, dance, and other artistic classes. A total of 18 workshops were organized in 2012, and a total of 354 students participated in the series of events. In addition, the Wenshan Theater held the activity of "The Secret in the Theater", which combined dramatic experience activities with exhibitions for students attending day-care centers. There were 13 such activities and had 672 participants attended the activities.



FastBook-24hours Automatic Book Stop



Part 4 Rich and Diversified Resources

1. Learning Institutions in Diversified Formats

(1) Taipei Public Library

Important events in 2012 included the following: the “FastBook Automatic Book Stop” at Taipei Train Station started its service on January 8; the “American Space” at the Main Library was expanded to the “American Corner” on March 30; the “Nanjichang Circulation WorkStation” started its service on March 31; where the citizens can reserve video and audio materials starting from September 1; a series of celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the Public Library was held in October; the Bailing Intelligent Library was established by reconstructing some empty schoolhouses in collaboration with Bailing Elementary School, and started operating on December 6.

(2) Taipei Zoo

Important activities and events in 2012 included the following:

- A. The gorillas’ exhibition area, designed for the animals’ welfare and for visitors to observe them through a window placed in a tree trunk, was reopened on March 30.
- B. The Zoo was given the “environmental education facilities location certification” by the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) of the Executive Yuan on April 2 and the “2012 Outstanding Environmental Education Award of Taipei City” by the Taipei City Government on June 5, 2012.
- C. During the summer vacation, the Zoo held a series of 24 activities, including the “2012 Summer Zoo Festival”, “Animal Doctor Experience Camp”, “Night Safari”, “Powerful Bears”, “The Bat Family” and a series of workshops “Overnight at the Zoo.” 764 students participated in the activity.
- D. The Zoo has been taking the initiative to promote international cooperation and exchanges devoted to conservation. In 2012, it held six international conferences, including: “Population Management and Exhibit of Tomistoma Workshop,” and the first annual “Regional Wildlifes Conservation among Asian Zoos Conference.”
- E. In 2011, four more koalas were imported from Australia, and the three females soon became pregnant. The babies started leaving their mothers’ pouches in June, 2012. They provide new opportunities for the development of educational exhibitions and the management of animal groups.
- F. The Volunteer Group of the Zoo was awarded “The 16th Annual Golden Diamond Award for Excellent Volunteer Team” by Taipei City on November 23, 2012.



The activity of “Observing an Annular Eclipse” on May 21, 2012



The “Transit of Venus”



Live Broadcast of the Landing on Mars



Parents and children making handmade soap together

(3) Taipei Children's Recreation Center

Important activities held in 2012 included the following:

- A. From January 23 to 29 (the first day to the seventh day of the lunar New Year) a series of activities entitled "Celebrating the Arrival of the Year of Dragon" were held, with 57,319 people in participation.
- B. A series of activities for the 78th anniversary celebration were held on March 31, and 5,822 people participated in these activities.
- C. From April 1, the 3D Fantasy Theater began showing the 3D film, "Facing the Truth of Taiwan" which was shown at The EXPO Theater of the Floral Exhibition's Pavilion for the morning show; 300 free tickets were offered to visitors daily.
- D. On Children's Day, April 4, children under 12 years old could enter the Center for free as long as they came in with at least one adult. 91,419 people visited the Center on that day hit a record high of the center.
- E. On May 4, 2012, the Center was awarded the "2012 Group Work Award for the Promotion of Family Education" by the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government.
- F. To celebrate the Recovery of Taiwan Day and the Double Ninth Festival, the Center's hours were extended to 9 pm on October 20. At 7 pm, the performance activity "Reappearance of Golden Melodies, Reappearance of Joy and Happiness" was held at Baiyi Square; 3,148



The activity of the "2012 Taipei Youth Forum"

people participated in the activity.

(4) Taipei Astronomical Museum

Important events in 2012 included:

- A. Observation of an Annular eclipse: On the morning of May 21, "Observing the Annular Eclipse" was held along the bank of the Shuanghsi River by the Taipei Astronomical Museum and Meilun Science Park. An astronomical telescope was set up for the public to observe the image of the annular eclipse. A total of 776 people took part in the activity.
- B. Observation of the "Transit of Venus": On June 6, 2012, the astrological phenomenon of the "Transit of Venus" could be seen in the sky. On that day, the observation room was open to the public from 6:50 am to 1 pm, and guided tours and live broadcasts were offered in the Hall on the first floor. In addition, from 8 am to noon, the Cosmo Theater played the film, "Rekindling Venus" a great film on environmental education in Australia and ocean ecology, with free admission.
- C. At 12 pm on August 6, in collaboration with TVBS, the Cosmo Theater held the activity of "Live Broadcast of the Landing on Mars", the biggest scale of a Mars landing ever; the activities attracted more than 400 people.

(5) Taipei City Family Education Center

The Taipei City Family Education Center held several major events in 2012:



A seminar to promote supplementary school management

- A. In coordination with the Month of Filial Piety and Family Campaign in May, the Center held a series of activities, including the "2012 Model Filial Family Nomination and Awards Presentation Ceremony," "Family Love 515: Words of Love-Painting and Composition Contests" and the activities of "2012 Taipei City Night Angels and Enlightening Project: Nomination and Selection of Family of Filial Piety."
- B. The Center held the activity of "Taipei Marriage Education Season" with a series of courses that covered issues on marriage, family, sexuality, and folk customs, such as "free promotional workshops on multiple forms of marriages and family education" and "Love, Life, and Learning."
- C. The Center held many courses, such as: "Learn Together as a Family Music Class," "Family English Class," "Family Cooking Class," "Family of Grandparents and Grandchildren: Go and Ocarina Class," and "Family Management Class: Hand-made Soap."

(6) Taipei Youth Recreation Center

Major events held by the Center in 2012 included the following:

- A. "Taipei City Cup Calligraphy Exchange Contest for Teenagers" was held on May 27, with 66 contestants.
- B. The activity of "2012 Taipei Youth Forum: Teenagers' Competitiveness in the Next Ten Years" was held on June 30, 2012. Mr. Sun

Jun-Po, Executive Vice President of the Chinese National Youth Palace Association, and 33 other leading figures of the Chinese National Youth Palace Association from 23 provinces and cities of China, shared opinions and experiences with 40 chairs of different schools of the Association of Parents of Elementary School Students of Taipei City.

2.Promotion of Life-long Education

(1) Nomination and Award-giving for Volunteer Services

In 2012, 73 nominations for the "excellent guidance volunteer award" were filed by schools at different levels; 27 nominations were filed for "excellent guidance teachers." After careful review, 15 of them were recommended and the top two were nominated to participate in the awards ceremony of the National Jin'an Awards; the remaining (the 3rd to the 15th) were nominated to join the awards ceremony of the Golden Wheel Awards of Taipei City.

(2) Offering Multi-Faceted Supplementary Education

A total of 2,700 supplementary schools are registered in Taipei City. These schools offer different facets to increase knowledge, offer further education, and provide skill learning. To protect the rights of those who take private courses, the Department organizes seminars to promote supplementary school management and relevant regulation on a regular basis. As the supervising authority to private supplementary schools, the Department implements an annual public safety inspection and service administration/standardized contract audit; it also published several designs of supplementary school selection guidelines and set up the Taipei City Supplementary School Database (website: <http://www.bsb.tp.edu.tw/>) for related inquiries.

(3) A Learning City, Taipei

To encourage citizens of Taipei City to practice life-long learning, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government held the activity, "2012 Selection of Learning Models in the Learning City of Taipei." The results including



The proclamation ceremony to declare Taipei City a learning city

the selection of 16 individual learning models, 5 learning family models, 9 learning community models, 5 learning organizations, and 15 reading club learning models. On November 1, it was proclaimed that Taipei City was a learning city, and Mr. Chen Hsiung-Wen, the Deputy Mayor, 6 directors of different departments, and nine citizen representatives participated in a proclamation ceremony. From November 1 to 3, the Learning City Fair was held at the Shen Bao-Zhen Hall in the City Hall of Taipei City, with 2,500 visitors. In addition, to provide a platform of varied learning sources to the public, the Learning City Web of Taipei City was set up (<http://www.lct.tp.edu.tw>); 541,867 people visited the website by the end of 2012.

(4) Education for Senior Citizens

To provide life-long learning opportunities for elders, 8 Senior Active Learning Centers were set up in the Daan, Shilin, Songshan, Beitou, Neihu, Tatung, Wenshan, and Zhongshan Districts in Taipei City. These centers offered 2,015 workshops and classes in 2012, with 47,563 individuals having participated. The Senior Active Learning Center at Daan District was listed as

outstanding in the 2011 evaluation by the Ministry of Education and was selected as one of the top 7 learning demonstration centers to conduct the trial project for senior learning for a year. With the guidance of the Research Team on Senior Education of National Chung Cheng University and the hard work of the Senior Active Learning Center at Daan, the trial project started operating on June 25, 2012; it was expected to be the top model among all the learning demonstration centers.

To encourage elders to go out and participate in activities, Taipei Evergreen Academy has been actively seeking to cooperate with the private sector to offer courses that are refined, sustainable, and can satisfy the local demand so that it could serve as a local academy capable of becoming a "learning community" and implementing the concept of "education home delivery." In 2012, 20 private sector units offered 151 classes for the Evergreen Academy; 4,687 students participated in these classes.

(5) Promoting Adult Education and Encouraging on-the-job Training

A. The Department of Education of the Taipei City



Speaking the tribal language all day on weekends



a weaving course offered at University of Taipei Aboriginal Tribes

Government launched the "Basic Education Program for Adults" in elementary schools in Taipei City. In 2012, a total of 47 programs were offered in 28 schools, with three terms for each program and 72 hours per term. 2,012 students participated in these programs.

- B. To encourage the citizens of Taipei City to practice life-long learning, Professional and Continuing Education Programs which combine professional continuation education and work practice were offered to people who are at least 18 years old. The program has three terms: spring, summer, and fall. In 2012, 7 public and private vocational high schools offered such programs with 87 classes which attracted 1,412 participants.
- C. 13 community colleges were set up to offer courses in the humanities and arts, physical and mental health, international perspectives, and exploration of local culture. The courses were divided into 15 categories: the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, public and private clubs, information technology, international languages, arts and crafts, performance art, image art, sports and dance, health care, practical application, cooking and cuisine, and investment and financial management. In 2012, more than

80,000 people took these courses.

3. Education of the Languages of the Indigenous Peoples

(1) Promoting the culture and the languages of the indigenous peoples

The Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government set up "language nests" in the 12 administrative districts to promote the teaching of the languages of the indigenous peoples. In 2012, 34 nests were set up to teach 17 languages of 10 indigenous tribes, and more



A cultural experience of "Studying and Traveling within the Tribes"



The final contest for the results of the Hakka Language Teaching Center

than 350 students participated in the activity. To promote “family-oriented tribal language-learning,” indigenous people were encouraged to speak in their mother language at home. In 2012, 60 aboriginal families were recruited to participate in the project of “family-oriented tribal language-learning.” From May 8 to May 29, a workshop to cultivate the instructor’s teaching ability, introduce the family counseling system to the instructors, and promote speaking the tribal language on holidays was held, for a total of 18 hours. Examinations on the languages of the indigenous peoples were given before and after to show the results of accumulating words and phrases of the indigenous languages.

Besides promoting the learning of the languages of the indigenous peoples, the Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government held the “2012 Activity of Experiencing and Learning Traditional Tribal Wisdom” at the Pinaski Tribe of Beinan Township of Taitung County. A total of 72 students from grade schools and junior high schools as well as college student counselors were directly involved and experienced Beinan language and culture by

living a tribal life. On October 17, 2012, “The 4th Aboriginal Language and Drama Contest” was held at the Chong-hsing Auditorium of the Affiliated Senior High School of National Taiwan Normal University. In three separate divisions (Individual Student, Student Group, and Adult Group) a total of 11 teams participated in the contest, and the winner of each division represented Taipei City in “2012: The 4th National Contest of the Languages and Drama of Indigenous Peoples” by the Council of the Indigenous Peoples of the Executive Yuan. Between November 24 and December 8, the “2012 Intensive Class on the Tribal Languages for the Indigenous Examiners in Taipei City” was offered 24 hours a day every Saturday. A total of 14 classes were offered to more than 170 students.

To encourage parents and children to read together, the Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government published “Picture Book on the Languages of Indigenous Peoples” in 2012. Taking “My Treat Today” as a topic, the book introduces the special foods of the indigenous peoples in Taiwan, such as “ji-na-fu,” “a-bai,” and “bamboo rice.” The book shows an



interesting and lively way to learn the languages of the indigenous peoples and highlights the sharing spirit of the indigenous peoples. With wonderful pictures as teaching material, the book raises students' interest in learning the languages of the indigenous peoples through telling stories by looking at the pictures to transmit the traditional wisdom of the indigenous peoples.

(2) Promoting the National Education of the Indigenous Peoples

"Tribal College of the Indigenous People of Taipei City" is an important place for Taipei City to promote life-long learning in the education of the indigenous peoples, as a tribal university focuses on the cultures of the indigenous peoples in Taiwan. In 2012, the curriculum was designed based on the metropolitan style of Taipei City and divided into categories such as: cultures and languages, arts, digital media, industry, family and social education, and programs for growth. A total of 65 classes were offered to 1,148 people. Besides offering rich and diversified classes for each category, the tribal university initiated two projects: "Beiyuan Forum" and "Beiyuan Broadcast Station", and extended the scale of "Studying and Traveling within the Tribes." On October 6 and 7, the tribal university sponsored a journey called: "Looking for the disappearing Titanic Rock-the Kyrgyzstan Tribe of Mount Ali-A Trip to the Tsou Tribe after Typhoon Morakot in 88."

(3) Strengthening Educational Services to Children of the Indigenous Peoples

To implement care and assistance to the aboriginal students, the Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government amended "Guidelines for applying for lunch subsidies by aboriginal students in public elementary schools in Taipei City," "Guidelines for applying for living subsidies by aboriginal students in Taipei City," "Guidelines for applying for subsidies for commission fees by aboriginal students in public and private elementary schools and junior high schools in Taipei City", and "Guidelines for applying for scholarships for aboriginal students by the Taipei City

Government," to alleviate the financial burden for education for aboriginal families and encourage aboriginal students to study hard and improve their learning achievement.

4. Teaching the Hakka Language

(1) School Education

The Taipei City Hakka Affairs Commission offered subsidies to encourage schools to promote educational programs of the Hakka language and to hold related activities to construct learning environments for children and teenagers to be more willing to and more able to speak the Hakka language and thus increase the opportunities for passing on Hakka culture.

In kindergartens, the project of "Subsidizing Hakka Language Teaching Activities Held in Kindergartens of Taipei City" encourages kindergartens to offer classes to teach the Hakka language. On November 17, Presentation of Hakka teaching in kindergartens was held in the Guoguang Chamber of the CPC Building; a total of 22 kindergartens took part in the activity. Elementary schools and junior high schools promoted the project of "Subsidizing Promotional Activities for Passing on the Hakka Language and Culture for Elementary Schools and Junior High Schools of Taipei City." On September 15 and 16, an presentation was held at the Hakka Cultural Park to promote the sharing and exchange of experience among schools and clubs. A total of 35 schools, 50 Hakka clubs, and Hakka Summer Camps participated the event.

To increase the number of opportunities for students and teachers of elementary schools to understand Hakka culture, "Hakka Culture to School" was practiced the event; in this way professional instructors volunteered to tour around different elementary schools in Taipei City. In 2012, the creative activity of "Be Our Guest" was held in 31 schools, with approximately 4,500 people participating the event.

(2) Social Education

In 2004, the Taipei City Hakka Affairs Commission assisted Taipei City to form 45 "Taipei Hakka Language Education Units." By 2012, the



Instructors of Hakka culture offer services at school.

number of activities of the Center has increased to 78 (including classes on folk song classes, reading clubs, classes on Hakka Eight Tones, dance classes, drum classes, classes on folk customs, and Chinese string music groups) which create a learning environment for the Hakka language and promote the learning of the Hakka language in a full scale. At the end of August and the beginning of September, the annual preliminary contest on learning outcomes was held to offer opportunities for classes to exchange and share their learning experiences. In October, the final contest was held at the 2012 Yimin Festival.

In 2012, the Department continued to hold the 25th term of the "Hakka College" program which consisted of Hakka-related courses (language education, arts and literature workshops, Hakka music, Hakka foods, healthy life); a total of 18

kinds of courses in five groups attracted 384 participants to learn the Hakka language and appreciate Hakka culture.

Conclusion

The educational policies and key developments of the Taipei City Government for 2012 were set up to continue to build on the existing solid foundation and to plan programs and activities within a systematic, holistic, and comprehensive system. Through the implementation of major educational programs, the Taipei City Government strives to fulfill the prospects of "no child will be left behind; help children to learn better and effectively; improve educational institutions in society; strengthen the content of social education" as it heads toward the goals of "a healthy and happy Taipei, a learning city."



5 Social Welfare

The year 2012 was a Year of Innovative Welfare due to a number of social welfare programs launched by the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government. These programs included the establishment of Daycare Centers for people with physical or mental disabilities, assistance to self-supported life, implementation of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, and promotion of children and youth representatives in the policy-making processes of the Taipei City Government. Moreover, the Government established the Children and Youth Adoption Service Resource Center and installed the nation's first Parent-child Center and Friendly Childcare Center. To continue the program, it is planned that in the future all administrative districts will be installed with Parent-child Centers and Friendly Childcare Centers.

On the basis of the average adjustment of current land value that was publicly announced in 2012, the Government somewhat relaxed the real estate standards of living subsidies to include more low-income households, middle-income households and senior citizens of middle and low incomes into the subsidy program. In addition, subsidies were distributed to reimburse senior citizens for their installation of fixed prostheses. Programs to expand the Safety and Protection Network against Domestic Violence in Taipei City were also installed.



05/ Social Welfare

With a people-orientated and family-centered principle, the Taipei City Government aims to push forward a policy under the main theme of promoting social welfare on the basis of protecting the basic economic security of the public. Furthermore, the City plans to create a friendly environment to boost fertility and construct a care system for senior citizens and people with physical and mental disabilities. The Government is also committed to providing professional and diverse services since promoting convenient and prevalent welfare service is the objective of the Department of the Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government. In 2012, the Government also dedicated itself to revising Taipei City's Medical Subsidy Self-Autonomy Regulations, Taipei City's Life Support for Children and Youth from Crisis Families Measures, and so on. These efforts were taken to ensure that disadvantaged citizen's rights be safeguarded by the legal system.

Part 1 Social Welfare Measures and Services

1. Welfare for the Elderly

The senior citizen population constitutes 13% (or more than 340 thousand) of the total population in Taipei City. The Taipei City Government's elderly welfare policy planning focuses on ensuring a stable, dignified, safe, peaceful, joyous and quality lifestyle for senior citizens in their advanced stages of life.

(1) Honoring Senior Citizens and Senior Volunteer Services

To increase the social participation of senior citizens and their presence in volunteer services, the Department of Social Welfare holds the

Senior Volunteer Awards every year. With the organization and recognition of the awards, the number of senior volunteers increases year by year. 45 silver-haired seniors supported charity and public welfare activities and started a lecture series to pass on their life experiences and wisdom.

In addition, cooperation has been made with more than 700 social units, including the real estate industry, chain convenience stores, hospitals, and temples to install the nation's first "Silver-haired Friendly Stations." The installation was aimed to provide services such as washrooms, rest chairs, phone assistance, and welfare consultation. These efforts were designed to make Taipei a city of happiness and friendliness.

(2) Expanding Senior Service Centers to Encourage Social Participation

The Taipei City Government set up 185 Senior Service Centers to provide senior citizens with space for cultural and leisure activities. Among these, Community Care Stations were established to integrate community resources and offer care service and cultural and leisure activities designed for senior citizens. Also, the Senior Service Centers were set up to provide cultural and recreational activities, workshops and welfare consultation service.

(3) One-Stop Window to Handle Applications, Continued Promotion of Long-term Care



Diverse cultural and recreational activities at the Senior Service Center



In response to senior citizens' demands for long-term care, and in keeping with the promotion of "the decade long-term care project" by the Central Government, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, provides diverse long-term care to senior citizens over 65 years of age with disabilities (including physical disabilities and Alzheimer's Disease) and those over 50 years of age based on the Handbook for the Handicapped.

Taipei City's Long-term Care and Management Center set up five service stations to provide diverse types of assistance to integrate all its programs into a one-stop service, including: Home Care, Daycare Centers for the Elderly, family child care, transportation pickups for senior citizens with disabilities, mobility instruments for assisted living, barrier-free space improvement for at-home care, meal deliveries for senior citizens with disabilities, institution placement reimbursement, home physical therapy and home nursing care, respite care service, et al.

(4) Improving Service in Institutional Care Centers and Building a Robust Care Service Network to Take Good Care of Senior Citizens

There are a total of 121 nursing homes and long-term care organizations in Taipei (including 2 public institutions, and 3 publicly-owned and privately-operated organizations), with 5,911 care beds. Among these, 1,204 beds are for nursing purposes, 4,335 beds for caretaking services, and 372 beds for long-term care.

(5) Multifunctional Elderly Residences and Elderly Apartments for "Aging in Place"

At present, the Yangming and Zhulun Elderly Apartments and the Zhongshan Elderly Residence Community are in service in Taipei City, with the capability of providing residential service to 296 senior citizens. The construction of the Taipei City Da-long Elderly Residence Community will be completed and inaugurated in 2013 with a pioneering measure of the nation to accommodate visually-impaired senior citizens. All the elderly residences and elderly apartments are



Interesting activities at the Senior Service Center

designed to be small in size, community-based and multifunctional so as to provide senior citizens a cozy living environment, and to support them in the partaking of community activities.

2. Welfare for the Disabled

A total of 117,472 persons with physical or mental disabilities reside in the city. Hence, the welfare programs for the disabled in Taipei City are given with the spirit of universality, humanitarianism, community orientation and effective administration, the objective of which is to ensure "Social harmony and equal opportunity." Resource integration, categorization and appropriation are conducted in consideration of the demands of the disabled, thereby ensuring a quality lifestyle and ample self-realization opportunities for the handicapped.

(1) Commissioning Publicly Owned and Privately Operated Institutions



A press conference for the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

In 2012, Taipei City was estimated to have 19 Publicly Owned and Privately Operated Institutions in place, servicing a total of 1,222 people and providing self-care lifestyle training and placement services to the mentally-disabled and those with multiple disabilities. On July 20, the Department took the initiative to launch the Taipei City Song-de Community Households by offering Night Time Care and Sitting Service for six persons with physical or mental disabilities. In addition, bidding for the Da-long Elderly Care Center began in August 2012 and a contract was signed in October 2012. It was scheduled to begin operating in April 2013 with a capacity to offer full-day care service for 70 people.

(2) Establishing a Regional Support Service Network for the Physically and Mentally Disabled; Newly-installed Community-based Daytime Care Service

The Taipei City Government expanded its service scope for its six community resource centers for the physically and mentally disabled by offering a variety of support assistance, including individual case management, professional career reconnection, family caretaking evaluation, and respite care service. A total of 2,734 people made requests for the service and service was provided 54,802 times. In 2012, the city's first community-based daytime operation facility, Dream Studio, was inaugurated in March; 17 people applied for the service and day care service was provided 183 times. In May, the Department started the "Lohas Supply Station" Service and offered community-based day-care services 10,891 times.

In July, the Department started the "Convention Center for the Mentally-disabled-the house of the Truly Blessed." It followed the Convention Center Model, which has been operating for a long time in America; it provides service to 60 persons with mental disabilities; day-care services were provided 4,372 times. In addition, it also launched the Family Child Care Service Program and provided care services to people with physical and mental disabilities 145 times.

(3) The 2012 International Day of Disabled Persons-surpassing disabilities and promoting integration

On December 1, 2012, a series of events for "the 2012 International Day of Disabled Persons" was hosted under the theme of Connected Service, Powerful and Practical. Activities included an Awards Ceremony for Cross-Profession Service Personnel, a Contest on Creative Learning Proposals, a Competition on Meal Preparation for People with Physical or Mental Disabilities.

(4) Promoting the Priority Product Procurement Project for the Disabled-Love Purchase! Love, Keep Going.

Through its municipal marketing channel, the Taipei City Government actively promotes and encourages various agencies of the Taipei City Government to ensure the priority procurement of products and services provided by welfare organizations, groups, or the Sheltered Shops. The Taipei City Government achieved its required execution rate (5%) last year by successfully making 400 obligatory procurement units.

(5) Promoting Life-Rehabilitation Service and Family Support for People with Physical and Mental Disabilities

The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, incorporated private resources and evaluated the capabilities and needs of those with mental disabilities, autism, rare diseases, listening impairment, visual impairment and physical disabilities in order to pair them with therapists specializing in vocational, physical and listening



Release of the application for Child Development in the Taipei City



A hiking activity for children and parents

comprehension and language therapy, self-care training and psychological counseling to offer custom life re-building programs and seminars and courses on family support. The programs served 369 people in re-building their lives, and provided 5,527 instances of family support service.

(6) Going to School joyfully-2012 Transition Service to Enroll Children with Delayed-development and Mental or Physical Disabilities

Seven Taipei Early Intervention Centers were instituted in Taipei City. In addition to the services provided to individual cases and families, the Department of Social Welfare improved its transition service from kindergartens to elementary schools for school children, which was in response to the Government's policy of integrating kindergartens and day-care centers. Moreover, they also worked closely with the Department of Education to organize seminars for the promotion of this trans-connection program.

(7) One Touch Child Development- the Release of the Taipei City Children Development Assessment Application

The Taipei City Children Development Review List Application was the first application in Taiwan to implement an assessment for the development of children between the ages of 0 and 6 and to provide information on early intervention. Parents and care-takers can make use of the four major features of the application to check the progress of their children's development.

(8) Conducting the International Classification of Functioning,

Disability, and Health (ICF)

In light of the official implementation of the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health on July 11, 2012, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, worked together with the 29 hospitals appointed by the Department of Health to provide the newly established classification service. Based on the plan, six hospitals would provide one-stop service of both classification and needs assessment. In addition, cooperation was undertaken with the Department of Education, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Labor to organize a press conference on the new International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and the Launching of Eight New Services. In 2012, the Department received 14,323 application forms for ICF; 74 campaign events were held with more than 3,640 individuals participating.

(9) Providing Free Transportation Pickups for People with low incomes and the Physically Disabled

Starting from May 2012, people with low incomes and those with serious physical disabilities are entitled to receive eight free transportation pickups in a small-sized rehabilitation bus to reduce economic pressure and improve their ability to get around.

3. Welfare for Children and Youth (inclusive of Nursery Service)

There were a total of 48,091 children and youth, for which the Taipei City Government instituted welfare programs to address their

needs. Detailed achievements are described below.

(1) Support Programs for disadvantaged Families

- A. To relieve the financial burden for parents raising children in disadvantaged families and provide stable care to disadvantaged children and youth in the summer time, the Department of Social Welfare launched a subsidy program entitled Funding the Summer Care Courses and Activities for Disadvantaged Children and Youth. Subsidies were for at least NT \$ 5,000 dollars. A total of 1,522 children and youth received the subsidy in 2012.
- B. Families suffering from significantly distressing changes and financial difficulties were subsidized in the amount of 3 thousand dollars. A total of 1,299 children and youth received the subsidy in 2012.
- C. The Taipei City Government provided Medical Subsidies for Disadvantaged Children and Youth from Low-income families. The subsidies cover out-of pocket medical expenses, vaccination fees and outstanding national health insurance premiums. A total of 999 people benefitted from this program.
- D. Five sheltered centers were set up in Taipei City to provide children and youth with emergency short-term, mid-term and long-term placement care to assist them in becoming self-sustaining in the future. In 2012, 245 children and youth benefitted from the service. Also, the Taipei City Government signed agreements with 11 private placement institutions to offer 323

children and youth placement services. Finally, 176 foster families in the city provided 275 children and youth with foster care.

(2) Children and Youth Issues Prevention and Campaign

- A. Promotional activities continued for the Children and Youth Service Project. In 2012, 66 projects received funding totaling NT\$11,649,852. Also, the Taipei City Government actively encourages private social welfare agencies and organizations to set up social care systems for disadvantaged children and youth activity centers. 18 such centers were established in 2012 to assist 484 disadvantaged children and youth.
- B. On March 26 and 27, 2012, an awards ceremony for outstanding Children and Youth Placement and Nursery organizations was held together with seminars on innovative service programs. It was calculated that more than 80 organizations, including those from the private sector and foundations, participated in these activities.
- C. On March 31, 2012, a hiking activity for children and parents was organized; more than 3500 children and juvenile gathered together to celebrate Children's Day.
- D. On August 12, 2012, a Children and Youth Rights promotional campaign was organized; a total of 1,300 people participated. As part of the event, related issues and topics to increase public awareness on the sub-culture of children and youth were discussed.

(3) Strengthening Protective Measures for Children and Youth

- A. Relevant department agencies under the Taipei City Government were integrated to crack down on illegal crime rings targeting minors. Over the year, the Taipei City Police Department has expanded spot checks, putting 40 illicit establishments on the city's watch-list.
- B. In 2012, 40 people were found in violation of the Statutes Governing the Welfare of Children and Youth. They were fined a total of NT\$1,937,500. 14 caretakers of children and



The Children and Youth Rights promotion campaign to increase public awareness of the rights of children and youth



Youth from three cities taking part in the Youth Empowerment Workshop

youth found in gross violation of these statutes were placed in a program of compulsory parental education, totaling 344 hours.

- C. In 2012, 20 individuals were declared offenders in violation of the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act.

(4) Building a City Safe for Children

The Taipei City Government organized a promotional campaign on May 15 for Child Safety Day in the Plaza of the Taipei International Flora Expo in 2012.

(5) Collection of Opinions from Children and Youth through Children and Youth Representatives

In accordance with the passage of the revised Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Protection Act, a total of 21 children and youth representatives were elected. At the Children and Youth Welfare Promotion Committee Meetings, three issues were proposed for discussion: how to put service learning into practice, how to reinforce the restriction of the sale of restricted game software to children and youth, and how to revise the media reading course content in junior and senior high schools so as to increase awareness among children and youth of public affairs. In addition, their opportunity to express their ideas and opinions encourages their participation in the decision-making mechanism of the government.

(6) Youth Outreach Workshop

On June 8, 2012, an Outreach to Love-a Youth Outreach Workshop was organized with 220 participants. The workshop covered the sharing of the outreach programs, job content and experience related to expanding outreach stations. A handbook entitled Outreach to Love-a Youth Outreach Work was also published.

(7) Establishment of the Children and Youth Adoption Service Resource Center

In accordance with the passage of the revised Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Protection Act, on April 26, 2012, the Taipei City Government established a Children and Youth Adoption Service Resource Center. The Center provides consultation service to foster parents, training programs for parenting and promotes proper adoption concepts to strengthen adoption services and make domestic adoption a priority policy.

(8) Commissioned Study on the Practice and System of Adopting International Children

Private groups were commissioned by the City Government to conduct a series of studies on the practice and system of international children adoption to gain insight into the adoption and social welfare systems in major adoption countries on behalf of the children and youth in Taipei City. These countries included the United States, Australia, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Denmark. With the studies conducted, the City Government can improve its planning for the adoption policies in Taipei while social workers can also learn from their experiences.

(9) Amendments to Taipei City's Children and Youth Welfare Regulations

In accordance with the passage of the revised Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Protection Act, Taipei City is actively devoted to the amendments of five regulations, including Taipei City's Medical Subsidies for Disadvantaged Children and Youth, Taipei City's Life Support for Children and Youth from Crisis Families, Taipei City's Self-Autonomy Regulations on the



Inauguration of the Songshan Parent-child Center

Management of Foster Families, Taipei City's Property Management and Entrust Measures for Children and Youth, Taipei City's Insurance Handling of Infant Care Centers, and Taipei City's Regulations for Assessment on Children and Youth Welfare Institutes and Rewards.

(10) Seamless Integration of Childcare Services

To construct a friendly parenting environment and boost the quality of childcare services, the Taipei City Government actively promotes preventive child welfare services and measures to encourage fertility. In response to the Early Childhood Education and Care Act which went into effect on January 1, 2012, the nursery business that was originally undertaken by the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government was transferred to the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government. Moreover, in accordance with amendments to the Child and Youth Welfare Rights Protection Act passed on November 30, 2011, the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government enhanced their management of nursery centers for children under the age of two, prepared for the implementation of childcare service registration, and transferred the business of after-school childcare centers set out by the Department of Education. To continue promoting measures to boost fertility, the Government actively set up a Parent-Children Center for each administrative district and childcare centers so as to provide



Achievements exhibition for the Aboriginal Holistic Care Service Program

a perfect community service for parents and children as well as high-quality and affordable daycare services.

(11) Daycare Services

Under the management of the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government, 49 public and 26 semi-private infant care centers serve 1,607 infant children under 2 years of age; 175 childcare centers serve 6,330 elementary school children. In addition 53 infant care centers and Children Daycare centers serve a total of 214 special children with special needs. Training courses are also provided to caretakers for children who need early prevention.

(12) Family-style Childcare System

A family-style childcare system with "Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Network" serves as the basic framework; 19 private organizations in 2012 provided childcare services under this structure, joined by 2,904 nannies, caring for a total of 5,090 infant children. The Taipei City Nanny Childcare Management System Commission convened two conferences in 2012. In response to the amendment on the construction of a Friendly Childcare Environment-Nanny Management and Childcare Subsidies Program by the Executive Yuan on June 18, 2012, recruitment qualifications for the community childcare system were relaxed and professional training for nannies were further expanded. In 2012, a total of 40 training courses were organized.



(13) Friendly Childcare Centers and the Parent-Child Center

Through the combination and expansion of nursery schools, women's centers, social welfare groups, Community Development Associations and Community Childcare system resources, a total of 186 friendly childcare centers were set up in 2012. On August 8, 2012, the Songshan Parent-child Center was established to provide suitable activity space for infants under 3 years of age, pre-school children and their parents.

(14) Childcare Allowance for Unemployed Families

In accordance with the Childcare Allowance for Unemployed Families implemented by the Central Government on January 1, 2012, a monthly allowance is to be provided for children under 2 years of age in families in which both or either of the parents is unemployed. Allowances come in three amounts, NT\$5000, 4000 and 2500; they are distributed according to a family's financial situation. In addition, childcare subsidies shall reimburse babysitting or daycare center service for children from low-income families and those undergoing a crisis. In accordance with the childcare fee subsidy program implemented by the Central Government, subsidies should be provided to families in which both parents or a single parent are employed so that their children can be cared for by nannies from the Community Nanny System or in legitimate child care centers. Monthly grants ranging from NT\$2,000 to NT\$5,000 are to be given according to the qualifications and conditions of individual babysitters.

4. Women's Welfare

In a move to fashion Taipei into a friendly city free of sexism, one in which couples are supported to raise children, these vital projects have been put into motion.

(1) Family Assistance in Special Circumstances

The Taipei City Government enforces support measures detailed in the "Family Assistance in Special Circumstances Act." It has set up 11



Children from the Ankang Low-income Housing Complex take the challenge to cycle to Yilan.



Achievements of the Youth Development Accounts Program

Women's Service Centers (including two single parent centers, eight service centers for women and families, and one women's centers), to provide various women's welfare programs. The Midway Home for Women was established to offer placement services to single moms and their underage children, plus professional social worker assistance. Two shelters were established to help women and their children suffering from domestic violence.

(2) Women's Welfare Support Service Programs

By working together with private groups, the Government implemented diverse Women's Welfare Support Service programs. In 2012, subsidies were provided for 102 programs. Also events were held, such as "Her Many Faces -Witnessing the Transformation of Women in Taipei" on Women's Day" and "Let's Show Our Love for Moms" celebration on Mother's Day.



The 16th Outstanding Volunteer Citation Awards in Taipei

(3) Gender Equality

In accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Convention) implemented on January 1, 2012, and the Big March for Gender Equality Plan by the Executive Yuan, the Taipei City Government held a total of five ad hoc meetings and completed its review of 144 autonomous laws and regulations established by the Government itself.

(4) Equal Rights for both Men and Women

In 2012, the Taipei City Government also launched "the Taipei City Government in Promoting Male Participation in Gender Equality Rights-Supporting Men to Participate in Versatile Fathering." Through gender equality in education and advocacy, the Government aimed to eliminate stereotyping the role of the traditional male and to establish a balanced workload of both sexes on care-taking.

(5) Aboriginal Family Empowerment Programs and Children's Holistic Care Service Program

The Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government launched the Aboriginal Family Empowerment Program and Children's Holistic Care Services Program. These programs center on operations such as service points, outreach services, cultural activities and are targeted at serving primarily women and children. With these programs, the Government would



The 2012 Exceptional Social Workers Citation Ceremony in Taipei

like to reach out deeper to aboriginal families to understand their plight and provide a wide range of services in timely fashion.

5.Public Assistance

(1) Public Assistance Act

In July, 2012, the Taipei City Government amended relevant regulations in accordance with the Public Assistance Act to conduct various measures, including adding more benefits for middle- and low-income households, ease requirements on head counts, and income restrictions.

(2) Lowering the Standards for Living-Assistance Subsidies

On the basis of the average adjustment from current land value that was publicly announced in 2012, the Government relaxed the real estate standards for living subsidies to members of low-income households, middle-income households and senior citizens of middle- and low-income. This helped reduce the impact on welfare for those citizens who are economically disadvantaged.

(3) Economic Security

Taipei City had 21,001 low-income households with a total of 51,282 people in 2012. Other than various life support and allowance programs designed to maintain their basic financial security, the Taipei City Government also provides assistance for medical treatment, housing, education, employment, emergency rescues



services, and disasters to the disadvantaged. Several projects were also initiated to help the disadvantaged become self-sustaining.

(4) Living Assistance

Monthly living assistance is provided based on different low-income statuses. Households with seniors over 65 years of age, members with disabilities, and families with children aged 18 or younger, received additional financial aid. In 2012, monthly living assistance totaling NT\$581,209,640 was distributed to 63,420 people; subsidies for 144,565 people with physical or mental disabilities totaling NT\$881,077,328 were distributed. Monthly subsidies for a total of 131,889 senior citizens in middle- and low-income households, totaling NT\$849,478,157 were provided; living-support subsidies for a total of 96,217 children, totaling NT\$483,563,397 were allocated; finally, youth support subsidies totaling NT\$484,722,347 were dispensed to a total of 95,935 juveniles.

(5) Medical Subsidies

In 2012, medical subsidies totaling NT\$59,959,078 were given to 14,682 people from low-income households and those unable to pay their medical expenses.

(6) Low-income Housing and Support Service Programs

The Taipei City have 1,448 low-income houses in place, which are free for low-income families with more than 3 members and no house belonging to any of the family members. Apart from this, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, provide a variety of support service programs and outreach activities. In 2012, in keeping with the policies of the Department of Urban Development, the Taipei City Government included Area D in the Ankang Low-income Housing Complex into the stage-one renovation program of Taipei's urban renewal initiative. Hence, a complete social welfare service is being put into place so as to construct a community that meets the real living needs of its residents.

In the beginning of 2012, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, successfully and smoothly relocated the households in Area D of the Stage 1 Program.



A press conference on behalf of Acting against the Sexual Aggressors; Be grave, Girls!

Efforts were continued to conduct a general review and examination of the low-income housing by inviting professional architects and structure technicians to offer general suggestions. These efforts were aimed at enhancing the living quality of the housing complex.

(7) Children and Youth Educational Support

In 2012, subsidies totaling NT\$19,495,000 were provided to 19,436 students from low-income households to cover transportation fares. 23,828 students from low-income families between 18 and 25 years of age received monthly living assistance, totaling NT\$253,445,068.

(8) Employment for Disadvantaged Citizens and the Workfare Program

The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, instituted workfare programs. In 2012, a total of 2,670 people were included in the workfare quota. The Department of Social Welfare also worked with the Department of Labor to provide connective vocational training programs to people on workfare. 65 people received training and counseling in 2012.

(9) Breaking the Poverty Cycle

In 2011, the Youth Development Accounts Program was launched. On August 24, 2012, the Government held the Young Development, an

achievement presentation to mark the project's anniversary. Since the implementation of the Children Development Accounts Program in April, 2008, it has so far provided counseling service to members of 176 households so as to encourage parents from low-income families to save educational funds for their children. With every penny the parents save, the government deposits an equal amount into an account to help them break the poverty cycle. Moreover, in 2012, the Taipei City Government worked with private organizations to purchase computer equipment; 750 low-income families benefited from the program, helping to bridge the digital gap.

(10) National Pension Insurance Subsidies

The Taipei City Government works in coordination with the National Pension Insurance Program launched by the Central Government to include individuals over 25 and under 65 who have not signed up for military insurance, public servants' and teachers' insurance, and farmers' insurance programs, in a new form of social security network, so as to ensure basic life protection and financial wellbeing of the insured and their surviving family members in their old age, in the event of physical disability, and even death. In 2012, national pension insurance subsidies, totaling NT\$337,592,924, were provided to those whose income did not reach a certain level and to citizens with slight disabilities, a total of 644,678 people in all.

6. Social Work Services

The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, integrate both public and private sectors to promote family-oriented and community-based service models, offering the most suitable services to disadvantaged families in crisis.

(1) Crisis and High-Risk Family Services

In 2012, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, provided financial subsidies, placement care, employment, education and social support services to 4,853 families in crisis and disadvantaged families, benefiting 98,359 people.

Five private institutions were commissioned

to conduct the "General Family Service-the Taipei City Services for Families at High-Risk." In 2012, a total of 1,004 cases were reported and 1,183 children and youths received counseling services. A total of 65,419 people benefited from the program. Regular correspondence meetings were organized to establish good communication between different departments. Also in 2012, awareness campaigns for preventing high-risk cases were conducted in communities. 76 organizations and 1,804 people took part in the campaign services. 117 borough secretariat meetings, 293 project liaison seminars and 34 special-case discussions were conducted.

(2) Services for the Homeless

A cross-department task force in charge of reaching out to the homeless was established on January 19, 2012 to address the issue of the homeless. To heighten cooperation across departments, an executive unit to manage and execute the issue of the homeless was further established on July 1, 2012. In 2012, the task force convened a total of six meetings whereas the executive unit organized five meetings and two on-site inspections. In 2012, medical assistance was extended to the homeless, and 7,009 people benefited from the assistance. The Taipei City Government worked with private organizations to provide shower and wash-up service assistance to 10,787 people. The "Life Reconstruction Program for the Homeless" provides the homeless with emergency relief, rent subsidies, and sheltered labor services, and employment counseling from the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government. 7,150 people benefited from this program.

(3) Volunteer Service

On November 23, 2012, the 16th Outstanding Volunteer Citation Awards was held, at which 35 extraordinary volunteers, 15 outstanding volunteer corps, and 5 outstanding volunteer families received public recognition.

To celebrate the International Volunteer Day on December 5, 2012, the "Grateful Tea Time and Volunteer Recruitment Carnival" was held. The events were organized to express the city's gratitude towards businesses and corporate bodies that helped in the promotion

and organization of the volunteer recruitment exposition.

(4) Establishing Quality and Professional Social Workers

To enhance Taipei City's social work services, the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, establishes standardized process flow, and conducts professional expertise training sessions, individual case reviews and supervision meetings, and regional resource integration liaison meetings. These also help to enhance the professionalism of the social workers and the quality of their servicing skills. In 2012, practicing licenses were issued to 151 social workers.

On March 27, 2012, the "2012 Exceptional Social Workers Citation Ceremony and Achievements Review" were hosted, and attended by 225 people. 42 outstanding social workers were commended publicly.

7.Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention

The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, integrates social welfare work, police administration, medical services, education and judicial assistance to institute a one-stop assistance platform, offering emergency rescue, placement, medical care, counseling and legal aid to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

(1) 24-Hour Security/Protection Assistance, One-stop Assistance Channel and Instant Service

Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault installed a 24-hour Protection Hotline, for which trained volunteers would take turns on duty. In 2012, a total of 16,580 calls were recorded. Among them 12,323 were dialed in to report cases concerning domestic violence; 799 were cases of sexual assault. 82 attendances were recorded on domestic violence during night time or holidays and 173 on sexual assault.

(2) Protecting Victims as the core and Integrating Public and Private Resources to Establish a Prevention Network

- A. The City continues to push forward the Domestic Violence Safety Protection Network Project throughout the metropolis. Resources from the police administration, health and care, social welfare, education, judiciary and private groups were integrated to use the Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence Danger Assessment (TIPVDA) to make risk assessments. In addition, the monthly "Network Meetings for High-Risk Cases" was conducted. In 2012, 562 cases involving high-risk marital violence were addressed.
- B. The Taipei City Government promotes the One-Stop Service Program for Sexual Assault Victims in Taipei City to incorporate police, medical care and social workers to offer victims robust and all-around services. 161 people in 2012 received help from the one-stop service. There are six service stations, including five branches of Taipei City Hospitals (Zhongxiao, Renai, Zhongxing, Heping Fuyou, Yangming and Wan Fang Hospital).
- C. The Taipei City Government continues to conduct Civil Protection Order investigations, supervised visitation with minors, protection services against marital violence, its Domestic Violence Service in the Taiwan Taipei District Court and Shilin District Court Program, counseling for children and juvenile witnesses of domestic Violence, assessment services for victims, the treatment of domestic violence aggressors, correctional services for perpetrators in domestic violence, physical and mental assessments and reviews for victims, and prevention awareness programs in the city's communities.

(3) Implementing Treatment Services for Aggressors to Prevent Recurrences of Violence

The Taipei City Government launched a treatment program for aggressors of domestic violence and sexual assault. It was calculated that 249 aggressors of domestic violence and a total of 234 aggressors of sexual assault received assistance from the treatment and counseling program. The Government also implemented the Marital Violence Perpetrator Counseling Program

to create a connective system between services for victims of domestic violence and treatment programs for aggressors in hopes of ensuring a "family-centered" service. It was calculated that a total of 179 people received treatment. Through the installation of the treatment program for aggressors, violent incidents can be prevented. Ultimately, victims and children of the victims of domestic violence and sexual assault can live a life of greater safety in the City.

(4) Actively Promoting the Training Programs and Awareness Campaigns against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults

A total of 291 training programs and campaigns were organized in 2012, with 30,568 people participating. In June 2012, the Taipei City Government also hosted a street event featuring the topic of 518—Passing the Love; Against Domestic Violence. From May to August of 2012, a series of Youth activities were organized whereas in September 2012, a press conference was hosted under the topic of Acting Against Sexual Aggressors; Be brave, Girls!

Part 2 Civic Organizations and Community Development

Acting on the principle of "education and counseling as the foundation and supervision as an auxiliary," the Taipei City Government works to improve organizational functions and social responsibility, thus building an interactive platform for the public and private sectors while strengthening resource integration.

There were 3,254 registered civic organizations in Taipei City in 2012, including 172 industrial and business organizations, 2,779 social groups, 52 freelance professional groups, 239 Teacher Associations, 12 Education Associations and 355 Community Development Associations.

1.Assistance to Civic Organizations

The Taipei City Government regularly provides community development associations with staff training, Industrial and Professional Group Assessments, Assessments of Foundations, visits to municipal construction projects and social welfare organizations.

2.Supervising the Operations of Cooperative Societies

There were 287 cooperative societies in Taipei City in 2012. By conducting cooperative society evaluations and inspections, the Department ensured the normal functioning of the societies.

3.Public Welfare Charity Drives and Inspections

In 2012, Taipei City approved a total of 45 fundraising causes. Financial affairs auditing for organizations in charge of these fundraisings were conducted between July and October. Moreover, based on the sources reported by the public, random inspection of fundraising activities on the street was conducted by the Department.

4.Community Development Initiatives and Fair Activities

Through the Community Development Association, the City Government aims to push forward Welfare Community by implementing care programs for senior citizens and women, counseling for new immigrants and protective measures for children and youth. Together with these, the Government expects to put into practice "People within the community serve each other mutually."

In 2012, the Taipei City Government provided assistance for the establishment of 360 registered community development associations. 2012 community fairs were themed "Creating New Communities for Taipei City" to vividly manifest the multifaceted look of Taipei City's community development initiatives; the Taipei City Government also conducted a practical community work forum to jointly hammer out a vision for wellness community living. To reinforce sharing, caring, mutual-help and mutual respect



in a community, the Government promoted the establishment of a community within a closely-connected system. In October 2012, the cheer-leading competition, Joyful Community Mobilization" was held and it was calculated that a total of 1,200 people participated. An awards ceremony and an exhibition on the achievements of community development were also held.

5.Promoting the Mutual-Help Community Industry

The Taipei City Government provides assistance to fifteen community development associations to promote the Mutual-Help Community Meal Delivery Program. They offer meal delivery services to disadvantaged seniors and disabled people, so as to fulfill the goal of community-based care initiatives.

Part 3 International Exchange Activities

- 1.The Department of the Social Welfare designates officers to participate in studios and seminars on the Design and Planning of the Public Housing Reconstruction for the An-kang Community. At meetings, scholars from Japan and the Netherlands shared their experience with the construction cases in their countries and provided precious suggestions for the future planning of the re-construction of the An-kang Community.
- 2.The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, designated representatives to Hangzhou in China to participate in the 9th Long-term Care Convention and Gerontology Development Convention for International Chinese Communities. The interchange activities in Chinese communities paved the way for a thorough introspective look on the development, achievements, prospective future developmental trends and policymaking.
- 3.Representatives from the Division of Welfare Services for Women and Child Care Centers of the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, traveled to the United States for the 56th United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the Nongovernment Organization (NGO) Commission on the Status of Women to better understand the promotion of gender equality programs in other countries.
- 4.The Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government, dispatched representatives from both the public and the private sectors to Switzerland to engage in research and study of the Children's adoption system. During the visit, they observed closed and open adoptions, immigration regulations, the flow of the service, social welfare, medical treatment, and the status of a diverse culture in the country. In addition, they also looked into the cooperation mode of international adoption with adoption organizations and groups.
- 5.Thelma Esperanza Aldana Hernández, the President of the Supreme Court and the Judiciary of the Republic of Guatemala, paid a visit to the Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and learned from the City's experience in promoting the prevention and management of the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault. In addition to this, the visit also helped to boost the friendship between the two countries.
- 6.Intercity Exchange Activities included the following:
 - (1) On April 13, 2012, the Women's Federation of the Xuhai District in Shanghai visited the Taipei Women's Center under the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.
 - (2) On May 3, 2012, the Women's Federation of the Putuo District in Shanghai visited the Taipei Women's Center under the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.
 - (3) On May 16, 2012, a group of 11 people led by the speaker of the Parliament of Suyuog District, Gwangju City of Busan, Korea, visited the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government.



Visit by Members of Parliament, Suyuon District, Gwangju City of Busan in Korea

- (4) On June 13, 2012, a group of 11 people led by the Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of Hunan Province visited the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government.
- (5) On June 20, 2012, the associate Dean of the College of Social Workers of the University of Southern California visited the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government.
- (6) On September 19, 2012, the Women's Association from Lanzhou City of Ganxu Province visited the Taipei Women's Center under the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.
- (7) Candida Maria Montilla de Medina, the First Lady of the Republic of Dominica, visited the Taipei Women's Center under the Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.
- (8) On October 30, 2012, a group of 22 people from the Bureau of Social Insurance visited

the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government.

Conclusion

In the face of drastic changes in the social environment, the Department of Social Welfare of the Taipei City Government strives to push forward the social welfare in the City and continues to work on such key issues as promoting the development of personal rights and reinforcing the functions of families. Furthermore, the Department aims to integrate all social service resources and deploy a service network of the public and private departments so as to invigorate the partnership of mutual help and construct a sustainable, closely-connected and diverse welfare system. All in all, we can work together to make Taipei a city of great well-being, love, friendliness and welfare.



6 Medical Health

Following the concept of “three sections of five preventions” for public health, the Department of Health (DOH) of the Taipei City Government draws up and executes policies on health care. Aiming at “promoting the health of Taipei City residents, extending their life expectancy, and sustaining social development,” the department constructs and practices a health-care system focusing on the overall health of Taipei City residents with the prospects of “quality medical treatment, healthy citizens, and the construction of a healthy Taipei City” to ensure the health of Taipei City residents.



06/ Medical Health

Concerned about the health of residents, the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government has worked hard to offer quality medical health services in its establishment of a thorough network for the prevention of contagious diseases and by promoting a healthy lifestyle. It holds activities to promote the health of residents of all ages and encourages them to devote themselves to personal health management. According to statistics on life expectancy released between the years 2009 to 2011, the average life expectancy is 80.2 for Taipei's male residents, an increase of 2.2, compared to 78 for the years 1999 to 2001, and 85.2 for Taipei's female residents, an increase of 2.8 compared to 82.4 for the years 1999 to 2001. This indicates that Taipei residents are enjoying an even longer life expectancy than they previously did.

Part 1 Promoting a Healthy Lifestyle

The primary objectives of the Department of Health are to increase health-related knowledge and encourage a healthy lifestyle for the residents of Taipei and to help Taipei City become a healthy international city. Such a city is safe, ecologically friendly, prosperous, friendly, happy, cultural, convenient, spirited, lively, and sustainable.

1. Health Promotion and Maintenance

(1) Maintenance for Women and Children and Eugenic Care

A. Promotion of Eugenic Care

The department subsidized 29,645 cases for prenatal physical examinations and screenings of congenital metabolic diseases of newborn infants. The department also kept track of and conducted interviews for 529 suspicious or abnormal cases. Interviews were also conducted in cases of mentally impaired married individuals, individuals with psychiatric disabilities, and teenage mothers. A total of 434 such cases benefitted from the assistance of the department.

B. Health Care for New Immigrants

New Immigrant Support Groups held 72 promotional activities in 2012 with 1,341 participants. The department also paid regular visits to newly-wed immigrants and their children

to give proper assistance and guidance in a total of 2,362 cases.

C. Promoting Breastfeeding

In Taipei City, 19 hospitals are certified as "Friendly Hospitals for Mothers and Their Babies." The "Autonomous Regulations on Breast Feeding in Public Places of Taipei City" was enacted with 834 breastfeeding rooms being set up in different institutions of the Taipei City Government. "Certification for Excellent Breastfeeding Room" was implemented with 448 sites passing the test.

D. Health Screening for Preschoolers

In 2012, 129,726 children up to three years old were screened for retarded development; of these, 410 were given further testing.

E. Hearing Tests for Newborns

30 medical centers administered hearing tests for newborns in 2012; a total of 31,446 infants were screened, with 338 cases being referred for medical assistance.

F. "Have a Care-Free Pregnancy" Subsidies

A total of 3,059 Taipei City newlyweds received a pre-pregnancy health check-up; subsidies were given to 12,277 pregnant women residing in Taipei City to test for Down's syndrome.

2. Health Care for Children and Teenagers

(1) Promoting a Healthy Kindergarten Environment



Wonderful Sight: Outdoor Sketching Competition

In 2012, 41 kindergartens and daycare centers received certification, raising the total to 653, or 90.95%. In addition, featured health care projects proposed by 12 kindergartens and daycare centers were passed. Presentations of the outcome of the projects were subsequently held.

(2) Eyes-Ears-Mouth Screening and Health Care

In 2012 the department continued to provide "Integrated Screening Services for Children" to children in the public and private kindergartens and daycare centers of Taipei City. A total of 48,569 children received such screening. The activity "2012 Wonderful Sight: Outdoor Sketching Competition and Choosing Mascots: Owl for Good Vision and Zebra for Clean Teeth" was held, attracting more than 1,000 participants.

(3) Promoting Health among Teenagers

Educational and Health-Care Clinics were set up in Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital to offer teenagers consultation and services for physical and mental health. 350 teenagers received consultation services and case tracking. In collaboration with Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital and the Teacher Chang Foundation, the department held 34 workshops devoted to sexual education for teenagers. In 2012, the department sponsored the activity "Eat Smart, Move Happily: Improving Intellectual and Physical Capability"; 250 individuals participated in the program.

A total of 1,235 new elementary school students in Taipei were screened for asthma and allergies. In addition, the department also promoted "World Asthma Day" with the activity "2012: Allergy- and Asthma-Free for Great Health."



Promotional Activity for "Dementia Month"



2012 Taipei-Seniors Healthy and Active Show

3. Promoting Health and Disease Prevention for Adults and the Elderly

The department sponsored a series of activities including "World Kidney Day," "High Blood Pressure Day," "Dementia Month," "Heart Day," and "Diabetes Mellitus Day" to promote related health care concerns. In addition, a series of 100 seminars were held on the prevention of diabetes and dementia, and health care for menopause. Free "Three-in-One Screening Tests" were offered to 30,635 Taipei residents over the age of 40. In 2012, a total of 42,858 residents 65 years and older (as well as Taiwanese aborigines 55 years and older) received physical examinations. In view of the growing number of elderly people in the overall population, the department held the program "Evergreen Health and Energy Station" to encourage the elderly to lead an active and healthy life.

A total of 27 stations were set up to provide 556 classes for 21,001 participants. In addition, the activity "2012 Show of Health and Energy for Grandpas and Grandmas" was held by the department comprised of 135 teams representing the 12 administrative districts of Taipei City. At the National Competition, the Taipei City Team won the silver medal and was named "The Most Energetic Team."

4. Important Health Issues

(1) Tobacco Hazards Control

(1) Inspection and Law Enforcement Counseling

The department held 9 educational training sessions for 449 inspectors and made 12 joint inspections of 695 sites. Disciplinary citations were handed out to those found guilty of violating smoking regulations; 482,870 investigations were conducted with 719 citations handed out; the total amount in fines was NT\$3,474,000.

B. Multiple Services for Smoking Cessation

The department entrusted hospitals to offer 40 classes on smoking cessation; 580 participants quit smoking within one month, for a success rate of 28.97%. Counseling was provided to 12,865 individuals. 383 medical staff members took part in training sessions on smoking cessation. Counseling on smoking cessation through different channels was provided to 23,790 people. A total of 1,025 workshops for promoting smoking cessation were held. In coordination with the John Tung Foundation, the department held three press conferences on "Care for your lungs: start by quitting smoking," "Away from COPD: Quit smoking for your health," and "Self-examination for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease through the Mobile Internet." With the assistance of the department, 16 hospitals passed the "Network Authentication of a Smoke-free Hospital" by the National Health Council of the Department of Health. In collaboration with the Sports Bureau of the Taipei City Government, the department held workshops on "Prevention of Tobacco Hazards for Women" in 6 sports centers of Taipei



The smoke-free sidewalk area around Jian-Kang Elementary School

City, attracting 200 participants. In addition, 153 community pharmacies were designated as smoking cessation counseling stations; counseling was offered to 3,664 individuals between 2008 and 2012.

C. Tobacco Hazard Prevention for Teenagers

The department sponsored the program “Refusing to sell tobacco products to teenagers 18 and under” to 2,596 stores that sell tobacco products near school campuses. Questionnaires on smoking behavior were given to 2,224 new junior and senior high school students to discourage smoking. Seven promotional workshops on the “Tobacco Hazard Prevention Act and Refusing to sell tobacco products to teenagers 18 and under” were held for staff members of four convenience chain stores, with 521 participants. A total of 404 promotional workshops on smoke prevention were held at city schools, with 12,656 participants. In collaboration with the Department of Education and the John Tung Foundation, the department enlisted nearly 160,000 school children to take part in the program “Non-Smoking Angels” (the four tasks of these “angels” included: “I don’t smoke,” “Understanding tobacco hazards,” “Helping others quit smoking,” and “Supporting a Smoke-free environment”), and a press conference, which was held on December 20, 2012.

D. Constructing a Tobacco-free Environment

The sidewalk area around Jian-Kang Elementary School of Songshan District and the sidewalk area around the Transfer Station



The opening ceremony for the operation of “Taipei Weight Management APP”

Building of the City Government Station were announced as smoke-free, the first in the country. The First and the Second Funeral Homes of the Funeral Management Office in Taipei were listed as smoke-free except for designated smoking areas. In addition, six additional parks (Lanya, Fujin No.1, Jiancheng, Huajiang No. 8, Fuxing, and Kangning) were also listed as smoke-free. Sixteen volunteer training classes were held to train 431 volunteer workers on smoking cessation. The department assisted in the regulation of no-smoking places by undertaking 17,764 patrols.

(2) Weight Control

To promote healthy weight management in Taipei City and offer convenient weight control services to Taipei residents, the “Taipei Weight Management APP” was established with the goal of losing an aggregate of 70 metric tons. By the end of 2012, 93,384 people downloaded “Taipei Weight Management APP,” and a total of 125,343 people took part in activities for healthy weight management. The cumulative weight they lost reached 137.9 metric tons.

To promote physical health among Taipei residents, the department, in coordination with the Health Department of New Taipei City Government, held the activity of “Two Taipeis, Hand in Hand, a Family Walking Tour.” A total of 24 “golden hiking trails” in both Taipei City and New Taipei City were selected to promote interest among residents in hiking for health. Moreover, with the integration of the combined resources of the 12 administrative districts in Taipei City, the

department proposed to evaluate and improve the overall environment of the 12 districts, one that supports maintaining healthy weight and a healthy diet.

(3) Wellness Cards

By the end of 2012, more than 501,731 cards were issued, and the total accumulation of health bonus points reached 2,909,042. 178,688 individuals used their points—a total of 471,470 points—for exchanges.

(4) Health Care for Indigenous Peoples

Physical examinations were administered to Native Taiwanese over the age of 55. In 2012, the actual number of participants given examinations was 673. The department paid visits to 7,039 indigenous elder citizens to measure blood pressure, urine sugar, urine protein, blood sugar and blood cholesterol, and to identify and track those in need of further treatment.

(5) Cancer Prevention and Treatment

To help residents develop a better concept of cancer prevention and treatment, the department provides screenings for cervical cancer, breast cancer, oral cavity cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer.

456,824 screenings were provided for cervical cancer, 8,517 screenings for human papilloma virus (HPV), 84,081 mammograms with 494 cases testing positive, and 80,704 screenings for oral cavity cancer with 63 confirmed diagnoses. 102,743 had fecal occult blood with 179 confirmed diagnoses, and 5,277 screenings for liver cancer were provided. A total of 79 integrated health screenings were held with 11,220 participants. To encourage the public to accept screening tests, such activities as “Lottery for Cervical Cancer Screening,” “Get Cash: Lottery for Your First Cancer Screening” and others were held. A total of 167,867 individuals participated in these activities. Moreover, the activities of “Get a Reward for Getting Screenings for Four Major Cancers” were held in 28 hospitals in Taipei City, with 22,027 participants.

(6) Health Care for the Healthy Life of Taipei Residents



Integrated screening service offered to a community

In 2012, a total of 630 “long-distance care stations” were set up to offer services to 7,274 individuals. 1,004,939 people received the physical measurement service, and the Service Center of “Health Care for the Healthy Life of the Citizens” offered service over the telephone to 92,446 residents.

4.A Healthy and Safe City

(1) A Healthy City

Taipei City has been striving to become a healthy city for years. In 2012 it was awarded the “Outstanding Award for a Healthy City,” together with seven awards for “Results of Innovation” and the award for “Posters on the Results” in the “2012: the Fourth Annual Awards for Healthy Cities in Taiwan.” At “The Fifth Global Meeting of the Healthy City Alliance of the Western Pacific Region” held in Brisbane, Australia, between October 22 and October 27, 2012, the department presented seven papers in English and 14 posters.

In view of the growing numbers of the elderly, Taipei City has worked hard on the eight aspects for an age-friendly city announced by the World Health Organization to construct “A paradise for the elderly: Happy Taipei, friendly to the elderly.”

(2) Safe Community

At “The 6th International Conference on Safe Community in Asia” held in Tokyo, Japan, seven papers were read and five posters were presented.



Part 2 Constructing a Healthy Environment for Consumers

The Department of Health (DOH) of the Taipei City Government enforces the inspection of drugs, food, the medical administration, and investigates cases of false advertising.

1.Sound Management and Cracking Down on Violations

(1) Special Case Investigation

In the case of imported beef, the department conducted random tests for animal drugs on 123 beef products in markets, and five tested positive (Ractopamine was found against the standard of zero). All five were ordered off the shelves and the importers were punished according to the regulations.

On September 11, 2012, the Department of Health announced a tolerance of 10ppb Ractopamine residue in beef. The department conducted random tests for animal drugs in the beef in markets according to the new standard. A total of 144 products were tested from September 11, 2012 to the end of the year, and no positive results were found.

(2) General Inspections and Spot Checks

The department conducted routine checks and inspections of sanitary conditions in 27,439 restaurants and food stores, and of those, 17,219 public areas designated for food and drink consumption were listed for further inspection. 3,539 food products regularly sold in markets were inspected for food additives, food containers, and container package sanitation and quality. 125,102 food products were inspected for labeling. 139 cosmetic products were inspected for quality, and 11,454 cosmetic products were examined for labeling. 376 drugs were examined for quality, and 10,483 drugs were inspected for labeling.

4,479 informal retailers were investigated, with 42 fabricated and forbidden drugs found along with 40 items of illegal medical equipment. A



Constructing a supportive environment for a healthy diet in Taipei City

routine inspection was also conducted on 2,011 control drugs.

(3) In Case of Unexpected Events

With the collaboration of public procurators, the police, and law-enforcement authorities, the departments conducted 30 investigations.

(4) Regulating Retailers

Workshops: In 2012, the department held 16 workshops on regulations related to pharmacists, druggists, and pharmaceutical staff and the management of controlled-drugs and forums on the policy of community drugstore service were held with 1,528 participants. Two workshops for the cosmetics industry were held with 217 participants, and four workshops on regulations concerning advertisement agencies were held with 406 participants. Annual inspections covered 9,158 drugstores in 2012.

(5) Inspecting Advertising for Drugs, Cosmetics, and Food Products

The department enforced checks for violations in advertisements for drugs, cosmetics, and food products; 3,088 illegal advertisements were reported with 1,720 of those meriting punishment.

2.Developing a Healthy Consumption Environment

(1) Promoting Public Safety of Food

To promote public safety of food, a total of 2,077 food stores were inspected, and 689 of those were listed for further supervision.

(2) Promoting the New Culture of a Healthy Diet

In creating an environment in support of a healthy diet, the department assisted the beverage industry in labeling caloric intake. Eight chain beverage stores (a total of 1,861 stores throughout the country, including 372 in Taipei City) thus began marking caloric intake. The department held 1,186 workshops and community activities on "promoting a healthy diet."

(3) Promoting a High-Quality Food Industry

To ensure the quality of purchased food, the department conducted inspections on products produced and sold by disability welfare organizations and groups and sheltered workshops. Furthermore, the department assisted 17 food vendors to participate in the project "Good Sanitation and Self-management of the food industry with an OK symbol" and the policy "quality proclamation" to promote sanitation self-management so that the public can eat better by choosing quality products and enjoying improved service. The department promoted the "Good Sanitation and Self-management of the food industry with an OK symbol" and drew up a "proclamation of quality" with 10 quality proclamations set according to the specific type of business. 148 stores and vendors of different types, including restaurants and food suppliers, central kitchens, sheltered workshops, and bakeries, vowed to follow the policy guidelines on quality and to conduct sanitation self-management.

(4) Service for the Public and Consumer

Protection Inspection of 32 Chinese medicines reported for "illegal addition of Western drugs or heavy metals" was conducted to ensure the public's safety. In 2012, 7,474 petitions were submitted for consumer reports. 432 cases of consumer complaints were reviewed, with 226 successfully mediated.

3. Developing Safe Medicine Habits for Healthy Communities

(1) Educational programs for using medicines safely and preventing drug abuse

In 2012, 261 workshops devoted to the safe usage of medicines and the prevention of drug abuse were held with a total of 14,565 participants.

(2) Renewable Prescriptions and the Medicine Home Delivery Service

To promote the policy of home delivery of medicines, 314 pharmacies supported by the national health insurance were added to dispense drugs for those with long-term prescriptions. In 2012, 1,046,400 prescriptions were filled in these pharmacies, and 28,526 instances of the Home Delivery Service were carried out.

(3) Promoting Long-Term Pharmaceutical Services

In 2012, 66 institutions of long-term care service were established with 1,250 individuals receiving 2,625 visits. In addition, 127 individuals received home health care on 254 occasions.

(4) Inspection and Collection Stations for Discarded Medicinal Drugs at Home

364 Inspection and Collection Stations for Discarded Medicinal Drugs at Home were established, including 12 stations in the Health Service Centers, 300 stations in community pharmacies, and 52 stations in hospital pharmacies. From April 2, 2010 when these stations began operating to the end of 2012, a total of 47,195.3 kg of discarded medicinal drugs were inspected and collected by the Inspection and Collection stations in community pharmacies, Taipei Municipal City Hospital, Taipei Municipal Wanfang Hospital, Taipei Municipal Gan-Dau Hospital, and the Health Service Centers of the 12 Administrative Districts of Taipei City.

4. Sanitation Examination Affairs

(1) Strengthening Examination Services and Increasing the Effectiveness of Examinations

A. In 2012, 165,987 food sanitation examinations

were undertaken; 10,762 operation sanitation inspections were made; 36,480 cases involving Western drugs used in Chinese medicine were looked into; 126 medical examinations were given; and 42,792 cases of personal requests and reports were handled. The total number of the above examinations was 256,147.

- B. On July 23, 2012, the department received authentication for the extension of duration and additional laboratory items (DEHP) by the TAF.
- C. On October 16 and 17, 2012, the “Annual Conference on Food Sanitation Examinations in 2012” was held by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health; the department presented two papers and six poster-papers, and was awarded the prize for “Best Poster-Paper.”

(2) Developing New Testing Techniques

To enhance the effectiveness of inspections, the department continued to develop new testing techniques. The department applied Agonist B Class multi-residue to inspect the residue of animal drugs in food products, and efficient ion chromatography (HPLC) to inspect nitrate and nitrite in vegetables.



Conducting an examination for residue of pesticides in fresh produce

Part 3 High-Quality Medical Care

1. Medical Institutes and Management of Medical Affairs

(1) Medical Resources and Management of Medical Staff

In Taipei City, there are 39 hospitals and 3,260 clinics with a total of 13,759 hospital beds for acute cases and 12,336 registered medical doctors in practice. On average, each 10,000 individuals are served by 46.23 medical doctors and 51.56 hospital beds for acute cases, an indication that Taipei City enjoys more medical resources than other cities and counties in the country.

(2) Investigation of Unlicensed Medical Practitioners and Management of Medical Cosmetology

To shorten the administrative and investigation process and time, a special unit on the project of investigating unlicensed medical practitioners was established with the collaboration of the department and the police.

To improve the management of medical cosmetology, the project “Guidance for Advertisement of Medical Cosmetology Clinics in Taipei City” offers consulting services to such clinics for advertising and conducts inspections. In addition, a special section offering information concerning medical cosmetology was constructed for the website of the Department of Health for public reference.

(3) Mediating Medical Disputes

The department has the power to mediate medical disputes in accordance with regulations. In 2012, the department resolved 544 medical disputes. Of the 145 appeals, 44 were resolved through communication and negotiation, thereby avoiding legal measures.

(4) Supervision and Quality Improvement of Medical Institutes

The department held benchmark classes and workshops on medical facilities. In 2012, 39 hospital and two independently established nursing homes were evaluated with the assistance of hired experts to implement safety management in medical facilities.

2. Emergency Care and Assistance

(1) Promotion of First-Aid Measures to the Public

- A. In 2012, 1,353 training workshops on first-aid measures and automated external defibrillators were held for civil servants, prefects of sub-districts, business and service industries, and the public, with 85,795 participants.
- B. In 2012, 190 training workshops on CPR and automated external defibrillators (CCC & AED) were offered to staff members of large workplaces, with 11,118 participants.

(2) Prevention of Abuse of Ambulance Resources

- A. In 2012, 149 residents of Taipei City took ambulance rides through calling 119 for help.
- B. The department produced posters, short films, and leaflets on “Cherish Emergency Ambulance Resources” to promote the correct concept of resorting to ambulance rides.
- C. The department established a guideline for the fire station to charge NT\$1,800 for each ambulance ride that does not end up at an emergency care unit to curb the abuse of ambulance resources.

(3) Ambulance Diversion and Hospital Transferring Policy

To avoid the heavy burden of too many emergency cases in hospitals, the policy of “Emergency Categorizing before Arriving at Hospital” was taken in Taipei City. Patients forced to remain in the emergency room of any medical center for more than 24 hours, when judged qualified according to the practice of the policy by doctors, are eligible for transfer to another hospital for treatment free of charge. In 2012, 657 cases involving 2,936 patients who were sent to hospitals agreed to carry out the policy

of “Emergency Categorizing before Arriving at Hospital.”

3. Mental Health

(1) Mental Health Care and Community Consultation Services

- A. In 2012, 17,324 mental patients received follow-up care, 67,215 visits were paid, and 189 people were sent to hospitals in Taipei City.
- B. In Taipei City 38 community mental consultation services are offered weekly. In 2012, 8,625 individuals received consultation service. Four private medical institutions were entrusted to offer outsource service of individual psychological consultation to high-risk cases in community, group consultation, family visits and telephone service. In 2012, 3,568 individuals received such service.

(2) Suicide Prevention

In 2012, the “Center for Suicide Prevention” of the Taipei City Government offered counseling to 4,342 individuals with suicidal tendencies; 29 attempted suicides were thereby prevented. The department also conducted visits to 560 high-risk individuals to construct a complete suicide prevention network. In addition, 137 sessions of “goal keeper” training for suicide prevention and one conference on issues related to suicidal prevention for the elderly were held.



A meeting on individual cases held by interviewers

(3) Prevention of Sexual Assault

According to the amendment of Sexual Assault Prevention Act, those who are judged probated according to Youth Offender Law and those who violate the 25th regulation of the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act will be subjected to compulsory community treatment. If viewed as necessary, the duration will last three years and may be extended to 4 years. On March 27, 2012, an awards ceremony for outstanding performance on Prevention of Family Violence and Crimes of Sexual Assault after the appraisal of the welfare performance by the Ministry of Interior Affairs was conducted in the Liu Ming-chuan Hall of the Taipei City Government.

4. Medical Care for Special Groups

(1) Prevention of Injury from Accidents for Children

In July, 2012, "Counseling for Children's Safety and Health" was set up in Taipei City, the first in the country. Parents can fill out an evaluation form to learn about dangerous behavior and concepts concerning children under their care. Institutions signed up for the "Project of Medical Subsidy for Children of Taipei City," which offers helpful concepts on health education to promote children's safety in Taipei City.



Awards ceremony for outstanding performance on Prevention of Family Violence and Crimes of Sexual Assault after the welfare performance appraisal of the Ministry of Interior Affairs

(2) Early Intervention and Medical Subsidies for Children

In 2012 a total of 15 contracted medical institutions in Taipei City at 21 sites, as well as 20 community clinics, provided assessment and intervention assistance to 2,877 children, and treatment and nursing service to 127,711 children. 1,578 individual cases were assessed at meetings for special treatment and nursing service.

(3) Care of Dementia Patients

First in the country, the department established a diverse care follow-up management network to offer local care to individuals stricken by dementia. Through promotion of screenings by both the public and private institutions, the department enhances the concepts of early discovery, diagnostic referral and treatment. In 2012, there were 650 new confirmed cases, and 206 activities on the care of dementia cases were held in different communities to 5,412 participants in Taipei City.

(4) A New System on the Assessment of Mental and Physical Disabilities

A new system on the assessment of mental and physical disabilities and need was put into practice on July 11, 2012. Changes include: (A) Eight categories of physical and mental dysfunction replaced the disease-oriented



A care and service activity for seniors afflicted by dementia



A visit to the Center of Long-term Care Management of Taipei City

assessment. Other than body and structure (b and s codes) in the old assessment system, activity and participation (d code) as well as environmental element (e code) were considered. (B) Instead of merely one doctor in the old system, the new system requires one doctor and at least one other professional to conduct the assessment. (C) The Department of Social Affairs of the Taipei City Government offers "individual welfare service based on individual need."

(5) Long-term Care

The Long-term Care Management Center of Taipei City offers single-window services, and it was promoted as a unit belonging to the City Government in the City Council on May 17, 2012. A total of 15,178 cases out of 21,692 applications received the service from 2008 to the end of 2012.

5. The Health-Information Website of the Health Department of the Taipei City Government

(1) Website Services of the Health Department of the Taipei City Government

The first page of this website shows "updated information" and "subscribe to the electronic newsletter." By the end of 2012, there were 28,740 subscribers of the electronic newsletter. A total of 43,395 questions were asked through on-line medical consultation services.

(2) Database Integration Project

The department set up a database integration



The First Annual Forum on Health Education and Health Promotion in Shanghai and Taiwan

project, the first in the country, to promote holistic care according to the "three sections of five preventions" in epidemiology. Health policies are practiced based on confirmed research to protect the public's health. In addition, as a result of working hard to locate the best public sites for installing automated external defibrillators (AED), the department chose five places as the top priority sites and 22 places as priority sites.

(3) Taipei Weight Management APP

APP application software can be conveniently installed through mobile devices, and it offers the residents of Taipei City: (A) A Map of Mental Health: a mood thermometer can help one to understand his or her current physical and mental condition, and the map shows the sites that offer service with mental health resources, information on related activities, a consultation hotline (02)3393-7885, and information on current activities. (B) Infant Vaccination: it offers an application to get text messages and e-mail reminders. (C) Medical Consultation: it offers free medical consultation service. (D) Self-screening Scale: through a self-screening scale, every citizen can understand his/her health or that of anyone he or she is concerned about. The above diverse and convenient electronic services can promote public participation.

(4) Text Messages and E-mail Reminder System for Infant Vaccination

The Text Messages and E-mail reminder System for Infant Vaccination, the first in the country, offers convenient electronic service to



the residents of Taipei City. The system gives text messages or e-mail reminders to parents seven days prior to the date scheduled for infant vaccination so that infants can get their vaccination on time.

6. International Exchange of Health and Medical Care

(1) Public Health and Medical Assistance and Promotion of International Cooperation and Exchange on Health and Medical Care

In coordination with the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, the department dispatched a team to a Tibetan area in Qinghai Province, China, from May 7 to May 14, 2012 for the project of evaluation and inspection of medical health. In addition, the Medical Care Team of Taiwan visited the Mongolian Autonomous Region in China from August 12 to August 19, 2012, to promote health and medical techniques as well as quality management in Taiwan by giving lectures on specific topics, sharing experience, and offering medical service. 260 locals received medical service.

Director Lin Chi-hung of the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government went to Shanghai from December 12 to December 14, 2012 to participate in the “First Annual Forum on Health Education and Health Promotion in Shanghai and Taiwan.” The topic of the forum was “Change Your Unhealthy Life Style and Create a Healthy Living Environment.” It was a significant event devoted to the exchange and cooperation concerning medical treatment and health across the strait.

(2) Receiving Foreign Visitors

In 2012, the department received 46 groups of foreign visitors, including members of the Department of Health of the Republic of Mongolia, members of the Department of Medical Treatment and Health of Qinghai Province, members of the Foundation of Tokyo Medical Integration Research Program from Japan, a research team of the Family Planning of the Department of Health from Vietnam; it invited guests from the 34th Asia

Pacific Dental Congress, a research team of the Health and Economy Association and Eugenic Association of Hebei Province, and a visiting delegation for Emergency Medical Treatment from Korea.

(3) International Conferences

The Health Department of the Taipei City Government sponsored the “2012 Taipei Conference on Healthy Cities and Safe Community” on October 11 and 12, 2012. On November 14, co-sponsored by the Medical College of National Yang-Ming University and Taipei Municipal Hospital, the department held the “Joint Symposium on Individualized Health and Public Medicine.”

Part 4 Strengthening the Network of Infectious Disease Prevention and Control

Due to convenient international transportation, global warming, and all kinds of modern constructions, the ecological environment has been dramatically transformed which brings invisible threats to the lives of Taipei citizens. Thorough community mobilization, effective epidemic prevention and control measures are implemented in Taipei as part of a modern epidemic prevention and control system for the maintenance of public health.

1. Preventive Inoculation

(1) Vaccinations for Infants and Children

The department continues to provide regular vaccinations for infants and children, including BCG vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, 3-in-one vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, (HIB Haemophilus Influenza Type B vaccine) and inactivated 5-in-one poliomyelitis virus vaccine, chicken pox vaccine, measles and rubella vaccine, and Japanese encephalitis vaccine. More than 95% of infants and children



A promotion activity for washing hands frequently on campus

have received the above vaccines for effective general immunity against diseases.

(2) Streptococcus Pneumonia Vaccination for Children

Children five years and under are a high-risk group for infection by streptococcus pneumonia; consequently, the department, based on experts' advice and statistical data of epidemiology, offers matching types of 13-valent pneumococcal vaccinations paid for by public subsidies to children of 1 to 5 years old who reside in Taipei City and have received medical subsidies for children. For the convenience of administering vaccinations, a total of 148 contracted hospitals offer vaccination services, and 39,582 children received vaccinations by the end of 2012.

(3) Influenza Vaccinations

To prevent serious complications caused by seasonal influenza, the department continues to offer free inoculations to individuals over 65, medical staff, infants and children under the age of three, as well as laborers working in the poultry live-slaughter and trade industry. In addition, influenza vaccinations were given to 1st through 6th graders in elementary schools and individuals who suffer from high-risk severe diseases as well as other groups. By the end of 2012, a total of 288,641 individuals (20,184 children, 267,315 adults, 1,142 purchased and 14 aborigines) received inoculations.



A mosquito density survey for dengue fever is conducted in Taipei City.

2.Prevention and Control of Community Infectious Diseases and New Epidemics

(1) Prevention and Treatment of Enterovirus

On January 30, 2012, a severe case of Enterovirus was reported. To prevent the spread of Enterovirus which entails risk of severe complications, in Public and Private Middle Schools, Elementary Schools, Kindergartens, Daycare Centers and other densely populated areas, Taipei City gave the "orange light" according to enterovirus epidemic warning lights by the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government on February 14. Health education was enhanced through press releases, advertisement lighting boxes at MRT stations, and promotional activities. Supervision on the prevention and treatment of enterovirus in schools, medical institutions, and public areas was strengthened to further increase public awareness on the prevention and treatment of enterovirus and the symptoms of this infectious disease.

(2) Prevention and Treatment of Dengue Fever

In 2012, 38 confirmed cases of dengue fever (including 1 local case and 37 imported cases) were reported in Taipei City. On March 22 and

September 21, Deputy Mayor of Taipei City Chen Hsiung-Wen gave briefings at the “Center of Prevention and Treatment of Dengue Fever of the Taipei City Government.” In coordination with other departments, the department spared no effort in the prevention and treatment of dengue fever.

(3) Prevention and Treatment of Influenza and New Infectious Diseases

To prevent the spread of influenza and new infectious diseases, a prevention network for Taipei medical sites was established to effectively handle a possible sudden increase of human sources and ensure rapid notification, detection, and prevention of epidemics in all districts. A Taipei City and New Taipei City coordinated prevention system was set up to promote the prevention and treatment of epidemics and control capacity so that any possible damage will be minimized.

3. Information Platform for Monitoring Infectious Diseases

(1) Notification of Infectious Diseases in Schools and Institutes

To rapidly control and effectively prevent and treat any and all epidemics, the Health Department, Education Department and Social Affairs Department of the Taipei City Government collaborated to set up the “infectious disease notification system for schools and institutes in Taipei City,” an information platform that started its operation on January 1, 2010. Information obtained through the platform can be a powerful reference for analysis in epidemiology.

(2) Notification of Infectious Diseases

Investigation of epidemics and policies for the prevention and treatment of epidemics were undertaken in accord with the notification of medical institutions to monitor the situation. Related policies for prevention and treatment were also taken. By the end of 2012, a total of 5,472 cases were reported (from the day of the onset of illness) with 2,275 confirmed cases.

(3) Monitoring and Information Exchange of International Infectious Diseases

The department collects information on international infectious diseases regularly and promotes international exchange. In addition, it regularly exchanges information on the prevention of epidemics with other members of the Asian Net of Major Cities (ANMC). Besides the exchange of information through e-mail, the department conducted a joint research and supervision project on new types of influenza with other members of the Asian Net of Major Cities from February 6 to February 9. Moreover, representatives of the department were sent to Hanoi, Vietnam, to participate in the “ANMC21 Conference on Combating Infectious Diseases” from October 29 to November 2, 2012 to exchange information on epidemics with other member cities.

4. Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Infectious Diseases

(1) Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis

In order to fulfill the goal of “decreasing half of the number of infected tuberculosis cases in 10 years” set by the Health Department of the Executive Yuan and increase the percentage of completed treatment of tuberculosis cases, the department started the practice of “Direct Observation and Treatment of Tuberculosis” in April 2006. By the end of 2012, the tuberculosis



A standard process of Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS): “delivering medicine to those in need, making sure the medicine is taken, and departing only after the medicine is taken”

cases in Taipei City showed a 36.2% decrease, from 1,264 cases to 806 cases.

(2) Prevention and Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS

Presently there are 2,892 recorded AIDS cases in Taipei City (by the end of 2012). Under the policy of "Reducing Injury of Drug-related AIDS Cases Project" designed by the Department of Health of the Executive Yuan, the department set up the "Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Drug-related Diseases of Taipei City" together with the "Clean Needle Exchange" and "Methadone Replacement Therapy" programs in 2007. By the end of 2012, 62 sites were set up to exchange clean needles and 444 new cases were treated through "Methadone Replacement" outpatient clinics and drug-taking stations; 61 of them, or 13.73%, were AIDS cases.

5. Management of Public Sanitation in the Business Sector

(1) Self-management of Sanitation Assistance and Punishment for Violations

To ensure the health of Taipei citizens, regular inspections of the sanitation in the environment, the staff, and the water quality of the business sector are undertaken. By the end of 2012, an equivalent of 6,731 food vendors and related businesses were inspected, with 314 of them having accepted assistance for improvements and 206 of them receiving fines. In addition, workshops on sanitation were held for employees of food vendors with 1,382 participants.

(2) Certification with an OK symbol for Self-management of Public Sanitation in the Business Sector

The department assists related businesses to cultivate the concept of being responsible for autonomous management of public sanitation by actively enacting daily sanitation inspections. In 2012, 210 hair and beauty salons, entertainment businesses, and movie theaters received certification with an OK symbol for self-management of public sanitation.



Hair and beauty salons receive certification with an OK symbol for self-management of public sanitation.

(3) Foreign Employee's Physical Check-up Approval for Reference

To ensure the health of employers and city residents, the department offers the foreign employee physical check-up approval for reference according to the "Regulations Governing Management of the Health Examination of Employed Aliens". By the end of 2012, a total of 31,959 health examination approvals for reference were offered with 31,735 passing the check-up and 224 failing to pass; 79.46% of those who failed to pass were infected with intestinal parasites.

Conclusion

The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government works hard to offer health care to the residents of Taipei City at every stage of their life, from birth to old age. Whether applying tried and true measures or taking up innovative policies, it always focuses on the health of the public. In the future, the department will continue to ensure that the residents of Taipei City enjoy an overall healthy, safe, and happy life of through comprehensive planning of public health, public participation, support of academia, and collaboration of relevant departments of the Taipei City Government.



7 Social Security

In light of the close connection between social security and citizens' lifestyle wellness, the Taipei City Government has worked tirelessly and steadily to strengthen its supervision of public security, a smooth traveling network, fire safety, labor and building safety. The City Government also works to perfect and to improve its administrative service quality, fulfilling its vision of "Administrative Diligence, Peace of Mind for the Public," making Taipei a quality living space for its citizens.



07/ Social Security

A city's competitiveness is determined by the state of its social security and transport services, the performance of its firefighting and rescue efforts, workplace safety, and the management and maintenance of building security. Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin is committed to improving the city's social security, transport infrastructure, fire safety, workplace safety, and building safety; he also proposed a "zero tolerance for crime" policy that encompassed more than just fighting or preventing crime; rather, it is a policy about being empathetic of citizens' feelings, so that citizens can live in Taipei City with peace of mind.

Part 1 Maintaining Social and Traffic Orderliness

1. Upgrading Law Enforcement Efficiency and Service Quality

(1) Improving Police Phone Etiquette and Service Attitude

In honoring "Duty Enforcement SOP Compilation for Police Administrations and Stations" and "Duty Enforcement Response Diction," compiled and printed by the National Police Agency Police, officers are asked to be more sympathetic and less rigidly business-like when addressing citizens' cases; they are asked to put themselves in citizens' shoes and reassure them, so as to build a constructive relationship between the police and the general public. Also, to improve the police's phone etiquette and service attitude when answering the phone, "Regulations Governing Police Phone Etiquette Spot Checks" was developed to better understand and improve phone-answering efficiency and response among the police.

(2) Strengthening the 110 Case-Reporting System

The new office of the Duty Command Center of the Taipei City Police Department is furnished with 16 seats (including seats for the officer and police officer on duty,) 3 management and control seats, and 10 call reception seats. Apart from the

existing "110 e-service Command and Control System," the Center is also fully equipped with real-time video surveillance systems and a large display to improve the command and dispatch effectiveness of the police force to heighten crime deterrence.

2. Crime Prevention Measures to Ensure Public Safety

(1) Reinforcing Awareness Campaigns for Crime Prevention

In 2012, 9,220 crime prevention campaigns were hosted. On August 11, "Crime Prevention Day" kicked off at Chantal Plaza in Xinyi District and Yuanshan Plaza at the EXPO Park. The "Fight Crime" carnival, themed, "Press 'Like' on 'Public Security' at the Capital" was co-hosted by 14 police stations and held in two different districts. The carnival drew about 10,000 participants and was successful in its campaign goal.

(2) Youth Protection Measures

A. A total of 312 "Crime Prevention Promotion – the Circuit Campus Tour Campaigns" were held in 2012. 3 group-counseling outreach activities for Juveniles at High Risk for Delinquency were hosted during winter and summer breaks. Additionally, in order to reinforce counseling capabilities of the youth counseling corps, guidance and outreach projects were strengthened for watch-listed youths. In total, 1,001 youths received counseling: counseling projects were launched



Crime prevention campaigns for Summer, 2012



A seminar on women's personal security held during the summer

for 1,001 watch-listed youths, 359 dropouts, 6 recidivists, and 324 juveniles at high risk for delinquency, totaling 1,690 youths. Professional social work was incorporated into the program to assist in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

- B. In 2012, a total of 4,672 campus visits were conducted; in addition, 3,133 campus security protection officers were dispatched, 899 joint downtown patrols organized, 473 dropouts located, 16 gangs targeting to infiltrate schools campuses dissolved, and 183 gangsters investigated (among which, 45 were youths, and 59 were students).
- C. In 2012, the Reinforced Youth Protection Measure was given to a total of 2,416 individuals; 21,261 business establishments were inspected; 8,364 youths with problem behavior received exhortations and their records were placed on file; 47 cases of business violations involving 52 offenders were reported to the Department of Social Welfare or the Department of Health for offenses committed; 241 cases of violations involving 241 offenders were processed by summary courts or penalized; finally, 35 cases of unlicensed or illegal business operations totaling 35 offenders were processed by the competent authority.

(3) Protecting Women and Children's Safety

- A. Assistance was provided to victims of domestic violence seeking injunctions; counseling

and placement services at other shelter organizations were also available. The victims also received regular visits from beat police officers. In 2012, 5,739 cases of domestic violence were addressed; 609 cases received assistance for acquiring restraining orders.

- B. As part of "the 2012 Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative in Taipei City," advisors were sent to attend "the Networked Conference on High-Risk Domestic Violence Cases" in various beat areas. In 2012, 60 networked conferences were convened.
- C. In accepting (processing) cases involving sexual assault and rape, measures were in place to ensure that assault victims are accompanied by police officers of the same sex for hospital visits and record-filing to safeguard privacy. The City Government also combines services from various government agencies to launch an integrated service, and continues with the one-stop assistance for assault victims. The number of such cases reached 161 in 2012.
- D. A Protection Network for Women and Children was set up: safety awareness campaigns for women and children's safety were hosted on campuses, in communities and through a variety of channels. In 2012, 291 such awareness campaigns were conducted and attended by 101,074.

(4) Establishing a Community Self-Defense Network

In a move to create an effective community



Promotional campaigns for women and children's safety on campuses of junior high and elementary schools

security maintenance system, concerned local residents, citizens recommended by police officers and those interested in enforcing community safety enhancement were enlisted to voluntarily form a community watch corps to patrol neighborhoods and assist the police in safeguarding the community. In 2012, 383 community watch divisions and the Qingxi neighborhood sentinels in various communities were formed; 3,660 patrol guards in apartments and residential high-rise complexes were set up, totaling 4,043 teams.

(5) Voluntary Bicycle Registration Systems and Theft-Prevention Engravings

The Taipei City Police Department introduced "Voluntary Bicycle Registrations and Theft-Prevention Engraving" services on January 1st, 2010. 18 months later, the Department worked in coordination with the National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior to distribute "theft-prevention stickers"; in addition, services continued for "the Engraving of Theft-Prevention Serial Numbers on Bicycles." Bike owners can register the number on their bikes, paste theft-prevention stickers, or engrave serial number on their bicycles, and visit the police station to build a designated entry for their bikes on "the valuables registration system" to establish direct ownership and improve theft prevention effectiveness. Between 2010 and 2012, a total of 304,551 bicycle registration entries were filed.



Serial numbers on the "theft-prevention stickers" for bikes

(6) Operation-Crackdown on High-Risk Residential Areas

To effectively prevent crime and prevent security issues in various high-rise buildings, the Taipei City Police Department began targeting heavily populated, clustered residential complexes, suites for rent, subjects and establishments with a prior record of crime, arrests, and obvious security concerns, short-term housing arrangements for those whose household registries are not set up in Taipei City but are living in the city temporarily, and places where there have been prior records of arrest. These problem spots and subjects are watch-listed for "Operation -Crackdown on the High-Risk Residential Areas." Police forces have been designated for these problem spots to increase inspections. Between April 28, 2011 and December 31, 2012, 176,331 questionable households have been inspected; 26,454 individuals with dubious involvement in crimes, whose whereabouts and intents are unaccountable, and those who raise obvious security concerns as well as persons whose household registries are not set up in Taipei were also checked.

3.Active Crime Investigation to Ensure Community Safety

(1) Violent Crime Prevention

381 violent crimes were reported in 2012. 423 were successfully solved, with the rate of success at 111.02%.



(2) Theft Prevention

9,662 thefts were reported throughout 2012; 7,746 of the cases were successfully ferreted out, registering a success rate of 80.17%.

(3) Crackdown on Bike Thefts

479 bike thefts were reported in 2012, and 274 were successfully solved, registering a success rate of 57.20%.

(4) Illegal Firearms and Drugs Investigation

In 2012, 18 standard-issue rifles, 41 standard-issue pistols, 76 homemade firearms, 5 other types of handguns, and 3,534 rounds of bullets were seized. Additionally, 4,299 cases involving illegal substances were uncovered, resulting in the arrest of 4,625 offenders, and the confiscation of 209,059.98 grams of various narcotics.

(5) Exposing Illegal Casinos

In 2012, 657 cases (including 186 cases of Mark Six gambling) involving 2,713 gamblers were ferreted out; among these, 1,668 (including 283 Mark Six gamblers) were processed in a court of law, and 1,091 were found guilty of violating the Social Order Maintenance Act.

(6) Investigation of Cyber Crimes

In 2012, 1,504 cases of cyber crimes were investigated; among these, 462 involved fraud and breach of trust, 233 were related to sex offenses, 88 pertained to the violation of "Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act," and 108

involved violation of computer use; the remainder of the 613 cases were associated with other forms of crime.

(7) Investigation and Prevention of Fraud

In 2012, 3,620 cases of fraud were reported; 2,825 of them were solved, registering a success rate of 78.04%. A total of 133 fraud cases were successfully prevented (they were prevented by bank representatives who became alarmed and asked questions; concerned citizens who became suspicious of fraud, and police officers on duty who noticed citizens in distress), intercepting NT\$ 197,813,614 and US\$195,000 from being siphoned away (totaling NT\$204,248,614). 110 cases of scam transporters were exposed, totaling 373 offenders (they were exposed by police officers who were tipped by informants).

(8) Crime crackdowns

In 2012, 31 crime lords were targeted for crackdowns. 576 individuals were arrested for violating the Organized Crime Prevention Act.

4. Enhancing Traffic Law Enforcement and Improving Professional Capabilities

(1) Increasing Crackdowns on Intentional Traffic Violations

Perpetrators of the following infractions were fined in 2012 11,731 cases of drunk driving, 23,257 cases of running a red light (excluding those who made an illegal right turn at a red light),



Digital mobile radar speed cameras on duty



Maintaining the smooth flow of traffic and clearing of traffic at road entrances

3,757 cases of reckless speeding (exceeding the speed limit by over 40km), 28,193 cases of wrong-way driving, 21,473 cases of improperly made turns, 39,636 cases of motorcyclists driving in non-motorcycle lanes, and 39,080 cases involving motorcyclists who failed to make two-way left turns.

(2) New Law Enforcement Technologies

In honoring the “electronic government” policy and meeting the goal of intelligent transportation management, the Taipei City Police Department continued to incorporate high-technology equipment into its law enforcement programs. Digital mobile radar and speed cameras, breathalyzers, surveillance systems along bike lanes surrounding riverside parks, and mobile vehicle-weighing stations were adopted for traffic law enforcement. In 2012, 110 breathalyzers, 45 alcohol content analyzers, and 3 stationary vehicle-weighing stations were purchased to refine law enforcement accoutrements, and improve law enforcement quality and professionalism.

(3) Keeping Traffic Flowing Smoothly

The City Government continues to utilize police and civil resources to ensure the smooth flow of traffic and the clearing of congested sites. At present, a total of 367 police officers and 445 volunteer traffic police officers are stationed at 637 locations during the morning and afternoon rush hours. On weekends and holidays, 108 police officers and 103 volunteer traffic police officers are staffed at 177 locations to ensure smooth traffic flow.

(4) Reinforcing crackdowns on drivers failing to give pedestrians the right of way

To establish the absolute right-of-way of pedestrians at road crossings, educate drivers to respect pedestrians’ right-of-way, effectively minimize pedestrian injuries and deaths caused by accidents, and ensure smooth traffic flow, this project involves heightened awareness campaigns by the Department of Transportation and volunteer groups in the private sector. It also reinforced police crackdown on drivers failing to give pedestrians the right-of-way, and on rule-



Press conference announcing the resolution of the “raincoat thief” case

breaking pedestrians in hopes of building a culture of “friendly drivers giving pedestrians the right-of-way” in an international city that is Taipei.

5. Installing CCTV Monitoring Systems to Strengthen the Prevention and Fight against Crime

(1) 13,699 surveillance and monitoring cameras have been installed in trouble spots across the City The Police Department also incorporated IVS Image/License Plate Intelligent Recognition Systems, GIS, a license plate identification system, and a databank for vehicles suspected of involvement in crime to achieve the following:

- A. Increasing crackdowns and preventing crime,
- B. Recreating the crime scene or the site of an accident,
- C. Improving service for citizens,
- D. Increasing police force mobilization precision,
- E. Effecting smarter planning of Video-on-Demand patrol

(2) Effectiveness

The newly installed, high-tech surveillance systems have helped solve many high-profile cases, including the “throat-slasher” case in Shizilin Mansion in Wanhua District, the shooting at the Breeze Center, and the heist involving the armored cash transport van of the Taiwan Business Bank. In 2012, the number of thefts



dropped by 1,293, compared with that of 2011, at a reduction rate of 11.91%; the rate of case solution improved by 11.55%. In 2012, 68 robberies were reported and solved, registering 100% of case solution rate. Compared with 87 robberies and 71 case solutions of 2011, the rate of robbery occurrence dropped by 21.84%; case solution rate, on the other hand, improved by 18.39%.

6. Security Maintenance for "the 13th Presidential Election and the 8th Legislative Elections"

The elections of the 13th president and vice president, and the 8th legislative elections were successfully completed. Comprehensive and careful pre-election security preparations and security supervision of various levels were in place to fulfill a diversity of thought-out security measures. During the elections, police officers of every department were committed and steadfast in overseeing the safety of every candidate; any contingencies were quickly and effectively addressed. No major security concerns or reports of violence were reported. Overall, the elections proceeded smoothly, and safety maintenance was ensured under the twin principles of "everything by the book; security first."

Part 2 Fire Safety, Disaster Prevention and Rescue

In hopes of creating a safer Taipei City for citizens' peace of mind, the City Government continues to promote a variety of effective fire control and prevention mechanisms, conduct a wide array of disaster prevention awareness campaigns, and build a more robust disaster-readiness network to upgrade the City's emergency rescue relief efforts, and refine its emergency first-aid skills and efficiency.

1. Fire Injury and Casualty Statistics

In 2012, 137 fire disasters broke out in Taipei City, resulting in 14 deaths and 9 injuries. Compared with statistics tallied from 2011,

the number of fires dropped by 40 cases, the number of deaths rose by 13, and the number of casualties was down by 6.

2. Fire Safety

(1) Founding "the Joint Public Safety Inspection Task Force of Taipei City"

The Joint Public Safety Inspection Task Force spot-checked public security facilities in business establishments. Notices of failed inspection items – such as "Fire control" or "Building safety" – were posted at the establishments. A deadline was given to establishment owners to make improvements. In total, 1,059 establishments were spot-checked in 2012. Among these, 17 establishments failed to pass inspection for fire safety facilities. They were given a deadline to make improvements.

(2) Inspections on Fire Safety Facilities at Religious Establishments

The fire that broke out at Cixin Temple in Shilin on August 29, 2012 caused 6 deaths and 1 injury. Starting August 30 of the same year, inspections on fire safety facilities officially began. A total of 1,786 establishments received inspections. Authorities also promoted the installation of smoke detectors in residential housings for early detection of possible fires.

(3) Public Safety Management in Business Districts

On April 28, 2012, a fire broke out in the business district on Zhengzhou Road, claiming 3 lives and injuring 2. To prevent such tragedies from happening, fire safety inspections and fire prevention awareness campaigns were reinforced in 20 problem spots-where fires could easily spread to impede rescue. Also, in accordance with "Public Safety Inspections and Execution for Rescue-Challenged Old Business Districts in Taipei City," road sections in Taipei City's 20 business districts-where fire trucks can be accommodated for rescue-were designated and demarcated. In keeping with "Guiding Principles Governing the Demarcation of Space for Fire Trucks Maneuvering and Operation" -formulated

by the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior-advertisements, illegally constructed canopies, and booths in alleyways that could hinder the movement of fire trucks were investigated. These items were documented and reported to various competent agencies for follow-up fines or punishments.

(4) Fire Safety Management at Medical Facilities

In light of the fire that broke out at the care facility-an annex to the Beimen Branch of Sinying Hospital in Tainan City-that claimed 13 lives and injured 57, fire safety inspections were conducted at the 39 hospitals, 19 care facilities, and 123 hospice facilities in Taipei City. Disaster prevention and rescue demonstrations were conducted on November 29 and December 26, 2012, at Zhishan Home for the Elderly, and the Renai Branch of Taipei City Hospital, respectively.

(5) Measures to Address Fires in Tunnels

In response to the fires that struck Xueshan Tunnel on May 7, 2012, the Taipei City Government formulated and promulgated "Public Safety Inspections of Public Facilities in Taipei City" to reinforce public safety facility inspections on underpasses, tunnels for vehicular traffic, the Taipei Metro and railway tunnels. The Taipei City Fire Department has listed 24 underpasses and tunnels as rescue-challenged areas for fires, and developed fire rescue programs and rescue drills. On August 17, "Disaster Readiness Drills for On-Land Traffic Accidents in Tunnels" inside Wenshan Tunnel were conducted.

(6) Related Measures for Taipei City Fire Prevention: Autonomous Legislation Promoted

A.To prevent wildfires and fires caused by the setoff of sky lanterns, setting wildfires in open spaces and the setting off of sky lanterns were outlawed on March 16, 2012.

B.Several laws were formulated and promulgated in 2012, including: Taipei City Inspection Guidelines of Lighting and Stereo Equipment in Bars or Clubs, Taipei City Fire Department Operation Guidelines of Regular Maintenance of Fire Safety Equipment in Specific Places, Taipei

City Government Penalty Standards of Violation of Fire Prevention Autonomous Legislation, Taipei City Management Guidelines of High-Rise Building Disaster Prevention Center and Underground Building Administrative Office, and Taipei City Operation Guidelines of Public Safety Dynamic Training, so as to upgrade fire safety facilities in public venues and their overall readiness to ensure public safety.

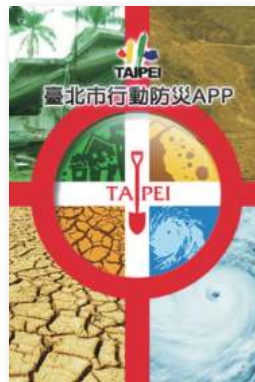
3.Disaster Prevention and Rescue

(1) The Launch of Disaster Prevention Mobile APP

To enable citizens to access the latest updates on disaster outbreaks and rescue missions, an official website and an app for smartphones were installed to provide downloadable disaster prevention info, and related disaster prevention measures requiring public cooperation to minimize losses. Among these, the app for Android phones-including satellite cloud images, news on typhoons, disaster info, facts on accumulated rainfalls, water levels, images, evacuation information (including evacuation routes), location-based information and information pushing/sharing-was launched on June 14, 2012. The iOS version was launched 20 days later.

(2) Introducing the Disaster Prevention Handbook for Taipei City Citizens

The Disaster Prevention Handbook for



Mobile disaster prevention APP of Taipei City



Disaster Prevention Handbook for Taipei City Citizens



Taipei City Citizens includes a variety of useful information, including disaster minimization, preparation, readiness, and post-disaster recovery and rebuilding. It is easy to understand and teaches citizens how to be prepared for earthquakes, typhoons, fires and other disasters in a step-by-step manner to strengthen disaster prevention awareness among the public.

(3) Disaster Prevention Campaigns and Drills

- A. On January 7, 2012, “the 119 Expanded Disaster Prevention Campaign” was hosted at the Taipei Zoo. Themes of the campaign included, the Emergency Response Bag, the shelter park, an evacuation map, smoke detectors and fire alarms for residential complexes.
 - B. On March 2, 2012, “the Fire Prevention Campaign Truck-the Transformer” was unveiled. The design of a custom-made, brand-new fire prevention campaign truck was inspired by popular transformers. A variety of fire extinguishing operations was simulated in a series of games. The truck is available to citizens, agencies, schools and companies interested in hosting their own disaster prevention campaigns.
 - C. Between May and December, 2012, 8 sessions of “CPR Training for the Public” were hosted at the Fire Safety Museum of the Taipei City Fire Department, with the participation of 403 individuals.
 - D. In July, 2012, 16 sessions of “Fire Prevention Camp for Youngsters and Toddlers” were held for elementary schools and kindergarteners over 6 years of age. 1,600 kids participated in the drills.
- E. National Anti-Disaster Day
- (A) On September 15, 2012, a disaster prevention education and awareness campaign was hosted at the 228 Peace Park. The campaign included stage performances, booths, disaster prevention rallies, and an open drill at the shelter park to heighten citizens’ disaster readiness.
 - (B) National Anti-Disaster Day was hosted at the Emergency Operations Center on September 21, 2012. Earthquakes and a follow-up nuclear disaster were simulated for the drills. The exercises were conducted simultaneously with those held at the Central Government via videoconferencing.
 - (C) At 9:21AM on September 21, 2012, earthquake evacuation drills were held for students under high school level.
 - (D) Between July and September, 2012, 4 Complex Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drills and 15 fire rescue drills were held to reinforce integrated disaster responsiveness of various departments at the City Government.
- F. In response to the threat of possible large-scale disasters, on March 28, the Taipei City Government combined the Joint 3-in-1 Briefing, and integrated hydraulics, geotechnical skills, public works, fire prevention, the police force, civil affairs, social works, medical services, environmental protection resources and national defense to host an intercity and inter-county Regional Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill at the Emergency Operations Center and in the neighborhoods surrounding the self-autonomy rezoned district in Yucheng, Nangang District.



119 Expanded Disaster Prevention Campaign



The exterior of the Fire Prevention Campaign Truck



Complex Disaster Prevention and Rescue Drill



The Achievement Expo of the Disaster Prevention and Protection Project of Taipei City

For the first time, the drill combined the command post of the Central Emergency Operations Center to execute a joint disaster relief mission drill with 8 counties and cities in Northern Taiwan. U.S and Japanese expats living in the region were invited to join the sheltering and placement operations. The drill mobilized a total of 2,668 individuals and 286 vehicles of various sizes to strengthen mutual support and cooperation between the central and local administrations, effectively improve community disaster prevention programs, nurture the spirit of cooperation among different agencies, and boost the integrated disaster readiness of the region.

(4) Promoting Disaster Prevention And Protection Project of Taipei City

A study and an analysis of problem spots (areas susceptible to flooding, hillside collapses, and earthquakes) in Taipei City's 12 administrative districts were conducted, followed by short-, mid- and long-term improvement measures and projects proposals. In 2012, a typhoon/flood prevention map for all 12 administrative districts (including boroughs in these districts) was completed. Also, on September 21 and November

16, "an Achievements Expo of Disaster Prevention and Protection Project" and "a Seminar on Disaster Prevention and Protection" were hosted at the National Taiwan University of Science and Technology.

(5) Real-time Images at Disaster Sites

The Taipei City Fire Department houses 6 sets of disaster-site real-time image transmission systems. In the event of a disaster, 119 dispatches film and image transmission equipment to the site of the accident and sends feedback to the command center in order to keep the commander on top of the situation and enable him to make shrewd rescue decisions.

(6) Disaster Reporting on the 1999 Citizen Hotline

The Emergency Operations Center of Taipei City's "Disaster Prevention and Rescue Support System" and the 1999 Citizen Hotline support each other in the reporting of disasters. The partnership has enhanced disaster information research (collection) capacity by 50%. At present, it is one of the most vital and indispensable disaster reporting channels of the city.



The 10th Asian Crisis Management Conference



Labor Safety Awareness Campaigns for "High-Temperature Outdoor Operation"

(7) Establishing a Mountain Accident Rescue Mechanism

The "Taipei City Fire Department Enhanced Mountain Rescue Plan" was formulated that integrates resources of the private sector, experts, and seasoned mountaineers to build a designated databank and coordinated liaison mechanism.

(8) Emergency Medical Services

- A. The Number of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) Patients Successfully Discharged rose to 396 Since its establishment on June 1, 1999 through 2012, the Golden Phoenix Emergency Medical Service Team successfully revived a total of 396 Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) patients, and celebrated their discharge from the hospital. 45 such patients were rescued in 2012.
- B. On December 8, 2012 the "Taipei City Ambulance Abuse Billing Plan" was implemented. 119 callers who request an ambulance to travel to non-medical service establishments, and who "fail" to visit the emergency room for injury inspections and registration will be asked to pay a service charge of NT\$1,800 to cut down on resource abuse.

- C. Strengthening Accident Reports of Patients of Cerebral Vascular Accident (strokes) to Enhance Treatment of Thrombosis. The Taipei City Fire Department and 8 designated emergency hospitals are now taking advantage of 119.

(9) International Exchange Activities

- A. "The 10th Asian Crisis Management Conference" kicked off on June 13 and 14 in downtown Bangkok. The Conference focused on "crisis management experiences in big cities." The Taipei City Fire Department presented a briefing on "Taipei City's Disaster Prevention and Management Effectiveness."
- B. The professional competence of the Taipei City Urban Search and Rescue Team continues to win critical acclaim and recognition by experts in Japan. The team has been invited to take part in the annual "Comprehensive Disaster Training and Maneuvers" in Tokyo for 6 years in a row between 2007 and 2012.

Table 1 Emergency Operations Center in 2012 in Taipei City

Disaster Response	Time of Operation	Disasters Reported in Taipei City
0612 Flood	June 12, 07:30am to 23:30am	281 incidents were reported: a house collapsed at 1 location, power blackout at 6 locations, gas leaks at 2 locations, problematic water puddles on road surfaces at 52 locations, flooded houses at 42 locations, landslides (fallen rocks) were reported at 51 locations, road damages at 10 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 42 locations, 2 traffic signals were damaged, 17 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 1 location, 2 electrical wires (poles) were damaged, and 12 other types of incidents.
0616 Flood	June 16, 14:45pm to June 17, 07:00am	242 incidents were reported: power blackouts at 5 locations, problematic water puddles on road surfaces at 133 locations, flooded houses at 43 locations, landslides (fallen rocks) were reported at 20 locations, road damages at 11 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 2 locations, 8 traffic signals were damaged, 11 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 1 location, 2 electrical wires (poles) were damaged, and 6 other types of incidents.
Typhoon Talim (mild)	June 19, 10:00am to June 21, 08:00am	146 incidents were reported: power blackouts at 11 locations, problematic water puddles at 7 locations, landslides (fallen rocks) were reported at 24 locations, road damage at 33 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 20 locations, 6 traffic signals were damaged, 37 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 2 locations, 4 electrical wires (poles) were damaged, and 2 other types of incidents.
0626 Flood	June 26, 14:20pm to 16:30pm	2 incidents were reported: problematic water puddles at 2 locations.
Typhoon Saola (moderate)	July 31, 11:00am to August 3, 09:00am	2,301 incidents were reported: 2 injuries, a house toppled down at 1 location, power blackouts at 116 locations, a gas leak at 1 location, problematic water puddles on road surfaces at 65 locations, flooded houses at 36 locations, landslides (fallen rocks) were reported at 59 locations, road damage at 73 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 1,229 locations, 104 traffic signals were damaged, 123 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 127 locations, 116 electrical wires (poles) were damaged, disrupted phone services at 4 locations, embankment damage at 4 locations, disrupted water supply services at 7 locations, and 234 other types of incidents.
Typhoon Tembin (moderate)	First round: August 22, 08:00 to August 24, 09:00 Second round: August 27, 14:00pm to August 28, 15:00pm	152 incidents were reported: power blackouts at 6 locations, problematic water puddles on road surfaces at 3 locations, road damage at 24 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 16 locations, 20 traffic signals were damaged, 45 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 2 locations, 6 electrical wires (poles) were damaged, and 30 other types of incidents.
Typhoon Jelawat (severe)	September 27, 20:00pm to September 28, 13:00pm	19 incidents were reported: road damage at 2 locations, roadside trees toppled down at 2 locations, 5 traffic signals were damaged, 6 streetlamp failures, signage fell down at 1 location, and 3 other types of incidents.



Part 3 Labor Safety

For the government, business proprietors and labor safety and health agents, "safety first" and "zero hazards" are the Holy Grail in the implementation of labor-driven regulations. Regulations stipulated in the Labor Safety and Health Act are applicable to more than 40,000 businesses and 1.33 million laborers in Taipei City. To ensure workplace safety and the health of laborers, and to prevent occupational hazards, the Department of Labor works diligently to keep up with labor inspections and the distinctiveness of Taipei's labor workplace, encouraging employers to honor labor statutes, and safeguard the rights and interests of laborers.

In 2012, 15 deaths resulting from major occupational hazards at workplaces across Taipei City were reported. The figure is down 4 deaths from 19 of the year before. "Severe Occupational Death Rate Per Million" in Taipei City was figured at 10.97; compared with 59.03 in Kaohsiung, 42.03 in New Taipei City, 48.26 in Taichung, and 52.63 in Tainan, Taipei's statistics remained the lowest among Taiwan's five direct municipalities, making Taipei the safest local administration for laborers.

1. Creating a Safe and Pleasant Workplace

(1) A Vigilant Gatekeeper for Labor Safety with "Severe Punishments and Thorough Inspections"

A. As many as 32,809 inspections were conducted at various workplaces throughout 2012 (including 26,166 safety and health inspections, and 6,643 labor conditions). Rigorous labor inspections continue for cases in violation of the Labor Safety and Health Act, labor appeals, and cases involving specific projects of individual agencies.

B. If any occupational hazard is reported at any construction site, the City Government "metes out rigorous punishments, conducts watertight labor inspections on all aspects of the company,

puts the company on the watch-list for 1 year, and conducts random checks every two weeks," to ensure disaster prevention measures are enforced thoroughly and safeguard labor safety. C. The City Government also conducts "Labor Inspections for Problem Spot Construction Projects in Taipei City." For business entities posing concerns for possible occupational hazards, or those with inadequate self-management capabilities to conduct labor safety and health inspections, rigorous monitoring and inspections are implemented. Cross-inspections are in place to strengthen the thoroughness of inspection, so as to remedy health and safety shortcomings at these agencies.

(2) Innovative Labor Inspection Systems

A. Mobile Devices for Labor Inspections

Given the all-reaching, all-around capabilities of mobile devices, the Taipei City Police Department and the Department of Information Technology collaborated in utilizing mobile devices for conducting labor inspections. The Labor Inspection Office thus became the first such agency to use mobile devices for conducting labor inspections.



Enabling mobile devices for conducting labor inspections

B. Taipei City's Workplace Safety 320 Hazard Prevention Initiative

To establish a culture that honors workplace safety and improves labor safety standards in Taipei City, the City Government has formulated a general goal to minimize occupational hazards. The goal states that the total number of occupational hazards-related deaths between



Labor Safety Awareness Campaigns for "High-Temperature Outdoor Operation"



Laborers are given occupational safety and health training.

2012 and 2014 shall be down by 20% from the total number of such deaths tallied from the three previous years. Six major hazard prevention measures were also formulated accordingly.

C.Labor Safety Awareness Campaigns for "High-Temperature Outdoor Operations"

Journalists were invited to tour construction sites and encouraged to write featured reports. Between July and September, 2012, a simultaneous workplace inspection was conducted to encourage employers and construction site taskmasters to heighten and prevent occupational hazards. 896 inspections were conducted. 97 construction projects were given notices to make proper improvements.

D.Safety Instructions for Field Work during Typhoons

Taipei City led the nation in promoting "no delivery services" during typhoons. Mayor Hau Long-bin fully supported and enforced the initiative. His staunch support for the cause inspired a great deal of press coverage and discussion. Risk assessment reference information and trouble-shooting consultation were also made available.

2.Enhancing Safety Awareness among Laborers

(1) Reinforcing Education and Training Programs

A.The Taipei City Government initiated an "Occupational Safety and Health Institute for Laborers" in the spirit of resource sharing that is based on partnerships with related (academic) associations, labor (public) organizations, large business institutions, schools, government agencies, and communities in Taipei City to co-host labor health and safety educational training. In 2012, "the Occupational Safety and Health Institute for Laborers" co-sponsored (or provided assistance in sponsoring) and initiated 1,942 "labor safety and health training programs," which benefited 64,472 laborers.

B.Making Digital Learning Material: 5 Interactive Online Learning Materials (approved by the Council of Labor Affairs), and 10-20 minutes labor safety awareness short clips were created.

(2) Printing and Distributing Awareness Campaign Materials



A. The City Government printed and distributed campaign materials on the safety operations of A-type ladders, personal protective equipment, hoists, reinforced protection equipment, attic access door hatches, column rebars and guard rail systems. Other campaign materials, such as posters, leaflets, 5,000 brochures and VCDs were also designed and distributed.

B. In 2012, the City Government compiled and printed the fourth edition of "Actual Cases of Occupational Hazards in Taipei City" in the form of an e-book online intended for use by laborers from various industries.

3. Labor Safety and Health Promotion

(1) Labor Safety Commendations and an Event for the Whole Family at the "2012 Labor Safety in Taipei is the Best!"

The event was held at the construction site of Daan Forest Park Station at the Taipei Metro Xinyi Line. Director Lin Jinji of the Council of Labor Affairs graced the event with his presence. Commissioner of the Department of Labor, Chen Yeh-shin, and Labor Standards Inspection Office director, Tzou Tzu-lien, together kick-started the ceremony; the event was attended by 800 laborers.

(2) Labor Safety Awareness Campaigns on Campuses

A. A Safety Strategic Alliance with Chemistry Labs on School Campuses

To establish a labor health and safety system in labs, a safety strategic alliance pact was signed with the Ministry of Education, the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government, chemistry labs in various colleges and universities, and high schools and vocational schools between October 7, 2010 and October 2012. In 2012, 7 colleges and universities-including National Taiwan University-received consultation on labor safety on their campuses.

B. Labor Health and Safety Awareness Inspection Tours in High Schools and Vocational Schools
From September to October, 2012, labor health

and safety inspection tours targeting vocational schools and industrial-academic partnerships were held. High-performing business agencies were invited to lecture on labor health and safety, essential management mechanisms and onsite tours. 20 sessions were held; 1,824 individuals participated.

C. Labor Health and Safety Awareness Campaigns
Circuit Tours at Elementary Schools

The Department of Labor of the Taipei City Government featured labor health issues in their skits. Through Q-and-A sessions with prizes, elementary school students were given essential and basic training about ensuring labor safety. Starting October 22, 2012, 10 schools, including WhuaiSheng Elementary School-totaling 4,860 students-participated in the event.

(3) Safety/Health Manager Partnership

A labor safety personnel database was installed on a website. The monthly Labor Safety e-news and other irregular, real-time e-newsletters facilitate the fast and effective dissemination of labor safety know-how. 12 periodic e-news and 102 real-time e-newsletters were distributed in 2012.



"2012 Labor Safety in Taipei is the Best!"

Part 4 Safety in Public Buildings

1. Creating a Robust, Comprehensive Building Public Safety Network

As capital of the country, Taipei City is witnessing construction developments which continuously trend toward higher, bigger and more complex projects; Taipei's public building safety is thus put to more stringent tests. To fashion Taipei City into a safer, more habitable metropolis for its inhabitants, the City Government administers many training programs and promotional campaigns. These efforts heighten the self-management of building disaster-prevention mechanisms in communities. Both regular and random spot-checks are conducted to ensure the overall safety of public buildings.

2. Implementation of Building Safety Inspections

(1) Promoting Building Safety Inspection Certification and Reporting Systems

Establishments required by law to report to competent authorities should fulfill their reporting responsibilities at designated times. Those failing to report on time or deemed substandard will be watch-listed, so as to build an "airtight" safety network. As of 2012, 6,534 reports from various construction categories had been filed.

(2) Applying for On-site Reexamination of Building Public Safety Certification

On-site reexamination for building safety certification is implemented. In cases where the report is found inaccurate, the reporting agency or personnel may be fined no less than NT\$ 60,000 and no more than NT\$ 300,000 according to the severity of the circumstances. The penalties help to ensure more rigorous, specific checks to ensure certification quality. As of 2012, 2,000 cases had been reexamined, registering a reexamination rate of 30.60%.



A press conference about security inspections during anniversary sales at department stores

(3) Mobile Spot Check Safety Inspections:

The Taipei City Government targets crowded locations, such as large department stores, wholesale stores, movie theaters, hotels, karaoke bars, restaurants on elevated levels, billiard halls, internet cafés, and video arcades to conduct mobile spot checks on specific holidays. If violations are found during spot checks, owners may be fined anywhere from NT\$60,000 to NT\$300,000 in accordance with the Building Act, and required to make improvements within a designated time limit. As of 2012, 2,366 spot checks were conducted, and the rate of failure was registered at 4.35%.

3. Strengthening Building Public Safety Promotions

(1) Printing Promotional Materials and Logos

A. 200,000 "Fire Door, Keep Closed" stickers were printed and distributed free of charge to building management committees or citizens for use to strengthen awareness campaigns about the possibility of the "chimney effects" around fire escapes in major buildings, and encourage better self-management.

B. 20,000 copies of "100 Q & A for Interior Decoration and Renovations" were distributed to Apartment



“Seminar on Community Disaster Prevention and Facilities Use”

Building Management Committees and citizens, reminding citizens about interior decoration management systems and applications, and common irregularities involved in the decoration process.

C.5,000 copies of “Mechanical and Electrical Safety Introduction” were distributed to Apartment Building Management Committees and citizens to increase their understanding in elevator/lift systems in high-rise buildings and facility management.

(2) Education and Promotional Seminars

A.The following seminars were held to target the general public and building management committees, respectively: “Seminar on the Use and Maintenance Regulations of Public Buildings,” “the 2012 Seminar on Follow-up Legal Processes concerning Dangerous, Substandard Buildings in Taipei City,” “Seminar on Community Disaster Prevention and Facilities Use,” “Seminar on Management and Awareness Campaigns for Interior Renovations in High-Rise Buildings in Taipei City,” to

heighten public understanding in the reporting system of public safety inspections, the interior decoration of buildings, community disaster prevention, and concrete buildings with a high concentration of chloride ions. Participants in these seminars totaled 2,600.

B.The following workshops targeting practicing architects, engineers and professional technicians were hosted: “the 2012 Seminars on Inspection Practices for Barrier-Free Facilities in Public Buildings,” “the 5th Architects for Community Buildings,” and “Seminar on Professional Regulations Governing Interior Renovations in Taipei City.” These workshops helped to support further exchange activities, and were attended by 1,100 participants.

4.Heightening Joint Inspections of High-Risk Establishments

(1) Objectives and Structure

The Taipei City Government began to execute inspections specified in “the SOP for Public



The First Annual Forum on Health Education and Health Promotion in Shanghai and Taiwan



The Japan Foundation of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science pays a visit to the department.

Safety Inspection Task Forces” on May 1, 2011. The Department of Government Ethics, the Department of Urban Development, the Taipei City Fire Department, the Department of Information and Tourism, the Department of Education, the Taipei City Police Department, the Taipei City Office of Commerce, and the Taipei City Construction Management Office joined hands to conduct rigorous inspections – both regularly and at random – of high-risk business establishments.

(2) Inspection Items for Building Management

- A. Corridors and hallways are thoroughly checked to see if they have been shut down without permission, blocked, or cluttered with miscellaneous objects that interfere with emergency escape.
- B. Staircases that lead directly to stairs are thoroughly checked to see if they have been shut down without permission, blocked, or cluttered with miscellaneous objects that interfere with emergency escape.
- C. Fire escapes (including exhaust rooms) are thoroughly checked to see if they have been shut down without permission, blocked, or cluttered with miscellaneous objects that interfere with emergency escape.
- D. Inspections are conducted on fire doors to see if they have been torn down, shut close,

padlocked without permission or, whether the automatic shutdown devices on the fire doors have been damaged, or whether there are any automatic shutdown devices on the fire doors.

- E. Inspections are conducted to see whether the bottom of the automatic roller shutters in the fire escape area is cluttered with miscellaneous objects, or whether the roller doors have been remodeled without permission, hence damaging the fire escape area.
- F. Emergency exits are thoroughly checked to see if they have been shut down without permission, or blocked such that they interfere with emergency escape.
- G. Reviews are conducted to see whether the public safety inspection reporting has been executed annually, or whether the time limit has expired for the required improvements, and that no reporting has been re-filed.

Conclusion

Improving law enforcement and service quality, preventing crimes, maintaining social security and refining traffic law enforcement are the City's priority administrative goals. In the future, the City will honor the integrity of administrative efficiency, and put team spirit to good use to build a better and safer social space for Taipei City, ensuring lifestyle quality and peace of mind for Taipei citizens.



8 Traffic and Transportation

The quality of the transportation of all citizens depends on traffic and transportation services. With its transport vision of "humanistic and sustainable transportation," Taipei City promotes environmentally friendly "green transportation" and strives to implement the social justice idea of humanistic traveling, thereby aiming to achieve the objective of building a high-quality, smart and efficient, seamless, environmentally-friendly LOHAS, and a safe and equitable transportation environment. With the progress of smart technology, the Internet and wireless cloud computing, transport quality has been raised to a higher level, allowing citizens to travel around the city efficiently and easily, while enjoying a warm LOHAS life.



08/ Traffic and Transportation

To ensure the balanced development of all transportation systems, the Taipei City Government continues to give priority to public transportation, with a smart technology-aided mass rapid transport system, low-floor buses, the City Minibus and the city bicycle lane network, creating a seamless high-quality transportation environment. Also, a standardized, barrier-free design has been applied to the design of all transportation system services and facilities; “start from the heart, and create humanistic traveling,” sums up the approach, taking into account the transportation needs of all ages; a friendly and safe transportation environment is thereby provided. “Smart E-life for Traveling around Taipei” is not just a slogan; it has become a part of people’s daily lives.

Part 1 Seamless Transfer and LOHAS Traveling

1. Urban Bicycle Lane Network

By the end of 2012, there were 29 kilometers of exclusive bicycle lanes and 107 kilometers of pedestrian and bicycle shared lanes, totally 136 kilometers in Taipei City.

(1) The Beitou Living Sphere Bicycle Lane

In 2012, the Daye Road and Tianxinzai Park Bicycle Lanes, around one kilometer long in total, were established to link the existing Guizikeng River and Daye Road Bicycle Lanes, and also to connect the soon-to-be-reopened Dadu Road Bicycle Lane, to link the Beitou living sphere bicycle lane network.



Beitou living sphere bicycle lane



Urban bicycle-lane guide logo

(2) The Living Sphere Bicycle Lane Network

Over a three-year period beginning from 2012 the urban bicycle lane network will be established. In 2012, bicycle-friendly environmental improvements were made in Nangang, Xinyi, Gongguan and Wanhua living spheres, and on Section 7 of Zhongxiao East Road, Sections 1-3 of Roosevelt Road, Section 3 of Xinhai and Section 1 of Fuxing South Road pedestrian and bicycle shared lanes were added; bicycle lane guide logos have also been painted on the roadway network, including those on Zhongpo South Road, Lane 180 Dongxin Street and Lane 373 Fude Street.

(3) Waterfront Corridor Bicycle Lane

In coordination with the Tamsui River waterfront management policy, the Waterfront Corridor Plan was implemented and bicycle lanes were included



in the design. The Traffic Engineering Office painted bicycle guide logos on waterfront routes, including those in Nanhu, Chengmei, Nangang, Neigou River, Dalongtong, Dadaocheng, Yuquan, Yanping, Tayou, Guanshan, Guiyang, Huajiang, Xizhou, Yuying and Jingmei for 15 waterfront corridors in total.

(4) Bicycle Guide Sign Establishment Plan

The systematic installation of bicycle guide signs has been carried out in 2012 and 2013, connecting riverside bicycle lanes or urban roads (or bicycle lanes) riding routes. In 2012, bicycle guide sign erection was completed in the Nangang, Dazhi, Dadaocheng, Minsheng, Wanhua and Gongguan living spheres.

(5) Bicycle-friendly Environment Accompanying Measures

To implement the public bike rental service system and increase the interconnection of the road network and public bicycle use rate, the Department of Transportation established bicycle-friendly routes on roads near docking stations and placed bicycle guide signs docking. As of December 2012, 107 bicycle guide signs were in place at or nearby 30 bicycle rental stations.

2. Bicycle Jiffy Stands

In coordination with green transportation policies and the building of a bicycle-friendly environment, bicycle jiffy stands have been installed on sidewalks and off-road public car parks at bus stops and stations, urban bike lanes (including pedestrian and bicycle shared lanes),

government agencies, parks squares, schools and commercial areas and other places with high demand for public bicycle parking. As of the end of December 2012 the City Government installed 21,494 bicycle jiffy stands, including 13,455 installed and maintained by the Parking Management and Development Office, Taipei City and 8,039 installed and maintained by the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation.

In terms of bicycle management, the random parking of bicycles obstruct pedestrians and there is a need to clear away abandoned bicycles. From 2010 to 2012, the Parking Management and Development Office, in conjunction with the Taipei City Police Department, removed 1,867 illegally parked bicycles. From January to December 2012, the Department of Environmental Protection of the Taipei City Government cleared away 5,887 abandoned bicycles in response to the reports by various units and members of the public.

3. Taipei Bus/E-bus Route Map

The Taipei bus/E-bus route map is being implemented on a trial basis from August 17, 2012 in the Xinyi Commercial Center and from October 31 at the MRT's Dongmen Station. The map was posted in gallery type bus shelters, on integrated bus stop signs, in ordinary bus shelters and in transfer bus stations. As well as providing bus routes for each stop and destination information, stops, schools, scenic spots and main buildings within a 300 meter radius are also marked.

The Taipei Bus route map on trial in the Xinyi Commercial Center shows the overall planning



Front-wheel bicycle stand (suited for relatively wide pavements)



Γ-shape bar bicycle stand (suited for relatively narrow pavements)



Marked-bicycle parking area (suited for places with relatively high use and roads)



Height-differentiated bicycle stand (neat and space-saving)

of the area and lists the bus routes of the area and position of all stops marked. In the Taipei City Government transfer bus station, department stores and other places in the Xinyi Commercial District, leaflets are made available to the public. The maps placed at MRT's Dongmen Station mainly feature the position of stations on bus lanes and nearby pedestrian areas and were later posted on all the gallery shelters along the bus lane on Xinyi Road.

In the future, in accordance with the outcome of the aforementioned trails, Taipei bus route maps will be placed at main transfer bus stations, scenic spots and stops with frequent bus services in the 12 districts of Taipei.

4. Taxi-sharing and service evaluation

To encourage taxi-sharing, the Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government has established the Taipei City Taxi Sharing Operations Examination Team, responsible for examining taxi-sharing routes and charges. A meeting was held to review applications from operators on August 3, 2012. Initially two routes, Shilin-Tianmu and Shilin-Yangmingshan, were approved. When charges are approved, the routes will be announced and implemented.

In 2012 an evaluation of the quality of taxi service was carried out. The targets of the evaluation were taxi companies with a dispatch function (including radio and satellite); in total, one wireless taxi company and 19 satellite taxi companies were evaluated. The following six companies were listed as "Good": Taipei Star, Chihying, Da Ai, Crown, Fu Xie, and Blue Angel.

As well as awarding operators that achieved a positive outcome in the evaluation of the Golden Wheel Award, the results were also announced on the City Government Website for use as reference by the public when choosing a taxi company; operators with poor results were given strengthened guidance to increase overall taxi service quality.



Ordinary bus shelter bus route map



Gallery shelter bus route map



The Gold Wheel Award commends taxi firms that are rated "Excellent" for the service evaluation.

5. Convenient City Minibus and Transfer Discounts

Taipei City's promotion of the City Minibus is demand-oriented; the community takes part in the planning of routes and determining timetables. The minibuses provide a last-mile community transportation service to public transport stations (MRT and bus stations), thus improving the transport for communities that are inadequately served by public buses and making the City Minibus an important part of the public transport network. The New City Minibus No. 15 service began operating on August 4, 2012, serving the area between the MRT's Kunyang Station and Nangang Exhibition Hall. Between 2007 and 2012 services have been established on 12 routes. The number of minibuses has increased to 30 and the number of daily services to 265 bus-times on weekdays and 188 bus-times at weekends and holidays; the service area is provided in Beitou, Shilin, Nangang, Xinyi, Daan, Wenshan and Neihu Districts.

Additionally, to advocate public transport system ridership and encourage the public to use the City Minibus, transfer discounts between the minibus system and public buses were launched on a trial basis starting on December 21, 2011; also, holders of an EasyCard can enjoy a 50% discount on the price of a single section public bus ticket within one hour. Usage has increased from 20,000 person-times in November 2011 to 27,000 person-times in December 2012. City Minibus transfer volume and changes in passenger volume will now be observed.

Part 2 Smart, Intelligent and High-Quality Transportation

1. Taipei E-Bus

To continue the establishment of the e-bus system, extending the 2011 Smart Bus Project, an e-bus Movement Back-end Auditing System was established to carry out bus back-end management and check bus operators' punctuality rate and a number of other services. By upgrading and integrating the existing competent agency-end auditing system and across-the-board monitoring of e-bus movement and management of abnormal events, service quality has been increased, operators' operating costs lowered and the e-supervision of public bus operations achieved. The establishment of the e-bus Movement Back-end Auditing System was completed in June 2012, allowing operators to upload schedules to the system to be audited by the competent agency.

The establishment of the e-bus Movement Information Voicemail System was completed in 2006. After feedback from the public concerning poor recognition rate, a change of voice system was completed. The system can be adjusted in coordination with bus routes; it has a prerecorded voicemail renewal function, reduces the gap between actual operations and information enquiry and provides New Taipei City bus route information.



City Minibus of Danan Bus Co.



Taipei City/New Taipei City bus arrival time voice enquiry



Multi-route intelligent bus stop sign.

To provide the public with a convenient real-time bus information service the number of intelligent bus stop signs are being expanded; by the end of 2012, the number of Taipei City's intelligent bus stops reached 700.

2.The ATIS Web

Taipei City's ATIS Web became operational on April 4, 2006. After additions and revisions over the years, ATIS now provides the latest news from the home page of Taipei City's Department of Transportation, the e-bus system and route information, directions planning, parking space availability, road conditions, TRA and Taiwan High-speed Railway timetables and aircraft arrival time, as well as YouBike information and other information such as road speed,

changeable message signs (CMS), closed-circuit television (CCTV), National Highway travel time, intersections in Taipei City that are frequently the site of accidents, travel themes and weather information. In 2012 bus/e-bus route maps and road speed maps were added to make reading easier for the public. Since it began operating, the website has been used over 5 million person-times.

3.Convenient multiple-fee payment channels

(1) Online Parking Fee Payment

In July, 2012 Taiwan's first online parking fee payment service was established. The public can instantly check the amount to be paid for roadside parking in Taipei and pay through ebill. (<https://ebill.ba.org.tw>) Payment is made by smart debit card. This method frees citizens from the trouble of having to go to a convenience store or gas station to pay fees, and now they do not have to worry about losing their receipt.

By using a smart card reader at home, the public can access the Parking Management and Development Office, Taipei City's parking inquiry system (<http://www.tcgpmpo.nat.gov.tw>) or through ebill inquire about unpaid parking fees (including payment reminders and demand); then the parking ticket to be paid can be selected (single or multiple); outstanding fees can be paid by instant smart debit card online transfer.

(2) Traffic Violation Fine Debit Card Transfer Service

Originally citizens could only pay fines for traffic violations through voice mail or online debit card transfer through Chinatrust, Taipei Fubon Bank, Bank of Taiwan, Land Bank, JihSun Bank, Mega International Commercial Bank, Cathay United Bank and the Post Office. To provide more payment channels, after coordination between Taipei City's Traffic Adjudication Office and Financial Information Service Co., Ltd, from July 12, 2012 individuals have been able to pay using debit cards of the FISC's 300 member banks (including farmers and fishing associations and credit unions.)

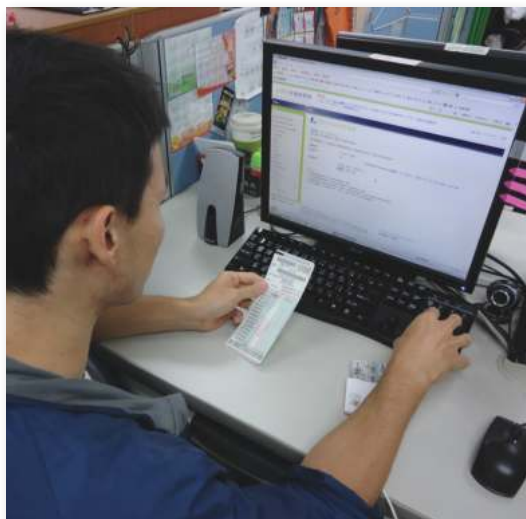
4. Taipei Parking Information System

To allow existing off-road parking information to be fully used and reduce the time spent by drivers looking for parking spaces, Taipei City has established the Taipei Parking Information System; it instantly provides parking information and allows drivers to check the real-time number of free parking spaces by using a smart phone. Other information is provided as well, thus reducing the number of traffic problems caused by drivers looking for parking spaces, reducing the load on roads and improving the urban environment.

As well as expanding and upgrading the existing fee collection system's number plate recognition system in 2012, a function was added that identifies vehicles that owe parking fees or are stolen and carries out outstanding parking fee notification and stolen vehicle reporting work in real time. Also, to give drivers a full grasp of parking information, a new full parking space alternative parking information instant notification function was added in May 2012.

To meet the need of drivers to be able to enquire about parking spaces, Parking Management and Development Office, Taipei City has brought out the smart phone apps "Convenient Parking in Taipei City" and "Convenient Parking

in Taipei City QR." These apps allow drivers to enquire about parking spaces that are currently available, and their motorcycle and car parking fee payment status. They also provide a QR-Code car finding service for the City Government Plaza and Daan Forest Park underground car parks. In 2012, a current position GPS route planning function, car park entrance position marking, car park entrance height limit and cross-administrative district car park information browsing functions were added.



Ebill Parking charge payment screen

101年8月至12月
於全國繳費網繳納停車費可享抽獎機會喔！

停車費在家繳，免手續費！

隨時查 立即繳 馬上銷

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臺北市路邊停車費於繳費期限內，可透過「全國繳費網 (ebill.ba.org.tw)」查詢路邊停車3日後未繳之路邊停車費，自備電腦連結網路、讀卡機與晶片金融卡，即可進行繳費。

繳費流程

- 輸入車號查詢
- 勾選欲繳費的停車單 (可單筆或多筆)
- 插入晶片金融卡
- 輸入密碼
- 繳費完成！

臺北市路邊停車費繳費作業流程

停車日期	繳費期限8天	逾期補繳7天	催繳作業 (停車單沖帳給與催繳單 印製寄送，約7-10天)	繳、逾期單繳費

貼心小叮嚀：如逾期繳費期限之停車單 (催繳單、逾期單)，暫無法查詢與繳費，請俟收到催 (追) 繳單後再繳費。

臺北市停車管理工程處 提醒您 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 臺北市府資訊服務網

Online payment public information poster

Part 3 | I Love Taipei : Barrier-free Life

1. Low-floor Buses

Facing a society that is aging and providing transportation services for people who are mentally and physically challenged, as well as adjusting the mass transport system in a timely way, the Taipei City Government should make efforts in the direction of unification of transport facilities. In recent years the Taipei City Government has actively promoted low-floor buses and other barrier-free transport vehicles. As of the end of 2012, the city employed 1,592 low-floor buses, allowing more aging and infirm



Event to celebrate the number of low-floor buses in Taipei breaking the 1,000 barrier



Taipei City rehab mini-bus.

individuals children and mentally and physically challenged people to enjoy the convenient, humanistic, safe and comfortable barrier-free transportation environment that the low-floor buses provide, increasing the service quality of Taipei's public buses.

2. Rehab Mini-buses

To meet the transportation requirements of mentally and physically handicapped individuals, Taipei City is actively promoting the rehab mini-bus transportation service, allowing the physically challenged to get around conveniently and make up for the lack of barrier-free facilities on public transport vehicles; the fleet of vehicles is being continually expanded; by the end of 2012, Taipei had 228 rehab mini-buses providing over 50,000 journeys and transporting 93,000 person-times per month.

Taipei City will continue to increase the number of rehab mini-buses as well as encouraging the public make donations for rehab mini-buses to allow the quality and capability of service to be increased. By making use of a diverse and innovative service, Taipei City can create a friendly and caring barrier-free transportation environment to improve the lives of our disabled people.

3. Clearing Motorcycles from Covered Walkways and Sidewalks

To improve the situation in which motorcycles



East side of Jilin Road, Zhongshan District (Lane 150-132 Songjiang Road) before



East side of Jilin Road, Zhongshan District (Lane 150-132 Songjiang Road) after

occupy covered walkways and sidewalks in Taipei City, put a “humanistic traveling” concept into practice and return a comfortable and safe walking environment to pedestrians to help create a quality living environment, the “Clearing Motorcycles from Covered Walkways and Sidewalks Plan” was implemented in 1999. By 2012, the plan had been implemented on 726 roads in Taipei, the length totaling 523.9 kilometers.

In 2012, in coordination with the opening of the MRT’s Dongmen Station, “Clearing Verandas of Motorcycles and Straightening Sidewalks”, measures were implemented and, on roads on which these measures had already been implemented (around Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and the roads around the MRT’s Dongmen Station) signs encouraging motorcycles to keep out of covered walkways were put up on a trial basis, the aim being to remind the public

of the “Clearing Verandas of Motorcycles and Straightening Sidewalks” measures and to thank them for making a contribution to the improvement of the city’s walking space. As of the end of 2012, signs had been put up on 118 roads, for a total of 24.59 kilometers.

4. Promotion of Priority Parking Spaces for Pregnant Women

In coordination with the Happy Pregnancy policy, priority parking areas for pregnant women have been established for pregnant drivers or vehicles carrying pregnant women. These areas are near emergency buttons, staircases, lifts or main entrances/exits. The adjacent walls and pillars of such parking spaces are painted pink to distinguish them; signs have also been put up in car parks to make the parking areas in which pregnant women have priority easy to find.

As of the end of December 2012, 282 priority parking spaces for pregnant women had been established in city-government-run vertical and underground car parks, the various district administrative centers, hospitals, department stores and transfer bus stations. Also, a survey indicated that 76% of those having used priority parking spaces for pregnant women were satisfied, showing a high level of affirmation. In the future, priority parking spaces for pregnant women will be established in new public car parks to expand the scope of service.

5. Bus Shelters

To provide the public with a comfortable place in which to wait for buses and improve the overall appearance of the city, Taipei City has taken into account past experience of promoting bus shelters by establishing the “Taipei City Public Bus Renewal and Promotion Plan.” A review of the needs of each bus stop was carried out and appropriate shelters were erected. By the end of 2012, 706 standard bus shelters and 406 street shelters had been erected.

Also, to remedy the problem of the awnings on bus lane shelters being too short, thereby providing only limited protection from the rain and sun, five corridor-type shelters were erected



Corridor-type bus shelter on Xinyi Road's bus lane

on the bus lane platform on Xinguang Road in Wenshan District. In coordination with the MRT Xinyi Line and Songshan Line lane layout renovations, gallery shelters will be erected on all bus lane platforms. Twelve were erected in 2012 and it is projected that 35 will be erected in 2013. These improved bus shelters will allow the public to enjoy quality public bus system service from the moment they enter the shelter, extending service from inside buses to outside and making buses the preferred means of transport among citizens.

Part 4 Peace of mind, protection, considerate service

1.Safe Passage Environmental Improvement Plan for Senior Citizens

Around 30% of people killed or injured in traffic accidents in Taipei are elderly. In 2011, with senior citizens in mind, the Taipei City Department of Transportation established the Senior Citizens' Safe Passage Demonstration Area around Taipei Youth Park; after making improvements the results were good. Then, in 2012, the Senior Citizens

Safe Passage Environmental Improvement Plan was implemented at Xingtian Temple, Rongxing Park, Taipei Confucius Temple and Baoan Temple, places with relatively high rates of accidents involving elderly people chosen from 15 parks and 9 relatively large temples.

In the future, scheduled improvements will be carried out; enforcement will continually be strengthened, and the effectiveness of improvements assessed. Through systematic improvements a transportation environment suitable for senior citizens will be built, making the public attach more importance to the traffic safety of senior citizens, and reducing the occurrence of accidents involving senior citizens.

2.Traffic Safety Public Education

(1) Give Pedestrians the Right-of-Way

Through continual strengthening of enforcement and diverse promotional efforts to increase public awareness, review of road safety facilities, education and public information, and engineering 3E, the concept of giving way to pedestrians is being strengthened to build a humanistic traveling transportation environment, making the concept "Give Pedestrians the Right-of-Way" part of the driving culture of Taipei City.

With respect to enforcement, the penalizing of re-regulation breaches and order preservation are being strengthened; in terms of education, traffic



Standard bus Shelter



A barrier-free ramp installed in Rongxing Park

safety education is being strengthened for every level of school; in terms of public information, a series of friendly driver activities are being held and the "Traffic Safety Protector Corps" was established to give lectures in the community; faded zebra crossings have been repainted and the green man time suitably adjusted at pedestrian crossings near schools; also, engineering methods have been used to improve the Senior Citizens' Safe Passage Demonstration Areas at Xingtian Temple, Rongxing Park, Bao-an Temple and Confucius Temple, serving to improve pedestrian safety.

(2) Promoting Motorcycle Safety

In 2012 the Department of Transportation of the Taipei City Government introduced various innovative measures to promote motorcycle

safety. In conjunction with private driving schools, the "18 year old Coming of Age" plan was implemented on a trial basis, jointly promoting heavy motorcycle pre-driving test training; 192 people took part. Media reports led to a positive response from the MOTC and, from 2012, two hours of road safety training before taking the test have been compulsory.

Also, the Traffic Safety Protection Corps made up of retired volunteers, instructors from the Taipei City Police Department precincts and the Traffic Division of the Taipei City Police Department visited schools and enterprises to give lectures. In all, 69 lectures were held, attended by 100,236 people. The Motorcycle Safety Handbook was also compiled and printed and presented to young riders; after spending just 30 minutes readers



The Motorcycle Safety Handbook for novice Scooter riders.



A meeting for 18-year-old citizens' Coming of Age Present Trial Plan results announcement

could gain an understanding of the three main aspects: people, bike and road, and also learn about potential dangers and accident prevention. From the viewpoint of "reflection" a Motorcycle riding safety marketing plan competition was held, going into schools to tap creativity. Receiving creative ideas from those benefiting from safety promotion work enables marketing plans with youthful thinking that young riders can identify with to be formulated.

3. Taipei MRT Caring Service

(1) Taking care of groups with special needs, providing all-the-way guide service for the visually impaired

To care for the visually impaired, in January 2012 the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC) began providing an MRT station entry guide service that can be booked by phone; by calling 02-218-12345 10 minutes before arriving at a station entrance/exit 24 hours a day, the visually-impaired can arrange to be guided by station staff. This service was used 398 times in 2012. The TRTC is also cooperating with the Taiwan Railways Administration and Taiwan High Speed Rail in providing a seamless guide service at the three joint stations. (MRT Taipei Station, Banqiao and Nangang)

(2) Implementation of peace-of-mind measures for women, ensuring the personal safety of female travelers

The establishment of the Waiting Zone for Female Passengers at Night, intercoms in carriages and on platforms, and checking for pinhole cameras in toilets by the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation allow female MRT passengers to "wait at night", "take trains" and "use the toilet" without worry. Moreover, in July 2012, the "Leave the station safely" measure was introduced; this involves handing out cards with taxi firm information outside various MRT stations. In the event of an unusual situation, station staff can be requested to accompany a female passenger to an exit to wait for a taxi and record the taxi number.



Visually-impaired passenger telephone-booked station guide service



MRT station nursing room

(3) Barrier-free flow line improvement, raising the level of barrier-free service efficiency and quality

The Taipei Rapid Transport Corp. and the Department of Rapid Transport Systems have jointly planned and carried out work to improve barrier-free flow lines (elevators) at the Taipei Station. Work began in July 2011. Three new lifts and the rebuilding of one lift are planned; after completion the maximum distance to be traveled by a wheelchair user will be 630 meters, making movement to and from the Taiwan High-speed Railway, Taipei Railway Station, and Taipei Bus Station more convenient.

(4) Establishment of friendly and complete nursing rooms: Satisfying the needs of mothers

To provide considerate service to nursing mothers, 24 nursing rooms have been established



in MRT stations, the Maokong Gondola and the Taipei Arena. The rooms are equipped with sofa chairs of a suitable height with armrests, a small table for convenient feeding, a 110V socket, a wash basin, a nappy change table, a cold and hot water dispenser, an intercom and a help button so that each mother can use the room in safety and with their mind at ease and the baby she is nursing will be happy.

4. Drunk Driving Public Awareness Campaign and Substitute Drivers

Taipei City is the first to introduce a comprehensive substitute driver service. Together with taxi companies a transparent reference upper limit for the substitute driver service was formulated and this service was introduced by 10 taxi firms in 2012: Taiwan Taxi, New Capital Taxi, Chihying Taxi, Qingxi Taxi, M-Taxi, A-Taxi, Fu Xie Taxi, Daai Taxi, Xinshenghuo Taxi and Fan Ya Wireless Taxi. The service is provided mainly by phone booking, on-site waiting and booking through the 7-11 ibon system.

From September to December 2012, 638 businesses assisted with the promotion of the “designated driver” concept. Taxi companies have provided the substitute driver service on 1,428 occasions, around 12 per day, up from the six per day before the setting of the reference service fee and public awareness campaign.

5. Car Park Construction Plan

The Parking Management and Development Office of Taipei City is actively turning land reserved for public facilities and land designated for use as car parks into off-road car parks; it is also using urban park use land to build new or rebuild school sports grounds, and it is building underground car parks in accordance with the public facility multiple-use method to increase parking spaces. In 2012 the building of seven car parks was completed, providing 2,039 parking spaces for cars and 927 for motorcycles, easing parking space shortages in some areas and increasing parking quality.

In addition, in coordination with the opening



Wanxing Elementary School underground car park

of public car parks, the management of off-road parking is carried out to rectify parking order on sidewalks and in lanes around car parks. By marking sidewalks, removing roadside motorcycle parking spaces, and painting lines and signs prohibiting parking, the congestion of vehicles and pedestrians caused by roadside parking in narrow lanes has been eased, the time required to find parking spaces shortened, and access for large fire engines and public safety improved.

Also, the functions of the original fee collection via number plate recognition system have been expanded, and the functions applied to instantly identify whether a vehicle owes parking fees or was stolen. If it is identified as such a vehicle, a warning will be transmitted to the car park management office and on-site personnel will then carry out outstanding fee notification or make a stolen vehicle report, respectively. By the end of 2012, the installation of the number plate recognition system had been completed in 56 public off-road car parks in Taipei City.

Part 5 Green, Low Carbon and Sustainable City

1. International Car-free Day

In 2012 the Taipei International Car-Free Day reached its 11th year. A series of activities were held under the theme “It’s not my carbon,”



Taipei International Car Free Day Event-Taipei Car-free Fun press conference

including an essay competition, the Looking for low-salaried young men and women game, Taipei Car-free Fun and green transport seminars to encourage people to make public transport part of their everyday lives and make low-carbon living not just a slogan but something to which everyone makes a contribution so that the city's overall carbon emissions can be reduced.

A city carnival was held on the day on Shifu Road, the climax of which was a car-free fun assembly. A phone survey found that 82.6% of citizens support the Car-Free Day's environmental message and 83.7% said that after taking part in the event they would attach more importance to energy saving and carbon reduction and are willing to use public transport more often. The Department of Transportation also measured air quality in the event area and found that air quality was better than on ordinary days, showing that the car-free day really does improve the environment and reduce air pollution.

2.Blue Highway Development Plan

As of 2012 Taipei City had 10 blue highway routes. Passengers can take a boat from five piers (Dadaocheng, Dajia, Guandu, Meiti and Xikou). Over 850,000 have enjoyed a boat ride on a Blue Highway route.

To strengthen the promotion of the Blue Highway and carry out river environment education, in 2012 the Let Children Experience the Blue Highway Program was implemented. By giving

schoolchildren a chance learn by having fun by taking a boat trip on a river, they are introduced to Taipei City's river ecology and its riverside scenery. From 2008 to 2012 over 20,000 children took boat trips under this program. Also, in 2011 the first Citizens Experience Tamsui River Rectification Achievements Program was implemented, and was combined with activities in various communities. After receiving an enthusiastic public response the program was implemented again in 2012; so far over 28,000 people have taken boat trips under the program. Also, in August 2012 a Blue Highway Carnival that was promoted online was held; distinctive sailings were provided, and attention attracted to the Blue Highway, making it a talking point and attracting more people to take a Blue Highway boat trip.

3.Management of Roadside Parking Fees (including outsourced)

Taipei City's roadside parking charge collection policy takes into account roads over eight meters wide on which pay-to-park parking spaces have not been painted. After confirming that the compulsory purchase of road-use land had been completed and surveying the fee collection personnel situation, assessment of suitability of introducing pay-to-park parking to maintain parking order and fair use was assessed.

To realize the twin objectives of "off-road parking primary, roadside parking secondary," by the end of December 2012, 93 pay-to-use roadside car parks had been added, with 1,728 newly created pay-to-use car parking spaces and 85 pay-to-use motorcycle parking spaces. In the future, priority assessment of the suitability of charging for parking at roadside parking spaces that are currently free to use on main roads, near public car parks and on public transport routes will be carried out.

Also, to respond to changes in the Taipei City car parking management environment, such as the successive completion of off-road car parks and the increase of pay-to-park road sections, and the shortage of government manpower, private capital and manpower have been introduced to carry out the issuing of roadside



parking tickets. In 2012, 867 pay-to-park parking spaces were added in the Da-an District. Also, the open tender method was used to select a company to carry out the issuing of roadside parking tickets in the Xinyi and Nangang areas after the existing supplier's contract expired. The contract was issued on August 19, 2012. The number of car parking spaces covered by the contract is 3,960 and the number of motorcycle parking spaces in 436; suitable and quality service will continue to be provided to citizens.

4. The Planning of MRT Routes

By year end 2012, 98% of the Xinzhuang MRT Line and the Luzhou MRT Line construction was completed; 95.01% of the Xinyi Line, 79.68% of the Songshan Line, 75.49% of the Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT Line (Sanchong-Taipei section, the part being undertaken by DORTS); 39.58% of stage one of the Circular Line; 65.49% of the Dingpu Extension on the MRT Tucheng Line and 23.61% of the Taichung Wuri Wenxin Beitun MRT Line had also been completed.

(1) Summary of the MRT Construction Project

A. The Xinzhuang Line and the Luzhou Line (26.1km)

On September 30, 2012 the section of the Xinzhuang/Luzhou MRT Line thru the Zhongxiao Xinsheng Station, Dongmen Station and the Guting Station opened. The New Taipei City section on the Xinzhuang Line (Huilong to the Taipei Bridge Station) was partially opened on January 5, 2012 because the Xinzhuang Depot has not been completed. (Taipei Bridge Station, Cailiao Station, Sanchong Station, Xianse Temple Station, Touqianzhuang Station, Xinzhuang Station to Fu Jen Catholic University Station).

B. Xinyi Line (6.4km)

Civil Engineering and mechanical and electrical engineering are expected to be completed in February 2013, after which Xinyi Road environmental and road improvement work and stability testing will be carried out; after passing initial inspection the line will be opened.

C. The Songshan Line (8.5km) is expected to open in March 2014.

D. The Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport MRT Line Taipei City section (between Sanchong and Taipei City) is 4.1 kilometers long and is expected to open in December, 2014.

E. Stage-one of the Circular Line (15.4km) is expected to open in 2016.

F. The Dingpu Extension (2km) on the MRT Tucheng Line is expected to open in December, 2014.

G. The Taichung Wuri Wen Xin Beitun MRT Line (16.7 km) is expected to open in October 2016.

H. The Wanda (Zhonghe) Shulin Line is expected to open at the end of 2018.

I. The Xinyi Line Extension is expected to open at the end of 2017.

(2) Continued Planning of the MRT Network in Metropolitan Taipei

So far, planning includes: the Wanda-Zhonghe-shulin Line, the East Extension of the Xinyi Line, the Minsheng-Xizhi Line and peripheral land development, the northern loop on the Circular Line, and land development projects surrounding the southern loop, the north-south line, the San-Tying Line, the Ankeng Line, and the Shezi/Shilin/Beitou light railway network and the provision of assistance in the planning of an MRT network in Taoyuan and its basic design. Related feasibility plans, budgets and environmental assessments are being presented for review. The Taipei City Government is also working to win approval and funding assistance from the Central Government for these construction projects.

5. Maokong Gondola Operation Management

In 2012, the Gondola transported over 2.3 million passengers, averaging 8,568 riders a day. The average system usability rate in 2012 was 99.83%, showing the high level of stability of the system's operation. On April 2, 2012 Jean Souchal, the CEO of the French manufacturer of the Gondola POMA, sent a letter to the Taipei Rapid Transit Corp., saying that the 99.90% usability rate recorded by the Gondola in 2010 and 2011 was the highest of any of its POMA gondola systems in the world.



The first Overhaul of important equipment began on May 2, 2012

On May 2, 2012 the first overhaul of Maokong Gondola's main equipment began. Due to the high level of difficulty involved, the Gondola's operation was stopped for 31 days and was restarted on June 1, 2012. During this down time the TRTC painted 147 of the gondola's cars in animal patterns to add to the Gondola's appeal. Also, to make taking the Gondola more convenient an online booking system was activated on December 28, 2011. In 2012, 66,078 people booked rides on the Gondola's Crystal Car, with a weekend booking rate of 52.1%. Also, to inject vitality into the Maokong area travel market, as well as to give free rides to tour guides or group leaders, special offers have also been provided to travel companies; in 2012, 106 travel companies took advantage of the special offers, bringing 8,651 passengers to the Maokong Gondola.

Conclusion

"Move towards the world and build dreams in Taipei". Taipei Intelligent City will continue to grow sustainably. The key to continuing growth is people-first passion and caring, grasping the pulse of technology and smart communications and promoting green transportation in step with the world, continually improving and innovating on the basis of the core value of safety. In the future we will build a transport system centered on the MRT system, low-floor buses, City Minibuses and other forms of public transport and will complete the last mile of seamless connection by bicycle and on foot, moving towards a green-sustainable, a safe and orderly, and a comfortable living environment.



9 Environmental Protection and Ecology

In addition to reinforcing pollution controls and environmental protection, the Department under the Taipei City Government over the course of 2012 actively promoted recycling and wildlife conservation, working tirelessly to fashion Taipei City into a "City of Sustainability."



09/ Environmental Protection and Ecology

Part 1 Pollution Control

According to statistics released by the Environmental Protection Administration obtained through its automatic monitoring stations, the poor-air-quality ratio in Taipei was figured at 0.93% throughout year 2012; the concentrations of various pollutants continued to drop. The ozone pollution ratios in Taipei City in both 2011 and 2012 have begun to show improvement, progressing from a less satisfactory level-3 to level-2. The pollution level of all five statutory air pollutants (including carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, PM10 and ozone) are now fully compliant with national air quality standards. The greater Taipei area as a whole will be upgraded to a level-2 ozone pollution control zone in 2013.



Recognition labels identifying free recharge stations for electric motorcycles in Taipei City

In a move to conserve its rich natural resources and beautiful natural landscape, the City of Taipei pioneered the nation in launching a series of environmental and ecological conservation measures. Taipei sent delegates to Rio+20-the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil. The official discussions encompassed the topics of green economy, energy, sustainable cities, food security and sustainable agriculture, water, oceans and disaster readiness. Taipei actively engaged in exchange activities with other cities to further city diplomacy.

In 2011, 191 motorcycle exhaust inspection stations were set up to provide convenient exhaust inspection services to motorcyclists. The move was aimed at encouraging citizens to report vehicles that emit an excessive amount of exhaust to authorities; it also provides two incentivization policies for the purchase of environmentally-friendly electronic bikes, in hopes of reducing exhaust emissions. Also, free recharge stations for electric motorcycles were installed; a demonstrative project for the launching of electric buses was set in motion. These two visionary policies aimed at lowering pollutant emissions. Roadside inspections provided the following: motorcycle emission checks, diesel vehicle emission tests, visual inspection of exhaust emissions and spot checks targeting substandard gases. The government also promotes "low-pollution vehicle identification logos," a voluntary measure that toughens emission standards. The campaign helps to raise public awareness and encourage inspections to cut down vehicular exhaust emissions.



A test operation for "246 Lucky Electric Buses" after a press conference in Taipei City



A test operation for "246 Lucky Electric Buses" after a press conference in Taipei City



The Department of Environmental Protection of the Taipei City Government sent delegates to Rio+20 - the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil.



Assistance and guidance provided to mitigate noise levels in entertainment venues



The "excellent" and "fine-grade" low-pollution vehicle identification logos

The Taipei City Government continued to conduct follow-up inspections on stationary pollutant sources, including construction sites, factories and various public and private venues. Campaigns and assistance measures were also in place to encourage restaurateurs to cut back greasy fume emissions. Inspections of dioxin emissions by incinerators and spot checks on recovery facilities of gas station nozzles were also enforced to help these establishments comply with air pollution control regulations.

2.A Green, Quiet Living Space

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) continues to address residents' complaints of undesirable noise, conduct environmental and transportation noise monitoring, and policy awareness campaigns. Additionally, the DEP

strengthens control of stationary noise pollution sources, promulgates and revises "regions and time periods where types of conduct that disrupt quietness are prohibited across Taipei City" and "sound volume made by facilities and renovations in non-entertainment and non-profit establishments-such as residences, high-rises, agencies, organizations and schools-across Taipei City shall not exceed the noise control criteria." In 2012, monitoring results from the four noise control areas in Taipei City's jurisdiction were made to conform to the environmental volume criteria.

3.A Homestead Free of Radioactive Waste

In the past, 845 units of radioactive contaminated buildings were watch-listed in Taipei City.



Water-quality monitoring at Feitsui Reservoir



A campaign to promote phosphate-free detergents - certified with the environmental protection logo



Electric vehicles on a test run in the office area at the Reservoir

According to statistics from the Atomic Energy Council, 449 radioactive contaminated buildings were identified in Taipei as of 2012; 396 are no longer radioactive. Another 27 units have been demolished and removed from the watch-list.

In keeping with “the Taipei Municipal Radioactive Contaminated Building Aftermath Handling and Autonomy Statute,” the DEP continued to provide radioactive detection services to residents concerned about possible radioactive contamination in specific buildings. The move was aimed at minimizing the threat of such contamination to the public.

4. Safeguarding Water Quality

(1) Conserving Water Resources for Sustainable Management

Under the circumspect and careful management of the Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration, the



An ecological study camp

Feitsui Reservoir has successfully fulfilled its role as a reliable establishment that can effectively conserve water to be available for possible droughts. In addition to satisfying the water demands of the Greater Taipei Area, the Reservoir also supports the Water needs of Banqiao and Xinzhuang Areas in New Taipei City, honoring the municipal Water-sharing policies between Taipei City and New Taipei City.

Water quality remained consistent, normal and safe in Feitsui Reservoir during 2012. The Administration selected Yongan Community, where local residents have accepted sewage wastewater connections with the Yongan Wastewater Treatment Plant in Shiding Area of New Taipei City, to distribute phosphate-free detergent, labeled with the Environmental Protection Administration certification mark. The detergent is part of a one-year experiment for promoting the public use of cleaning agents-



Ecological seminars and courses in the “Fern Garden and Emerald Green Tree Frog Area” at the Reservoir



A tour around “the Homeland of Water Resources in Greater Taipei”



Constructed wetland by Shuimokeng Stream in the Guandu Nature Park

certified with environmentally-safe logos-across the city. If this “cutting down on pollution at the source” experiment proves successful, the project will be progressively expanded to include all the communities in the catchment area to ensure Feitsui Reservoir's water quality.

The 4th overall safety check and evaluation of the Reservoir was conducted. Results indicated that the reservoir's dam structure remained safe and secure with all facilities working properly. The reservoir presents no safety concerns.

The Reservoir houses a hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 70,000 kilowatts. To take full advantage of reservoir-produced green energies, the Administration launched “a Demonstrative Operation Project of Feitsui Reservoir's Electric Vehicles.” Electricity generated by the hydroelectric power plant is used on electric vehicles to transport citizens and employees. The vehicles help cut down the use of

fossil fuels, have no exhaust or grease emissions and can minimize air and water pollution. Also, a carbon-neutral project is being promoted at the Reservoir to fulfill the vision of “Feitsui Reservoir, Net-Zero Emissions.”

In terms of ecological conservation, the “Feitsui Reservoir Environmental Learning Center” has consistently promoted environmental education activities, to further encourage water resource education that supports “cherishing, saving, and conserving water.” Additionally, to protect the ecosystem in the water catchment area at the reservoir, the Endemic Species Research Institute under the Council of Agriculture conducted “a study on the ecological resources at Feitsui Reservoir,” and joined hands with the Taipei Zoo and the Institute of Wildlife Conservation of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology to conduct “a study on the shift of the yellow-margined box turtle population within



Commemoration for “Planting trees to protect the planet; growing trees to conserve our water”



Reservoir Commissioner Liou accepting the 2012 National Sustainable Development Award by the Executive Yuan



A joint surveillance at the deer farm in the catchment area around the Reservoir

the water resource protection area at Feitsui Reservoir.” Also, seminars and courses on ferns and emerald green tree frogs continue to be held at the Reservoir.

To celebrate the Reservoir's 25th anniversary, a commemorative tree-planting activity, titled “planting trees to protect the planet; growing trees to conserve our water.” Water resources can be better protected through environmental greening initiatives. “Sustainable Water Environment and a Green Reservoir Initiative at Feitsui” was launched. The event was recognized with the 2012 National Sustainable Development Award by the Executive Yuan.



Supporting private firms in cleaning rivers, observing wildlife inhabitants in the river and water quality



Emergency readiness drills to address river spill crises (oil skimmer operation drills)

(2) Water Pollution Control

A. Water Quality at the Reservoir

Every month, the Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration works with the New Taipei City Government, the Taipei Water Management Office and other agencies to check for pollution in the upstream area and enforce crackdowns.

B. Water Quality

Between 2007 and 2012, the RPI (River Pollution Index) of Tamsui River System's water quality has steadily improved, rising from 5.47 to 3.30. The RPI of Tamsui River's main stream has increased from 7.88 to 4.63 (an improvement rate of 41.3%); Keelung River, 5.10 to 3.21 (an improvement rate of 37.1%); Xindian River, 5.42 to 3.02 (an improvement rate of 44.2%); and Jingmei River, 3.50 to 2.35 (an improvement rate of 32.7%).

The DEC continued its inspections of water pollution sources to better assist business and community sewage systems in meeting the criteria specified in the Water Pollution Control Act. Facility evaluations were also conducted; agencies not yet included in the management plan, schools and buildings over eight floors in height are asked to clean their septic tanks at least once a year. Management and maintenance continued for the constructed wetland by Shuimokeng Stream in the Guandu Nature Park, where natural purification engineering was implemented to improve water quality. Emergency readiness awareness campaigns and drills



Emergency readiness drills to address river spill crises (oil absorption sponges are spread out on shore area to clean up spills)



were conducted for possible river spill crises. Awareness campaigns were hosted to support water conservation and pollution minimization; river-cleanings were also held. Citizens were also encouraged to participate in river pollution patrols and water education activities.

5. Vector Prevention and Control

To effectively prevent vectors, "the 2012 Annual Vector Control" and "the administration of outdoor spraying" were formulated. A Taipei City Government Vector Control Task Force was set up to oversee vector management and prevention work.

(1) Outdoor Spraying

The DEP conducted circuit outdoor spraying every two to three months across Taipei City's 12 administrative districts-with borough as a unit in accordance with "the administration of outdoor spraying." For areas where the Breteau index for disease-carrying (vector) mosquitoes-the primary agents for transmitting dengue fever-reaches 3 (including 3) and higher, the district halls enlist and

mobilize residents to clean away vector-breeding grounds. The DEP's district cleaning crews are also dispatched to eliminate the breeding grounds and conduct spraying. In the event of dengue fever cases (including suspected and confirmed cases), the Department of Health of the Taipei City Government will immediately notify the DEP's district cleaning crews to conduct emergency spraying.

Also, in the event of natural disasters, post-disaster environmental cleaning will first be administered. Environmental spraying will follow after floodwaters recede and downpours stop.

(2) Breeding Grounds of Dengue-fever-carrying Mosquitoes (vectors) Blacklisted for Cleaning

Verbal admonishments will first be given in problem spots. After an offense is reported, a crackdown ensues if no improvement is in sight. For areas where the Breteau Index for disease-carrying (vector) mosquitoes-the primary agents for transmitting dengue fever-is over 3 (or equaling 3), the DEP proceeds with cleaning or spraying if the responsible landowner cannot be found within a short period of time.

(3) Publicity Campaigns

News and awareness clips are broadcast on the mass media to heighten campaign effectiveness and to consolidate citizen consensus of vector control.



The 2012 "Dengue Fever Vector Breeding Ground Three-Level Mobilization Inspection" Rally



A cleaning crew conducting outdoor disinfectant spraying

Part 2 Environmental Preservation and Protection

1. Energy Conservation and CO₂ Emissions Reduction

(1) Greenhouse gas reduction

In honoring the "Taipei City Energy Conservation Promotion and CO₂ Emissions Reduction Initiative," with "lowering greenhouse gas emissions between 2016 and 2021 down to the 2008 level" as the goal, the Taipei City Government signed the Climate



Mayor Lung-bin Hau presents certifications to winners of the Golden Saving Award, inviting them to join a consultation team.

Protection Agreement launched by United Cities and Local Governments. With the greenhouse gas production level of 1990 as a baseline, Taipei City vowed to join other international governments to reduce worldwide greenhouse gas emissions by 60% before 2050.

In a move to actively promote greenhouse gas reduction, the fifth "Taipei Golden Saving Awards" was held to publicly commend agencies that successfully conserve energies. A total of 35 units under five categories were awarded for effectively saving energies, amounting to 7,252,638 kWh of electricity and 47.19 kiloliters of gas fuel and diesel fuel saved. As many as 4,561 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions were eliminated. It has been four years since the Taipei City Government has hosted "the Household Energy Conservation Sweepstakes" in 2009; 2012 marked the 4th anniversary of the "All citizens go Crazy to save energy-Million-Dollar Energy Lottery." One lucky winner took home the NT\$1 million prize money. The qualification criterion for taking part in the lottery was eased: those with an electricity-saving ratio of 5%-instead of 10%-were eligible to enter. Participation rate grew by 50% as a result, effectively encouraging citizens to continue conserving energy and increasing participation. According to statistics provided by Taipower, the amount of electricity saved between May and October of 2012 (when "All citizens go Crazy to save energy-Million-Dollar Energy Lottery" took place), the amount of electricity saved reached nearly 3.4 billion kWh, equivalent to a reduction of



Taipei City deputy secretary-general Ni Shi-biao drawing the name of the NT\$1 million lottery winner

181,000 metric tons of CO₂ emissions. The sum saved on electricity bills reached over NT\$31.3 billion. The lottery has successfully inspired citizens to save energy. Between September, 2011 and April, 2012, households in Taipei City continued their hold on first place in program "Recycle Polyester" sponsored by the Bureau of Energy of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for eight months in a row. The amount of electricity saved reached 3.8 billion kWh. As the nation's first-place winner, Taipei citizens could enjoy up to NT\$757,470,000 in basic discounting. The amount of CO₂ emissions reduced was measured at 233,000 metric tons.

(2) Encouraging the Commercial and Industrial Sectors to Conserve Energy; Installations and Applications of Renewable Energies

Free energy conservation evaluation and assistance are provided to Taipei City's commercial and industrial users. Energy conservation awareness campaigns are conducted for shop owners in commercial districts, encouraging them to voluntarily save energy and make it a regular behavior. Eleven outstanding energy-saving shop owners were selected for public commendation to inspire a positive trend. Also, to encourage the commercial districts in Taipei City to conserve energy and reduce CO₂ emissions, the DOED selects commercial districts that have effectively and voluntarily saved power, and offer excellent potential to set a fine example;



the DOED then assists in providing a variety of energy conservation improvement subsidies and evaluation assistances, so as to create model commercial districts that can inspire others to follow.

The DOED also pioneered in launching an energy conservation certification project for the city's commercial buildings, encouraging business owners to achieve appropriate energy consumption per unit square meter. Commercial buildings that have successfully saved energies will be awarded the energy conservation label accordingly, to attract more participation among owners of commercial buildings. In 2012, 10 commercial buildings passed the evaluation, and were publicly awarded the energy conservation labels in recognition of their efforts.

To increase energy conservation effectiveness, the Taipei City Government pioneered the country in implementing the "Self-Governance Ordinance for the Counseling and Management of Energy Conservation and CO₂ Reduction in the Commercial and Industrial Sectors in Taipei City." The ordinance regulates commercial and industrial establishments in Taipei City in carrying out energy conservation. In 2012, 411 establishments were inspected, and 90% met



Providing assistance to the commercial and industrial communities to conserve energy



Energy conservation awareness campaigns and evaluation for shop owners in the commercial district

Table 1 Showing Energy Conservation Effectiveness in Taipei City's Commercial and Industrial Communities in 2012

Campaign	Amount of power saved (10 kWh)	CO ₂ Reduction (metric tons)	CO ₂ Total carbon dioxide emissions absorption capacity by the number of Daan Forest Parks
Sum	8,566	50,069	134
Evaluation and assistance for energy conservation in the Commercial and Industrial Sectors	738	4,519	12
Promoting energy-saving products	4,044	24,800	68
Energy saving promotion campaign for the business places in commercial and industrial sector	2,792	14,293	37
Energy conservation competitions for high energy consumption users	992	6,457	17

the requirements. Promotional campaigns were conducted for 175 establishments, and 87% of those voluntarily worked with the City Government to reduce energy consumption.

To promote the institution and utilization of renewable energies, the City Government invited experts to form a review committee and visit agencies and schools in Taipei City for on-site inspections. Places suitable for photovoltaic power generator installation were chosen during the evaluation. The total photovoltaic installation capacity in Taipei City was about 2,732 kWp by the end of 2012. Three facilities generated 2.5 million kWh of power, and eliminated 1,533 metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions. Additionally, to scout for other forms of renewable energies, the City Government completed a comprehensive feasibility report regarding Taipei City's development of experimental geothermal power. The City Government also formulated "Principles governing energy conservation, CO₂ reduction, and power stewardship in the Beitou/Shilin Science and Technology Park," to promote a robust program of energy integration.

(3) Water Conservation Measures

A. Water Supply Network Improvements

In 2012, the Taipei Water Department inspected a total of 2,136 cases of leaks, replaced water supply pipelines totaling 167.5 kilometers in length, and metered area measuring to monitor improvement effectiveness of the supply network. All the hard work paid off: compared with the figure recorded in early 2007, the amount of water leaks dropped by 89.7 million tons (equivalent to the amount of total carbon offset by 24 Daan Forest Parks).

B. Implementing Water Conservation Measures

The DOEP continues to promote "water conservation" measures and campaigns. The amount of household water used daily per capita in each jurisdiction dropped from 263 liters in 2007 down to 220 liters in 2012. The amount of water used daily per capita has gone from 352 liters down to 335 liters. Both figures are better than the original goals. The "Household Water Conservation Project" promoted by Taipei City won the 2012 Project Innovation Award; it was also

"Winner of Marketing and Communications," and garnered an "Honorable Award."

2. Per-bag Trash Collection Fee

On July 1, 2000, Taipei officially launched the "Per-Bag Trash Collection Fee Program." A garbage collection fee is charged when buyers purchase designated trash bags. The garbage reduction rate reached 66.79% in 2012; the total recycling ratio reached 47.8%.

3. A Citywide Movement for a Clean Homestead

(1) A New Outlook for Our Community

To educate the public to refrain from disposing their bags of trash, cigarette butts, and betel nut juice at will, or allowing their pets to relieve their bowels at random on the streets, or posting illegal handbills, the DOEP set up patrol boxes in places surrounding the problem spots to regularly monitor the level of littering and to reinforce crackdowns. The DOEP also set up 27 mobile video cameras to heighten crackdowns and encourage citizens to keep good habits of cleanliness, making Taipei more pleasant and beautiful.

(2) Upgrading the Quality of Public Toilets in Taipei

In order to provide Taipei citizens a quality and pleasant restroom space, the DOEP has formulated a series of improvement measures for various public toilets on its watch-list. In addition,



Committee members for the re-evaluation process carefully inspect the cleanliness of public restrooms.



the City Government regularly updates its policies to encourage all public toilet management units to jointly improve the quality of public toilets and their cleanliness maintenance. Every year, "Seminars for On-Campus Cleaning Crews" and the "Watch-Listed Public Toilets Evaluation Implementation Project" are conducted regularly to encourage members of the public, consumers and experts from outside the City Government to participate in restroom ratings ; they also support public toilet management units to conduct effective greening, enhance comfort and install user-friendly facilities.

In 2012, three "Campus Cleaning and Learning Events" were held. The DOEP also worked with the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan to conduct training for crew leaders and sponsor three on-site practices. Members of the faculty, student body, and the public were taught proper cleaning rituals and the appropriate use of cleaning tools and detergents, so as to implement cleaning, learning and the spirit of cleanliness in daily life, thereby deep-rooting environmental education among Taipei's youths.

(3) Greenification of Government-Owned Disused Lands

To ensure that the government-owned disused lands are no longer the problem spots of every borough and district, and in hopes of improving Taipei's cityscape, the Department of Economic Development began to conduct the greenification and restoration of Taipei's public spaces. The

focus was on landscaping those publicly-owned lands in disuse: applications from borough offices were accepted. In 2012, greening was administered on 16,559 square meters of lands in disuse. Applications from many borough offices are being filed continuously.

4.Leveling the Garbage Mountain in Neihu

The Mountain is located in Neihu District's Luzhou Borough. It was first inaugurated in 1970, and shut down in 1985. Garbage covered an area of 15.05 hectares. Of those, five hectares were located near the Keelung River. To keep the river from contamination, a shutdown improvement project was implemented after it was sealed off. The mountain has weathered many typhoons and



Xingshi Borough in Zhongzheng District before greening



DOEP Commissioner Wu Sheng-Chung and students work hard to clean the bathroom stalls.



Xingshi Borough in Zhongzheng District after greening



Garbage Mountain debris in Neihu is divided into several portions for handling.

other natural disasters. The hillsides have not yet slipped or collapsed.

Though the garbage mountain is rather secure, it has blocked a portion of Keelung River's course (with about 45 meters of encroachment upon the river's course). To prevent flooding, protect the environment, and to address demands by the residents to promote local development, plans were underway to remove the garbage mountain blocking the river's passage and to honor the regulations specified in the Water Act. Approximately 222.8 cubic meters of the mountain were removed.

Removal construction was handled in the form of a turnkey contract, and slated for completion on September 15, 2013. The project was divided into several portions. The different levels of the garbage pile were divided into "combustibles," "recyclables," and "a cubic meter of earth and stone" for further processing. The embankment

was built into "an ecological dike," and was excavated and sifted in two stages. In stage one, 300,000 cubic meters of construction were excavated by March 19, 2010; stage-two of the project—a removal of 1,928,000 cubic meters of garbage—is currently in progress.

5.Environmental Education

(1) Environmental Education Act

According to the "Environmental Education Act," employees, teachers and students working for government agencies, public business organizations, schools below the high school level, and legal persons whose government-donated funding accounts for over 50%, should enroll in environmental education courses for four hours or more by December 31 every year to implement education campaigns.

In honoring the environmental education



Environmental education and experience courses held at Feitsui Reservoir

program, the DOEP conducted courses accordingly for its employees to participate in environmental protection activities. 24 seminars on environmental education were held between June 7 and July 14; they were attended by 6,335. The Taipei Water Park has been tapped as Taipei's centennial water fountainhead, and the (Taipei Water Park) Environmental Education Center was established in 2011. A year later, the Center was certified by the Environmental Protection Administration with the "Certificate of Environmental Education Facilities and Locations," becoming the first city-based environmental education establishment in Taiwan.

The Taipei Water Park is a special environmental education establishment with "water resource conservation" as its centerpiece. The Park houses a number of municipally designated historic relics, including "the Gongguan Water Treatment Plant" and "the Taipei Watercourse Water Fountainhead Pump Room (the "Taipei Water Park"), "Guanyin Mountain Cistern," "the Water Measurement Room" and "the Huenshui Pumping Station," built after World War II. Visitors can also check out Guanyin Mountain in Gongguan, where a primitive form of broadleaf trees is preserved, and "the Water Resource Education Center," where entry is free. Visitors to the Park over the course of 2012 exceeded 1,000,000. The Water Park is also a high-performing agency awarded with "the 2012 Environmental Education Foundation Subsidy Program Achievements Commendation."



Agencies to be awarded "the 2012 Environmental Education Foundation Subsidy Program Achievements Commendation"

(2) Community Education Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew

The Taipei City Environmental Protection Volunteer Crew, set up by the DOEP, consists of 15,625 volunteers from the community and schools. The community-based environmental protection volunteer crew now consists of 12 detachments, and 13 "Alice in Wonderland" service detachments-corresponding to the administrative districts. The school-based environmental protection volunteer crew is now comprised of 192 detachments. To enhance the crews' environmental protection understanding, training sessions were held in 2012 to nurture the fundamentals of environmental education in seed workers.

(3) Campus Education

- A. The Environmental Education Counseling Corps were set up: Taipei Municipal Bihu Elementary School in Neihu was commissioned to be an education promotion center for energy technology stewardship training in elementary schools. The school was put in charge to integrate and design faculty seminars and student campaigns.
- B. Tamsui River Revitalization Campaigns: Over the course of 2012, 48,875 people had participated in water environment education events; 260,997 people took part in the waterfront leisure activities.
- C. Establishing Low-Carbon Campuses

- (A) The Department of Education of the Taipei City Government chose 32 energy conservation seed teachers to develop teaching materials on power stewardship for various school years. An energy education resource website was installed to offer complementary on-campus education.
- (B) "The 2012 Innovative Teaching Material for Energy Stewardship among Elementary Schools" and Energy Stewardship Skit Contests among elementary schools in Taipei City were held.
- (C) A partnership with the Delta Electronics Foundation was established with professional volunteers providing lectures to promote the idea of carbon footprints.
- (D) Taipei Municipal Bihu Elementary School in Neihsu formulated a school-based energy sustainability program. Representatives from Bihu were invited to Seoul, South Korea to participate in the 2012 Science Education Seminar of Asia to exchange opinions.

D. Promoting Sustainable Ecological Development

- (A) 14 awareness campaigns and workshops on water environment and river ecology were hosted to promote "water environment as part of school education certificates."
- (B) "Climate Change and Adaptation" seminars and campaigns were organized.
- (C) Schools of various levels were encouraged to participate in a variety of environmental improvement programs, such as integrated water management and "beautiful campuses."



"To Walk and to Read: The Tamsui River" at Taipei Municipal Xinyi Junior High School

Part 3 Recycling and Reuse

1. Household Kitchen Waste Recycling

The City Government categorizes kitchen waste into two different kinds: "Organic Waste for Compost" and "Organic Waste for Pig Feed." The waste is auctioned off in public bids to eligible pig farmers for reuse. Organic Waste for Compost is stored temporarily in the Kitchen Waste Temporary Deposit Areas located inside the 3 incinerators in Taipei City in order to drain off excess water; after self-initiated compost processing, the waste is then turned into semi-finished compost. The semi-finished products are then extracted to commissioned private compost plants and voluntary compost-makers for reuse.

The three incinerators in 2012 collected a total of 62,542.55 metric tons of organic waste for compost; about 8,726 metric tons of "semi-finished organic waste for compost" were deposited in the repository area for a designated period of time after simplified processing measures. Additionally, about 6,558.42 metric tons of such compost were delivered to qualified contractors in the private sector for follow-up processing.

Improvements were made on existing facilities at the Muzha Incinerator to process the "semi-finished organic waste for compost" and turn it into a soil ameliorant. By 2012, 2,145.7 metric tons of ameliorant had been made. The ameliorant was offered to as many as 7,634 people from different agencies (the general public, organizations and schools) for use. They picked up 1,855.51 metric tons of ameliorant—quite a hit among the public.

Also, to creatively process the organic waste for compost, an "experimental preprocessing technologies facility" was set up at the Beitou Incinerator. A high-temperature and high-pressure steaming method was used to manufacture a farm-ready ameliorant. The method is a creative -and effective-way to utilize organic waste for compost.



The awards ceremony for the 4th Government Service Quality Awards by the Executive Yuan

2. Incinerator Bottom Fly Ash Recycled and Reused

In the past, fly ash piles gathered at incinerators were processed first with a chemical stabilizing process-after these stabilizing fly ash piles were tested and qualified through the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), they were sent to a designated area at the Shanzhuku Sanitary Landfill Site. In June, 2010, improvement construction was completed at the Muzha Incinerator to process 1.5 metric tons of fly ash every hour. It won the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Executive Yuan to reuse of 3,300 metric tons of prewashed fly ash. In March, 2011, and August, 2012, the Incinerator was given approval again to reuse 6,400 metric tons of prewashed fly ash, and 10,000 metric tons of prewashed fly ash, respectively. "The application of the Beitou/Neihu Incinerators for a demonstrative verification of the reuse of fly ash" was granted approval in July, 2011 by the Agency to reuse 7,328 metric tons of prewashed fly ash. In addition, a prewashed factory that can process 2 metric tons of fly ash hourly was built on the Beitou Incinerator premises in September, 2011. The prewashed bottom fly ash collected will be reused as raw cement material. The fly ash stabilizer would be tested first, and applied to high-pressure cement products. Such diverse reuse of fly ash is a fulfillment of the policy, "Total Recycling and Zero Landfill."

3. Reusing Ditch Mud and Ditch Soil

At present two reuse formulas for ditch mud and soil are in effect. One is by commissioning the Earth and Stone Resource Processing Plant to mix ditch mud and soil with construction admixtures through a physical screener process. After adjusting the aquiferous ratio, the new mixture is then processed by a screener to sift out waste in the admixtures; coarse, refined gravels and the remaining earth and stones were sieved out according to their diameters, and deposited in the Earth and Stone Resource Processing Plant. These earth and stone resources are further graded and shipped to civil engineering and construction companies for use on construction sites, according to the specification demands of various construction projects.

"Turning Ditch Mud and Earth into Regenerated Soil (Cultivated Soil)" is another amazing feat: the ditch mud and soil is transformed into renewable soil, and offered to the public and government agencies for their environmental and greening projects. The DOEP manufactures such renewable soil. The ditch mud and soil can be finely screened and sieved for renewable soil materials. These materials are first packaged and offered to the public and agencies for growing bonsais and flowers to beautify the cityscape. The project is critically acclaimed, and was honored with the 4th Government Service Quality Award by the Executive Yuan.

Taipei City in 2012 commissioned the Earth and Stone Resource Processing Plant to process 3,072 metric tons of ditch mud and soil. The amount of renewable soil for reuse reached the impressive total of 12,005 metric tons. These measures have effectively retrenched landfill capacities at the Shanzhuku Sanitary Landfill Site, and prolonged the site's lifespan while cutting back costs for the City to open up new landfill facilities.

4. Refurbished Furniture

Taipei City pioneered the country in setting up the Refurbished Furniture Display Area, exhibiting and auctioning repaired furniture discarded by people and renovated by the DOEP. At present,



A combined capturing - a corralling practice

the Neihu, Wanhua and Wenshan Repaired Furniture Display Halls have been built to accommodate the furniture. Since their opening, wood cabinets, tables and chairs, couches and bikes have become the staple and are very popular with buyers. According to statistics, 14,143 items have been sold in 2012, totaling NT\$12,899,400 in sales.

5. Promoting Green Consumerism and Shopping

(1) Supporting Diverse Green Businesses

To encourage the popularization of green businesses, the Taipei City Government has set up green shopping outposts at chain supermarkets, welfare stations, superstores, department stores, and convenient stores; it also provides assistance to online shopping networks to go through a positive transformation to become green businesses. At present, the number of green businesses has reached 1,558. In 2012, Taipei City also pioneered the country in setting up the first virtual green shop in Taiwan, offering the public a more diverse marketing channel for environmentally-forward products.

(2) Strengthening Systemized Corporate Green Procurement

A total of 80 businesses from the private and organizational sectors have applied for green procurement, totaling NT\$1,882,794,180 in

procurement dollars. Also, thanks to the many awareness campaigns about institutionalizing green procurement projects, and developing Corporate Social Responsibility vision, the idea of green procurement has gained traction over the years. This growing popularity is expected to promote the development of the green industry, minimize environmental impact, and improve the overall environmental quality to attain sustainability.

(3) Enhancing Resource Integration, Promotion and Campaigns

The Taipei City Government integrates resources from different neighborhoods and communities to encourage green consumerism through various campaigns. Such information and updates are posted on the Green Living Information Network, inspiring citizens to participate in a good cause.

Also, to promote green consumerism among the public, the Taipei City Government works with 300 chain stores-ranging from channel marketers to supermarkets-to promote energy-saving products. Further, in support of the Central Government's campaign to support the procurement of power-saving appliances, Taipei City also launched a NT\$2,000 subsidy for buyers of energy-saving appliances. The City also set up designated areas that sell power-saving products and various promotional sales to motivate citizens to buy these future-proof products.



Part 4 Conserving the Natural Environment and Protecting Ecosystems

1. Animal Protection

(1) The Capturing and Management of Strays

To boost the capacity of animal management, the Taipei City Animal Protection Office conducts joint corralling at appropriate times. The practice enhances manpower efficiency three times more than the usual capturing. It is also complemented by a physical corralling, and chemical tranquilization (such as the use of tranquilizer guns). Statistics showed that 3,425 cases of stray captures were conducted in 2012.

(2) Rescue of Strays

To enable a more diverse rescue mission, the Taipei City Animal Protection Office conducted “Emergency Animal Rescues and Training of Vertical Landing from Tall Buildings” to boost the professional capabilities of the staff. In 2012, 3,119 cases of animal rescues (injuries) were completed.

(3) Animal Protection and Inspection

A. Animal Abuse Inspections

35 cases of animal abuse were reported. Administrative punishments were conducted on 6 of them. NT\$35,000 of fines were collected. The remaining 29 cases were processed for criminal investigation.

B. Pet Registration and Inspections

74 inspections were conducted at parks of various sizes across Taipei City. 178 people were mobilized. 334 inspections were conducted. Admonishments with written notices were given in 38 cases involving unregistered pets. Administrative punishments were conducted in 7 cases for unregistered pets. NT\$63,000 in fines were collected.

C. Inspections and Crackdowns on Illegal Breeding and Trading

Inspections were conducted on pet trading, street vendors, illegal breeders and traders of fostered dogs on the Internet. Eight illegal cases were found in 2012. NT\$375,000 in fines were collected.

D. For Dogs Left Out to Wander

Such dogs are scanned for microchips. The dogs are sent to the Animal Shelter Services and notices are put out if no owner information is found on the animals. If the dogs are found to belong to an owner, an admonishment notice is given the first time when the owner picks up his/her dog. Punishments are dished out to second-time offenders to heighten ownership responsibility management. 933 admonishment notices were posted in 2012. 9 cases of second-time offenders drew administrative punishment. NT\$36,000 in fines were collected.

E. Animal Abandonment

18 individuals charged with animal abandonment were given administrative punishments. NT\$270,000 in fines were collected.

2. Wildlife Sanctuaries

Taipei City is home to four wildlife sanctuaries: the Taipei City Waterbird Refuge, Hua-jiang Wild Duck Nature Park, Guandu Nature Park, and Guandu Nature Reserve, totaling 385 hectares in area. In 2012, habitat restoration was conducted on approximately 18 hectares of land in Guandu Nature Park, the Taipei City Waterbird Refuge, and Hua-jiang Wild Duck Nature Park to help revive their primitive waterfront space and muddy beaches, providing Plovers, Sandpipers, Snipes, the family of waterfowl and herons with a safe place to inhabit and forage.

Also, the Taipei City Government invited 31 conservation groups to conduct the “Taipei Eco-Festival 2012” to promote the conservation of natural landscapes and ecosystems, and highlight the importance of maintaining biodiversity, thereby allowing citizens to partake in the positive outcomes of Taipei’s conservation efforts.

The International Outdoor Sculpture Festival represents a perfect combination of Taipei’s unique “Environmental Renewal Projects” and “applied art.” In 2012’s Festival, five international



A combined capturing - a corralling practice

installation artists were invited to the Guandu Nature Park to create natural artworks using materials from Mother Earth. In addition to boosting the Park's cultural and artistic flair, citizens of Taipei also had a chance to experience the importance of using our sustainable environmental resources.

Autumn and winter were fast approaching, bird lovers from Taiwan and overseas were invited to the Nature Park for the Taipei International Birdwatching Fair to welcome the arrival of these beautiful migratory birds. "Hua-jiang Waterfowl Season" was hosted at Hua-Jiang Wild Duck Nature Park, where citizens could enjoy the beauty of Hua-Jiang's wetlands and the graceful arrival of the waterfowl.

3.Slopeland Conservation

(1) The Reporting of and Crackdown on Violations against and Water Conservation Act

To reinforce slopeland conservation so as to prevent disasters caused by overdevelopment, Geotechnical Engineering Office, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government (GEO) works in accordance with the "Soil and Water Conservation Act" to enforce slopeland patrolling and management. In 2012, 28 cases in violation of the Conservation Act were found; among these, 25 were voluntarily restrained and reported, accounting for 90% of all cases. NT\$1.7 million in fines were collected from these 28 cases of illegality; 20 have paid up the fine, accounting for 83.33%.



(2) Soil and Water Conservation Plan Review and Supervision

For maintenance of slopeland safety, GEO honors “Soil and Water Conservation Act” and “Soil and Water Conservation Plan Review, Approval and Supervision Regulations” to conduct rigorous review of the water and soil conservation plan in every hillside development project. It also conducts inspections and makes records during the work period of soil and water conservation with the Soil and Water Conservation Professional Engineers Association, the Taipei Professional Civil Engineers Association, the Professional Geotechnical Engineers Association and the Taiwan Association of Hydraulic Engineers to reinforce the monitoring of temporary disaster prevention facilities. In 2012, 508 construction inspections were conducted, 80 of which failed. The cause of failing to pass the inspections was primarily the lack of temporary disaster prevention facilities. Improvements were in place after deadlines were imposed for rectification.

(3) Soil and Water Conservation Service Team Provides Free Counseling

The Soil and Water Conservation Service Team provides free legal counseling and conservation technology assistance to the public. Services include: office duties and field assignments. In 2012, 44 cases of counseling, and 398 field assignments were provided. The team’s service quality has won many fans, who are now taking advantage of their quality services.



Emergency animal rescue and training for vertical landing from tall buildings

4. Ecological Engineering

(1) Ecological Engineering to Ensure River Dredging and Management

To protect homeland resources and reduce landslides and mudslides, the DOEP continued to conduct surveys on rivers and ditches in catchment areas along Taipei City’s hillsides. River and ditch dredging was administered in keeping with the region’s humanistic characteristics and landscapes to stabilize bare hill surfaces, restore the covering of ground flora to prevent the deposit of mud and sand from being washed off downstream, thereby causing landslides. Landscaping and wild-river dredging management helps to address the needs of the community, and incorporate the area’s natural resources; it is effective in preserving soil and water integrity, preventing disasters, ensuring the protection of the ecosystem and the unique landscape, and enabling diverse leisure and relaxation facilities. The newly restored space provides citizens a place to kick back and embrace Mother Nature; it is also an excellent venue for conducting ecological education.

In 2012, the “Xishan River Remediation Project” administered by the Taipei City Government centered on the area’s ecology and humanistic and cultural landscape. Stonework engineering was used to create a multifunctional project that ensures a porous biological habitat.



Guandu Nature Park after habitat restoration

(2) Landslide Management and Disaster Prevention Campaigns

According to the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau under the Council of Agriculture, there are 50 debris flows in Taipei City. Among these, 21 are vulnerable to major landslide disasters. Dredging and maintenance were conducted in 2012 on these 21 problem spots. Dredging management was completed on brooks susceptible to mudslides in Daoxiang Borough in Beitou District. The DOEP also worked with the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau under the Council of Agriculture to organize landslide disaster prevention campaigns.

Conclusion

The Taipei City Government has always strived to create a healthful ecosystem that can



The status of the "Xishan River remediation project"

prosper sustainably. By giving thoughtful focus to both environmental protection and economic development, the City Government promotes a variety of future-proof policies, and works with the private sector toward a promising future.



Campaigns on ensuring safety during landslide evacuation missions



10

Public Infrastructure

In hopes of fulfilling the vision of “a Liveable Taipei City,” shared by every one of Taipei’s citizens, the Public Infrastructure Department of Taipei City has defined its construction assignments with the following goals: “green roads, beautified parks, and a park-like city.” By creating a pedestrian- and driver-friendly travel network, the Taipei City Government works to highlight the city’s waterfront beauty, and offer a pleasant living space suitable for leisure, fun, health and cleanliness enhancement, so that every citizen and every tourist visiting Taipei can take great delight in Taipei and her cityscape.



10/ Public Infrastructure

The Taipei City Government promotes Public Infrastructure projects on an existing, already-solid foundation to effectively address the development and trends of the time. This chapter will review milestone achievements in Taipei City's Public Infrastructure over the course of 2012, covering transportation construction projects, river management, city landscape, public facilities, housing and land planning.

Part 1 Smooth-Flowing Transportation Constructions Projects

In response to demands arising from urban planning, Taipei City Government constructs expressways, builds and renovates urban roadways and bridges, while effectively improving roadway service quality to mitigate heavy traffic in downtown areas.

1. Developing Convenient Roadways

(1) Construction of Shezi Bridge

The purpose of this project is to offer Shezi Island a new travel corridor, so as to connect Shezi Island directly with Beitou and Tamsui. It also helps alleviate the flow of northbound and southbound traffic on Yanping North Road, Section 7. The first phase of the project involved the construction of the main body of the bridge - measuring 435 meters in length, and 38 to 42 meters in width. This is a one-tower cable-stayed bridge with a fan design. Construction began on May 6, 2009, and was completed on August 20, 2012. The second phase of the project comprised of the construction of an approach bridge and an approach road in Beitou, Beitou service road No. 13, the ramp connecting Shezi Island, and a connective pathway for bikes. The project began on June 2, 2010, and is slated for completion at the end of February, 2013.

(2) Construction of Embankment-Crossing Pedestrian Overpasses near the Taipei Municipal Shezi

Elementary School and Taipei Municipal Hulu Elementary School

In hopes of offering citizens a safe and convenient traveling space for crossing the expressway on Huanhe North Road, and for accessing the riverfront green space outside the embankment from the Tamsui River Embankment, the nearby embankment-crossing Pedestrian Overpass were constructed by Hulu and Shezi Elementary Schools. The flyovers also offer a



The pedestrian flyover by Shezi Elementary School



connective pathway connecting the bike lanes within and outside the embankment. This project consists of one flyover by Shezi Elementary School (including a connective pathway for bikes, at 216 meters in length), one Pedestrian Overpass near Hulu Elementary School (including a connective pathway for bikes, at 220 meters in length). The project began on July 1, 2010, and was completed on March 30, 2012.

2.Improving Road Quality

Excluding road islands, sidewalks, and MRT construction sites, the total area of actual asphalt concrete paved roadways is 15 million square meters; it is projected that road surface renovation across Taipei's major roadways will be completed within 6 years (from 2009 to 2014). Between 2009 and 2011, the road-smoothing project was implemented on 158 designated roadways. In 2012, 1,450,000 square meters of road fortification were completed as part of the road smoothing project. Also, 7,012 manholes were lowered to ensure that the city's roadway surface is more smooth and level, so that pedestrians and drivers can travel safely and comfortably.

3.Smooth Pedestrian Space

The Taipei City Government is committed to the improvement and renewal of all the sidewalks in the city, and its effort and achievements have been recognized by many communities. In 2012, Taipei City was recognized with the Innovation Achievement Award-a Friendly Space (Improvements made to sidewalk spaces) as part of the "2012 4th Annual Healthy Cities Awards." The City Government has designated primary and secondary roadways as the priority improvement area, which complement other projects that target gentrification, road improvement assignments for parks, public agencies and schools, all in support of Taipei's urban space renovation project.

Taipei City's sidewalks cover about 2.5 million square meters in area. By 2012, 2,154,922 square meters were revamped, accounting for 86.2% of the total sidewalk area in Taipei City. On average, 50,000 square meters of sidewalks will be renovated annually. All the sidewalks will be renovated by 2019.



The pedestrian flyover by Hulu Elementary School

4.Bridge Safety and Maintenance

At present there are 198 beam bridges, 34 river-crossing bridges, 30 vehicle flyovers, 88 pedestrian overpasses, 12 tunnels, 12 vehicle underpasses and 54 underground walkways, for a total of 428 bridges in Taipei City.

(1) Painting Steel Bridges

The steel structure on Zhengqi Bridge was painted. The steel structure was reinforced with a resistance buttress to slow down environmentally-caused erosion on the steel structure. These measures were aimed at ensuring safety, and enhancing the appearance of the bridge.

(2) Bridge Inspection, Maintenance and Reinforcement

A total of 191 bridges were inspected in 2012. Shock resistance components and flood control mechanisms of the bridges were checked. For bridges that raise safety concerns during visual



Improvements made on roadways surrounding the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to accommodate the newly added bike lanes

assessment, a detailed follow-up inspection and evaluation are conducted. For bridges that require any improvements after inspection, a budget would be earmarked to facilitate the necessary reinforcements to ensure traveling safety.

5.Common Ducts Constructions Projects

The construction of common ducts helps free citizens from enduring the inconvenience caused by road excavation and duct-burying projects; it also minimizes traffic accidents caused by road excavation, improves the smooth flow of traffic and encourages versatile road and land use. The Taipei City Government has completed the construction of the following common ducts according to "the Common Duct Act." To date, common duct constructions have been completed on the following areas and are now in full operation: Route Civic Boulevard, Route New Community (Keelung River Bend straightened area), Route Zhoumei and the Nangang Economy and Trade Park, Dadu Road, the railway underground eastward extension construction project to

Nangang, Neihu Phase 5, and Guandu Road. The following common duct projects are now under construction: MRT Xinyi Line common duct, MRT Songshan Line common duct as part of the MRT network, and Beitou Shilin Science and Technology Park. Bids for the Fuguo Road common duct construction project are now open to interested bidders.



The wide and spacious sidewalk on Xinhai Road, Section 3.



Part 2 Effective River Dredging and Management

1. Flood Control and Drainage Construction Projects

(1) Establishing a Comprehensive Water Control Mechanism in Taipei City

The Taipei City Comprehensive Water Control Management Commission was inaugurated in 2006 with the objective of launching a new water management mechanism for “retaining upstream water resources, minimizing midstream flood risks, and preventing downstream flooding” by integrating support from the government and private sectors to create a safe, comfortable, pleasant and healthy eco-metropolis. Three commission conventions, three inspection tours and two awareness campaigns were held in 2012 to formulate a general, integrated and quantified flood-control objective, so as to enhance flood-prevention programs and develop an effective flood-control initiative; also, to create a comprehensive, robust damage-control structure for promoting a full-scale flood-control system.

(2) Flood Control Engineering in Taipei

In keeping with “Flood-Control Engineering in Taipei” by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taipei City’s overall flood-control program is primarily characterized by embankment construction along rivers, complemented by watercourse dredging and river management. The city’s embankment construction in the planning stage is measured at 131,231 meters in length. By 2011, 109,141 meters of construction had been completed among which approximately 1,500 meters of Zhoumei embankment along the Keelung River await construction. The project will complement the “Beitou/Shilin Technology Park Development Project” for completion by the end of year 2018. Approximately 5,268 meters of the project along Guandu Embankment await completion; at present, a project to move Guandu Heightened

Protection Facilities northward has been outsourced for further assessment. Embankment facilities will be built along this stretch after the Overall Guandu Plain Development Project is studied and approved. The stretch between Fuxing Bridge in Shuangxi and Jiannan Bridge is measured at 7,210 meters, and will be listed as a mid- to long-term project goal. In 2012, dredging plans were begun on the stretch between Jiannan Bridge in Shuangxi and Wangxing Bridge. Planning and review of this project is slated for 2013. For the right embankment along Jingmei Bridge, a 400-meter embankment facility was completed between Wanfang Road and the Taipei Metro Bridge. The stretch between Wanfang Interchange on National Highway No. 3 and the Taipei Metro Bridge in Muzha is measured at 500 meters. Embankment construction is underway, and is slated for completion in 2013.

(3) Storm Sewer Construction Projects

The total length of the City’s Storm Sewer Construction, including main and branch drainage lines, is 540 kilometers long. By 2012, 522.158 kilometers had been completed; the completion rate was estimated at 96.70%. In the same year, 8 construction projects, including the “Draining Improvement Project on Fuyuan Street, Songshan District,” were conducted to significantly strengthen Taipei’s water draining capacities and improve city cleanliness.

To reinforce water-level monitoring stations at the rainwater sewer system, Taipei City completed the installation of 159 water level monitoring stations, one discharge gauge stations and five closed-circuit television stations for data monitoring and analysis in 2012 to effectively monitor water levels.

(4) Pumping Station Management

There is a total of 64 official pumping stations and 21 makeshift pumping stations operating in Taipei City. Altogether, 402 sets of water pumps are installed around the city, totaling 2,096 cubic meters per second in pumping capacity. To reinforce flood control and drainage capacities, in 2012, water pumping sets in Guting and Donghua were renovated. Also, as part of the Beitou

Shilin Science and Technology Park Project, construction (expansion) projects continued for Zhoumei and Wenlin. The renovation of pumping sets in Zhongshan, Beixian, Zhishan, Fude, Jingzhou and Changchun continued in 2012. The Public Infrastructure Department also conducted noise control and environmental improvement engineering to enhance the lifestyle quality of nearby residents. Additionally, to reinforce flood-control and emergency response capabilities, the Hydraulic Engineering Office of the Public Infrastructure Department hosted flood control exercises on March 28, 2012. The crew conducted simulated drills on the shutoff of pumping stations, and displayed 12-inch mobile pumping sets in Yucheng City of Nangang District.

(5) Promoting the Automation of Pumping Stations

To better address water draining needs in the urban area and consequently, the growing number of pumping stations, and to address the challenge in manpower mobilization for pumping stations, efforts were underway to automate the operation and management of pumping stations, and optimize the functions of pumping sets to ensure centralized management and distance monitoring for sets in different districts, so as to boost pumping station operating efficiency, management maintenance, strengthen response and command, and lower the need for manpower. To that end, the City Government plans to build automated monitoring systems for pumping stations across the city. Automated monitoring

systems at the Hydraulic Engineering Office under the Public Infrastructure Department are divided into two units: General One and General Two Management Centers. Six districts will be designated for this project accordingly. In 2011, "Facility Optimization for Water Pumping Station in District One of the Automated Monitoring Systems" was conducted. It is slated for completion in July, 2013. Between 2012 and 2015, the "Automated Monitoring Systems Installation at the General One Management Center for Water Pumping Stations in Districts 2 and 3" is to be conducted. This assignment is slated for completion in January, 2015. Upon a results evaluation, the installation of automated systems will be planned and followed up for the other three districts.

2. Sanitary Sewer Constructions

(1) Continued Pipeline Construction for Sewerage Systems

By the end of 2012, construction completion ratios of the sewerage system's primary main pipes, secondary main pipes, and the branch pipeline network were 100%, 97.13% and 86.22%, respectively. A total of 761,969 households in Taipei City had sanitary sewer connections; the pipe connection rates of door-plated households reached 67.94%, the projected users' pipe connection rates reached 100%. Pipe connection rates of door-plated households reached 70.37%, registering a growth of 2.43% compared with 67.94% of 2011. See Figure 1.

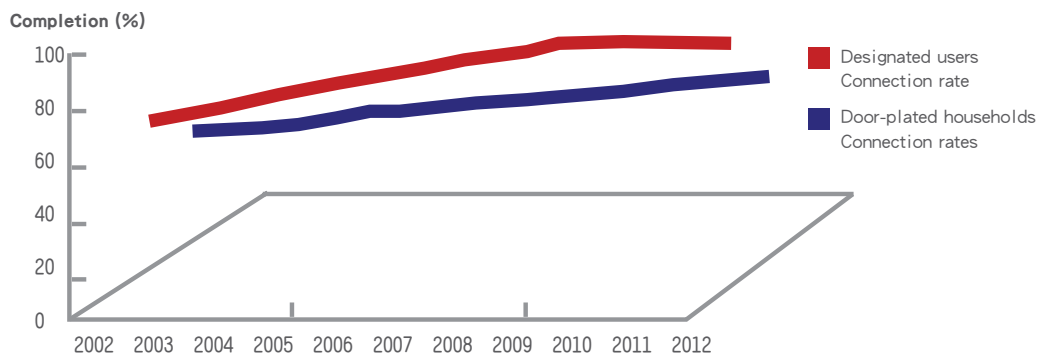


Figure 1. Annual Growth Rates of Household Sewer Connections in Taipei City over the years



(2) Priority Sanitary Sewer Connections for Major Tap-Water Users

By the end of 2012, the number of public and private schools in Taipei City totaled 324,266 have been properly connected with sanitary sewer services. The number of public and retail markets totaled to 54, with 46 having been properly connected. Also, there are a total of 39 luxury hotels in Taipei City, and all but 4 have been connected. The number of central agencies in Taipei is measured at 52, and 48 have been connected. The number of Taipei Metro stops and facilities is figured at 84, and 69 have been connected. The number of communities of more than 50 residences is 172, and 89 have been connected.

(3) Interception Station Development and Operating Status

There are a total of 35 wastewater interception stations dotted across the Tamsui River Basin. Among these, 12 are located in Taipei City, 22 in New Taipei City, and one in Keelung City—all are in active service, and are jointly operated and managed by Taipei City. They can effectively intercept wastewater at the Qingtian Interception Station, and discharge the wastewater after it is processed properly at treatment plants.

(4) The Construction of On-site Treatment Facilities and Operation Status

Taipei City has installed two aerated gravel contact oxidation purification facilities in Nanhu and Chengmei. Starting in 2010, two other such facilities were set up in Zhongxiao and Guiyang along the Tamsui River. Among these, the Guiyang aerated gravel contact oxidation purification facility is in operation. The one in Zhongxiao is being tested for future operation, and expected to effectively improve river water quality.

(5) Back Alley Beautification

Taipei City incorporated a beautification project as part of wastewater sewage connection construction. For households in areas that underwent user pipe connection constructions and repairs, back alleys wider than two meters were



The entrance design at the park atop of Neihsu Wastewater Treatment Plant – the umbrage as guest reception



The landscape totem by Guting Riverside Park



The blossoming sulphur cosmos by Yanping Riverside Park

given a facelift. A total of 868 back alleys were given the makeover by yearend 2012, registering an increase of 179 newly beautified back alleys, compared with 689 in 2011.

(6) Fortifying the Sewerage System

The Taipei City Government continues its

commission of sewerage system management, maintenance, and operation. It has steadily operated and managed the Neihu Sewage Treatment Plant, the Dihua Sewage Treatment Plant, and the Bali Sewage Treatment Plant—currently commissioned to Taipei City for servicing. The total 1.97 million CMD wastewater treatment capacity is deployed and managed in a manner that optimizes interception. By yearend 2012, the three sewage treatment plants processed a total of 1,732,871 CMD of water. The interception stations, water pumping stations and lift stations installed around the sewage system are used as relief pumping sites; the existing electronic machineries can drain excess water to the rainwater sewage systems, so that the overflow of rainwater during flash floods and the typhoon season will not enter the systems to cause overload. By yearend 2012, the Taipei City Government completed 16 relief stations for its emergency relief measures. These facilities can offer 28,000CMH of relief output.

3. Creating More Waterfront Spaces

(1) The Greening of Riverside Parks

The 29 riverside parks that dot across the Taipei river system never fail to attract citizens to enjoy outdoor and leisure activities on holidays. Seas of flowers have been set up in a number of riverside parks, including Dajia, Guting, Machangting, Heshuang 21, Yanping and Daonan. Flowers planted in these places are: garden cosmos, sulphur cosmos, and canola flowers. They are planted in a rotation of two flower seasons for each area. They serve as great flower-watching sites for local citizens. Also, the shore along Shezi Island is known for its abundant wildlife, and is home to flocks of different species of birds throughout the year. It is an excellent bird-watching spot. Furthermore, the Hydraulic Engineering Office under the Public Infrastructure Department carefully constructed wetland spaces and pedestrian planked roads outside the embankment by the No. 6 Pumping Station, adjacent to Shezi Island. Two bird-watching pavilions are set up here. Another bird-watching pavilion is installed at the end of Alley

133, Section 8 on Yanping North Road. It is slated for completion in February 19, 2013.

(2) The Construction of Bike Lanes by Riverside Parks

The Hydraulic Engineering Office under the Public Infrastructure Department completed a network of riverside bikeways, totaling 111 kilometers in length. The total width expanded on these bike lanes has reached 30 kilometers. Cyclists can travel on the bike lanes on Yongfu Bridge, Taipei Bridge, Huajiang Bridge, Guangfu Bridge, Huazhong Bridge and Fuhe Bridge to cross the Jingmei River and Neigou Bridge. The lanes are connected to the riverside bike trails in New Taipei City, so that citizens can enjoy biking while relishing the pleasant riverscape.

Part 3 A Colorful Cityscape

1. The Park and Green Area Per Capita in Taipei City

At present, a total of 1,067 plots of land (including riverside parks and 39 other sites) covering 1,983 hectares have been successfully designated for parks, greening areas, plazas, and children's playgrounds by Taipei's urban planning. By 2012, 841 parks (including 43 partially constructed parks) and green areas have been developed, totaling 1,371 hectares. In other words, 5.172 square meters of green area are available to Taipei citizens per capita. Table 1 shows the green area coverage per capita from 2003 to 2012.



The plants on Renai road display a great sense of movement.



The colorful geometrical patterns by the entrance of Ziqiang Tunnel



The vivaciously beautiful pattern on Aiguo West Road enriches Taipei's cityscape.

Table 1 Green Area Coverage Per Capita from 2003 to 2012

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Green Area Coverage percapita (square meters / per capita)	4.86	4.95	5.01	5.03	5.11	5.16	5.18	5.17	5.22	5.17

2.Park Construction (Expansions)

To provide citizens with a quality living space, park construction and expansion projects were underway in line with the Taipei City Government's ongoing policies to ensure that park areas are equally allocated and accessible to residents in the urban and suburban regions. Key construction projects over the course of 2012 included: a newly constructed Wanhua Plaza No. 406, the expansion of Beitou Park No. 2, a newly constructed Beitou Park No. 223, a newly constructed Beitou Park No. 240, a newly constructed Wenshan (Muzha) Park No. 89, the expansion of Wenshan (Jingmei) Greenery No. 42, and a newly constructed Wenshan (Jingmei) Park No. 45.



The Camellia Exposition – bonsai and camellia paintings and art

3.Road Greening and Beautification

(1) Greening Embellishments for Streets and Roadways throughout the City

Roadway embellishment projects continued in key areas, such as primary roadways in the cities, incoming and outgoing pathways connecting the neighboring cities and counties with Taipei City, traffic circles, traffic islands and the green areas. Colorful potted flowers, ornamentals and shrubs were planted to complement the existing greenery to create a three-dimensional, gradationally layered impression, improving the cityscape to ensure balanced regional development. In 2012, NT\$140 million were earmarked to improve road and greening beautification.



A performance during the Yangmingshan Flower Festival's opening ceremony



Cherry blossoms in full bloom during the festival

Also, to boost urban greenery efforts and enhance roadside greening, the Taipei City Government continued to plant trees along the city's sidewalks wider than 2.5 meters; special attention was paid to planting trees in unfilled tree holes and renewing tree species. In 2012, the new plant additions (replacements) totaled 743 street trees, 268,791 shrubs, 5,558 square meters of lawns and 19,378 flowering pot plants were planted for ground cover.

(2) Promoting the Construction of Shaded Boulevards

In 2011, the City Government launched the construction of shaded boulevards. Trees were generously planted along Yanjiuyuan Road, Zhongshe Road, areas surrounding the Nangang Exhibition Hall, Tiding Boulevard, and Xinglong Road. The project will continue until 2014 and is expected to install 35 ground covers for boulevards in urban Taipei within four years. Trees, bushes, flowering plants and grasses will be liberally grown to enhance urban greening, improve air quality, and lower the heat island effect. On December 29, 2012, a tree-planting activity was hosted on Monga Boulevard. These tree-planting projects for forestation promise to improve environmental greening, and offer citizens a more hospitable and pleasant green city to live in.

(3) Adoption Programs

The City Government encourages private

organizations and individuals to adopt green areas, plazas, traffic islands, sidewalk trees, and parks over one hectare in size. 326 such areas were adopted in 2012, totaling 308,012 square meters. In addition to reducing the manpower and funding burden on the government, the program also inspires the private sector to exercise its creativity and innovation to enrich a vibrant cityscape.

4. Flower Exhibitions

(1) The Taipei Camellia Exposition

"The 2012 Taipei Camellia Exposition-Secrets in Camellia's Mind" was held from February 13 through 26 at the Yangmingshan Flower Experimentation Center, attracting approximately 40,000 visitors. The Exposition featured many valuable camellia bonsai specimens lovingly taken care of over the years by camellia lovers across the country. Beautiful camellia paintings by aspiring artists were also on display.

(2) Yangmingshan Flower Festival

"The 2012 Yangmingshan Flower Festival -The Smell of Yangming Mountain" was held from February 17 through March 18, attracting 1.33 million visitors to the event. The festival of the year drew attention to the message of floral aroma-"the fragrance of flowers, tea, and fairy tales"-to awaken the memory of one's senses, drawing visitors to travel down memory lane and reminisce about the delectable tales of Yangmingshan that accompanied us through our growing years.

(3) The Chrysanthemum Exposition at the Shilin Presidential Residence

"The Chrysanthemum Exposition at the Shilin Presidential Residence-Dancing with Chrysanthemums" was held between November 18 and December 9, 2012. To highlight the many enchanting facets of chrysanthemums, "Dancing with Chrysanthemums" was themed to set the tone of the exhibition. Concerts, singing, puppet shows, the painting of chrysanthemums, the teaching of making balloon sculptures by clowns, post-it activities and gardening workshops were hosted on weekends and holidays. To better service tourists with mobile internet service, an



App service was launched during the exposition and was downloadable by visitors.

(4) The Taipei Flower Exposition

The “Taipei Flower Exposition-Stop at Beautiful Yuanshan” was held between December 22, 2012 and January 20, 2013 at the Flora EXPO Yuanshan Park and the Museum of Fine Arts area. In complementing the floral landscapes surrounding the Expo Park, the design of the show layout put much focus on the Yuanshan entrance plaza by Yuanshan Park. Locally grown flowers and grasses were used to decorate the three-dimensional installation artworks to create the geographical imagery of the Greater Taipei Area, inspiring visitors to enjoy a tour. The Sea of Flowers and the Sea of Flowers Plaza were styled after the images of the Yuanshan Observatory, the Sea of Shell Fossil, and various animals.

5. Streetlamp Construction and Maintenance

(1) Newly Added Streetlamps

In 2012, 1,784 newly designed streetlamps were completed. 925 new streetlamps were installed.

(2) Streetlamp Power Source Box Integrated Rods

Efforts continued to install integrated streetlamp power source box rods. Substandard, aesthetically unappealing (Fiber-reinforced Plastic) FRP power source boxes were replaced. There are currently 10,151 power source boxes. Between 2000 and 2011, 4,494 integrated power source box rods were installed. In 2012, 128 such rods were completed.

(3) LED Streetlamps to Promote Energy Conservation and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Reduction

This project continued throughout 2012. 2,243 LED streetlamps (including lamps in parks) were installed as replacements across the city. The Taipei City Government also successfully were granted subsidies from the Bureau of Energy of the Ministry of Economic Affairs to install 31,476 LED streetlamps.

Part 4 Robust and Comprehensive Public Facilities

1. Water Supply Facilities

(1) Enhance Shilin and Beitou Water Deployment

The Guandu Water-transmission Pipeline, conducted by shield tunnel-boring machines, began construction in October, 2008. The project was completed on February 3, 2012. About 3,340 meters of 2,000 mm-water-transmission pipelines were completed outside the embankment by Yumen Street, running all the way to Shuangxi Bridge. A double water supply system is now in completion in Shilin and Beitou areas to enhance water deployment and backup, lower the risk of drought, and connect with the pipelines in downtown Datong. Also, it is now connected to the three 1,000mm diameter water transmission pipelines in Shilin by Shuangxi Bridge to form a backup system as water supply insurance for the 220,000 residents in Shilin. Additionally, in keeping with Taipei City Government’s disaster-prevention program, emergency water access units have been reserved by the Shezi Riverside baseball court and the flood plain on the left bank under Chengde Bridge. The units can be used to provide emergency water supplies during disasters.

(2) Zhitan Purification Plant Expanded to Improve Purification Reserve Requirement

The construction of the 6th water purification facility at the Zhitan Purification Plant will include a pre-purification unit able to process 700,000 CMD of water, a rapid filtration unit, a 50,000-ton clean water cistern, and other necessary facilities. The project began in May, 2009, and is slated for completion in 2013. Upon completion, it will be able to supply 1,005,000 tons of clean water daily to areas outside its jurisdiction to improve water use security and stability in Northern Taiwan,



Craning operation on the Anhua Xindian Line

and boost the operating flexibility of the Zhitan Purification Plant.

(3) Water Transmission Pipeline Engineering along Anhua Pressurization Unit

1,500mm-water-transmission pipelines are used for the design and construction of the project. It is measured at 2,309.1 meters. The project began in December, 2008, and was completed in October, 2012. As soon as the Anhua Pressurization Unit along Xindian Line is completed, the new Anhua unit will replace the existing Zhonghe Pressurization Unit along the Xindian Line to supply household water to Xindian. The existing Zhonghe Pressurization Unit will supply 400,000 tons of water to Zhonghe, Tucheng and part of the areas in Banqiao daily, as specified in the second-stage Banqiao-Xindian Project. The Anhua Unit and the existing water supply system at the Zhonghe Unit support each other as a dual water provision system. The scheme will boost operating flexibility and lower the impact of droughts.

2. Hot Spring Resources Management

(1) Implementing the Designated Hot Spring Access Expropriation and Fund Use

The hot spring resource management fund was established to promote hot spring resource management. In 2012, 4 units-including the Taipei City Hot Spring Development Association-received subsidies to conduct hot spring resource conservation, management, the promotion of



The Foot Pond at Beitou Quanyuan 48 Park

sustainable hot spring use, plus research and development. In 2012, the amount of funds collected totaled NT\$10,272,478: the collection and payment rate reached 99.7%.

(2) Developing Hot Spring Acquisitions and Supplies, Reviewing Operating Permit Application

"The Taipei City Hot Spring Development and Operating Permit Application Review Commission" was established to work with the Taipei City Hot Spring Management Project and assist in the establishment of the Hot Spring Acquisition Program. The Commission is in charge of issuing development permits for hot spring acquisitions and supplies, and reviewing hot spring operating permit applications. 11 hot spring development permits were issued by 2012.

(3) Renovating the Foot Pond of Beitou Quanyuan 48 Park

The park was inaugurated on January 22, 2011. Over 400 visitors use the foot pond daily, registering a satisfaction rate of more than 97%. The park is now one of the most vital public leisure facilities locally. However, due to heavy use and many suggestions from users to increase the number of foot ponds, the Department of Economic Development of the City Government has increased the number of garbage bins, water temperature adjustment outlets, safety banisters, slip-proof measures and lockers. Also, the Taipei City Government has coordinated efforts with the Parks & Street Lights Office of the Public Infrastructure Department to increase the number of mobile toilets to enhance foot pond services for



citizens.

(4) Taiwan's First Hot Spring Soap and Hot Spring Florets Hot Spring Flower

In 2011, soaps made of hot spring florets collected in Beitou's hot spring area were so popular that they were immediately sold out. Other than the soap, in 2012, a new floret-based hot spring powder was launched. The number of sales channels was increased; in addition, an online shopping network was launched to market the new product. Marketers also joined exhibits and sales expos to heighten consumer awareness of the hot spring florets. In 2012, this innovative product reeled in NT\$2 million in sales revenues.

(5) Hot Spring Floret Place of Production Certification

To encourage consumers to understand that all the hot spring floret products from the Beitou hot spring areas are of high quality and safe for consumers, the Taipei City Government completed due registration process with the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the "Beitou Hot Spring Floret Products Place of Production Certification" on November 16, 2012. In the future, such certification will be conducted on all the hot spring floret products.

3. Natural Gas Utilities

The natural gas supply in Taipei City comes from four city gas corporations: the Great Taipei Gas Corporation supplies gas to Zhongzheng, Daan, Xinyi, Songshan, Zhongshan, Wanhua and Datong administrative districts, and Shilin district (including just two boroughs: Mingsheng and Fuhua). The Yangmingshan Gas Corporation Ltd. provides gas to the Shilin (excluding Mingsheng and Fuhua boroughs) and Beitou administrative districts. Shin Shin Natural Gas Co. Ltd. supplies gas to the Wenshan district and the Shin-Hu Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. to Nangang and Neihu districts. By the end of 2012, these four corporations supplied a total of 326,998,959 million cubic meters of gas to 653,339 households, accounting for 64% of the total households in the city's supply area.

All the gas companies in the City completed

the installation of a central monitoring system successively to readily keep track of the status of each gas storage tank, gas pressure regulator station, and high-pressure pipeline gas supply, to ensure gas supply safety and gas transmission service quality. 32 gas supply regions in the service area are demarcated, and emergency containment valves and pipeline network connections are deployed to ensure better disaster prevention and service restoration. Regular disaster-prevention drills are conducted on the network of pipes to improve public safety.

The four gas companies also conducted routine, automated inspections and maintenance work on various gas storage, transmission and distribution facilities, while periodically conducting pipeline inspections and replacements. In 2012, 8,132 kilometers of pipelines were inspected, and 58 kilometers of the pipes was renewed, at a replacement rate of 2.1%. Additionally, each individual gas company provides free, biennial household gas pipeline facility security checks to users. In total, 288,076 households received inspections in 2012; meanwhile, the companies also strengthen user safety campaigns during security inspections to raise awareness about-and prevent-carbon monoxide poisoning.

To ensure the safety of natural gas facilities and prevent disasters, public safety experts and professionals from fire control, labor inspection agencies and those involved in security formed a natural gas public safety inspection task force to run spot checks on pipeline layouts and maintenance at gas companies. Inspection results were generally satisfactory in 2012. Four gas companies undertook improvements in accordance with the suggestions of the inspectors and related agencies.

4. Electricity Supply and Gas Station Safety Management

Taipower Company houses three operating centers in Taipei City, servicing 1,160,000 households in Taipei City. An emergency repair hotline, "1911", was set up to provide instant, speedy service in the event of a power cut. Citizens can call this hotline on any landline

within the city, and the call will be automatically connected to that particular region's repair unit for follow-up service.

In hopes of strengthening gas station management, inspections are conducted continuously on gas station safety management. 164 gas stations and 18 liquefied petroleum gas stations received inspections in 2011. A majority of these stations successfully passed the inspection; those that failed inspection were able to rectify their failings and make improvements within a short time.

Part 5 Thoughtful Residential Placement and Land Use

1. Versatile Residential Placement Assistance and Services

In addition to increasing housing supplies, the City Government is also considering the trend of residential leasing, with its relatively high rate in international cities, and is working to expand the apartment rental market in Taipei City. Also, the city is increasing the number of public rental housing residences in the supply chain through a diverse channel. In the long run, the Taipei City Government hopes to keep the amount of residential reserves in Taipei City at around 5%, and provide a variety of apartment rental subsidies to meet demand. Meanwhile, the City Government is committed to reinventing residential services, urban renewal, and improving residential service quality to fulfill the needs of citizens.

(1) Constructing Public Rental Housing

The Ankang Social Housing Community in Wenshan District is being renovated and rebuilt in planned phases. This 3-phase construction project is estimated to provide about 3,300 housing units. Phase 1 includes Foundation D of the Ankang Public Housing Community, the original Ankang Market and its parking area. Preplanning for the construction bid was completed in 2012. The design and the actual construction of the project are forecasted to begin in 2013, and completed by the end of 2015.



A projected diagram of a publicly-run housing unit for rent in Baoqing Section, Songshan District

(2) Leasing Public Rental Housing Units

To lighten the financial burden of young families, public rental housing units for rent were launched with young families as the primary tenants. The units are furnished with fixed furniture; professional housing management firms are hired to oversee the running of these communities in hopes of improving the living quality of these housing complexes. By the end of 2012, the leasing of Dalongdong Public Rental Housing (110 units), Xintian Temple Station Public Rental Housing (23 units), and Dunhuang Public Rental Housing (3 units) was completed. Also, "for-rent" public notices were posted for Wanlong Station Public Rental Housing (41 units) were put up in September, 2012. Interested tenants can expect to sign lease contracts in 2013 and enjoy quality living.

(3) Comprehensive Housing Subsidy Assistance for Taipei Citizens

The Taipei City Government works with the Interior Ministry to provide housing subsidy services. In 2012, service items available included: rent subsidies (the highest subsidy was NT\$ 4,000 dollars monthly for each individual for up to one year), housing mortgage interest subsidies (as high as NT\$2.2 million for up to 20 years) and housing renovation mortgage interest subsidies (as high as NT\$800,000 dollars for up to 15 years). 5,764 households in Taipei



City qualified for these services. Also, the City Government initiated a Happy Family Project for Young Couples that provided rent subsidies (for as high as NT\$4,400 for as long as 2 years) and housing mortgage interest subsidies (for as high as NT\$2 million for as long as 20 years). A total of 4,379 households benefited from the project.

The price of housing and rent in Taipei is tops in the nation. To increase the amount of subsidies available to apartment tenants, so that young families can find peace of mind and quality settlement in the city, the Taipei City Government introduced "Greater Rent Subsidies for Happy Parenthood" allowance bonuses. These can be integrated with the subsidy programs of the Central Government (after the bonus, every household can receive as much as NT\$5,000 in allowances; for families with three or more underage children, they can receive an allowance as high as NT\$6,000).

(4) Public House Leasing Continues

In coordination with tenants whose contracts expired for their public housing tenancy, the Taipei City Government conducts qualification reviews for tenants looking to extend their leasing contract, and public housing leasing and notarization procedures. By the end of 2012, a total of 1,951 units extended their contracts for leasing public housing units, including Wanfang C (170 units), Qiyang (70 units), Nangang No. 1 Park (247 units), Jungong (30 units), Maosan (106 units), Xining (4 units), Huaisheng (174 units), Wanning (9 units), Rongxing (31 units), Longshan (33 units), Wanmei (166 units), Taiwan Fertilizer (206 units), Wanle (3 units), Wanfang Community Center (253 units), Donghu E (4 units), and Huachang (445 units).

(5) Providing Transitional Housing Leasing Assistance

To maximize the benefits of the City's residential resources, while alleviating the financial burdens on young families in finding housing, the Taipei City Government is leasing transitional public housing units to young families for short-term residence while the units remain vacant. In 2012, a total of 65 units were opened up for short-term leasing, including Keelung River Phase 3



Housing model of the publicly-run housing unit for rent at Wanlong Station (model 2)

Public Housing (33 units) and the Yongping Public Housing Complex (28 units).

(6) Modifying Public Housing Community Management Organization

The Taipei City Government successfully assisted 165 public housing communities in setting up community management systems (204 management commissions are currently in operation) in accordance with the statutes governing the management of apartment housing. By the end of 2012, 185 have completed structural preparations and filed for applications with the Building Administration Office, and 173 have completed management maintenance funds for expropriation.

(7) Improving the Landscape of Public Housing Leaseholds

To enhance and improve the quality of public housing communities, the Department of Urban Development completed general inspections of units for lease in these complexes, and formulated improvement programs for them. Repairs and renovations were incorporated into the general design outlines of these communities. Construction has begun and is expected to be completed in February, 2013, to improve the comfort and living quality of the tenants.

2. Enhancing Land/Property Use Efficiency

(1) Expropriation and Appropriation of Land

In light of the growingly dense urban population and the flourishing economy, land acquisition becomes increasingly difficult as land value rises sharply. The Taipei City Government actively processes land acquisition deals needed for public infrastructure. In 2012, a total of 12 private land expropriation deals were sealed: the deals expropriated 57 plots of land from 404 households; their total area was measured at 0.1138 hectares, with compensation totaling NT\$440,156,932. The City Government also completed 66 cases of public land appropriation and 270 plots, covering an area of 7.5977 hectares, in hopes of facilitating public infrastructure implementations.

(2) Taipei Zone Expropriation

To expedite the completion of Taipei's urban planning blueprint, the City Government has undertaken 14 areas of zone expropriation totaling 781.17 hectares by the end of 2012. The completion of this project availed 215.41 hectares of land to construction; 565.75 hectares were earmarked for public facility constructions, such as roadways, parks, public schools and other public venues.

The City Government is working on zone expropriation projects covering the new community in Qiyang, and Beitou/Shilin Science and Technology Park, the total size of which is 106.92 hectares. Upon completion, 52.18 hectares of land will be available for construction projects, and 54.74 hectares will be allotted for construction of public facilities. The completion of the redevelopment is expected to increase land use efficiency, multiply land appreciation value, improve cityscapes, and fortify the overall urban development.

(3) Urban Land Readjustment

The Taipei City Government has been promoting urban land readjustment for over 40 years. The land is earmarked for public facilities needed for urban readjustment; the project also bears witness to the development history of various major construction projects in Taipei City, such as the Taipei 101 skyscraper, Nangang Economic and Trade Park, Taipei Neihu Technology Park, National Taiwan Science Education Center, Songshan Minsheng

Community, Shilin Central Community, and Songshan Station. These projects highlight the City's many achievements in urban land readjustment. By the end of 2012, Taipei City completed 920.14 hectares of property in its urban land readjustment project, constituting 39 blocks; the total construction-ready area totaled 544.42 hectares for building purposes. The city also acquired another 375.72 hectares of property for the construction of roadways, parks, and public schools.

Urban land readjustment for a number of publicly-operated, city-owned plots, including Wenshan District Section 1, Nangan District Section 3, and Neihu District Section 9, continued. Urban construction projects are a great means to incentivize participation from the private sector. In addition to the infusion of plentiful funding and input from the private sector, spontaneous public participation also forges a collective public consensus and builds regional identity to encourage local construction development and prosperity. The Taipei City Government rewards landowners who initiate and organize their own unions for urban land consolidation efforts. In 2012, assistance continued for Nangang section in Nangang, Yucheng in the Nangang District, Huaisheng in the Daan District, Residential Area 6-6 in the Shilin District, Shitan Borough in the Neihu District, and Residential Area 12 in Beitou for land consolidation.

Conclusion

To improve the quality of public construction projects, the "Taipei City Distinguished Public Construction Awards" were first hosted on August 28, 2012. Seven outstanding projects by distinguished construction crews were selected and publicly commended. By immortalizing "Classic Masterpieces for Timelessness," the awards help to improve construction quality; they also set the bar high for every construction assignment in Taipei City, so that citizens can enjoy a living space of greater comfort. They also contribute to the fulfillment of the administrative vision of "Aligning Taipei with the World, Taipei Taking Flight."



11 Information Infrastructure

Devoted to infrastructure construction required for an intelligent city, the Taipei City Government has been action-oriented to offer its city residents convenient, thoughtful and efficient services. The fruitful results have been widely recognized by the international community. Its "Love @ Taipei, A Smart City" won the Public Sector Excellence Award from the World Information Technology and Service Alliance (WITSA) on October 23, 2012. The "1999 Citizen Hotline" again won the Outstanding e-Government Prize from the World e-Governments Organization of Cities and Local Governments (WeGO) on November 13 of the same year. Such recognition is rewarding and inspiring for the city administration.



11/ Information Infrastructure

The popularity of Internet and mobile phone applications drove the needs of Taipei citizens for internet infrastructures and various convenient information-based citywide administrative services. To satisfy the demand, the Taipei City Government officially changed its Information Management Center on September 18, 2012 to the Department of Information Technology to provide enhanced services for local residents. Different departments and offices are working together for long-term information development in Taipei City by constructing convenient optic fibers and wireless bandwidth Internet infrastructures and promoting mobile convenient cloud services to consolidate an intelligent life.

Part 1 e-Government

To promote a ubiquitous and intelligent city, the Taipei City Government stipulated the “(Secondary) Master Plan for Promoting Intelligent City Infrastructures” in 2011, which includes twenty-nine action plans and three major strategies: e-Government, e-Community and e-Business, and e-Life. The construction of an e-Government is meant to strengthen the efficacy of common information systems through information resource integration and introduction of mobile applications and, accordingly, to boost the quality of citywide administrative services and public satisfaction.

1.e-Disaster Prevention and Resource Integration

(1) Normalizing Disaster Rescue Network

To enhance disaster rescue and first-aid performance, the Fire Department purchased



Rescue Ambulance Management System-Dispatch Information

seventy-eight smart mobile carriers equipped with a wireless data network, GPS, and a programmable system interface in 2012. The agency installed the carriers on ambulances at individual fire stations and a number of firefighting vehicles to replace the existing GPS equipment with maintenance time limits and limited flexibility. In addition, database interfacing between the management system for disaster rescue ambulances and the computer-aided intelligent dispatch system of the Fire Department becomes available simultaneously to allow dynamic control over disaster rescue status, the real-time location of rescue vehicles and their duty status. By the end of 2012, the rescue vehicle data network availability had reached 80%. In the future, efforts will continue to be placed on the control over disaster rescue ambulances through GPS in order to enhance the dispatch goal of the 119 Command Center.

(2) Establishing a Fire Rescue Command Simulation Training Field

In 2010 the Fire Department began planning the three-phase “Disaster Scene Rescue Command Operation and Simulation Training System” (for fire rescue). These include the “Command Staff Operation Training System,” “the Command Officer 3D Simulation Training System” and “Dazhi Command Simulation Training Field.” The latest 3D virtual reality effects are combined with the hardware at the Dazhi Command Simulation Training Field and integrative data of the 119 computer-aided intelligent dispatch system not only to accommodate operation and utilization by command officers and staff at rescue sites, but also to simulate fire scenarios through



3D images for standard and responsive types of training to enhance the command capability of officers at all levels on site and boost performance levels of fire rescue operations. The system is expected to be completed by the end of October 2013.

2. Historical Land Administration Data Digital Archive

The Department of Land completed the scanning and filing of all manually-processed registration books at individual land administration offices at the end of 2011. The Department further planned the establishment of the “Taipei City Land Administration Historical Data Inquiry System” in 2012 to import various scanned historical land administration data into the system. The system is expected to become operative in early 2013, which will greatly shorten the length of time needed for land administrators to retrieve data, thereby enhancing their work efficiency. In the future, efforts will continue to be made to digitize records spanning early land administration laws and regulations, regulatory monthly reports, expropriation of private agricultural land and sectional expropriation as well as to expand services of the Ministry of the Interior in issuing land administration artificial transcripts through cross-county/city land administration offices and cross-institutional (e.g. courts, taxation offices) online retrieval mechanisms. Hopefully, these actions will comprehensively improve land administration service quality and consolidate implementation of the policy to waive written certificates and transcripts.



Separate log-in screen for the new-version personnel service website

3. New-Version Personnel Service Website

To solve the issue of discrepancy in how the personnel management information system operates and simplify the log-in process for users, the Taipei City Government has been configuring a new-version personnel service website since January 2012 that will replace the features of the original network by January 2013. The new version combines the overall personnel database and works with a single log-in mechanism for employees of the Taipei City Government. It also consolidates and upgrades the existing personnel operation & service network by simplifying the procedures for personnel institutions at all levels to provide data in a shorter processing time-frame. In addition, it is connected to the leave of absence and the designee data of the WebITR system (national-level version) and applies it in calendar maintenance and management. Meanwhile, a personnel service zone is being specially developed and shared among individual departments and offices in order to strengthen the scope of e-services on personnel operations.

4. Information System Mobile Platform

The Taipei City Government established the mobile public administration information platform in 2012 to facilitate the receiving and sending of public administration messages through mobile phones or tablets, among other mobile devices, and personal computers. These services are not restricted by the location of offices, allowing employees of the Taipei City Government to access online real-time inquiries, multi-media data transmission and sharing, online positioning, tracing and sharing, and integration of the information system while on the move. This platform is the first of its kind among administrative authorities in Taiwan to introduce mobile real-time communications technology on a large scale for use in public administration. The development takes advantage of the state-of-the-art cloud computing cluster platform with benchmark significance. Efforts will continue to be made to consolidate information systems

among our departments and offices to create an e-Government with enhanced administrative efficiency and night quality services provided to our citizens.

Part 2 e-Community and e-Business

To keep its people safe, the Taipei City Government has installed video surveillance systems and adopted the use of visualized crime analysis and investigation tools, digital verification laboratory equipment and facial recognition systems, etc. The City Government makes use of neighborhood watch mechanisms to create an environment with no safety blind spots and zero tolerance for security threats. Moreover, it has continued to provide labor safety education training programs that combine technology and humanity to minimize occupational hazards. Meanwhile, the Phase 3 ICT Industry Development Zone program has been implemented to consolidate the diversified resource developments of shopping districts, thereby creating a living environment where people feel safe and happy.

1.A Safer Community

(1) Installing Video Surveillance Systems

To update existing video surveillance systems and make the city a safer place, the Taipei City Government achieved its Phase 1 goal with the installation of 13,699 cameras by November 19, 2012; all of the equipment was able to send back images successfully. Phase 2 of the policy, comprising the expansion of the network by an additional one thousand and five hundred cameras, is slated for completion in the second half of 2013. Since the project's trial period in August 2010, numerous crime cases have been successfully resolved with these newly installed video surveillance systems, such as a throat cutting case at Shizhilin Building in Wanhua District, a gunshot case on the Breeze Plaza,



TV wall in the Taipei City Video Surveillance System Center

and the Taiwan Business Bank armored truck heist. In addition, the number of violent crimes in 2012 dropped by fifty-two cases; this showed a year-on-year decline. The incidence rate plummeted 11.98% while the clearance rate rose by 9.18%. The year 2012 also showed a year-on-year decrease of 1,293 cases of theft-the-incidence rate dropped 11.91% and the clearance rate increased 11.55%. The project has proven effective in preventing crimes and boosting the clearance rate.

(2) Establishing Visualized Crime Analysis and Investigation Tools, Digital Verification Laboratory Equipment and Facial Recognition Systems

The Police Department began working on plans to establish visualized crime analysis and investigation tools, digital verification equipment and facial recognition systems in January 2012 to quickly and effectively contrast and compare information in a visualized way. Digital evidence for cyber crimes is collected, analyzed and filed. Digital technology allows for the restoration of blurry images for investigative analysis, helping to produce credible and legally binding identification reports and digital evidence. This technology enhances cyber crime digital identification levels



Home Page of Taipei Safety and Health College

by strengthening the detection of—as well as the protection against—technology crimes and the fight against cyber crimes. Visualized crime analysis and investigation equipment connection tests have been completed on June 25. These systems are now available for individual investigation units.

(3) Building Community, Village and Neighborhood Communication Mechanism

Interfacing between the public opinion reporting system and the e-public administration information system was completed on July 1, 2012. This consolidated various local data and helped neighborhood chiefs report, screen and forward public opinion cases to respective departments and offices at the Taipei City Government. On October 1, the function to transmit data in real time to the public administration opinion network was added to the system. Public opinion cases reported by communities and neighborhoods are received along with data reported by the public through different channels (e.g. the print media, the 1999 system, individual complaints); these different sources of information are later analyzed



Opening Press Conference for Guanghua Digital Plaza's 4th anniversary

and compiled via data warehousing and pre-warning management systems for authorities' reference, expediting grassroots opinion processing and enhancing the public's satisfaction with the City Government.

2. Creating a Safer Working Environment

To realize its vision of “Labor Safety and Zero Disasters,” the Taipei City Government initiated the “Labor Safety and Health Institute” systematic plan and completed the installation of the “Labor Safety and Health Educational Training Information Service Platform” in February 2012. These effectively integrate resources at government agencies, enterprises, commercial groups, communities and schools, etc. Online learning is thus available for workers who also get accreditation for hours spent on courses. It adds to the depth and width of disseminated labor safety and health knowledge, benefits more workers and serves to prevent occupational hazards.

3. Akihabara-like 3C Shopping Paradise in Taipei

The Guanghua Digital Plaza was built during the Phase 1 Project of the ICT Industry Development Zone promoted by the Taipei City Government. The complex features primarily retail shops of information products, and is currently a popular site for well-known domestic

and international information magnates (e.g., Microsoft, Intel, Acer, Asus) for new product launches. Since its opening in 2008, the Plaza has so far attracted a headcount of over 10 million people. The average monthly crowd comprises a headcount of more than 350,000 people. The Phase 2 project involves the development and operation of the Taipei Information Park and the facility's parking lot. The project is slated for completion at the end of 2013 and will be fully operative in 2014. The Guanhua Digital Plaza, together with the facilities described in Phase 2, are expected to drive the overall development around the Bade Shopping District and jointly form a digital shopping paradise for 3C products.



Citizen using Taipei Free Internet service at a hot spot

Part 3 e-Life

The Taipei City Government has continued its effort in building a comprehensive information and communications infrastructure by promoting free wireless broadband Internet access and Fiber to the Home (FTTH) service in Taipei. The City also promotes e-learning to minimize the digital gap as well as providing real-time traffic information, citywide guided tours and a citywide administration service network one-stop window, among other measures, to provide the public with 24/7 services.

1. Information Infrastructure

(1) Promoting Taipei Free Public Wireless Internet Access

Taipei City began offering free wireless Internet access in 2011. The scope of access was expanded in 2012 to include additional indoor and outdoor public areas, such as the City Hall Building, the twelve administrative centers of Taipei, Taipei City Library, Taipei City Hospital, MRT Stations and MRT malls, health service centers, sports centers, household registration offices, land administration offices, municipal schools, traffic transit stations, parking lots, bus waiting booths, incinerators, parks, markets, tourist night markets, public rental houses and

jointly operated buses, et al. In addition, the same account can also be used to access services such as iTaiwan (the free wireless service for public indoor areas at central administrative agencies) and Newtaipei (wireless connection provided by the New Taipei City Government). This accomplishes the goal of connecting the networks of Taipei City, New Taipei City and the rest of the country for users through a single account. The account application for international users with a valid mobile phone number became available on a trial basis starting July 31, 2012 (users from mainland China were able to apply starting August 1, 2012). The two services reported a membership total of 1,650,153 accounts on December 31, 2012. The average user headcount of 1,812,295 and a monthly growth rate of around 106% exceeded the figures from the same period in 2011. The accumulated number of accounts opened by international travelers reached 55,725.

(2) "Fiber to the Home" Service

The City Government finalized a 25-year-long contract for the "Outsourced Construction and Operation of Fiber Optic Network in Taipei City" with Taiwan Intelligent Fiber Optic Network Co., Ltd. on December 30, 2011. Fiber optic cables are to be added to the city's public facilities, as outlined in the contract. The contractor is responsible for the construction and operation of the network and shall bear gains and losses on its



Passenger using Taipei free wireless Internet service at an MRT station

own. The National Communications Commission (NCC) granted the permit for the preparation of citywide internet services on September 26, 2012. The Fiber-to-Home service is expected to link up 400,000 households in the city within four years, that is, an 80% household coverage rate. Services will be offered at a rate which is 11% lower than those available on the market. By combining the active management of a private business and the free wireless access in the public areas of Taipei City, a seamless Internet user environment will be created to provide citizens with low-price, speedy fiber optic services.

2. Digital Learning to Minimize Gap

(1) Promoting Digital Learning through the Taipei e-Campus

The Taipei e-Campus website combines online and physical training programs. Collaborating with the Department of Information Technology, the Taipei e-Campus APP has been integrated with the “Love Taipei APP.” The three major features-Goodies, Learn Everywhere, and Cool Life Knowledge-are updated on a constant basis. In addition, through cooperation with city government agencies and external institutions and groups, fine teaching materials are planned and produced while marketing and promotional events



Promotional campaign for outsourcing the fiber optic Internet project of Taipei City



Taiwan Intelligent Fiber Optic Network Co., Ltd. ground-breaking ceremony to demonstrate its techniques

are organized. The “e-Campus Meets Love and Brightens Life” learning promotion was organized between June and July 2012, while the summer life education essay competition “Read Online with enthusiasm and Love” was held jointly with Taipei Municipal Zhung-Lun Senior High School from July to September. The efforts of the Taipei e-Campus team were recognized with certification and awards from the e-Learning Quality Service Center and the American Society for Training & Development (ASTD). Taipei e-Campus is not only a professional digital training platform for the City Government, but also an optimal choice for people who are interested in online learning.

(2) Establishing the Intelligent Library and FastBook-Automatic Book Stop (ABS)



FastBook - Automatic Book Stop in Taipei Main Station



Intelligent Library in Taipei Municipal Bailing Elementary School

The intelligent library adopts RFID technology, allowing users to borrow and return books on their own. With the addition of the Bailing Intelligent Library and the Intelligent Library in the MRT East Metro Mall in December 2012, there are currently six intelligent libraries throughout the city, providing neighborhood residents with convenient book information services and comfortable reading environments. The automatic book stop (ABS) “FastBook” is equipped with the strengths of an intelligent library and requires only four pings (1 ping = 3.305785 m²) of space. This helps cut down construction costs and is suitable for places with a high turnover rate of visitors and high space/land cost. One was already set up in April 2011 at the main site of Taipei Public Library. Two more stations were added in January and December 2012-on the first floor of the Taipei Main Station and Taipei City Hall, respectively. The commissioning of intelligent libraries and ABSs not only enriches the spiritual life of Taipei residents but also helps shape a brand new reading aura.

(3) Establishing an e-Classroom and Promoting the Mobile Learning Experimental Program

To build a better learning environment for information education, the Taipei City Government will upgrade specialized classrooms in schools to e-classrooms by adding computers in these classrooms. Meanwhile, library functions are enriched by the establishment of teaching

resource centers in libraries. These facilities allow teachers and students to make better use of the convenient teaching environment and diversified ways of learning. As of December 2012, the student-computer ratio at individual schools in Taipei City was roughly 4.06:1; the projector-class ratio at municipal schools was around 2.3:1. Schools have been responding well to the e-classroom program and are very capable of integrating information technology into professional subjects through group activities and interactive teaching as a brand new teaching model. An additional forty classrooms that joined the program in 2012 bring the total number of e-enabled classrooms to six hundred and ninety-one. In the same year, eleven more school libraries added teaching resource centers, raising the total number to thirty-eight.

The mobile learning experimental program, on the other hand, takes advantage of mobile devices, curricular research and development, as well as in-service education for teachers, to incorporate information in teaching and enhance learning efficacy. A total of thirty schools participated in the experimental program in 2012. They include Taipei Municipal Fuan Elementary School in Shilin District, the Affiliated Experimental Elementary School of Taipei Municipal University of Education in Zhongzheng District and Taipei Municipal Nangang Elementary School in Nangang District. These schools are the model teams of the “Ministry of Education’s Integration of Information Technology in Teaching Innovation



Learning becomes more attractive with information-integrated courses using OR code.

2012,” with widely recognized accomplishments.

(4) Subsidizing Low-Income Households to Purchase Computer Equipment and Provide Information Education and Training

The Taipei City Government has been subsidizing financially disadvantaged citizens in the purchase of computers since 2003. The availability of the subsidies was expanded to seven hundred and fifty computers in 2012, including two hundred and twenty-five self-purchased computers (with subsidies increased to NT\$11,000 per unit) and five hundred and twenty-five units from private businesses at preferred prices. As of the end of 2012, five thousand and eighteen low-income households benefited from the program, allowing more than ten thousand financially disadvantaged students to realize their digital learning dreams. To express gratitude to enterprises that have been active sponsors of the charity business over the years, the City held the



“Digital Feast – Dreams Come True” Donation Press Conference

“Digital Feast Makes Your Dream Come True” donation ceremony press conference on August 28, 2012. Written feedback was collected from beneficiaries in 2011, including Thank-you cards that were given to the sponsoring enterprises. In addition, the Low-Income Household Information Education Training Program continued in 2012. Additional and diversified courses were added (e.g. computer basics, Internet application, photo data processing, Introduction to Word and Excel) to encourage beneficiaries to hone their computer skills and to enhance their employment competitiveness.

(5) Organizing Free Internet Training for the Public

To further enhance Internet education, the Taipei City Government offers free Internet training programs for citizens (e.g. computer for beginners, email, primary image processing, advanced image processing, Internet resource application, WORD for beginners, EXCEL for beginners, Taipei-Free wireless Internet). Classes are available for both beginners and more advanced users. In addition, members of the public can also sign up for diversified online courses (e.g. the Chinese input method for Taipei e-Campus, WindowsXP, MSN, Skype, blog, WORD, EXCEL and PowerPoint presentation software, et al.) As of December 2012, the number of people taking the courses reached 390,000.

3. Quality Traffic Service

(1) Shared Traffic Information

In light of the rapid development of cloud



Written feedback from beneficiaries

technology in recent years, the Department of Transportation proactively promotes real-time traffic information services and enhances intelligent transportation. One of the actions undertaken by DOT is to have opened up Taipei's traffic information databases to government agencies, academic institutions, and both for-profit and non-profit organizations since February 2009. Real-time traffic information, such as the "Taipei City Parking Guidance and Information System," the "Taipei City Traffic Control Center Database," the "I Love Bus 5284 Database" and the "Taipei City Traffic Accidents Database," are just a few among a total of sixteen entries for traffic information organized into four categories: parking, traffic control, bus and traffic accidents. As of December 2012, seventy institutions established links to access this information over interfaces such as mobile phones, computers, digital TV sets, GPSs and display bulletins, etc. On average, 27.48 million traffic inquiries are made on a monthly basis through service providers.

(2) Improving the Taipei e-Bus Service

To achieve the goals of e-operation, e-supervision and e-management of buses, the Taipei City Government completed the installation of a backend audit system for buses in June 2012. The system monitors factors that affect service quality such as the punctuality of buses and the number of rounds offered by bus operators. It also updates and integrates with the audit systems of various competent authorities in order to gain an overall control over vehicle status and abnormal operational events for a better bus

service. In addition, the Bus Information Voice Inquiry System, first established in 2006, was updated in September 2012 to greatly reduce the unfavorable recognition rate and to add a search feature for bus routes in New Taipei City. This helps to enhance the efficacy of and satisfaction with the traffic information services in the Greater Taipei Area. In order to provide convenient system services, one hundred and ninety-seven intelligent bus stops will be added in 2012 and 2013. Once completed, the total number of intelligent bus stops throughout Taipei City will reach eight hundred. The Taipei e-Bus Service will offer multi-lingual search options, connecting with its counterpart in New Taipei City and interfacing with the highway bus information system for better service.

4.Improving the 1999 Citizen Hotline

Effective January 1, 2012, the "1999 Citizen Hotline" sign language service for the hearing impaired now provides 24/7 services. In addition to the original forty-seven video conference sites at district offices across Taipei City, twenty-seven more were added in 2012, including twelve sites at libraries, eight at art museums, welfare centers for the disabled and the different branches of Taipei City Hospital, three at MRT stations and two at visitor centers. All facilitate connections between 1999 sign language specialists and hearing impaired users who do not have Internet access or video conference equipment at home. The launching of a press conference for the 1999 hotline team comprising visually impaired staff members on August 9 was meant to increase



Mobile phone access to the Taipei e-Bus Service System



Intelligent bus stops along the Xinyi Line of the MRT



1999 visually impaired operator demonstrating how to operate the system

the willingness of government agencies to hire visually impaired phone operators. Between the period from June 1, 2010 through December 31, 2012, a total of 11,701 sign language services were provided, with positive feedback from the hearing impaired.

As of December 31, 2012, the 1999 Citizen Hotline answered 9,328,431 phone calls, handled 568,219 complaints and assigned 1,155,168 tasks since its operation began on July 3, 2008. On average, 172,749 phone calls were answered, 10,523 complaints were handled, and 21,392 tasks were assigned per month. The overall service satisfaction was above 88%.

5.Mobile Application in Life and Citywide Guided Tours

To provide citizens and tourists with rich and diversified information, development efforts continued for the MOTA-City Travel Guidance Service in 2012. The latest includes the release of Fun Taipei Android Chinese App in March, offering information on bus routes, Taiwan Railway schedule, Taiwan High-Speed Rail schedule, flights, weather, MRT routes, sightseeing spots voice guide. Interfacing with the Point of Interest (POI) in New Taipei City was completed in August, allowing the service to provide information on sightseeing and life in Taipei City and New Taipei City. The English version of MOTA for mobile phones was introduced in September, featuring a search engine for cultural exhibitions and performances, a transportation fee calculator and a theme-based sightseeing guide. The MOTA



Mini MOTA kiosk in a hotel

external decoration design competition was also held to promote the service and create a new image for MOTA.

6.An Open Data Platform

The Taipei City Government Open Data Platform became operative on September 1, 2011. Featuring primarily everyday-life applications, the city's open data resources are integrated on a single platform, including cultural express, parking lot information, free wireless access spots in public areas throughout Taipei, Taipei travel network and water rationing information, etc. This platform uses cloud computing technology to conduct data searching, file downloading and data interfacing, and other functions. It not only enhances information transparency for Taipei City and encourages the participation of citizens; it also serves to inspire individuals with business potential, enterprises and organizations to develop new knowledge assets in a joint effort to boost the competitive edges of the city. The version was updated on January 13, 2012. As of December of the same year, a total of one hundred and fifty-nine entries of data and eighty-six interfacing services were provided. The data were used 2,410,469 times, i.e., an average of 150,654 times per month.

7.Three-in-One Municipal Affairs Service

The Taipei City Government introduced the "Love@Taipei-Cloud Computing Assisted Municipal Affairs Service" in 2011. This service



MOTA Kiosk external design contest award presenting ceremony

enables people to access integrative municipal affairs information on the cloud platform through smartphone, TV and computer, realizing the so-called “three screens and one cloud.” In 2012, more contents meeting the needs of our citizens were introduced, including information on employment, traffic, healthcare, recreation and entertainment, daily life and disaster prevention, and more. There are a total of eight categories with twenty-five entries of services at present and this will be increased to sixteen categories with sixty-four entries of services in the future. Meanwhile, in combination with the popular Fiber-to-the-Home broadband Internet access, smart life technology is further applied in “Smart Home and Healthy Life” to bring into being an intelligent and friendly city.

8.e-Bill Management Platform

In order to make Taipei citizens’ various applications easier to use and more convenient, as well as to offer diversified payment methods, e-Citizen Services added the options of making inquiries and payment through convenience stores. Effective September 24, 2012, the public can inquire about the processing status of their applications and make payments through multimedia kiosks (MMK) at 7-11, Family Mart, Hi-Life and OK convenience stores. A total of six hundred and three online applications and online payments were made through e-Citizen Services in 2012, accounting for 23% of the overall number, i.e., 2,579. In terms of payment options, besides ATMs, online banking, personal visits to banks, and barcodes or MMK at convenience stores, credit card payment service was also added on July 5. As of December 31, 2012, a total of thirty-

eight departments and offices used the service.

9.Digital Medical Imaging Service

Taipei City Hospital implemented a digital physical examination system on July 23, 2012. The new system not only eliminates the possibility of data errors due to manual input but also reduces the amount of paper used and further perfects image data backup, storage and management. Physicians no longer have to wait for slides or borrow them when seeing patients. They can also communicate with the patient directly through video over the Internet, reducing the patient’s waiting time. By linking images and text-based diagnosis reports with the Medical Image Service Center at Taipei City Hospital, the process makes the one-stop inquiry about cross-campus medical images and reports on physical examination possible. People can now enjoy multi-campus joint medical services by making only a single stop; this is a better and more efficient way to utilize manpower and medical resources.



The “Love@Taipei—Cloud Computing Assisted Municipal Affairs Service Summer FUN Gifts” event

Part 4 Application of Geographic Information

In 2012, the Taipei City Government consolidated its Graphic Data Center Common Platform and geographic data warehousing in an attempt to reinforce the management, integration, exchange and service of graphics data. It streamlined operating procedures and enhanced geographical information service



quality and administrative efficiency. The Platform was evaluated at the TGOS performance rating held by the Ministry of the Interior on August 15 and stood out from the crowd with outstanding performance in integrating geographic information resources, promoting common services and enhancing geographic information application. It won the “National Geographic Information System (NGIS) Supply System Award.”

1.Real Estate Information and Living Service Integrative Portal Site

To eliminate the asymmetry of information involving buyers and sellers in real estate transactions and to provide integrative real estate information services to secure real estate transactions, the Real Estate Information and Living Service Integrative Portal Site was introduced on August 1, 2012. This site utilizes the information and data from three services-Taipei City's Graphics Data Center Common Platform, geographic data warehousing system and Google Map. Besides offering access to the Department of Land's Taipei City Real Estate Digital Database and the Department of Urban Development's Taipei City Living Service Platform, the site also offers additional services to facilitate inquiries about information on real estate properties, housing and land expropriation, etc. People can make online texts or graphic searches for legal real estate agencies. The website also offers knowledge and information required to trade real

estate properties. This site seeks to reinforce information transparency of the real estate market, thereby protecting the rights of both buyers and sellers.

2.The 1999 Assignment System

To reinforce the application and analysis of assignment data from the 1999 Citizen Hotline and support related policy-making, the Research Development and Evaluation Commission and the Department of Information Technology jointly developed the 1999 Geographic Information System. The system is able to locate the coordinates of reported cases and produce a distribution map through its statistical module, which helps to improve assignment performance. Results of the analysis can also serve as reference for policy makers.

3.Water Pipeline Geographic Information System

The Taipei Water Department proactively adds to the value of the water pipeline geographic information system by expanding its features. The agency integrates engineering-related management systems to enhance operating efficiency. It also continues to promote GIS-related services to better serve the public. Features such as the property topic-based database, annual statistical reports, distribution of water meters whose OD is to be changed and inspection of reported cases were added in 2012. On June 27, the system won the “Golden Graphics Award-Best Promotion of Services” at the eighth session of the Taiwan Geographic Information Society for “geographic information planning and configuration,” “GIS integration and application,” “extended service and application for the public” and “integration of cross-institutional resources.”

4.Building Information Model (BIM)

In light of the popular concept and application of BIM initiated by the world's major cities in recent years, the Construction Management Office began researching computer-aided audits and applications of building licenses in 2012.



Taipei City Real Estate Transaction Price Inquiry Service

Quantitative and non-quantitative data was analyzed in accordance with laws and regulations and used for establishing a regulatory, object-oriented and attribute-based logic database. Criteria for the contents and formats of data submitted regarding BIM graphics and labels were also established. In addition, computer programs are used to automatically compare and produce audit tables and forms to simplify data and reduce processing time. This creates a regulatory audit operation that is information-based, open and standardized, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the building license review process.

5. Terrain Reproduction with 3D Surveyed Data

To provide precise and reliable map information, the City re-surveyed digital terrains at various proportions in the north, central and south districts of Taipei between 2010 and 2012 through the TWD97 system. The survey produced highly precise and high-resolution color orthorectified image files. A systematic modification and update mechanism was also implemented to serve as a historical database, helping to reduce false decision-making as a result of discrepancy between the map and the actual site. Results will support cross-county/city applications in the future. In collaboration with the private sector, value-added applications regarding map information will also be promoted as a part of the open government information policy; this will create a win-win-win situation for the people, the



3D Model of Neihu Science Park produced with surveyed images

public sector and the private sector.

6.3D Information Display System for Vitalization of the Tamsui River

The 3D Display System for Revitalization of the Tamsui River became officially operative in September 2012. By combining 720-degree static and dynamic surround views and creating a powerful, realistic interactive setting, the system presents the accomplishments related with the cleanup of the Tamsui River on the computer screen, including riverside parks, recreational piers, six theme-based bike trails and waterfront designs. Through this approach, users will feel as if they were visiting these places in person. With the help of professional photography equipment, the feature “Looking at Taipei from above the River” creates 3D dynamic surround views, simulating a flight route along the Blue Highway. Users have the choice of choosing the itinerary, seeing for themselves the magnificent views along the river.



Revitalization of Tamsui River graphics and data platform

7.720° VR Religious Architecture and 3D Geographic Information System

In 2012, the Department of Civil Affairs completed the 720°VR multimedia and the 3D module for thirty-five religious buildings in Taipei City and recorded the building data through digital archiving. The agency also makes use of the geographic information system to display data in their entirety, providing a convenient platform for people to conduct information searches online. The 720°VR multimedia can be converted into the



crystal ball-like data format to be seen on Google Earth or ShowTaiwan, helping to promote the religious architecture to viewers around the world.



Longshan Temple 720° VR demonstration

Part 5 Exchange and Promotion of Information

In light of the trend of global digitalization, Taipei City successfully reinvented itself as an intelligent city through innovative technology and efficient services. The City uses cloud technology to provide great services to local residents. These fruitful results are showcased before the citizens at the annual ICT Month events. Taipei's innovative policies are also widely recognized by the international community, having won multiple awards.

1. Internationally Recognized Intelligent City

The Taipei City Government is devoted to building an environment with wireless Internet access to offer 24/7 integrative municipal affairs services. The results have been fully recognized. On October 23, 2012, the World Information Technology and Service Alliance (WITSA) announced that "Love @ Taipei, A Smart City" won the Public Sector Excellence Award at the World Conference on Information Technology, making the Taipei City Government the only entity from the public sector to have won the award twice to date.

The 1999 Citizen Hotline of Taipei City integrates e-services to offer year-round phone services emphasizing professionalism, innovation, fast and convenient services, and friendliness. With just one phone call, the caller can choose from among a list of services offered by one hundred and sixty-one Class 1 or Class 2 government agencies. It greatly enhances the administrative efficacy of the government. This accomplishment won the "Outstanding e-Government Prize" awarded by the World e-Governments Organization of Cities and Local Governments (WeGO). This achievement is a highly remarkable recognition and honor to the Taipei City Government.

2. 2012 ICT Month

Focusing on the theme of "Intelligent Life on Cloud," the Taipei City Government showcased various intelligent applications for day-to-day living at Exhibition Hall 1 of the Taipei World Trade Center from December 1 to 9, 2012. The five zones at the exhibition included 'Intelligent family,' 'public transportation,' 'mobile learning and classroom,' 'convenience store' and 'community health care.' These zones introduced visitors to the new strategies and services the city government is working on, such as fiber optic infrastructures, Taipei Free wireless Internet, MOTA, APP services, digital learning, online applications and payments through convenience stores and tele-home care. Visitors were able to experience these convenient and considerate services. On December 1, the opening day of the ICT Month, Vice President Wu Den-Yih and Minister of Economic Affairs Shih Yen-Shing visited the Taipei City Government Pavilion in the company of officials from the Department of Information Technology. As many as 115,282 people visited the very successful ICT Month events.

3. Innovative Software Competition

To encourage the development of value-added applications of the Open Data Platform, the Taipei City Government organized the International ICT Innovative Services Contest 2012, the 2012



Opening Ceremony for International ICT Innovative Services Contest 2012

Taipei International Digital Content Awards and the 2012 Yahoo! Open Hack Day. Participants were encouraged to base their works on the available open data to further mobile application

developments and innovative Internet services, as well as paving the way for collaboration among the public sector, industries, investors and designers for a better quality of life.

Conclusion

With “Intelligent City and Quality Life” as its vision, the Taipei City Government has been constantly improving its administrative efficacy, consolidating a better living and working environment, and creating various convenient and thoughtful services through e-Government, e-Community and e-Life. To keep up with the trends in the development of cloud technology in recent years, the Taipei City Government has gone all out to promote fiber optic infrastructure for the city. The development of the Akihabara-like 3C Shopping Paradise in Taipei and the Neihu Cloud Industry Park will further propel our information and communications industry, helping to build Taipei City into a digital technology hub.



Vice President Wu Den-Yih and Minister of Economic Affairs Yen-Shiang Shih visiting the Taipei City Government Pavilion



12 Culture and the Arts

Driven by the goals of "designing a visionary city" and "urban renewal on a cultural path," Taipei is now getting a complete makeover: a bottom-up, an all-round, a "then-and-now" facelift that helps the city spin a fascinating tale continuously, express the unique point of view of the city's dwellers, set herself apart from the world with her distinguished taste for life, and proudly create her own cultural outlook that this city so rightfully deserves. All these endeavors underpin Taipei's ambition to become the 2016 World Design Capital.



12/ Culture and the Arts

The City of Taipei hosted a series of provocative exhibitions and festivals that sparked creativity, ingenuity, and Taipei's effervescent cultural energies. Through a series of campaigns to encourage the conservation and preservation of Taipei's tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the building of robust facilities supportive of Taipei's cultural and arts activities, and diverse exhibitions that were internationally calibrated, locally inspired, and widely participated by the public, Taipei's urban redevelopment and evolution are being faithfully chronicled.

Part 1 The Design of a Visionary City to Become an International Metropolis of Creativity

1. The First Taipei Design & City Exhibition

The first Taipei Design & City Exhibition was hosted by the Department of Cultural Affairs. The event, themed, "Design Taipei," kicked off amid much fanfare between October 5 and 28 at the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park. A series of thematic exhibitions, forums and lectures inspired visitors to explore the essence of design; together, they dream, build, and fulfill a shared vision of a livable, cultural Taipei City.

The first Taipei Design & City Exhibition encompassed two thematic events: Social Design, and Design Taipei; they combined the Taipei Design Clusters, the 2012 Taipei Design Awards exhibition, and simultaneously linked the city's four premium design blocks: (Eastern Taipei, Tianmu, Zhongshan Shuanglian, Nanhai Academy/Guling Street) to encourage citizens to discover Taipei's "path of urban evolution" from the city's four landmarks, thereby fashioning Taipei into an exciting, hospitable city.

2. The 2012 Taipei Original Festival @ Songshan Cultural and Creative Park

"Originality" characterizes the brand of



A street block bright spot event at the first Taipei Design & City Exhibition

Songshan Cultural and Creative Park. To accentuate her creative energies and originality, the Department of Cultural Affairs launched the first "Taipei Original Festival @ Songshan Cultural and Creative Park" between November 16 and December 2. The extravaganza was themed "To See, To Be, To Show," meaning that "one has to participate to see, to be part of the event, so as to show the world when originality strikes." The event attracted 20 artistic performance troupes, 35 firms from the cultural and creative community, and 8 indie music groups. The event was an excellent start for Taipei's earnest bid for the 2016 World Design Capital.



"The City is a Stage" encourages citizens to watch theater performances up-close.

"The First Taipei Original Festival @ Songshan Cultural and Creative Park" consists of four exhibition areas: the Creative Lab, the City is a Stage, the Taipei Creativity Academy and My Home in Taiwan. Other than themed exhibition areas, a variety of activities—such as the Arts Treasure Map, the Originality Bazaar, and the Originality Arena—were hosted, allowing citizens to enjoy Taipei's vibrant, creative flair.



"The Originality Arena" attracts many music lovers, beckoning them to stop by and enjoy the music.



"My Home in Taiwan" overcame geographical blockage and combined the resources of many people working in the cultural and creative industry.

Part 2 Urban Renewal on a Cultural Path, Street Blocks of Creativity, and the Voices of Old Houses

1. Beitou Living Arts Festival

The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted the first ever "2012 Beitou Living Arts Festival—Hanging Out in Beitou 2012," an event that started in August and ended in November. Seven artists and over 300 performers put together 11 events and 12 performances for "the Beitou Community Public Arts Exhibition," "Beitou Citizen Theater", "Bards in Beitou Alleyway" and "the Taipei Humanity and Creativity Street Blocks Exhibition." The exhibitions and performances spanned the communities across New Beitou—large and small—including the Taipei Metro Xinbeitou Station, the Beitou Hot Spring Museum, Qixing Park, the Taipei Public Library, the Ketagalan Culture Center of the Indigenous Peoples Commission, and Beitou Elementary School. Over 100 local store owners also took part in the event.

The Borough Office of Linquan Borough in Beitou adopted and helped manage the amazing work of art by Kageyama Ken, "Suikinkutsu", after the exhibitions concluded. The move set



"Beitou Citizen Theater" at "the 2012 Beitou Living Arts Festival"

a wonderful precedent of community-based adoption of public art-a paragon of excellence of public art being the embodiment of public spirit.

2.The Taipei Humanity and Creativity Street Blocks Exhibition

To highlight Taipei's kaleidoscope of features and looks, and draw attention to the unique creative energies of different street blocks, the Department of Cultural Affairs hosted "the Taipei Humanity and Creativity Street Blocks Exhibition" between October 27 and November 25 at four different street blocks, spanning Beitou, Wanhua, Dadaocheng, and Wing-Raw-Den. Each site successfully manifested its unique local features and historic heritage, attracting artists from across the spectrum to take up residence and unleash their individual point of view.

A series of wonderful events at the Taipei Humanity and Creativity Street Blocks Exhibition was hosted. "Treasure hunt" provided a map to visitors that guided them to over 100 quaint shops and studios dedicated to the creative work. "Lights up" highlighted the goings-on at four unique bright spots. "Sit down and listen" comprised eight lectures on creativity. "Follow your heart" presented eight guided tours just right for leisurely strolls. "Come see for yourself" featured 16 live performances. "The Kodak moment" comprised over 32 creative window displays, and



The Borough Office of Linquan Borough in Beitou District adopted and preserves the art work, "Suikinkutsu."

six combinations of games that could be played however one wished. These events encouraged visitors to experience all the creative sparks right around the corner.

3.The Old House Cultural Movement

For many cities, a throng of old houses might not have been deservedly certified as a cultural legacy, yet they represent the collective memory of the public as a whole; they also showcase the many unique faces of the metropolis. Since its establishment, the Department of Cultural Affairs has spared no effort in preserving, renovating, and reusing cultural legacies. The Old House Cultural Movement was an attempt to go beyond the renovation of old houses by government funding. Rather, the Old House Cultural Movement sought to combine the funding and creativity of private organizations, to integrate available resources and leverage the execution efficiency of the public and private sectors to rediscover a future



A press conference was held at Granary No. 1 for "the Old House Cultural Movement."

in the ancient souls of old houses. Resources are devoted to renovating and reusing the old houses so that they become a space of inspiration for those working in the cultural and creative industry.

To that end, the Department of Cultural Affairs worked with the National Property Administration of the Ministry of Finance, the Taiwan Railways Administration, and the Bank of Taiwan to give the old houses owned by these agencies a new lease on life. Nearly 20 old houses in disuse in Taipei City were designated as the target of the Old House Cultural Movement through appropriation, resource pairing and cooperation. The Department of Cultural Affairs acted as the liaison for pairing services, opening public bids and pairing qualified renovation groups to inject new blood into old houses. After their facelift, these old houses have become a wonderful space for the cultural and creative workforce to create, exhibit, and manage their work. The practice encourages urban redevelopment along a cultural path.

A press conference was held on December 3 at one of Taipei's most legendary old houses, Granary No. 1, to kick off "the Old House Cultural Movement." Department of Cultural Affairs Commissioner Dr. Liou Wei-gong, along with representatives from the National Property Administration of the Ministry of Finance, the Taiwan Railways Administration, and the Bank of Taiwan bore witness to the historic moment of a pioneering collaboration.

Part 3 Reviving Cultural Heritage Preservation Giving Historic Sites a New Lease on Life

1. The Number of Designated Historic Monuments and Cultural Heritage Sites in Taipei Tops the Nation

In 2012, the Taipei City Government designated one historic monument, and put 13 historic buildings on the registry. The historic monument designated was "Bai Rong Yin Tang Cemetery" (the Grave of General Bai Chongxi), in homage to the famed military strategist and general, Bai Chongxi, who accomplished many feats during the Northern Expedition, the Second Sino-Japanese War, and the Chinese Civil War.

Historic buildings listed on the registry included the Astoria Cafe, a monument embodying the spirit of literature; the grave site of a pioneer who left a profound impact on Taiwan's democratic movement, Chiang Wei-shui; the "Lin An-tai Historic House," a place that bears witness to the significance of cultural heritage preservation; the Red Chamber at "Rixin Primary School" (originally Rixin Public School), an establishment that has remained intact from the Japanese Colonial Period to this day; a public dormitory at National Taiwan University; the dormitory of Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute's Branch Office Director; some of the quaint houses that are still extant dating from the Japanese Colonial Period and the Postwar Period, including residences on Dihua Street, Section 1, No. 248; Dihua Street, Section 1, No. 308 (Mingshan Hall), the store front on Nanjing West Road, No. 255, the store front on Yanping North Road, Section 2, No. 45, Fengpu Teahouse, the store front of the former Tatsume Chamber of Commerce, and the old warehouse of Mitsui & Corp. At present, Taipei is home to 150 monuments, 170 historic buildings, two settlements, one site of ruins, and six cultural landscapes. This impressive figure tops the nation.



"Bai Rong Yin Tang Cemetery" (the Grave of General Bai Chongxi) became the 150th historic site of Taipei City.

The Taipei City Government also has much to be proud of for its role in preserving and promoting intangible cultural heritage. The Department of Cultural Affairs published "Traditional Arts Series" as the first ever historic material dedicated to traditional opera across the Taipei City region. The series included four volumes: "The City. Transition. Traditional Taiwanese Opera-the Evolution of Traditional Taiwanese Opera in Taipei City," "The Search-the Evolution of Beijing Opera in Taipei City between 1990 and 2010," "Magic on the Fingertips. The Kingdom of Puppet Shows -the Evolution of Puppet Shows in Taipei City" and "A Life of Ballad Singing-the Evolution of Quyi in Taipei City." The collection chronicles the mutual influences and multiple discourses in the history and the development of traditional theater and operatic arts in Taiwan's capital. The Taipei City Government also published bibliographies and documentaries of virtuosos dedicated to preserving the legacy of traditional art and culture, including: "Refinement-Chen Sheng's Theatric Glamor and Her Era," "The Magician and His Sleight of Hand-the Life of Chen Xi-huang," and "The Master Seal Cutter-Mr. Liao De-liang, His Legend, His Art."

2. Shilin Main Presidential Residence Opened to Public

The Shilin Main Presidential Residence was

the home of the late Republic of China President Chiang Kai-Shek and his wife, Soong May-ling. On January 2, 2011, the establishment was opened to the public for a trial run. The lobby, a small sitting room, the dining room, the large living room, and the inner court were first opened for free public tours. On January 27, 2012, the home was completely opened to the public with an admission fee. A free pre-recorded guided tour is available. The guided tour provides a detailed introduction of each room in the main residence.

The newly opened second floor served as living space for the late first family. Chiang's personal living room was renovated into a bedroom after he grew feeble in his old age. On April 5, 1975, Chiang passed away in this room. His family was with him during his passing. The second floor also housed Madam Chiang's bedroom, drawing room and study. In 2012, 297,371 visitors toured the residence. The residence also hosted a "Centennial Tribute Exhibition" in memory of Chiang and Soong's wedding, and a special exhibition on "Chiang Kai-shek and Soong May-ling's Religious Views."

3. Guo's Old Mansion and Chen Dexing Hall Given a Facelift

Two classic examples over the course of 2012 demonstrated how renovation subsidies for private historic sites could be put to excellent use. The Guo Family in Neihu has been a generous supporter of charities and affairs concerning community welfare. Guo's old mansion served as the official residence for the village chief during the Japanese Colonial Period. It is located atop a hill by Exit 1 of Wenhua Station of Taipei Metro's Wenhua Line. It used to be buried under an overgrowth of weeds and was left in neglect for many years. In 1999, it was designated as a municipal historic site. Thanks to the coordination and hard work of Taipei City Council Speaker Wu Bi-chu, the support of many concerned citizens, the participation of the International Guo Clan Association and the Department of Cultural Affairs, renovation of the old mansion began in the summer of 2000. The project went on for 18 months, and cost NT\$50 million. The primary



The Shilin Main Presidential Residence displays the first New Testament owned by Mr. Chiang Kaishek

source of the renovation funding—at more than NT\$30 million—came from the pooling of money and donations from the International Guob Clan Association. The Department of Cultural Affairs provided NT\$800,000 in subsidies as part of its private historic relic subsidization policy; the main structure of the old mansion cost NT\$13 million to renovate and refurbish. After the makeover, the old mansion looked as beautiful as ever and became the Guo Family Estate. Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau, Taipei City Council Speaker Wu Bichu, Neihu District Chief Zhang Jinzhen and local gentry joined an opening ceremony to cut the ribbons and mark the occasion. The old mansion is now open to the public for free visits.

Chen Dexing Hall, located next to Ningxia Night Market in Taipei City, used to be the family temple for the Chen Family in Taipei City. The building is a century old. In 2003, Mr. Li Qianglang, a historic site specialist, was commissioned to conduct a study and draft a renovation report. Renovation began in 2007. Mr. Zheng Yu-xi, who helped restore Longshan Temple—a Class 1 Historic Site in Lugang—was asked to serve as the construction site supervisor. The beam and keel setting of the structure was overseen by Chen Chao-xiang, the great grandson of Chen Yingbin, who was in charge of the structure's original design. The roof apex and tile eaves were designated as a civil engineering project, which was overseen by Master Liao Wen-mi, a Ministry of Culture-ordained cultural icon. The structural



Mayor Hau touring the second floor of the Shilin Main Presidential Residence

connections were administered by Chen Shiren, the grandson of the author, Chen Tianqi. Other famed masters, such as Cai Renqian, Yang Fusheng and Liu Jiazheng also participated in the restoration, which cost NT\$43 million. Of that total, NT\$13 million came as a subsidy from the Department of Cultural Affairs. Chen Dexing Hall was responsible for the rest of the funding. The structure is one of the few iconic buildings of rich religious and cultural significance in Taipei City. The project went on for 6 years. A project completion celebration and a worship ceremony was held on December 25, 2012 to mark the occasion. Mayor Hau Lung-bin was present at the celebration to express his congratulations. He unveiled a commemorative plaque with Chen Zeyong, CEO of Chen Dexing Hall.

4. Ching-kuo Chihai Cultural Park—a BOT Project

In paying homage to the late President Chiang Ching-kuo and his extraordinary contribution to the political, democratic and economic advancement of Taiwan, and in remembering his lifestyle of humility, personableness and simple living, the Taipei City Government decided to build the “Ching-kuo Chihai Cultural Park” as a privately organized project. The Chihai Residence was the late President Chiang's home for 19 years. The Park includes the Residence, and Mr. Chiang's leisure activity space. The Taipei City Government



After renovation, Guo's old mansion was renamed the "Guo Family Estate."



Chen Dexing Hall by Ningxia Night Market in Taipei City

hopes to incorporate the creativity and efficiency of the private sponsors and establish a paragon partnership between the private and public sectors, underpinned by "zero subsidies, zero funding from the government, and maintaining the integrity of surface rights."

The base of "Ching-kuo Chihai Cultural Park" is near the Navy Command Headquarters in the east, the National Security Bureau to the west, and Beian Road to the south. The premises cover the Chihai Residence, the Chihai Pond, and vehicle pooling park at Navy Command Headquarters' Dazhi Camp, totaling 3.9 hectares in area. On August 9, 2012, the Taipei City Government conducted a qualification review among private applicants, and convened a primary review meeting on October 4. R.O.C Christian Faith, Hope and Love Foundation was chosen as the most qualified and excellent applicant.

5. The 2012 Taipei Historic Monuments and Sites Day Activities

The third Saturday in September has been designated as the national historic monuments and sites day. The Department of Cultural Affairs planned a series of "2012 Taipei Historic Monuments and Sites day," themed, "the Arrival of Fall Befits a Stroll among Historic Sites." The

event lasted nearly three months, and attracted about 6,800 attendees to participate in a great variety of cultural activities and feasts.

"The 2012 Taipei Historic Monuments and Sites Day" included "the historic sites Obstacles Race, Know-how Monopoly at a Night Feast," and "the Historic Sites Brain Twisters," inspired by tips and background information of the historic sites. Those who completed the tasks were able to enjoy the night feast, wonderful concert performances, and tasty autumn treats held at Songshan Cultural and Creative Park. The City Government also planned "24 Themed Routes for Exploring the Beauty of Historic Sites." Renowned historic site architecture scholars and historians provided guided tours. "Postcards for this time of next year" was a collection of 6 hand-painted postcards featuring different sites. Visitors could visit these sites and write down what they felt, and drop them in a designated mailbox. They can expect to receive their own handwritten postcards on the day before the Historic Monuments and Sites Day of next year. "An eye-opener to the wonders of historic sites" was a tour package hosted on the weekend of the Historic Monuments and Sites Day. The tour covered the 83 historic sites across Taipei City, where visitors could immerse themselves in the wonders of Taipei's beautiful past.



Part 4 Improving Taipei's Cultural Facilities and Offerings to Fashion an Art-Friendly Space

1. Taipei Performing Arts Center Breaks Ground

President Ma Ying-jeou and Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau presided over the groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of “the Taipei Performing Arts Center” on February 16, 2012. The move followed the relocation of the Shilin Night Market. Ma and Hau, along with the Department of Cultural Affairs, OMA/Artech-Inc, commissioned to design and supervise the construction, the East District Project Office of the Department of Rapid Transit System, in charge of construction management, and Xinyi Construction Co., responsible for the project, together prayed for blessings so that the project could be successfully finished on time. The entourage witnessed the historic moment of the birth of Taipei's new landmark.

The Center will house three different theaters. The construction of the project was spearheaded by former Mayor Ma Ying-jeou in 2004. Incumbent Mayor Hau completed an international bid in 2009. The Taipei City Government and the team at last completed construction outsourcing in December, 2011. The project is slated for completion in 42 months; the primary architectural body will be completed in November, 2014. The project will be completely constructed in the latter half of 2015 when it will be ready for a test run.

2. Initial Planning for the Taipei Pop Music Center Completed

To nurture the pop music scene in Taiwan, the initial planning for the Taipei Pop Music Center -to be built in Nangang-was completed. The project encompasses 7.65 hectares in area and is expected to cost NT\$4.45 billion. It will house four sections: the Main Auditorium, the Hall of Fame, the pop music industry, and an outdoor music



The groundbreaking ceremony for the Taipei Performing Arts Center

themed park. Construction will begin in the first half of 2013 and is slated for completion in 2016. The Department of Cultural Affairs has earmarked a budget for the whole project; the Taipei City Government is commissioned to execute the construction.

The exterior of the Taipei Pop Music Center was inspired by the beautiful mountain-scape of Taiwan. It has 5,000 seats, and a 6,300-standing capacity. The Hall of Fame has an outer wall made up of LCD displays. The pop music industry section comprises four live house spaces. The outdoor music themed park can accommodate an audience of 3,000. In addition to being a venue for pop music performances upon completion, it will be a powerhouse for pop music and live house presentations to nurture the pop music industry.

3. Songshan Cultural and Creative Park's Brand Establishment

The flagship of Taipei City's cultural and creative industry-Songshan Cultural and Creative Park-is more than a window display of Taiwan's cultural and creative community. It is also an exchange center and industrial development service platform for Taiwan's community of creative workers. The Taipei City Government is cooperating with the Taiwan Design Center under the Ministry of Economic Affairs in establishing the Taiwan Design Museum, encouraging different creative circles to exchange opinions and learn



A perspective of the Taipei Pop Music Center (image by RUR)



Wellspring Theater is a unique, three-sided theater located in Taipei City.

from each other to improve their designs and innovative endeavors.

The Cultural and Creative Park has established its brand successfully. In 2012, 106 exhibitions, 35 arts and cultural performances, and 19 press conferences, lectures, workshops and themed activities were hosted here. A total of 1,613,965 visitors graced the park for the various inspiring activities.

4. Wellspring Theater in Operation

Wellspring Theater is located on the 10th floor of the Wellspring Market in Gongguan on Wing-Raw-Den Streets, where cultural and arts activities abound. It used to be an auditorium for conducting physical checkups of servicemen of the Department of Compulsory Military Service. In 2010, in keeping with Taipei City Government's Gongguan Waterfront Space project, the auditorium was turned over to the Department of Cultural Affairs. The Department of Cultural Affairs redefined the auditorium as a venue for multiform performing arts presentations. It was then renovated into a theater space, and inaugurated in November, 2011. The plaque was officially unveiled on May 1, 2012, announcing its official operation. Since its inauguration, many art events, such as the Taipei Arts Festival, Taipei Children's Arts Festival, and the Taipei Fringe Festival, have taken up residence in the theater for their respective programs.

Wellspring Theater is a three-sided theater with a 500-seating capacity. The stage can be

flexibly modified into up to three facets. The retractable seats allow for space flexibility. The height can be increased to that of two-stories. The multiform stage is perfect for experimental art creations, the most distinguished feature of the theater. The floor space covers about 660 pings. A backstage makeup room for the cast, a control room for lighting and audio, a multipurpose space, and a public service space are all featured. The multipurpose space can also be used for rehearsals, pre-performance instruction, and post-performance lectures. It is suitable for meeting the diverse demands of the performing crew and the audience.

5. The Taipei Culture Awards Ceremony

The 16th Taipei Culture Awards honor "those who are dedicated to culture, the arts, and creative designs, those devoted to creating a wholesome living space, and striving for greater urban competitiveness." On June 8, 2012, it was publicly announced that Professor John K.C Liu, who has devoted himself to spatial history, humanistic memories, and participated in several representative cases concerning the preservation of cultural sites at Treasure Hill, Wisteria Tea House, and Kishu An Forest of Literature, and director Niu Chen-Zer (nicknamed Doze), who has successfully marketed Taipei City by creating a number of fascinating films, including "Monga," and "Love," were to be honored with the award.



Award winners of the Taipei Culture Awards join Mayor Hau and Commissioner Liou for a photo

On September 15, the awards ceremony was held at Guangfu Auditorium at Zhongshan Hall. Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau personally presented the award to the winners.

Professor John K.C obtained his Ph.D in architecture from the University of California at Berkley. He personally experienced a string of upheavals and revolutions that underpinned the urban renewal movement in the United States. He witnessed the inseparable connections between social justice, disadvantaged groups, and social outreach. After returning to Taiwan, he joined the faculty of the Graduate Institute of Building and Planning at National Taiwan University; he also led the GIBP Development Foundation- a legal person -to include “user” and “spatial history” as the most crucial link in design through the groundbreaking “participatory design” and “ecological building.” Director Niu has worn many hats: those of actor, director, and producer. He grew up in Taipei and calls himself a “veteran Taipei resident.” He joined the theater community at a tender age of 9, and became famous with his appearance in several film noir pieces, such as “Growing Up” and “the Boys from Fengkuei.” In 2000, he began his directorial debut. From the works of other outstanding directors, Niu discovered the strength of “marketing through cinematography,” and came to believe that a filmmaker can be the bridge in advertising a city's culture internationally through movies.



Mayor Hau and commissioners of various departments answering questions about the film, TV and music industry

6. Taipei Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park-a BOT Project

The film, TV and music industry-the bellwether of the cultural and creative industry-are a trump card for driving Taipei's economy. To strengthen the value-adding content of Taipei's film, TV, and music industry, the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the film, TV, and music community to the “Taipei Film, TV, Music Industry Policymaking Forum,” presided over by Mayor Hau. Over one hundred representatives attended the forum. The Taipei City Government provides public land and resources to encourage corporate support of the private industry to build a value-adding, content-driven operation base as the Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park.

The Taipei Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park-BOT-will be defined by “no funding from the government, and keeping the surface rights intact.” The City Government provides land, and attracts private investments and professional planners to support resource integration, talent empowerment, and technological backup for the film, TV, and music industry.

On December 24, during a press conference where he celebrated his sixth year in office, he announced the inclusion of the Taipei Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park as one of the major assignments of the New Ten Construction Projects. Three days later, he announced the site selected for the project during the first-round



The Taipei Film Commission provided assistance for the filming of "the Lamb Ranch in the South" on a sealed-off Nanyang Street.

selection - Neihu Phase 5 Rezoned Base - in his policy report, and invited those in the industry to pitch in with their proposals. Upon completion, the Film, TV, and Music Industrial Park in Neihu Phase 5 will complement "the Media HQ Citadel" in the Neihu Science and Technology Park, and the "Taipei Pop Music Center" in Nangang to create a positive clustering effect.

7. Record-breaking Number of Collaborative Filmmaking Works by the Taipei Film Commission

Since its establishment in 2008, the Taipei Film Commission has continued to outdo itself in the number of filmmaking works produced. The growth rate reached 18.4% in 2012. Over the past five years, the Commission has delivered a total of 1,300 collaborative works (including 152 internationally co-produced films). In 2012, the Commission was involved in 432 collaborative works (including 45 internationally co-produced films). In terms of marketing value, the Commission saved an average of NT\$4,345,000 in promotional costs for every movie made. In 2012, the Commission put together 26 collaboratively marketed firms, saving a total of NT\$112,970,000, and bringing in NT\$722,000,000 in box office receipts.

The Commission also partnered with the Ile de France Film Commission and the Rai Cinema Channel of Italy to launch "Paris Project." Selected

films can receive a subsidy of as much as NT\$16 million. Over 6,960,000 visitors checked out the project's multilingual website; and as many as 438,302 netizens checked out the project's film on Youtube. "Taipei Cinema Location Guide" and a DVD were also published. "Tour Taipei with Movies"-a filming location and tourism pamphlet, was also produced to promote city marketing. Additionally, a series of cinematography talent-empowerment competitions and lectures were held, including "Taipei on Film" movie script screening, "Golden Flick-Love Taipei" short clips contest, "the 2012 Taipei International Visual and Special Effects and Anime Seminar," and "a Winning Script that Crosses Over-Scriptwriting Lecture." All the events were warmly received.

Part 5 Internationally Inspired and Vibrant Arts and Cultural Activities

1. The Taipei Literature Festival

The 2012 Taipei Literature Festival opened with a series of thought-provoking works from indie bookstores. Sixteen discussions on "the Books I Read and Encounter-Lectures on the Literature Academy" were graced by novelists, bibliophiles, painters, social scientists, market analysts, and documentary producers, where they discussed the evolution of the literature movement. A themed book exhibition presented 250 volumes of precious "writers' debuts," detailing the vicissitudes and transformation that has defined Taiwan's literature over the past century. Famed scholars were also invited to discuss the publishing business in different eras.

"Between Lights and Shadows, an Encounter with Literature-Literature in Taipei, a Presentation on Reading and Motion Pictures" featured movies adapted from 10 literary works; the motion pictures gave these literary works a new point of view through images, sounds, and the beauty of



Discussion on "The Books I Read and Encounter - Lectures on the Literature Academy"

filmmaking. Popular itinerant writer, Liu Kexiang planned and led "a Rendezvous with Literature -River, Mountain, Line-a Stroll into Literature in Taipei," which focused on several literature-inspiring destinations, including the Xindian River, Yangming Mountain, and the Taipei Metro Tamsui Line. Literature aficionados toured the scenic sites native to Taipei on this inspiring journey. The 2012 Taipei Literature Festival was held between February 11 and May 27, 2012, with the participation of 36,000. It successfully consolidated citizens' love and memories of their beloved Taipei, and deepened the city's literary foundation.

2. The Taipei Film Festival

The 2012 Taipei Film Festival-Taipei's 14th-chose Stockholm as its city of inspiration. The works by classic and avant-garde filmmakers beautifully highlighted the ambient grace and glam of the Nordic. 61 international filmmakers traveled to Taiwan to take part in exchange activities during the exhibition, which ran between June 29 and July 21. 292 showings were hosted at Taipei Zhongshan Hall, Shin Kong Cineplex, and Wonderful Theatre. During the opening ceremony, Franck Priot, Deputy Director of Film France, presented a certificate of appreciation, thanking the Taipei City Government and the Taipei Film Commission for tirelessly promoting filmmaking exchanges between Taiwan and France. His presence brought the ceremony to a climax.

"Time Story," a 1982 film, opened Taiwan's film noir movement of the 80's, and set a crucial milestone for the country's movie development history. The international filmmaking industry also began to notice Taiwan through the movement. 2012 marked the 30th anniversary of Taiwan's film noir movement, and the Taipei Movement Festival, themed, "While We Were Young," kicked off with a great start in Ximending, where teenage' subculture rules. 83 related activities were held during the exhibition, each attracting quite a following. The event drew 4,449,514 participants.

3. The Three Arts Festivals

"The 2012 Taipei Children's Arts Festival" invited 26 performance troupes from five different cities and four countries. Between July 2 and August 5, they put together 77 ticketed performances, 66 community promotional performances for free, one interactive installation arts exhibition, one anime festival, three workshops, and four creative dialogs. A total of 296,180 attended the Children's Arts Festival to enjoy a fascinating, artistic journey, allowing their imagination to take flight.

Veteran theater critic, Geng Yi-wei, was invited to serve as the executive arts director for the 2012 Taipei Arts Festival. "Sanctity No More-Taipei on a Break" was the theme of the festival, which lasted from August 2 until September 9. The 6-week event ran a total of 39 days to present 12 programs and 43 performances. Meanwhile, an International Installation Arts Exhibition-including 8 dances and 14 guided tours-was held for a total of 39 days. Counting the number of fans who "liked" the Festival's official Facebook page, visitors who checked out the official blog, and those who participated in related events, the festival was attended by 297,971 people.

"The 2012 Taipei Fringe Festival" was held between September 1 and 16, with the participation of 120 performance troupes. Other than 500 multiform presentations, the Festival also featured 79 wonderful events, including marketing and technology lectures, administration and technical advisories, press conferences, a parade for the opening ceremony, volunteer training, the closing and awards ceremonies, a seminar at the Fringe



"Rabbit Holes, Open the Door" creative installation arts festival as part of the Taipei Children's Arts Festival

Center, Speed Pairing, and the Qitao Fairground Tour. These activities attracted 51,295 visitors.

4. The Academy Taipei-Re-inventing the Modern Six Arts

The Department of Cultural Affairs combined the resources of 22 arts and cultural activity centers to launch "the Academy Taipei-Re-launching the Modern Six Arts", reinventing the traditional Six arts—"Rites, Music, Archery, Charioteering, Calligraphy, Mathematics"—giving them new meanings, transforming them into "the Modern Six Arts" of reasoning (philosophical thinking), delight (taking pleasure), creation (being innovative), arts (crossover), books (in-depth studying), and crafts (learning and being inspired). The Chinese traditional venue of education for the commons—an academy—was used here to channel new thinking and transform the 22 activity centers into a modern version of academies. Over 150 courses, lectures and events were categorized into "the Modern Six Arts." Attendees collected certification stamps; a limited amount of prizes were available to award the attendees for "touring the activity centers and becoming inspired learners."

"The Academy Taipei" can be divided into "experiencing the knowledge of life," "testing your learner's spirit," and "the Academy Taipei—where Memories Reside." To accentuate Taipei's unique, innovative thinking and energy, the organizer adopted certification stamps made by Rixing Type Foundry. The commemorative stamp combined the beautiful traditional form of the foundry with a splash of modernity. Also, in keeping with



The Taipei Arts Festival featured Der Goldene Drache by the Tainan Ren Ensemble

the increasingly popular, cloud-based cultural activities, digitized content services were also downloadable from "the Academy Taipei" event through an app platform for smartphones. This was an alternative to being part of the event, in addition to the paper-version of the activity pamphlet.

5. The Taipei Poetry Festival

The 2012 Taipei Poetry Festival was themed, "Doing Away with the Barriers of Poetry." The event began on October 20 and ended on November 18. Six internationally acclaimed poets were invited to Taiwan for a series of exchange activities. 18 seminars and 12 poetry presentations were organized; and to make poetry more accessible to all, songs, dramas, recitations, and images were incorporated for three crossover presentations. By means of multiform performances, the organizer hoped to encourage more citizens to enjoy poetry. 38,341 people attended these events. The number of fans who visited the Festival's official page reached 335,669.

This year's Festival chose "spreading poetry all over the city" as the theme for its seminars.



"The Academy Taipei" press conference



A commemorative stamp made by Rixing Type Foundry

Unique and quaint shops in Taipei were chosen to encourage the pursuit of quality cultural activities on street blocks. Artists from different genres took the stage for "Who's the Voice for Us Tonight?" as the opening performance. "Alice's Afternoon Tea Party" was about bridging the distance between poets and readers; in "Writing a Poem/Song for You: Formosa in Our Time," poets and folk singers demonstrated the ideal of "poetic justice" over the last thirty years; all the poems were custom-written for this year's Festival. Meanwhile, "Poem Vending Machine: Enhanced Online Edition" was launched, encouraging visitors to go on an adventure of writing their own poems on their own PC or smartphone.

6. The 7th Digital Art Festival Taipei

The Digital Art Festival Taipei 2012 was themed Artificial Nature. The extravaganza took place between November 16 and 25 at the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park and the Wellspring Theater. The repertoire included five elements: International Digital Art Exhibition, Digital Art Awards Taipei, live performances, digital art platforms, and education promotion events. Over 127 artworks and 159 artists from Taiwan and overseas participated in the Festival. Out of the 159 artists, 86 were from overseas. A total of 20 exhibitions were held, with 72,534 participants.

The Festival in 2012 was the such 7th event since its inception. The planning and content of the Festival were quite a departure from what they were before. This year's Festival featured "the International Forum-Spanish Video Art,"

"the Art of Video Games Forum," and "Applied Technology Exhibition-Windows Reimagined." The most highly-anticipated "International Digital Art Exhibition" was graced by five teams of artists who featured natural organisms, ranging from waves, annual rings, birds and flies in their exhibits. The exhibition successfully debunked visitors' stereotypical notions of the digital arts.

7. Diverse Ethnic Exhibitions

The Indigenous Peoples Commission of the Taipei City Government launched "'I' for Indigenous 101-Indigenous Music and Dance Carnival" between April 1 and November 3, 2012, every Saturday at the Pavilion of Aroma of Flowers at Taipei EXPO Hall, to showcase the cultural elements of 14 different aboriginal tribes, heighten the performance strengths of aboriginal performance troupes, and provide more visibility for aboriginal art. The Carnival lasted more than seven months and featured 108 performances by 51 hard-working performance troupes to attract 14,000 visitors. The 3rd Taipei Naruwan Culture Festival-with the Puyuma Tribe as the centerpiece-ran between September 13 and October 14. The finale was "A Voice from Heaven-Chorus by the Aboriginal Youths and Concert", where the Golden Melody award-winner, Chi Hsiao-chun, and a hundred aboriginal child singers joined their voices to perform the magnificent "Legend," beautifully concluding a memorable Festival.

Between August 24 and November 10, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission hosted "A Taste of Hakka-Taipei Hakka Cultural Festival" featuring

Hakka dramas, Hakka cultural and arts activities, a night of Hakka folk songs, Hakka concerts, Hakka dance competitions and Hakka costume designs at the Taipei Zhongshan Hall and the Taipei City Hakka Cultural Park. Attendees partook in the wonders of Hakka customs and marveled at the essence of Hakka culture.

Part 6 Arts and Culture in Community and Public Venues

1. Culture in the Alleyways

"Culture in the Alleyways" was co-sponsored by the Taipei Cultural Center, the Taipei Symphony Orchestra, the Taipei Chinese Orchestra, and the Taipei Fine Arts Museum under the Department of Cultural Affairs. Every year, various administrative districts across Taipei organize over 100 arts and cultural activities in hopes of "making art part of our lives and the community" through diverse and inspiring performances, and closer interaction with the citizens. "Culture in the Alleyways" celebrated its 12th year in 2012, and has always been one of the priorities for the Department of Cultural Affairs' community-based art promotion policies. For this event, every citizen from every community, neighborhood, alley and lane can help define Taipei's cultural landscape. 134 free performances were included in the "Culture in the Alleyways" of 2012, attracting 55,000 enthused participants. The Department of Cultural Affairs will continue to support these grassroots events and return to the "fountainhead of all cultural inspirations," deepening cultural foundations and empowering the communities to nurture more new talents.

2. <PA+++> Taipei Public Art Tour

<PA+++> 2012 Taipei Public Art Tour included PA+ public spaces, PA+ urban living, and PA+ cultural clusters, incorporating public art into spatial dimensions, public participation and



Public artwork on the wall lining Xianse Temple Station's connecting level "the City of Metals-36 Stares"

sharing. It inspires onlookers to look closer at the city they live in, and spur more open-minded urban experiences for local residents.

"The 2012 Taipei Public Art Tour," hosted by the Department of Cultural Affairs, took place in a number of areas: Route 1, Beitou District; Route 2, Shilin District, Route 3, Zhongshan/Datong District, Route 4, Zhongzheng/Wanhua Districts, Route 5, Xinyi/Songshan/Neihu/Nangang Districts, and Route 6, Daan/Wenshan Districts. All the routes were assigned 6 tours, with the exception of Route 5, which was assigned 10 tours. 40 tours were held between October 12 and November 7. Group registration was conducted in the unit of boroughs for guided tours. Borough citizens living in their designated administrative district qualified for priority registration. Borough chiefs served as guides to encourage borough residents' participation.

Conclusion

The partnership between the government and the private sector successfully combines distinctive and in-depth cultural viewpoints and is open to all art forms and ready for every possibility. Other than providing quality venues for the cultural and creative industries, it has also fashioned Taipei into a livable and beautiful city. Taipei is ready to be seen internationally; her diverse and rich creativity will be her global calling card!



13 Religious Ceremonies

Taipei is the main city of Taiwan where various cultures compete; the diverse religious rituals and festivals reflect the development of contemporary faces of the cultural backgrounds of different ethnic groups follow the special features of this diversity and their unification with modern life, displaying strong cultural rootedness and characteristics.



13/ Religious Ceremonies

Religion and rites in Taiwan's folk culture are simple and interesting, making these folk customs extremely worthy of research and preservation. Taipei City, where the cultural elite are assembled, is where Taiwan's diverse cultures converge and where the culture, rites and beliefs of various ethnic groups thrive. Apart from displaying the face of traditional religions and rituals, these traditions, rites and beliefs have been innovated, giving Taipei its unique culture. Both the government and the private sector are jointly striving to preserve these religious celebrations and rites in the hope of enriching Taipei's cityscape.

Part 1 Religious Festivals and Celebrations

1. The Taipei Lantern Festival

The biggest festival in Taipei is the Taipei Lantern Festival, held for 11 days from February 2 in 2012. The most eye-catching attractions of all were the main lantern, the Happy Dragon at Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, and the 3D Auspicious Dragon Theater in Taipei City Hall's Civic Plaza. Imposing and magnificent, combining

3D animation, dance of water and fire, a water curtain video, vaporized essential oil, lasers and the crystallization of Taiwan's leading edge technology, the epoch-making main lantern featured traditional art, interactive technology, design aesthetics and passed on the festival spirit of wishing for good fortune.

The festival area was decorated with all kinds of colorful lanterns; the lanterns were accompanied by various exciting performances, creating a happy, bustling traditional festival atmosphere. Exquisite lanterns made with creative ingenuity by students and teachers from all levels



Gorgeous and Diverse Taipei Lantern Festival



of schools throughout Taiwan were displayed, adding bright, youthful colors to lanterns and carrying on the artistic life of traditional lanterns, symbolizing Taipei's continuing great leap forward and its ever-changing diversity.

2. Confucius Temple Ceremony and Cultural Activities

In order to develop traditional Confucian culture, and trace its roots back to the source, the Taipei Confucius Temple in 2008 re-established Spring Worship, which now stands alongside the Shidian Ceremony (Autumn Worship) as the two major ceremonies held at the Confucius temple. In order to carry on the essence of Confucianism, as well as to further refine the ceremonies' exquisite nature, certain elements of the Spring Worship ceremony are adjusted on a yearly basis as progress is continually sought out. In the second month of 2012's lunar calendar the Zhongchun Shanding Ri was held. Zhongchun relates to the month of February in the lunar calendar; Shanding is a term from the Liyi (The Rites), which since the Tang dynasty has come to imply a day of worshipping Confucius; finally, Ri is the Chinese word for day. And so it is, at the morning session of this Spring Ceremony worshipping Confucius, that students are invited to help perform the ancient rituals, and in combination with talent displays by students, reinterpret this Confucian cultural tradition to create a unique ceremony encouraging them to study hard. As for the Shidian Ceremony held early in the morning on the 28th of September, ancient rites are followed with both reverence and respect. The Taipei Confucius Temple continues to be a national ceremony that faithfully honors and preserves the intactness of the Three Offerings in an ancient rite. The ceremony pays attention to both symmetry and order as it brims with cultural aesthetics. Each time it is held it attracts the admiring gazes of visitors from both at home and abroad. Included amongst these are the Japan Ethical Science Research Institute, Osaka Confucius Analects Promotion Society and Korea Juridical Confucius Study Group, as well as other Confucian organizations that travel from afar to take part in these rites.

3. Martyr Enshrining Ceremony

The Martyr Enshrining Ceremony was held at Taipei City's National Revolutionary Martyrs' Shrine on the March 29 holiday, 2012. Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin guided those from all walks of life in enshrining Captain Pang Zi-wei of the ROC Army in a public ceremony, along with 12 other army martyrs who bravely sacrificed their lives in the 1974 Changping exercise: Lieutenant General Gou Yun-sen, Lieutenant General Zhang Wen-ze, Lieutenant General Feng Ying-ben, Major General Chen Rong-tang, Major General Chen Qing-qi, Major General Chang Qi-yu, Colonel Zhu Shi-qi, Lieutenant Colonel Li Ming-dian, Captain Zhang Hu-sheng, Captain Xu Kun-jin, Lieutenant Lu Li-he and Sergeant First Class He Gong-hui. In order to express both remembrance and reverence of these martyrs, the Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government, put on a stately and solemn ceremony, reassuring the martyrs' spirits in heaven. A delicate tune of live music accompanied the heartfelt chants of reverence, creating an overwhelming mood of recollection and remembrance, and a serene and moving atmosphere.



Solemn and reverent Shidian Ceremony

4. Baosheng Cultural Festival

First built in 1742, Dalongdong Bao'an Temple is the spiritual heart of northern Taiwanese people. Its temple is adorned with art, simple yet brimming with a sense of history, each piece of which is an artistic treasure from near or far. It is an important example of a local district temple that has been transformed into a hub for religion, culture, education and art, a rare occurrence. With regards



The Baosheng Culture Festival is the biggest cultural temple fair in Northern Taiwan.

to bringing culture to Taipei's Datong District, it has brought about profound and long-lasting influences. In order to maintain its cultural assets, in 1995 Bao'an Temple unveiled a large-scale reconstruction and restoration project, the entire funding for which was derived from fundraising. The temple itself took on the entirety of the project, and it became a leading example of an ancient religious site that has succeeded in raising its own resources. The restoration work received United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation.

Each year, around the 15th day of the 3rd month of the lunar calendar, individuals and societies come together to celebrate the birthday of Lord Baosheng. Lasting for a period of 2 months, it combines religious sacrifices, folk art,

transmission of ancient practices, study of art and culture, aesthetics competitions, theatrical performances, street parades, fire-jumping, health care, as well as seminars. From this foundation of traditional folk customs, new cultural elements have been added, thereby transforming it into one of Taipei's grandest, most popular and liveliest temple fair events that combine characteristics of religion, culture, tourism and popular customs. It has also turned Dalongdong into one of Northern Taiwan's most important cultural hotspots.

5. Zhongyuan Pu Du (General Salvation Ceremony) in Taipei City and the Prayer for Peace Ritual

In a move to embody the Confucian spirit of familial piety that honors funeral rites and offers mercy for all, the Taipei City Government along with Taipei City's Taiwan Chenghuang Temple jointly invited temple delegations from the 12 administrative districts to hold the 2012 Zhongyuan Pu Du (General Salvation Ceremony) in Taipei City and the Prayer for Peace Ritual, which was held on the 10th of September (25th of the 7th lunar month) holiday. Taipei City Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-zen led the sacrificial rites, making use of traditional Confucian rites, in passing on the spirit of these rites to future generations and simultaneously expressing both religious conviction and the importance of environmental protection for future generations. The ritual involves reporting to the City God (chenghuang), calling for lonely souls to be released from purgatory, burning incense, sending off lonely souls and offering ceremonial music, expounding scriptural teachings and thanking the City God.

In order to popularize the refined etiquette of offering sacrifices to the ancestors, apart from the traditional items and victuals used by city residents in the offering ceremonies, preparations were made to offer vegetarian foods, fruit, items of daily use, as well as all kinds of flower art. Furthermore, the traditional Buddhist tale of "Buddha twirling a flower" was rendered out of clay. Many fine artistic table arrangements were to be found. In addition to the traditional calls for favorable weather and



Pacifying and saving the lonely ghosts according to ancient rituals

peace and prosperity, traditional religious etiquette was merged with contemporary flower art, origami and noodle art, each conveying a different appearance of sacrificial offering. In order to show care for the disadvantaged, artifacts and food used in the ceremony were donated to 12 charity groups and orphanages from around Taipei, thereby helping society's weak and vulnerable.

6.The Mazu Cultural Festival of Northern Taiwan

The 2012 Mazu Cultural Festival of Northern Taiwan was a joint effort by the Department of Civil Affairs of the Keelung City Government, Keelung Qingan Temple and the Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; with assistance from Keelung Fucheng Temple, Xingang Fengtian Temple and Taipei City Taiwan Chenghuang (City God) Temple; with participation of Songshan Ciyu Temple, Guandu Temple, Taipei Mazu Temple, Nanggang Funan Temple, Guting Nanfu Temple, Chupeu City Tienhou Temple, Shilin Cicheng Temple, Nanfangau Nantian Temple, Taoyuan Cihu Temple, Xiangshan Mazu Temple, Chunan Great Mazu Temple, Houlong Mazu Temple, Zhunan Houcuo Longfeng Temple, Beihai Shengyun Temple, Sanxia Xinglong Temple, Beihai Shengyun Temple, Sanxia Xinglong Temple, Banqiao Cihui Temple, Gongliao Dexin Temple, Shifenliao Chengan Temple and Wanli Yuau Suntian Temple, 23 temples in all.

On the 6th of October 2012, accompanied by the melodic sounds of young beiguan musicians, stately ceremonial weaponry, flags received by



A grand parade for the reunion of deities of sister temples

imperial decree in the past, graceful nanguan music, and traditional folk dancing, the golden-faced Mazu statue, originally enshrined in Taipei Prefecture's Mazu Temple in the Qing Dynasty was respectfully received as it entered once more into Taipei City's walls. Returning to the original site of the Taipei Gold Face Mazu Temple (located within 228 Peace Memorial Park), the commemoration ceremony for the Ritual Feasts that offer sacrifices to the gods was held along with art and cultural performances, displaying a new style of Taiwanese temple fair. From the 6th of October to the 10th of October, the Mazu statue was moved to Keelung Qingan Temple where city residents received it by calling for blessings and putting on folk art activities. On the 13th of October a grand ceremony was held.

On the 6th of October 2012, a welcoming ceremony specially invited Xingang Fengtian Mazu Temple's mock antique boat Kaitai Mazu; after hoisting their boat up onto the land they prayed for a "wind of good fortune" for Taipei city's residents, thereby expressing the belief in

Mazu- goddess of the sea and the power of her benevolence and calming effect.

Through a diverse array of activities, taking traditional religion as the spiritual core yet integrating creative cultural elements, the unique ability of faith in Mazu to keep in step with the times was thereby confirmed. It is also hoped that by holding activities, Mazu may come to serve as an example of this country's exquisite religious practices of offering sacrifices to the ancestors. As another way of popularizing refined cultural etiquette, on the 17th of October 2012 holiday, the Civil Aeronautics Administration played host to "Temple Fair: Religious Festival and Contemporary Society" at the MOTC International Conference Hall; both scholars and practitioners were invited to publish their observations and discuss ways of integrating traditional religious exercises and offering sacrifices with creative cultural elements as a way of assimilating religious beliefs into a contemporary environment.

Part 2 Diverse Festivals

1. Taiwan's Aborigines

(1) Taipei Naruwan Culture Festival

Traditional rituals are the most important part of aboriginal culture; ethnic groups differ as do their rituals. The content of the rituals are based on the belief in ancient spirits, respect for both heaven and earth, thanksgiving for harvests, hunting prayers, etc. Along with changes in society and migration, migration and the relocation of aborigines from tribal areas to the city, links to their traditional culture are gradually declining. In order that Taipei City's aboriginal migrants can bring back their traditions and use them to come together and communicate, the Taipei City Government thereby developed the Aboriginal Culture Festival that differs from traditional village rituals, allowing aboriginal cultural splendor to emerge in a corner of the city.

In order to allow visitors to understand and experience aboriginal culture at a deeper level,

and to strengthen the capital city's aborigines' ethnic consciousness, the Taipei City Indigenous Peoples Commission annually holds a series of events for the Naruwan Culture Festival in September and October. The intention is to link aborigines in the capital to their hometowns and to alleviate their homesickness in hope that through the activities they can once again feel the shock of the power and beauty of aborigines, and experience the sight of aborigines gathered to celebrate the harvest. So, to hear the singing of Naruwan in Taipei is to see aborigines; the singing of Naruwan represents that we are all part of one family.

The 2012 Naruwan Culture Festival focused on the Puyuma Tribe; it was called "Inabayan: Experience Aboriginal Dance." Activities included: traditional aboriginal rituals on September 13th, traditional aboriginal sports day on October 7th, a performance by the aboriginal children's choral concert and an aboriginal singing competition on October 13th and 14th. An aboriginal traditional architecture exhibition was held nearby the Pavilion of Aroma of Flowers at Taipei Expo Park. The rich and diverse culture allowed visitors to fully experience and immerse themselves in an aboriginal atmosphere.

Taiwanese aborigines in Taipei: In 2012 about 14,603 aborigines lived in Taipei, most of whom are from the Amis tribe, followed by Atayal, Paiwan, and Bunun tribes. They are mostly distributed in the Neihu, Wenshan and Nangang areas. 14 tribes live in Taipei's 12 districts, adding to Taipei's multicultural character.

(2) Aborigines' Seasonal Rituals

Out of the 510,000 aborigines living in Taiwan, only 14,000 live in Taipei. The Indigenous Peoples Commission encourages community groups to organize activities for aboriginal seasonal rituals in order that aborigines and non-aborigines can understand for themselves the aboriginal spirit and cultural content, not only for the inheritance of aboriginal traditions and the protection of culture, but also to lend a diverse and rich cultural elegance to Taipei.

A. Puyuma Great Hunting Festival

Taipei City's Indigenous Peoples Commission



Puyuma elders singing ceremonial songs of the Great Hunting Ceremony

invited members of the Puyuma Tribe to present their Great Hunting Festival at the Pavilion of Aroma of Flowers at Taipei Expo Park on September 13th for the third annual 2012 Taipei Naruwan Culture Festival. As the ritual begins, a holy man listens to the birds to divine the future at the departure point before the hunters set off; after finishing their prayers the hunters set up camp and the elders of the tribe give survival training. On the day the hunters return, all the villagers dress up to welcome back the triumphant hunters, give them garlands, and sing traditional epics. The elders then hold a coronation ceremony for the youth. The event drew about 400 guests for the ceremony that is so rarely performed in full in Taipei; aside from understanding the content of the complete ritual the participants also joined hands to sing and dance. They also provided 200 Taipei primary school students with off-campus classes on braiding garlands, displaying the educational significance of cultural roots to Taipei's students.

B. Amis Harvest Festival

There are over 6,700 Amis living in Taipei, making up 46% of Taipei's aboriginal population. Ilisin is an important village festival; over the few days that they celebrate, all of the villagers stop working and don their traditional costumes that are rarely worn more than once a year. At the command of their chief they gather at a square to join hands to sing and dance. They use their most resounding



Pasibutbut

songs and pious hearts to thank the gods for their protection over the past year and to pray for peace and a good harvest in the year to come. Already many of the Amis tribe have migrated to the capital. Though they miss home at the time of the happy atmosphere of the annual Harvest Festival, these Amis people in the capital can also find an open space to gather with their loved ones in tribal dress to sing and dance. Although they lack the atmosphere of the mountains, forests and seaside, and instead are surrounded by the city's concrete buildings, their craving to experience their cultural traditions will never change. Taipei City's Indigenous Peoples Commission subsidized the Taipei Ji'an United Harvest Festival Activity held by the Taipei Ji'an Hometown Association on November 25th in Taipei's Rainbow Riverside Park. About 250 people took part in the event.

C. Saisiyat Sowing Festival

Taipei City's Indigenous Peoples Commission subsidized the "Taipei Saisiyat Sowing Festival Activity 2012" held by the Taipei Saisiyat Hometown Association on April 29th at Waishuangxi, Shilin District. The Sowing Festival is commonly seen in various aboriginal tribes; the agricultural Saisiyat tribe holds the Sowing Festival annually in April, praying to the ancestors for a bountiful harvest. This type of ritual is performed in Taipei in the hope that migrants to the metropolitan area will know and pass on this ritual.



Hakka Bag Gung Festival

D.Bunun Pasibutbut

The Bunun tribe's seasonal ritual Pasibutbut (the Ear Shooting Festival) is an important annual activity; amongst the rituals is the "praying for a good millet harvest song" sung in eight-part harmony. It uses human voices to harmonize bird-like sounds and has been called "the sound of nature." In traditional Bunun society, before the annual Sowing Festival in February, a ritual song was sung. The complex nature of this song, and the taboo restrictions on it, imperceptibly lent it a sense of mystery. The Centre for Aboriginal Studies in Taipei has started Pasibutbut classes in order to pass on this oral culture. The course, which started on September 18th for 60 students and teachers, will allow them to understand Bunun religious customs.

2.Hakka Culture in Taipei

Hakka in Taipei: Taipei is an archetypal immigrant city; more than half of the Hakka living in Taipei are second generation migrants. They moved northwards to Taipei to settle down from other Hakka areas in Taiwan, including Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Pingtung. According to statistics recorded from 2010 and 2011 by the Hakka Affairs Council under the Executive Yuan, and in keeping with the Hakka Basic Law, Hakkas account for 18.1% of the population of Taiwan with about 4.197 million people; of these, 16.4% are Taipei citizens, giving Taipei City about 429,000 Hakkas.

The earliest Hakka settlers in Taipei lived mostly in Sanzhangli, Shilin, Shipai, on Nanchang Road, Taishun Street, Tonghua Street, and in the

South Airport area (now in Wanhua). Most Hakka immigrants to Taipei in recent years set up their homes here for jobs or schooling. Overall, they are distributed across Daan, Shilin and Neihu Districts. In order to prevent traditional culture from slowly disappearing, spiritual culture, cultural customs and life qualities have been especially brought to Taiwan's capital from their homes.

Taipei City has the first Hakka theme park in Taiwan, the Taipei Hakka Cultural Park, where Hakka culture, art and spirit form a center for Hakka cultural traditions and religious beliefs; the rich and diverse Hakka religious and ritual culture activities held there make the Taipei Hakka Cultural Park a mecca for Hakka culture in the city, and an important Hakka cultural center in Taiwan.

(1) The Hakka Gung Ceremony

Hakka people have preserved their rich traditional folk culture, including Bag Gung (uncle), who is the local spirit most closely linked to their lives and also the local protector god who protects people, their animals and property. Village issues, ranging from large to small matters, from asking for a son to asking for wealth, are all closely linked to Bag Gung. Bag Gung is also what the Hakka call the land god whom they feel is as friendly and deserving of respect as much as family elders. Due to this, the second day of the second lunar calendar month is Bag Gung's birthday; at this time Bag Gung temples face a constant stream of pilgrims coming to thank Bag Gung for the year's blessings.

It is now over 210 years since Chang Qing Temple was first erected on Jinjiang Street in the city's Guting District. In recent decades, thanks to Hakka elders' devotion to temple affairs, Chang Qing Temple has become a stronghold for the Hakka Bag Gung faith in Taipei. In a gesture to express their appreciation to the Hakka people in the area, since 2004 celebrations for the "Birth of Bag Gung" have been held at Chang Qing Temple on the second day of the second lunar month. Many Hakka groups and local residents join together to celebrate Bag Gung's birthday. In 2012 the celebration took place on February 23rd when many local folk flooded into the temple to take



Taipei Hakka Yi-Min Memorial Ceremony

part. Other than the traditional birthday ceremony for Bag Gung, neighboring communities united to plan a Hokkien, Hakka and new immigrants performance and Hakka cuisine tasting. The event started as a promotion of Hakka activities but expanded to become a multicultural festival.

(2) Hakka Three Mountain Kings Ceremony

The three mountains of the title refer to three famous mountains near Chaozhou in Guangdong, namely Jin Mountain, Ming Mountain and Du Mountain. Belief in the Three Mountain Kings was characteristic of Chaozhou Prefecture, and it then spread from there to neighboring Huizhou Prefecture and parts of Jiaying zhou. Immigrants from these three prefectures/zhous later brought the tradition of offering tribute to the Three Mountain Kings to Taiwan. A large proportion of the early immigrants were Hakka and as these early settlers gradually spread across the island, the tradition gradually expanded to encompass all of Taiwan. The Three Mountain Kings were originally local deities and patron gods to the Hakka community. As the Hakka proverb goes 'If a place does not have a temple to the Three Mountain Kings, then there can be no Hakka living there. But in places where you find a temple to the Three Mountain Kings, then there you will find Hakka.' Places with such temples almost always have a history of being founded by Hakka settlers. Thus, the Three Mountain Kings have evolved into one of the most important religious and cultural traditions of the Taiwanese Hakka.

On March 17th 2012, the 25th day of the second lunar month-that is the birthday of the

King of the Mountains-the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission held the Three Mountain Kings Cultural Festival in Taipei Hakka Cultural Park. The event was arranged for several purposes: to help the people of Taipei to better understand the beliefs concerning the Three Mountain Kings and their significance to both Taiwanese society and the Hakka people, and in hope of maintaining the tradition of the Three Mountain Kings in Taipei. The Three Mountain King gods from Qingan Temple in Sanxing Township were brought specially to Taipei for the occasion. In addition, a concert of Hakka music, an exhibition on the culture and traditions of belief in the Three Mountain Kings, a fair of Hakka agricultural produce from Sanxing Township and Hakka DIY activities for children were also held. More than 500 people attended this event

(3) The Hakka Fifth Month Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival, which falls each year on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, is one of the five traditional festivals celebrated by Chinese communities across the world. However, it is also an important celebration for the Hakka, known in the Hakka language as "The Fifth Month Festival." Apart from the traditional activities of dragon boat races, and eating glutinous rice dumplings (zongzi), during the Fifth Month Festival Hakka people also place great emphasis on venerating their ancestors and their inheritance during this festival. On the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, they should pay their respects to their paternal family (worship their ancestors) through preparation of gifts of flowers, fruit and wine-the three tributes-and they should burn ritual paper money for their ancestors. This is to express their sincerity in appealing to the ancestors to bless their family with good health, peace and prosperity. The Hakka also have many kinds of zongzi, their flavors distinctly different in northern and southern regions. They can be roughly categorized into rice zongzi, sticky rice zongzi and sweet zongzi, and they are an important representative of Hakka culinary traditions.

On the 23rd June 2012, the Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission held a Hakka Dragon Boat Festival Celebration in Taipei City Hakka Cultural

Park. Activities included performances of Hakka lion and dragon dances and Hakka food tasting. In addition, the very first Hakka Zongzi Competition was held. Hakka and Taipei residents alike registered to attend—men and women, young and old, all coming together to try for themselves the art of making zongzi. At noon, a game of ‘Standing Eggs’ (a game in which participants must make an egg stand on end) was held, giving all ages the opportunity to delight in the midday sun and play away their worries.

(4) The Hakka Yi-Min Ceremony in Taipei

The Hakka Yi-Min Memorial Ceremony dates from the Qing Dynasty. It is native to Taiwan, and first originated in Hakka areas and across Taiwan in areas where there are Hakka, there will be belief in the Lords of Righteous People (or Yi-Min Gods). The history of Yi-Min Gods is almost exclusively connected to the emotional folk tales of Hakka ancestors who gave up their lives to protect the country and townspeople. There are currently about 50 temples in Taiwan dedicated to the Yi-Min Gods. Amongst them, Fangliao Yin-Min Temple in Xinpu in Hsinchu County is generally regarded as a Hakka religious center, and it seems that most other Yi-Min temples around Taiwan trace their own origins back to this temple. Other important temples include Miaoli Yi-Min Temple, and Pingtung County’s Chutien Temple of the Six Loyal Braves, among others. Such beliefs later became a key way of raising Hakka consciousness and bringing the Hakka people together, and thus the Yi-Min Gods became particular to the Hakka. The government dedicated the 20th day of the 7th lunar month to the Yi-Min Gods in 1955 and, since then, Yi-Min memorial ceremonies have become a formal addition to the Hakka yearly festivals.

Taipei City, sadly, does not have its own Yi-min Temple. Thus, so that the Hakka residents of Taipei could also offer sacrifices to the Yi-Min Gods, in 1988—also the 200th anniversary of the building of the Xinpu Fangliao Yi-Min Temple—the Yi-Min Gods of that temple were specially invited north so that Taipei Hakka could also have the opportunity to receive their blessing. Today, thanks to collaboration between official and civil

Hakka groups and thanks to the wholehearted enthusiasm both sides put into arranging the event, the Hakka Yi-Min Memorial Ceremony has become a major annual folk festival on the Taipei calendar. In 2008, the Taipei City Government first combined the traditions of the Hakka Yi-Min Memorial Ceremony with the traditional actions of the carrying of the shoulder pole and the offering of rice to create a street-festival style event that became the “Hakka Yi-Min Memorial Ceremony Carnival.” The 25th such ceremony was held at Taipei Hakka Cultural Park in 2012. 25 Yi-Min temples from across Taiwan were invited to participate. Activities held included the Welcome Ceremony of the God, Da Bat Sien (Eight immortals ritual ceremony), Hakka drama performances, the ceremony of the three offerings, the carrying of the shoulder pole and offering of rice, a parade and carnival, a sacrificial ceremony and an Yi-Min night-time party.

Part 3 Heartwarming Contemporary Rituals

1. The Happiness + Project

To transform Taipei into a truly ‘friendly, healthy, welcoming and caring’ city, the Taipei Department of Civil Affairs organized a “Happiness + : Bringing Lucky Bags to Homes” initiative. In this project, the heads of villages and neighborhoods personally visited people’s homes to congratulate city residents who are newlyweds, have newborn children, and receive job promotions and present them with “lucky bags” on behalf of the mayor. The project aimed to enhance the feeling of community, strengthen friendly neighborhood relations, offer help, protection and care for the vulnerable, and to create a completely comprehensive neighborhood service. The “Happiness + : Bringing Happiness Home” initiative happiness bags incorporated a specially designed bag containing a greeting card from the mayor, useful pamphlets full of information, and commemorative gifts. In addition to conveying the mayor’s warmth and care, they also offer city residents the necessary personalized information



Taipei joint Matimoral Ceremony

they require, enabling city residents from differing life stages to obtain timely and complete reminders.

The Happiness+: Bringing Lucky Bags to Homes Project was formally launched in 2007 and, to date, more than 450,000 lucky bags have been delivered. The number of happiness bags delivered is increasing yearly, and, in 2012, an average of 8,000 bags was delivered each month. Early in 2011, the Taipei City Government launched their Happy Pregnancy policy, rewarding city residents who give birth. In the wake of the increasing number of babies born, the monthly average of lucky bags delivered for new babies has grown 53.72% from 2010.

2.Matchmaking Events and Joint Matrimonial Ceremonies

In order to raise Taipei's marriage rate, the Taipei Department of Civil Affairs organized its first social matchmaking gathering in 2012. In July and September four separate singles meet-up events were held, each providing an appropriate venue for social interaction, in which people seeking to settle down and marry could search for their life partners or soul mates, and allowing each participant to seek out his or her own road to happiness. The planned events included fun group games and experiential activities, providing opportunities for participants to get to know each other. Activities included leading unmarried men and women to the Taipei Xiahai Chenghuang Temple to pray to a matchmaker, and having the gathered men and women experience the

process of creation of 'handmade lovers' paper.' In this activity, participants printed beautiful handmade paper together, and through it they became witnesses to the deep love and affection of others, sharing their sweetest memories on the paper, and listing participants' favorite love songs. The program of each event gave participants the chance to meet more friends, to chat and get to know each other, and develop warmer feelings so that they might be able to go on to create their own happy families and transmit their happiness to the next generation.

Family is the most valuable asset any person can have. To promote the concept of family, the Taipei City Government held joint matrimonial ceremonies to help newlyweds understand that entering into matrimony and establishing a family is one of life's most important moments thereby making them treasure marriage and family more. On April 23 and September 29, 2012 joint matrimonial ceremonies happily took center stage. During the wedding program pairs of newlyweds knelt before the bride's parents one after another knelt before the bride's parents in a gesture of appreciation, thanked them for their kindness in raising them, and invited the bride's mother to personally cover her daughter's head with the wedding veil, anticipating that the daughter, veiled, loved and in her wedding gown, will now go on to establish her own happy family. Later, newlyweds presented tea in gratitude to the groom's parents, expecting that each couple will take their thankfulness into their new home and remember the traditions of filial piety, so that their loving and grateful hearts will be passed on to each generation to come. The ceremony makes young people capable of deeply understanding the love and caring parents invest into every child, of valuing the family ethics of mutual respect and mutual affection, and of going one step further in developing and passing on the traditional ethics and notions of filial piety. Furthermore, it profoundly blesses every loving couple.

3.Happy Maternity' project

During the past 10 years, the birth rate of Taipei City has fallen continuously. As children should be considered a form of national wealth and in order

to allow parents to rear the next generation with their minds at ease, starting from May 7, 2010, the Taipei City Government has been promoting its "Happy Pregnancy" project. Statistical data shows that the birth-rate of each individual month in 2012 was higher than the corresponding periods stretching back to 2001, demonstrating that the program has been successful in creating a child-friendly city, reducing city residents' fears concerning child-raising, and making city residents more willing to have children. In a happy atmosphere in which family values are stressed, and with the "Happy Maternity" project's powerful support, the new generation is happy to enter into family life, willing to give birth to love's most precious crystals, and, moreover, willing to relax and raise sons and daughters. The plan includes packaged measures to encourage having children, easing the burden parents shoulder when taking care of children, as well as creating a city with policies friendly to child-raising.

The Taipei City Government continues to promote these measures in every city district, including: launching publicly-owned residences, increasing residence rent subsidies with the slogan 'Rent smoothly, for more and better pregnancies,' providing loans for young people to study abroad and starting new ventures, matchmaking events, recognition of those who achieve their golden wedding anniversary, and promoting packaged measures for placing importance on the worth of the family. Such measures are designed to make the city friendlier for child-rearing on every level and it is hoped that newlyweds will add vital new life to Taipei City.

4. Instant Elderly Care System

The remarkable contributions of the elderly to society often attract much admiration, whilst the wisdom of centenarians is both moving and cause for gratitude. The Taipei Department of Civil Affairs was the first in Taiwan to establish a comprehensive system for caring for the old. No matter whether they live alone or together with their families, carers and authorities can now get immediate updates on the present situation of elderly people. Through care visits and talking

with the elderly about their daily lives, the system provides an instantaneous service that can be personalized to meet individual needs; simultaneously, through communicating with the old, many deeds deserving of general admiration are uncovered and public affirmation of their safe and happy life living environment can be known.

Taiwan is already becoming an aging society and Taipei must face the challenges of the future head-on. Thus, the Taipei City Government has combined the resources of each district to take measures to give the old a richer living environment and access to a wider variety of services, so that each and every senior can live out their twilight years in health and happiness. Through the Instant Elderly Care System, district offices can invite centenarians to locally arranged activities. Furthermore, they can target effectively target the needs of those in different situations-i.e., those who live alone, different health conditions and family situations-and inform the relevant units so that they can assist, thus providing more immediate and more personalized care. Around the Double Ninth Festival, it is hoped that families will take a little more time to spend with their oldest members, whether they do so by phoning them, or returning home to eat dinner and catch up on matters, accompanying them out for strolls or to see friends, or simply just by spending more time with them, so as to better appreciate the contributions made to our lives by the older generation, and to maintain traditional family values. Municipal authorities will continue their services to family carers to express their respect and gratitude to the old.

5. Caring for New Immigrants

To help new immigrants from all countries adapt to life in Taiwan, the Taipei Department of Civil Affairs organizes annual classes of various descriptions, including courses on general life skills, Taiwanese, the language and culture of the countries of origin of new immigrants, dance, computing skills, cooking and many more. These classes have now been running for 12 years. The New Immigrant classes are not only a form of multi-cultural exchange, but further help to



New immigrants Graduation Ceremony

connect new immigrants to local Taiwanese culture. Among the students are many new immigrant family members and people doing business in Southeast Asia; thus, through classes in the culture and language of the countries of origin of the new immigrants, Taiwanese also have the opportunity to learn about these exotic countries.

To encourage New Immigrants to develop a spirit of household cooperation, and to encourage the assimilation of foreign flavors into Taiwanese food culture and the development of a multicultural cuisine, on 16 June 2012, the Taipei Department of Civil Affairs arranged a New Immigrant Cookery Competition, held at the Kaiping Culinary School. Participating households included immigrant families from Thailand, Myanmar, Indonesia, China and others. Competing pairs included husband and wife teams, siblings, mother/daughter-in-law, and sisters-in-law. Unlike traditional cookery contests, whilst the scoring naturally placed emphasis on the complexity of flavors in the dishes, the teamwork of the family and the tale behind the dish they created were also keys to overall success. Family and friends were encouraged to cheer on their teams, promoting family and community social bonding. Department of Civil Affairs Commissioner Huang Lu Ching-ju remarked that behind every dish there was a moving tale just waiting to be discovered.

As part of the “2012 Taipei Immigrant Appreciation Day-Migrant Day and International Immigration Day Series of Events,” on the 2nd of December various cultural performances were held at the 228 Memorial Peace Park. The resultant bustling carnival helped to encourage interaction and understanding between new immigrants and Taiwanese. An exhibition was held in Wanhua New Immigrants Hall alongside a showing of the documentary “Debbie’s Happy Life”, giving all a closer understanding of the multicultural nature of new immigrant life. A series of multi-cultural events and performances devoted to new immigrants and their children demonstrated the value of multiculturalism and its many benefits.

6.A Celebration of the Charitable Work of Religious Organizations

On the 24th of September 2012, the Taipei City Department of Civil Affairs held the “100th Taipei Commendation Ceremony for Meritorious Religious Organizations and Their Improving Works” at the NTUH International Conference Center. The grand yet welcoming ceremony expressed the sincere gratitude of the city authorities for the good works of various organizations. A total of 44 religious groups were awarded prizes and donations worth a total of nearly NT\$1.1 billion. Each religious group commended has enriched society and is notable for its eager participation in public welfare and social education projects. Aside from propagating religious teachings, they also have helped expand child education and protection services, counseling and assistance to young adults, welfare services for women, and in developing services and infrastructure for the disabled. The services they provide are orientated towards an expansion of social education and cultural construction, and so forth. Such actions can be seen as a concrete expression of care for society and country that crosses racial or national boundaries and promotes unity throughout the world.

7. Advocacy of Intimate and Convenient Mortuary Service and Life Education

In order to cope with the demands for public bone ashurns, the Taipei Funeral Management Office arranged for the construction of a second bon ash pagoda-Yangmingshan Zhen Ai Pagoda - within the confines of the Yangmingshan First Public Cemetery. It is a low-impact construction, built using green building techniques, whilst the planted roof blends harmoniously with the mountain scenery. Apart from manifesting the eternal value of life whilst reflecting the beauty of the natural environment, it is intended to be a place that city residents will be able to entrust their loved ones with confidence, in the knowledge that they will rest securely and in peace.

To conform to the requirements of public health and environmental protection, Taipei has called on residents to reduce the quantity of incense they burn to honor their ancestors, and to replace incense with flowers. A Centralized Collection Point for the Burning of Ritual Paper Money has been established and citizens are provided with paper bags to use. This is in order to reduce the amount of paper burnt in the open air, as this practice has environmental implications and can

affect air quality. To maintain traditional rites, promote funeral culture and further lessen the burden of mortuary expenses, the Taipei City Joint Funeral Ceremony and Drink Offerings, a distinctly stately and solemn ceremony is held every Thursday morning. Participants enjoy use of the auditorium, decoration services, cold storage of bodies for fifteen days, body transportation, cremation and 19 other services, all provided free of charge. Not only is there be a professional master of ceremonies, but on site personnel also include professionally trained mortuary volunteers. Ceremonies are simple and concise, yet solemn, and over the past few years these occasions have become a favored new option for those saying their goodbyes. Other services presently offered include Taiwanese folk-style elegiac couplets celebrating the life, friendship and accomplishments of the deceased. Many department heads and people's representatives often spend huge sums of money to present appropriate elegiac couplets. To expand the concept that "economical funerals are simple funerals," promote greater consciousness of the idea of environmentally friendly funerals, and reduce carbon emissions, the Taipei City Funeral Management Office has developed an "electronic couplet system" and installed the necessary hardware. Taipei First and Second Funeral Parlors (Jingxing Hall, Jingyang Hall) were selected to test the system. The system went into operation on the 1st of September 2012, and is now gradually being expanded to other centers.

Taiwan is small and overpopulated and land resources are limited, and non-burial methods of interment of ashes are considered to be the most economical in terms of resources; therefore, to encourage efficient usage of land resources, environmental and ecological protection and to promote the twin concepts of 'economical funerals' and 'simple funerals', the Taipei Funeral Management Office has increased the diversity of the funeral services they provide in order to increase the environmentally friendly nature of funerals. In adapting to changes in living environment and to respect the wishes of



Electronic Elegiac Couplets



individuals as to what form their funeral should take, they provide free (tree burial, ash scattering services and burial at sea) among other forms of funeral ceremonies. First offered in 2003, funeral ceremonies in which the ashes of the deceased are sprinkled over a freshly planted tree allows the departed to become one with nature in death, a custom which not only reflects the essence of Chinese traditional customs of letting the dead rest in peace, but also lets the dead return to the loving, green embrace of nature. This kind of ceremony combines reforestation with a manner of internment which does not use up valuable ground, and is thus gradually gaining wider public acceptance.

In transforming traditional funeral services, the Taipei Funeral Management Office is adopting varied and highly innovative lines of thought. In order to connect themselves to the public, they have established a “Pro-Active Care Team.” This team is composed of specialists who take the initiative to call families preparing for funerals. In the process of giving their sympathies and advice, they also take the opportunity to engage in marketing the Office’s services and measures, and can speedily resolve any questions the family might have, allowing bereaved families to gain instant assistance in their time of greatest need. In addition, the group actively campaigns for an end to hongbao (red envelope) culture and for honest, open administration so that, aside from officially mandated charges, it is not necessary to provide a gift of hongbao or other items as additional expenses. They further remind families or their designated funeral providers that they should sign a written contract with the expenses fully detailed so as to avoid the levying of any additional fees. Such contracts protect the rights of the family and help to avoid consumer disputes. The Taipei Funeral Management Office hopes that through the Pro-Active Care Team they will be able to provide families with accurate information regarding funeral ceremonies and reduce the number of those who find on the day that the service provided is not what they expected and thus feel ill-at-ease.

Part 4 Eco-friendly Ceremonial Innovations

1. Centralized Collection Policy for Ritual Paper Money

The burning of joss sticks and ritual paper money has been a constant practice in traditional temple worship, but as we move into the twenty-first century, and with environmental protection a focus of worldwide concern, burning these ritual items en masse is a practice that may need updating. For years, since 2000, the Taipei City government has advocated “Reducing Ritual Paper Money and Incense Burning, and Centralizing the Burning Ritual.” It has made designated collection bags and collection vehicles to encourage city residents to follow the burning ritual policy. To make sure that this agrees with religious custom and to reassure the public, they have enlisted the cooperation of the Taipei Chenghuang Temple, and on August 13, 2012 Buddhist rites course graduate Professor Wu Yong-meng conducted cleansing ceremonies at Beitou, Muzha, and Neihu burning sites.

The Taipei Department of Civil Affairs promotes traditional rites, and Taipei religious groups have actively responded to their encouragement to promote a more refined worshipping style. On August 17, 2012 the Department held a press conference on “Responding to the Call for a More Refined Style of Worship,” and expressed its thanks to the Taipei Xingtian Temple, the Taipei Mengjia Longshan Temple, the Taipei Xiahai Chenghuang Temple, and the Zhinan Temple for many years of responsiveness to the policy of reforming this important traditional custom. They have pledged to work together to “reduce the amount of incense and ritual money burned, and to improve environmental quality.” The Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Environmental Protection began cooperation on October 16, 2012 to broaden implementation of its program “Incense and Ritual



The press conference on responding to the call for more refined style of worship

Paper Money-Centralized Burning Services for the New Year and Ghost Month Holidays.” This is meant to encourage shop owners, after they have performed the rites, to have the cleaning teams send their sacrifices to the burning sites for ritual burning. This way, burning incense and ritual paper money in front of their shops can be avoided, and environmental pollution is reduced.

Sincere belief is what one strives for in religion, and burning large quantities of paper money does not demonstrate this sincerity. In fact, not only does it generate heat and ashes; it also has an adverse effect on the environment. Centralized collection and the burning of ritual paper money is just a back-end pollution reduction measure; reducing the quantities burned at the front end is key, as well as raising consciousness among worshippers in the city. This is a significant program, and the Taipei City Government will continue to place great emphasis on it. With current trends emphasizing environmental health, reduction of carbon emissions, and more socially-oriented business practices, religious

observance needs to adjust itself to contemporary life, and this is a significant motivation for the municipal government's advocacy of a more refined worshipping style.

2.Highlighting Confucianism

The Ministry of Transportation's and Communications' Taiwan Tourism Bureau has allocated funds to create a Taipei Confucius Temple historical district, in order to highlight the special place of the Taipei Confucius Temple in a culture of Confucianism and to help make Taipei a global center for Confucian studies. The periphery of the temple as well as its related software and hardware systems will be upgraded to bring it in step with the present, and provide an interactive as well as personal experience. Interactive multimedia will join with traditional rites and implements to create an aesthetic experience of the “Six Arts” of Confucianism. Visitors who explore the inner spirit and meaning of these arts will bring Confucian thought into their lives.

To make a more concrete interactive,



Coming-of-Age Ceremony

experience of Confucianism, the Minglun Hall has been transformed into a 4-D theater, and two 4-D cinema programs, “Confucius” and “Taipei Confucius Temple,” have been produced. Spectators can have an up-close experience that increases their understanding of the story of Confucius and the Confucius Temple. In the “Taipei Confucius Temple” film, Kung Tsui-chang, a 79th generation descendent of Confucius, explains the origins and history of the temple. “Confucius” narrates the four main periods of Confucius’ life through the use of puppetry: the meeting at Jiagu, his disillusionment with politics, his travels through the various ancient states, and his later influence. It is a deep and penetrating look at Confucius and the spirit of Confucianism.

The Taipei Confucius Temple has presented the glories of Confucianism for a long time, and since 2012 on holiday mornings it presented ceremonial music and dance performances in the Red Courtyard before the Great Assembly Hall performed by volunteers. During the summer

break it held a Temple of Confucius Summer Camp for parents and children on the theme of the “Six Arts.” In the autumn, it held a children’s creative theater workshop, letting children and parents perform a stage version of the “Analects” together, describing Confucius’ education and his views on how to treat one another, and giving a first-hand experience of the classics and of poetry. A series of talks called “Discussing the Classics beneath the Trees” invited Professors Shu Fu-quan, Li Qian-lang, and Zhuang Yong-ming to discuss the spirit of Confucianism and the life of Confucius, the characteristics of the architectural style of the temple, and the cultural significance of the Datong area with an emphasis on the Temple’s role in it, allowing people a closer experience of the temple. All this shows that Taipei’s Confucius Temple is not just an emblem for Confucianism, but is a place for ceremonial performance, a place for tradition to be learned and passed to later generations, and a multi-faceted architectural and cultural landmark.

3. Coming-of-Age Ceremony

Since May 2012, Taipei City has held a general traditional coming-of-age ceremony at the Confucius Temple. The rite is performed by the masters of rites in the temple, who lead the students taking part in the sacrifice to heaven and earth, to all clans and ancestors, and to Confucius and other past sages and scholars. The purpose of the rite is to remind everyone that what “coming of age” represents is the consciousness of first taking on responsibility for oneself. The International Rotary Club also held an “International Coming of Age Ceremony” in December at the Confucius Temple, and 130 young people from 18 countries came to participate. Following the ancient ritual, the participants wore traditional Chinese dress and went through the table (ling zhuo jiao), receiving of the cap and jiji (coming-of-Age) ceremony reaching marriageable age rituals were conducted. These are emblems of having transformed into adulthood. The students also experience the traditional Taiwanese “Song Jiang Zhen” formation and the “Techno Prince Nezha” performances. The scene was magnificent, and it was a good way for the international students to understand the concepts of adulthood and responsibility. “Adulthood” signifies the child’s entry into a new stage of maturity. It is one of the major milestones in life, and it is a time to celebrate the process of growth. By participating in the coming-of-age ceremony, young people gain the awareness and strength to face the growing responsibilities they must take on with respect to themselves, their families, and society.

4. Energetically Promoting South Fujian Ritual Culture

South Fujian life rituals are diverse and rich, and are deeply saturated with the idea of blessings. The Department of Civil Affairs, to celebrate and promote South Fujian customs, selected a number of traditional life rituals for inclusion in an interactive praying for blessings activity series, leading city residents to recognize the special value of traditional South Fujian culture. On July 28, 2012, it held the ancient

“Refined Ceremony for Blessing New Life,” traditionally celebrating newborns, the “Shou Xian” (held in April), and the “Zhua Zhou” (the first birthday of a child). In the traditional sacrifice to heaven and earth, they perform the “Zuo Tao” (symbolizing prosperity) and the “Stepping on the Turtle” (symbolizing health and long life). The ceremony asks the child’s patron god, General Hu of Xingang Fengtian Temple, to abide; there is a parade of the “12 Grannies,” a kind of prayer for blessings, and a “Seven Mothers Pavilion” is set up with a garden in which this parent-child interactive activity is staged. The Lin An-Tai Historical Home was also set up for the entire family to enjoy the special connotations of blessings in its garden games, and it was fun and educational for everyone.

A recital of Chinese poetry was held on October 21, 2012 called the “Gu Cuo Tea and Poetry Reading Banquet,” a banquet uniting tea-appreciation, health, and beautiful voices, a leisurely way to spend a holiday. On November 3, 2012, the “Looking forward to a good year at the start of winter” activity was held; this was based on the traditional 24-term Chinese calendar in which “Li Dong” marks the beginning of winter. To promote education about popular culture, masters of healthy cuisine were invited to give detailed demonstrations of planning nourishing meals, healthy supplements, and exercises to plan in the winter weather. In addition, national treasure Yang Xiuqing sang; there were also performances from cabaret king Liu Fuzhu, an old-time singing duo, married couple Wen Hsia and Wen Hsiang, and the Kong Qiang Big Band, which left everyone enchanted and made the Taipei evening glow with warmth!

Also in 2012, at the Lin An-Tai Historical Home, the “South Fujian Culture Experience” was held 16 times, there were 12 popular performances, four folk crafts workshops, an “An-Tai Elementary Classroom” aimed at elementary school students, 11 special topic workshops and also six-month “Blessings and New Life,” “Remembering the Past in the Aroma of Tea” cultural relic exhibitions. Among these, the “An-Tai Elementary Classroom,” which began in April, has garnered all-around positive reviews, and the elementary school



students have profited from the guided tours and have learned about South Fujian architecture and garden styles, and the South Fujian culture and customs from the time of the Qing Dynasty. By hands-on activities and taking part in the festivals of the early South Fujian people, they can learn in the relaxed and fun environment of a traditional garden, and keep alive the popular South Fujian cultural traditions for the future.

Part 5 Local Character Festivals

The 2012 Xikou Cultural Festival of Songshan District had the theme “River-nourished Xikou, Rising Songshan.” From the perspectives of religion, history, humanities, technology, and nature, the festival combined all the important places of interest and integrated the Xikou-nurturing Keelung River, the North-south linking Songshan Railway Station, and the Moving towards the world Taipei Songshan International Airport, that provide transportation via the sea, land, and air, respectively, as well as unique local characteristics. In conjunction with various cultural elements, the festival presented the vitality of Songshan’s arts and culture.

The Xinyi District Fall Festival, in the spirit of “Nostalgia” and “Outlook,” organized the “Splashing the Military Dependents’ Village with Colors” sketching contest and Military Dependents’ Village guided tours to help bring the village out of the letters and into life. It also combined with traditional folk festivals and held activities on the eve of the Mid-Autumn Festival, joining brilliant stage performances with Xinyi’s culture of street performance. Performing groups such as the Veteran Vocal (a two-man band that usually performs on Chianti Avenue), Sirens A Cappella, and the People’s Opera Theatre were invited to take the stage.

The Zhongzheng District, dotted with monuments and traditional buildings, museums, and art galleries, has been considered the administrative district with the most pronounced arts and culture atmosphere in the nation. These institutions represent the rich, diverse,

and vibrant history of Zhongzheng District. With these heavenly bestowed resources, the district launched a series of guided tours, seminars, painting contests, and other events to promote local characteristics.

The Jiarui and Ximen Cultural Fairs were held in March 2012 in Wanhua District in coordination with the folk circuit procession “Welcome Wanggong.” Culture and history guided tours, a picking green bean sprouts contest, and performances were organized. Between July and September 2012, culture and history guided tours, the Ximen Treasure Hunt, and the Xiyuan Fashion Festival were held in Ximending.

Feel Datong 2012 continued the “Feel Datong” theme of previous years, centered on the unique “Matchmaker from the Moon” culture of the Taipei Xiahai City Chenghuang Temple on Dihua Street. New trendy elements and the most popular hip-hop dances were incorporated to attract youngsters and instill new vitality into Datong District. The profound history and culture of Datong District were fully presented.

Zhongshan District’s “Relearning about Zhongshan” combined the characteristics of Southern Zhongshan (history, modern industries, and cultural values) and those of Northern Zhongshan (leisure and tourism, classy commercial and residential districts). Besides showing the diversity in culture of Zhongshan District, the aim was to move along the development of characteristic industries through the opportunity to shape and market local features and thus to increase Taiwan’s international visibility and expand economic benefits.

Neihu District’s Opera and Glory of Maternal Love was held at the National Taiwan College of Performing Arts, Neihu Campus. The event had Drum Soul, singers that reside in Neihu District-Kay Huang and Lin Jun-yi, the Taipei Aboriginal Folk Dance Troupe, ARS Music, and the National Taiwan College of Performing Arts, all of whom gave brilliant performances. The seeds of community arts and culture were deeply planted in the people’s hearts after this event.

The Nangang Osmanthus Festival highlighted the historical significance of osmanthus flowers and tea leaves to Nangang District. The event



Approval from and Participation by Community Residents

was an opportunity for promoting the unique Nangang cultural industry and create local activities characteristic of Nangang. Over 3,000 people visited the event.

Da'an District's "Da'an Cultural Festival" combined the four characteristics of the administrative district, namely literature and history, historic sites, literature, and literature creation and created four major activities—a walking tour of Daan's irrigation canals, day school of the history of Jinding, Zhaoheding and Wenluoding, day school of the literature in Wenluoding, and literature creation with Han characters. These activities presented Daan's rich color of the humanities and the charm of its lanes and alleys.

Wenshan District's "Wenshan Tea and Bamboo Shoot Fair" perfectly combined the characteristics of Wenshan's local industry—tieguanyin tea and green bamboo shoots with diverse cultural characteristics to present the various charms of Wenshan and received a great turnout for the event. The aim was to market Wenshan's arts and cultural characteristics and allow more Wenshan residents and outsiders to have a high level of approval and participation in Wenshan's grass-roots culture.

Shilin District's 2012 Shilin International Cultural Festival was held for the 14th time in October 2012 in the square in front of Tianmu Baseball Stadium. 14 embassies and representative offices participated in this grand event, allowing the people to experience exotic foreign cultures. An

exhibition "Meeting Mayans in Shilin" was also held to tell the public the mysteries of the Mayans through texts, photographs, and video clips. The events allowed the people to see a local Shilin, international Shilin, and a culturally integrated Shilin.

The 2012 Taipei Hot Spring Festival of Beitou District was organized in collaboration with the Taipei Hot Springs Association. The event included Dogo children's parade with the palanquin of the deity—a friendly gift presented by Matsuyama City, Japan-Beitou creek cleaning activities, Nakashi Star, the Witches Concert, and cultural experience activities, passing on and magnifying the local culture and history and displaying the local spirit.

Conclusion

Religious ceremonials and ritual services have transcended spans of time through vicissitudes and evolution to become a natural part of modern lifestyles. They also indirectly represent a silent force to solidify the community. The Taipei City Government will continue to honor the changes of the seasons by holding an array of religious rituals in the future, while injecting innovative thinking into traditional beliefs in addressing urban transformations and promote sophisticated religious ritual culture, giving these life rituals and temple festivals new meaning, and enriching these religious rituals with distinctive social meaning and a cultural context unique to Taipei.



14 Tourism and Recreation

Each city has a unique character and Taipei is no exception. From shopping, dining, art and culture to folk customs and life conveniences, the attractions of Taipei are turning the heads of visitors. The Taipei City Government is building on this reputation with redoubled efforts to create a high-quality tourism environment and to strengthen domestic and international marketing and promotion. In 2012, the City Government also unveiled Taipei's first theme tourism graphic and a new tourism brand concept to draw first-time and repeat visitors to the city and experience its endless charms.



14/ Tourism and Recreation

Part 1 Creating a Friendly Tourism Environment

1. Taipei's First Stop-Discovery Center of Taipei

The Discovery Center of Taipei bears the twin duties of community education and city marketing. The center fills exhibition, education and recreational functions and has a primary mission to promote technology, history and art education, tourism, and urban development. It also plans and holds marketing activities and special exhibitions as the front-line promoter of tourism in Taipei and the main portal introducing city residents to urban development achievements. Among the



Opening ceremony for the "Illustrating Taipei" exhibition

The number of international visitors to Taiwan topped six million in 2011, and in 2012 the figure crossed the seven-million mark. Taipei City received the highest ratio of this total, attracting 87.74% of all international visitors in 2012. The government's policy of allowing mainland Chinese tourists to travel independently to Taiwan, gradual expansion of this policy to new pilot cities in the mainland, and the launch of direct flight service from Songshan Airport to Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport, Tokyo's Haneda Airport, and Seoul's Gimpo Airport have driven steady year-over-year growth in visitor numbers. In addition to ongoing efforts to create a friendly, easy-to-travel tourism environment, Taipei is working to provide even better and higher quality services to ensure visitors a happy and care-free stay in Taipei and Taiwan.



The Taipei Visitor Information Center system is open year-round.

several exhibitions held by the center in 2012 were the following: "Taipei-Explore the Endless Possibilities," "Illustrating Taipei," and the "New Marco Polos Traveling in Taipei."

2. Visitor Information Center "i" Service

The Department of Information and Tourism (DOIT), Taipei City Government, has established visitor information centers and visitor centers at transport hubs and tourist sites to link Taipei City's travel service network and strengthen travel information services. The centers provide information and guidance on tourist attractions, transportation, accommodation, events, and package tours, as well as distribute promotional materials and maps. There are eight visitor information centers located, respectively, at Taipei Main Station, Songshan Airport, Taipei City



Hall Bus Station, East Metro Mall, MRT Jiantan Station, MRT Beitou Station, MRT Ximen Station, and MRT Yuanshan Station; four visitor centers located, respectively, at the Miramar Entertainment Stop, Plum Garden Stop, Gondola Taipei Zoo Station, and Gondola Maokong Station; and two visitor information kiosks at Zhangshan Temple Station and Zhinan Temple Station. In 2012, these centers distributed 3,092,427 tourism brochures, provided counter service for 2,421,779 people, and responded to 549,656 travel information requests.

The Taipei Visitor Information Center took first place in a national appraisal of visitor center service quality conducted by the Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) in 2012, marking its fourth consecutive year at the top since 2009. The Taipei Main Station Visitor Information Center and East Metro Mall Visitor Information Center won first place and second place, respectively, in the individual category. The MRT Ximen Station Visitor Information Center also followed up its 2011 win in the individual category in 2012, making it a double champion in the assessment.

3.Installing Guide Maps and Pedestrian Signage for Visitor Sites

Under the “Taipei City Tourist Guide Map Establishment Plan” launched in 2004, the DOIT has been installing guide map signs at major tourist and transportation hubs to provide complete and detailed travel information and create a



Tourism guide map signs

tourist-friendly environment. The department also implemented the “Tourist Attraction Pedestrian Signage Design Plan” in 2008 to install clear and aesthetically-pleasing pedestrian signage from MRT stations and bus stops to points of interest.

In 2012, five tourist guide maps and 80 pedestrian signs were installed, bringing their respective totals to 223 and 385.

4.Comfortable, Quality Accommodations

To improve the service quality of Taipei-area hotels, the DOIT hosted a two-session “2012 Hotel Operation and Management Program” on August 7 to 8 and August 28 to 29, 2012. A total of 207 hotel personnel participated.

As part of the “2010 Hotel and Homestay Management Guidance and Performance Appraisal,” the Tourism Bureau under the MOTC conducted a performance evaluation at the DOIT on September 2, 2011, and gave the department an “Outstanding” mark on February 3, 2012.

To ensure the safety of public hot spring baths, protect consumer rights and interests, develop tourism, and promote high-quality baths and sound industry development, the DOIT has over the years awarded 35 Taipei City hot spring operators with the “Hot Springs Mark” according to the Hot Spring Act and the Regulations Governing Application to Use the Official Hot Springs Mark. Certified operators meet high standards for spring quality, spring water quality, sanitation management, as well as hot spring



Visitor site pedestrian signs



The "Taipei Celebrity Tour" pamphlet

facility, building and fire safety and are issued the logo to help the bathing public make an informed choice. Through this program, the government protects consumers and enables people to bathe with peace of mind.

5.Mobile Phone Audio Guide Service for Beitou Tourist Attractions

In response to a doubling of domestic and foreign visitor numbers and to improve travel service quality, the DOIT partnered with the Taipei Beitou Association and Taiwan Mobile to launch a new mobile phone audio guide service for 101 visitor attractions at Beitou Park and the surrounding area. The department held a press conference for the service launch on October 24, 2012. Sites covered by the service include Beitou Park, Ketagalan Culture Center, Beitou Hot Springs Museum, Taipei Public Library Beitou Branch, Plum Garden, Beitou Assembly Hall, Thermal Valley, Grass Mountain Chateau, and Puji Temple. The service expands the travel service platforms available to visitors and presents an example of how the public sector, local organizations, and private enterprises can

successfully partner to promote local tourism.

6.Diversifying Tourism Literature

In order to promote information on tourism in Taipei, the DOIT revised and re-released the "Go Taipei" brochure in Chinese, English, and Japanese in 2012. It also released a Korean edition of the brochure to serve the increasing numbers of visitors from Korea following the launch of flight service between Taipei's Songshan Airport and Gimpo Airport in Seoul, Korea. In addition, the DOIT published a revised "Maokong: A Golden Journey to the Emerald Peaks" brochure in Chinese, English and Japanese; and the "Monga-Beginning of a Creative Journey" and "Discovering the Hot Springs and Beauties of Beitou" brochures in Chinese, English, and Japanese to promote tourism in the Maokong, Wanhua and Beitou areas. These publications provide visitors with a wealth of information on the unique visitor attractions of Taipei.

The DOIT also released the "Taipei Pass" brochure in December 2012 to promote city tourism and encourage more FIT visitors to tour Taipei via the city's fast and convenient public transportation system. The brochure is distributed with the purchase of a "Taipei Pass" ticket (good for unlimited rides on the Taipei Metro and Taipei City/New Taipei City buses during the valid period). A total of 60,000 brochures were printed in Chinese, English, and Japanese editions. The brochures introduce various theme tours and include coupons for discounts on visitor attractions, souvenir gifts, shops, and hotels, ensuring travelers a smooth tour of Taipei.

Cities are embracing film and television programs as channels for tourism promotion. In line with this trend, the DOIT published an updated "Searching for the Stars: Taipei Celebrity Tour" pamphlet in 2012. The pamphlet includes information on the city's film history, famous television series, celebrity restaurants, and celebrity shops. A total of 50,000 copies were issued and a Korean edition came out in September 2012.



Part 2 Promoting Tourism Attractions

1. Establishing a Multifaceted Online Platform

The DOIT has been integrating various network platforms to attract domestic and foreign visitors to Taipei for in-depth travel. It is tapping the convenience of mobile handheld devices and powerful promotional functions of social networking to provide users worldwide with easy access to the visitor information on the Taipei Travel Net, as well as to promote Taipei's tourism resources interactively with online users. To step up tourism promotion in the mainland Chinese market, the department launched a "Go Taipei" microblog on Sina.com in June 2011. The site capitalizes on the powerful promotional effect of social networking with posts sharing information on tourism in Taipei. As of December 31, 2012, "Go Taipei" had over 640,000 fans.

2. Taipei Tourism Promotion and Marketing

(1) Tourism Commission Inspection Visits

The Taipei City Government established the Taipei City Tourism Commission to develop tourism in Taipei and provide a platform for communication between the government and the tourism industry. The mayor and deputy serve concurrently as the chairperson and vice chairperson of the commission, respectively. The commission has 15 to 20 members, including the heads of the Tourism Bureau under the MOTC, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation, and the Taipei City Government's Department of Information and Tourism, Department of Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Cultural Affairs and other related agencies. The commission is also joined by private-sector experts and scholars with expertise in the fields of culture, economic and trade relations, diplomacy, and tourism, as well as industry insiders.

The Taipei City Tourism Commission carried

out two inspection visits on July 25 and December 12, 2012, and presented proposals to strengthen the appeal of Taipei visitor attractions, including Qingtian Geo 76, Former Residence of Liang Shih-chiu, Taipei City Hakka Cultural Park, Dadaocheng URS, and Taipei Circle. In addition to conducting these inspection visits, the DOIT convened the 49th and 50th meetings of the commission on March 27 and September 24, 2012, respectively, to discuss the future direction of tourism development in Taipei.



The Taipei City Tourism Commission makes an inspection visit to the Songshan Airport Visitor Information Center.



A Japanese educational tour group experiences ceremonial row dancing at the Confucius Temple

(2) Attracting Japanese Students to Taiwan for Educational Tourism

In order to promote Taipei as a first-choice destination for overseas educational tourists from Japan, the DOIT partnered with Japan's

Educational Tour Institute and Kinki Travel Agency to hold educational tourism recruitment activities and workshops in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan, on June 8 and 9. These events introduced the travel experience in Taipei and recommended unique attractions in the city. The DOIT also developed a Japanese version of the “Six Theme Tours in Taipei” mobile app and AR (augmented reality) app for Japanese visitors and released a Japanese version of the “Taipei Travel” tour guide. These resources introduce six theme itineraries in Taipei, including: Highlights of the Michelin Green Guide, Artistic Experience, Historical Nostalgia, Blessing Tours, Modern Taste, and Trails and Tea Appreciation.

The DOIT also arranged a four-day, three-night familiarization (fam) tour from August 20 to 23, 2012. On August 22, Japanese teachers were invited to hold a reunion activity at the Taipei Confucius Temple: a site that best represents Confucian culture in Taipei. The promotion of educational tourism aims to encourage teachers to share their Taipei travel experience with students, family members and friends in Japan and thereby expand Taipei's tourist source markets.

(3) “Taipei • Love • Travel” Marketing Campaign

In January 2012, the DOIT released the “Taipei LOVE Map” introducing romantic hot spots in Taipei along with stills of scenes and actors in the movie “LOVE.” The map was distributed free of charge at Taipei's 12 visitor centers. The department also arranged an online voting and prize drawing activity from January 20 to February 29 to pick the “12 Romantic Hot Spots in Taipei City.” The activity site attracted 64,651 hits and 4,456 votes.

(4) City Tour Guide Training Courses

The DOIT arranged introductory and advanced training courses for city tour guides in 2012. The three introductory sessions attracted 60 participants each, and the one advanced session drew in 50 people, bringing the total attendance to 230 trainees. The courses strengthened tour guide skills in introducing the diversity and uniqueness of Taipei, including its nature, riverside

culture, historic sites and buildings, history, culture, cuisine, and design and cultural-creative development. The course also included outdoor learning experiences. For the advanced course, trainees were asked to design feasible new tour itineraries with tourism promotion value to expand on the training benefits.



Mainland Chinese journalists in Taiwan joined a familiarization tour to Taipei Expo Park.

(5) Media, Travel and Tourism-related Industry familiar Tours

In September 2012, the DOIT arranged familiar tours for representatives of travel agencies and tourism-related industries. Three tours were divided into three sessions based on the different nature and needs of the target groups. A total of 90 people were invited to participate, including representatives of travel agencies and related associations in Taipei City and other counties and cities. Furthermore, in conjunction with Jinan, Xi'an, Fuzhou and Shenzhen which were added as pilot cities on August 28, 2012 for independent travel to Taiwan by mainland tourists, the DOIT arranged a Taipei Expo Park familiar tour and publicity event for mainland Chinese media personnel stationed in Taiwan. On August 29, twenty Taipei correspondents of mainland media organizations, including the Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily, China National Radio, China News Service, Fujian Satellite Southeast Channel, Fujian Daily News, Fujian Television Station, and Xiamen Star TV, were invited to visit the World Expo Taipei Pavilion, Pavilion of Dreams, and



A still of microfilm lead actor Hu Xia confessing his feelings to the character played by Cho Hye-sun

Pavilion of Aroma of Flowers at Taipei Expo Park. The tour aimed to generate mainland media coverage and attract more mainland tourists to visit the Taipei Expo Park and experience Taipei's diverse city culture.

(6) "Fall in Love with Taipei" Microfilm

To attract more independent mainland Chinese and Korean visitors to Taipei, the DOIT invited mainland Chinese singer Hu Xia and South Korean actress Cho Hye-sun to co-star in the microfilm "Fall in Love with Taipei." The film was broadcast on popular video-sharing websites in the two areas (Youku, Tudou, Video.sina.com, PPTV, and PPS in mainland China; and the top-five video-sharing sites in South Korea: YouTube, GOMTV, Pandora TV, Mgoon.com, and AfreecaTV). By December 31, 2012, the film had been viewed 1,681,441 times in South Korea and 1,641,504 times in mainland China. The official movie site also received 2,048,086 visits. This marketing and promotion campaign took advantage of the ubiquity of online platforms and social networks to highlight the intimate tourism charms in the big city of Taipei.

3. Taipei 101 Tourism Highlights

In order to promote the tourism and travel

environment and the city tourism image of Taipei, as well as to discover potential and secret tourism areas, the DOIT selected 101 top tourism attractions in the city for focal promotion (including 18 nature sites, 31 architecture sites, 12 art and cultural sites, 11 cultural and creative design sites, 22 specialty markets and shopping districts, and seven specialty cuisine sites). Information on the 101 highlighted sites was collected and published as a travel book, website, and mobile app for public reference to add value to the tourism industry.

Part 3 Promoting Cultural Tourism

1. Taipei Culture Passport

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DOCA), Taipei City Government, has arranged the Taipei Culture Passport activity since 2004 to promote Taipei's cultural and tourism resources and encourage public participation in personalized and high-quality cultural experiences through walking tours. The passport introduces 79 cultural and tourism walking routes weaving together over 300 cultural, historic, and art attractions in Taipei. The 2011 edition also included introductions to 108 city walks, art seminars, and seasonal activities.

The "Creative Life Guidebook" released in conjunction with the 2012 Taipei Culture Passport is rooted in the concept of "cultivating local culture and exploring culture and creativity in Taipei" and explores the truth, goodness and beauty



Taipei Culture Passport launch



Mr. Lee Chien-lang leads a guided tour at the Lin An Tai Historical House and Museum.

of Taipei from the perspective of eight cultural and creative themes. The guidebook introduces cultural and creative tours linking the east, west, south, north, and central districts of Taipei under the theme of “Eight Directions, Six Ways.” The tours are divided into eight themes “Modern Design,” “Cultural Heritage,” “Traditional Folk Art,” “Ecology and Environmental Protection,” “Historic Sites,” “Former Homes of Famous People,” “Historic Preservation,” and “Art Districts.” The guidebook also suggests six ways to explore each of these themes. All of the activities were all freely available to Taipei Culture Passport holders.

A total of 54 Taipei Culture Passport activities were arranged in 2012, including walks, discussions, and summer exhibitions. The activities provided an in-depth look at the districts of Taipei, including the “Printed Cloth Folk World of Dadaocheng’s Yongle Market,” “Urban Graffiti Art in Ximending,” “Summer Papercutting Fun,” “The Age of Hot Spring Elegance at the Beitou Museum,” “A Visit to the Lin Yutang House,” “Ancestral Memories: 2012 Tour of the Lin An Tai Historical House,” and “Yuanshan Villa and Literati Life in Taipei.” During the activities, scholars and experts in various fields presented lectures

to deepen public understanding of the rare old buildings of Taipei. The tours included visits to historic districts and brought participants up close to the city’s diverse and unique bookstore culture. The “Creative Life Guidebook,” released in conjunction with the activity, provides information on the time and location of each event. Though the activities have concluded, the guidebook remains a helpful companion for walking tours and cultural excursions in Taipei.

In conjunction with the Taipei Culture Passport, the DOCA also introduced the “Taipei Culture Dual Awards: Summer Creative Clips in Taipei & Taipei City Image Design” activity. The activity invited people to shoot creative three-minute short films on Taipei and submit city image designs for Taipei to introduce the diverse creative landscape of Taipei.

2.Encouraging Private Tourism Promotion

Private organizations in Taipei that host tourism activities to advance the city’s tourism industry and attract domestic and foreign tourists to Taipei, and who also meet certain requirements, can apply for subsidies from the DOIT, according to the “Regulations Governing Subsidies for Tourism Activities in Taipei City.”

In 2012, the DOIT subsidized 17 tourism events, including the 2012 Beitou Tourism Culture Street Painting and Tour Guide Training Course activity; the 2012 Taipei International Standard Ballroom Dancing Festival; the 2012 Beitou Mazu Cultural and Art Festival; the 2012 Beitou Healthy Green Life Festival; the 2012 Taiwan Beitou Banquet Food Culture Festival; the 2012 Taiwan Pastry Shop Exhibition-Taipei Pineapple Cake Cultural Festival, Taipei LOHAS Tour activity series; the 2012 Taiwan Cup Dragon Boat Race in Hamburg, Germany; “Speak-Sing Year of the Dragon” Taipei Confucius Temple Performance Plan; “NEW DAY Taipei • Low-carbon Capital” comic competition; “Taipei Running Kids”; 2012 Taipei-Suzhou Primary and Secondary School Student Classical Chinese Poetry Recital, Exchange and Exhibition; the 2012 Taipei City Cup Boxing Open and Exchange Forum; and the



Taipei Pineapple Cake Cultural Festival



A press conference during the China International Travel Mart in Shanghai

2012 Taipei Season of Hot Springs.

3. Promoting International MICE Travel

The DOIT encourages private organizations to bid for hosting international conferences and exhibitions in Taipei in order to develop the conference and expo industry and reap related tourism benefits. A total of 125 such events received government sponsorship in 2012. These events attracted an estimated 150,000 foreign business travelers and tourists and generated over NT\$3.4 billion in tourism revenue for Taipei, an increase of NT\$400 million from 2011. One of the events hosted in Taipei was the 2012 Junior Chamber International World Congress in November. The congress attracted 8,500 participants from 100 countries. Many internationally renowned enterprises also arranged incentive travel events in Taipei, including the annual general meeting of the Bosch Group, the Elite Sales Summit of pharmaceutical company Shanghai Novartis, and Infinitus (Lee Kum Kee Group). From March 7 to 10, 2012, the Nangang Exhibition Hall hosted the 2012 Taipei International Cycle Show, the biggest cycling show in Asia and one of the top-three such events in the world. In June 2012, the Taipei World Trade Center and Nangang Exhibition Hall hosted Computer Taipei, the second largest exhibition in the world and the largest in Asia.

4. Domestic and International Travel Fairs

Taipei's tourism industry has grown strongly in recent years with the help of intensive promotion by the DOIT. In 2012, the department continued to bring together public and private sector resources to promote and establish brand Taipei at domestic and international travel fairs through an integrated publicity strategy, marketing, and packaging under the theme "Taipei, Always More Delights" to attract domestic and foreign tourists.

In 2012, the DOIT attended the local "Taipei International Travel Fair-Spring," "Taipei Tourism Exposition," and "Taipei International Travel Fair." It distributed 26,498 promotional publications and generated 71 media reports at these events, which organizers estimate attracted over 650,000 participants.

Abroad, the DOIT participated in seven international travel fairs in 2012, including the Beijing International Tourism Expo, Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (Singapore), World Youth and Student Travel Conference (San Diego, CA), JATA World Travel Fair, Cruise Shipping Asia (Singapore), World Travel Market Excel London, and China International Travel Mart (Shanghai). A total of 13,850 promotional publications were distributed at these events, which organizers estimate were attended by more than 450,000 participants and produced over 1,360 media reports.

5.Cooperation with Airlines

In 2012, the DOIT launched the “Fun Taipei” promotion aimed at independent travelers from mainland China and South Korea. The promotion brought together travel agency, airline, and travel and tourism industry resources to provide discounts of up to 60% on accommodations at top hotels. In addition, over 50 well-known businesses in Taipei City, including stores operated by the Uni-Present Enterprises Corporation and Wowprime Group, department stores, and souvenir shops, offered discounts worth more than NT\$30,000. The promotion was held from July 10, 2012 (Korea) and July 12 (Beijing) to November 30, 2012, attracting 9,155 tourists to Taipei and generating NT\$177 million in tourism revenue for the city.

6.Promoting the Confucius Temple as an International Tourism Attraction

The three-year “Taipei Confucius Temple Historic District Revitalization Project” was launched in 2009 to transform the Dalongdong area into an internationally competitive tourism area and attract domestic and foreign visitors to Taipei. The project integrated Dalongdong Baoan Temple, Wenchang Temple, Dalong Night Market, 44 Kan Street, and other tourism resources in the Dalongdong area, improved the facilities and environment around the Confucius Temple, and strengthened service marketing and packaging to turn the Confucius Temple Historic District into new tourism hot spot.

From the completion of the project on January 31, 2012, to December 31 of that year, a total of 447,719 tourists visited the Confucius Temple, up 11.9% from the comparable period in 2011, indicating that the Taipei Confucius Temple is rising steadily as a must-see attraction in Taipei for domestic and foreign visitors.

To deepen visitors’ understanding of the long history and religious and academic characteristics of the Dalongdong area, the DOIT arranged regular performances by groups and street performers at the Six Arts Plaza from October 13 to December 16, 2012. At the 4D Theater and Six Arts venues, visitors were able to experience

the refinement of Confucian life and the cultural richness of Dalongdong through ancient tea ceremonies and by tracing quotes from the Analects with a calligraphy brush. Visitors could also enjoy local souvenir gifts, such as beef jerky, yokan and cultural and creative products, and a host of activities at the Dalongdong Fair held on the afternoons of October 13, November 3, and December 1.



A Korean fam tour group visits Beitou's Plum Garden.

Part 4 Promoting LOHAS Tourism

1.Natural Beauty at Taipei Xiao Xitou

Situated in the southeast corner of Shilin District, the Neishuangxi Nature Center is the largest forest park in Taipei. The center extends to the Baishihu Agricultural Area in the northern mountains of Neihu District, forming an area with an ecological richness and diverse terrain rivaling those of Xitou. The area has thus been named, “Taipei Xiao Xitou” (“Taipei’s Little Xitou”). Separated pedestrian and vehicle routes are located next to Bixi Bridge at Section 3, Zhishan Road, providing more transportation options for people visiting this area. Walkers on the Bixi Trail can enjoy the streamside ferns, frogs, dragonflies, and other flora and fauna. In addition to its ecological attractions, Taipei Xiao Xitou is hard to beat for night view activities.



Bixi Industrial Road

The Geotechnical Engineering Office, Public Works Department of Taipei City Government brought together the Neishuangxi Nature Center, Bishan Campground, Stone House Geological Classroom, and Bixi Trail at Taipei Xiao Xitou to provide city residents with more recreation and travel with more choices in the city outskirts and to revitalize local industrial development. These areas are linked by a system of hiking trails and industrial roads to create an environment for life, industry, and nature recreation.

2. Baishihu Recreational Farms

Neihu's Baishihu Community is the only tourism strawberry park in Taipei. After four years of development and guidance from the Taipei City Government, this area has been transformed into a multifunctional recreation farm and a new holiday hot spot for city residents. Phased improvements under the agricultural environmental improvement project have linked the landmark Baishihu Suspension Bridge, ecological wetlands, Guzhuipi Agricultural Pond, and other hot spots along the Wishing Trail, creating a route for city residents to experience rural beauty by foot, while also resolving local traffic problems.

Five forums were held beginning in July

2012 at Baishihu Community in Neihu, Jingshan Community and Xishan Community in Shilin, and Hushan Community and Quanyuan Community in Beitou to incorporate the hopes of residents as a core principle in the overall improvement plan, integrate the distinctive agricultural traits of each community, and highlight the unique character of each community. In this way, the plan aimed to foster community cohesion, provide impetus for community revival, and create a rustic environment for leisure and recreation.

3. Zhuzihu Calla Lily Festival

The industrial development experience of the Zhuzihu Calla Lily Festival in Taipei's Beitou District is a highly successful example of agricultural upgrading and transformation. For the 2012 festival, held from March 23 to April 29, the Department of Economic Development (DOED), Taipei City Government, arranged a series of activities under the theme of "Aesop's Fables," including a parade of characters from Aesop's Fables, a calla lily photography exhibition, a calla lily flower show, and a calla lily photography contest. These activities helped to transform the local calla lily industry into a green economy, ecotourism attraction. Approximately 700,000 visitors came to enjoy the blooms, generating about NT\$154 million in tourism revenue. The festival boosted local flower grower incomes, while also providing city residents with an excellent leisure environment and supporting city marketing objectives.

4. Tieguanyin Tea and Nangang Baozhong Tea

The DOED organizes competitions, exhibitions, and marketing activities each spring and winter to promote Taipei's high-grade Tieguanyin and Nangang Baozhong tea industries and encourage tea improvement. In addition, the Taipei Tea Promotion Center for Tieguanyin Tea and Baozhong Tea offered tea promotion classes and free tea culture guide services, and arranged tea culture camps at Chashan in Nangang, and other events, generating NT\$20 million in additional income for tea farmers.



Tea picking in Nangang

5. Recreational Farms

There are 10 recreational farms in Taipei, including Fu-Tian Village, Apricot Forest Recreational Farm, Country Recreational Farm, Chunxuan Recreational Farm, Riyueman Recreational Farm, Erqi Recreational Farm, Qingxiang Farm, White Rock Farm, Camphor Lake Nature Farm, and Laoquan Recreational Farm. In order to invigorate and promote Taipei's recreational farm industry, the DOED arranged the "Recreation Farm Experience Outdoor Education Activity." Subsidies were provided for 5,500 teachers and students of public and private elementary schools and public senior kindergarten classes in Taipei to participate in this program, which aimed to deepen the participants' understanding of nature and agriculture through hands-on activities.

6. Mountain Trails

Along the mountain trails of Taipei, one can discover the footprints of the past. Some of these paths were used by early settlers to transport coal, fish, tea and other products. Some were created as temporary paths for forestry, mining, highway development, electrical tower construction, and other engineering projects. The trails have endured over the years to provide recreational

and leisure spaces for the public and add a nostalgic atmosphere to the city.

In order to improve the quality of trail services in Taipei, The Geotechnical Engineering Office, Public Works Department of Taipei City Government conducts routine maintenance along these routes. It also has been carrying out key environmental improvement projects on the Huangxi Hot Spring Trail in Beitou District and Camphor Trail in Wenshan District. Work on the Huangxi Hot Spring Trail was completed in 2012, creating a 600-meter-long route combining natural and cultural attractions. The trail was also resurfaced and given a new entrance image. The route follows a natural creek with abundant animal and plant resources. Visitors can enjoy the beauty of nature up close, take a relaxing stroll, and enjoy an eco-friendly outing. Improvements to the Zhanghu Trail include resurfacing and landscape development. The trail commands expansive views and a rich landscape. Nearby attractions include rustic tea farms. The Zhangshu Trail and Bixi Trail also form a linked loop route, providing city residents with a high-quality hiking environment.

7. Riverside Bikeway System

There are six major routes in the Taipei City Riverside Bikeway System: the Keelung River Left Bank and Right Bank Bikeway, Guandu Gold Coast Bikeway, Jingmei River Left Bank and Right



Riverside Bikeway



Blue Highway

Bank Bikeway, Shezi Island Bikeway, Shuangxi Bikeway, and Xindian River and Tamsui River Bikeway. The system also links with riverside bikeways in New Taipei City. In February 2012, two bird-watching pavilions were built on the river embankment along the Shezi Island Bikeway, providing spots where walkers can enjoy an up-close view of the local bird activity, fiddler crabs waving their outsized claws in the low-lying beach areas, mudskippers scurrying along the mud, and the rare viviparous *Kandelia candel* (mangrove).

To expand public options for riverside leisure and recreation, the “3D Information Display System for Activation of the Tamsui River” (www.3dtsr.taipei.gov.tw) was launched in September 2012. This system uses cutting-edge cloud technology and integrates water

conservancy and recreation facilities. The site has six main modules: Panorama Videos, Panorama Photos, 3D Models, Graphic Profiles, Taipei and the Rivers, and Recreational Activities. There are also 10 riverside bike rental stations at Dajia, Guandu, Guanshan, Huazhong, Muzha, Meiti, Jingfu, Shuangxi, Caihong, and Dadaocheng. The stations rent out a variety of bicycles and allow customers to return bikes to any station in the system.

8. River Cruise System

Taipei City’s River Cruise (“Blue Highway”) System has developed with river remediation and steady improvements to the waterfront landscape. More and more people are becoming aware of the service and experiencing it first-hand as



Blue Highway marine equipment



Outdoor educational activity at a recreation farm

passengers. In order to market and promote the Blue Highway as a new tourism and recreation choice for city residents, the Taipei City Public Transportation Office held the Taipei River Cruise Carnival in August 2012. The online activity promoted special cruise services coordinated with Father's Day, the Taipei Fireworks Festival, and Chinese Valentine's Day. The activities joined cruises with activities and cuisine to serve up a river tour feast that was well received by the public.

There are currently ten cruise routes on the Tamsui River and Keelung River. Passengers can disembark from five Taipei City wharves: Dadaocheng, Dajia, Guandu, Meiti and Xikou. From the launch of the service to December 31, 2012, these routes had a total combined service volume of over 850,000 passengers.

In order to strengthen river environmental education and marketing and promotion of the River Cruise system, the Taipei City Government continued to carry out the "City Resident Blue Highway Experience" activity and "Implementation Plan for Allowing More Children to Experience the Blue Highway." These promotions are held in conjunction with neighborhood activities and educational and fun field trips to introduce to city residents and elementary school students the aquatic ecosystems and provide opportunities for participants to experience Taipei's scenic waterfronts. The activities support Taipei's

city marketing and promote overall tourism development in the wharf areas. From 2008 to 2012, over 20,000 students participated in the "Plan for Allowing More Children to Experience the Blue Highway," while participation in the "City Resident Blue Highway Experience" activity topped 28,000 as of December 31, 2012. Since 2012, the Taipei City Government has also strengthened marketing through online platforms to generate buzz for the Blue Highway service and encourage more people to experience the pleasure of river cruises.

Conclusion

Looking back on 2012, the Taipei City Government made steady changes and advances focused on building diverse tourism resources, marketing appealing visitor sites, promoting cultural and tourism industries, developing LOHAS recreation and tourism, and creating a distinctive city style. It also remained dedicated to promoting tourism and recreation by arranging large-scale events, participating in international travel fairs, and establishing key tourism visuals to attract domestic and foreign visitors. The Taipei City Government also continued to actively build a comprehensive tourism environment and strengthen domestic and international marketing and promotion, helping the city's tourism industry to shine and demonstrating Taipei's place as a "citadel of Chinese culture and tourism."



15 Sports for All

One of the sports policies of Taipei City in 2012 was to continue promoting Sports for All. To augment public awareness of sports and broaden the sports population, the Taipei City Government (TCG) has planned and installed a variety of sports facilities and venues as well as provided consultation service on sports and health for the public. These efforts also aimed to encourage citizens of all ages to cultivate a habit of regular exercise and to take every opportunity to participate in healthy leisure activities and sports events. In addition to these endeavors, the government enthusiastically organized international sports events to bolster the city's competitiveness in sports and athletics, which at the same time led to exchanges in sports with other international cities and stimulated the development of tourism and the sports sector. Together, these have made Taipei a healthy, joyful and modern city with a focused development in sports.



15/ Sports for All

The sports policy in Taipei City was centered on the themes of Sports for All and competitive sports; thus the practices included the promotion of sports by improving people's living quality with the provision of recreational sports, getting more people into the habit of getting exercise, enhancing the level of technical skills in sports, and encouraging exchanges with other international cities to promote the development of the tourism and sports industries. In addition, various sports societies and clubs also contributed their efforts to provide citizens with sports training, workshops, seminars, performances, competitions and other activities to support the policy. What's more, the City Government was also committed to the construction and improvement of construction projects for sports centers and venues.

Part 1 Promoting Sports for All and Cultivating Exercise Habits

1. Promoting of Road Running Events

In 2012, a total of 16,600 people participated in the road running events held by each administrative district in Taipei. In the Wanhua District, a thousand people joined the road running event held in Central Riverside Park on March 17, 2012; in the Wenshan District, about 3,000 people took part in a road running event along the mountain trail ranging across National Chengchi University and Chihnan Temple on March 18, 2012; in the Datong District, about 800 people joined in the road running event in the parking lot under Chengde Bridge on March 22, 2012; in the Songshan District, about 1,200 people took part in the road running event in Kuanyinshan Riverside Park on March 31; in the Shilin District, about



The healthy and fresh Road Running Event in the Shihlin District

1,200 people attended the road running event held between sections 2 and 3 of Jhihsan Road on April 21, 2012; in the Zhongshan District, about 1,200 people participated in the road running event at the Membrane Plaza before No. 8 Water Gate in Dajia Riverside Park on May 26, 2012; in the Beitou District, about 1,500 people attended the event on the Guandu Riverside Plaza on June 2, 2012; in the Neihu District, about 1,600 people took part in the road running event in the Rainbow Riverside Park on June 9, 2012; in Zhongzheng District, about 1,100 people participated in the road running event in the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall on June 16, 2012; in the Nangang District, about 1,500 people participated in the event in Nangang Park on June 30, 2012; in the Xinyi District, about 1,500 people took part in the event at City Hall on June 30, 2012; and in



The healthy and fresh Road Running Event in the Datong District



The Kick-off in the Taipei Supau Cup Mini Marathon

Daan District, about 1,000 people gathered for the event in Daan Forest Park on September 15, 2012.

In addition, more than 20 Road Running Events for All were organized in 2012 with the number of participants exceeding 100 thousand. Among these events, three had more than 10 thousand participants: the 10th Taipei Supau Cup Mini Marathon held at Civic Square on May 6th; the Yangmingshan Cross Country Race held in



The Leisure Games: Hiking in the Wenshan District

the major parking lot of the Zhongshan Building on Yangming Mountain on July 15; and the Samsung Fun Run in Civic Square on October 21, 2012. The above races have been organized for several years in a row, an indication of the dedication of private sports societies and businesses in the road running events for all. For instance, they sponsor resources and funding by donating to disadvantaged groups, and also promote the policy and trend of making road running a sport for all by inviting tens of thousands of people to participate in the events without having to pay the registration fee. These aimed to achieve the goals of enhancing citizen health, agility and vitality, and of making Taipei City a city of sports and health.

2.Organization of Hiking Activities

In 2012, a total of 23,700 people participated in the hiking activities held by each administrative district in Taipei. In the Zhongzheng District, about 800 people took part in the event held at the Jingfu Station of the Taipei Bicycle Service Center, the Guting Riverside Trail, and the Taipei Hakka Cultural Theme Park on March 10, 2012; in Neihu District, about 1200 people attended the event on the four mountainside trails in Neihu on March 10, 2012; in the Wenshan District, about three thousand people attended the event on the mountain trail from National Chengchi University to Chihnan Temple; in the Shihlin District, about



The Kick-off in the Samsung Fun Run with Ten Thousand Participants



Hiking Activities in the Daan District

two thousand people attended the event on Jiannan Road on March 24; in the Zhongshan District, about 1,300 people took part in the event on the Jiantan Mountain Trail on March 31; in the Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, and Nangang Districts, about 12.5 thousand people participated in the jointly held event on the Husan Mountain Trail on April 14, 2012; in Beitou District, about 1,100 people attended the event on the Zhongyisan Road, Xueyuan Road, by route of the Taipei National University of Arts; in the Wanhua District, about 1,100 people took part in the event on the mountain trail between Wenjianshan and Jiantanshan on April 21, 2012; and in Datong District, about 700 people took part in the event on the Jiantanshan Trail on September 22, 2012.

3. Leisure Games Organized by the District Offices of Taipei City

In 2012, a total of 13 thousand people participated in leisure games held by each of the district offices in Taipei. In the Zhongzheng District, about 1,200 people attended the event held in the Taipei Municipal University of Education on April 29, 2012; in Datong District, about 1200 people participated in the event held at Taipei Municipal Lan Zhou Junior High School on June 16, 2012; in the Wenshan District, about a thousand people participated in the event held at Taipei Municipal Shijian Junior High School on July 7, 2012; in the Shongshan District, about 1,200 people took part in the event held at Taipei Gymnasium on August 4, 2012; in the Zhongshan District, about a thousand people took part in the event held on the third floor of the Activity Center



Hiking Activities in the Wanhua District

in Taipei Municipal Datong Senior High School on August 11, 2012; in the Wanhua District, about a thousand people participated in the event held at Taipei Municipal Longshan Junior High School on September 8, 2012; in Shihlin District, about 2,200 people took part in the event held in the Gym of the Taipei Physical Education College on September 22, 2012; in Nangang District, about a thousand people took part in the event held at Taipei Municipal Nangang Vocational High School on October 6, 2012; in Xinyi District, about 600 people participated in the event held at Taipei Municipal Young-ji Junior High School on October 13, 2012; in Neihu District, about 600 people took part in the event on the 8 floor of the Neihu Sports Center on October 13, 2012; in Beitou District, about a thousand people participated in the event held at Taipei Municipal Shipai Junior High School on October 14, 2012; and in Daan District, about a thousand people took part in the event held at Taipei Municipal Longmen Junior High School on October 20, 2012.

4. Taipei Slow-Pitch Softball League Competition

To increase the number of people playing slow-pitch softball, to make it a proper leisure activity for the residents of Taipei, to cultivate their sense of teamwork and mutual help and to boost their physical strength, slow-pitch softball has been sponsored for seven years in a row. Preliminaries were held in venues such as Meiti, Yingfeng, Rainbow, Bailing, Shuanguan and Zhongzheng slow-pitch softball fields every Sunday from May 19 to July 29, 2012. Playoffs



were held in the fields of the Meiti Riverside Park every Sunday from August 12 to September 9th. A total of 266 teams with more than five thousand players took part in the competition. The number playing slow-pitch softball is growing as players get to meet new friends.

Part 2 Implementation of Competitive Sports to Provide more Opportunities for Players

1. Nurturing Athletic Talents to Enhance Strength in Competitive Sports

In accordance with the Taipei Basic Athletic Training Station Implementation Measures and other related policies set out by the Sports Affairs Council Executive Yuan to explore and train athletic talents to enhance Taipei's strength in competitive sports, a total of 174 Basic Athletic Training Stations were set up in schools of all levels as well as the Single Sports Association



Shooting Training in the Wanfang High School

of the Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation and Taipei Sports Centers in 2012, for 18 competitive sports categories. In addition, to co-operate with 「General Plan of Promoting Baseball Sports」, 10 baseball basic training stations were built and there are total of 184 basic athletes training stations as of 2012.

Athletes with outstanding performances may apply for Outstanding Athlete and Training Grants. Moreover, in collaboration with the Sports Commission, regional tournaments were held and the Athletic Counseling Care Plan and equipment grants were in place to provide each station with a budget to purchase equipment and provide athletes with living and school expenses. These measures were designed to fully equip stations and provide athletes with solid training in a satisfactory and sound environment.

Table 1 The installation of Basic Athletic Training Stations in schools in 2012

Type	Station	Type	Station
59 stations in 39 elementary school/ 55 stations in 34 junior high schools			
55 stations in 23 high schools/ 3 stations in one college/			
11 stations in Single Sports Association of the Taipei Municipal Athletics Federation/ 1 station in Taipei Sports Centers/			
Track and Field	33 Stations	Gymnastics	6 Stations
Swimming	25 Stations	Women's Softball	5 Stations
Baseball	10 Stations	Shooting	2 Station
Table Tennis	13 Stations	Weight Lifting	1 Station
Badminton	11 Stations	Karate	12 Stations
Archery	10 Stations	Boxing	5 Stations
Taekwondo	13 Stations	Wrestling	5 Stations
Tennis	6 Stations	Fencing	4 Stations
Judo	10 Stations	Canoe	2 Stations
Rowing	3 Stations	Rugby	1 Station
Volleyball	1 Station	Golf	1 Station
Billiards	1 Station	Martial Arts	1 Station
Water polo	1 Station	Horsemanship	1 Station
Bowling	1 Station		



The Judo Training in the Shilin High School of Commerce

2. Enhancing Strength in Baseball of all Levels by Borrowing Experience from the Taipei Baseball Team

The Taipei Baseball Team trains regularly at the Tianmu Baseball Stadium with a training schedule from 8:30am to 2:00 pm Monday through Friday. In the event of any time conflict, the coaching team reschedules the training sessions. In addition to taking part in competitions on behalf of the City, they take on the task of experience sharing with the public and carrying on good traditions as well as promoting baseball. Therefore, in addition to training, they give instruction in primary schools. This systematic approach encourages individuals to start playing baseball at an earlier age, helping to nurture future baseball players. In 2012, The Basic Work Plan of the Taipei Baseball Team Assisting Baseball Development was set out; it provided for development of current baseball guidance from the primary-school level to all levels in the City. Assistance to schools with baseball teams or clubs would continue as usual whereas free coaching would be provided to schools with no baseball teams or clubs. For example, Trainer Wang Kuojin and Player Chen Taichang coached the team from Taipei Municipal Dong Yuan Elementary School in Wanhua District who won the delegation right to play in the 6th Asian Little League Championships.

3. Hosting International Sporting Events to Encourage International Exchange and Attract Players with More Competitive Experience

(1) Open Professional Ballroom Dance Championship Asian Tour-Taipei Open

The tournament was held by the Taiwan International Sport Dance Development Association in Taipei Arena in the years from 2008 to 2012 (except for 2009), which attracted many excellent world-class dancers and was also one of the biggest professional ballroom dancing competitions in the country. This event was recognized and accredited by the World Dance Federation and Asian Dance Federation. In 2012, for the first time the competition was included in the WDC's world score, making it the first world professional competition in Taiwan. This was why the 2012 competition attracted 48 pairs of contestants who were at the top of the charts of world professional Modern Dance and Latin Dance. With 36 pairs of candidates coming from abroad, this event was one of the biggest in years in terms of the level of competition and the number of registered teams.

(2) Tour De Taiwan-Taipei Stop

As one of the UCI World Tours in Asia, the Tour de Taiwan, a seven-day competition, was held between March 10 and 16 in 2012. A total of 19 cycling teams from 27 countries and 171 top cyclists flew to Taiwan to take part in this prestigious event. Among the participating teams were Saxo Bank Sungard, Androni Giocattoli, Rus Velo Pro Continental Team, and Champion System Pro Team, making this event the most competitive in Taiwan's cycling history. To create a competition with a high level of difficulty, the route circled around Taipei City, extending to Jingfu Gate, then back again to City Hall, the starting point for a length of 10.4 km. By cycling around the city five times, the racers made this the only city competition with a route that encircled the city. In addition to this professional competition, the Cycling Day for All, one event in the Cycling around Taiwan Series, entered its third year in 2012. On March 10, 2012, the Easy Riding in Taipei Event allowed individuals to cycle on Renai Road, the most beautiful boulevard in Taipei.

(3) Taiwan International Track and Field Championships

The event was held at the Taipei Track & Field Stadium on May 25-26, 2012, in which nearly 700 outstanding athletes from Taiwan and 16 overseas



countries including Australia, U.S., Hong Kong, and Thailand participated. Seven Taiwanese athletes had outstanding performances, breaking four national records. Lee Wenhua, an athlete in training for the Olympics, won the gold medal by breaking the national and meet record in the discus competition with a throw of 59 meters 83, also reaching the Olympic B standard; Chen Jie, also in training for the Olympics in the 400-meter hurdles, won the silver medal with a time of 49.93 seconds, behind Tyler, winner of two consecutive Olympic gold medals; Wang Wentang, also in training for the Olympics in the 200-meter sprint, won the gold medal; Lin Giayin reached the Olympics B standard with a throw of 17 meters 38 in the women's shot put; Yi Weichen was runner-up in the 100-meter dash and broke the national and meet record with a time of 38.78 seconds in the 400-meter relay.

(4) Taipei City Cup Taekwondo Invitational

The 2nd Taipei City Cup Taekwondo Invitational was held on the first floor of Taipei Gymnasium on August 14 and 15, 2012. There were nine participating teams from 6 countries, including Korea, Hong Kong, South Africa, Australia and Indonesia. There were three teams from Taiwan competing in this event. The hosting of international events provides domestic athletes with more opportunities to compete and accumulate practical experience. Meanwhile hosting such events is a good way to market Taipei's urban culture.

(5) Taipei City Cup International Boxing Tournament

The 2nd Taipei City Cup International Boxing Tournament 2012 was held in Taipei Gymnasium from August 29th to September 1st. Boxing is a standard competition event in Asian Games and Olympics. It is also a sport greatly promoted by advanced countries. Participating players were from Japan, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macau, Mongolia, Malaysia, Kazakhstan and other countries.

(6) Taipei City Junior and Cadet Open

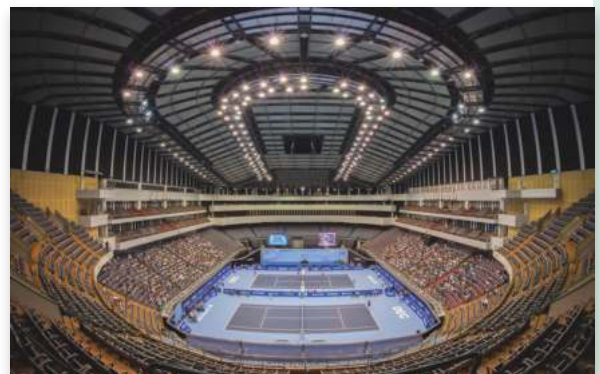
The Taipei City Junior and Cadet Open 2012 was held in Taipei Gymnasium from September 12 to 16 with the participation of 119 players from 8 countries such as Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Poland, Sweden and Taiwan. Organizing the event not only provided our junior players with a great chance to gain experience from international competitions but also helped them perform better by playing in their home country. Most important of all, it was a good way to promote the development of table tennis in Taiwan.

(7) Taipei Open International Judo Tournament

The 7th Taipei Open International Judo Tournament 2012 was held in the Taipei Gymnasium from October 2 to 3, 2012, by inviting about 250 players from countries such as Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Macao and other countries. A judo team of Taiwanese players was formed to take part in this event. Through participation, local athletes can improve their skills, enhance their strength, and cultivate their national identity. With all these, they were geared to get the best result as well as enhance the nation's level in judo competitions throughout the world.

(8) The 2nd Cross-Strait Baseball Tournament

The 2nd Cross-Strait Baseball Tournament 2012 was held in Tianmu, Xinzhuang and Youth Park Baseball fields from October 24 to 28.



at the awards ceremony of the OEC Taipei Ladies Open



At the awards ceremony of the OEC Taipei Ladies Open

Although there have been regular games in basketball and golf organized by organizations across the Strait, a formal baseball competition coordinated by official baseball associations across the Strait has never been held despite the fact that many businesses have helped promote the exchange of baseball teams across the Strait. To promote sports and cultural exchanges across the Strait, this Cross-Strait Baseball Tournament came into being. A total of 14 teams (4 teams from the major leagues and 3 teams from the little leagues, respectively) took part. Taipei City was proud to take home the fourth-place trophy in the major-league competition.

(9) OEC Taipei Ladies Open

The OEC Taipei Ladies Open 2012 was held in Taipei Arena from October 27 to November 4th, in which top international female tennis players competed against Taiwan players. In addition to the installation of the Hawkeye system, a speed testing system for the balls was also installed. The enhancement in equipment greatly enhanced the professional image of Taiwan as a host of this international event. The number of viewers attending this event at 60 thousand made it one of the largest international sporting competitions ever held in Taiwan. Last but not least, the hosting of this event achieved the twin goals of promoting athletic exchanges with other countries in the world and gaining more visibility for Taiwan and Taipei City around the globe.



Asian Cup Evergreen Athletics Championships

(10) Asian Cup Evergreen Athletics Championships

The 17th Asian Cup Evergreen Athletics Championships 2012 was held in the Taipei Track and Field Stadium on November 2-7, in which approximately 1,700 players from 17 countries and regions, including Uzbekistan, Brunei, Indonesia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, India, Iran, Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan participated. Chinese Taipei won a total of 256 medals. Among them, 85 were gold medals, 91 silver medals, and 80 were bronze medals.

(11) Taipei Marathon

The Taipei Marathon 2012 kicked off at 7am on December 16th, 2012. For years, the Taipei Marathon has gained great popularity in Taiwan and has become a great attraction for outstanding runners from abroad. Their participation has made it an international event with registration exceeding 100 thousand runners from more than 50 countries. This marathon features several categories, including the full run at a distance of 42.195 kilometers, a half run at 21 kilometers, 9 kilometers, a fun run at 3 kilometers and kids group at a distance of 2 kilometers. A spectacular marathon carnival not only encouraged the public to play sports but also symbolized the vitality and vigor of the city. The marathon route went through the featured famed scenic spots and along the river banks in Taipei, allowing the runners to savor



Tug of War Championships at Taipei Jingmei Girls High School

the spectacular urban views and the friendliness and charm of the city while enjoying their run.

(12) Taipei International Youth Baseball Championships

The Taipei International Youth Baseball Championships was held in the Tianmu Baseball Stadium, Xinsheng Park and the Youth Park Baseball Field from December 23 to 27, in which more than 24 teams from countries such as Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan took part. This event helps to increase Taipei's visibility around the world through international exchange in baseball and competitive sports and leads to greater competitiveness around the globe.

4. Physical Education as the Foundation to Nurture Excellent Athletes

School is where children get fundamental training to develop their stamina and strength. In physical education (PE) classes in schools, students get stronger physically so they can pursue their growth in academics and spirituality. The Department of Education of TCG upholds the spirit of excellence, equal education, and a focused education to develop a range of skills; therefore, training in sports was implemented to encourage students' participation and interest. With physical education classes and Sport Coaches together with the establishment of systematic athletic training has helped students

with potential to develop adaptively. Students with great potential in sports are more easily identified and cultivated to develop their promise.

In recent years, through PE classes in schools and Sport Coaches a training environment for competitive sports was created. A dedicated budget was allocated to improve facilities in schools, to provide promising PE students with scholarships or to subsidize them with tuition or grants. In addition, the Department of Education also actively organizes City Games and the Education Cup Singles Championships to provide athletes with competitive opportunities. Moreover, subsidies are also provided to teams in junior and senior high schools to travel abroad to take part in competitions, to do ex-situ training and participate in international sports exchanges. All in all, these programs have helped local athletes get more chances to compete against international players. Their competitiveness and sportsmanship enhance the visibility of the City.

The dedicated training efforts made by the Department of Education of the TCG have proved worthwhile. In the 2012 National High School Athletic Games, Taipei City was at the top of the national chart by winning a total of 279 medals, including 102 gold medals, 90 silver medals and 87 bronze medals. This was a great increase from the 173 medals garnered in year 2010 and the 173 in 2011. The outcome is also a substantial



Opening Ceremony for the Chinese Taipei Little League at Dongyuan Elementary School

proof of the improved competitive strength for schools in Taipei.

In recent years, more efforts have been put into the city's individual championships so as to encourage students to cultivate good athletic skills. Schools were urged to organize league games and events for individual sports. To promote the participation of students in elementary schools, a relay race was added to the regional athletic games, in which only a school's winning team can participate. Each team is composed of eight boys and girls, an event that demands good team work. By encouraging universal and competitive sports, the City Government expects to develop the local sports culture as well as individual talents with great potential to lay a solid foundation for the city's sports education.

In terms of the participation in international games, the Department of Education of the TCG organized a team to represent Taipei City to participate in the International Children's Games. In 2012, the event was hosted by Daegu City in South Korea. Eighteen students between the ages of 12 and 15 from junior high schools in Taipei City performed outstandingly in the games, winning two gold medals, three silver medals and six bronze medals. In addition to expanding the horizons of the young students from Taipei, this event was also successful in sports diplomacy. Moreover, gaining tournament experience can effectively boost the level of our competitive sports.

To build a foundation for school training in specialized sports, integrate human resources as well as enhance the city's overall strength in competitive sports, the Department of Education of Taipei City convened several meetings to devise a training system for individual sports beginning in 2011. These meetings were centered on the themes of setting up sports classes, specialized sports, and Sports Coaches. All sports should be developed through a comprehensive training program in which athletes are trained systematically through advanced levels. In this way, a solid foundation for basic competitive skills can be laid down and students with outstanding talent in sports can gain support to take part in

the training. Since 2010, special funds have been allocated to subsidize student tuition and training. In line with the policy set out by the Ministry of Education, a Baseball Revitalization Project for Schools in Taipei was drafted to foster the establishment and development of school baseball teams. In academic year 2012, the Education Cup for Individual Championships were hosted to cover a total of 33 different sports (golf and fencing were added for the first time in 2012). Since then, some of the individual sports were provided with a sports training class and full-time sport coaches; these were categorized as Group A. Group A trainees are required to participate in competitions. The remaining sports were categorized as Group B so as to meet both the level of competitive sports and the goal of popularization of sports. Beginning in academic year 2013, specialized sports items will be categorized under Group A.

Sports education in schools is the cornerstone of social sports whereas social sports are an extension of school sports. In elementary school, students are encouraged to actively participate in fun sports. When they continue onto junior and senior high schools, they should be able to receive specialized training based on their interests and physical strength. Through this fundamental training and education, citizens are able to take part in social sports at a highly competitive level. This can be continued in the international sports arena. The Department of Education is dedicated to putting forth a consistent policy on the development of specialized sports for all levels of schools in Taipei. Therefore, we can create a superior sports training environment and an ongoing training mechanism for advanced students and career placement in this field so as to nurture more and more excellent athletes.

5. The Taipei Competitive Sports Training and Science Center

To increase the strength of competitive sports in Taipei City, the Department of Sports, TCG, started to apply sports science to enhance the athletic skills of players in the Basic Athletic Training Station in Taipei. This provides sports coaches with a basis to assess training



performance and to conduct technical analysis. This is beneficial in preventing sports-related injuries, in rehabilitation and in enhancing a player's confidence. A competitive ability data base for all athletes was set up to serve as a good training reference for both players and coaches and for assessing training performance and ability.

In 2012, based on essential application of sports science and requirements of coaches and athletes-oriented, basic athletes training stations as well as high school sports classes of Taipei City has provided physical performance exams to 1,609 athletes, sports psychological counseling to 2,239 athletes and organized sports-related injuries prevention advocacy education to 1,765 athletes, fitness training workshop to 395 athletes and offered athletes medical service. Furthermore, physical training seminars were organized for basic-level coaches of Taipei City in order to improve their practical training skills.



Dragon boat race

207 teams participated in the dragon boat races. Most of these teams came from different regions across the island and six from overseas countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Shanghai, China. They were keen to demonstrate their strength by racing along the Keelung River.

2. Nursery School Games

Organized by the Department of Education, the Department of Sports of the TCG, the Taipei Orphan Welfare Foundation as well as the Taipei Physical Education College, the Nursery School Games 2012 were held in Taipei Gymnasium, the Taipei Track & Field Stadium and the Taipei Song Shan Sports Center on July 20 and 21, 2012. About 1,800 children and teachers from 37 children and juvenile placement agencies took part in the event to compete in sports events including ball games, track and field, tug-of-war, swimming, fun competitions and talent competitions. Through this highly representative public welfare activity, a message was conveyed to the general public that practical actions should be taken to show our concern for orphans.

3. All Kinds of Water Activities

To put into practice the Water Activation Policy in Taipei, national water competitions such as the Taipei Rowing Championships and Indoor Rowing Race, National Canoe Polo Championships, and the Taipei Keel Boat Race were held from May to November 2012. Moreover, to increase the public's knowledge and skills of water sports and safety concepts and to promote the development

Part 3 Developing a Variety of Sports and Increasing Citizen Participation

1. Waterfront Taipei: Dragon Boat Carnival

Waterfront Taipei: The 2012 Dragon Boat Carnival, a two-day event, was held in the Keelung River section of the Dajia Riverside Park from June 23 to 24, 2012. The event attracted more than 40,000 visitors.

In addition to the Taipei International Dragon Boat Championships, the Dragon Boat Eye-dotting Inauguration and River Worship Ceremony, Waterfront Market Carnival, performances and a riverside amusement park for families made up the attractions. There were also arrangements of folk art performances and a carnival. A total of



A crowd at the sailing Experience Activities

of a climate for the sports, several camps were organized, including a Hydrophilic Activities Camp for All, Students Hydrophilic Activities Recreational Camp, Workshop on the Demonstration and Promotion of Self-help in Water. Canoes are safe in that they are hard to tip over and easy to operate, canoeing has become one of the water activities highly promoted for years. Paddling a canoe along the Tamsui River and enjoying the riverside scenery is an outdoor family recreational activity. It is also one of the visions of the Water

Activation Policy. The Canoe Experience Activity and Sailing Experience Activity were organized, and more than 10 thousand people participated enthusiastically in these activities.

4. National Disability Games

The National Disability Games were held in Kaohsiung from April 27 to 30 in 2012. Kaohsiung City was the host of the Games. Thirteen formal competitions were held, including swimming, track and field, table tennis, badminton, power lifting,



Track and field competition at the Natonal Orphanage Games



Handing out awards at Opening Ceremony of the National Orphanage Games



DodgeBall at the National Orphanage Games

archery, tennis, judo, shooting, croquet, billiards, bowling, together with socializing competitions such as bowls and short mat bowls. A total of 460 staff members from the Taipei representative team took part in this competition. The team won 248 gold medals, 127 silver medals, and 83 bronze medals, a total of 458 medals making Taipei City the overall champion.

Part 4 Strengthening Field Management to Provide a Safe Environment

1. Enriching the Facilities of Sports Centers

To realize a long-term sports plan and provide a good competition venue for teams, the City Government planned and designed the Taipei City Basketball Arena, an arena intended for all kinds of sports and an advantage when bidding to host any international sporting event in the future.

The basketball arena was designed as a medium-sized arena to house comprehensive sports facilities. It was designed to be built on the pre-selected land for the planned construction of the Heping Elementary School. In 2009, a budget was allocated to the preliminary planning

to undertake an assessment of the plan's practicability. After this was completed in 2010, the selection of architects began in 2012 and the arena was scheduled to open by the end of 2016. In addition to basketball games, it can also be a synthetic indoor venue for other competitive sports, such as badminton, volleyball, table tennis and gymnastics with a capacity of six thousand seats. The arena includes facilities such as the main basketball court, a warm-up court, a table tennis court, a badminton court, locker rooms, offices, weight training rooms, dancing rooms and so on. In the future, it can serve as a venue for all sorts of ball games such as SBL and other major international sports games. Through the organization of sports activities, it is expected to lead to the prosperity and commercial development of the surrounding most.

Tennis is one of the top ten popular recreational sports among Taipei citizens; however, Taipei does not have any tennis courts that measure up to the international standard for hosting any mid- or large-scale international tennis competition. It is expected that a Tennis Center will be constructed soon in order to promote the sport and cultivate competitive players as well as to encourage international exchange by hosting major international tennis competitions.

The Tennis Center was designed to be a large sports facility, for which preliminary planning and practicability assessment began in 2009. It is to be built on a pre-selected site for the construction of the Baohu Junior High and Elementary School in Section six of Mingchuan East Road, an area of 5.12 hectares. The preliminary plan includes a Main Court with a seating capacity of 4,000 including swivel chairs; Court One, the second largest court with a 1,000-seating capacity, and 14 outdoor tennis courts (including four with roofs). The Center is scheduled to be open for use by the end of 2016 and can serve as competition venue for tennis for the World University Games, for the third World Series and the fourth challenger ranger tennis tournaments

2. Supervision on the Operation and Management of the Sports Center



at the Tennis Court of the Dajia Riverside Park

To encourage the participation of the private sector in public affairs and to increase the operational efficiency of municipal facilities, the City Government commissioned the operation of sports centers to private businesses in order to provide the public with entertainment in sports, recreation, the arts and social education. A professional, multi-functional, humanistic and lifestyle-oriented sports center with sincere and reciprocal service and integrated management in an experienced and professional manner is in the works. According to the Operating Performance and Renewal of Accreditation Operating Procedures for the Taipei City Sports Center, the joint Steering Committee for the Taipei City Sports Center's Operation and Management was formed to conduct operational performance assessments, including the execution of business plans, contract fulfillment, breach of contract, operational efficiency, facilities maintenance, customer satisfaction, and the operational progress for the coming year. The assessments would be conducted annually together with regular supervisory assessments and counseling provided to each center.

To greatly increase the local sports population, help citizens develop the habit of regular exercise, look after the disadvantaged and fully utilize the facilities in sports centers, each commissioned management business should abide by the Sports Center Operations Management Contract Provisions for Private Businesses by The Taipei City Government and allocate an

amount of money from their revenue at a fixed rate to the marketing and promotion of public welfare activities, including sports, recreation, arts and culture and community exchange in the administrative district in which the center is located. Preferential treatment should be offered to the elderly (over 65 years of age), low-income households, and the disabled. Certain sports facilities should be open to the public for free from 8 to 10 am on working days with an extra free session from 2 pm to 4 pm during summer and winter vacations.

3. Joint Inspection of Gyms and Swimming Pools in Taipei

To create a safe sports environment and guarantee the public's consumer rights, the 2012 Joint Inspection of Private and Public Gyms in Taipei City was conducted by the Department of Health, Taipei City Government, Taipei City Fire Department, the Taipei City Construction Management Office, and the Department of Sports, Taipei City Government. In addition to popular large chain gyms, those scheduled for inspection includes the 12 sports centers in the administrative districts and 55 halls, including complexes with gyms and sports centers commissioned to private businesses by schools at all levels. The items of inspection include:

(1) Equipment Safety Management

According to the "Items to be and not to be Recorded in the Standard Contract in Fitness Centers" on the inspection list, the Department of Sports should check the presence of instructors for equipment in the venue and the certification availability of instructors. Moreover, there should be inspections to ensure that the hardware is qualified and of normal use and comes with labeling on instructions, warnings, emergency handling and dangerous operation. They should also check whether or not the venues are insured with public liability insurance and applied with a performance bond.

(2) Hygiene Management

According to related regulations, the Department of Health should conduct inspections



Guarantee of consumer rights through the implementation of swimming pool inspection

on the staff members, venues and hygiene of the fitness centers.

(3) Building Safety

Based on the “Construction Law,” the Taipei City Construction Management Office should inspect the license and application documents for a building’s public safety check.

(4) Fire Safety

According to “Fire Prevention Regulations,” the Taipei City Fire Department should inspect the fire safety equipment in fitness centers. For businesses failing to pass inspection, the City Government should send a notification for improvements to be made within a limited time period. If the center still fails the review, applicants will be penalized at regular intervals until all

improvements comply with the regulations.

Swimming is one of the most popular sports among citizens. In the summertime, many make the swimming pool their summer retreat. By creating safe swimming pools and protecting consumers, the Department of Sports, Taipei City Government, together with the Department of Health, the Taipei City Fire Department, and the Taipei City Construction Management Office formed a joint inspection team to conduct investigations on the safety management of public and private swimming pools. Four major items are inspected, including personnel, venue and hygiene management, fire safety, building safety, and swimming pool facilities and safety management. From March 5th to June 6th of 2012, 89 public and private swimming pools were

inspected for pool hygiene management and public safety.

In addition to implementing the annual inspections, other related units were also invited to conduct monthly prefecture-level public safety joint inspections in order to effectively supervise gym and swimming pool operators in order to ensure that the public may enjoy a safe and clean sports environment.

Conclusion

The objectives of the Taipei City Sports policy are to greatly increase the citizen physical wellness and strength and enhance the overall development of the City. Sports should be promoted with respect to education, culture, healthcare and athletic events. A general plan and long-term promotion can demonstrate overall

benefits so that the purpose of Sports for All can be fully realized.

The Taipei City Government expects that the improvement of health and physical strength can increase the public's well-being and standard of living. Continuous efforts will be dedicated to the hosting of competitive games and the promotion of the sports industry so that Taipei is better marketed to the international community with regard to innovative sports and the leisure industry. With urban development focused on sports, employment opportunities can be expanded and ethnic harmony can be ensured. Development in related industries such as culture, tourism, leisure and entertainment can also be encouraged to raise national competitiveness to a higher level.



A lifeguard on duty



16 Mass Communications

Taiwan's media industry underwent significant changes and reforms in 2012. In addition to supervising media self-regulation and enforcing rules to protect reader and listener rights and interests, the Taipei City Government energetically promoted TV digitization and responded to the rise of new types of media in its innovative approaches to promoting city government and marketing Taipei's city image. In the area of international communication, the Taipei City Government utilized print media, international television, internet, and other media channels to publicize its successful bid for the title of "2016 World Design Capital" and heighten international awareness of the Universiade 2017 Taipei, raising the profile of Taipei's hard and soft power on the global stage.



16/

Mass Communications

Part 1 Print Media

1. Newspapers

The major newspapers read in Taipei in 2012 included the China Times, Liberty Times, Apple Daily and United Daily. The online media source Awakening launched a print newspaper on September 1.

Provisions in Article 45 of the Child and Youth Welfare Law prohibit newspapers from publishing lurid descriptions (or depictions) in writing or pictures of rape, obscenity, homicide, sexual activity, or other content detrimental to the physical and mental health of children and juveniles. In March of 2012, the Taipei Newspaper Association formulated the "Self-Regulation and Review Measures of the Taipei Newspaper Association to Prevent the Publication of Content Detrimental to the Physical and Mental Health of Children and Juveniles." The measures stipulate methods for dealing with violating newspapers, including advisement, correction, penalty, and apology. In May of the same year, the Ministry of the Interior entered the measures into the official record. That same month, the Department of Information and Tourism (DOIT), Taipei City Government, established the 11-member Children and Juvenile Media Self-Regulation Committee to review violations brought to light by the general public or government agencies. In 2012, the committee reviewed five cases. Of these, a decision of "non-action" was rendered in one case, and decisions of "advisement" or "apology to the victims or other members of the general public" were rendered in four cases. No fines were imposed in any of the cases.

Mass communication plays a deeply influential role in modern life. It helps people to understand world trends and can affect and shape public opinion. Government agencies therefore need not only capably perform their supervisory roles, but they also must prevent the media from violating the law or testing ethical limits for commercial gain. They should also effectively use various communication channels to inform city residents about the substance of municipal work and their rights and interests to maximize the benefits of municipal services.

The most closely followed city news story reported by newspapers in 2012 involved a man surnamed Lee who drugged, raped and then photographed several women. The photos were leaked in August and subsequently published by the Liberty Times and China Times. The Taipei District Prosecutors Office listed the deputy editor-in-chief and two reporters of the Liberty Times as defendants for offenses against privacy and obscenity. The office also listed two deputy editors-in-chief, the head of the city news department, and one reporter at the China Times as defendants for offenses against privacy. In September 2012, Hong Kong's Next Media Group, struggling from the long-term losses of its Next TV property, announced a third-party takeover offer at the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx), with suitors including Taiwan's Apple Daily, Sharp Daily and Next Magazine.

In mid-October, Next Media Group announced the sale of its print media and Next TV properties to China Trust Charitable Foundation Chairman Jeffrey Koo Jr., Formosa Plastics Group President William Wang, and others for NT\$17.5 billion. The sale marked the group's exit from Taiwan's media market.

Based on the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of the press, Taiwan repealed the Publishing Law in 1999. Newspaper and magazine content is handled according to relevant laws and regulations. The publication of the name or other identifying information of the involved parties or victims in news coverage is prohibited under six laws, including the Sexual Assault Prevention Act, Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, Human Trafficking Prevention Act, Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act,



and Mental Health Act. Moreover, advertising is regulated under the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act and Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act. Thanks to media self-regulation and proactive enforcement by the DOIT, only a small minority of the newspaper and magazine content published in Taipei in 2012 violated these laws, as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1 Print Media Violations in Taipei City in 2012

Applicable Law	No. of Cases	Amount Fined (NT\$10,000)
Total	4	27
Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act	1	5
Sexual Assault Prevention Act	1	6
Human Trafficking Prevention Act	1	6
Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act	1	10

2. Magazines

According to the Magazine Business Association of Taipei, over 500 magazines were published in Taipei City by nearly 200 member publishers in 2012. At the end of March, the DOIT joined the International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP) under the title of “Chinese Taipei,” heightening the visibility of Taiwan’s industry.

(1) Interaction Grows between Little Magazines and Online Readers

New entrants to Taipei City’s magazine scene in 2012 included: Short Fiction Magazine, Life Design Magazine, SOUL, gigs, or China, Her, ELLE Decoration, and Youth Journal. In addition, the 11-plus-year-old Chinese edition of National Geographic Magazine suspended publication in October 2012.

One of the hot topics in the magazine industry in 2012 was the rise of “little magazines,” such as Short Fiction Magazine. These publications differ from the glossy, copperplate-printed mainstream magazines in their simple printing methods and



Taipei Pictorial newspaper reprint

emphasis on personal life themes. They are highly experimental and nimbly adjust content in response to reader demand. This has helped them to win readers and enjoy record-breaking sales, overturning traditional thinking in the industry.

Magazines also explored new business directions in 2012 to strengthen interaction with readers and make reading more convenient. CommonWealth, Business Weekly, and VOGUE established Facebook fan groups and launched apps for the iPhone, iPad and other mobile devices.

(2) Expanding Promotional Reach through Cross-media Channels

The DOIT formed cross-media partnerships to expand readership and heighten visibility of its publications Taipei Pictorial and the English-Japanese bilingual bimonthly Discover Taipei through Taipei Broadcasting Station, Police Broadcasting Service, Radio Taiwan International and other radio stations, as well as through leading websites such as udn.com, Chinatimes.com, cnYES.com and Sina.com. The department also published content-rich pictorial sections and publication information in domestic newspapers with large circulations and broad readerships, including the Liberty Times, Apple Daily, United Daily, China Times and United Evening News to attract visitors from other parts of Taiwan and reap the benefits of city marketing. Furthermore, in September 2012, the DOIT officially released a Taipei Pictorial reader app through the Apple App



"Taipei · Always More Delights notebook"



Taipei Design Code



101 Taipei Musts

Store and Google Play platforms. With the app, readers can enjoy the pictorial content on mobile devices at any time, bringing Taipei Pictorial closer to the people's lives.

3. Books

Publishers worldwide have been searching for breakthrough strategies in response to the exodus of young readers to online sources and the rise of e-books. In Taipei's publishing sector, these strategies have included participation in large-scale exhibitions, such as the Taipei International Book Exhibition, to generate buzz and heighten exposure. In addition, the Taipei Chong-Nan Association for Book Promotion established by booksellers on Taipei's Chongqing South Road regularly hold activities and exhibitions to woo

readers back to Chongqing Book Street and restore this area to its former glory.

Government publications have experienced a sea change in recent years as publishers explore new publishing and marketing models. Government publishers are enriching content and enlivening editing and layout styles, earning their publications spots on bookstore best-seller lists. The DOIT has also capitalized on the ubiquitous, 24-hour reach of online booksellers to promote book series on tourism marketing in a timely and effective way. Such channels are complemented by sales through brick-and-mortar bookstores to further achieve city marketing objectives.

One example of this approach is the Taipei-Always More Delights notebook published by the DOIT in December 2012. Key visuals of tourism in Taipei are the design focus of this publication. In addition to its practical value for jotting down thoughts, the notebook pleasantly surprises readers with the endearing key visual designs on each page. In December of the same year, the DOIT published a design book entitled Taipei Design Code. This bilingual (Chinese-English) book delves into the "Five Powers" of Taipei's design code—design power, sustainability power, creative power, renewable power, and LOHAS power, presenting the many dimensions of the hard and soft power of Taipei's design. Another DOIT publication, 101 Taipei Musts, brings together 101 "must" attractions picked by celebrities in different fields. The recommendations fall into six categories: nature, architecture, design, art, commercial districts, and cuisine, introducing visitors to the full spectrum of



Periodicals and brochures bring Taipei up close and personal.



top attractions in Taipei.

The DOIT also continued to publish Taipei Pictorial, the English and Japanese bimonthly Discover Taipei, and Chinese, English and Japanese versions of tourism maps and brochures. These publications introduce recent news on developments, visitor sites, and tourism events in Taipei, while also providing a channel for people to expand their knowledge.

Part 2 Electronic Media

1. Cable Television

According to data published on the website of the National Communications Commission (NCC), the number of cable television subscribers in Taiwan has been trending down since the third quarter of 2011 due to competition from Internet TV, connected TV, and Chunghwa Telecom's multimedia on demand (MOD) service. The number fell below five million subscribers for the first time at the end of September 2012. The cable television system in Taipei City is divided into five operating districts. NCC data indicates that the total number of subscribers of the nine cable television service providers in Taipei City peaked at 629,713 in December of 2010. By the end of December 2012, the number of subscribers was 583,230, falling by 21,341 from 604,571

in December of 2011, a 3.52% drop. The total number of subscribers lost since December 2010 is 46,483 or 7.38%.

When it announced the fees for basic cable service in 2011, the Taipei City Government required that operators meet annual digitalization ratios as part of a national policy to transition to a pure digital TV system. The percentage for 2012 was set at 25%. As of the end of December of the same year, the digital subscriber ratio in Taipei was 25.55%, or 4.52 percentage points higher than the national average of 21.03%. In order to heighten awareness of digital cable television and increase installation willingness among Taipei residents, the DOIT and the city's nine cable television system operators held the "Digital Cable Television Lotto" on September 25 to November



The "Digital Cable TV Super Lotto" activity

Table 2 Cable Television Operators in Taipei

Operating District	Administrative District	Name of System	Name of Operator	Total No. of Subscribers	Number of Digital Subscribers	Ratio of Digital Subscribers
Total				583,230	149,022	25.55%
Beitou	Beitou and Shilin	Yangmingshan	Kbro	11,0411	28,686	25.97%
Zhongshan	Zhongshan, Songshan, and Datong	Everlasting	China Network	73,322	19,784	26.98%
		King's Channel	Kbro	67,035	19,781	29.51%
Neihu	Neihu, Xinyi, and Nangang	Liguan	China Network	58,070	15,839	27.28%
		New Taipei	Kbro	81,711	22,364	27.37%
Da'an	Da'an and Wenshan	Da'an Wenshan	Kbro	67,356	18,469	27.42%
		Wonderful	China Network	58,883	16,011	27.19%
Wanhua	Zhongzheng and Wanhua	NetWave	Independent	49,566	6,722	13.56%
		Pau Fu	Independent	16,846	1,366	8.11%

Note: Kbro: Kbro Co., Ltd.; China Network: China Network Systems Co., Ltd.; Subscriber number data from the NCC website.

15, 2012. An overview of the cable television systems in Taipei is provided in Table 2.

The upper limit on monthly fees for basic cable service in Taipei City was NT\$515 per subscriber in 2012. Operators are also required to discount the monthly fee by NT\$10, NT\$20, and NT\$40 for subscribers paying quarterly, semiannually, and annually, respectively. Additionally, low-income households registered with the Department of Social Welfare are exempted from monthly fees and installation fees.

According to data announced by the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation's Market Observation Post System, the net operating profit ratio of the cable television systems in Taipei City has steadily risen since 2010, mainly due to annual reductions in operating costs. This, along with the lack of significant improvement in cable channel program rerun rates, prompted the Taipei City Cable Television System Fee Review Committee to adjust monthly fees for basic cable service in 2013 to NT\$495 during its October 31, 2012, review of basic cable television fees for 2013. The committee also adjusted discounts for quarterly, semiannual, and annual fee payment to NT\$15, NT\$30 and NT\$60, respectively, and concurrently adjusted installation fees, extension fees, relocation fees, and reactivation fees, making Taipei the leader among municipalities and counties (cities) in Taiwan in reducing these fees.

Following approval in 2010 of Dafu Media Co., Ltd.'s application to acquire Shengting Co., Ltd. (the Kbro merger case), the NCC on July 25, 2012, gave rider approval for British Virgin Islands-based Pure Investment Global Corp. to indirectly invest NT\$76.25 billion in the 11 cable television systems under China Network Systems Co., Ltd. through Want Broadband Media Co., Ltd. It also stipulated three suspensive conditions requiring the applicant and related parties to entirely divest CtiTV News, convert CTV's existing news channels to non-news channels, and establish an independent news copy editor system at CTV. Since the Want Broadband Media Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Want Want China Times Media Group, owns the China Times, Commercial Times, China Times Weekly, China TV, and CtiTV, the merger would have increased the company's

holdings to 12 television channels and 11 cable television systems, raising external suspicions of a media monopoly. Some civic groups therefore launched an "anti-media monopoly demonstration" on September 1, 2012. However, Want Want China Times Media Group denied the NCC's three suspensive condition clauses and submitted an administrative appeal to the commission on September 28 of the same year.

On July 27, 2012, the NCC announced the "Cable Radio and Television Operating District Division and Adjustment and Handling of Applications to Operate Cable Radio and Television Businesses." This was the first operating district adjustment to be announced since the Government Information Office announced that Taiwan would be divided into 51 cable television operating districts. The smallest operating district was changed to the special municipality, county, and city levels, creating 22 operating districts. The new rules also require that newly applying operators and current operators applying to expand their operating districts provide services with digital technology.



Diverse channels are used to promote the transition to digital terrestrial television.



2. Terrestrial Television Embraces the Digital Age

The Executive Yuan approved the “Digital Convergence Policy Initiative” and “Plan for Digital Conversion of Terrestrial Television” on December 8, 2010, and January 28, 2011, respectively. Moreover, in June 2011, it set June 30, 2012, as the deadline for full termination of analog terrestrial television broadcasting in conjunction with the July 2012 broadcast of the London 2012 Olympics.

In 2012, the NCC terminated analog terrestrial television broadcasting in four phases. The northern region, including Taipei, was placed in the final phase. Analog broadcasting was smoothly terminated at 12 p.m. on June 30 that year, officially ushering Taiwan into the age of digital terrestrial television. In November 2011, the Taipei City Government launched a promotional campaign through MRT station plasma television, television, radio, Taipei Pictorial, Upaper and other channels to encourage a prompt transition to digital terrestrial television. The campaign provided guidance to the public in making the shift and promoted the results of the program. It also



Taipei Broadcasting Station's Appreciation Concert for Fathers

earned an award from the NCC.

3. Radio Broadcasting

There were 171 licensed radio stations operating in the Taiwan area as of November 2012. This figure includes 28 stations established before new stations were officially permitted and 143 stations established in the previous 10 licensed groups (including 65 mid-frequency and 78 low-frequency stations; and excluding one station that closed in 2010), representing a five-fold increase in the number of stations since the government first began permitting new radio stations in 1993.



Taipei Broadcasting Station's Study Tour of Hakka Cultural Life



An appreciation reception and listeners' party during the 51st anniversary celebration of the Taipei Broadcasting Station

There were two radio channels owned by local governments, including the municipalities of Taipei and Kaohsiung.

The Taipei Broadcasting Station (TBS) celebrated its 51st anniversary in 2012. For over a half century, the station's FM 93.1 and AM 1134 channels have served the public with a finger close to the pulse of life in the city. In June 2012, the TBS held the "Study Tour of Hakka Cultural Life" activity; and in August 2012, it organized the "Appreciation Concert for Fathers" at Da'an Forest Park. The station also held a year-end concert at Taipei Zhongshan Hall in December of the same year. The 51st anniversary was also celebrated with a listener activity, with leading officials of the Taipei City Government joining city residents in the festivities. In addition, every Wednesday TBS broadcasts the "Taipei City Mayor Hau Lung-bin Talk Show" segment of the "You Are the Boss in Taipei," which airs at 6 p.m. on Monday to Friday. During the program Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin accepts call-in questions from listeners, providing a direct communication channel with the public.



Taipei Broadcasting Station's "Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin Talk Show" segment



Taipei Broadcasting Station's formidable team of program hosts

The station also set up a widely praised "mobile broadcasting studio" for live broadcasts during the Lunar New Year Festival, Taipei Film Festival, Taiwanese Opera Troupes Gala, Naruwan Culture Festival, and other major events.

TBS also serves indigenous and new immigrant communities. In addition to its AM 1134 Oh Hi Yan Aboriginal Radio Channel, the station produces and broadcasts Indonesian, Vietnamese, Tagalog, and Thai language programs on its FM and AM channels on weekends. The station's long-term efforts earned it the 2012 Golden Bell Award for Best Radio Drama. The station will continue to stay close to the pulse of the people and share the voice of Taipei with listeners worldwide who are interested in the city's development.



Taipei Broadcasting Station Director Tina T. M. Chen (right) and Chief Kenny Wu (left) went on stage to receive a Broadcast Golden Bell Awards for the Best Radio Drama.



Part 3 International Media

Taipei is committed to international marketing. The city has earned worldwide reputé for its advancements in urban development, wireless network services, education quality, environmental protection, and recycling, among other achievements. It has also performed outstandingly in several international city rankings and attracted global media coverage for the warmth and hospitality of its city residents, as well as its success in hosting or bidding for major international events.

Mayor Hau Lung-bin frequently introduces major city topics and the direction of city government development work during exchanges with the foreign media and delegation visits. For example, in March 2012, Mayor Hau led a delegation to London, Barcelona, and Hamburg for a 10-day study tour to learn from the urban renewal successes of these major cities. During the visit, he reached a consensus with Girona, considered the capital of Spanish cuisine, on launching a cuisine and flower exchange. Mayor Hau was also invited to participate in the 2013 International Building Exhibition (IBA) in Hamburg.

In September 2012, Mayor Hau Lung-bin visited Paris, London and Helsinki. During the visit, he gained a deeper understanding of the experience of London and Helsinki in hosting the 2012 Olympic Games and 2012 World Design Capital, respectively. He also held discussions on possibilities for culture, art and design exchanges and cooperation, as well as internationally promoting Taipei in its bid for the 2016 World Design Capital designation and to hold the Universiade 2017.

In London, the organizing unit of the London Olympic Committee presented a special report and arranged for the mission to visit the Olympic Village. Mayor Hau was invited by UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) to attend the Global Sports Summit and to present a keynote address on the Universiade 2017 to be hosted in Taipei. Taipei was the only Asian city invited to participate in the summit. After the summit, Mayor Hau signed a memorandum of understanding with UKTI, under which the British government will share its experience in holding the London Olympics and Paralympics. The two sides also agreed to strengthen economic, trade and investment cooperation, setting a new milestone for Taiwan-UK relations.



Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin meets with Barcelona Mayor Xavier Trias.

In-Depth Report

● Major News Events

1. Daqiaotou Station to Fu Jen University Station Section of the MRT Xinzhuang Line officially opens

The Daqiaotou Station to Fu Jen University Station section of the MRT Xinzhuang Line officially opened on January 5, 2012, eleven years after construction began. The opening extends the Taipei MRT network to a record length of 114.6 kilometers and will help to improve local traffic and regional development in Sanchong and Xinzhuang.



Travel in Taipei became even easier with the opening of the MRT Xinzhuang Line.

2. Construction Starts on the Taipei Performing Arts Center

The groundbreaking ceremony for the Taipei Performing Arts Center near Jiantan MRT Station was held on January 16, 2012. Renowned architect Rem Koolhaas led the OMA team jointly handling design and construction supervision with Taiwan's Artech Architects. The center is expected to begin trial operation in the second half of 2015.

3. Taipei MRT Ridership Tops Five Billion

Accumulated ridership on the Taipei Metro System crossed the five-billion passenger mark on February 17, 2012. During its 16 years of operation, the Taipei Metro has been highly recognized by the member countries of the Nova International Railway Benchmarking Group and the Community of Metros (Nova/CoMET) and has created a unique "MRT culture" in Taipei.



Press conference for the Universiade 2017 Taipei signing ceremony

4. Taipei City and FISU sign 2017 Universiade letter of authorization

Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin signed the authorization letter for Taipei to host the 29th Summer Universiade in 2017 with International University Sports Federation (FISU) President Mr. Claude Louis Gallien and announced the official start of preparations for the Universiade 2017 Taipei.

5. Topping out Ceremony Held at Songshan Cultural and Creative Park

A topping out ceremony for the Songshan Cultural and Creative Park was held on April 23, 2012. Celebrated Japanese architect Toyo Ito was in charge of the park's planning and design. Revitalization of the Taipei Songshan Tobacco Plant will transform this historic site from a cultural backyard of Taipei into a new green building landmark. It also strengthens Taipei's position in bidding for the title of World Design Capital 2016.

6. Taipei Repair Workshop Returns to Original Location in Win-win for the Historic Site and MRT

The Taipei Repair Workshop (Taiwan Railways' old auditorium), a city historic site, was temporarily relocated in 2007 by the Department of Rapid Transit Systems (DORTS) to make way for construction of both the Taoyuan International Airport MRT Line and the MRT Songshan Line. On May 16, 2012, the building was returned to its original site, serving as a shining example of a win-win arrangement for historic preservation and major transportation construction in Taipei City.



7. Taipei Promotes One District, One Privately-operated Public Daycare Center and Parent-Child Center Program

In response to Taiwan's record low fertility rates and following the launch of the "Happy Pregnancy" program, Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin announced that Taipei would promote the establishment of "one fairly priced, high-quality, privately-operated daycare center for each city district" and "one parent-child center per city district." The centers aim to lighten the burden on parents and help young people in Taipei to form families, build careers, settle down, marry, and have children.



Songshan Parent-Child Center

8. Taipei City Signs Contract for First Public Urban Renewal Project

The Taipei City Government publicly announced the selection of Ruentex Group for a public renewal project involving the development of 17 lots, including Lot No. 72, Subsection 5, Nanhai Section, Zhongzheng District. The City Government signed the

contract with the Ruentex Group on June 25, 2012. This is the first public urban renewal project in Taipei City. The selected team invited Dutch architectural firm mecanoo to design the building. The project will bring high-quality international design standards to Taipei City. After its scheduled completion in 2017, the development will be allotted for 196 public rental housing units.

9. Taipei Boosts Rent Assistance

With Taipei's housing prices and rents the highest in Taiwan, Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin announced that rent subsidies in the city would be increased. The measure boosts the current central government rent subsidy from NT\$3,600 to a maximum of NT\$6,000, lightening the rent burden of city residents. Applications for the new measures began to be accepted in July 2012, and subsidies have been paid since January 2013. Approximately 7,500 families that do not own homes are expected to benefit from the measure.

10. "Freedom Lane" Name Plaque Unveiled

In commemoration of Cheng Nan-jung, who gave his life in the pursuit of absolute freedom of speech, Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin and Cheng's wife Ms. Yeh Chu-lan jointly presided over a plaque-unveiling ceremony on August 21, 2012, for "Freedom Lane" at the place of Cheng's

self-immolation. Mayor Hau Lung-bin expressed hope that the people of Taiwan would remember the struggles to win democracy and freedom and that everyone would learn together to renounce prejudice, respect each other, heal scars, and advance to a new age of human rights.



Freedom Lane reminds people of the preciousness of freedom of speech.

11. YouBike Expands Service

The YouBike rental system launched expanded service on August 30, 2012. In addition, YouBike users can rent bicycles for up to 30 minutes free of charge through 2013. Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin announced that 162 YouBike stations would be opened and the YouBike fleet



YouBike shrinks Taipei's carbon footprint.

In-Depth Report

● Major News Events

expanded to over 5,300 bicycles before 2014, further honing Taipei's position as a green and healthy city.

12. Cloud Computing Industrial Park Planned

In view of the maturing technology and unlimited business opportunities in cloud computing, Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin announced that the City Government would promptly promote the establishment of a cloud computing industrial park based on a "multi-core, phased" model. Preliminary estimates suggest that the park will have an annual production value of up to NT\$100 billion, create 10,000 jobs, and inject new momentum into the domestic economy.

13. MRT Dongmen Station Opens

Dongmen Station on the Taipei Metro's Zhonghe-Xinzhuan-Luzhou Line officially opened on September 30, 2012. The MRT Zhonghe Line and Xinzhuan-Luzhou Line were also linked to divert traffic from Taipei Main Station, representing the first line route change in the Taipei Metro's 15-year history. Passengers on the Zhonghe Line can now transfer to the Tamsui Line from the same platform level.

14. Contract Signed for Superficies and Development of TWTC Hall 2

The Taipei City Government and Nan Shan Life Insurance signed a contract for creation of superficies and development of the Taipei World Trade Center Hall 2 and ancillary car park on city-owned land. Nan Shan will construct a 26-floor and 36-floor building under the project, titled "Taipei Green Pavilion." The NT\$40 billion project will create space for international corporate headquarters and shopping malls and is expected to generate nearly 10,000 jobs.



The Yongkang Shopping Area gets a lift from the opening of MRT Dongmen Station.

November 1, 2012. After development of the core five-hectare aviation-linked industrial area, inbound international visitors at Songshan Airport will be able to meet shopping, accommodation and exhibition visit needs without leaving the airport. It is estimated that the project will attract NT\$20-40 billion in private investment and create 8,000 to 10,000 jobs. It is also expected to bolster commercial activity and improve the surrounding environment.

15. Taipei International Airport Development Project

The Executive Yuan approved the Taipei International Airport Development Project on



Part 4 City Communications

1. Public Policy Communication

(1) 2012 Taipei Dadaocheng Fireworks Festival

Established in 2005, the Taipei Dadaocheng Fireworks Festival entered its eighth year in 2012. The festival was held from the afternoon to evening of August 18, 2012, at Yanping Riverside Park and Danshui River Floodgates No. 3 to 5. The activity coincided with the weekend before Chinese Valentine's Day. At 4:30 p.m., a limited number of roses tied with "red blessing strings" were handed out to couples at Taipei Xiahai City God Temple in a wish for unlimited blessings. From 6:30 p.m., Golden Melody Award winner Huang Wen Sing, superstar Taiwanese singer Huang Fei, and others treated the crowd to a performance of Taiwanese ballads and love songs to mark the occasion.

Two couples from Datong District who have been married for over five decades were invited onto the stage and joined by three couples randomly selected from the audience. Deputy Mayor Sherman Chen presented the couples with 99 roses and wished them eternal love.

The activity climaxed with a 20-minute fireworks show from 8:30 to 8:50 p.m. During the

show, a cascading waterfall of brilliant color spilled from the 900-meter-long Zhongxiao Bridge to musical accompaniment, creating an unforgettably romantic summer night for the 450,000 people attending.

(2) Amazing Moment, Amazing Taipei-2013 Taipei New Year's Eve Countdown Party

Taipei continued a major city festival tradition and brought local and foreign visitors together for a joyous celebration during the 2013 "Amazing Moment, Amazing Taipei" New Year's Eve Countdown Party. The party kicked off at 7p.m. on December 31, 2012. It was co-hosted by Patty Hou and Plungon and featured performances by Harlem, Jeannie Hsieh, A-lin, and Shin. Pop diva A-Mei hit the stage again this year and Hong Kong king of pop Aaron Kwok pumped the mood higher with a dazzling debut performance.

In conjunction with Taipei's bid for the title of 2016 World Design Capital, DOIT held the "2013 Taipei-Travel With Us" travel souvenir design contest from September 1 to October 15, 2012, with total prize money amounting to NT\$200,000. The "101 Rainbow Pen" won the top prize of NT\$100,000 and was selected as the activity's exclusive souvenir. The department also planned the "Trash Frog Campaign," which included the filming and television airing of an educational video and arrangement of a flash mob activity. On



The annual Dadaocheng Fireworks Festival has become a major mid-summer spectacle in Taipei.



Amazing Moment, Amazing Taipei-2013 Taipei New Year's Eve Countdown Party



Yani Tseng and Chang Yu-han represent youthful vitality at the Universiade.



City marketing livens up with the launch of "Bad Piggies Taipei."

the day of the New Year's Eve Party, activity hosts motivated the public to celebrate the New Year's Eve in an eco-friendly way by not littering and joining together to create a city image of vitality and creativity in Taipei.

(3) Universiade 2017 Taipei Promotion

The Universiade 2017 Taipei will be the highest level and most comprehensive sporting event to be held in Taiwan. After Taipei's selection as the host city, the DOIT carried out a promotional campaign through newspaper, radio, MRT lightbox and other media channels to celebrate the successful bid and generate awareness of and support for the international competition.

World-renowned Taiwanese golfer Yani Tseng was selected as spokeswoman. She appeared with 2012 High School Basketball League MVP and former Taipei First Girls' High School basketball team captain Chang Yu-han in print advertisements and promotional videos. The promotions aimed to use Tseng's high profile and personal charm to heighten global awareness of the 2017 Universiade in Taipei through transnational television broadcasting, international print media, outdoor electronic media, the Internet, and other channels.

(4) Bad Piggies Launches in Taipei take off marketing Taipei

The DOIT and Angry Birds game developer Rovio Entertainment teamed up to launch Rovio's newest game app, "Bad Piggies," on September 27, 2012 at Taipei City Hall. In conjunction with the launch, the words "Taipei" and "Bad Piggies" were projected onto the exterior of Taipei 101 on the evenings of September 27 and 28 to promote the new app game.

The new game turns Angry Birds on its head by making the Bad Piggies the protagonists. Gamers can creatively assemble objects into interesting vehicles and aircraft to meet a variety of stimulating challenges. One of the reasons that Rovio chose Taipei as the first launch city for the app is that Taiwan has seen the highest download rate for Angry Birds in proportion to its population among the Asia Pacific countries. The other is that Taipei possesses the traits that correlate with the



The “Discover-Travelers from the Past and the Present” exhibit area of the New Marco Polos Traveling in Taipei Exhibition at the Discovery Center of Taipei.

brand spirit of Angry Birds-Enjoy, Entertainment, and Fun.

(5) Discovery Center of Taipei

Taipei is actively bidding for the title of 2016 World Design Capital. In order to bring together the city's thriving design capabilities and forge international linkages, the Discovery Center of Taipei held the “Illustrating Taipei” exhibition from June 8 to August 26, 2012. With interactive multimedia displays and “magical” brushes, the exhibition invited visitors to explore Taipei across time and space through the medium of drawing and introduced the development of Taipei from the perspective of illustrations. A creative poster design contest was arranged in conjunction with the exhibition to present the diversity of artistic style and joy of Taipei through the creative work of Taiwan's younger generation of students. The exhibition attracted 15,256 visitors.

The Discovery Center of Taipei also held the “New Marco Polos Traveling in Taipei” exhibition from October 18, 2012, to January 5, 2013. The exhibition presented a collage of novel views of Taipei based on the experience of foreign visitors living in the city and their feelings and observations of Taipei.

2.Private Sector Participation

(1) Standard Chartered Taipei 101 Run-Up

Held annually since 2005, this internationally renowned run-up competition returned to Taipei 101 in 2012. The event was co-organized by the Taipei City Government and Taipei Financial Center Corporation with sponsorship from Standard Chartered Bank. Under the theme of



Prize winners of the 2012 Standard Chartered · Taipei 101 Run Up

"Run for a Reason," the event added a "Charity Relay Category," where teams completed the climb in relay style. All proceeds from registration fees were donated to public welfare groups. The Taipei City Government participated in three activities this year, including the event registration press conference on May 10, 2012, the run-up activities on May 27, and the official contest start on June 10. Nearly 4,000 people participated, among them foreign runners from 19 countries, including the United States, Canada, Japan, Kenya, Australia, Italy, and Mexico.

(2) Taipei International Book Exhibition

The 20th Taipei International Book Exhibition was held at Exhibition Halls 1, 2, and 3 of the Taipei World Trade Center from February 1 to 6, 2012. The exhibition was sponsored by the Government Information Office, Executive Yuan, with assistance from the Taipei City Government and Taiwan External Trade Development Council. This year's theme was "Green Reading." Exhibitors from Germany, France, Finland, Australia, New Zealand and other countries presented their countries' attention to and specific

practices on green living. This exhibition was joined by 749 publishers from 60 countries. Deals in the Chinese language and publishing and film and television industry and discussions on international copyright both reached new peaks. A record high of over 600,000 people attended the exhibition, which saw sales increase by over 20% from the 2011 show.

Conclusion

Rapid progress in mass communications, social networking, mobile apps, and other types of new media are overturning the traditional top-down flow of information. At the same time, "little magazines" are bringing greater imagination to print media. Information is entering our lives in more subtle and pervasive ways, yet media products that respect individual styles and interests are also emerging. Instead of aiming at a vaguely defined "public," communication today needs to cater to countless "niches" of people with differing ideas, using a variety of channels to tap new opportunities and stand out from the crowd in the age of information explosion.



The 2012 Taipei International Book Exhibition drums up business for publishers.



17 Intercity Exchanges

In recent years, Taipei City has begun to flex her muscles as a truly international city, going head-to-head with other celebrated cities in a number of international competitions. Through a series of intercity exchange activities covering politics, commerce, culture, sports and education, Taipei and other metropolises have been engaging in a constructive equilibrium in learning from each other. In addition to studying the successful examples of other cities, Taipei is working even harder to define its place in the world through the achievements of her citizens; in the process, Taipei is setting a fine example, sharing her experience generously, and gaining strength for sustainable growth.



17/ Intercity Exchanges

Landscape and architecture define the cityscape, while civilization and culture reflect a city's substance. Taipei is becoming increasingly active in large-scale international events, cultural and creative industry programs and intercity diplomacy. She has picked up invaluable insights and experience along the way. By means of frequent mutual visits and exchanges among cities, the fusion of knowhow and experience drives the convergence of intercity cultures to enrich Taipei's metropolitan outlook, substance and help her sure-footed progress.

Part 1 City Diplomacy

1. Visits between Senior Officials

Mutual visits between senior officials and ministers representing local governments are highly effectual. Other than promoting friendships between cities, and increasing cooperation and exchanges, the inspection of municipal construction projects by visiting officials can serve as excellent reference for municipal administration; it also bolsters city marketing efforts, and can successfully broaden the city's diplomatic horizons.



Mayor Hau meets with Barcelona Mayor Xavier Trias.

Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin led a delegation to visit London in U.K, Barcelona in Spain, and Hamburg and Berlin in Germany between March 3 and 14, 2012. Between August 31 and September 11, Hau traveled to Paris in France, London in U.K., and Helsinki in Finland. All the cities Hau visited are famed for promoting urban renewal through cultural, architectural and innovative programs, and support exchange activities on these issues. Most noteworthy of all is that London



Mayor Hau Lung-bin experiences a ride on the public bike rental system in Paris.

excels in supporting area-based regeneration efforts through policymaking. Spain and Germany are adept in supporting urban renewal through software and hardware development programs which are bold, innovative, yet pragmatic. Their modus operandi is extremely constructive and inspiring for Taipei's own ongoing urban renewal agendas to improve the cityscape.

Culture, architecture, technology and industrial development is the embodiment of a city's soft



Taipei signs an MOU with Executive officer of UK Trade & Investment, Nick Baird



Mayor Hau visits the Olympic Delivery Authority in London

power and the growth engine for urban renewal. Taipei City is loved for its vibrant, diverse creative energy, and regarded as a key player in the global community for its strategic position in Asia. These strengths should be more smartly applied to soft power projects that facilitate urban development or renewal initiatives. Take Mayor Hau's second visit to Europe—a fruitful trip in every stop—as an example: his first destination was Paris, where he tried out the Vélib'-vélos en libre-service à Paris and visited Musée d'Orsay, a museum that was originally a railway station but later renovated into an internationally celebrated house of contemporary art. Mayor Hau noted that the Taipei City Government benefited from these two inspiring projects. Hau's second stop was London in the U.K. He was invited to attend the Global Sports Summit, in which Hau gave a briefing and a keynote speech on Taipei City's hosting of the 2017 Universiade. He also signed an MOU with Executive Officer of UK Trade & Investment, Nick

Baird. Hau's appearance at the Summit marked a vital city diplomacy achievement. The third stop took Hau and his delegation to Finland for Design Week in Helsinki. Mayor Hau also hosted a "Taipei Night" banquet in the evening to advertise the Taipei World Design Expo, promote exchange activities between Taipei and the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), and the design community in Helsinki in hopes of helping Taipei's bid for the 2016 World Design Capital (WDC).

During the visit to Finland, Mayor Hau met with Helsinki Mayor Jussi Pajunen, and signed an MOU of Friendly Cities as a pledge for in-depth exchange activities on city governance, culture and innovation, youth education, economy and trade, tourism, and the promotion of designs on social, economic, and sustainable development. Other than learning about different city governances, the two trips to Europe also helped bolster friendships between Taipei City and other metropolises. In the future, Taipei will work on furthering mutual ties through cultural, educational and economic endeavors with other cities.

2. Enriching Relations with Sister Cities, Partner Cities and Friendship Cities

Taipei City and Helsinki in Finland became Friendship Cities on September 10, 2012. Helsinki was tapped as the 2012 World Design City. Mayor Hau and Mr. Pajunen signed the Friendship Cities MOU, pledging to support in-depth exchange



Mayor Hau attends Taipei Night during Design Week in Finland.



The signing ceremony of the reaffirmation of the sister city agreement between Taipei and Gold Coast

activities on city governance, culture and innovation, youth education, and the promotion of designs on social, economic, and sustainable development. On November 12, Tom Tate, mayor of Australia's Gold Coast-one of Taipei's sister cities – visited Taipei. Mayor Hau received the delegation warmly and reaffirmed their sister city agreement. The reaffirmation is the symbol of a constructive continuation of the two cities' friendship.

Taipei has 46 sister cities, 2 partner cities and 5 friendship cities. Nearly half of Taipei's sister cities are located in developing countries, and Taipei's interaction with these cities is primarily based on providing humanitarian relief, municipal construction-related technical assistance and resource donations. Also, the Taipei City Government continued its "Arts-in-Residence Taipei," "Taipei International Dragon Boat Championships," and "Learning Chinese Grants" in 2012, inviting sister cities, partner cities and friendship cities to send aspiring teams or individuals for participation.

Taipei City also welcomed a number of guests representing sister cities and other prominent cities from around the world in year 2012. On April 16, Eindhoven Mayor Rob van Gijzel visited Taipei. Between April 18 and 21, Eddie Calvo, Governor of the United States territory of Guam, which is Taipei's sister city, led a delegation to visit Mayor Hau. On August 18, Mr. Gregory A. Ballard, mayor of Taipei's sister city, Indianapolis, also met with Hau. On October 11, Mr. Mudge Samuel, mayor of Taipei's sister city, Majuro, capital of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, also made a courtesy call to Taipei. Through in-depth exchange activities and visits to municipal construction projects, Taipei City and her sister cities, plus other prominent metropolises, can fortify friendships, upgrade city governance effectiveness, and cultural landscape individually.

3.Active Participation in International City Organizations and Events

Taipei also enjoyed major breakthroughs in its international presence. On August 16, Taipei and Shanghai co-hosted the "2012 Taipei



The 2012 Taipei-Shanghai Forum

Shanghai City Forum" at Regent Taipei. Buoyed by tremendous successes from the two previous meetings, the 2012 Forum continued the tradition of exchanging experiences and opinions on cultural and creative industries and large-scale sporting events. The two sides also signed an MOU to ensure greater sports exchange activities, care for the elderly, and regional administration exchanges to continue the two cities' collaborative legacy.

Internationally, Taipei is a member city of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific Region (UCLG-ASPAC), the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21), the Sister Cities International (SCI), the Asia Pacific Cities Summit (APCS), and the Regional Network of Local Authorities for Human Settlements (CITYNET). Among these, the managerial levels of both the



Taipei City participated in the ceremony for "the 2012 FIABCI Prix d'Excellence Awards" and won two awards.



United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific Region (UCLG-ASPAC) are held by a council and an executive bureau, and Taipei City holds a post in both. Taipei City also serves as a member of the council and an executive director at UCLG-ASPAC. These appearances have significantly improved Taipei's standing and visibility in the international community and in heavyweight organizations.

In 2012, the Taipei City Government sent delegates to participate in a variety of international conferences and events (see below). Taipei did impressively well in these appearances.

The delegates attended a ceremony for "the 2012 FIABCI Prix d'Excellence Awards" in St. Petersburg of Russia, hosted by the International/Real Estate Federation. The "Gongguan Riverside Integrated Development Plan" and "Zhongxiao Fuxing Station" became runners-up in the "Public Infrastructures Amenities Category" and the "Retail Category," respectively, outshining more than 60 proposals from 13 countries and defeating many of the world's most illustrious competitors. Taipei was the only city to win two awards. Secretary-General Chen Yeong-ren represented Taipei in accepting the awards.

Table 1 Taipei City Government's Participation in International Conferences and Activities

Chronological order	Event	Representative	Date
1	Visit to Toronto, Canada for the 2012 Canada Blooms	Deputy Secretary-General Huang Rong-feng	March 15 to 24, 2012
2	Visit to Istanbul, Turkey, for the 2012 AIPH Spring Congress	Taipei City Deputy Mayor Chen, Hsiung-wen	March 26 to 31, 2012
3	Visit to Chengdu, Sichuan Province of China for the UCLG- ASPAC Executive Bureau Meeting and Asia Pacific Forum.	Taipei City Government International Affairs Committee Deputy Chief Hsiu-mei Shirley Lin	April 15 to 18, 2012
4	Visit to Singapore for the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) for the 7th Working Level Meeting of the ANMC21 in Singapore)	Taipei City Government Secretariat, International Affairs Division Chief, Henry Chen	April 23 to 25, 2012
5	Visit to Matsue-shi, Shimane in Japan	Taipei City Deputy Mayor Chen Hsiung-wen	April 23 to 27, 2012
6	Visit to St. Petersburg in Russia for the 2012 FIABCI Prix d'Excellence Awards	Taipei City Government Secretary-General Chen Yeong-ren	May 13 to 18, 2012
7	Visit to Singapore for the Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) and the World Cities Summit 2012.	Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-zen	June 29 to July 3, 2012
8	Visit to Jakarta, Indonesia for the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific Region (UCLG-ASPAC) 4th Congress	Taipei City Deputy Mayor Chen Hsiung-wen	October 1 to 6, 2012
9	Visit to Abu Dhabi of UAE for the 2012 International Awards for Livable Communities Finals	Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-zen	November 21 to 28, 2012

Part 2 Cultural Exchange

1. Intercity Cultural Exchange Activities

(1) Hi Seoul Festival 2012

To promote exchange activities among sister cities, Seoul, one of Taipei's sister cities, hosts the "Hi Seoul Festival" annually to highlight her diverse cultural elements; the festival celebrated its 17th-year anniversary in 2012. Taipei was Seoul's first sister city, and to enhance friendship between the two metropolises, Seoul again invited Taipei to send a delegation to the event, which was held in a plaza in downtown Seoul. A total of 11 sister cities (Ashgabat, Bangkok, Beijing, Hokkaido, Mexico City, Maputo, Minsk, Moscow, Shandong, Taipei, and Ulan Bator) were invited to join the event to present their traditional music and dances. The Department of Cultural Affairs of the Taipei City Government sent the Diabolo Dance Theater, an extraordinary performance troupe, to perform "Ocean Heart" at the festival. The presentation combined LED technologies



Diabolo Dance Theater participating in the parade during the Hi Seoul Festival 2012



Diabolo Dance Theater giving a diabolo performance

and the traditional diabolo art to draw attention to Taiwan's cultural flair. The performance was a hit and helpful for expanding exchange activities between Taipei City and other prominent metropolises in Asia, for building an Asian Cultural Exchange Network, and for heightening Taipei's international visibility, while giving Taipei's arts and performance troupes a chance to shine in large-scale international festivals, thus broadening their artistic horizons.

(2) Taipei Participated in Roundtable Discussion at the Festival des Bains Numériques 2012 in France

In terms of supporting the development of digital art, the Taipei City Government plans to launch an organic creative community to provide appropriate and effective policymaking backup for talent empowerment, artistic creations, an exchange network, and artistic exhibitions. For talent empowerment, an official arts award will be instituted to allow talented artists a platform for exercising their gifts. For artistic creations, the City Government plans to formulate an arts and cultural subsidization program to offer necessary financing to artists. In terms of an exchange network, a Taipei Digital Arts Center will be set up to serve as a communication network for art aficionados. Lastly, for artistic exhibitions, an annual digital arts festival will be launched to give



breadth and depth to Taipei's artistic horizons.

The Taipei City Government is also emulating the examples of various international digital arts centers and digital arts festivals, while actively participating in pertinent events. To this end, the Commissioner of the Department of Cultural Affairs, Dr. Liou Wei-gong, participated in a roundtable discussion at the Festival des Bains Numériques 2012 in France between June 9 and 16, held in Enghien-les-Bains. Dr. Liou gave a detailed briefing on Taipei City's policymaking in promoting digital arts and provided several examples. His presentation drew a great deal of attention from European and American representatives. Taipei City Government's presence in this event was extremely fruitful, and very constructive for building a supportive platform for developing digital arts.

(3) Taipei participated in the 2012 Asian Network of Major Cities 21 (ANMC21) in Singapore

To improve Taipei City's standing and international image in various organizations, the City Government actively participates in a number of international, city-based organizations, such as the Asian Network of Major Cities (ANMC). The City Government also takes part in ANMC's cultural events. Through the artistic presentations of Taipei's noted troupes, the city hopes to help other prominent international cities better understand Taipei's cultural status quo and development.

The 2012 ANMC was hosted by Singapore and it took place between June 29 and July 1. The Department of Cultural Affairs of the Taipei City Government recommended the 2012 Outstanding Performance Troupe of Taipei, "Taipei Philharmonic Ensemble," a quintet, to represent the city and perform a repertoire of Taiwan folk songs and timeless works of classical music. Their presentation was warmly received, and successfully fulfilled the goal of intercity cultural exchange and marketing Taipei's brand values.

(4) Taipei Co-hosted "Klimt in Taipei" with the Austrian Office Taipei

2012 happened to be the 150th anniversary



A poster advertising "Klimt in Taipei"

of the birth of Gustav Klimt, a renowned Austrian symbolist painter. The Department of Cultural Affairs collaborated with the Austrian Office in Taipei for the first time ever, and hosted "Klimt in Taipei" between July 19 and August 19 at Bopiliao Performance Hall. Though the exhibits shown were not painted by Klimt himself, yet they were so beautifully and realistically recreated that it



Opening ceremony of "Klimt in Taipei"



The opening news conference for the Guangdong City Cultural Week

helped visitors enjoy the artist's masterful strokes in the comfort of home, without having to travel to Austria. Many paintings and murals destroyed during World War II came alive before the visitors and struck quite an emotional chord among many art communities. This show not only raised Bopiliao's international visibility; it also pioneered a new collaborative model between Taiwan and Austria.

(5) The 2012 Cross-Strait Intercity Arts Festival-Guangdong City Cultural Week

In 2005, the Department of Cultural Affairs built an intercity exchange platform across the strait with the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China (China Friendship Association of Cultural Circles). Exchanges were to be



Taiwan and Japan collaborate for the 10th Asian Performing Arts Festival.



A poster for the premier of "Love Song of the Whole Experience" in Taipei

conducted in an equal, mutually beneficial manner. In 2005, Taipei City and Beijing (Beijing Cultural Week and Taipei Cultural Week), and in 2009 and 2010, Taipei City and Shanghai (Shanghai Cultural Week and Taipei Cultural Week) co-hosted the "Cross Strait Intercity Arts Festival" to build a constructive paragon for visiting cities across the strait. The events were critically received by participants.

In 2012, the 2012 Cross-Strait Intercity Arts Festival took place in October. The Department of Cultural Affairs invited representatives from Guangdong to host the "Guangdong City Cultural Week." Further, Taipei City is invited to visit Guangdong to organize events as part of "Taipei Cultural Week" in Guangdong in September, 2013. Both cities will be responsible for five exciting exhibitions and performances. Between October 19 and November 11, 2012, Guangdong Cultural Week took place, featuring "Classical Yueju Numbers" by Guangdong Yuejuyuan, "Landscape of Tastes-Contemporary Imageries of Lingnan" by Guangdong Museum of Arts, a concert entitled, "Favorite" by Guangzhou Symphony Orchestra, an exhibition featuring the non-materialistic cultural relics of Guangdong Province, and a photography show featuring contemporary Guangdong.

(6) Working with Japan to Develop a Repertoire for the "2012 Asian Performing Arts Festival"



The Asian Performing Arts Festival celebrated its 10th year in 2012. The anniversary was celebrated between November 16 and 18 at the Taipei Artist Village. The theme for 2012 was a continuation of “international collaboration.” Japanese director and playwright, Mikuni Yanaihara, and her long-term partner, visual artist Takahashi Keisuke, traveled to Taipei City for a 2-week workshop with local actors. The ensemble staged their performance of “Love Song of the Whole Experience” at the Taipei Artist Village. The Department of Cultural Affairs and Sun Son Theatre co-hosted the performance to support this wonderful artistic exchange, made possible by actors from Taipei and a Japanese director. After the premier in Taipei, the ensemble moved to Tokyo Metropolitan Theatre to complete a successful, effective intercity cultural exchange.

(7) Continued Promotion of the Artist-in-Residence and Exchange Programs

By the end of September, 2012 the “Artist-in-Residence Taipei” (AIR-Taipei) program received 305 artists from Taiwan and overseas, and sent 125 Taiwan-born artists to arts villages abroad. Institutes sponsoring such programs span five continents, including the U.S, U.K, Brazil, Japan, Pakistan, Austria, Egypt, Malta, Switzerland, Australia, and South Korea. Taipei has received artists from 45 countries, 115 cities, and local artists have traveled to 22 countries and 35 cities. The program successfully advertised Taiwan-born artists internationally, and attracted artisans from different nations to Taipei for AIR-Taipei. The project was remarkably successful.

2. Cultural Exchange Activities among Foreign Laborers

By the end of December, 2012, the number of foreign laborers in Taipei has reached 39,764, accounting for 8.4% of all foreign laborers in Taiwan. The breakdown according to nations is: Indonesian laborers, 29,111 (73%), Filipino laborers, 6,767 (17%), Vietnamese laborers, 3,262 (8%), and Thai laborers, 724 (2%).

Through the organizing of various outreach and cultural festivals, the Taipei City Government

helps foreign laborers in better adapting to the community. The events also help express Taipei City's heartfelt appreciation to these immigrant workers, who left their homes to be here in Taiwan to make a contribution. Events hosted for the immigrant laborers are detailed below:

(1) Austronesian Idol Talent Show

The talent show was hosted on April 15 at the plaza by the South Second Entrance of the Taipei Main Station. Finalist performance troupes from Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the Philippines were invited to stage presentations. The songs, dances and a diversity of talent shows of the performers transported the audience to another time and space to enjoy different cultures. The open performances also gave the laborers an opportunity to show their gifts; the melodious singing and dynamic dancing melted away the barriers between different languages and ethnic groups. They interacted happily with the Taipei audience, who showed up at the event for a delightful cultural treat.



The 2012 Austronesian Idol Talent Show

(2) Mother's Day Celebration-Philippine Cultural Festival

In showing Taipei City's appreciation to immigrant laborers for traveling to Taiwan to work, and helping them relieve their homesickness and pressure in the workplace, the City Government hosted an entertaining and educational event on May 6 at Plaza No. 12 at the Taipei Metro Mall, so that they could get into the spirit of the festivities, and get a chance to celebrate the holidays and get together with one another. Priests from St.



Celebrating Mother's Day during the Philippine Cultural Festival

Christopher's church led the visiting laborers and Taipei citizens in prayer for every mother in the world, encouraging everyone to be tolerant and respectful in learning about-and understanding-different cultures.

(3) Thailand Cultural Festival-It's a Cool, Cool Summer

Summer heat in Taiwan is in full swing in July, putting people in a depressed mood during their daily comings and goings and work. A series of summering activities have been thus designed to give people a cool reprieve and help them relax emotionally. The Thailand Cultural Festival was held on July 1, 2012, by the South Second Entrance of the Taipei Main Station, helping immigrant laborers release their nostalgia and pressure from work. It also helps citizens of Taipei better appreciate the contributions of the laborers and promotes a mutually constructive co-existence.

(4) Indonesian Cultural Festival-the Moslem Fast-Breaking Festival

For Muslims, Ramadan is the most sacred event of the year. In that period, all Muslims fast until sundown. The ritual is similar to a 30 Hour Famine. At fast-breaking, worshippers congratulate each other on a milestone achieved. This is the origin of the "Moslem Fast-breaking Festival." On August 19, 2012, the Department of Labor hosted the Festival at the Outdoor Performance Hall at the 228 Peace Park. On that day, the Department invited Indonesian Muslims



A snapshot of the Austronesian Idol Talent Show

to lead a prayer for the immigrant labors and visitors, celebrating the conclusion of Ramadan and the beginning of the Indonesian New Year. Indonesian dance troupes and theater groups based in Taiwan were invited to perform on that day to enlighten the audience with a touch of exotic culture and bridge the distance between the people of Taiwan and Indonesian laborers.

(5) Vietnam Cultural Festival

The economic and trade ties between Vietnam and Taiwan have grown closer. Vietnamese laborers, young Vietnamese brides marrying into Taiwanese families, and Vietnamese students have brought that beautiful country closer to our lives and enriched our culture. On September 2, the Department of Labor invited popular Vietnamese singers to Taiwan for a concert, and traditional Vietnamese bamboo dancers, welcoming the Taiwanese audience off the stage to celebrate a colorful Vietnamese holiday. The stereotypes and myths about different ethnicities were debunked to bridge the cultural distance between Taiwan and Vietnam, so that Vietnamese living in Taiwan could revel in the festivities and enjoy the warm friendship of the people of Taiwan.

(6) Austronesian Fun Fair

To provide a constructive space for immigrant laborers in Taipei to relieve their homesickness and regroup from work pressure, and quickly adapt to work and life in Taipei, an Austronesian Fun Fair was held at the Sun Yat-Sen Park Plaza at the Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hall on October



A snapshot of the Philippine Cultural Festival



A snapshot of the 2012 Thailand Cultural Festival

7. A variety of entertaining games provided an emotional outlet for visitors; the distance between the people of Taiwan and foreign laborers was bridged. The event helped the laborers better understand the customs and lifestyles of Taiwan, while drawing Taipei citizens to appreciate the contribution of the hardworking laborers, and helping them get to know the folk customs of the laborers' motherlands. The event was instrumental in encouraging friendship and understanding.

(7) The Foreign Labor Poetry Competition and Poetry Recitals

In 2001, the DOT launched the annual Foreign Labor Poetry Competition for immigrant laborers, encouraging them to express their thoughts about working in Taipei and their emotional experiences through writing. The competition consists of two parts: poetry and prose. The 2012 competition produced a great number of winners. The DOT

received 1,066 poems. Eighteen winners were chosen after the primary, the semifinals, and the finals. The winners were publicly commended on September 23 at Shen Pao-chen Hall at Taipei City Hall. Taipei citizens were treated to a beautiful poetry recital as they listened to the winners express their heartfelt love for Taiwan.

(8) Love in the World of Mortals-Foreign Labor Health Care

Due to language barriers and inadequate information access, immigrant laborers often put off seeking medical attention when they desperately need treatment. To better service immigrant laborers and prevent the spread of diseases, the event-co-hosted with TIMA-was held on April 8, June 10, August 12, October 28 and December 9 by the West First Entrance and the plaza by the South Second Entrance of the Taipei Main Station. Free health services, health



Performance at the 2012 Thailand Cultural Festival



Dance performance at the 2012 Indonesian Cultural Festival

checkups, health consultation, follow-up outpatient services, and medical outreach support were provided to immigrant laborers free-of-charge, in hopes of helping the laborers feel the love and care of the people of Taiwan.

(9) Competition of Outstanding Foreign Laborers and Employers

In affirming the contribution of immigrant laborers to the city of Taipei, and encouraging the employers of the laborers to promote a positive employer-laborer relationship, the DOT began hosting a screening of outstanding foreign laborers and employers. Immigrant laborers working legally in Taipei City, laborers who have been commended for impressive feats, and those who promote and support positive employer-laborer relationships can sign up for the contest, or be recommended to join the screening. A public commendation ceremony was held on December 2 for these terrific laborers and thoughtful employers.



A snapshot of the Vietnam Cultural Festival



Consultation services offered during Foreign Labor Health Care

Part 3 Educational Exchanges

With a view to nurturing talent with a robust worldview, educating teachers and students to embrace a strong international perspective and empowering them with a global adaptability, while strengthening international partnerships between schools in Taipei and those overseas, deepening educational collaboration and mutual learning, the Taipei City Government pioneered in the launch of "Guidelines Governing Financial Aid for Young Scholars Studying Overseas" in 2011. By the end of 2012, 1,624 young adults ranging from 20 to 39 received subsidies to pursue Master's degrees, Ph.D.'s and professional licenses. The Department of Education also formulated "Project Empowerment: International Education Exchange for Establishments under Senior High Schools in Taipei City," encouraging a diversity of international exchange programs among schools of all levels. Some of the empowerment projects include: sending students in Taipei overseas to study, improving the host family system in Taiwan for exchange students, and strengthening international visits and learning among teachers. 83 schools engaged in a multitude of exchange activities in 2012.

1.Academic Exchanges

(1) Schools of Various Levels

In addressing new policies seeking to integrate childcare and infant care, and in improving the



Visiting the Ascension Kindergarten



Touring the Singapore Centre for Chinese Language



Touring the Association for Early Childhood Educators
Singapore

educational horizons of teachers, Professor Xing Man-ling from the Department of Early Childhood Education of Taipei Municipal University of Education led a team of 15 people-consisting of headmasters of childhood education consultation organizations, directors of various infant care facilities, and teachers-to visit the Ascension Kindergarten, New Ideas Kindergarten, and St. James Preschool in Singapore between October 8 and 12, in hopes of better understanding local hardware and software facilities, education measures, child learning, and the implementation of life education there. The group also toured the Singapore Centre for Chinese Language, the Association for Early Childhood Educators Singapore and Esplanade-Theatres on the Bay, to expand the worldview of teachers, the appreciation of aesthetics, and the enjoyment of artistic endeavors. In so doing, the team hopes to inspire new thinking and innovative teaching approaches to support the advancement and reform of preschool education in Taipei City.



Dr. Jesus Galindo Trejo giving a speech on "Mayan Apocalypse in 2012? A critical view from Mesoamerican Astronomy and Culture"

(2) Community Education Organizations Outreach

Between October 24 and 26, the Taipei Public Library hosted "International Conference on Public Library Development Trends in the Digital Era," and invited scholars from the U.S, Finland, Singapore, and Shanghai in China to grace the event, offering their public library operating experiences and insights. Between May 2 and 4, the Taipei Zoo organized "2012 SEAZA Education Workshop-Bat Conservation." The event was attended by 40 representatives from 23 organizations and 7 countries, ranging from the U.S, Australia, Hong Kong, Macao, Thailand, China, to Taiwan. The event included keynote speeches, hands-on workshops, group discussions, and field inspections. On June 6, in marking the "Transit of Venus" and debunking the apocalyptic myths that were becoming so rampant, the Taipei Astronomical Museum invited Dr. Jesús Galindo Trejo of the Escuela Superior de Física y Matemáticas del Instituto to give a speech on "Mayan Apocalypse in 2012? A Critical View from Mesoamerican Astronomy and Culture." The speech was attended by 166.



Experience exchange during the visit at Guangzhou City People's Congress

2. Educational Visits

Mutual visits between schools and educational organizations of different countries allow participants to emulate and learn from each other; during the process, they get to heighten their understanding of other cultures, educational systems, and social climates.

(1) Overseas Visits

To find new inspirations from other countries, the Education Committee of the Taipei City Council, the Department of Education, the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Department of Information and Tourism formed a delegation to visit Guangzhou City People's Congress, and toured Tienho Stadium, Guangdong Museum, and stadiums for the opening and closing ceremonies of Asian Games, to promote Taipei's municipal achievements and support mutual learning.

The task force for the Taipei City Elementary Schools Hand-in-Hand Learning Empowerment project visited the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Tai Kok Tsui Catholic Primary School, the Salvation Army Shek Wu School, Tao Po Old Market Public School, and the elementary school at Evangel College to better understand

how Hong Kong utilizes multilevel curricula, teaching methodology, theory studies and implementation, and how it enhances the learning of underperforming students, teaching, curricula planning, the development of teaching material, diagnostics and assessment, so as to include the findings as frame of reference to promote student learning assessment and remedial teaching in elementary schools across Taipei in the future.

Ya-wen Ding, Commissioner of the Department of Education of the Taipei City Government, selected and sent 117 conveners representing different studies taught in middle and high schools to visit Japan and Singapore to better understand the teaching approaches employed in Learning Community, so as to enrich Taipei's teaching methodology. Former Commissioner Tzong-huu Kang led a training class of principle-elects of middle and elementary schools in Taipei City to Shanghai for intercity exchanges on learning and education inspection. The delegation co-hosted "Quality New Learning Seminar" with Shanghai Pudong Institute of Education Development. Chief Secretary of the Department of Education, Ho Yajuan traveled to Austria, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary between January 26 and February with the 2011 winners of Excellence in Teaching. They visited Jan Neruda High School in the Czech Republic, Einstein High School in Slovakia, and Polcari Iskola in Hungary.



Inspecting remedial teaching and learning assessment policies in Hong Kong



Winners of "Excellence in Teaching" of Taipei City visit Europe.



Somchai Sangsuwan of Petchaburi visit Taipei Municipal Lishan High School

(2) Visits by Overseas Education Representatives

Somchai Sangsuwan of Petchaburi led a delegation of 37 to visit Taipei City and Taipei Municipal Lishan High School on October 18 in 2012.

To better understand Taipei City's education system and the status of education-related research, Chinese officials have lead delegations to visit Taipei Teachers' In-service Education Center on many occasions. On April 23, Beijing Municipal Education Commission's Deputy Director, Fu Zhifeng, led a delegation of 10 to Taipei for a visit. Between September 19 and

January 18, the headmistress of the Westside District Education Research Academy in Beijing, Li Yan-ling and the vice headmaster, Ho Xuan, visited Taipei on separate trips. They conducted exchanges of opinions on the professional development of teachers and the training of qualified teachers. Huangpu District Education Commission Deputy Chief, Yan Wen-sheng in Shanghai City, Puto District Education Commission Deputy Chief, Zhao Ping, and Minxing District Education Commission Director-General, Liu Ji, traveled to Taipei between March and May to conduct constructive dialogues and exchanges of cross-strait education experiences.



An inspection delegation from Beijing travel to the center for a discussion



Huangpu District Education Commission in Shanghai leads a delegation to visit the Education Center

Shangdong Province Weihai City Education Commission Deputy Party Commissioner, Song Wen-qiang, led a delegation of 21 to visit Taipei on April 13, and conducted a seminar on education policies and practices for middle and elementary schools. Jiling City Education Commissioner, Chen Yan of Jiling Province, led a delegation of 11 to Taipei City, and engaged in a workshop on the future of education.

The Qingdao Family Education Research Association traveled to the Family Education Center on November 26. On August 8, Chen Yunlin, Chairman of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS), visited the Taipei Zoo to wish the panda couple, Tuan Tuan and Yuan Yuan, a happy and early parenthood. The delegation was accompanied by Chiang Pin-kung, Chairman of the Straits Exchange Foundation, and was received by Taipei Mayor Hau Lung-bin. On September 20, Hiroya Ebina, Mayor of Kushiro-shi in Hokkaido, along with Council Chief Mitsuru Kuroki, led a delegation of 15 to visit the Taipei Zoo.

3. International Arts and Cultural Events and Competitions

(1) Schools of Various Levels

In 2012, the women's tug-of-war team from Taipei Jingmei Girls High School traveled to Switzerland for the 2012 Tug of War International Federation's World Outdoor Championships and won gold. After going through a series of international competitions, the athletes have grown emotionally and athletically. The win significantly boosted their confidence in athletics, and was very constructive for their follow-up training and races.

(2) Community Education Organizations Outreach

The Taipei Public Library continued to engage in book exchanges with 14 public libraries from different countries, including the Boston Public Library, Seattle Public Library, Yokohama City Central Library, and the Baran Provincial Library of Gyeonggi. In 2012, the book exchange



The Women's Tug-of-war Team from Taipei Jingmei Girls High School wins the 2012 Tug of War International Federation's World Outdoor Championships.



program expanded to include the Miami-Dade Public Library in the U.S, and the Auckland Public Library in New Zealand, in hopes of enhancing intercity cultural exchanges. On February 4, the Taipei Public Library and the India-Taipei Association co-hosted “the World Hindi Day.” A book-giving ceremony and the teaching of simple Hindi and Hindi songs was hosted to strengthen the exchange between Taiwan and India.

4. International Sports Events

The 2012 International Children's Games kicked off between July 13 and 16 in Daegu, South Korea. Over 2,000 athletes and coaches from 80 cities spanning 50 countries across the world participated in the sports extravaganza. Taipei is a member city of the International Children's Games Association, and is also the host city of the 35th Games. On July 11, the team representing Taipei City flew to Daegu to participate in a variety of contests. 18 athletes joined four sports competitions, including track

and field, swimming, tennis and table tennis, and won 2 gold, 3 silver and 6 bronze medals.

The Taipei Youth Folk Sports Group traveled to South Korea for six performances between July 21 and August 3. The Group consisted of athletes from Xiyuan Elementary School, Taipei Municipal Hongdao Junior High School, and Taipei Municipal Dun-hua Junior High School, and performed shuttlecock, rope-jumping, and diablo; they also interspersed several dance numbers in their repertoire, including a “Bamboo Dance Performance,” “Chivalry Forever” and “Idyllic Fun” to highlight the beauty of Taiwan's traditional culture. The performance was attended by an audience of 2,300 comprised of Taiwanese living in South Korea, teachers and students.

5. Cross-country Learning and Sister City Exchanges

(1) Schools of Various Levels

In August, the Department of Education



The Taipei Youth Folk Sports Group prepares for a trip to South Korea.



Mayor of Kushiro-shi and delegation enjoy a photo shoot at the zoo.



Mayor Hau Lung-bin receives high school students leaving for Canada for a one-year study.

selected five high school students from Taipei First Girls High School, Taipei Municipal Zhongshan Girls High School, and Taipei Municipal Jianguo High School to a public high school in Canada to study for a year to expand their international horizons.

(2) Community Education Organizations Outreach

For the 2012 Taipei City's Learning Chinese Grants for Enhancing International Exchange, mayors of Taipei's sister cities recommended a total of ten scholars to live in Taipei to study Chinese on a NT\$25,000 monthly subsidy. Scholars from five cities, including Seoul and Daegu of South Korea, Riga of Latvia, Manila of the Philippines, Managua of Nicaragua, and Boston received subsidies.

The Taipei Public Library conducted "Overseas Milestone Learning." Director Horng Shih-chang and Mr. Tsai Cheng-ying of the Secretariat flew to Helsinki between August 11 and 19 for the 78th International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Conference. The delegation also visited local libraries to better understand recent trends in library development. The tour will serve as a frame of reference for Taipei's library development policies.

Conclusion

A city needs to keep tabs on international trends; likewise, the city also needs to be seen and understood by the world. This mutual understanding determines all constructive intercity exchanges. Further, the city should translate what it sees, learns, and feels into action. In the process, the city of Taipei becomes a force to be reckoned with. In recent years, Taipei has successfully reinvented itself, delivering a number of feats that help spotlight her on many fronts. Both the administrative team and the collective citizen body are working toward a clearly-defined goal, fashioning Taipei into a world-class international city, and showing the world what sets Taipei's soft power apart from other Chinese-centric metropolises, inviting the world to witness Taipei's amazing strength as an active player on the international stage.



18 Human Resources

Due to recent changes in industry structure, laborers start facing more overtime, work-related stress, and occupational hazards. Taipei City Government strives to construct safe and healthy work environment, to provide with resources for lifelong learning and consequently to preserve and promote Taipei's unique labor culture. Whereas developing industrial skills to meet manufacturing needs, Taipei Competency Development College adopts a more versatile skill development system to meet the needs of the increasingly globalized and competitive labor market. Setting labor competency standards, categorizing different laborers' career orientation, providing career planning service; the Department of Labor combines in-field practice, school education, and career training to bridge the gap between labor supply and demand. Furthermore, collaborating with Taipei Employment Service Office and OKWORK, it will form a more comprehensive employment safety mechanism, enhancing labor participation and salary while lowering unemployment rate.



18/ Human Resources

As Taipei is a nexus of frequent commercial activities, a wide range of employment opportunities were created. In addition to dedication on ensuring that the labor welfare is guaranteed and counseling service is provided to the citizens through vocational training, the Taipei City Government (TCG) also reinforces the employment service to help those who left their jobs involuntarily, or are unemployed at middle age and older, aborigines and the disabled. Efforts were also made to create a working environment with gender equality and job safety. All measures were in place to safeguard workers' rights and stimulate the human resources in the job market.

Part 1 Employment Security

Based on three major service themes, the TCG has created an employment security system so that the employment of the public is protected. Below are the specifics:

1. Providing Diversified Employment Placement Services

(1) Bolstering the Employment Placement Service

In addition to regular job postings, special on-site employment activities are also held from time to time for employers and employees. In 2012, 56,388 applicants registered for employment services; 73,057 signed up for wanted services, while 25,477 applied for agency employment services. Of those, 35,906, or 45.18%, in the wanted employment services were hired; the employment rate for the wanted services was recorded at 49.15%. (Source of the data: Olap statistics from the Internet Employment Service

Information System, Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, on January 8th, 2013) Also, a total of 25 employment fairs and talent recruitment events were held in 2012, with 377 participating companies offering 22,705 job openings and 5,904 persons successfully landing a job through employment agencies.

(2) Hosting Employment Promotion Service

To help job seekers know the job market better, build up employment motivation, and improve their job finding skills, the TCG commissioned employment workshops. In 2012, a total of 250 workshops were convened with a total of 8,850 participants. Furthermore, to be in line with the employment promotion incentive measures set out by the Council of Labor Affairs, transportation subsidies for seven job seekers were granted. A temporary work allowance was provided to 168 people, an employment subsidy allowance to 1,372 people and computer learning coupons to 178 people. Moreover, 16 personnel recruitment events for the public sector were held in an open, fair and just manner, for which a total of 4,360 people registered, 308 people qualified and 286 were waitlisted for admission.

(3) Employment Services for Specific Groups of Job Seekers

Based on the individual needs of specific job seekers, individual case management service was provided. Consultants were hired to assist job seekers in employment inquiries (in commerce). In 2012, 6,153 such jobseekers benefited from this special service. Employment placement services were provided to 3,023 people, registering



A visit to the homeless and employment promotion



At the achievement exhibition of new migrant employees, the chief secretary Kao Chun-yi delivered a speech

an employment rate of 49.13%. 440 people sought employment consultation. In 2012, 691 homeless jobseekers signed up for employment services, 409 of whom were successfully hired, registering an employment placement rate of 59.19%. 1,094 new immigrant jobseekers signed up for employment services; 280 were enrolled in employment seminars via agency recommendation. 411 of these jobseekers found jobs through agency recommendation, registering an employment placement rate of 25.59%. On October 30, 2012, an Achievement Exhibition on Employment Promotion for Foreign and Mainland Spouses was held. Furthermore, the 12 administrative districts in Taipei City provided localized employment service. In 2012, the program served 8,397 job seekers, and provided employment opportunities for 20,029 individuals; 3,858 were successfully employed. 5,233 job openings were created and the local employment promotion provided their services 642 times in



The mid-sized job-fair "Next Stop-Lucky with salary"

specific administrative districts.

(4) Employer Service

In 2012, a total of 357 small-scale talent recruitment events were held, in which 598 participating companies provided 16,862 jobs; 2,415 individuals were hired via agency referral.

(5) OKWORK Taipei Job Bank Services

The website provides online employment and talent recruitment placement services. In 2012, 21,825,716 hits were registered on the website; 29,101 people looked for jobs via this online service; 5,678 companies were newly added to the registry, and 102,209 job vacancies were posted. In 2012, four large employment Expos were held. Moreover, 13 project-recruitment sessions were held and 39 companies participated; 4,322 applicants showed up for interviews, and 395 of them were hired. From June 5 to July 14, Workplace Comics Jigsaw Three Cs Gifts to Win, an online event was held with a total of 771,995



A Professional Celebrity Seminar with the well-known chef A-Ji on October 20, 2012



A Professional Celebrity Seminar with the popular blogger Mr. Mark on November 20, 2012

hits recorded; 5210 people participated in the game. From August 8th to September 6th, What did you do in your previous life, an online fun testing event on Facebook was held, during which fans of the OKWORK's Facebook page increased by 7779 and the number of people participating in the game reached a total of 2794. From October 20th to November 10th, 362 people participated in the Workplace Celebrity Seminar held in the Auditorium of Shih Hsin University; the well-known chef A-Ji was the first speaker at the seminar and Mr. Mark, a popular blogger and creator of workplace comics shared his experience at the second session with a total of 556 participants.

(6) Employment Service Promotion

173,600 campaign fliers were printed; 15,671 sets of employment updates were issued; 46,035 call-in services were recorded and 65,209 calls were made.

2. Providing Vocational Training Services

(1) Multi-directional Vocational Training

To assist the unemployed in finding work, upgrade their professional skills or learn a second set of special skills, the Taipei Competency Development College arranged a multitude of flexible day/night and commissioned courses that were in line with the current job market's demands for workers to enhance their skills. In 2012, the center launched a total of 36 day classes, with 948 individuals participating; 15 night classes were held, and 346 individuals received training. 76 classes were commissioned to professional seminars, and were attended by 2,167 trainees.

(2) Commissioned Training Programs

With an aim to fully utilize training resources, and upgrade manufacturing technology, product standards and service quality, the Department of Labor accepted the commission to conduct various vocational training programs by public and private agencies, schools, public organizations and labor unions. In 2012, the Department hosted 16 seminars, including "Grassroots Staff Hospitality Training at International Five-Star Hotels," and "Training for Operating Large



A nursing assistant training course in the industry/school operative mode



Winners of the 42nd National Skills Competition

Passenger Buses" with a total of 345 trainees.

(3) Co-op Training

In order to maximize the utilization of vocational training resources and assist companies in improving productivity, co-op training projects were implemented accordingly. In 2012, a total of 23 co-op training workshops, including "Three Cs Appliance Repair & Servicing Workshop," "Nursing Assistant Workshop" were organized; 553 individuals completed training workshops.

(4) Professional Skills Certification

In accordance with national economic construction projects, the Department of Labor promoted and inaugurated vocational licensing systems. In 2012, commissioned by the Central Taiwan Office of the Department of Labor, four sessions of on-the-spot testing and on-the-spot review were organized with the participation of 3,282 candidates. Also, to assist trainees in upgrading their employment competitive edge, five designated project certification sessions

were held, in which 526 individuals signed up for academic certification tests; of those, 501 people passed, registering a passing rate of 91.2%; 531 individuals signed up for skill certification tests, in which 505 people passed, registering a passing rate of 95.10%

(5) Skills Matches

Matches were held to nurture professional talents for the country and assist trainees in participating in skills competitions. In 2012, the 42nd National Skills Competition was held, in which trainee Ji Kai-lun won the gold medal in the vocational category of automobile metal pressing, Kuo Cheng-wei the silver and the Chang Chen-hon the bronze. In the category of automobile spray painting, Shih Jun-teng won the gold medal and Chang Kai-xiang and Lin Zi-xuan also

took winning prizes. In addition, the department organized “the 12th National Professional Skills Matches for the Disabled,” in which trainee Lin Wei-liang did a great job by winning fourth place in the vocational category of computer assembly.

3.Assisting the Unemployed to Apply for Unemployment Benefits

To alleviate the financial burden of the unemployed, Taipei's public employment service agencies of the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, accept and review applications for unemployment benefits in accordance with the “Employment Insurance Law”, and transfer the applications to the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, for approval and payment.

Table 1 Unemployment Benefit Applications in Taipei City in 2012

Year	Applications (person)	Confirmed Unemployment (person)	Re-confirmed Unemployment (person)
100	13,786	13,712	48,771
101	16,460	16,425	52,856
Increase (person)	2,674	2,713	4,085
Increase Ratio (%)	19.4%	19.79%	8.38%

(Source of data: The Internet Employment Service Information System, Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training)

Part 2 Employment Protection for Specific Target Groups

1.Promoting Aborigines Employment Protection

Taipei City pioneered the country in the promulgation of the “Taipei Municipal Self-Government Ordinance for the Employment Protection of Aborigines” on December 13,1999, stipulating that all agencies, schools, and businesses under the jurisdiction of the Taipei

City Government are required to hire at least one aborigine for every 50 employees hired outside the government organization. This ordinance aims at ensuring aborigines' right to work.

In 2012, the total number of agencies responsible for the compulsory hiring of aborigines under the Taipei City Government was 39; the required quota of employed aborigines was 306 (including one employee in the Taipei City Council). The actual number of aborigines employed was 510. The total number of aborigines employed by government agencies, including those that were required and not required to employ aborigines, was 571, or 186.60%.



Ceremony of logo certification and declaration of commitment by businesses exceeding quota employment

2. Promoting “Implementation Guidelines of the Taipei City Government in Assisting Unemployed Workers Returning to the Workplace”

The Taipei City Government took the leadership in Taiwan to provide employment assistance to the following groups of unemployed laborers to reenter the job market by working in agencies under the Taipei City Government: unemployed middle-aged and elderly laborers, structurally unemployed laborers, women responsible for providing for the family, and underprivileged households in need of welfare support. The program was inaugurated on May 1, 2007. In 2012, the Employment Service Office, Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, was commissioned to organize 16 tests for hiring contract workers, professional technicians and manual workers. A total of 4,360 individuals registered; among those 114 applicants were hired and 17 applicants with specified qualifications were hired.

3. Comprehensive Employment Security for the Physically and Mentally Disabled

(1) Implementing the “Employment Quota for the Physically and Mentally Disabled” System

To be in line with the Physically and Mentally

Disabled Citizens Protection Act, a total of 3,720 agencies under the Taipei City Government are currently obligated to employ physically and mentally disabled workers. In 2012, the total required quota of employed disabled persons was 15,230; the actual number of disabled persons hired was 22,554 (one severely disabled person is weighted as two). The overall employment quota was 148.09%. The figure exceeded the mandatory quota by 8,605 persons. Approximately 20% of government agencies failed to meet the quota and a monthly average of over NT\$20 million was to be collected as compensation to ensure the employment rights of the physically and mentally disabled. Additionally, communication and liaison work continued with various corporations to help companies failing to meet the quota address this deficiency. Seminars and professional courses targeting employers and employment service agents were hosted to assist organizations in tackling possible issues that might arise from the hiring of the disabled.

(2) Stable Employment Measures

Incentive packages were implemented to motivate employers to hire physically and mentally disabled workers. In 2012, 604 companies were rewarded; 6,134 awards were presented (totaling 1025 employers). Additionally, to encourage employers to hire physically and mentally disabled individuals over 40 years of age in need of support employment, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, organized “the Employer Treasure Hunt-Training and Retention Implementation Program.” In 2012, the Department of Labor assisted 54 physically and mentally disabled persons in entering the job market. Also, to publicly commend and encourage employers in the city to hire physically and mentally disabled workers, the Outstanding Employers Review and Public Commendation in Taipei City was hosted. Review criteria were formulated. A total of 355 businesses were certified as Level A, and 10 were certified as excellent.

(3) Diversified Sheltered Employment Management Mode of Quality

To ensure both the employment of the



A mid-autumn festival event to promote the products made at a sheltered workshop

physically and mentally disabled and job safety at sheltered workplaces, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, incorporated private resources to promote the establishment of sheltered workshops. Other than providing 16 public venues and commissioning private groups to set up sheltered workshops in these locations, the Department of Labor also completed the legal registration of 25 sheltered workplaces: the number of such establishments topped the nation. The workshops helped create 582 job opportunities that provide a diversity of commercial operations and products. Private charity organizations have established sheltered workplaces to offer diversified business services at publicly owned venues; the venues include gas stations, carwashes, swimming pools, organic food stores, cell phone repair shops, second-hand stores, bakeries, and cafés.

(4) Marketing Campaigns to Promote Employment for the Physically and Mentally Disabled

The Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, actively helped sheltered workshops to market their products by hosting Making a Christmas Wish to Create Infinite Shelter, a year-end marketing activity for Taipei's sheltered workshops to gain more visibility and offer the workshop's products and services to the public. To heighten recognition of sheltered goods across different communities, "the Taipei City Government in Support of Product Purchase Competition for Sheltered Shops" was held and



Press conference to promote employment for people with physical or mental disabilities

the event was a great success. The Taipei City Government also used the Internet, newsprints, and MRT ads to promote the event to improve the service and increase the operational benefits of sheltered shops.

The ICF International Health Functions and Physically and Mentally Disabled Categorization Measures was implemented in July of 2012, which aimed to create an angle in terms of social participation and environmental support to treat people with physical and mental disabilities. Employers were encouraged to be more open-minded by providing them with more job opportunities and by placing equal emphasis on each worker's talent in the work places. Therefore an annual ICF promotion program was launched by inviting Chang Xiaoyen, the popular host of entertainment shows, to dub the commercial. This was intended to maximize the promotional effect by combining mainstream TV media together with radio broadcasting so that the public's awareness



Promoting massage by the visually impaired



A review session on the movie "Touch of Light"

of this issue was reinforced.

In addition, based on the concept of friendly support for the employment of the physically and mentally disabled, the head officers of the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Health and the Department of Education and well-known businesses such as the Taiwan Stock Exchange and the Far Eastern Hotel were invited to declare their commitment to the program.

At the Taipei Songshan Airport, a Massage Service Station operated by the visually impaired was installed. Visually-impaired musicians were invited to perform as part of 19 activities organized by businesses and at musical events held for the purpose of promoting music; in response to the 17th Asian Senior Track and Field Championships 2012, massage services by the visually impaired were promoted; 34 massage events were organized by welfare groups for the visually impaired to invite 309 masseurs to offer free massage services in designated public locations such as tangminshan Park, Carrefour Shopping Mall, Dagia Riverside Park, New Beitou MRT Station and public venues in communities; a total of 6,642 people received the service. Moreover, 18 massage stations operated by the visually impaired received government subsidies for equipment upgrade so as to enhance their service quality and competitiveness.

In accordance with the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, a series of employment events were organized as indicated below:

A review session of the movie *Touch of the Light* was organized and Zhuang Kaiwen,



Ceremony of logo certification and declaration of commitment of businesses exceeding quota employment

anchor of Excellent News, was invited to host the seminar. A Facebook community was set up, in which well-known bloggers were invited to share their ideas on employment for the physically and mentally disabled. These diverse approaches were aimed to get more attention from employers and the general public and then increase their positive awareness of the issue.

On November 2, 2012, one hundred enterprises were invited to a ceremony for logo certification and declaration of commitment of businesses exceeding their employment quota of individuals with physical or mental disabilities. Although in past years awards were given to employers with excellent records of providing employment opportunities for the physically or mentally disabled, only a few of them were being awarded due to the limited number of awards. To provide greater visibility to those employers who support the employment of the physically and mentally disabled, the Government held an awards ceremony. Businesses which employed the disabled in numbers exceeding their quota throughout the year in 2011 were publicly praised. Through the ceremony and the bestowal of certified logos, these businesses were recognized because they fully realized their social responsibility in quota employment. Moreover, the recognition of these businesses serves to inspire others to act accordingly.

To increase the public's awareness of challenges faced by the disabled when they seek employment, the Department of Labor hosted the 2012 Outstanding Disabled Workers



Awards Ceremony on November 21. The awards ceremony and the individual awards served to recognize and praise the disabled for overcoming their physical limitations, becoming a paragon in the workplace and embodying the spirit of courage by their commitment to performing their duties, and their strong sense of honor. This helps the public in overcoming their stereotypical impressions of the physically and mentally disabled. With a transformed attitude, it is expected that the objective of zero obstacles for the physically and mentally disabled can be reached.

To encourage the employment of the visually impaired as operators in call centers in both the public and private sector, a mini-movie entitled *The Visually Impaired Operator-May I Help You* was shot. Showing the movie to the public promoted employment for the visually impaired. To understand why most of the visually impaired choose massage as their profession and the impact of changes in regulations on visually-impaired masseurs, a documentary entitled *Finger Tip Vision 2.0* was shot, the premier of which is scheduled for 2013; this is to be followed by a series of movie playing and marketing events. It is expected that through these approaches, the general public will pay more attention to visually impaired masseurs.

On December 14, 2012, a session on *That year-the unspeakable love* was organized, in which representatives of the physically and mentally disabled and their parents were invited to join and share their ideas. Through the discussion, more people get to understand individual differences and then cultivate a sense of empathy and acceptance for people with physical and/or mental disabilities. Therefore, they can communicate successfully in every work place and with people from every sector.

(5) Discussion on innovating employment modes

For a long time, the Department of Labor of TCG has been undertaking employment promotion for people with physical or mental disabilities, from which they understand the importance of the participation of enterprises.

Non-profit organizations also encountered difficulties in terms of promoting the employment of the physically and mentally disabled. Moreover, the management and operation of sheltered workshops also reached a stage of transformation. To expand, clone, and transfer the employment model of sheltered workshops, a seminar was organized by inviting various social enterprises. People from different sectors were also attracted to the event, including the first-line employees in companies and public welfare groups, professors and students. More than 350 participants took part in this event. Seven social enterprises received subsidies from the Department of Labor and provided 95 employment opportunities for the physically and mentally impaired. Employees in general and employees with physical or mental disabilities are entitled to an equitable salary and benefits as stipulated by the Labor Standards Law, in which 30~65% of the revenue should be used to provide more employment opportunities for the physically and mentally disabled. It is expected that different employment models stimulate more new ideas, thereby providing more chances for realization in Taipei.

(6) Promoting Customized Career Counseling Assessment Services

In 2012, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, commissioned the Yu-Cheng Social Welfare Foundation, the Eden Social Welfare Foundation and the Taiwan Occupational Therapy Association continued to jointly organize career counseling and assessment services. The program provided assessment services to a total of 353 individuals in 2012. The "Assistive Service and Job Redesign Center for the Physically and Mentally Disabled" continued to strengthen its integrated operations in redesigning professional assessment and assistive services, and teaching disabled persons the proper use of assistive instruments.

(7) Diversification of Employment Measures for the Physically and Mentally Disabled

In 2012, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, subsidized a total of 63 employment

promotion services ranging from vocational training for the physically and mentally disabled, sheltered employment services, employment preparation and adaptation; 1,043 people benefited from the services. The amount of subsidies reached NT\$119,692,424. Twenty-one private organizations were commissioned to organize "supported employment," with 66 professional employment service consultants in place to offer frontline employment assistance, explore employment opportunities, provide counseling and assessment before job placement, employment placement assistance, on-site job training and assistance services. In 2012, 1,636 physically and mentally disabled jobseekers were provided employment assistance; among those, 917 or 56.1 % were successfully employed with the help of service personnel.

In considering the challenge for people with disabilities to be accepted in the workplace, the Taipei City Government provides subsidies for rent and facilities to those hoping to establish their own businesses, so as to mitigate their financial burden. In 2012, subsidies were provided for 349 projects, totaling NT\$13,732,850, for the purpose of assisting people with disabilities to be self-sustaining. Also, the Taipei City Government installed business startup counselors to help enhance the professional capabilities of the disabled and increase their success potential. Six counseling sessions were held to help 49 people. The Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, also provides sign language services. 465 sign language applications, totaling 2,437.5 hours, were recorded over 2012.

with employers becomes ever more important. By means of integrating the appeals of union workers concerning their rights and interests, a consensus between workers and employers over laborers' rights and terms should be established as a stepping stone to maintaining sustainable development for all companies. As of 2012, there are a total of 531 unions in Taipei City, including ten federations of labor unions, 29 industrial unions, 156 industrial labor unions and 336 vocational unions, with a total membership of over 550,000.

2. Selecting and Evaluating Happy Workplaces

In order to encourage entrepreneurs to create a safe and harmonious working environment of high quality, one that is friendly to laborers, the Department of Labor held a pioneering Happy Workplace Selection. Inspired by Michelin's formula for evaluating restaurants, the selection program was designed with five indicators including working environment (20%), pay and training (20%), benefits and incentives (20%), friendliness (20%) and other features (10%). This not only promotes businesses to provide employees with packages better than minimum requirements set out by the Labor Standards Law but also encourages them to hire individuals by means of creative approaches and incentives. In 2012, 35 corporations were honored with "the Happy Workplace Award" and five industrialists were recognized as the "Pushing Hand of

Part 3 Protecting Workers' Rights

1. Joining a Union is a Right and an Obligation

In light of growing global connectivity and the financial reforms movement, the need for laborers to establish a channel of communication



2012 Outstanding Disabled Worker Awards Ceremony



Happiness." Moreover, considering the influx of graduates in June, and in a move to help the newcomers to the workplace with their job-hunting so as to inspire a social trend, encourage corporations to take note of employees' wellbeing in the workplace, and honor corporate social responsibility, activities such as "My Vision of a Happy Workplace" forum and "Nice Meeting a Happy Workplace College" were held. Exchanges on these platforms were expected to provide a good direction for other businesses.

3.Safeguarding Employees' Welfare and Rights

The Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, actively assists enterprise units in establishing "Work Regulations," setting up "Employees' Welfare Committees," signing "group pacts," helping to inaugurate "workers retirement pension supervision commissions" and allotting workers' retirement pensions in keeping with laws and regulations. As of the end of 2012, the Department of Labor assisted 6,486 companies in establishing Work Regulations, 33,050 businesses in setting up supervisory commissions for retirement pensions, and 3,416 companies in installing employees' welfare commissions. By means of a variety of constructive programs to support positive interaction between laborers and company representatives, the Taipei City Government hopes to strengthen laborer participation in company affairs and heighten loyalty so as to enjoy the fruits of corporate prosperity together.

The Taipei City Government also provides education subsidies for children of the unemployed. The project was established to provide partial tuition and fee subsidies for children in families whose household registries are set up in Taipei City, where the breadwinners are non-voluntarily unemployed for less than 6 months. In 2012, a total of 232 families received such unemployment benefits, helping 287 children stay in school at a funding of NT\$4,957,775.

4.Settling Laborer-Employer Disputes

In the event of any labor disputes, the

Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, acts as the medium to mitigate them. In addition to cases lodged with the Department of Labor, some cases have been commissioned to third-party body corporate qualified from the public selection for dispute resolution. This is based on the Laborer-Employer Dispute Handling Law and its related regulations and came into effect on May 1st, 2011. Since then, three bodies corporate were commissioned to resolve disputes, which were expected to improve the handling, and overall quality and efficiency in terms of the laborer-employer disputes. Depending on the outcome of individual disputes, the Department of Labor also adopts administrative orders, execute inspections, administrative penalties or court process orders to resolve a given dispute in a fair and just manner.

In 2012, 66.62%, or 2,637 out of 3,958 labor dispute cases (including 298 negotiation cases and 3,660 mediation cases) were successfully resolved by the Department of Labor. In 2012, 53.12%, or 878 out of 1,653 labor dispute cases were successfully resolved by the commissioned body corporate with a withdrawal rate of 13.58%, or 229 out of 1.653 labor dispute cases.

5.Providing Compensation for Legal Proceedings to Laborers

The Taipei City Government established the "Labor Rights Fund," which provides compensation for legal proceedings and living expenses to workers involved in serious disputes concerning factory shutdowns, inappropriate dismissals, occupational hazards, occupational-related illnesses and other serious labor-capital disputes. The fund was inaugurated in May, 2001. In 2012 six review meetings were held, in which 52 applicants were granted compensation. The cumulative value of compensation since the inception of the fund in May 2001 reached NT\$ 3,903,600.

6.Preventing Discrimination in Employment and Establishing Gender-Equal Workplaces

To safeguard the basic rights and interests of

the large number of laborers in Taipei City during job hunting and employment, the Taipei City Government pioneered the country in establishing the first national Discrimination in Employment Review Commission in 1995, and set up the Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association in 2002, endeavoring to support the Discrimination in Employment Review Commission and promote gender equality in the workplace. In 2012, four meetings by the Discrimination in Employment Review Commission and six gender-equality seminars were convened, where 32 cases were reviewed, and 30 complaints were addressed, respectively.

Additionally, to encourage appropriate views on gender and workplace justice, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, designed and distributed awareness promotional materials addressing employment discrimination and gender equality in the workplace, and printed publications and flyers on workplace discrimination, totaling 2,000 items. By means of the case stories, the concept of employment equality can be disseminated to the general public in a way that is easy to understand.

The Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, periodically arranges public broadcasts of awareness films at MRT stations, and posts activity updates on in-car U-Papers. Six awareness campaigns were held and attended by 657 human resource officers and representatives from labor unions. Also two forums were held in which 357 representatives from business sectors took part.

Part 4 Human Resources in the Public Sector

As the nation's political and economic center, Taipei City is the capital city of Taiwan. Be it urban competitiveness or health indicators, the city takes the initiative in Taiwan and is the top among the five special municipalities. To strengthen its municipal works development and provide general welfare to its residents, the Taipei

City Government houses 31 first-level agencies (including 22 departments, five offices, four councils), 12 District Offices, 100 second-level agencies (including four business institutions), and 253 schools.

Currently, the total number of public employees in the Taipei City Government is 49,476; of them, 21,959 are male and 27,517 are female. The average age is 40.12, and 93.87% are college degreed or higher. Due to the extraordinary mayoral leadership over the years, the Taipei City Government has been able to deliver superb administrative and service efficiency. The human resource utilization of the Taipei City Government is as follows.

1.Executing Organizational Restructuring

The Taipei City Government continues to conduct organizational reforms and mergers. In 2012, Article Six and an organizational amendment for the Self-Governance Ordinance of the Taipei City Government Restructuring were completed in 2012. The organizational restructuring of the City's seven first-level agencies-the Department of Education, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Labor, the Department of Sports (upgraded



Representatives from enterprises winning three stars at the 2012 Happy Workplace Awards Ceremony



from a second-level agency), the Department of Information Technology, the Department of Legal Affairs (merged and reorganized from the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Law and Regulation Commission), the Department of Personnel of the Taipei City Government--was completed. The organizational restructuring of the City's five second-level agencies--the Taipei Astronomical Museum, the Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Foreign and Disabled Labor Office, Taipei City Employment Services Office, Taipei City Hospital – was completed. Meanwhile, the organizational charters of the Administrative Appeals Commission and the Law and Regulation Commission, the Taipei Sports Office, and the Labor Education Center of the Department of Labor TCG were abolished. As for municipal corporations, amendments were made to the organizational regulation of Metro Taipei.

2. Human Resources Evaluation with rational distribution of personnel quotas

In 2012, human resources evaluation was conducted at five agencies: the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Education, the Department of Labor, the Department of Cultural Affairs, and the Public Works Department of the Taipei City Government. Meanwhile, the budgeted employee quota of all agencies for 2013 (exclusive of Taipei Metro) was approved at 70,782 – that is 1,006 employees fewer than the total of 71,788 for 2012.

3. Energize Human Resources Team

(1) Enlisting the Support of Talent from the Industrial and Academic Sectors

The Taipei City Government scouts talented individuals in renowned universities and corporations and invites distinguished and successful individuals to serve as administrative leaders. As of 2012, the Taipei City Government recruited five individuals from universities and one from the corporate sector.

(2) Implementing Fair and Just Recruitment Examinations

In 2012, a total of 267 qualified individuals were assigned to organizations and schools under the Taipei City Government, including 267 persons who passed senior-level examinations, 226 persons who passed junior-level examinations, 6 persons who passed senior-level 2 examinations, 86 persons who passed entry-level examinations, 23 persons who passed a special examination for the disabled, four persons who passed special examinations for aborigines and 518 persons who passed regional special examinations. A total of 1,130 persons were assigned to agencies and schools in need of the human resources.

(3) Enlisting Alternative Civilian Servicemen to Infuse New Energy into the City Administration Corps

In 2012, a total of 913 alternative military servicemen were assigned to various units under the Taipei City Government, bringing the accumulated number of alternative military service personnel over the years to 9,392 since the program's inauguration in 2000. The servicemen are assigned to 234 agencies according to their professional skills to directly and indirectly assist government units in providing thoughtful, quality services.

Also, the Alternative Service Center was established at the Department of Compulsory Military Service, Taipei City Government, to be in charge of policymaking addressing the alternative military service, the utilization of alternative military servicemen, the management and assistance of the servicemen, and duty inspection of the alternative servicemen assigned to public administration services due to family factors.

(4) Volunteers Help the City Government Provide Better Services

In 2012, 39,015 volunteer workers served a total of 3,268,578 hours, saving as much as the full-time work of 906 civil servants, an equivalent to saving over NT\$ 402 million in personnel expenditures.



Basketball players at the kick-off of the Employee Basketball Competition



The heads of the TCG departments make up a team for the 2012 Taipei International Dragon Boat Championship.

(5) Raising the Ratio of Female Executives

In order to build a gender-equal city and promote women to participate in decision-making, and break the “glass ceiling” in the workplace, mayors over the years have endeavored to enlist outstanding women executives. As of the end of 2012, the proportion of female executives in all agencies was an exceptional 51.81%.

4.Implementing Measures to Protect the Underprivileged

The various agencies under the Taipei City Government are active employers of laborers with disabilities, and promoters of employment for aborigines to implement job security for the disadvantaged. In 2012, 3,157 workers with disabilities and 570 aborigines were employed. To ensure the rights of underprivileged children to suitable employment, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government, provides summer jobs to college students. A total of 339 summer job openings were made available to a portion of disadvantaged families in 2012. Children from low-income households, family-supporting women, physically and mentally disabled persons, aborigines, and children of unemployed workers were given preferential admission.

5.Encouraging Outstanding Individuals to Study Abroad

The Implementation Guidelines for Selecting Exceptional Civil Servants to Study Abroad were promulgated. Every year, 15 exceptional and promising civil servants are chosen to study abroad for master's or doctor's degrees, or themed studies; the project was strategically outlined and implemented to help them foster a worldview, learn from the successes of advanced countries and improve the overall human resource quality in the Taipei City Government. In 2012, one individual was granted support to study in a PhD program, three were given permission to pursue a master's degree, and two individuals were given the green light to conduct themed research study.

6.Promoting the Implementation of the “Reward the Good, Remove the Bad” Project

The “Strengthening Government Agencies and Schools in Taipei City—Reward the Good, Remove the Bad Project” guidelines were revised on November 23, 2011. The project mandates that staff members with outstanding performances and special contributions shall be rewarded



and promoted. In 2012, a total of 51 individuals were given priority promotions in various agencies under the Taipei City Government. Full implementation of the performance evaluation and the yearend merit assessment was also in full swing. In 2012, a total of 174 employees in various agencies of the Taipei City Government were reviewed and given demerits; they received special counseling, and were evaluated on a timely basis so as to remove employees with substandard performances.

7. Creating Healthy Workplaces

(1) Counseling services to promote emotional management

The Taipei City Government installed an employee counseling room and counseling hotline. Professional counselors were hired to provide individual and group counseling services. In 2012, 474 persons received individual counseling. Also, five groups applied for group counseling, and a total of 169 individuals received help. In addition, the Taipei City Government organized three workshops on the topic of counseling and assistance from supervisors to staff members with abnormal symptoms, one training session on the topic of guarding the mental health of employees (for eight days), and 32 circuit speeches and movie showings.

(2) Group Insurance and Healthcare Strategies

With a view to building a healthy and safe work culture and workplace, and to promoting personal health management, the Taipei City Government subsidizes and arranges for health checkups. In 2012, 3,096 City Government employees received health examinations at a total cost of NT\$34,013,826.

8. Organizing Family Sports Tournaments and Leisure Activities

(1) Ballgames and Competitions for Employees

In 2012, the Taipei City Government organized several ballgames for employees, including

three-on-three basketball face-offs, basketball championships, badminton championships and table tennis championships, in which 153 teams and 1,380 players participated. The Taipei City Government also organized an executive-level dragon boat race team to participate in the 2012 Taipei International Dragon Boat Championships.

(2) Activities for Singles

To encourage interaction between single colleagues and offer them a chance to meet friends of the opposite sex, five activities for singles were organized, attracting 400 eligible bachelors and bachelorettes. As an encouragement for participants to tie the knot, the first wedded couple will receive a wedding cash gift of NT\$6,000 provided by the City Employee Welfare Commission, Taipei City Government; the second to the tenth married couples are eligible to receive a cash gift of NT\$3,600.

Part 5 Civil Servant Training

Training is the foundation for cultivating quality manpower and provides the momentum to drive an organization's sustainable development. In the face of an era of knowledge economy and the rapid development of digital technology, only through constantly providing on-the-job training for organization members can private businesses or government agencies ensure their competitiveness and steadily grow in a rapidly changing world with rapid changes. Below is a summary of training programs organized by the Department of Civil Servant Development, Taipei City Government in the year of 2012:

1. Emphasizing Multiform Training and Refining Professional Capabilities

In coordination with municipal works development, the Taipei City Government organized 942 training sessions in 2012, including key priority policies, professional capacity, organizational management, service marketing, legal systems and ethical management,

information capabilities, gender equality and self development. More than 45,000 trainees were enrolled in the classes.

2. Expanding Learning

Channels and Innovating the Value of New Training

(1) Increase Professional Learning and Fulfill Policy Conducting

- A. Training programs for key decision-making positions were held with the following topics: 1999 Citizen Hotline Service, Health Care for Senior Citizens, Land Development, Cultural Creativity Industry, Mass Transportation, Disaster Prevention and General Water Management.
- B. A Conference on Public Policies and City Administration was held; 95 attendees from various managerial levels from Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City and the Taoyuan County Government participated in the event. The focus of the conference was how to implement policies for youth enrichment, which was put forth by Taipei City Mayor Hau Lung-bin. Under the main theme of Younger Urban Construction, sub-themes in the field of construction such as urban renewal and façade improvement, and the Self-Government Ordinance on Landscapes; in the field of management such themes as Gongguan Riverside Park and Songshan Tobacco Cultural Park were discussed across different departments. In the discussions, the impact of landscape policy on urban development was covered. In addition to the cases studied by different departments of the Taipei City Government, a number of professionals and experts were invited to deliver introductory speeches and take part in discussions and opinion-sharing.

(2) Highlighting Taipei City's Administration Vision and Consolidating Managerial Consensus

A total of three sessions of "Taipei Take Flight -the Navigators' Camp," and "Taipei Take Flight

-Get Motivated" were hosted and attended by commissioners, deputy commissioners, secretary-generals, officials from first-level and second-level agencies, and section chiefs from the first-level agencies under the Taipei City Government. The event was aimed at consolidating a consensus to refine the municipal administration blueprint, strengthen policymaking and execution to inspire more creativity and at refueling municipal administration efficiency with a new boost of energy.

(3) Increasing Core Management Know-how and Nurturing Quality Managers

To strengthen core vocational capabilities among Taipei City Government mid-level, grassroots and female executives, an "advanced seminar for mid-level managers," a "seminar for grassroots managers," and "training sessions for elite female executives" were organized to boost managerial know-how among Taipei City Government officials.

(4) Integrating Environmental Education resources to Boost Environmental Education Promotion Effectiveness

- A. In response to the implementation of the Environmental Education Act, the Department of Civil Servant Development integrated environmental education resources with the Taipei City Government to construct a complete environmental education system and plan for integrated courses. On October 3, the education system and courses were certified as the Natural Conservation Category by the Environmental Educational Agency of the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, with an aim to cultivate superior seed teachers in environmental education.
- B. To integrate diversified resources in environmental education among the Central Government, the Taipei City Government and environmental protection groups, the department worked to provide related courses of high quality and rich content so as to maximize the effect of this program. Because of this, the Department of the Civil Servant Development was awarded the Innovation Prize in the category of Taipei's

Superior Environmental Educational Awards Organization and Public Business Agency in 2012.

(5) Active Participation in International Events to Enhance Training Development Capabilities

- A. The Department join the competition with the title of EQM21 training plan and was awarded the Asian Regional Training and Development Organization International(ARTDO)prize by the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations(IFTDO).
- B. Personnel were sent to join the 39th International Federation of Training and Development Organizations(IFTDO)in Cebu, the Philippines, and were awarded the Asian Regional Training and Development Organization International(ARTDO)prize. Through the participation of the event, they were able to learn the latest developments in human resources and training knowledge, to improve the planning of training courses and advance training quality and effectiveness.

3.Expanding the Taipei e-Campus Digital Learning Network

In addition to the improvement of training courses, the Taipei e-Campus has launched collaborative projects with other agencies so as to offer diverse and flexible self-learning channels in the form of digital learning; digital learning methods are in place to help promote municipal core service capabilities and administration experiences. As of December 2012, the Taipei e-Campus Digital Learning Network accomplished the following:

(1) Taipei e-Campus Achievements

Through recordings, self-productions, commissioned productions, materials purchased online, and exchanges and cooperation with other online e-learning courses, as many as 700 courses are now available for 320,000 plus individuals; a cumulative total of 42,910,000 hits were received; over 880,000 persons were granted certification in 870 certificate classes, for a total of 2,140,000 certification hours. A Topic

Learning Forum, set up for knowledge sharing and experience exchange, totaled 50,000 and more articles, while the total number of articles was over 130,000, registering more than 7.75 million hits.

(2) Recognition earned through International Awards and Domestic Quality Certification

- A. Courses featuring Basic Training for Volunteers Recognized with International Awards
 - (A)Excellence in Practice Citation in the category of Learning Technologies 2011 by the American Society for Training & Development(ASTD)
 - (B)Certificate of Merit in the category of Best HRD Practice 2012 by the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations(IFTDO)
 - (C)Gold Medal Award in the category of Best in Learning Technology Implementations 2012 by BrandHall in America.
- B. Quality Certification by Taiwan's e-Learning Quality Service Center
 - (A)Taipei e-Campus was awarded "AA" quality certification by the Digital Learning Quality Service Center.
 - (B)The Government's Risk Management Course by the Taipei e-Campus was awarded "AA" quality certification in the Digital Learning Service category.
 - (C)The Hot Mission: Important Activity of Loving the Earth by the Taipei e-Campus was awarded "AAA" quality certification in the Humanities and Culture category.

(3) Reinforcing the Platform Features and Diversified Learning Channels

- A. Integration of six information systems including Taipei e-Campus digital learning network, learning forum, internal administration of the Department of the Civil Servant Development, the operation of the online registration of each department of the TCG, e-PA of the Department of Civil Servant Development, and venue lease. On

September, the system went online formally with the complete installation of a number of capabilities.

- B. Taipei e-Campus APP was further enhanced. By working with the Department of Information Technology, the APP was integrated into the digital learning features of the Love@ Taipei APP with periodical updates to three main content entries: the News, Courses to Go, and Cool Life Knowledge.

(4) Cross-departmental Collaboration to Promote Digital Learning

A. Producing online eLearning courses

The Department worked with the other 12 departments of TCG, community universities, and the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei to create 47 online learning courses.

B. Promoting Digital Learning

- (A) Working with the Taipei Municipal Zhong-Lun Senior High School, a summer life educational composition contest entitled Reading Online was organized so as to encourage students to make the best use of their holidays by signing up for a series of fifteen online courses on life education co-developed by the Department of Civil Servant Development and the Yongling Education Foundation. It is expected that through online reading and idea sharing that all that is positive within the hearts of young students can be inspired.
- (B) Together with Songshan Community University, the Taipei e-Campus undertook Joint Promotion on the Digital Learning by borrowing from their rich experience in digital learning. By putting together abundant local adult learning resources, they pushed forward the community's digital learning and provided diverse learning channels for community residents. This can also serve as a model for joint projects between Taipei e-Campus and other community colleges.
- (C) Discussion with the Department of Information Technology of TCG and the Taipei City Office of Commerce on the Joint Promotion of Business Organizations Learning Projects

and cooperation of course development; in addition, discussion was made with representatives from the training center of the Human Resource Sector of Taipei Metro to relocate their company platform to Taipei e-Campus so that they can join together to develop online training courses and middle-level supervisors.

(5) Creative e-Cup Digital Contest at the Taipei e-Campus

The 2012 Municipal Works for All People-the 8th Creative e-Cup Digital Contest was hosted to encourage the participation of the public in the creation of supplementary learning material for the Taipei eCampus by creative animation and videos on municipal topics such as Go Sporty, Taipei-a healthy new Taipei and small happiness in Taipei.

(6) Promote the development of digital learning among talented individuals

To encourage hands-on practices, courses such as self-production of easy digital learning material, application of digital audio and video clouds, personal cloud data management, blog construction and application were provided to staff members of the City Government so as to enhance their capabilities in applying digital resources. Colleagues were also assigned to take part in external digital learning courses.

Conclusion

In addition to safeguarding workers' rights, building safe gender-equal workplaces, and providing diverse employment measures, the Taipei City Government also offers appropriate vocational training programs, services and protection for specific target groups. The Taipei City Government also actively fosters public affairs talent to enhance administrative service performance and recruits talented individuals from prestigious universities and enterprises; it also employs both alternative civilian servicemen and volunteers to instill fresh energy into municipal works, making the human resources in Taipei City ever more flexible, which in turn contributes to the making of a world-class metropolis.



19 Citizens' Rights

Taipei is the capital city of Taiwan, and the Taipei City Government spares no effort in pursuing excellence in seeking to raise the city's competitiveness and its international visibility constantly and tirelessly. In order to protect citizens' rights, the Taipei City Government has fostered an administration that functions according to the rule of law and is based on the concept of protecting human rights with respect to human rights issues, consumer protection, state compensation, appeals reviews, and honest and clean government. The goal is for Taipei City to set an example for other cities in Taiwan and become an internationally acclaimed model city known and respected for protecting citizens' rights.



19/ Citizens' Rights

With the aim of building a safe, comfortable, happy and vital modern city, the Taipei City Government works hard to promote a high quality of municipal services. In addition, by placing the interests of the people first, it is devoted to protecting human rights, ensuring consumer safety, and enlightening the public about the rights of applying for state compensation and filing petitions. The Taipei City Government strives to establish a corruption-free and efficient government as well as carry out human rights protection based on the Constitution and administrative principles and procedures based on the rule of law for the benefit of Taipei citizens.

Part 1 Protecting Human Rights

To implement the rules that protect basic human rights stated explicitly in the Constitution so that Taipei City can become a “citizens first” international metropolis, on July 8, 2004, the Taipei City Government established the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of Taipei City. Scholars, experts and representatives of human rights groups were invited to examine the implementation of the city’s human rights protection work. The council held its 20th, 21th, 22th and 23th meetings in the months of March, June, September, and December, respectively, in 2012. The achievements made in human rights policy in 2012 are outlined below:

1. Protection of the Rights of Freedom from Discrimination of the Visually Impaired

To implement the protection of the rights of those with visual disabilities, the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of Taipei City Government invited representatives from the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Education, and the Taipei City Construction Management Office of the Taipei City Government to participate in its 20th meeting to discuss issues related to seeing-eye dogs accompanying the visually impaired on public transportation. After a thorough discussion, experts and scholars participating in the meeting decided that, according to Item 1, Rule 60 of the Law on the Protection of the Rights of People of Disabilities,



Discussion at a meeting of the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government

it is legal and legitimate for seeing-eye dogs to be allowed on buses. They suggested that when holding promotional activities concerning special education, schools should strengthen promotional education concerning people with physical or mental disabilities, people with visual disabilities, and seeing eye dogs, so that students can learn to respect, accept, and finally, assist those with visual disabilities, and Taipei City will become a friendlier city for those with visual disabilities and seeing-eye dogs.

2. The Citizens' Right to Freedom of Movement: Installation, Maintenance, and Troubleshooting of Accessibility to Buildings (including Arcades and Sidewalks)

To implement protection of the citizens’ right to freedom of movement, the Human Rights Protection Consultation Council of the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the



Discussion at a meeting of the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government

Taipei City Police Department, the Department of Transportation, and the Taipei City Construction Management Office of the Taipei City Government to participate in its 21st meeting and give special reports on the installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting of accessibility to buildings (including arcades and sidewalks). The Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government resolved to continue to review and promote the policy of "No Motorcycle Parking in arcades or sidewalks" in important transportation sections, MRT involution roads, and sections commonly agreed upon or with enough alternative parking spaces, while at the same time the City Government should plan to provide alternative parking spaces to eliminate traffic impact, ensure citizens' freedom of movement, and fulfill their parking demand. Moreover, the City Government should continue to review the construction of parking lots and the integration of parking resources as well as the conduction of law enforcement of the Taipei City Police Department to improve resources of transportation facilities and offer an excellent parking environment and walking spaces.

3. Property Rights: The Wenlin Yuan Incident and Amending the Urban Renewal Law

In the wake of the Wenlin Yuan incident, the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the Urban Renewal Department to participate in its 22nd meeting to discuss the human rights

issues involved in urban renewal and give a special report on amending the law on urban renewal. After a thorough discussion, suggestions of possible solutions on issues related to the urban renewal system, such as the review of urban renewal proposals, active construction of a coordination system, and the establishment of an urban renewal center were given.

4. The Right to Health: Management of Food Additives

The Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the Department of Health to participate in its 22nd meeting to give a special report on the inspection of festival food items and policies concerning imported beef from the U. S. The Department of Health of the Taipei City Government makes disclosures to the public related to information on items which fail to pass inspection according to regulations so that the public will avoid buying such products. In addition, the Taipei City Government designed a label to identify the locale of beef production and had 3,000 copies of the label printed for use by suppliers. Furthermore, the Taipei City Government promoted the policy of putting labels on beef products; suppliers found guilty of improper labeling would be punished in accordance with the stipulations of the Food Sanitation Management Act. The Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government also makes known to the public the results and quantity of random inspection of food items through the press to provide the citizens of Taipei with sufficient related information.

5. The Right to Equality: Review of regulations in the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination against All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

To reach the goal of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of Taipei City invited representatives from the Department of

Social Affairs to participate in its 23rd meeting to give a report on the review of whether any autonomy regulations of Taipei City opposed the regulations stipulated in the CEDAW to ensure the right of work, the right of health, the right of privacy, the right of public breast-feeding, and the right of freedom of movement of women and to eliminate legal discrimination and negative social conventions directed against women.

6. The Right to Work and the Right to Life: Unemployment and Employment Counseling for Youth

To solve the problem of high unemployment among youth, the Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government invited representatives from the Department of Labor of the Taipei City Government to participate in its 23rd meeting to give a special report on policies concerning employment counseling for youth. The Department of Labor works hard on academic-industry cooperation, hoping that by providing opportunities for youth to cultivate skills in fulfilling the demands of the job market, the social problem of youth unemployment can be solved and the right to work and the right of life of youth can be ensured. The Human Rights Protection Consultative Council of the Taipei City Government will continue to pay attention to the development of human rights protection in Taipei City and supervise the competent authorities of all industries to oversee and devise policies on important issues concerning human rights to reach the goal of the promotion of the policies for the protection of human rights in Taipei City.

Part 2 Consumer Protection

Improving the level of safety and quality of consumer goods and protecting consumers in Taipei has always been a primary goal and principle of the Taipei City Government. In 2012, important policies and policy outcomes related to consumer protection are as follows:



A meeting of the Consumer Protection Commission

1. Filing of Consumer-related Dispute Reports

The procedure for dealing with consumer complaints as followed by the Consumer Service Center of the Taipei City Government includes: 1) When a consumer files a written complaint to the Consumer Service Center of the Taipei City Government (the first appeal), the center will send it to the responsible agency of the Taipei City Government. This agency then issues a formal notice to the business owner and demands that the business owner provide a proper response within 15 days, according to Article 43 of the Consumer Protection Law. 2) If a proper response is not forthcoming after the first appeal, the consumer can file an application for mediation. The Taipei City Government then gives formal notice to both parties and arranges a meeting for them under the supervision of a Consumer protection officer. 3) If the complaint is not properly resolved, the consumer can apply for further mediation through the Consumer's Dispute Mediation Council of the Taipei City Government. In 2012, a total of 7,505 first-appeal cases were handled by the Taipei City Government's various agencies. A total of 2,759 cases were reported to the Taipei City Government's Consumer Protection Officers, and 498 cases resulted in successful mediation.



A scene of the workshop on the Practice of Consumer Protection



The "Annual Conference on the Theory and Practice of Consumer Protection 2012"

2. The Functioning of the Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government

The Consumer Protection Commission of the Taipei City Government decided to hold regular meetings every quarter beginning in 2011. Meetings of the first three quarters of 2012 were held on March 19, July 23, and October 30. At all three meetings different departments of the Taipei City Government were asked to provide results of cases of consumer dispute, and those with a high number of cases of unresolved complaints were asked to transfer those cases to consumer protection officers and give special reports to share their experiences with others in order to improve the overall performance of consumer protection.

3. Promoting Education in Consumer Protection

- (1) The "2012 First Workshop on the Practice of Consumer Protection: Emotional Management when Facing the Public" was held on March 28 in the 902 Conference Room of the Northwestern Area of City Hall. Mr. Shen Zong-Ru, Lecturer from the Office of Civil Servant Training of the Taipei City Government, was invited to give a lecture to share experiences in emotional management when facing the public. About 80 staff members of the Taipei City Government participated in the lecture.
- (2) The "2012 Second Workshop on the Practice of Consumer Protection: Transaction of

Property and Related Consumer Disputes" was held on June 26 in the 902 Conference Room of the Northwest Area of City Hall. Mr. Lin Wang-Gen, former Chair of the Association of Real Estate Attorney of Taiwan, was invited to give a lecture to share experiences in property transaction and related issues. About 90 staff members of the Taipei City Government participated in the lecture.

- (3) The "2012 Third Workshop on the Practice of Consumer Protection: Relief and Transference of Emotion" was held on July 31 in the 902 Conference Room of the Northwestern Area of City Hall. Mr. Shen Zong-Ru, Lecturer from the Department of Civil Servant Development of the Taipei City Government, was invited to give a lecture to share experiences in emotional management and spiritual growth. About 80 staff members of the Taipei City Government participated in the lecture.
- (4) On September 21, 2012, the "Annual Conference on the Theory and Practice of Consumer Protection 2012" was held at the Main Library of Taipei Public Library. A total of 110 college students and faculty members of the Taipei City Government and the Central Government participated.
- (5) On November 2, 2012, the "Workshop on Consumer Protection: Financial Commodities and Consumer Protection" was held in Conference Room 902 in the City Hall of Taipei City Government. Ms. Du Yi-Jing, Professor of the Law Department of National Taipei University, was invited to give a lecture. A total of 90 staff members from different



The "Workshop on Consumer Protection: Financial Commodities and Consumer Protection"

departments of the Taipei City Government and volunteer workers at the Consumer Service Center participated.

- (6) In December, The Consumer's Guide Book 2012 was published. Its contents include a brief introduction to the administrative procedures related to consumer protection and relevant statistics, consumption information, telephone numbers for consumers to look up information, including related regulations concerning consumer protection for the citizens of Taipei City.
- (7) In December 9, 2012, a promotional pamphlet for consumer protection was published. It illustrates and explains the process of consumer dispute appeal, what should be listed and what should not be listed in the standard contract in internet transactions for retailers, consumption guidelines, a comparison of the Financial Appraisal Center and the Consumer Service Center, and promotion of gender equality among the citizenry of Taipei City.
- (8) To promote the policies of consumer protection and the process of consumer dispute appeal, a boxed illuminated advertisement with the wording "Consumer Union: Protect the Rights of Consumers" at MRT stations was adopted. In the month of June, it was advertised at the Min-Quan West Road Station and in the month of November, it was advertised at the



A press conference on the results of an inspection of a health center

Taiwan University Hospital Station, Wanlong Station, and Sun Yat-sen Memorial Station.

4. Cooperating with Private Consumer Rights Groups

- (1) The Consumers' Foundation, Chinese Taipei, has made a significant contribution to consumer protection work in Taipei and was awarded a grant of NT\$100,000.
- (2) Tsuei Mama Foundation held the activity "2012 World Earth Day: Recycling Plastic Bags for Environmental Protection" and received a subsidy of NT\$100,000 according to the "Regulations for Applying for Subsidies by Consumer Protection Groups in Taipei City."
- (3) Tsuei Mama Foundation was entrusted to carry on the project of "2012 Analysis and Research on Apartment Building Management Service" which was completed on Dec. 31, 2012, having produced a promotional pamphlet containing a research report for the citizens of Taipei City.
- (4) Taiwan Inspection Technology Co., Ltd. was entrusted to conduct the project entitled "Commodity Inspection: Inspection, Analysis, and Comparison of Glucosamin Oral Solution 2012" and completed its report on December 31, 2012, in addition to producing a leaflet for the public.



5. Issuing Major Consumption Warnings and Holding Regularly Scheduled Press Conferences

To fully protect the rights of consumers, the Taipei City Government occasionally initiates investigations of businesses and vendors suspected of violating the rights of consumers and, when appropriate, issues warnings to consumers. Examples include: reminding consumers to beware of the increasing frequency of internet scams and the dispersal of personal information on shopping websites; issuing consumer warnings about certain moving companies which jack up prices improperly; issuing consumer warnings about the shopping website, “Nuo-mi Web,” which suddenly announced the shutting down of the website without warning; issuing consumer warnings on the construction company “Zhong-Xiao Hermes” for its design of houses with mezzanines; reminding consumers to compare prices when buying fruit at Shi-Lin Night Market; issuing consumer warnings on the construction company “Chopin’s Waltz”; reminding consumers to pay attention to construction companies that alter original designs to construct houses with mezzanines; reminding consumers to pay attention to the fine print in signing contracts concerning burial grounds. Timely warnings were issued to remind consumers to beware of shady firms. In 2012, 13 warnings were issued.

In addition, to continue to strengthen investigation on general consumption incidents, the Taipei City Government established a “Consumption Investigation Team” in January 2011 and drew up an investigation plan for the year which stated that a different business would be investigated each month with the outcome of each investigation publicized in a follow-up press conference. In 2012, the investigations conducted by the team included: a joint investigation of products sold on New Year Street, an investigation on the labeling of firecrackers and fireworks, an investigation of private parking lots, an investigation of the sanitation of campus workplaces where meals are prepared, an examination of the movie

theater business, an investigation of real estate agencies, a joint examination of organic produce, an investigation into the safety of bottled gas, and an examination of health centers. An investigation into the raising of prices in discount stores and hypermarkets, an investigation of drugstore chains, a joint examination of swimming pools, an examination of school buses, a special investigation into the illicit selling of cigarettes and bootlegging, an examination of buses and bus parking lots, an examination into the contracting of emergency care units and the ambulance industry, an inspection of the hot-spring industry, a joint investigation of freeway buses, a joint investigation into information sites related to the recreation business, an investigation of the funeral service industry, and a joint investigation of the bottled-gas tank industry. Cases of consumer dispute were addressed in defense of consumers’ rights. A total of 22 different types of businesses were investigated in 2012, and more than 21 press conferences were held.

6. Implementing the 7-day Return Period to Protect Consumers’ Rights

According to Item One, Rule 19 of Consumer Protection Act, when a consumer makes a purchase through mail order or promotional sale, he or she is entitled to a 7-day return period on the purchased merchandise. To protect consumers’ rights, the Taipei City Government takes the necessary action to investigate if the regulation is being violated by dealers. As a result, Apple Computer Ltd. Co., Wo Ki Digital Information Ltd. Co. (Groupon Taiwan), and Taiwan Microsoft Ltd. Co. agreed to abide by the regulation to protect consumers’ rights.

In the future, the Taipei City Government will continue to handle and mediate consumer appeals cases and further promote consumer protection through education of related regulations and promotional activities. Investigation of different businesses will continue to strengthen the supervision of businesses to follow related regulations to ensure protection of the safety of the life, body, health, and property of consumers.

Part 3 State Compensation

According to the “State Compensation Law,” the State shall be liable for any damages 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. Also, the State shall 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. The Legal Affairs Department of the Taipei City Government operates under the State Compensation Committee of the Taipei City Government and has worked hard over the past four years to work on administrative renovation with the following results:

1. Establishing a Handling Mechanism

To handle state compensation claims the State Compensation Committee of the Taipei City Government, a special committee, was established. It is comprised of 13 members, including seven scholars and experts from outside the Taipei City Government who make up more than 50% of the committee. To ensure fair, objective, and professional evaluations, each of the remaining six members from within the Taipei City Government is appointed by each department to participate in judgments pertaining to aspects of civil service ethics, petitions, and personnel matters. In 2007 (and the following years), it was decided that the committee should meet on the first Friday of each month to ensure the efficiency of operation and the participation of all members.

2. Attaching Importance to the Rights of Claimants

- (1) The computerized application system: a system of applying for state compensation via the Internet was set up so that the public can apply for state compensation in a convenient and efficient manner.
- (2) Taking initiative: Facts that are deemed to either help or hinder concerned parties are

investigated as thoroughly as possible.

- (3) Protecting the rights of concerned parties: In addition to a written hearing, if necessary, the concerned parties may be called upon to appear in person to make a statement. For example, if the case involves estimated compensation of over NT\$500,000, death or serious injury, the State Compensation Committee will start oral hearing procedures to arrive at a just and truthful decision.
- (4) A copy of the opinion is delivered to the concerned parties, which points out related articles to instruct that person(s) how to offer supplementary reasons or present evidence and mount a defense. If the claim is refused the reason will be explained in a letter sent to the claimant, pointing out related articles and reminding him/her of appeal methods and prescriptions.
- (5) For highly involved cases, should a need for further investigation arise, the body liable for compensation is required to compile data, drawings and computer diagrams and use them to provide an on-the-spot illustration of the incident.
- (6) Parties failing to finish the procedure according to stipulated time limits are required to file an affidavit of explanation and explain in person to the State Compensation Committee of the Taipei City Government, according to the regulations of the procedures of state compensation of the Taipei City Government. Those who have long passed the due date to file an affidavit of explanation will need to file a report of explanation or suffer administrative disciplinary sanction.

3. Measures to Increase Handling Efficiency

- (1) Expediting the handling of minor cases: In cases for which a government body accepts compensation liability and the amount is under NT\$100,000, the responsible body can render payment to the concerned party. When the amount is more than NT\$100,000 but under NT\$300,000, compensation will be paid with the approval of the Commission when



A scene at the 2012 Conference on Human Rights and the Practice of State Compensation

agreement is reached with the concerned party.

- (2) Since 2007, a simplified “Form of Refusal of Application for State Compensation” is used for all departments of the Taipei City Government to turn down applications which, after investigation, obviously should be rejected, and with the agreement of the Department of Legal Affairs of the Taipei City Government and the Mayor of Taipei City and the endorsement of the State Compensation Committee, thus shortening the administrative process.
- (3) Since 2007, the Taipei City Government has demanded its agencies to be time efficient in the handling of cases involving state compensation. From 2007 through 2011, the average duration for the processing of each case was from 49.54 days to 55.2 days; efficiency has greatly improved from the average of 70.44 days in 2006. In 2012, the average duration for the processing of each case was shortened to 36.88 days.

4. Dissemination of Information Regarding the Practical Affairs of State Compensation and Related Legal Education

- (1) On July 20, 2012, in collaboration with the

Society of the Constitution of the Republic of China, the Law and Regulation Commission of the Taipei City Government co-sponsored the “2012 Conference on Human Rights and the Practice of State Compensation” in the International Conference Room of the Taipei MRT Administration Building. More than 180 civil servants from legal institutes, the Central Government and local governments participated in the event.

- (2) In 2012, starting from June 14 to September 20, a review of the effectiveness of law enforcement of different departments of the Taipei City Government was conducted. Fifteen departments, including the Department of Civil Affairs, of the Taipei City Government accepted the interview which focused on “State Compensation Law,” “Administrative Procedure Act,” and the prevention of corruption to raise the effectiveness of law enforcement of different departments.

5. Analysis of State Compensation Cases

In 2011, the Taipei City Government received 291 applications for state compensation. Together with 42 previous applications still pending, the total was 333. Details are shown in the following table:

Table 1 Taipei City Government State Compensation Cases in 2012

Number Of Meetings		12	
Number Of Cases Accepted		Old	New
		42	291
		333	
Cases Closed In This Period		274	
Compensation Refused	No. Of Cases	127	
	(%)	46.35	
Withdrawn After Conciliation	No. Of Cases	80	
	(%)	29.2	
Compensation Liability Confirmed	No. Of Cases	51	
	(%)	18.61	
	Amount (NT\$)	35,726,798	
No Compensation Liability	No. Of Cases	6	
	(%)	2.19	
Rejected	No. Of Cases	0	
	(%)	0	
Dissolved	No. Of Cases	0	
	(%)	0	
Other	No. Of Cases	2	
	(%)	0.73	
Number Of Cases Unresolved In This Period		59	

Note: the above amount for compensation includes compensation for losses.

Part 4 Review of Administrative Appeals

To implement its “rule by law” and “equal stress on due process and actual justice” policies and actively handle appeal cases following an ‘appeals for the people’ idea, the Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government insists on the principles of fairness, justice, openness and convenience to address citizens’ appeals with the concept of “petitioning for the people.” In recent years, the Commission has aggressively moved forward with the implementation of a new appeals system and has made every effort to fulfill its supervisory function to protect the legal rights of citizens.

1.Receipt and Handling of Appeals

(1)In 2012, the Taipei City Government received 2,379 appeals, plus an additional 414 pending

from the previous year, for a total of 2,793. During the year, 2,390 were completed and 403 remained pending. Of the 2,022 pending cases (excluding 242 transferred cases and 126 withdrawn cases), 517 were rejected (the body deciding the original penalty voluntarily dissolved 242 cases, or 13.8%) accounting for 25.6%. Rejected cases totaled 1,392, accounting for 68.8%, with 113 dissolved, or 5.6%. The actual rate of dissolution (appellant success rate) was the number of cases in which the “body imposing the original penalty voluntarily dissolved it” plus the percentage of dissolved cases, a rate of 19.4%. Of these cases, 2,019, accounting for 99.9%, were completed within three months, 3, or 0.1% were postponed for five months as they were more complicated. There were no cases pending after the five-month extension.

(2)In 2012, 2,022 appeals were decided by the Taipei City Government. Of those, 147 administrative lawsuits were initiated,



accounting for 7.27%. Two decisions were received from Taipei Local Court House, and two were rejected, accounting for 100%. 171 decisions were received from the Supreme Administrative Court, with 163, or 95.32%, rejected, and eight dissolved, or 4.67%.

- (3) In 2012, 91 decisions were received from the Supreme Administrative Court; and all of these, or 100%, were rejected

2. Implementing the Judicial Appeals System

(1) Recruiting Appeals Commission Members from outside the Taipei City Government

There are 13 members in the Administrative Appeals Commission. Apart from the chairperson who is the deputy mayor of Taipei City, and the chair and the vice chair of the Department of Legal Affairs, the other 10 members of the Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government were recruited from outside the City Government. This exceeds the requirement of Rule 2, Article 52 of the Appeals Law, which stipulates that “over half” of such commissions should be made up of impartial figures from society, scholars and experts. This is a feature that differentiates Taipei’s commission from other central or local government appeals bodies in Taiwan.

(2) Implementing the judicial appeals system

To protect the procedural justice of the appellants, it is necessary to implement the appeals system through a judiciary procedure, including expressing opinions, holding debates, investigating evidence, inspecting, and reviewing by committee members. Figures concerning debates and expressions of opinion in the Executive Yuan’s “Appeals Work Review Report” show that the Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government has more debates and a higher proportion than any other appeals body in Taiwan. In 2010, 111 debates were held involving 438 individuals. There were 71 expressions of opinion involving 222 individuals.



A scene at a meeting of the Administrative Appeals Commission of Taipei City Government

(3) Strengthening services

- A. To increase the public’s knowledge on appeals procedure and to serve those who are in need of consultation concerning the appeals procedure directly, the community service project for consultation concerning the appeals procedure was implemented starting from February, 2012. On the first and the third Wednesdays every month, from 9:30 to 11:30 AM, six districts, including Nangang, Xinyi, Wenshan, Daan, Zhongzheng and Wanhua, offer such service. On the second and the Fourth Wednesdays, another six districts, including Beitou, Shilin, Neihu, Zhongshan, Songshan, and Datong, offer consultation service on appeals to the public. Since the project was implemented starting from February, 2012, by the end of the year, 264 civil servants specializing in legal affairs had offered such consultation service, a total of 720 hours, and accepted the appeal cases of the public directly.
- B. Appeal decision full text search and enquiry system. Following the amendment of the regulation of the “Personal Information Protection Act” (passed on May 26, 2010 and announced on October 1, 2012) the Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government has provided a full appeal decision text search service, and since 1998 personal data are protected by altering the parts of the decision in the text involving personal bio-data to make the concerned parties unidentifiable.

C. On-line appeals

The Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government's website has an "on-line appeals" section that provides a "declaration of appeals," "application for reading documents," "application for expression of opinion," "application for debate" and "application for video expression of opinion." These innovative services are all first-of-a-kind in Taiwan.

D. Expression of opinion by video

The Commission was the first to use two-party or three-party video expressions of opinions via the Internet, saving time and energy of appellants and accepting authorities and increasing administrative efficiency. In 2012, 11 expressions of opinion were carried out by video.

E. Notifying Appeal Progress through the Cell-phone Service

To promote service quality to the public, the cell-phone service for notifying appeal progress was set up. The public can find out the progress of an appeal through this service. In 2012, a total of 603 appeal cases have made use of this service with 2,360 text notices given through cellphones.

F. Setting up a Facebook account

Social networking as established through the Internet is a popular way of communication. The Administrative Appeals Commission of the Taipei City Government set up its Facebook account on February 25, 2010 to offer the most recent information about activities to its visitors.

(4) Actively carrying out Public Information Work

A. Short radio dramas, illuminated-boxed advertisements on public services at MRT stations, appeal promotion posters, LCD screens providing public service information at the platforms of MRT stations and on the outsides of buses were used to promote the appeal-related business through multi-informational public channels.

B. To help those filing appeals understand the appeal process thoroughly and speedily, in July, 2011 an "Information Package on

Appeals" was made for the promotion of matters concerning appeals. Beginning August 23, 2011, those who file an appeal are contacted by a special staff member and receive an "Information Package on Appeals" to better understand the process of going through an appeal case through watching a film and being notified about its progress through text messaging. Through such a convenient and helpful service, the Commission can maintain effective communication with the public. The "Information Package on Appeals" contains explanations of the appeal process, how to prepare various kinds of files and data and how to conduct statements of opinion and argument. A CD is attached to show the complete appeal process through a short dramatized version to help the public to understand relevant procedures clearly and quickly. In 2012, a total of 1,497 appeals cases benefited from this service.

(5) Strengthening Work Contacts with Other Government Bodies

A. The "Taipei City Government Body Administrative Appeals Effectiveness Visiting and Guidance Plan" was implemented through discussions to assist all departments of the Taipei City Government carry out administrative relief. The various bodies of the Taipei City Government were divided into Excellent, A, B, C, and D-5 levels according to a revised scale. Visiting and guidance outcomes as well as suggestions were reported to the City Council.

B. In collaboration with the Civil Servants Training Office of the Taipei City Government, the commission continued to hold three "Workshop on Administrative Relief Act" sessions, and two "Workshop on the Practice of Appeals" sessions.

C. On June 1, 2012, the Executive Yuan invited representatives from the central and local governments to take part in the "Forum for Supervisors on Appeals-related Matters 2012." The chair of the forum praised the "Appeals Information Package" designed



Administrative Appeals Effectiveness Visiting and Guidance

by the Commission, according to a report devoted to the "Appeals Business in 2011" submitted by the Taipei City Government, saying that the "Appeals Information Package" could greatly help the public understand appeals procedures, suggesting that the Taipei City Government should offer it to appeals institutions of both the Central Government and local governments as a reference.

(6) Promotion of Academic and Practical Exchanges

- A. On April 30, 2012, in collaboration with the New Taipei City Government, the "2012 Annual Conference on the Practice of Appeals for Taipei City and New Taipei City" was held. Scholars, experts and representatives of different governmental institutions were invited to participate in the conference.
- B. On June 28 and 29 of 2012, the "Conference



A discussion session at the "Workshop on Administrative Relief Act"



A scene of the "2012 Annual Conference on the Practice of Appeals for Taipei City and New Taipei City"

on the Business of Administrative Remedies and the Legal System of Municipalities 2012" was held in coordination with the New Taipei City Government, Taichung City Government, Tainan City Government and Kaohsiung City Government. Scholars, experts and representatives of different governmental institutions were invited to participate in the conference.

- C. On October 12, 2012, the "Conference on Practice of Appeals 2012" was held in the Taipei City Library. Scholars, experts and representatives of different governmental institutions were invited to participate in the conference.



A scene of the "Conference on the Practice of Appeals 2012" on medicine control and business ethics

(7) Promoting the Project of "Decreasing the Rate of Appeals Cases Pending for More than Three Months by the Taipei City Government"

Since July 2009 when the project of “Decreasing the Rate of Appeals Cases Pending for More than Three Months” was enhanced, steps have been taken to decrease the rate of appeals cases pending for more than three months by the Taipei City Government by completing appeals cases as soon as possible, thereby protecting citizens’ rights and promoting service quality. In 2012, the percentage of appeals cases pending for more than three months dropped to only 0.1%, with no appeal pending for more than five months.

Part 5 Clean Government

To eliminate corruption, nurture honest civil servants, and to establish a clean, efficient and considerate government are the expectations of all citizens. To establish the Taipei City Government as a model of clean politics, the Department of Civil Service Ethics integrated the present service platforms and evaluated the policies and administrative procedures required to develop a variety of new proposals to clamp down on corruption. Honesty is the most cherished asset of the Taipei City Government. Mayor Hau Lung-bin is determined to remain faithful to the city government team’s clean government pledge. So since taking office, he has spared no effort to promote the ethics of civil servants and strengthen the transparency of his administration, using a steady, realistic and creative strategy and across-the-board clean government activities to continually strengthen the mechanisms of internal management and nurture external monitoring agents to keep Taipei a clean city of excellent quality.

1. The Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption

The Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption integrates the legal duties of auditing, investigating, inspecting, and evaluating all departments to strengthen risk management, shape public ethics, ensure the transparency of the administration, actively investigate instances of mal-administration,

establish a cooperative platform, and integrate international anti-corruption activities. To uphold high principles, take advanced action, renovate for advantages, act in timely fashion, and submit to outside inspection are the working principles of the Center, which promotes nuanced care, actively detects and eliminates corruption, investigates possible cases of violations, and gives suggestions on preventing violations and incorporating innovations. In addition, a special clean government hotline, “1743 Let’s Eliminate Corruption Together” (the extension number sounds like “eliminating corruption together” in Chinese) through the “1999 Citizen in Charge Hotline” was set up for citizens to report possible cases of corruption via home phone or cell phone. In October 2010, a new website, “24 hours interaction site of the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption,” was set up to encourage the reporting of suspected civil servant corruption. The Center also drew up its “Operational Guidelines for Awards for Reporting Corruption and Dereliction of Duty by Taipei City Government Officials,” which was implemented on November 21, 2011. When a report of corruption or dereliction of duty of any staff member of Taipei City Government is confirmed through prosecution, a reward of NT\$5,000 will be given to the person filing the report. If the accused is found guilty in a court of law, the reporter will be given a reward of up to NT\$2,000,000 and half of the reward will be given immediately after the verdict to validate the effectiveness of the report of corruption.

In 2012, 1,460 cases of alleged corruption were reported by the public, and 18 of these, involving 60 civil servants, were passed on to the competent authorities for further investigation. Cases raised by the public were all jointly investigated by special investigation committees of the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption and by experts outside the Taipei City Government to eliminate illegal manipulation.

Moreover, to prevent any staff member of the Taipei City Government from accepting unseemly gifts from companies or anything that damages the image of the civil servants of the Taipei City



Government and violates policy fairness, the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption passed “the special project of clean government.” Since then (between August 2010 and December 2012) 184 staff members of the Taipei City Government were reported to have appeared in places where “hostesses” were present and 294 staff members appeared in other improper places; 142 of these were punished by their superiors. Starting from October 1, 2012, the project was expanded to providing supervision to those reported for misconduct and collecting evidence, if necessary, as proof; the department in charge would be required to offer assistance and counseling. If, after investigation, the evidence shows that the civil servant’s expenses are obviously much more than his or her income, an examination of his or her declared assets will be conducted after getting permission from the ICAC Department of the Ministry of Justice.

2.Implementation of a Sunshine Law and Ethical Standards

In 2012, more than 3,000 civil servants were employed by the Taipei City Government and all were required to make a property declaration. Related administrative regulations and the procedure of making a declaration via the internet of the Taipei City Government were revised according to modified rules and interpretations of the “Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants” to fulfill the essence of the sunshine law. The Center continued to provide information on “Ethical Standards of Civil Servants of the Taipei City Government.” From January to December in 2012, 54 cases of possible illegal lobbying, 2,641 cases of accepting gifts, and 556 cases of accepting dinner invitations were reported. In addition, a total of 298 classes on the ethics of civil servants and a clean government were given to a total of 16,632 participants.

3.Promoting Risk Control Policies and Strengthening the Mobility of Clean Government

To demonstrate the value of clean government, the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating

Corruption of the Taipei City Government implements risk-control policies and actively participates in important municipal projects in a diversified manner so that the concepts of anti-corruption, preventing corruption, and eliminating corruption can be fused into municipal works, and problems can be detected and solved in advance. In 2012, the Center selected a number of important projects closely related to citizens’ rights for review and investigation. In all, investigations into 20 cases was conducted, including the special investigation of “the disposal of leftover earth and rocks” of the engineering corps of the Taipei Water Department, six special investigations, including an “investigation of the purchase of medical equipment,” and a random investigation of asphalt concrete supplies in the “Road-smoothing Project.”

4.Actively Investigating Violations and Eliminating Administrative Corruption

In response to the public’s expectation of anti-corruption measures, the investigation and review of corruption and related crimes are closely coordinated with the ICAC, Department of the Ministry of Justice, to strengthen the government ethics staff in their capacity to implement anti-corruption measures and demonstrate the anti-corruption principle of the Taipei City Government. In cases of corruption, the Center looks into the administrative responsibility of all the civil servants involved. In the event a case is thrown out by a prosecutor or sentenced verdict of “not guilty” is reached by the court, the content of accusation, the explanation for the prosecution’s dismissal of the case, and the verdict should be carefully examine to determine if any punishment is necessary and to ensure that administrative responsibility has been duly taken. As for cases that bear no evidence for charges of corruption but expose administrative violations through the investigation, all involved civil servants should take administrative responsibility as soon as possible so that all civil servants know and abide by the law and corruption can be prevented. In 2012 (up to December), under the supervision of the

Center for Clean Government, the Department of Government Ethics of the Taipei City Government initiated special investigations concerning corruption. Of the cases that were investigated, 59 involving 145 people were judged guilty of illegal doings and submitted to prosecutors for further investigation; 117 cases involving 217 people concerned violations of civil servants were investigated and punished for violating their administrative responsibility.

5. Shaping the Ethics of Civil Servants and Strengthening Administrative Transparency

To strengthen the awareness of eliminating corruption among the general public and to show the government's determination to eliminate corruption, the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption of the Taipei City Government continued to offer classes on clean government in many community colleges in Taipei City and, with the directions of "examining the quality of roads," "promoting service," and "examining transparent government information," the Center enlisted volunteer workers for a clean government to constantly examine the quality of roadwork, assist institutions to hold anti-corruption promotional activities and collect information in their communities. These volunteers comprise a supervising body outside the government that promotes concepts of honesty and anti-corruption.

In addition, in honor of "1209 International Anti-corruption Day," a series of 8 activities entitled "2012 for All Citizens: Transparent Taipei-Taipei International Anti-corruption Day" were held, including a story-telling contest for grade school students, a workshop on integrity for teenagers, the Clean Government Cup speech debate for college students in the country, the Forum on Administrative Transparency, an exhibition of award winners' works on administrative transparency, promotional activities for the "1209 Taipei International Anti-corruption Day," and an exhibition of projects from classes on clean government offered in community colleges and the efforts of volunteer workers. The above series of activities serve to promote the concepts

of "ethics, transparency, and responsibility," covered the experience of public departments, communities, schools, and professionals to reveal the outcome of the operations of the Center for Clean Government and Eliminating Corruption and its future direction.

Conclusion

To build an international modern city that is human rights-centered, diversified, and tolerant and in which the human dignity of all citizens is protected, the Taipei City Government will continue to make every effort now and in the future in the following directions:

1. Raise awareness of citizens' rights and the democratic rule of law and promote citizen participation and two-way communication.
2. Raise the quality level of legal affairs work of city government bodies and state compensation cases to implement the protection of human rights.
3. Carry on improving the quality of the appeals system to be independent and impartial, professional and endowed with humane concern.
4. Improve the public's knowledge and information of consumer protection, handle major consumer disputes in a timely fashion, issue important consumer goods' warnings in timely fashion, investigate infringements of consumer rights, and protect the consumer rights of citizens.
5. Promote the public's awareness of anti-corruption measures and encourage the public's participation in clean government activities; use the supervisory power outside government bodies to promote honesty and anti-corruption and construct a clean "sunny city" with a clean government.
6. Enhance dissemination of information and educational efforts devoted to citizens' rights to protect those rights and protect all civil rights.



Appendix I

Chronology of Events for 2012



January

- 01 The 1999 Citizen Hotline offers trusty, convenient 24-hour, year-round sign language and videoconferencing services to callers with hearing impairment. The service is an effective testimony of the City Government's thoughtfulness to accommodate citizens with disabilities.
The Department of Cultural Affairs and the Taipei City Archives hosted "the Stories of the Historic Stores in Taipei" in Bopiliao Historical District between December 3, 2011 and February 5, 2012. The exhibition was visited by 182,116.
- 02 The Department of Health pioneered the country in offering PVC-13 to recipients of "medical subsidies for children" between the ages of one and five. 39,582 children received the vaccination. The service concluded on December 31.
- 04 In "Checking the House Tax Registration and the Usage of House" evaluation by the Ministry of Finance, the Taipei Revenue Service won first place in the category of "local taxation revenue agencies, Group A."
- 05 The stretch between Daqiaotou Station and Fu Jen University Station of the Taipei Metro was inaugurated and open to public service. A new addition of 8.1 kilometers and 7 stations is now in operation. The Taipei Metro now consists of 101 stations and 110 km of revenue track.
- 07 The Taipei City Office of Commerce inaugurated the 2012 Taipei Lunar New Year Festival in 8 commercial districts-including the famed Dihua Street. Over 2 million visitors enjoyed a shopping spree. The Festival concluded on January 21.
- 08 The Taipei Mortuary Services Office inaugurated "Yangmingshan Zhen-ai Building" at the Second Columbarium in Yangmingshan First Cemetery.
- 10 The Department of Urban Development opened Dalongdong Public Rental Housing complex to tenants. The move serves as a bellwether for other public housing complexes.
- 16 The Department of Economic Development won the only "Award Extraordinaire" of the nation during the Annual Performance Assessment of the Hot Spring Management Task, 2011, by the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- 21 The Taipei Broadcasting Station set up a Mobile Studio on Dihua Street, inviting Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau to an exclusive interview on "the 2012 Taipei Lunar New Year Festival."
- 27 The Main Building of Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence is fully opened to tours with tickets. Free pre-recorded tour guide services are available.
- 28 The Department of Civil Servant Development hosted "Basic Volunteer Trainings" on the Taipei E-Campus. The trainings, themed, "New Charity Service Through E-Learning," won "Excellence in Practice Citation" in Learning Technologies of 2011" by the American Society of Training & Development (ASTD).
- 30 The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation launched an advanced phone-booking guide service for passengers with visual impairment. These passengers can phone the 24-hour Customer Service Center 10 minutes before arriving at the station exit, and find staff assistance available there.
- 31 The Department of Information Technology hosted "Dining Experience Easy-Share via Taipei Free." The online ballot attracted 201,314 netizens.



February

- 01 The Administrative Appeals Commission set up “the Administrative Appeal Consulting Services” in various district offices to provide free appeal consulting.
- 02 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted “the 2012 Taipei Lantern Festival-Auspicious Dragon Brings Brimful Happiness. “The festivities were attended by 6 million and ended on February 12.
- 03 In “The Revenue Services Collecting Tax Arrears” evaluation by the Ministry of Finance, the Taipei Revenue Service won first place in the category of “local taxation revenue agencies, Group A.”
- 04 The Taipei Metro’s daily passenger traffic exceeded 2 million for the first time ever, reaching 2,058,000 that day.
- 06 The Environmental Education Center at the Taipei Water Department was recognized with “Environment Education Facilities & Premises Certification ”by the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan, pioneering all the other publicly-run agencies in the country.
- 10 The Public Works Department won first place in “the 2011 Annual Urban Roads Maintenance Management Performance Evaluation “by the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior.
- 11 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission hosted “National Hakka Day. “The event was attended by 3,000.
- 13 The Public Works Department organized “the 2012 Taipei Camellia Show-Secrets in Camellia’s Mind. “ The show was attended by 40,850 visitors, and concluded on February 26.
- 17 The Public Works Department hosted “the 2012 Yang Ming Shan Flower Festival-the Smell of Yang Ming Mountain. “About 1.33 million visitors checked out the Festival, which ended on March 18.
The Taipei Metro System achieved the milestone of 5 billion cumulative riders.
The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation pioneered the country in installing emergency call phones in the wheelchair passenger areas on Tamsui Line’s 301.
- 21 The Department of Education pioneered the nation in setting up a “Distant Education System of Aboriginal Languages.” 4 aboriginal languages are taught by the system to ensure aboriginal students’ right to learning.
- 27 The Taipei Sports Office and the Taiwan International Sport Dance Development Association hosted “the 2012 Open Professional Ballroom Dance Championship Asian Tour, Taipei Open.” 12,000 dancers registered to compete in the event, which ended on February 28.

March

- 01 The Taipei City Market Administration Office hosted "the 2012 Taipei Traditional Market Festival-Local Flavors, Local Flairs." In light of the fact that the traditional markets have successfully preserved Taiwan's multifaceted dining cultures, the Festival aimed at organizing themed marketing events to advertise a variety of tasty treats found in our everyday life. About 50,000 visitors joined the fair. The event ended on March 25.
The Taipei City Government's official website was chosen as one of the "2012 Top 100 Taiwan Websites" and the "2012 Top 20 Government Websites" by Business Next. TCG's website was the only government entry among the finalists.
- 03 Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau led a delegation to London in the U.K., Barcelona in Spain, and Hamburg and Berlin in Germany to better understand these cities' innovative urban renewal policies, and to find inspiration for Taipei's ongoing urban redevelopment programs. The visit ended on March 14.
- 14 The Department of Information and Tourism participated "Taiwan's Top 10 Travel Temptations" which hosted by the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. "Small Town Beitou" was chosen as one of the "Travel Temptations." "Fashion Xinyi" also won the "Bright Spot Community with the Most International Tourism Potential" special award.
- 21 The Department of Civil Servant Development and the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation were both honored with the Global Human Resource Development Award 2012 by the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations (IFTDO).
- 23 The Department of Economic Development organized "the Calla Lily Festival" in Zhuzi Lake. The festival ended on April 29 and was attended by 700,000.
- 26 The Department of Civil Servant Development developed "Government Risk Management" courses on Taipei E-Campus. The courses were recognized with the "Grade-AA" quality award in the "Digital Learning Services" category by the e-Learning Quality Service Center.
- 27 The Department of Social Welfare hosted "the 2012 Exceptional Social Workers Citation Ceremony and Achievements Review" in which, 42 outstanding social workers were publicly commended. The ceremony was attended by 225.
- 29 The Department of Compulsory Military Service hosted the 2012 Spring Worship for the Ancestral Martyrs in conjunction with Youth Day Celebrations. The Department also expressed condolences to bereaved family members of the martyrs.
- 30 The Taipei Public Library and the American Institute in Taiwan partnered to install "the American Space." "The American Space" was upgraded to become "the American Corner" after certification by the U.S. State Department.
The Taipei Sports Office hosted "the 2012 National Track & Field Spring Open, Taipei City," attracting 1,670 athletes. The event concluded on April 1.



The Department of Cultural Affairs organized the 8th Chinese Character Festival, themed, “Creativity from Everyday Living, from Taipei to the World.” The Festival consisted of 19 events. They were attended by 50,000, which ended on April 29.

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April

- 01 The Indigenous Peoples Commission hosted “Rising Clouds 101-Taiwan Indigenous Peoples Carnival”, which was attended by 14,000 revelers. The event ended on November 3.
- 09 The Department of Civil Affairs launched “a One-stop window for Birth Registration, Subsidy for Birth and Child-care Allowance” as part of the “Have a Care-Free Pregnancy” project. Parents can now file birth registrations, apply for subsidies for birth and child-care allowances at their local household registry office at one go.
- 21 The Taipei City Government hosted the National High School Athletic Games. Taipei City took home 102 gold medals, 90 silvers, and 87 bronzes, totaling 279 decorations; Taipei City topped the nation with the number of medals won. The Games ended on April 25.
- 30 The Taipei City Government and the New Taipei City Government co-hosted “2012-the Conference of Appeals Practice of the Taipei City Government and the New Taipei City Government,” inviting scholars, experts and various agencies to participate. About 140 attended the Conference.
- The Department of Health announced that sidewalks surrounding the Taipei Municipal Jian-Kang Elementary School were now a “no-smoking area.” The school is now the nation's first school where the areas neighboring the campus are completely off-limit to smoking.

May

- 01 The Department of Social Welfare introduced a new preferential policy to benefit those with severe handicaps on the lower body and those in a vegetative state-from low-income households. They are eligible for 8 free trips on the Small Rehab Bus every month.
- The Taipei Revenue Service began to levy a “luxury housing tax.”
- 02 The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation conducted the first ever overhaul on Maokong Gondola's major facilities. Service was suspended for 31 days for inspection. Service resumed on June 1, 2012.

- 07 The Taipei City Market Administration Office hosted a fun gala, called, "Enjoy the Delicious Feast at Taipei City's Night Markets in 2012." 1,383 street vendors joined the event, which attracted about 20,000 visitors. The event ended on July 7.
- 12 The Department of Labor hosted "OK WORK Job Hunt" at the Expo Dome inside the Taipei Expo Park. 6,000 job openings were offered. 5,838 job hunters brought their resumes for these openings. 1,980 pairings of job-hunters and employers were successfully made during first stage of the matchup.
- 13 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted the 2012 Taipei City Joint Rite of Passage, which was attended by 112 students.
- 15 In "Tax Collection Performance" evaluation by the Ministry of Finance, the Taipei Revenue Service won first place in the category of "local taxation revenue agencies, Group A."
The Department of Civil Servant Development developed "the Mission of Fighting Global Warming: Key Actions for a better Earth" on Taipei E-Campus. The digital material of the training was given the Triple-A Quality Certification by the E-Learning Quality Service Center.
"Gongguan Riverside Integrated Development Plan" and "Zhongxiao Fuxing Station (Sogo)" by the Taipei City Government were chosen as runner-ups in the FIABCI Prix d'Excellence Award 2012 in the Public Infrastructures/Amenities Category, and the Retail Category by the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI). Taipei City Secretary-General Chen Yeong-ren represented Taipei to accept the awards. The visit ended on May 18.
- 21 The Taipei Water Department designed "Water Economizer & Water-Saving Tank" and "Division Tap Jackets." The two innovative designs were patented by the prestigious Intellectual Property Office under the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- 22 The Department of Education launched a leadership project for high schools and vocational schools, titled "Taipei City Leads Schools toward Remarkable, Brilliant Education" in readiness for 12-year compulsory education.
- 23 The Department of Cultural Affairs and Fubon Art Foundation co-hosted "the 15th Taipei Culture Awards-A Promotion Activity: Dispatchwork." The activity attracted about 55,000 participants, and ended on June 30.
- 30 Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau announced the official inauguration of "An-Kang Public Housing-a Flagship Project," in hopes of increasing the reserve of publicly-owned apartments-for-rent through diverse offerings, strengthening Taipei's housing market, meeting the demands of the public, and boosting the city's overall environment quality.
- 31 The Taipei City Government and the New Taipei City Government co-inaugurated "the Taipei and New Taipei City bus arrival time inquiry line." Commuters can phone (02) 2728-5284 to inquire about arrival times of various bus systems operating in both cities.



June

- 01 10 projects by the New Construction Office, the Taipei City Geotechnical Engineering Office, and the Hydraulic Engineering Office under the Public Works Department were awarded the FIABCI-2012 Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award by the Real Estate Association of R.O.C. /FIABCI-Taiwan.
- Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-Zen led a task force of construction experts to be decorated with “2012 Special Contribution for National Development and Property Construction Award in FIABCI-2012 Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award” by the Real Estate Association of R.O.C./FIABC-Taiwan.
- “Chung Shan Creative Hub (URS21)” by the Department of Urban Development was recognized with the FIABCI-2012 Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award in the Urban Regeneration Category by the Real Estate Association of R.O.C/FIABCI-Taiwan.
- The Joint Taipei Urban Mass Rapid Transit Systems Development was recognized with three quality of gold awards in the housing section, 1 quality award in the commercial building section, and 1 quality award in the public construction section in the FIABCI-2012 Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award in the Planning & Design Category.
- The Taipei City Hall Bus Station was recognized with a special award in the FIABCI-2012 Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Awards in the Management & Maintenance Category.
- 03 The Taipei Municipal Yang Ming Home for the Disabled was given an evaluation of excellence in the 1st Assessment of “No-Lift Policy” Safety Care Facilities by the Chinese Safe Patient Handling & Movement Association.
- 04 “Household Water Conservation Plant” by the Taipei Water Department was tapped “Winner of Marketing and Communication, 2012” in the Project Innovation Awards by the International Water Association (IWA).
- 05 The Department of Information and Tourism assisted Junior Chamber International’s Eastern Sea Committee in hosting the 39th “Boat of Youths-the Eastern Sea-Youth Japan Conference,” where 602 participants were walking simultaneously on 603 pairs of feet, setting a new Guinness Record.
- 08 The Department of Environmental Protection hosted the 5th Taipei Golden Saving Awards ceremony. 35 agencies were announced winners. A total of 4,561 metric tons of CO2 emissions were reduced.
- 09 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission hosted “the Taipei Hakka Festival” marketing campaign, attracting 32,000 participants. The campaign ended on June 10.
- 14 The Fire Department launched the “Disaster Prevention Mobile APP.” The application was the nation’s first ever, allowing citizens to inquire the latest analysis and information about typhoons, disasters, and evacuation.
- 18 “Cherish” was a short documentary commissioned and produced by the Department of Labor. It won the “STOP! Global Warming Competition J-WAVE Award” at the Short Shorts Film Festival & Asia 2012, and the Audience’s Choice Award in Tokyo, Japan.
- The Research, Development and Evaluation Commission and the Information Office joined hands to launch a new service at convenience stores: users can now visit the Multi Media Kiosks at the stores to download a variety of applications and forms for simple service application tasks.

- 20 “We Learning” launched by the Department of Civil Servant Development was given the Double-A Quality Certification by the E-Learning Quality Service Center. The Department was the first public agency to be given such recognition in Taiwan.
- 23 The Taipei City Government hosted “the 2012 Taipei Dragon Boat Festival,” which was attended by 207 teams. The Festival ended on June 24.
- 28 The Taipei City Government, the New Taipei City Government, the Taichung City Government, the Tainan City Government and the Kaohsiung City Government co-hosted “the 2012 Seminar on Legal Systems and Administrative Relief in Direct Municipalities.” The Seminar was graced by about 250 participants, ranging from scholars, experts, and representatives from the legal department and government agencies. The Seminar ended on June 29.
- The Taipei Zoo hosted the “Animal Exhibit & Species Survival Conference 2012,” attended by 150 participants. The Conference ended on June 29.
- 29 The Taipei City Government won first place in the 100 annual household registration business performance evaluation program by the Ministry of Interior.
- The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted the Taipei Film Festival 2012. City in focus was “Sweden-Stockholm.” 170 motion pictures from 36 countries were shown, totaling 292 showings. 42,448 moviegoers participated in the Festival, which ended on July 21.
- Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-Zen traveled to Singapore for the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Asian Network of Major Cities (ANMC 21) and the World Cities Summit 2012. The activities ended on July 3.
- 30 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted the 204th Joint Wedding Ceremony, themed, “Love Taipei, Happy Family.” 52 newlyweds took part in the happy occasion.
- The Taipei City Government introduced and promoted “the government doc online management system installation project” for all 162 agencies (including two municipal colleges) in its jurisdiction.

July

- 01 The Taipei Public Library hosted a summer reading camp for children: “the Taipei Summer Fun Reading Activity,” attracting 74,915 readers. The camp ended on August 31.
- The Department of Civil Affairs pioneered a 4D Theater in Minglun Hall at the Taipei Confucius Temple. The Hall is open to the public. Two movies, “Confucius Temple in Taipei” and “Confucius,” were shown in 4D to a cheering audience.
- The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation launched “free rides on the Maokong Gondola” for primary school students in Taiwan. The ride was “buy-one-get-one-free,” and it attracted 376,937 young pupils. The freebie ended on August 31.
- 02 The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted “the 2012 Taipei Children’s Arts Festival,” themed, “Explore



- Life through a Whole New Perspective.” 296,180 people attended the event, which ended on August 5.
- 03 The Department of Environmental Protection hosted a rollout for a new line of uniforms featuring recycled polyester. The rollout was themed, “City Heroes-the Hidden Light in the City.” The rollout ended on July 4.
- 12 The Taipei City Office of Commerce hosted the 2012 Taipei Culinary Exhibition at the EXPO Dome of the Taipei Expo Park, drawing about 100,000 epicures. The expo ended on July 15.
- 14 The Taipei City Market Administration Office hosted “the 4th Anniversary of Guanhua Digital Plaza.” The event was complemented by a series of information technology-and digital games-inspired contests to boost sales. About half a million people visited the event, which ended on August 26.
- 16 The Department of Information Technology traveled to Barcelona for the “Smart City Protocol Workshop” and signed “the City Protocol Agreement 0.” The visit ended on July 24.
- 20 The Law and Regulation Commission hosted “the 2012 Conference of Human Rights and State Compensation Law,” inviting about 180 representatives from the central and local governments to participate.
- 25 The Department of Civil Affairs’ outreach programs for new immigrants was given a rating of excellence by the Ministry of Interior in the 2011 City and County Government Evaluation of Actual Care and Guidance Measures for Foreign and Chinese Spouses.

August

- 01 The Department of Information and Tourism partnered with website service providers in China, allowing Chinese tourists to apply for free Internet services via “Taipei Free” (officially known as Taipei Free Public Wi-Fi Access) prior to their arrival in Taiwan.
- The Department of Social Welfare transferred the management of 12 municipal child daycare centers- originally under the supervision of the DOSW- to the Department of Education. The daycare centers were later upgraded into public child daycare services.
- The Department of Education established “the Taipei City Compulsory Education Advisory Group” office to integrate the Advisory Group, and deep-root curriculum education policies, and to promote 12-year compulsory education.
- 02 The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted “the 2012 Taipei Arts Festival,” themed, “Comedy.” 12 performance troupes from all over the world and “Play Bauhaus Exhibition” were featured at the cultural extravaganza, which drew 297,971 art lovers. The Festival ended on September 9.
- The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation was honored with the “ANQ Recognition for Excellence in Quality Practice (ARE-QP) Award” by the Asian Network for Quality (ANQ).
- 10 The Taipei Sports Office was upgraded to “the Department of Sports.”
- 11 The Taipei City Police Department hosted “the Best Public Order in the Capital ” Crime Prevention Carnival to fulfill the city’s policymaking vision of “Be Fear- and- Worry Free” and “Prevention First, Together with Deterrence.”

- 15 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted “the 2012 Taipei LGBT Civil Rights Activities-the Seminar of LGBT,” inviting experts and scholars to explore a series of topics concerning the workplace, cleanliness, the community and education. The Seminar was attended by 207.
The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation has now opened up recharge stations and outlets at various Taipei Metro stations, underground malls, the Maokong Gondola and the Taipei Arena, so that commuters can recharge their cell phones and notebook computers for free.
The Taipei Geospatial One Stop was recognized with the National Geographic Information System Supply System Award in the assessment of terminal operations and performances by the Taiwan Geospatial One Stop (TGOS).
- 16 The Research, Development and Evaluation Commission hosted “the 2012 Taipei-Shanghai Twin-City Forum.” With “Innovative Development and Boom for Both Cities” as theme, the two cities shared their experiences in cultural exhibitions, the creative industries, and the organization of large-scale sports events. Taipei and Shanghai also signed an MOU to support exchange activities in sports, care for the elderly, and district administration.
- 17 The Taipei City Police Department hosted “the 2012 Junior Taekwondo Poomsae Championships and Crime Prevention Carnival,” encouraging youths to participate in healthful leisure activities and shun questionable establishments in hopes of heightening crime prevention effectiveness.
- 18 The Department of Information and Tourism hosted the 2012 Taipei Dadaocheng Fireworks Festival, drawing 450,000 visitors.
- 21 Taipei City was honored with “the 2011 Inspection of Educational Category Integration Group A First Place Award” and “the 2011 Taiwan Cities and Counties Development of Community Excellence Award” by the Ministry of Education.
- 24 The Department of Civil Servant Development organized “a Seminar on Public Policies and Municipal Governance.” 95 representatives working at the managerial level from Taipei City, New Taipei City, Keelung City and Taoyuan County came to the Seminar, with “Young Blood for New-Generation Municipal Construction” as theme.
- 28 The Department of Education pioneered other local administrations in setting a “Selection of High School Students for a One-Year Study Abroad” program. Five students went to schools in Canada to expand their horizons.
- 31 Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau led a delegation to Paris in France, London in the U.K. and Helsinki in Finland for inspection tours. During the visit to Helsinki, Hau also met with Helsinki Mayor Jussi Pajunen, and signed the Friendship City MOU. The visit wrapped up on September 11.



September

- 01 The Taipei Zoo hosted “the Population Management & Exhibit of Tomistoma Workshop 2012,” inviting about 100 experts from the U. S., Spain, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan for a discussion. The seminar ended on September 7.
- “Electronic Elegiac Couplets” in Jingxing Hall at the First Funeral Parlor at the Taipei Mortuary Services Office and Jingyang Hall at the Second Funeral Parlor were officially inaugurated and available to government agencies, mortuary service providers and the public for free.
- 10 The Department of Civil Affairs and the Taiwan Province City-God Temple hosted “the 2012 Taipei Chungyuan Festival & Ritual,” drawing about 2,000.
- 18 The Laws and Regulations Commission and the Administrative Appeals Commission were merged to become the Department of Legal Affairs. Tsai Li-wen was appointed Interim Chairperson.
- The official Chinese title of the Department of Information Technology was renamed accordingly.
- “The Household Water Conservation Plan” promoted by the Taipei Water Department again won the Honorable Award in Marketing and Communication as part of the 2012 Project Innovation Awards by the International Water Association (IWA).
- The Department of Information Technology officially inaugurated the “Taipei City Government Information Sharing System on Elderly People Living Alone.”
- The Department of Civil Servant Development hosted “Basic Volunteer Training” on the Taipei E-Campus, themed, “Creating New Value of Organizational Training Through E-Learning.” The course won the gold medal in “Best in Learning Technology Implementations, 2012” at the “Brandon Hall Excellence Awards” by Brandon Hall Group.
- 22 The Department of Transportation hosted “the 2012 International Car-Free Day-Giving Our Cars a Break.” About 10,000 participated in the event in a pledge of making Taipei a low-carbon city of transport.
- 25 The Department of Education accepted “the 2011 Assessment of the Ministry of Education to Special Education conducted by the Department of Education in Local Governments.” The DOE was rated “excellent,” becoming the only local government to win the honor six times in a row.
- 27 The Taipei City Government and App Angry Birds co-hosted the rollout of a new game, “Bad Piggies.” Taipei City was the first city in the world to unveil the game. Advertisements about Bad Piggies and Taipei were shown on the outer wall of the Taipei 101 skyscraper to market Taipei.
- 28 The Taipei Confucius Temple Commission hosted “the 2012 Taipei City Confucius 2562nd Birthday Memorial Ceremony.” Taipei Mayor Lung-bin Hau served as Chief Presenter of sacrifices. Kung Chui-chang, the 79th-generation grandson of Confucius’ lineal descent-served as Offering Presenter. The ceremony was attended by about 2,000 people.
- 30 Zhonghe Line and Dongmen Station on the Xinlu Line of the Taipei Metro were successfully linked. Service was inaugurated and open to the public for one month of discounted rides. The discounted rides ended on October 29.

The Taipei Metro Dongmen Station on the Xinzhuang Line (Zhongxiao Xinsheng Station-Guting Station) was open. A new addition of 2.8 kilometers-and 1 station-was added. The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC) now consists of 112.8 km and 102 stations of revenue track. The "Beitou-Nanshijiao" route was suspended, replaced by "Beitou-Taipower Building Station" to meet rider demands.

October

- 01 In celebration of its 60th milestone, the Taipei Public Library hosted the 60th Anniversary (International Conference, 60th Anniversary Expo, and 60th Anniversary Carnival). The events were attended by 2,120 people, and ended on October 31.
"The Taipei City Hall Bus Station for Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects of 2012" organized by the Taipei City Government won the Golden Thumb Award by the Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan.
Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Hsiung-wen flew to Jakarta, Indonesia, for the 4th United Cities and Local Government Conference-Asia Pacific Region, UCLG-ASPAG. The Conference concluded on October 6.
- 03 The Department of Civil Servant Development was certified by the Environmental Protection Administration with the "Certificate of Environmental Education Facilities and Locations."
- 05 The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted the First Design & City Exhibition-Design Taipei. The gala drew nearly 100,000 visitors and ended on October 28.
- 06 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted the 2012 Mazu Cultural Festival of Northern Taiwan to welcome the statue of the goddess. About 2,500 representatives from 23 temples across 9 different counties and cities in Taiwan, and religious groups from around Taipei participated in the event.
- 07 The Indigenous Peoples Commission organized "the 3rd Taipei Naruwan Culture Festival-Traditional Sports Meet for the Aborigines." Tseng Li-Cheng, London Olympics bronze medalist, was invited to be a special guest. The Festival was attended by 2,500.
- 10 The Department of Civil Affairs organized the "2012 Flag-raising Ceremony and Jogging in Celebration of the 101st National Day of the Republic of China," which drew 5,000 visitors.
- 12 The Department of Information and Tourism hosted "the Taipei City Visual Marketing Rollout for Tourism Taipei," introducing several visual marketing designs representative of Taipei. It was the nation's first effort ever to promote city tourism through brand architecture.
Taipei City was honored with the 4th Healthy City Award, Taiwan, by the Alliance for Healthy City, Taiwan. Taipei was the only city in the country to earn the honor. It won 7 "Innovation Achievement Awards," spanning "Policy of Health Promotion, Healthy Environment," "Healthy Living," "Friendly Spaces and Buildings" and "Safe Cities," plus 2 "Poster Awards in Healthy City Program, Taiwan."
Taipei City won first place in "the Annual Performance Evaluation of Slope Land Conservation, Utilization and Management, 2011" by the Council of Agriculture under the Executive Yuan.



- 13 The Department of Economic Development and the Wild Bird Society of Taipei hosted “the 2012 Taipei International Bird-watching Fair” at Guandu Nature Park. The Fair was graced by 11 conservation groups, bird societies and ecological observation teams from overseas. The Fair was attended by 9,000, and ended on October 14.
- 14 The Department of Civil Servant Development earned the 2012 International Management and Human Resource Development Award by the Asian Regional Training and Development Organization (ARTDO).
- 16 The Department of Compulsory Military Service organized “the rate of recruitment in the second half year of Year 100 and the first half year of Year 101, and early enlistment for draftable males born in Year 82.” The program was given 3rd place by the Ministry of the Interior.
- 17 The Department of Urban Development hosted “the 2012 International Symposium on Eco-Friendly Community Design.” A team comprised of six international experts from the Netherlands, the U. S., Germany, and Japan conducted opinion exchanges with fellow attendees at the Symposium. 11 experts representing the government, academia, and industry also graced the event. The event was attended by 100, ending on October 18.
- 19 The Department of Cultural Affairs commissioned the Performing Arts Alliance (PAA) to organize “the 2012 Cross-Strait City Arts Festival-Guandong City Cultural Week.” The Festival was attended by half a million people, and ended on November 11.
- The Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation won “a Golden Tower Award” and “a Silver Tower Award” at the 25th Taiwan Continuous Quality Improvement Awards, 2012, hosted by the Industrial Development Bureau of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
- 21 The Taipei City Government partnered with Samsung Electronics Taiwan CO., Ltd to host “the 2012 Samsung Running Festival,” drawing about 20,000 runners.
- 23 The Department of Information Technology Commissioner, Chang Chia-sheng, traveled to Montreal, Canada to collect the only “Public Sector Excellence Award” by “the World Information Technology and Service Alliance (WITSA).” Zhang and those from Canada engaged in videoconferencing to exchange opinions.
- 27 The Taipei City Government and the Chinese Taipei Tennis Association co-hosted the 2012 OEC Taipei Ladies Open, which drew 68,214 people. The competition ended on November 4.
- 28 The Taipei Municipal Yang Ming Home for the Disabled (YMHD) took part in “the Special Olympics Chinese Taipei 2012,” and earned 1 gold medal, 3 silvers, and 2 bronzes in individual events. YMHD also earned a bronze in women’s Bocce and a 4th place in men’s Bocce. The event concluded on October 30.
- 31 The Taipei City Government pioneered the country in lowering the monthly cable TV service premium of NT\$495 for every household throughout year 2013. It also adjusted the discount ceiling for those who pay for seasonal services and cable installation fees.

November

- 02 The Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration completed the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report of 2011. The report indicated that carbon emissions have dropped by 400 metric tons, equaling the carbon absorption capacity of 1.5 Daan Forest Parks.
The Taipei City Government organized "the 2012 Asia Masters Athletics Championships." 1,700 athletes from 17 countries participated in the championships, which ended on November 7.
- 03 The Taipei Hakka Affairs Commission hosted "the Taipei Hakka Festival," drawing 50,000 revelers. It concluded on November 4.
- 05 The Taipei Zoo hosted "the 2012 Regional Species Management among Asian Zoos Conference" to nurture conservation and management talents here in Taiwan and those living in the Asian region who specialize in regional species, and to build a foundation for regional species management technologies and cooperation. The Conference was attended by 134, and ended on November 11.
- 10 The Department of Economic Development hosted "the Jianguo Holiday Flower Market 30th Anniversary." The gala drew about 100,000 participants and ended on November 11.
- 11 The Department of Education hosted "the 2012 Taipei City Annual Kindergarten Child Aerobic Exercise and Parent-Child Carnival" at the Taipei Municipal Stadium, attracting about 10,000 toddlers and their parents.
- 13 The 1999 Taipei Citizen Hotline was recognized with "the Outstanding e-Government Prize" by the World e-Governments Organization of Cities and Local Governments (WeGO).
- 16 The Department of Cultural Affairs hosted "the Taipei Original Festival" at Songshan Cultural and Creative Park, drawing 137,465 participants. The Festival ended on December 2.
- 18 The Public Works Department hosted the "2012 Chrysanthemum Show at Chiang Kai-shek Shilin Residence -Dancing with Chrysanthemums." About 370,000 flower aficionados visited the show, which concluded on December 9.
- 20 The Taipei City Government honored the new policy by the Executive Yuan by promoting "Internet Protocol Version 6" (IPv6). Taipei's upgrades were remarkably successful, and won the "Performance Outstanding Award" from the National Information and Communications Initiative by the National Information and Communications Initiative Committee.
- 21 The Department of Labor hosted "the Spirit of Labor-the 2012 Awards Ceremony in Recognition of Outstanding Workplace Performance by Laborers with Disabilities." Ten such dedicated laborers were chosen. Their stories were compiled into a special publication, titled, "This Glory Belongs to You!" The publication aimed at lauding these special laborers for conquering their limitations, doing the best they can and working with others in gladness at workplaces. Taipei Deputy Mayor Chen Wei-zen traveled to Al Ain, a city in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates for the 2012 International Awards for Livable Communities. Taipei took home the Whole City Award: Bronze Award and Project Award: Silver Award. The event concluded on November 28.



- 27 The Visitor Information Center at Taipei City won first place in the group category for “the 2012 Tourist Service Centers across Taiwan, the Management, Review and Assessment of Services by the Tourism Information Service Centers and Tourist Centers to Upgrade Quality,” organized by the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication. Tourism Information Centers at the Taipei Main Station and East Metro Mall won the first and second places, respectively, in the individual category.
- 28 Taipei Metro System 450B in downtown Taipei was honored with the Award of Excellence in the civil engineering category at “the 12th Public Construction Golden Quality Awards.”
- 29 The Department of Environmental Protection hosted “All Citizens Go Crazy to Save Energy-’Million-Dollar Energy Lottery.” The amount of electricity saved reached 380,000,000 kWh, equaling 181,000 metric tons of CO2 emissions reduced.
- The Department of Land launched “Taipei Real-Estate Information and Living Services Portal,” offering citizens the latest pricing information on sales and purchases in the real estate market, and rental information on different housing options. The information is updated weekly to encourage better transparency in real estate information, minimize controversies, and strengthen the market. The portal is a pioneering design and Taiwan’s first.
- 30 The Department of Accounting, Budget and Statistics completed the installation of “the Taipei City Statistical Database System,” an indicative information databank on international cities.

December

- 01 The Department of Information and Tourism designed and produced print and electronic promotional ads for the 2017 Summer Universiade-to be hosted in Taipei. The ads are played on international cable channels, globally-circulated print media, outdoor electronic media, and on the Internet. The ads are now promoting Universiade in cities across Europe, the U.S, and Asia.
- The Taipei City Office of Commerce hosted “the 2012 Taipei International Beef Noodle Festival-Tasty Treats in Taipei.” The Festival attracted about 40,000 epicures, and ended on December 2.
- 03 The Department of Transportation and the Taipei Public Library pioneered the nation in setting up “the Taipei Public Bus Library Project.”
- 06 The Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration promoted “the Sustainable Development on Water Resource Environmental Action Plan.” The project, upon review by the National Council for Sustainable Development Network (of the Executive Yuan), won the prestigious 2012 National Sustainable Development Award for project distinction.
- Bailing Intelligent Library-the 5th of its kind and launched by the Taipei Public Library-was inaugurated. It was also the first construction project with a school.
- 08 The Fire Department launched “the Taipei City Ambulance Abuse Billing Plan.” Users of ambulance services will now be charged a reasonable NT\$1,800 to minimize resource abuse.

- 10 The Department of Civil Affairs hosted “the Awards Ceremony of Outstanding Citizens of 2012.” A total of three such distinguished citizens received public commendation.
- 12 The Public Works Department launched “an On-site Identity Placard for Manmade-Slopes in Taipei City” so that each artificially built slope would be given an ID designation.
- 16 The Taipei City Government and the Chinese Taipei Road Running Association hosted “the 2012 Taipei Marathon,” attracting about 120,000 marathoners.
- 18 For the second time in a row, the Public Works Department won first place in “the Evaluation of the Barrier-Free Sidewalk Environment in Urban Cities,” in the urban category, by the Construction and Planning Agency (CPAMI) under the Ministry of the Interior.
- 19 The Discovery Center of Taipei renovated its entrance on the first floor. The main wall is now installed with a large-size mesh LED display that plays multilayered images and ground projections to improve service quality.
- 20 The Department of Education introduced “Project Hope-Interest-Free Student Loans for Youths Studying Abroad.” The subsidies are available to those seeking professional licenses that are equivalent to “an associate’s degree.” Successful applicants can enjoy interest-free student loans for 10 years.
- 21 “The Northern Taiwan Development Commission” under the Department of Urban Development hosted the 2012 Ministerial Congress and an Achievement Expo. Vice president Wu Den-yih joined mayors and magistrates representing eight cities and counties in Northern Taiwan. The Congress was attended by about 120.
- 31 The Department of Information and Tourism hosted “the 2013 Highest New Year City Taipei-New Year’s Eve Countdown Party,” attracting 850,000 revelers.



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 2012 was 271.7997 square kilometers. The population density of the city was 9,835 persons per square kilometer, ranking first in the country and far exceeding other cities and counties. Compared to other Asian cities, the population density is between Hong Kong and Osaka of Japan.

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 City is located in a basin that does not allow for regular ventilation. The mean temperature in Taipei City in 2012 was 23.2°C, which was 0.5°C higher than that of 2011. The highest and lowest monthly mean temperatures were 30.6°C in July and 15.8°C in January, respectively, showing a gap of 15°C. The annual number of precipitation days was 179 days and overall precipitation was 2,910.3 millimeters in 2012, which was a 65.49% increase compared to that of 2011.

Table 1 Land and Climate Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011		
Land Area (km ²)	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	271.7997	0.0000		
Population Density (person/km ²)	9,593	9,635	9,753	9,835	+82		
Climate ①	2011	2012	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
Mean Temperature (°C)	22.7	23.2	15.8	16.3	18.7	23.1	25.9
Mean Relative Humidity (%)	76	75	85	85	78	76	71
Duration of Sunshine (hour)	1,252.2	1,257.0	23.0	43.7	109.0	61.2	127.7
Precipitation (mm)	1,758.6	2,910.3	157.4	268.8	85.4	289.1	231.2
Precipitation Days (day) ②	180	179	16	15	13	23	18
Climate ①	2012						
	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean Temperature (°C)	27.8	30.6	29.2	27.3	24.1	21.2	17.8
Mean Relative Humidity (%)	72	65	75	70	67	74	77
Duration of Sunshine (hour)	77.0	206.8	158.7	140.2	154.7	80.9	74.1
Precipitation (mm)	625.6	162.8	518.9	85.0	64.0	232.7	189.4
Precipitation Days (day) ②	16	8	19	11	7	15	18

Sources: Department of Land, Taipei City Government; Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Central Weather Bureau.

Note: ① Data for Taipei Area.

② No. of days with daily precipitation greater than or equal to 0.1 mm.



Population Profile

The registered population in Taipei City was 1.6 million when its urban districts were restructured and expanded in 1968. The population increased to 2.67 million by the end of 2012, roughly 1.67 times of that in 1968. The sex ratio (male/100 female) has gradually dropped to 92.61 by the end of 2012, 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 figures for Hong Kong, Singapore and Seoul. In terms of age, the old age population has been increasing annually, while the young age population has been decreasing. By the end of 2012, the aging index reached 91%, higher than that of Seoul, which is below 80%, and lower than that of Hong Kong, which is higher than 100%. The dependency ratio increased to 37.69%, similar to that of Hong Kong, Singapore and Jakarta.

Two factors influence the fluctuation of the total population, namely natural increase (birth and death) and social increase (in-migration and out-migration). Taipei City's natural increase rate in 2012 was 4.85‰, an increase of 1.38 points from 2011, and its social increase rate was 3.51‰, a decrease of 5.24 points from 2011 and the third consecutive year that the number of in-migrations exceeds the number of out-migrations.

Table 2 Population Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Registered Households (household)	969,418	983,237	999,879	1,017,063	+17,184
Registered Population (person)	2,607,428	2,618,772	2,650,968	2,673,226	+22,258
Mean Size of Household (person/household)	2.69	2.66	2.65	2.63	-0.02
Sex Ratio (male/100 female)	93.58	93.09	92.85	92.61	--
Aging Index (%) (1)	83.43	86.48	88.31	91.00	(+2.69)
Dependency Ratio (%) (2)	38.30	37.61	37.37	37.69	(0.32)
Population Growth Rate (‰)	-5.91	4.35	12.29	8.40	(-3.89)
Natural Increase Rate (‰)	1.58	1.20	3.47	4.85	(+1.38)
Social Increase Rate (‰)	-7.51	3.14	8.75	3.51	(-5.24)

Source: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government.

Note: The "..." in the table means figures provided are meaningless.

(1) Aging Index = (population aged 65 and over) / (population under 15 years of age) × 100.

(2) Dependency ratio = ((population under 15 years of age + population aged 65 and over) / (population aged between 15 and 65 including 15)) × 100.

Marriage and Fertility Profile

According to household registration, in terms of the marital status of Taipei citizens aged 15 and over by the end of 2012, unmarried citizens constituted 34.43% of the population, married citizens 53.10%, divorced citizens 6.93%, and the widowed 5.54%. Compared to the end of 2011, the percentage of those who were unmarried was reduced by 0.19 points, and the percentages of those married, divorced and widowed have increased 0.09, 0.08 and 0.03 points, respectively.

18,821 couples registered for marriage in Taipei City in 2012, a decrease of 11.94% compared to 2011. The crude marriage rate in Taipei for 2012 was 7.07‰, which represents a decrease of 1.04 points compared to 2011. The rate of couples with China, Hong Kong, Macau and other foreign spouses was 16.70%, a 1.70 point increase from 2011. 5,818 couples filed for divorce in Taipei City in 2012, which is a decrease of 0.39% compared to 2011. The crude divorce rate in Taipei for 2012 was 2.19‰, which represents a decrease of 0.03 point compared to 2011. The number of live births in Taipei City was 29,498 in 2012, the highest number since 2003. Of that number, the ratio of male infants to female infants was 108.38. The average age of the mothers at child birth was 32.68 years old, the highest figure on record.

Table 3 Marriage and Fertility Rates for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Rate of Unmarried Population Aged 15 and Over (%)	35.35	35.15	34.62	34.43	(-0.19)
Rate of Married Population Aged 15 and Over (%)	52.49	52.53	53.01	53.10	(+0.09)
Rate of Divorced Population Aged 15 and Over (%)	6.68	6.80	6.85	6.93	(+0.08)
Rate of Widowed Population Aged 15 and Over (%)	5.49	5.52	5.51	5.54	(+0.03)
Couples of Marriages (couple)	14,266	17,321	21,373	18,821	-2,552
Crude Marriage Rate (‰)	5.46	6.63	8.11	7.07	(-1.04)
Rate of Couples with China, HK, Macau and other Foreign Spouses (%)	21.14	18.02	15.00	16.70	(+1.70)
Couples of Divorces (couple)	6,007	6,092	5,841	5,818	-23
Crude Divorce Rate (‰)	2.30	2.33	2.22	2.19	(-0.03)
Number of Live Births (person)	19,403	18,530	25,132	29,498	+4,366
Sex Ratio of Live Births (male/100 female)	106.28	107.85	106.10	108.38	--
Average Age of the Mother at Child Birth (year)	32.10	32.46	32.54	32.68	+0.14

Source: Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government.

Note: The “...” in the table means figures provided are meaningless.



Labor and Employment

The labor force in Taipei City for 2012 was 1,278 thousand persons (681 thousand males and 597 thousand females), which was about 15 thousand more than the figure for 2011. The labor force participation rate was 56.4%, which was 0.1 points lower than that for 2011 and lower than the nationwide rate of 58.3%. The number of unemployed was 54 thousand persons in Taipei City for 2012; and the unemployment rate was 4.3%, a 0.1-points decrease compared to that of 2011.

Among the general employment services conducted by the Taipei City Government in 2012, the number of vacancies was 1.30 times the number of job seekers, higher than the figure of 1.23 times for 2011. There were 56,388 job seekers in total, a 7.90% decrease compared to that of 2011. The number of registered vacancies was 73,057, a 2.83% decrease compared to that of 2011. 26,315 of the job seekers were employed through referrals, and employers hired a total of 35,906 persons. Hence, the ratio of applicant placements was 46.67%, a 6.39-point decrease compared to that of 2011, and the ratio of occupied vacancies was 49.15%, showing a 10.36-point increase compared to the figure for 2011.

Table 4 Labor and Employment Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Labor Force (1,000 persons)	1,240	1,238	1,263	1,278	+15
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	56.5	56.3	56.5	56.4	(-0.1)
Employed Population (1,000 persons)	1,168	1,174	1,207	1,224	+17
Unemployed Population (1,000 persons)	72	65	56	54	-2
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.3	(-0.1)
Successful Arbitration in Cases between Employers and Employees (%)	90.85	86.54	83.29	83.14	(-0.15)
No. of Placements by the City Government (person)	33,944	30,903	32,485	26,315	-6,170
Ratio of Placements by the City Government (%)	36.98	41.83	53.06	46.67	(-6.39)
No. of Openings Filled by the City Government (person)	22,013	24,295	29,166	35,906	+6,740
Ratio of Openings Filled by the City Government (%)	42.30	38.59	38.79	49.15	(+10.36)

Sources: Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics" by Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Economics

The number of registered business enterprises in Taipei City reached a total of 226,113 firms by the end of 2012, an increase of 4,116 from 2011. The operating income of registered business enterprises was NT\$12.03 trillion in 2012, which was a 2.06% decrease compared to that of 2011. There were 1,254 registered factories in Taipei City at the end of 2012, an increase of 37 from 2011.

The financial statement of the revenue of Taipei City for FY 2011 was NT\$164.1 billion and expenditure was NT\$173.1 billion. Taxation is divided into city taxes and national taxes. The actual amount of collected city taxes in 2012 was NT\$62.2 billion, an increase of 0.31% from 2011. The actual amount of collected national taxes in 2012 was NT\$602.7 billion, an increase of 1.08% from 2011.

Table 5 Industry, Commerce, Finance, and Economics Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Registered Business Enterprises (Number)	214,356	217,432	221,997	226,113	+4,116
Operating Income of Registered Business Enterprises (NT\$ million)	10,230,308	11,810,841	12,283,808	12,030,354	-253,454
No. of Stores Registered (Number)	55,225	54,120	53,781	53,763	-18
No. of Companies Registered (Number)	158,856	158,107	159,800	161,467	+1,667
No. of Factories Registered (Number)	1,269	1,235	1,217	1,254	+37
Net Income of City Taxes (NT\$ million)	57,345	60,845	61,999	62,189	+190
Net Income of National Taxes (NT\$ million)	537,450	552,436	596,230	602,658	+6,428
Financial Statement of the Revenue (NT\$ million) ①	145,751	169,071	164,128	...	...
Financial Statement of Expenditure (NT\$ million) ①	155,523	162,279	173,032	...	...
Average Budgetary Expenditures of Taipei per Citizen (NT \$) ①	59,469	62,102	65,670	...	...

Sources: Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Taipei Revenue Service; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance; Taipei Municipality Audit Division, Ministry of Auditing.

Note: ① The figures before 2011 were the financial certificated statement.



Education and Culture

For the 2012 academic year (AY), there were a total of 315 public and private schools at all levels in Taipei City with 621,499 students in 18,630 classes. The number of students decreased 1.87% from that of AY 2011. The number of students has been decreasing every year. By analyzing the data for elementary and junior high schools, it is observable that the average number of students in each teacher's care was 12.00 in AY 2012, and the average number of students per class in AY 2012 was 26.84, both slight decreases from AY 2011. This shows that small-class teaching is becoming a trend in elementary and junior high school education in Taipei City, which helps to enhance the quality of education.

The rate of college-educated or above of the population aged 15 or over in Taipei City has steadily risen in recent years, with a figure of 55.89% at the end of 2012, an increase of 1.40 points over 2011. Furthermore, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 or over was 99.28%, an increase of 0.06 points over the end of 2011.

Figures with respect to art exhibitions and cultural performances organized in Taipei City and the attendance of these events were mixed. In 2012, a total of 5,975 art exhibitions and cultural performances were organized, which was 153 more than in 2011; the attendance at these exhibitions and performances, was 53.3 million person-times, 3.99 million less than from 2011.

Table 6 Education and Culture Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Schools at All Levels (school)	315	315	315	315	0
No. of Classes in Schools at All Levels (class)	19,213	19,066	18,985	18,630	-355
No. of Students in Schools at All Levels (person)	650,088	642,860	633,365	621,499	-11,866
No. of Students per Teacher in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	13.90	13.32	12.77	12.00	-0.77
No. of Students per Class in Junior High & Elementary Schools (person)	28.50	27.77	27.04	26.84	-0.20
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age (%)	99.97	99.97	99.94	99.94	(-0.00)
Rate of College-educated or Above of Population Aged 15 or Over (%)	52.07	53.22	54.49	55.89	(+1.40)
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over (%)	99.09	99.16	99.22	99.28	(+0.06)
Cultural Activities Hosted (number)	5,974	6,139	5,822	5,975	(+153)
Participants in Cultural Activities (1,000 person-time)	39,174	41,446	57,283	53,298	(-3.985)

Sources: Department of Education, Taipei City Government; Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government.

Social Welfare

There were 21,001 low-income households with 51,282 persons in Taipei City at the end of 2012, about 1.92% of the entire Taipei population and an increase of 8.10% and 7.74%, respectively, from the end of 2011. 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\$585.86 million in 2012. Moreover, the City Government provides emergency aid to ameliorate the suffering of victims of major accidents. 5,279 people received remuneration in 2012 to the amount of NT\$20.99 million.

In order to respond to the demands for childcare facilities and nursing homes, 666 public and private daycare centers accommodated 37,594 children in Taipei City at the end of 2012. Moreover, 121 public and private long-term senior care and senior homes housed 5,039 persons, and two privately-operated public senior homes that provide seniors with living and medical care services were in operation.

Table 7 Social Welfare Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Low-Income Households (household)	16,532	17,810	19,427	21,001	+1,574
Low-Income Population (person)	40,708	43,823	47,597	51,282	+3,685
Percentage of Low-Income Population (%)	1.56	1.67	1.80	1.92	(+0.12)
Amount of Living Subsidy for Low-Income Households (NT\$1,000)	449,431	471,397	492,308	585,861	+93,553
No. of Citizens in need of Emergency Aid (person-time)	3,766	4,847	4,543	5,279	+736
Amount of Citizen Emergency Aid (NT\$ 1,000)	12,569	17,230	16,053	20,994	+4,941
No. of the Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens (person)	112,643	114,664	116,784	117,902	+1,118
Public/Private Child Daycare Organizations (establishment)	742	704	683	666	-17
No. of People Accommodated by Public/Private Child Daycare (person)	43,520	40,948	39,609	37,594	-2,015
No. of Public/Private Long-term Senior Care and Senior Homes (establishment)	160	152	143	121	-22
No. of People Housed by Public/Private Long-term Senior Care and Senior Homes (person)	5,473	5,426	5,419	5,039	-380

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government.



Public Health

At the end of 2012, there were a total of 3,285 public and private hospitals and clinics in Taipei City. The number of sickbeds, medical personnel, ambulances, and pharmaceutical firms per 10,000 persons was 92 beds, 135 persons, 0.71 vehicle, and 40 establishments, respectively. Compared to the end of 2011, the number of sickbeds, ambulances and pharmaceutical firms per 10,000 persons decreased by 1 bed, 0.04 vehicle and 1 firm, respectively, and medical personnel increased by 1 person.

Taipei City's crude birth rate was 11.08‰ in 2012, an increase of 1.54 points compared to 9.54‰ of 2011. The crude death rate in 2012 was 6.23‰, an increase of 0.16 points compared to 6.07‰ of 2011. 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 City in 2011 was 82.70 years, a 0.28 year increase from 2010. Male life expectancy was 80.18 years, whereas for females it was 85.25 years, which was 5.07 years longer than that of males.

Table 8 Public Health Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Hospitals (establishment) ①	39	39	39	39	0
No. of Clinics (establishment) ①	3,006	3,108	3,214	3,246	+32
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Persons (bed) ①	91	92	93	92	-1
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons (person) ①	130	132	134	135	+1
No. of Ambulances per 10,000 Persons (vehicle)	0.74	0.71	0.75	0.71	-0.04
No. of Pharmaceutical Firms per 10,000 Persons (establishment)	40	40	41	40	-1
No. of Outpatients at Municipal Hospitals & Clinics per Day (person-time)	18,294	18,256	18,533	18,796	+263
Crude Birth Rate (‰)	7.42	7.09	9.54	11.08	(+1.54)
Crude Death Rate (‰)	5.84	5.89	6.07	6.23	(+0.16)
Infant Mortality Rate (person/1,000 live births)	3.54	3.80	3.77	...	--
Average Life Expectancy (years) ②	82.16	82.42	82.70	...	--
Health of Consumption Expenditures (%)	11.28	11.38	12.35	...	--

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 figures were unknown or unavailable. The infant mortality rate, average life expectancy, and health of consumption expenditures for 2012 are scheduled for publication in June, November, and October, 2013. The full version of the data will be published in “Taipei Yearbook 2013.”

① The data for 2012 is preliminary figure.

② Due to the extreme fluctuation of life expectancy caused by the great changes of yearly age specific mortality rate, the life expectancy will be compiled with population for 3 consequent years. For example, the figure of 2011 is compiled by population from 2009 to 2011.

Public Security

A total of 40,133 criminal cases were reported in Taipei City in 2012, which was 6,577 cases fewer than that of 2011, and 32,989 of them were cleared with a clearance rate of 82.24%, an increase of 10.96 points from 2011.

In terms of the crime rate, a total of 1,506.82 criminal cases were reported per 100,000 persons in Taipei City in 2012, which was 265.18 cases fewer than that of 2011. The rate of larceny was 362.95 cases per 100,000 persons (24.09% of total criminal cases), which was 11.88% lower than in 2011. Of all larceny cases, the clearance rate was 80.17%, which was 10.51 points higher than that of 2011. The rate of violent crime was 14.31 cases per 100,000 persons (0.95% of total offenses), which was 2.16 cases lower than in 2011. Of all violent crime cases, the clearance rate was 111.02%, which was 8.95 points higher than that of 2011.

The number of child and juvenile criminals was 308.89 per 100,000 children and juveniles in Taipei City in 2012, an increase of 15.01% from 2011. The total number of police officers was 7,642 at the end of 2011 in Taipei City, with 28.59 policemen per 10,000 persons, a 0.03% decrease from 2011.

Table 9 Public Security Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Criminal Cases (case)	52,544	49,646	46,690	40,133	-6,577
Clearance Rate of Criminal Cases (%)	75.57	71.82	71.28	82.24	(+10.96)
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Persons (case)	2,009.20	1,899.89	1,772.00	1,506.82	-265.18
No. of Larceny Cases per 100,000 Persons (case)	595.87	545.64	411.86	362.95	-48.91
Clearance Rate of Larceny Cases (%)	69.94	61.95	69.66	80.17	(+10.51)
No. of Violent Crime Cases per 100,000 Persons (case)	22.71	20.13	16.47	14.31	-2.16
Clearance Rate of Violent Crime Cases (%)	94.44	91.63	102.07	111.02	(+8.95)
No. of Criminals per 100,000 Persons (person)	1,223.67	1,177.11	1,166.21	1,159.57	-6.64
No. of Child and Juvenile Criminals per 100,000 Children and Juveniles (person)	243.31	238.91	268.57	308.89	+40.32
No. of Policemen per 10,000 Persons (person)	29.98	29.80	28.60	28.59	-0.01

Source: Taipei City Police Department.



Public Safety

In terms of traffic accidents, there were 76 cases of A1 motor vehicle accidents (causing death at the scene or within 24 hours) in Taipei City in 2012, or 0.41 case per 10,000 vehicles and 0.29 death per 10,000 persons. There were 5,540 cases of traffic violations per 10,000 persons. Compared with the data for 2011, the number of mobile accidents decreased, but the number of cases of traffic violations increased.

In terms of fire safety, the number of firefighters in Taipei City was 2,969 (including volunteer firefighters) at the end of 2012, or 11.11 firefighters per 10,000 persons. There were 589 fire trucks of all types, or 2.20 such vehicles per 10,000 persons. 137 fire accidents occurred in Taipei City in 2012, equivalent to 0.37 fire per day and 0.14 fire per 1,000 households. There were 23 casualties (14 death and 9 injuries) and the total loss in property was estimated at NT\$59.51 million, with 149 houses burned down or damaged in the fires. Compared with the data for 2011, the numbers for fire accidents and damaged houses decreased.

Table 10 Public Safety Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of A1 Traffic Accidents (case)	81	84	80	76	-4
No. of A1 Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Mobiles (case)	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.41	-0.03
No. of Deaths from A1 Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Persons (person)	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.29	-0.02
No. of Offense Cases of Road Traffic Regulations per 10,000 Persons (case)	8,254	7,040	5,504	5,540	+36
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Persons (person)	11.29	11.31	11.23	11.11	-0.12
No. of Fire Accidents (case)	251	236	177	137	-40
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Households (case)	0.26	0.24	0.18	0.14	-0.04
No. of Deaths and Injuries from Fire Accidents (person)	31	17	16	23	+7
No. of Houses Damaged in Fire Accidents (house)	370	338	192	149	-43
Property Losses in Fire Accidents (NT\$1,000)	16,640	15,618	10,849	59,508	+48,659

Sources: Taipei City Police Department; Taipei City Department of Transportation; Taipei City Fire Department.

Transportation

At the end of 2012, there were 756,602 automobiles and 1,099,934 motorcycles registered in Taipei City, with an average of 283 automobiles and 411 motorcycles per 1,000 persons, an increase of 1.68% and a decrease of 0.15%, respectively, when compared to figures for the end of 2011. In order to meet the demands of parking, the Taipei City Government has continued to construct parking spaces. By the end of 2012, there were 624,339 and 632,921 public and private parking spaces for automobiles and motorcycles, respectively, in Taipei City. The number for both increased from the number for 2011.

With a policy that encourages citizens to use public transportation, the average number of daily bus passengers in Taipei City in 2012 was 1.68 million, a decrease of 1.55% when compared to 2011. A new era in public transportation began with the operation of the Muzha Line of the Taipei Metropolitan Rapid Transit (MRT) in March 1996 and the operating kilometer reached 112.8 km by the end of 2012. The average number of daily passengers taking the Taipei MRT in 2012 was 1.65 million, a 6.03% increase from 2011. For popularizing energy-efficient conveyance, the Taipei City Government also has provided the renting service of public bikes. By the end of 2012, there were in total 48 renting stations and 1,684 public bikes, and 998,515 public bikes were rented in the course of the year.

Table 11 Transportation Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Automobiles Registered (vehicle)	721,326	725,121	744,108	756,602	+12,494
No. of Motorcycles Registered (vehicle)	1,092,788	1,094,564	1,101,578	1,099,934	-1,644
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Persons (vehicle)	277	277	281	283	+2
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Persons (vehicle)	419	418	416	411	-5
No. of Automobile Parking Spaces (space)	568,154	591,742	607,213	624,339	+17,126
No. of Motorcycle Parking Spaces (space)	530,486	568,141	602,552	632,921	+30,369
No. of Bus Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	1,764	1,760	1,708	1,681	-27
No. of MRT Passengers per day (1,000 persons)	1,267	1,385	1,552	1,645	+93
No. of public bike stations (station)	11	11	11	48	+37
No. of public bikes (vehicle)	500	500	500	1,684	+1,184
No. of public bikes rented per day (vehicle-time)	367	252	170	2,728	+2,558
No. of Violations Cited of Road Traffic Regulations per day (case)	10,274	7,966	6,131	5,947	-184

Source: Taipei City Department of Transportation; Taipei City Police Department.



Environmental Protection

Taipei City began enforcing the policy “Pay for Garbage Disposal by the Bag” on July 1, 2000. The volume of garbage generated has been decreasing generally, whereas the amount of recycling has been increasing generally. In 2012, Taipei City’s recycling volume increased by 455,678 tons as compared to 2011, of which the garbage generated was 316.93kg per person per year, which was a decrease of 224.50kg (-41.46%) as compared to 1999 prior to the implementation of the levy money of garbage bags. The annual per capita amount of recycled garbage was 179.79 kg, an increase of 171.10 kg (20 times) from 1999. Furthermore, since the policy of recycling food wastes was put into practice in 2003, the volume of food wastes recycled has been increasing generally. The total amount of food waste recycled was 88,067 tons in 2012, or 33.08kg per capita, which was 1.64% less than that of 2011. The rate of garbage disposal was 100.00% in 2012, which was the same as 2011.

In terms of air quality, the average monthly dustfall per square kilometer in Taipei City in 2012 was 5.73 tons less than that of 2011. The density of suspended particulates in the air was 37.93 micrograms per cubic meter less than that of 2011, too. The amount of sulfur dioxide in the air was the same as the year 2011 at 0.003 ppm. In terms of sewage treatment, the diffusion rate of household sewers connected in Taipei reached 100.00% at the end of 2012.

Table 12 Environmental Protection Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	1999	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Volume of Garbage Generated per Capita (kg) ①	541.43	355.47	363.97	316.93	--
Volume of Garbage Recycled per Capita (kg)	8.69	173.37	181.26	179.79	-1.47
Volume of Food Wastes Recycled per Capita (kg)	...	32.08	33.63	33.08	-0.55
Garbage Disposal Rate (%)	117.31	100.00	100.00	100.00	(0.00)
Monthly Dustfall (metric ton/km ²)	11.22	6.20	6.32	5.73	-0.59
Suspended Particulates in the Air (μg / m ³)	51.59	49.91	44.45	37.93	-6.52
Sulfur Dioxide in the Air (ppm)	0.007	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.000
Percentage of Population Served by Wastewater Treatment Plants (%) ②	45.63	100.00	100.00	100.00	--
Nuisance Petition (case)	21,202	66,053	59,550	61,672	+2,122

Sources: Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Public Works Department, Taipei City Government.

Note: The “...” in the table indicates data are unknown or unavailable, and the “--” indicates data are meaningless.

① The volume of garbage generated per capita covers the amount of disposal, resources recycled, kitchen waste recycled, and large waste reused. The volume of garbage clearance only included household garbage from 2012.

② Percentage of population served by wastewater treatment plants = (Accumulated Number of Connection Sewers Household × 4) ÷ Population of Citywide × 100%. Since 2009 this percentage had exceeded 100%, so since 2010 the percentage exceeding 100% is listed as 100%.

Public Works

Taipei City has demonstrated small-scale stable growth in terms of public works, such as roads, parks and green fields and tap water. In Taipei City at the end of 2012, the road area was 22.52 million square meters, 12,124 square meters more than that of 2011. The area for parks & green fields was 13.67 million square meters, 25 thousand square meters more than that of 2011. The tap water diffusion rate was 99.60% in 2012, a 0.05-point increase from 2011.

To provide the citizens of Taipei City with a quality living environment, the sidewalk improvement plan was initiated in 1999. 51,122 square meters of sidewalks were improved in 2012. 2,154,922 square meters were renovated as of the end of 2012. 108.87 kilometers of the sewage pipes were constructed and completed in 2012, making the total sewage pipes within Taipei City 2,451.64 kilometers. The household sewer connection rate was 70.37% in 2012, a 2.43-point increase from 2011.

Table 13 Public Works Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Road Area (m ²)	20,900,954	20,909,292	22,509,223	22,521,347	+12,124
Per Capita Road Area (m ²)	8.02	7.98	8.49	8.42	-0.07
Parks & Green Fields Area (m ²) ①	13,508,871	13,529,929	13,643,094	13,667,760	+24,666
Per Capita Parks & Green Fields Area (m ²) ①	5.18	5.17	5.15	5.11	-0.04
Public Market Area (m ²)	483,365	478,812	492,092	461,131	-30.961
Per Capita Public Market Area (m ²)	0.185	0.183	0.186	0.172	-0.014
Tap Water Diffusion Rate (%)	99.51	99.54	99.55	99.60	(+0.05)
Per Capita Monthly Volume of Tap Water Supply (L)	19,928	19,112	18,777	17,591	-1,186
Sidewalk Area Improved (10,000 m ²)	7.84	5.27	1.77	12.23	+10.46
Length of Bicycle Lanes (km)	229.0	235.0	247.6	247.0	-0.6
Newly Connected Length of Household Sewers (km)	94.55	148.62	99.48	108.87	+9.39
Household Sewer Connection Rate (%)	62.02	65.50	67.94	70.37	(+2.43)

Sources: Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government; Department of Transportation, Taipei City Government; Taipei Water Department.

Note: ① The Parks & Green Fields Area refers to the developed areas in urban planning districts such as parks, green fields, playgrounds for children, riverside parks, plazas and reservations, excluding reserved areas, scenic areas, and national park areas.



Family Living

The amount of per household disposable income in Taipei City in 2011 was NT\$1,251,519. If the number of households is divided into 5 groups according to the level of disposable income, the number in the highest group is 5.02 times the lowest. In terms of the structure of family spending, rent and water take up 28.19% of total spending, which are the highest, followed by food spending (including eating out), which is 21.54%. The average living space per capita is approximately 31.50 square meters. Homeownership among the citizens of Taipei City is 81.94%.

The consumer price index (CPI) in Taipei City in 2012 was 108.10 (base year: 2006 = 100), which was an increase of 1.63% when compared to the CPI of 106.37 for 2011. Among sub-indices, the sub-index on food increased by 3.87%, the sub-index on clothing increased by 2.34%, the sub-index on miscellaneous expenditures increased by 1.49%, the sub-index on housing expenditures increased by 1.09%, the sub-index on medicines and medical care increased by 0.53%, the sub-index on transportation and communication increased by 0.22%, and the sub-index on education and entertainment increased by 0.11%.

Table 14 Family Living Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
Per Household Disposable Income NT (\$)	1,246,310	1,298,640	1,251,519	...	--
Ratio of Disposable Income Share of Highest 20% to That of Lowest 20% (time)	4.50	4.54	5.02	...	--
Rent and Water Charges as % of Consumption Expenditures (%)	28.52	28.62	28.19	...	--
Food & Beverage % of Consumption Expenditures (Including Eating Outside) (%)	21.33	20.47	21.54	...	--
Newspapers, Magazines & Stationery of Consumption Expenditures (%)	0.88	0.82	0.75	...	--
Average Space per Person (m ²)	9.61	9.79	9.53	...	--
Homeownership Rate (%)	81.79	81.42	81.94	...	--
Diffusion Rate of Cable TV (%)	90.09	91.25	91.25	...	--
Diffusion Rate of Cell Phones (%)	94.24	94.71	95.75	...	--
Per Capita Daily Living Water Consumption (L)	332	331	329	326	-3
Per Capita Monthly Electricity Consumption (kWh)	232	236	234	226	-8
Consumer Price Index (2006 = 100)	104.35	104.87	106.37	108.10	--
Annual Growth Rate of Consumer Price Index (%)	-0.98	0.50	1.43	1.63	(+0.20)

Sources: Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Taipei Water Department; Taiwan Power Company.

Note: ① The “...” in the table means data unavailable. The “...” in the table means figures provided are meaningless. “The 2012 Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei City” is scheduled for publication in October 2013. The related data will be published in “Taipei Yearbook 2013.”

Digital City

In order to make municipal services more convenient for the citizens of Taipei City, the City is devoted to promoting application services, such as mobile government, mobile transportation, mobile learning, mobile guides, and mobile recreation, etc., which are built upon the foundation of a wireless city, allowing the citizens to enjoy boundless municipal services. Taipei City provided "Public Wi-Fi Access" (Taipei Free) service from July, 2011; accumulated total of 1,650 thousand people applied for the ID by the end of 2012 and 21,747 persons used it in the same year. In addition, to encourage open information and information sharing, the city conducted information integration and established an open information platform for the Taipei City Government, encouraging citizens to utilize the value-added applications of the government's open information platform, making Taipei City a true "Smart City" by providing convenient services and integrated information for its citizens.

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 the "Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity, 2012" by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, the Executive Yuan, the rate of individual net usage was 78.5% in Taipei City, a decrease of 1.6% from 2011.

Table 15 Information Infrastructure Statistics for Taipei City

Item (Unit)	2009	2010	2011	2012	Comparison between 2012 and 2011
No. of Daily Visitors to the Taipei City Government's Website (person-time) ①	43,788	30,137	49,989	53,038	+3,049
No. of Daily Users for the Single-Window e-services System to the Taipei City Government's Website (person-time)	4,840	5,949	4,990	5,316	+326
Accumulated No. of application for Cyber Citizens (person-time)	21,040	59,180	360,012	429,373	+69,361
Overall No. of Citizens Attending Free 3-Hour Internet Training Program (person-time)	368,836	380,181	390,015	396,848	+6,833
Accumulated No. of application for Taipei Free (Number)	-	-	900,364	1,650,153	+749,789
No. of Users for Taipei Free (person-time) ②	-	-	4,837,771	21,747,536	--
Rate of Individual Net Usage (%) ③	73.0	77.6	80.1	78.5	(-1.6)
Rate of Household Net Usage (%) ④	76.16	78.94	79.89	...	--

Sources: Department of Information Technology, Taipei City Government; Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Taipei City Government; Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, the Executive Yuan, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Note: The "--" in the table indicates data are meaningless. ① The Taipei City's official website in Chinese and English versions has been transferred to the government's integrated website platform; online operation was formally launched on February 1, 2010. The flow of statistics method was adjusted prior to January 2010; the method refers to the number of people who have browsed the website homepage. ② The figure of 2011 included that from August to December. ③ Data were from the "Taiwan Digital Divide Report" by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, the Executive Yuan, renamed to "Survey Report for Individual/ Household E-opportunity" in 2011. ④ Data were from the "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei" by the Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.



Table 16. Comparative Statistics among International Cities

Country		Republic of China	China				Korea	Japan
City		Taipei City	Beijing	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Seoul	Osaka	
Item	Unit	2011年 (底)	2011年 (底)				2011年 (底)	2011年 (底)
Land Area	km ²	271.8	16,410.5	6,340.5	1,104.4	605.2	223.0	
Population	10,000 persons	265.10	1,277.90	1,419.36	711.24	1,052.88	267.06	
No. of Persons per Household	person	2.65	2.54	2.72	2.99	2.51	2.01	
Population Density	person/ km ²	9,753	779	2,239	6,440	17,397	11,976	
Sex Ratio	male/100 female	92.85	101.07	99.07	87.28	97.90	94.30	
Dependency Ratio	%	37.37	30.83	...	33.38	30.21	52.35	
Aging Index	%	88.31	149.25	...	118.51	75.32	196.20	
Social Increase Rate	‰	8.75	10.20	5.52	-0.32	-10.71	3.97	
Crude Marriage Rate	‰	8.11	13.66	10.52	8.21	6.78	6.68	
Crude Divorce Rate	‰	2.22	3.43	3.38	3.17	1.95	2.54	
General Birth Rate	‰	36	...	...	46	32	37	
Total Fertility Rate	‰	1,200	...	...	1,204	1,014	...	
Labor Participation Rate	%	56.5	...	...	60.1	62.5	...	
Unemployment Rate	%	4.4	1.4	4.2	3.4	4.6	...	
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	99.22	...	...	...	...	...	
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	99.94	99.99	...	99.47	99.01	100.00	
Primary School Students per Teacher	person	12.81	14.89	15.79	14.76	18.08	16.12	
Primary School Students per Class	person	24.94	...	...	35.81	26.81	26.06	
Junior High School Students per Teacher	person	12.70	15.32	12.48	6.59	17.70	12.87	
Junior High School Students per Class	person	31.09	...	...	...	32.84	30.77	
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	545.66	727.30	681.76	762.87	578.25	2,607.25	
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	728.41	990.21	616.35	910.18	289.59	453.16	
Per Capita Green Resources Area	m ²	52.03	15.30	11.59	...	16.15	3.51	
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	99.69	...	99.99	99.90	100.00	100.00	
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	26.80	19.37	134.26	...	27.75	48.49	
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Persons	vehicle/1,000 persons	281	370	137	83	283	313	
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Persons	vehicle/1,000 persons	416	...	91	5	39	18	
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Persons	case/100,000 persons	1,772.00	1,126.59	896.82	1,068.42	3,399.81	2,330.71	
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Persons	case/100,000 persons	411.86	...	612.35	492.81	515.65	1,790.82	
No. of Police Officers per 10,000 Persons	officer/10,000 persons	28.60	...	...	46.03	23.74	24.10	
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles (Casualties caused by traffic accidents) ①	case/10,000 vehicles	109.38	8.50	6.63	195.61	119.16	173.12	
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Households	case/ 1,000 households	0.18	0.81	1.12	14.50	1.31	0.86	
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Persons	fireman/10,000 persons	11.23	1.38	...	13.79	10.16	13.05	
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Persons	sickbed/10,000 persons	93.05	74.13	75.48	50.79	75.77	...	
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons	medical personnel/10,000 persons	134.10	111.56	78.18	117.20	71.45	...	
Infant Mortality Rate	person/1,000 live births	3.77	2.84	5.70	1.30	2.44	2.39	
Annual Average Suspended Particulate in the Air	µg/m ³	44.45	114.00	80.00	55.00	47.00	23.00	
Daily Waste Collected per Capita per Day	kg	0.39	1.37	2.21	2.43	...	1.22	
Daily Waste Recycled per Capita per Day	kg	0.50	...	...	1.16	...	0.04	
Average Annual Growth Rate of CPI over the Last 3 Years	%	0.31	2.17	2.68	-0.89	3.28	-1.10	
Engel's Coefficient	%	21.54	31.62	35.50	...	...	31.48	
Disposable Income per Capita	US \$	12,605	4,622	5,399	...	...	...	
Per Capita Living Area	m ²	31.50	33.44	21.57	...	...	...	
Female Ratio of Civil Servants	%	49.01	...	...	35.35	35.61	23.36	
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	38.69	...	...	44.87	261.79	71.71	

Source: The Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics designs questionnaires every July, which are sent to and filled out by other international cities through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R.O.C. and Mainland Affairs Council (MAC), the Executive Yuan.

Note: The “...” in the table indicates data are unknown or unavailable. For detailed information on other international cities, please visit the Website of the Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics at <http://www.dbas.taipei.gov.tw> to browse the “International City Index”. ① This refers to victims whose injuries were caused by automobiles or motor vehicles moving on roads.

Table 16. Comparative Statistics among International Cities (Continued)

Country		Canada	Brazil	England	Germany	Austria	South Africa
City		Ottawa	Sao Paulo	London	Frankfurt	Vienna	Cape Town
Item	Unit	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Land Area	km ²	2,796.0	1,509.0	1,574.0	248.3	414.9	2,461.0
Population	10,000 persons	92.71	1,130.36	817.39	69.83	173.12	382.00
No. of Persons per Household	person	2.42	3.16	2.50	1.85	2.03	3.57
Population Density	person/ km ²	332	7,491	5,193	2,812	4,173	1,552
Sex Ratio	male/100 female	100.49	95.46	97.41	96.94	92.30	93.54
Dependency Ratio	%	42.86	40.66	42.45	40.15	45.00	50.08
Aging Index	%	78.36	39.08	59.08	133.21	118.16	20.77
Social Increase Rate	‰	...	...	5.38	12.05	8.37	...
Crude Marriage Rate	‰	...	...	3.68	3.94	4.59	...
Crude Divorce Rate	‰	...	...	...	2.85	2.63	...
General Birth Rate	‰	...	...	72	49	41	...
Total Fertility Rate	‰	...	...	1,990	1,320	1,410	...
Labor Participation Rate	%	...	...	65.9	80.3	73.1	67.9
Unemployment Rate	%	...	9.9	9.2	4.6	7.1	23.8
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 or Over	%	...	...	99.00	...	100.00	98.93
Enrollment Rate of Children at School Age	%	...	69.37	97.64	...	97.64	98.71
Primary School Students per Teacher	person	16.54	...	21.71	...	11.14	21.60
Primary School Students per Class	person	...	15.03	27.09	...	21.73	...
Junior High School Students per Teacher	person	15.32	...	15.71	...	7.37	20.43
Junior High School Students per Class	person	...	27.70	25.44	...	21.68	...
Social Welfare Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	579.19	...	...	2,980.64	...
Education, Science & Culture Expenditures per Citizen	US\$	...	377.96	...	...	1,676.21	...
Per Capita Green Resources Area	m ²	90.47	12.50	0.07	23.54	109.24	...
Tap Water Diffusion Rate	%	100.00	99.10	100.00	99.90	100.00	99.90
Road Area per Automobile	m ²	...	...	...	146.12	88.43	...
No. of Automobiles per 1,000 Persons	vehicle/1,000 persons	...	461	329	503	390	194
No. of Motorcycles per 1,000 Persons	vehicle/1,000 persons	...	82	15	27	47	13
No. of Criminal Cases per 100,000 Persons	case/100,000 persons	3,970.53	...	10,183.40	15,820.57	11,657.36	8,334.76
No. of Burglary Cases per 100,000 Persons	case/100,000 persons	1,596.47	...	4,158.91	5,833.73	8,451.50	4,584.44
No. of Police Officers per 10,000 Persons	officers/ 10,000 persons	22.11	...	57.66	...	41.46	1.42
No. of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles (Casualties caused by traffic accidents) ①	case/10,000 vehicles	...	2.17	106.57	125.30	60.01	...
No. of Fire Accidents per 1,000 Households	case/ 1,000 households	...	...	...	4.75	11.62	12.81
No. of Firefighters per 10,000 Persons	fireman/10,000 persons	10.48	...	7.10	...	9.20	2.67
No. of Sickbeds per 10,000 Persons	sickbed/10,000 persons	25.62	27.13	27.35	89.01	81.20	...
No. of Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons	medical personnel/10,000 persons	611.57	44.07	279.86	101.38	35.96	...
Infant Mortality Rate	person/1,000 live births	...	11.30	4.70	0.30	5.30	...
Annual Average Suspended Particulate in the Air	μg/m ³	...	...	...	29.00	...	28.00
Daily Waste Collected per Capita per Day	kg	0.99	...	1.26	1.12	1.74	1.38
Daily Waste Recycled per Capita per Day	kg	0.40	...	0.38	...	...	0.14
Average Annual Growth Rate of CPI over the Last 3 Years	%	...	5.57	2.23	...	1.88	5.76
Engel's Coefficient	%	...	...	10.40	...	...	...
Disposable Income per Capita	US \$	...	...	28,684	...	...	...
Per Capita Living Area	m ²	...	...	25.00	38.40	37.20	...
Female Ratio of Civil Servants	%	...	72.07	51.75	50.62	52.01	31.34
No. of Citizens per Civil Servants	person	...	81.06	94.46	75.94	59.18	146.34



Appendix III

Profiles of the People



1. 2012 Outstanding Citizens of Taipei City
2. Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)
3. Directors General of the Taipei City Government
4. Directors of Secondary Departments of the Taipei City Government

2012 Outstanding Citizens of Taipei City



**A Life Fighter who
Touches Hearts with
Songs and Brushes**
Ms. Guo Hui-en

Date of Birth: May 1, 1961

"She aspires for those who cannot see to see her colors and for those who cannot hear to hear her voices." Despite being physically challenged by the loss of normal eye-sight in early childhood and victimized by the rare disease of Multiple Sclerosis, Guo Hui-en has risen to overcome these challenges of fate with her painting and music, which move people profoundly. By bringing comfort to patients of rare diseases and by encouraging the public to face themselves and live their lives with a positive attitude, she has transformed personal suffering and pain into a passionate drive for helping people with similar illnesses. Guo's work of comforting people in ways beyond words is a quiet power of warmth and stability for society, making her a figure of admiration.



**An Artist who
Preserves and
Injects New Life
into an Old trade**
Mr. Chang Jie-guan

Date of Birth: Dec. 20, 1952

"I will persist as long as typecasts are still in use." Amid drastic changes over time, Chang Jie-guan, owner of Zhi-hsing (Sun & Stars) Company in the traditional typecasting trade, has devoted himself to the preservation and promotion of the centuries-old typecast printing techniques. Through diversified and comprehensive planning that combines multiple vectors from the tourism, art, and cultural and creative industries, he has injected new life into an old trade. Furthermore, Chang uses his own resources to offer free training courses for volunteers and for many years has been advocating the preservation of this traditional craft in Taipei and Taiwan. His long-time contributions to cultural conservation make him a true role model in Taipei City.



**A Folklore Promoter
and Practitioner of
the Spirit of Mazu**
Mr. Chen Yu-feng

Date of Birth: Nov. 23, 1950

"His greatest joy comes from spreading happiness to see people in peace and joy." In his service of more than a decade at Tsu-Yu Temple in Songshan District of Taipei City, Chen Yu-feng has been a practitioner of the idea of sharing communal resources to help the disadvantaged find the light of hope in life. On top of his complex responsibilities of managing the temple, he has taken initiative to help numerous individuals and groups with urgent needs. As a servant of the goddess Matsuo, Chen has fulfilled the social mission of a faith-based organization with appropriate resource management in ways faithful to Mazu's spirit of compassion for all.



Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)



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, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Speaker of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council



Wang, Hsiao-wei

DB: Jun. 10, 1961

PT: DPP

HE: B.B.A. in Finance, Takming University of Science and Technology

ME: Councilor of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council; Member, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th National Party Congress of the Democratic Progressive Party



Deputy Speaker

Chou, Po-ya

DB: Mar. 08, 1959

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Political Science, National Chengchi University

ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Executive Officer, DPP Social Campaign Department



Wang, Hsin-i

DB: Jun. 24, 1970

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Arts, Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Anchor & Reporter, EBS and Cti Television; Lecturer, Hsing Wu Institute of Technology



Wang, Shih-chien

DB: Jan. 01, 1960

PT: DPP

HE: Master of the Institute of Applied Chemistry, Chinese Culture University

ME: Councilor of the 8th and 9th terms of the Taipei City Council; The 6th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan



Wang, Hao

DB: Jul. 13, 1957

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Management, Yuan Ze University

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Vice President, Eastern Multimedia



Wang, Cheng-ter

DB: Feb. 07, 1956

PT: KMT

HE: B.S. in Pharmacy, Kaohsiung Medical University

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; General-Director of Chienkuo High School Alumni Association



Wang, Hung-wei

DB: Jul. 10, 1964

PT: NP

HE: B.A. in Journalism, National Chengchi University

ME: Councilor of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council; Manager, United Daily News Greater Taipei Center

Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)



Chiang, Chi-ming

DB: Aug. 10, 1962

PT: DPP

HE: B. A. in Department of Public Administration, National Open University

ME: Secretary, Office of the President; Secretary, Office of Chen Shui-bian



Lee, Chien-chang

DB: Aug. 22, 1962

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Social Science, National Taiwan University
ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Central Appraisal Committee Member of DPP



Ho, Chin-wei

DB: May. 14, 1982

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Public Administration, University of Southern California, U.S.A.

ME: Member, 14th and 15th Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party; Radio Host, Super FM 98.5



Lee Fu, Chung-wu

DB: Apr. 04, 1973

PT: KMT

HE: Master, Graduate Institute and Department of International Trade, Tamkang University
ME: Police Officer, Taipei City Police Department; Chief, Indigenous Peoples' Team of Daily Volunteer Association



Lee, Fang-ru

DB: Dec. 6, 1969

PT: KMT

HE: Department of Urban Planning, Feng Chia University

ME: Director, Taipei Councilor Lee Yin-lai's Office; Designer, Zhu Yin-yong Architects



Lee, Hsin

DB: Jul. 16, 1953

PT: KMT

HE: Bachelor of Law, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy Speaker of the 9th term of the Taipei City Council



Lee, Yen-hsiu

DB: Dec. 18, 1971

PT: KMT

HE: Graduate, Enterprise Research Institute, Pepperdine University, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General of KMT of the Taipei City Council



Lee, Ching-yuan

DB: Aug. 29, 1958

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Education, National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member of the 3rd term of the National Assembly

**Lee, Ching-feng**

DB: May 18, 1967

PT: DPP

HE: M.S., Environmental Engineering, National Taiwan University

ME: Chairperson, Taiwan Public Affairs Association; Deputy Secretary-General, Taiwan Environmental Protection Union

**Juan, Chao-hsiung**

DB: Sep. 29, 1970

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Department of Public Administration and Policy, National Taipei University

ME: Director, Democratic Progressive Party Youth; Lecturer, Shih Hsin University

**Wu, Shih-cheng**

DB: Apr. 11, 1963

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Policy and Management Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Anchor & Reporter, News Department of China Television

**Lin, Shin-tsung**

DB: Jun. 13, 1959

PT: DPP

HE: Ph.D., Department of Business Management, Macau University of Science and Technology

ME: Member of Estimated Committee of DPP
The Founder of Taiwanese Education and Environmental Association**Wu, Chih-kang**

DB: Sep. 09, 1971

PT: KMT

HE: M.S., Management Information Systems, Fairleigh Dickinson University, U.S.A.

ME: Member of Standing Committee of KMT; Council Chairperson of Zhongyuan Kejia CongZheng Association in Taipei City

**Lin, Yi-hua**

DB: Oct. 21, 1968

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Lecturer, Shih Hsin University

**Wu, Szu-yao**

DB: May 28, 1974

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University

ME: Member of Standing, Executive and Estimated Committee of DPP

**Lin, Chin-chang**

DB: Nov. 01, 1949

PT: KMT

HE: Bachelor of Law, National Chengchi University

ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Chairperson of F.I.C.C. in Asia-Pacific Region

Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)



Lin, Guo-cheng

DB: Aug. 20, 1957

PT: PFP

HE: Master of Graduate School of Strategic Management for Small & Medium Enterprises, Transworld University

ME: General-Director, Vajrayana Sakya Manjusri Center, R.O.C; Secretary-General, National Labor United Federation of Trade Unions



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 and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General, Taiwan Women's Link



Lin, Ruey-tou

DB: Jun. 10, 1956

PT: none

HE: Bachelor of Business Administration, Tamkang University

ME: Councilor of the 6th, 7th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; The 4th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan



Chin, Huei-chu

DB: Mar. 27, 1955

PT: KMT

HE: Ph.D., Department of Chinese Literature, Chinese Cultural University

ME: Councilor of the 6th and 7th terms of the Taipei City Council; The 4th and 5th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan



Chou, Wei-yu

DB: Sep. 15, 1962

PT: DPP

HE: Bachelor of Law, National Taiwan University

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member 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, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Host, Police Radio Station



Hung, Chien-yi

DB: Nov. 03, 1970

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Graduate Institute of China Studies, Tamkang University

ME: Councilor of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council; Director, Legislator Cho Jung-tai's and Hsu Kuo-yung's Office



Kao, Chia-yu

DB: Oct. 17, 1980

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Graduate Institute of National Development, National Taiwan University.

ME: President, National Taiwan University Student Association; Member of the National Assembly

**Chang, Mao-nan**

DB: Aug. 15, 1960

PT: DPP

HE: Bachelor of Public Administration, National Open University.

ME: General-Director, Taipei City Hakka Association for Public Affairs; Magistrate, 7th – 9th Anping Village of Songshan District

**Kuo, Chao-yen**

DB: Feb. 08, 1969

PT: KMT

HE: B.A., Department of Statistics and Information Science, Fu Jen Catholic University

ME: Standing Supervisor of Woman Organization in Taipei City; Standing Director of Female New Immigrant Association in Taipei City

**Liang, Wen-chieh**

DB: Nov. 26, 1971

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University

ME: Lecturer, Aletheia University; Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Policy Research and Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party

**Chen, Yung-te**

DB: Aug. 14, 1965

PT: KMT

HE: Bachelor of Law, New York State University, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Vice Secretary-General of KMT of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council

**Chuang, Jui-hsiung**

DB: Apr. 20, 1963

PT: DPP

HE: M.B.A., National Taipei University

ME: Professional Lawyer; Chairperson, Democratic Progressive Party Taipei Chapter

**Chen, Yu-mei**

DB: Jul. 22, 1966

PT: KMT

HE: EMBA, National Taiwan University

ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Director, Child Welfare League Foundation, R.O.C.

**Hsu, Shu-hua**

DB: May 22, 1973

PT: DPP

HE: EMBA, Department of Culture Industry, National Taipei University of Education

ME: Councilor of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council; General-Director, Taiwan Conservation-Interchange Association

**Chen, Chien-ming**

DB: Jul. 24, 1961

PT: TSU

HE: Doctor of Psychology in Management, California School of Professional Psychology, California U.S.A

ME: Secretary-General, Taiwan Solidarity Union; The 5th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan

Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)



Chen, Yen-bo

DB: Aug. 21, 1969

PT: NP

HE: Master of National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Reporter, China Times Express and United Evening News



Chen, Chin-hsiang

DB: Jul. 07, 1959

PT: KMT

HE: Xie-He Vocational School

ME: Councilor of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Deputy Speaker of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council



Chen, Cheng-chung

DB: Apr. 01, 1955

PT: none

HE: Master of Management, Ming Chuan University

ME: Councilor of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Secretary-General of KMT of the 7th term of the Taipei City Council



Chen, Li-hui

DB: Nov. 30, 1962

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Applied Media Arts, National Taiwan University of Arts

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Host, Police Radio Station



Chen, Yi-chou

DB: Sep. 01, 1952

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Education, University of California at San Francisco, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Emeritus Director of Neihs Lions Club



Tung, Chung-yen

DB: Jul. 08, 1973

PT: DPP

HE: M. Phil., in Sociology and Politics of Modern Society, University of Cambridge

ME: Host, Formosa TV; Producer and Host, Taiwanatung



Wang, Chih-ping

DB: Apr. 20, 1957

PT: KMT

HE: M.B.A., Eastern Michigan University, USA

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Member of the 3rd term of the National Assembly



Huang, Ping-Yang

DB: Nov. 13, 1962

PT: KMT

HE: Bachelor of Arts, Fu Jen Catholic University

ME: Director of Chinese Taipei Baseball Association; Counselor of Minority Development Association in Taipei City

**Huang, Shan-shan**

DB: Oct. 18, 1969

PT: PFP

HE: B.A. in Law, National Taiwan University,

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Professional Lawyer

**Pan, Hwai-tzong**

DB: Jul. 02, 1961

PT: NP

HE: Ph.D., Neurochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Emory University, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Professor, School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University

**Yang, Shih-chiu**

DB: Sep. 24, 1958

PT: KMT

HE: Research, University of California, Los Angeles, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Associate Professor, Hsing Wu Business College

**Li-keng, Kuei-fong**

DB: Jan. 27, 1946

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Arts, Linguistics, Georgetown University, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Full-Time Lecturer and Chair, Chinese Section, Foreign Languages Center, National Chengchi University

**Yeh, Lin-chuang**

DB: Jul. 16, 1969

PT: KMT

HE: B.A. Chungyu Institute of Technology

ME: Vice-Manager Committee of KMT in Taipei City Political Party; President, 10th Taipei Chief of Neighborhoods' Fraternity

**Ou Yang, Long**

DB: Nov. 12, 1960

PT: KMT

HE: Sub-class of Management Institute, Tamkang University

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Director of SETTV Metropolis

**Liu, Yao-jen**

DB: Oct. 16, 1968

PT: DPP

HE: Master of Politics, Indiana State University, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council

**Lai, Su-ru**

DB: Mar. 23, 1964

PT: KMT

HE: S.J.D., Chinese Culture University

ME: Member of Standing Committee and Manager of KMT Chairperson's Office; Director of Chinese Taipei Football Association and Taipei Cheer Leading Association

Councilors of Taipei City (11th term)



Ying, Hsiao-wei

DB: Sep. 14, 1964

PT: KMT

HE: Master of the Graduate Institute of Life Sciences, Vancouver

ME: Director, Crime correction association, Ministry of Justice; Secretary-General, Shen Chun-chi Cultural Foundation



Chien, Yu-yen

DB: Feb. 05, 1967

PT: DPP

HE: M.A., Journalism, National Chengchi University

ME: Host, Political Discussion Program; Councilor of the 10th term of the Taipei City Council



Tai, Hsi-chin

DB: Oct. 28, 1966

PT: KMT

HE: Master of Graduate Institute of International Affairs and Strategic Studies, Tamkang University

ME: Councilor of the 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Head, Politics Group, CTI



Chieh, Mei-sha

DB: Apr. 05, 1972

PT: KMT

HE: Ph.D. Candidate, University of Leeds, UK

ME: Member of Standing Committee of KMT; Spokesperson for Ma Yin-gjiu and Wu Dun-yi Election Headquarters



Chung, Hsiao-ping

DB: Aug. 27, 1962

PT: KMT

HE: Political Science, National Taiwan University

ME: Councilor of the 8th term of the Taipei City Council; Councilor of the 13th term of the Taipei County Council



Yen, Sheng-kuan

DB: Jun. 20, 1968

PT: DPP

HE: J.D. Studies, John Marshall Law School, U.S.A.

ME: Councilor of the 8th, 9th and 10th terms of the Taipei City Council; Executive Secretary of DPP of the Taipei City Council



Directors General of the Taipei City Government



Mayor
Hau, Lung-bin
DB: Aug. 22, 1952
HE: Ph.D. in Food Science and Technology, 1983, University of Massachusetts, U.S.A.
ME: The 3rd and 4th Legislators of the Legislative Yuan; Minister, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan



Secretary-General
Chen, Yeong-ren
DB: Aug. 22, 1955
HE: Dr.PH in Public Health, Columbia University, U.S.A.
ME: Deputy Secretary-General, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government



Deputy Mayor
Chen, Wei-zen
DB: May. 24, 1953
HE: Ph.D. in Engineering, Graduate School of Planning and Urban Design, Chinese Culture University
ME: Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Deputy Magistrate, Taipei County Government



Deputy Secretary-General
Tsay, Huel-sheng
DB: Sep. 02, 1955
HE: Ph.D. in Civil Engineering (Transportation Engineering), Purdue University, USA
ME: Chairman and President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation; Commissioner, Taipei Water Department



Deputy Mayor
Chen, Hsiung-wen
DB: Jul. 12, 1954
HE: Master of Environmental Engineering, National Cheng Kung University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Economic Development; Director General, Department of Comprehensive Planning, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan



Deputy Secretary-General
Ni, Shih-piao
DB: Oct. 12, 1947
HE: Master of Civil Engineering, Tohoku University, Japan
ME: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government



Deputy Mayor
Ting, Tin-yu
DB: Sep. 04, 1954
HE: Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Michigan, USA
ME: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University; Assistant Professor of Sociology, Kansas State University, U.S.A



Deputy Secretary-General
Huang, Jung-feng
DB: May. 24, 1950
HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University
ME: Commissioner, Department of Land, Taipei City Government; Commissioner, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government

Directors General of the Taipei City Government (5th Term)



Commissioner, Secretariat
Chen, Yeong-ren
DB: Aug. 22, 1955
HE: Dr.PH in Public Health,
Columbia University, U.S.A.
ME: Deputy Secretary-General,
Taipei City Government;
Commissioner, Department
of Environmental Protection,
Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department
of Economic Development
Huang, Chi-jui
DB: Jul.23, 1969
HE: Doctor, Department of
International Business,
National Taiwan University
ME: Associate Professor,
Department of Finance and
Cooperative Management, National
Taipei University; Division Chief,
Banking Bureau, Financial
Supervisory Commission, R.O.C



Commissioner, Department
of Civil Affairs
Huang Lu, Ching-ju
DB: Nov. 04, 1949
HE: Bachelor of Commerce,
Department of Accounting,
Shih Chien University
ME: National Assembly Member;
Commission Member, Taipei
Urban Planning Commission



Commissioner, Public Works
Department
Chang, Pei-yi
DB: Nov.17, 1946
HE: Master of Water Resources
Engineering, Asian Institute
of Technology, Thailand
ME: Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Rapid Transit
Systems; Deputy Secretary-
General, Taipei City
Government



Commissioner, Department of
Finance
Chiou, Dah-jan
DB: Sep. 23, 1953
HE: Ph.D. of Law in the Department of
Land Economics, National Chengchi
University
ME: Director, Department of General Affairs,
Ministry of Transportation and Communications;
Director, Project Management, Urban Planning,
Land Development and Land Acquisition
Division, Bureau of Taiwan High Speed Rail,
Ministry of Transportation and Communications



Commissioner, Department
of Transportation
Lin, Tse-ying
DB: Jan. 3, 1958
HE: MS, Civil Engineering
(Transportation) , National
Taiwan University
ME: President, EasyCard
Corporation, Taipei City
Government



Commissioner, Department
of Education
Ding, Ya-wen
DB: Nov. 24, 1947
HE: Bachelor of Laws, National
Taiwan University
ME: Principal, Taipei Municipal
Zhongshan Girls High
School; Principal, Taipei First
Girls High School



Commissioner, Department
of Social Welfare
Chiang, Yi-wen
DB: Mar. 20, 1949
HE: Doctor, Administration of
Higher Education, Drake
University, U.S.A.
ME: The 4th-5th Legislators of
the Legislative Yuan;
Director, Department of
Social Welfare, Kaohsiung
City Government



Commissioner, Department of Labor

Chen, Yeh-shin

DB: Feb. 22, 1972

HE: Master of Laws, National Chengchi University

ME: Chairperson, Administrative Appeals Commission, Taipei City Government; Judge, Taiwan Kaohsiung District Court



Commissioner, Department of Urban Development

Ding, Yuh-chyurn

DB: Dec. 09, 1953

HE: Ph.D., Graduate Institute of Industrial Planning, Chinese Culture University

ME: Director-General, Architecture and Building Research Institute, Ministry of the Interior; Deputy Director-General, Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior



Commissioner, Taipei City Police Department

Huang, Sheng-yung

DB: Sep. 16, 1949

HE: Master, Institute of Traffic and Transportation, National Chiao Tung University

ME: Deputy Director-General, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior; Chief Secretary, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior



Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs

Liou, Wei-gong

DB: Sep. 20, 1967

HE: Ph.D., Sociology, University of Trier

ME: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Soochow University; Chairman of the Board, Association Of Creative Economy, Taiwan



Commissioner, Department of Health

Lin, Chi-hung

DB: Feb. 06, 1961

HE: Ph. D., Yale University, USA

ME: Professor/Director, Institute of Microbiology & Immunology and Institute of Biophotonics, Dean of International Affairs, National Yang-Ming University; Director, Division of Medical Research & Education, Taipei City Hospital



Commissioner, Fire Department

Shiau, Ying-wen

DB: Jan. 14, 1952

HE: B.Sc. in Fire Science, Central Police University

ME: Assistant Commissioner, Taipei City Fire Department; Deputy Commander, Fire Battalion, Taipei City Police Department



Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

Wu, Sheng-chung

DB: Feb. 20, 1956

HE: Master of Chemical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University

ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Deputy Director, Environmental Analysis Laboratory, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chen, Chun-liang

DB: Dec. 04, 1949

HE: Master of Civil Engineering, National Taiwan University

ME: Engineering Superintendent, Counselor, Advisory Officer, Taipei City Government; Chairman, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation

Directors General of the Taipei City Government (5th Term)



Commissioner, Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration
Liou, Ming-lone
DB: Feb. 23, 1964
HE: Ph.D., in Environmental Engineering, National Taiwan University
ME: Chief Secretary, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; Member of the 3rd term of the National Assembly



Commissioner, Department of Sports
Ho, Chin-liang
DB: Jun., 28, 1965
HE: Master of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University
ME: Director, Department of Planning, Sports Affairs Council, Executive Yuan; Director of Secretariat, Sports Affairs Council, Executive Yuan



Commissioner, Department of Information and Tourism
Chao, Hsin-ping
DB: Oct. 01, 1965
HE: Master of Science, Syracuse University, New York, U.S.A.
ME: Advisor & Spokesperson of Taipei City Government; Advisor & Vice CEO of Tourism Committee, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Information Technology
Chan, Der-tsun
DB: Oct.10, 1951
HE: R.O.C Military Academy
ME: Advisor, Taipei City Government; Deputy Director, Information Center, Ministry of National Defense R.O.C



Commissioner, Department of Land
Chen, Shyi-jen
DB: Apr. 15, 1954
HE: Master of Land Economics, National Chengchi University
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Land, Taipei City Government; Superintendent, Land Development Agency, Department of Land, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Legal Affairs
Tsai, Li-wen
DB: Aug.13, 1971
HE: Master of Laws, National Taiwan University.
ME: Prosecutor, Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan



Commissioner, Department of Compulsory Military Service
Chu, Yea-hun
DB: Oct. 02, 1949
HE: War College Class of 1987, R.O.C. National Defense University
ME: Chief Instructor, Section of Strategy, R.O.C. National Defense University; Deputy Division Commander of 319th Infantry Division, Kinmen Defense Command



Commissioner, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics
Chen, Kao-tsan
DB: Oct. 11, 1947
HE: Master, Graduate School of Management, Yuan Ze University
ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government



Commissioner, Department of Personnel

Han, Yieng-chen

DB: Apr. 24, 1949

HE: MA. Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University

ME: Director General, Department of Personnel, Ministry of Finance; Director-General, Regional Civil Service Development Institute, Central Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan



Chairperson, Taipei Urban Planning Commission

Chen, Wei-zen

DB: May. 24, 1953

HE: Ph.D. in Engineering, Graduate School of Planning and Urban Design, Chinese Culture University

ME: Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Deputy Magistrate, Taipei County Government



Commissioner, Department of Government Ethics

Liou, Ming-wu

DB: Aug. 13, 1956

HE: LL.B., Fu Jen Catholic University

ME: Director of Civil Service Ethics Office, Supreme Prosecutors Office; Senior secretary of the Executive Yuan and Office Director of Government Ethics



Chairperson, Indigenous Peoples Commission

Yang, Hsin-yi

DB: Nov. 21, 1969

HE: B.A. in Mass Communications, 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



Commissioner, Department of Civil Servant Development

Kung, Fan-ya

DB: Mar. 29, 1950

HE: Graduate School of Military Science, National Defense University

ME: Deputy Director of Army Command and Staff School, National Defense University; Deputy Commanding General of Peng-Hu Defense Command



Chairperson, Hakka Affairs Commission

Liu, Chug-chun

DB: Jul. 13, 1962

HE: Master of Chemical Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

ME: Commissioner of Bureau of Environmental Protection, Hsinchu City Government; Director, Taipei City Office of Commerce



Chairperson, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission

Yuan, Nai-chuan

DB: Nov. 06, 1960

HE: Master, Institute of Journalism, National Chengchi University

ME: Director, Creativity Lab, Industrial Technology Research Institute; Manager, Program Department, Public Television Services, Taiwan



Commissioner, Taipei Water Department

Wu, Yang-long

DB: Apr. 04, 1952

HE: Post-graduate, International Institute for Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, Delft Technological University, Netherlands

ME: Superintendent, Engineering Division, Taipei Water Department; Chief Engineer, Engineering Division, Taipei Water Department

Directors General of the Taipei City Government (5th Term)



Chairman, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Yang, Hsi-an
DB: May. 04, 1950
HE: Master of Urban Planning, National Chung Hsing University
ME: Secretary-General, Taipei City Government



Director, Daan District Office
Su, Sue-zhen
DB: Feb. 27, 1958
HE: Master, Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Taiwan Normal University
ME: Director, Wenshan District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Daan District, Taipei City



President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation
Tan, Gwa-guang
DB: Nov. 15, 1958
HE: Master of Mechanical Engineering, North Carolina State University, U.S.A.
ME: Deputy Secretary-General, Taipei City Government; Vice President, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation



Director, Zhongshan District Office
Lin, Ping-tsung
DB: Jul. 10, 1960
HE: Associate of Engineering (A. E.), Nanya Junior College
ME: Division Chief, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Nangang District Office, Taipei City



Director, Songshan District Office
Yu, Shu-yi
DB: May. 22, 1963
HE: M.A., Department of Sociology, National Chengchi University
ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Wanhua District, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Songshan District, Taipei City



Director, Zhongzheng District Office
Zhan, Xun-ming
DB: Nov. 14, 1951
HE: The Affiliated Open Junior College of Public Administration, National Chengchi University
ME: Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Office, Beitou District, Taipei City



Director, Xinyi District Office
Yu, Shin-hua
DB: Oct. 28, 1959
HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University
ME: Director, Daan District Office, Taipei City; Director, Wenshan District Office, Taipei City



Director, Datong District Office
Hsieh, Cheng-chun
DB: Sep. 16, 1962
HE: Master of Political Science, National Taiwan University
ME: Director, Nangang District Office, Taipei City; Division Chief, Department of Personnel, Taipei City Government



Director, Wanhua District Office

Huang, Kuo-yen

DB: Mar. 27, 1952

HE: R.O.C Military Academy

ME: Chief, Household Registration Office, Wanhua District, Taipei City; Chief, First Household Registration Office, Wanhua District, Taipei City



Director, Neihsu District Office
Chang, Chin-chen

DB: Oct. 20, 1963

HE: Master of Law, Public Administration & Policy, National Chung Hsing University

ME: Director, Xinyi District Office, Taipei City; Director, Datong District Office, Taipei City



Director, Wenshan District Office

Tsai, Pei-lin

DB: Jun. 18, 1962

HE: Master of Institute of Education, National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Chief Secretary, Department of Civil Servant Department; Division Chief, Department of Civil Servant Department



Director, Shilin District Office
Chen, Chuan-shou

DB: Mar. 04, 1962

HE: Passed the Exam of Self-learning Qualification in Environmental Engineering equivalent to a two-year college of technology

ME: Director, Nangang District Office, Taipei City; Deputy Director, Zhongshan District Office, Taipei City



Director, Nangang District Office, Taipei City

Wang, Hsien-li

DB: May. 8, 1957

HE: Master of Graduate Institute of Compulsory Education, Taipei Municipal University of Education

ME: Deputy Director, Daan District Office, Taipei City; Deputy Director, Xinyi District Office, Taipei City



Director, Beitou District Office

Lee, Mei-li

DB: May. 20, 1959

HE: Master of Public Administration & Policy, National Taipei University

ME: Director, Wenshan District Office, Taipei City; Chief, Household Registration Offices, Zhongshan District, Taipei City

Directors of Secondary Departments of the Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei City Hall
Management Office

Tu, Yin-hui

DB: Jul. 07, 1965

HE: B.A. in Military Service
Administration, Central
Police College

ME: Senior Specialist,
Secretariat; Superintendent,
Taipei Mortuary Services
Office



Director, Taipei Municipal
Secured Small Loans Service

Yu, Ming-tsan

DB: Jul. 15, 1947

HE: Bachelor of Public Finance
and Taxation, National
Chengchi University

ME: Chief Secretary, Department of
Finance, Taipei City
Government; Senior Specialist,
Department of Finance, Taipei
City Government



Chairperson, Taipei
Confucius Temple

Huang Lu, Ching-ju

DB: Nov. 04, 1949

HE: Bachelor of Commerce,
Department of Accounting,
Shih Chien University

ME: National Assembly Member;
Commission Member, Taipei
Urban Planning Commission



Director, Taipei Public Library

Horng, Shih-chang

DB: May. 07, 1968

HE: Master of Adult and
Continuing Education,
National Taiwan Normal
University

ME: Secretary, Taipei Public
Library; Manager,
Department of Serials,
Library of National Taiwan
Normal University



Superintendent, Taipei
Mortuary Services Office

Wu, Kun-hung

DB: Sep. 27, 1961

HE: Master of China Studies,
Tamkang University

ME: Chief Secretary, Department
of Civil Affairs, Taipei City
Government; Director, Neihs
District Office, Taipei City



Director, Taipei Zoo

Chin, Shih-chien

DB: May. 17, 1964

HE: Master of Veterinary
Science, National Taiwan
University

ME: Deputy Director of Taipei
Zoo; Research Officer of
Taipei Zoo



Director, Taipei Revenue
Service

Huang, Su-Jin

DB: May. 19, 1951

HE: Department of Business
Administration, National
Taichung Institute of
Technology

ME: Director, Taipei
Disbursement Office; Deputy
Commissioner, Department
of Finance, Taipei City
Government



Director, Taipei Astronomical
Museum

Chen, An-le

DB: Feb. 11, 1962

HE: Ph.D. in Astronomy, University
of Cape Town, South Africa

ME: Associate Researcher, Taipei
Astronomical Museum



Director, Taipei Children's Recreation Center
Hung, Kun-sen

DB: Feb. 01, 1951

HE: Bachelor of Business Administration, Soochow University

ME: Senior Specialist, Department of Education, Taipei City Government; Director, School Inspector Office, Department of Education, Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei City Animal Protection Office
Yen, I-feng

DB: Apr. 17, 1963

HE: Master of Veterinary Medicine, National Taiwan University

ME: Director, Taipei Municipal Institute for Animal Health; Specialist, Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan



Director, Taipei Teachers In-Service Education Center
Wu, Ching-sheng

DB: Sep. 15, 1966

HE: Master of Elementary Education, Taipei Municipal Teachers College

ME: Senior Specialist, Department of Education, Taipei City Government; Deputy Director, Taipei Sports Office



Director, New Construction Office, Public Works Department
Chen, Der-yih

DB: Feb. 21, 1949

HE: Bachelor of Civil Engineering, National Chung Hsing University

ME: Deputy Director of Hydraulic Engineering Office, Public Works Department; Senior Engineer of Taipei MRT Second Construction Office, RSEA Engineering Corporation



Director, Taipei City Market Administration Office
Wang, San-chung

DB: Nov. 21, 1961

HE: Bachelor of Science, Department of Chemistry, Chung Yuan Christian University

ME: Director, Taipei City Office of Commerce; Chief Secretary, Department of Economic Development, Taipei City Government



Director, Hydraulic Engineering Office, Public Works Department
Shih, Chien-hsu

DB: Oct. 16, 1957

HE: B.A., Department of Civil Engineering, Tamkang University

ME: Chief Secretary, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Chief Engineer, Hydraulic Engineering Office, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei City Office of Commerce
Huang, I-yu

DB: Aug. 17, 1951

HE: Master of Graduate Institute for Social transformation Studies, Shih Hsin University

ME: Deputy Director, Taipei City Office of Commerce; Department of Education and Culture Deputy Director, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan



Director, Parks and Street Lights Office, Public Works Department
Liu, Kuo-ming

DB: Oct. 05, 1959

HE: Bachelor of Civil Engineering, National Cheng Kung University

ME: Deputy Commissioner, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Public Works Department, Taipei City Government

Directors of Secondary Departments of the Taipei City Government



Director, Sewage Systems office,
Public Works Department

Chen, Yeong-huei

DB: Feb.08, 1954

HE: M.S Graduate Institute of
Environmental Engineering,
National Taiwan University

ME: Chief Engineer; Assistant
Chief Engineer, Sewage
Systems Office, Public
Works Department, Taipei
City



Director, Public Transportation
Office

Wang Shang-wei

DB: Jan. 20, 1962

HE: Ph.D. National Taiwan
University

ME: Chief Secretary, Taipei City
Department of Transportation;
Director, Taipei City Traffic
Adjudication Office



Director, Geotechnical Engineering
Office, Public Works Department

Lin, Yu-i

DB: Jun. 12, 1963

HE: Doctor of Philosophy, Department of
Soil and Water Conservation,
National Chung Hsing University

ME: Chief Engineer, Soil and Water
Conservation Bureau, Council of
Agriculture, Executive Yuan;
Director, Soil and Water
Conservation Bureau, Council of
Agriculture, Executive Yuan



Director, Traffic Adjudication
Office

Yang Chin-shu

DB: Apr. 28, 1953

HE: Department of Traffic
Management, Feng Chia
University

ME: Senior Specialist, Taipei City
Department of Transportation;
Chief Secretary, Taipei City
Public Transportation Office



Director, Parking Management
and Development Office

Chang, Jer-yang

DB: Sep. 16, 1954

HE: Master of Civil Engineering,
Ohio State University, USA

ME: Director, Traffic Adjudication
Office, Taipei City; Director,
Traffic Engineering Office,
Taipei City



Superintendent, Taipei Municipal
Yang-Ming Home for the Disabled

Sun, Li-chu

DB: Aug.03, 1949

HE: Master of Recreational and
Sport Management, Taipei
Physical Education College

ME: Superintendent, Taipei
Municipal Haoran Senior
Citizens Home; Secretary,
Secretariat, Taipei City
Government



Director, Traffic Engineering
Office

Chen, Shyue-tair

DB: Jan. 29, 1958

HE: M.S. Institute of Traffic &
Transportation, National
Chiao Tung University

ME: Assistant Director, Parking
Management Office, Taipei
City; Chief Engineer, Traffic
Engineering Office, Taipei
City



Superintendent, Taipei Municipal
Haoran Senior Citizens Home

Chang, Shun-wen

DB: Jan. 08, 1957

HE: MPA, Department of Public
Affairs, Ming Chuan University

ME: Division Chief, Department of
Social Welfare, Taipei City
Government; Specialist,
Department of Social Welfare,
Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

Chang, Mei-mei

DB: Sep.24, 1961

HE: Master, Department of Adult and Continuing Education, National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Division Chief, Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government; Specialist, Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Government



Superintendent, Taipei City Hospital

Chang, Sun-yan

DB: Apr. 29, 1949

HE: Master of Medical Management, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Tulane University, USA

ME: Director, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of National Defense, R.O.C.; Superintendent, Tri-Service General Hospital



Director, Labor Standards Inspection Officer

Tzou, Tzu-lien

DB : Sep. 24, 1965

HE : Doctor of Philosophy, Loughborough University, UK

ME : Senior Technical Specialist, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan; Division Chief, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan



Commander, Sanitation Inspection Division, Department of Environmental Protection

Wang, Dah-jin

DB: Nov. 02, 1956

HE: Master of Environmental Engineering, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

ME: Senior Engineer, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; Division Chief, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government



Director, Employment Service Center, Department of Labor

Hsu, Yu-hsueh

DB: Oct. 20, 1955

HE: Master of Adult and Continuing Education, National Taiwan Normal University

ME: Division Chief, Department of Labor, Taipei City Government; Specialist, Taipei County Government



General Manager, Neihu Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection

Wu, Wen-yan

DB: May. 22, 1963

HE: Department of Civil Engineering, National Taipei Institute of Technology

ME: Senior Engineer, Department of Environmental protection, Taipei City Government; Deputy Commander, Sanitation Inspection Division, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government



Deputy Commissioner-cum-Director, Taipei Vocational Training Center, Department of Labor

Chang, Ji-yun

DB: Aug. 15, 1953

HE: M.A., Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University

ME: Deputy Commissioner, Department of Labor; Director, Labor Standards Inspection Office Taipei City Government



General Manager, Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection

Tsai, Chung-chu

DB: Mar. 13, 1952

HE: Bachelor of Civil Engineering, National Chung Hsing University

ME: General Manager, Neihu Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection; Deputy Manager, Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government

Directors of Secondary Departments of the Taipei City Government



General Manager, Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection

Fugh, Liang-jy

DB: Jul. 15, 1955

HE: B.A., International Trade Department, Feng Chia University

ME: General Manager, Muzha Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government; General Manager, Neihsu Refuse Incineration Plant, Department of Environmental Protection, Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei Fine Arts Museum

Huang, Hai-ming

DB: May. 05, 1950

HE: Ph.D. in Aesthetics, Universite Paris VIII, France

ME: Dean, the Department of Cultural Creative Industries and Management, National Taipei; University of Education, Taipei Professor, National Taipei; University of Education



Director, Urban Regeneration Office

Lin, Chung-chieh

DB: Nov. 21, 1962

HE: Ph.D., University of Tokyo, Japan

ME: Chief Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government; Chief Engineer, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government



Deputy Commissioner-cum-Director, Taipei Symphony Orchestra

Lin, Huoy-fen

DB: Aug. 27, 1957

HE: B.A., Department of Land Economics, National Chung Hsing University

ME: Director, Taipei Cultural Center; Deputy Commissioner, Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei City Construction Management Office

Chang, Kang-wei

DB: Mar. 16, 1966

HE: Ph.D. of Land Economics, National Chengchi University

ME: Chief Engineer, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government; Chief Secretary, Department of Urban Development, Taipei City Government



Director, Taipei Chinese Orchestra

Chung, Yiu-kwong

DB: Nov. 16, 1956

HE: Ph. D., D.M.A., City University of New York, USA

ME: Head of Program Planning Section, National Chiang Kai-Shek Cultural Center, R.O.C.; Professor, Department of Music, National Taiwan University of Arts



Chairperson, Taipei City Archives

Liou, Wei-gong

DB: Sep. 20, 1967

HE: Ph.D., Sociology, University of Trier

ME: Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Soochow University; Chairman of the Board, Association of Creative Economy, Taiwan



Director, Taipei Cultural Center

Lin, Hsin-yao

DB: Mar. 05, 1959

HE: Master, Department & Graduate School of Political Science, Chinese Cultural University

ME: Chief Secretary/Assistant Commissioner, Education Department, Taipei City Government; Director, Taipei Teacher's In-Service Education Center



Director, East District Project Office, Department of Rapid Transit Systems

Chen, Yaw-wei

DB: Aug. 28, 1957

HE: Master of Civil Engineering, University of Missouri at Rolla, USA

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2012 Yearbook TAIPEI

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GPN 1010201115

ISBN: 978-9860370621



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