

高雄市
行政概況

九十三年版

**AN OVERVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF
KAOHSIUNG CITY GOVERNMENT 2004**

高雄市政府編印

**PUBLISHED BY
THE KAOHSIUNG CITY GOVERNMENT**

Preface

On July 1, 1979, Kaohsiung City Government was transferred to the jurisdiction of Central Government. Since that time urban development has sky rocketed. This has motivated the publication of an almanac that gives an overview of the works that have been accomplished by all departments related to City Government. This yearbook is to be enjoyed by all residents of Kaohsiung, and is to provide a bi-lingual publication in English and in Chinese. The almanac is entitled: *An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government*.

Some of the reports included in this almanac are as follows: (a) Results of a year's efforts of the staff of Kaohsiung City Government. (b) Administrative reforms and improvements made on quality of service. (c) Promotion of endeavors from public work's and updates on urban development. (d) It depicts the improvements made in the realms of Education and Culture. (e) The almanac outlines the spirit of the city, and the strengthening of social and public welfare.

Via this document, the public will also be updated on industrial, economic and commercial development and affairs, as well as improvements made to the protection and working rights of fishermen and laborers. It depicts the advances made in general safety and public order.

This yearbook has been broken down in to five sections. The first being a general outline that gives an overview of the entire document. The remaining four will cover the political, economic, social, cultural and educational establishments. These chapters will discuss pertinent information and present relevant statistics, charts and data. The almanac provides a great reference resource and tremendous insight into Kaohsiung City Government. Providing this kind of information to the public creates an open and transparent governing system that all residents may have access to.

Due to the extreme changes and improvements in economic, social, political and urban structures and services, public requests and expectations are becoming greater and more diversified. There is a larger demand for better administrative performance and quality of service. The government is working very hard to keep up with this rapid change and the heightened expectations.

Central Government provides support, policies and supervision for the local legislative. Central government provides a platform of wisdom and experience, this works hand in hand with the efforts of the urban administration. The implementation of the future plans for Kaohsiung City's development follows a blueprint set out by the City's urban administration. The future looks to turning Kaohsiung City into "An Urban Paradise for Residents" and "A City of Lucrative Opportunity for Investors."

It is inevitable that this yearbook may fall short in terms of incomplete or insufficient information. Your comments and suggestions are valued greatly and are essential for improvements in the future. We would appreciate as much input as possible in our endeavor to produce the most up to date and accurate yearbook as possible.

Chi-Mai CHEN
Acting Mayor
July 2005

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I、Introduction

Brief History and Local Characteristics

Divided by Taiwan Strait on the west, Taiwan is looking across to Fujian Province in China. Taiwan Strait is the place where cold current and warm current get mixed, which makes it a perfect place for fishery. It has long been the place where merchant vessels and fishermen frequented since the end of Ming Dynasty. Kaohsiung, as one of the major fishing areas, boasts of a high output of mullet between December and January each year. There were more and more seasonal immigrants from China. Thanks to the frequent coming and going between China and Kaohsiung, they had a better understanding on geography of Kaohsiung with an increasing number of people in commerce or agriculture.

Kaohsiung used to be called Takau or Taku and both names were used in the documents in Ming and Qing Dynasties. The name Takau, or bamboo, is the sound translation of Kaohsiung Port where Makattao used to live before 15th century.

The population exceeded 1 million on July 1st, 1979 and, after including, Kaohsiung became a municipality with 11 administrative districts of 153.6029 square kilometers.

Humane Condition

1. Total Population and Rate of Expansion

The whole population of our city was only 130,000 during the initial period of retrocession (at the end of 1946), then after the government moved here to Taiwan in 1949, the population expanded suddenly to a number of already 240,000 persons at the very year. There had been more than 1,000,000 people till the end of 1978.

On the 1st of July 1979, our city was promoted into a special municipality. Till the end of 2004 the de facto population for the whole city accounted for 1,512,677. The total households reached 537,377 with average 2.81 persons in each.

2. Rate of Birth, Death and Natural Expansion

The birth population was 12,330 in 2004 with a birth rate of 8.15⁰/₀₀, the numbers of deaths accounted for 8,327 persons, with a death rate of 5.50⁰/₀₀, whereas the natural increased population was 4,003, with a natural increased rate of 2.65⁰/₀₀.

3. Rate of Moving Out and In, and Rate of Social Increase and Decrease

The moving-in population was 105,350 till 2004, with a moving-in rate of 6.96%, whereas the moving-out population was 106,026, with a moving-out rate of 7.01%.

4. Annual Increase of Population and Condition of Movement

The population of our city is increasing year after year, at the end of 1972, the population for the whole city was 906,527, which had increased to 1,063,797 persons before the change of jurisdiction (at the end of 1978). The population increased by 157,270 persons for the past six years, with an average increase by 26,000 persons annually. The population accounted for 1,512,677 till the end of 2004, and the population has increased by 96,429 persons for the past ten years with an average increase by 9,643 persons annually at an expansion rate of 0.68%.

5. Age Distribution of The Population

At the end of 2004, the population for the age of 0~14 was 278,435, occupying 1,512,677 persons of the total population at a rate of about 18.41%, whereas the population for seniors above 65 years old was 124,681, occupying 8.24% of the total population. If comparison is made between 1979 and 2004, the child population has decreased by 16.04%, whereas the senior population increased by 5.5%.

6. Distribution and Density of The Population

For the original density of population of our city, there were only 1,162 persons

per sq. km during the initial period of retrocession (at the end of 1946). It was then rose year by year.

Till the end of 2004, the total land area of the whole city was 153.5927 sq. km, with a population density of 9,849 persons per sq. km. In comparison by the division of district, the highest density of population falls at Hsinhsing Dist., with 30,098 persons per sq. km, and Hsiaokang Dist. the lowest with 3,842 persons per sq. km.

7. Gender Ratio and Marital Status

At the end of 2004, the de facto population of our city was 1,512,677, among which males occupied 759,006 persons, and females 753,671 persons, the gender rate (number of male among every hundred females) was 100.71%. According to the marital status analysis, the unmarried persons occupied 47.73%, persons with spouses 42.66%, whereas the divorced 5.42%, and the widowed 4.18%.

8. Educational Status of The De Facto Population

According to the household registration data, till the end of 2004, the population above 15 years old counted at 1,234,242, occupying 81.59% of the total population. If distinguished in accordance with the education accepted, the number of persons with above college level was 346,226; and 422,973 with senior high school and senior vocational school levels, 221,454 with junior high school level, and 243,589 with primary school level.

Family Income & Expenditure, Housing Expenditure, Price index

The Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Kaohsiung city indicates that the average current receipts per household is NT\$1,133,840 in 2004 statistics also shows that of the total current receipts wages and salaries stand at 55.69% in the first place, followed by entrepreneurial income at 15.68%, property income at 14.37% and current transfer receipts combined with others at 14.26%. Besides, the average annually consumption per household in 2004, which is NT\$660,365, increased by 3.35% compared to that in 2003. and among the total consumption, food and beverage stand at 25.31%, clothing & footwear at 2.88%, housing (including rent, water charges, electric rate, fuel, light, furniture, family facilities and household operations) at 27.00%, transport & communications at 12.15%, education and entertainment at 12.69% and health care & medical combined with others at 19.97%.

According to the data revealed by local survey over the years, the ratio of food expenditure to total consumption decrease year by year. Along with the popularity of the electrical equipment, the sharp rise in mobile phones and internet expenses simultaneously boost the ratios of transport and communications expenditure. Moreover, the negative influence of War on Ira and SARS on tourism also lead to the decrease in the ratio of education and entertainment expenditure.

Geographical Environment

Koahsiung City is located on the plain of south-western Taiwan, with the jurisdiction district in a narrow and rectangular shape, it is about 27.8 km long and 10.4 km at its widest point. It has an area of 153.5927 sq. km, among which Hsiaokang Dist. is the biggest with an area of 39,8573 sq. km, and Yencheng Dist. the smallest with an area of 1,4161 sq. km. In the east lies the Fengshan City of Kaohsiung County, with Taiwan Seas in the west; Linyuan Hsiang of Kaohsiung County in the south; Chiaotou Hsiang and Tzukuan Hsiang of Kaohsiung Country in the north. It stretches from the 120° 14'30"E~120° 23'30"E, to 22° 30'30"N~22° 45'30"N, with Pinting Li of Hsiaokang Dist. at the extreme east (120° 23'30"E and 22° 30'30"N), Shoushan of Kushan Dist. at the extreme west (120° 21'30"E and 22° 39'00"N); Fengming Li of Hsiaokang Dist. at the extreme south (120° 21'30"E and 22° 30'30"N), and Chingfeng Li of Nantzu Dist. (120° 19'00"E and 22° 45'00"N) at the extreme north.

The stratum of our city is kind of the limestone of tertiary age, which constitutes of most plains no elevations and lands between 0 and 20 meters above sea level making up 91%. Of which, Shoushan in the west ranks the highest with a height of 356 meters, followed by Panpinshan in the north-eastern side with a height of 223 meters. The coast is kind of swelling sand shore, which is straight and plain with many lagoons and sandbars, both the Kaohsiung Harbor and Tsoying Military Harbor were constructed from lagoons, whereas the island of Chichin was also formed by sandbar.

Climate

Due to the low latitude and the influence of warm currents along the coast, the temperature of our city is a bit higher than the middle and northern parts of Taiwan, the coldest month falls in January, whereas the hottest in July, and the annual rainfall is 2,549.4 millimeters. There are distinct seasons of dry and wet, the rains appears through May to October, and when the south-west monsoon prevails, downpours will even brought by typhoon in July, August and September. The dry season appears through November to next April when the north-east monsoon prevails.

Traffic Transportation

1. Air Transport

a. Air Transportation

The air routes of Kaohsiung International Airport include:

- (1) Domestic Air Routes: Currently there are 4 airliners, namely Mandarin Airlines, Far Eastern Air Transport, TransAsia Airways and Uniair, having flights flying to and from the 4 cities of Taipei, Makung, Kinmen and Hualien, as well as 2 outlying-island air routes of Wang-An and Chimei. Every day there are about an average of 168 aircraft-times taking off and landing on various airports, and an average of about 11,868 man-times of arrival and departure passengers.
- (2) International Air Routes: There are 13 airliners, namely China Airline, Evergreen Air, TransAsia Airways, Japan Asia Airways, Uniair, Far Eastern Air Transport, Thai Airway International, Malaysia Airlines, Vietnam Pacific Airlines, VietNam Airline, Macau Airline, Dragonair and Mandarin Airline, operating 12 air routes to and from Tokyo, Hong Kong, Macau, Manila, Osaka, Hochiminh City, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bali, Laoag ...etc. Besides, there are 5 airlines, namely Uniair, Mandarin Airlines, Far Eastern Air Transport, Evergreen Air and TransAsia Airways arranging irregular direct-flight air routes to and from Laoag, Bali, Subic, Japan and Korea. As for air cargo transportation, FedEx, China Airline and Mandarin Airlines are the three operators. Every day there are about 57 aircraft-times taking off and landing, about 6,330 man-times of arrival and departure passengers, and about 292 metric tons of air cargoes transported.

b. Number of Passengers, Aircraft-Times, and Cargo Tonnage

In 2004 there were 7,582,710 man-times of passengers, which was increased by 946,533 man-times when compared with 2003; 86,167 arrival and departure aircraft-times, which was 4,347 aircraft-times more than that of 2003; and 133,216.2 metric tons of air cargoes, which was increased by 12,843.10 metric tons (please refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Table 1 Statistical Table of Number of Passengers

unit: man-times

Year	No. of Passengers			
	Local Flights	International Flights	Total	Growth Rate
1995	6,955,846	2,401,781	9,357,627	20.57%
1996	9,054,938	2,570,947	11,625,885	24.23%
1997	9,223,316	2,905,388	12,128,704	4.32%
1998	8,410,598	2,640,861	11,051,459	-8.88%
1999	7,951,764	2,793,367	10,745,131	-2.77%
2000	6,068,834	3,075,010	9,143,844	-14.90%
2001	5,275,379	3,007,572	8,282,951	-9.41%
2002	4,737,308	3,062,007	7,799,315	-5.8%
2003	4,325,795	2,310,382	6,636,177	-15%
2004	4,555,977	3,026,733	7,582,710	14.26%

Table 2 Statistical Table of Aircraft-Times

unit: aircraft-times

Year	No. of Flights			
	Local Flights	International Flights	Total	Growth Rate
1995	104,713	19,599	124,312	19.02%
1996	118,039	22,560	140,599	13.10%
1997	114,711	27,908	142,619	1.43%
1998	97,943	26,452	124,395	-12.77%
1999	94,737	22,701	117,438	-5.59%
2000	83,220	22,706	105,926	-9.80%
2001	71,229	23,302	94,531	-10.75%
2002	69,038	23,575	92,613	-2%
2003	61,018	20,802	81,820	-12%
2004	59,930	26,237	86,167	5.31%

Table 3 Statistical Table for Tonnage of Air Cargo Volume

unit: metric tons

Year	Tonnage of Air Cargo Volume			
	Local Flights	International Flights	Total	Growth Rate
1995	17,001.6	78,384.9	95,386.5	20.89%
1996	19,348.7	91,401.9	110,750.6	16.10%
1997	21,057.0	104,184.0	125,241.0	13.08%
1998	18,514.0	108,045.0	126,559.0	1.05%
1999	18,642.5	121,850.7	140,493.2	11.01%
2000	17,552.0	132,723.4	150,275.4	6.96%
2001	16,081.9	117,561.1	133,643.0	-11.06%
2002	17,583.0	124,579.0	142,162.0	6.3%
2003	14,019.9	106,358.2	120,373.1	-15%
2004	16,694.5	116,521.7	133,216.2	10.67%

2. Sea Transport

a. Shipping

Kaohsiung Harbor transportation net covers more than 100 countries. Above 60% of the cargoes are operated in Kaohsiung Harbor. It is an important door for the import and export of cargoes of Taiwan. It is the largest international commercial harbor, as well as the major container harbor in the world. Kaohsiung Harbor has favorable port conditions and complete port facilities, and offers low shipping cost and high operation efficiency, providing the best services to the shippers.

b. Cargo Handling Capacity, Cargo Stevedoring Volume, In-Port and Out-Port Vessel-Times and Total Deadweight:

In 2004 the total cargo handling capacity was 152,944,732 metric tons, with an increase of 14,112,524 metric tons when compared with 2003. In 2004 the total cargo stevedoring volume is 468,912,579 charged metric tons, with an increase of 39,268,965 charged metric tons when compared with 2003. In 2004 the vessels sailing in and out of the harbor are 39,045 vessel-times, with an increase of 1,327 vessel-times when compared with 2003. In 2004 the total deadweight of vessels sailing in and out of the harbor is 703,610,585 tons, with an increase of 18,160,894 when compared with 2003 (please refer to Tables 4, 5 and 6).

Table 4 Cargo Handling Capacity

Unit: metric tons

Year	Total	In-Port Cargo	Out-Port Cargo
90(2001)	127,919,231	92,842,546	35,076,683
91(2002)	129,413,525	95,422,786	33,990,739
92(2003)	138,832,208	100,916,018	37,916,190
93(2004)	152,944,732	108,931,457	44,013,275

Table 5 Cargo Stevedoring Volume

unit: charged metric tons

Year	Total	Loading Volume			Discharging Volume		
		Sub-Total	No. of Containers	Bulk Cargoes	Sub-Total	No. of Containers	Bulk Cargoes
84(1995)	261,654,432	100,797,961	91,477,665	9,320,296	160,856,471	90,436,932	70,419,539
85(1996)	266,929,121	102,032,336	91,409,472	10,622,864	164,896,785	90,860,256	74,036,529
86(1997)	310,038,615	119,669,897	103,634,910	16,034,987	190,368,718	101,325,294	89,043,424
87(1998)	328,288,682	130,584,310	115,508,646	15,075,664	197,704,372	110,249,271	87,455,101
88(1999)	358,123,785	146,247,394	129,112,290	17,135,104	211,876,391	122,360,715	89,515,676
89(2000)	375,405,503	153,983,390	136,479,312	17,504,078	221,422,113	130,850,622	90,571,491
90(2001)	373,746,857	154,345,242	137,166,570	17,178,672	219,401,615	134,292,312	85,109,303
91(2002)	410,687,169	170,122,538	153,751,599	16,370,939	240,564,631	151,998,273	88,566,358
92(2003)	429,643,614	177,869,385	158,926,356	18,943,029	251,774,229	159,434,793	92,339,436
93(2004)	468,912,579	195,393,105	174,268,440	21,124,665	273,519,474	175,439,709	98,079,765

Table 6 In-Port and Out-Port Vessel-Times, and Total Tonnage

Year	Total		In-Port		Out-Port	
	Vessel-Times	Total Deadweight	Vessel-Times	Total Deadweight	Vessel-Times	Total Deadweight
84(1995)	28,622	481,047,149	14,317	240,123,544	14,305	240,923,605
85(1996)	29,679	510,957,022	14,753	254,746,344	14,926	256,210,678
86(1997)	32,685	552,028,135	16,345	276,368,901	16,340	275,659,234
87(1998)	34,956	589,861,340	17,498	295,413,882	17,458	294,447,458
88(1999)	36,293	597,697,535	18,159	299,259,708	18,134	298,437,827
89(2000)	36,007	617,006,106	18,012	309,021,498	17,995	307,984,608
90(2001)	36,358	635,010,871	18,196	317,905,291	18,162	317,105,580
91(2002)	36,484	654,932,229	18,241	327,674,447	18,243	327,257,782
92(2003)	37,718	685,449,691	18,878	343,221,677	18,840	342,228,014
93(2004)	39,045	703,610,585	19,520	352,019,106	19,525	351,591,479

3. Land Transport

a. Vehicles

In 2004 there were 88,438 new licenses issued for 34,256 vehicles and 54,182 motorcycles.

b. Bus and Ferries

With the continuous economic growth, increase of civil income, change of social structure and rapid rise of private transportation means in Kaohsiung City for the last few decades, the traffic conditions of roads are getting so congested that the quality and mechanisms of social life have been seriously affected. Firmly holding the servicing idea, the bus company of Kaohsiung City continuously makes business reforms and innovation, improves the facilities of bus terminals and stations in the hardware aspect, and promotes the service qualities in the software aspect. By making use of planning of Bus Dynamic Information System, the bus company effectively integrates the transportation resources. With a general and prospective vision, it comprehensively reviews the connection and cooperating development among the bus, High Speed Rail and Mass Rapid Transit systems in order to form a sound transportation network and achieve the goal of smooth downtown transportation. In 2004 "Installation Plan of City Bus Dynamic Information System, Phase 3" was implemented. The installation items included 102 LED information watch boards (intelligent station board), LED bus route information boards in front of 90 buses, LED approaching bus station information boards inside 250 buses, 40 LED street shop information boards, and mobile television sets inside 171 buses (and ferries). Bus Dynamic Information System offers services to the public. Through LED intelligent station board or voice mail hotline (Tel. No.: 7497100) or the internet (website: khbus.gov.tw), people can inquire about the latest dynamic status and grasp the

bus running information, so as to “break through the spatial limitation, and provide the latest information services of buses which is available everywhere. The city also works hard on promoting the policy of “healthy city, fascinating buses” to promote the public transportation quality of the city. Besides, to satisfy the transportation needs of the public at all times, appropriate bus service adjustment is made by adding special bus routes at special occasions. For example, to offer convenience for the public to purchase Chinese New Year products, free shopping buses are additionally provided; and during the period of Lantern Festival and National Day, shuttle buses are arranged for the public to watch the firework show.

In order to meet the current trend of diversified operation, exert the greatest servicing effects of buses and form a new scene, the future bus and ferry operation will not merely meet the needs of general passengers, but also play a role of assisting the citizens to get close to different cultures, leisure and recreations, so as to make it become a convenient, practical and creative transportation tool. This year there were 445 buses running in 61 bus routes. There was a monthly bus-times of 63,039 in average, running for 1,676,210 kilometers, carrying 2,724,910 passenger-times, and bringing in an income of NT\$26,688,790. Besides, Love River Boats had a total of 321,999 passenger-times with 1,304 passenger-times per day in average, sailing 18,424 voyage-times with 75 voyage-times per day, bringing in an income of NT\$14,506,675, or a daily income of NT\$58,732 in average. There were 9 ferries sailing on the 3 routes of Kushan, Chienchen and Hsiaokang. Every month there are 12,101 voyage-times in average, sailing for 8,746 knots, carrying 445,111 passenger-times (excluding the free ferry passengers of local citizens, soldiers, teachers and civil servants living in Chichin and Hungmaokang areas), and bringing in an income of NT\$4,434,930.

Table 7 Quantity and Operational Status of Buses of Kaohsiung City

Year	No. of Buses	No. of Routes			No. of Runs (Bus-Time)	Operational Income (NT\$)	No. of Passengers	Average No. of Passengers Per Bus
		Large Bus	Medium Bus	Small Bus				
1979	306	49			837,781	174,235,902	95,552,985	312,264
1981	365	44	5		1,064,093	310,463,862	72,641,615	199,018
1986	540	47	3	3	1,232,923	401,552,246	81,235,268	150,436
1991	516	46	2	3	1,084,492	372,312,459	50,864,422	98,574
1992	514	46	2	2	982,020	343,846,410	48,657,658	94,664
1993	502	46	1	3	864,484	301,380,571	36,852,981	80,530
1994	492	47	1	3	773,882	269,403,753	32,638,794	66,339
1995	483	49	1	3	781,548	266,500,298	30,817,693	63,805
1996	480	61	1	3	774,646	272,690,251	30,887,051	64,348
1997	485	63	1	3	758,694	274,108,155	31,228,529	64,389
1998	485	62	0	2	885,867	305,863,704	34,563,722	71,265

Year	No. of Buses	No. of Routes			No. of Runs (Bus-Time)	Operational Income (NT\$)	No. of Passengers	Average No. of Passengers Per Bus
		Large Bus	Medium Bus	Small Bus				
1999	473	61	2	0	1,325,075	537,625,178	56,059,488	118,519
2000	471	61	2	0	884,055	391,844,475	38,828,087	82,438
2001	465	60	2	0	833,746	389,327,143	39,107,870	84,103
2002	436	58	2	0	840,651	380,708,833	38,143,325	87,485
2003	435	59	2	0	790,586	332,424,207	33,723,130	72,523
2004	445	59	2	0	756,468	321,265,475	32,698,925	73,480

Source: Transportation bureau, Kaohsiung City

Table 8 Number and Operational Income of Ferries in Kaohsiung City

Year	No. of Ferries	No. of Routes	No. of Runs (Ferry-Time)	Operational Income (NT\$)	No. of Passengers	Average No. of Passengers per Ferry
1979	9	2	185,364	23,453,667	18,898,376	2,099,819
1981	15	3	173,549	37,585,367	19,411,970	1,294,131
1986	11	3	160,721	25,767,744	12,216,284	1,110,570
1991	10	3	155,913	32,490,220	4,791,179	479,118
1992	9	3	155,328	34,085,625	3,585,301	398,366
1993	10	3	158,754	33,955,316	3,753,097	357,310
1994	9	3	155,014	30,900,527	3,164,271	351,586
1995	9	3	159,041	30,485,374	3,099,250	344,361
1996	9	3	159,235	35,335,840	3,532,132	392,459
1997	9	3	160,253	37,448,950	3,649,855	405,539
1998	9	3	157,245	40,821,474	3,616,351	401,817
1999	9	3	235,483	62,968,589	5,517,869	613,097
2000	9	3	158,171	44,480,530	4,176,827	464,091
2001	9	3	155,394	54,376,343	5,101,227	566,803
2002	9	3	155,998	61,195,006	5,776,552	641,839
2003	9	3	154,343	55,985,299	5,280,892	586,765
2004	9	3	145,209	53,219,165	5,341,333	593,481

Source: Transportation bureau, Kaohsiung City

Organization and Functions of Kaohsiung City Government

1. Organizational Structure and Functions

Kaohsiung City Government was reorganized in July 1979 and instituted as a city under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. Before reorganization, it was an administrative component under the jurisdiction of Taiwan Provincial Government. As of the end of 2004, there are 109 component agencies in Kaohsiung City Government.

On Jan. 2005 Hakka Affairs Commission was established, The Secretariat was incorporate into Kaohsiung City Government, and Kaohsiung Harbor Authority was renamed as Marine Bureau. Currently, there are 109 component agencies in Kaohsiung City Government (Table 9).

2. Personnel Disposition and Number of Civil Servants

In 2003 and 2004 there were 13,455 and 13,452 civil servants respectively being disposed to different component agencies of Kaohsiung City Government, and the expected personnel were 12,048 and 12,045 respectively (excluding those of business organizations subordinating to Kaohsiung City Government).

Ever since the reorganization in 1979 the qualifications of the personnel of the various component agencies of Kaohsiung City Government have been apparently promoted (see Table 10, Figure 9).

Table 9 Table of the Functions of First-Tier Component Agencies and District Offices of Kaohsiung City Government

Name of Department	Functions
Headquarters of Kaohsiung City Government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administer the public affairs, receive visitors and liaise with other units. 2. Administer the confidential and synthetic businesses. 3. Administer the investigation and handling of the complaints, statements of grievance and reports of offence from the public.
Civil Affairs Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of the division of administrative districts, and administration of districts and subwards. 2. Be in charge of the self-governance administration, household registration administration, grand meeting of subward residents, meeting of foundation level, small-size construction project of subward, and the coordinating and cooperating items of citizen-based organizations. 3. Be in charge of the registry, guidance and management of religions, temples and churches, survey and guidance of spiritual altar, mediation business, cemetery management and supervision of funeral services.

Name of Department	Functions
Finance Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of financial administration, planning and examination of annual budget, financial supervision and tax administration of the government-run (public) utilities, and the planning and supervision of the profits of construction project. 2. Be in charge of monetary management, tobacco and wine management, issue of bonds, the management, planning, profit and use of city-owned properties, inspection and auditing of the use, and management of property registration data, etc. 3. Be in charge of concentrated payment of public funds, and examination and auditing of Kaohsiung City Government.
Education Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of formal education at different levels, social and special education, physical and hygienic education, etc. 2. Be in charge of training, registration and certification of teachers. 3. Be in charge of the supervision, evaluation and development policies of schools of different levels and social education agencies, and military training and health care education of schools.
Reconstruction Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of the industrial, mine and commercial administration, and their registration, management and guidance. 2. Be in charge of agricultural, forestry and livestock farming, water and soil preservation, water conservancy administration, and supervision of government- and private- run public utilities. 3. Be in charge of tourism, wholesaling and distribution of agricultural products, and management and supervision of markets.
Marine Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of coordination for and planning of city-owned land of fishing port and public facilities, the planning, reconstruction, maintenance, operation and management of fishing port. 2. Coordination and handling of the related marine affairs, exploitation and use of marine resources, ecological preservation, maintenance and management, and planning and management of sea-going tourism as well as leisure and recreational activities. 3. Approval, renewal and issue of certificates of fishing boats and sailors, harbor immigration and emigration management of fishing boats and sailors, mediation of disputes arisen from fishing operation.
Urban Development Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of the major, detailed and landscape planning, formulation and review of city renovation plans. 2. Be in charge of urban renovation, and the capital collection of urban development fund and national residential building fund, the use, keeping and loan of fund, and the collection of capital and interest. 3. Be in charge of the formulation of residential policies and plans, implementation of urban renovation plans, evaluation, inspection and acceptance of valued projects, and urban calibration.
Public Works Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of the examination, approval, guidance and supervision of public works, research and development (R&D) of construction techniques, and integration of construction interfaces. 2. Be in charge of building management, series of inspection of construction work, issue of construction license, disposal of illegally constructed buildings, new business registration of architect, registration of residential building, interior decoration, erection of business plate, and management of advertisement.

Name of Department	Functions
	3. Be in charge of auditing of government purchases, examination, random checking and analysis of construction materials, survey, approval and control of piping and wiring, and planning of public facilities.
Social Affairs Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of social administration, organization and training of private organizations. 2. Be in charge of welfare service, social and educational assistance and cooperation, and community development. 3. Be in charge of statistical analysis of social surveys, social services, etc.
Labor Affairs Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of labor organization, guidance and education. 2. Be in charge of labor conditions, labor safety and hygiene, labor inspection, relationship between labor and employer, and resolution of labor disputes. 3. Be in charge of labor welfare, insurance, employment guidance, vocational training and skill examinations.
Police Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of city cleaning, specific business management, maintenance and control of economic order, planning of security police measures, and wartime police work. 2. Be in charge of traffic order management, planning and implementation of household visits, synthetic organization, training and protection of civil defense corps, and supervision of civil defense groups. 3. Be in charge of management of alien residents or visitors; handling events involving aliens, security defense, and collection and processing of security information.
Fire Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of fire prevention plan, inspection of firefighting and safety equipments, handling of violation cases against fire prevention, and management, grouping and training for fire controllers. 2. Planning and guidance of rescue in disaster and emergency aid, measures of emergency response, and educational training for firefighters. 3. Investigation of fire causes and identification work.
Public Health Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of business and occupational health, anti-epidemic health care, management of medical organization, and emergency aid in disaster. 2. Be in charge of pharmaceutical administration, health management of drugs, cosmetics and food hygiene, public health care, family plan, women's and children's hygiene. 3. Be in charge of health planning, health education, and public health inspection.
Environmental Protection Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of prevention and control of public harm, such as air, water and noise pollution; burial of pollutant; control of insect harm, dredging of conduit, and sterilization of environment. 2. Be in charge of excrement disposal, management of public toilets, management of poultry and livestock raising, and biochemical inspection of air, water quality and organic fertilizer.

Name of Department	Functions
Mass Rapid Transit Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of various development plans of mass rapid transit (MRT) system, management and planning of united development and operation, collection of fund, income and expenditure planning of finance, and fixing of rate. 2. Be in charge of civil engineering construction and environmental facilities of MRT system. 3. Be in charge of power supply, environmental equipment, trains, communication and control system. 4. Be in charge of land requisition for MRT project, negotiation and distribution of compensation for demolition, and management of road right.
Cultural Affairs Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of study and formulation of cultural policies, systems, and regulations, planning and promotion of cultural exchanges, and training of cultural talents. 2. Be in charge of the survey, research and maintenance of cultural resources, cultural and historical information, ancient relics and products, and folk customs, and also the planning and promotion of tribal culture, life, rituals and activities. 3. Be in charge of the planning and implementation of public arts and environmental landscapes.
Transportation Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of formulation of traffic and transportation policies, and general planning of land-sea-air transportation systems. 2. Be in charge of auditing of parking management, planning, design, construction and operation of government-operated parking places, and management of road vehicle transportation industry. 3. Be in charge of supervision of the investigation of traffic accidents, review of accident, road traffic control, and the planning, design, construction and maintenance of traffic signs, signals and safety facilities.
Civil Service Development Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of the training for civil servants and teachers. 2. Be in charge of counseling services for civil servants and teachers, study of public service and education problems, and the collection, editing and publication of civil service and teaching data.
Legal Affairs Bureau	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of examination, study, formulation and explanation of general administrative, financial and economic laws and regulations. 2. Be in charge of the collation, editing and printing of city ordinances. 3. Be in charge of examination and discussion of complaints and appeals.
Military Service Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of organization and training of citizen soldiers, planning and implementation of enlisting of Kaohsiung City, planning of soldier quota allocation, handling of anti-enlisting cases, emergency disposition of soldiers. 2. Be in charge of the rights and benefits of the soldiers of Kaohsiung City, planning and maintenance of allowance for soldiers' family, and the management, training and enlisting of reservists, and preparation of equipments for emergency measures.

Name of Department	Functions
Land Administration Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of survey of land ownership, land measurement, land registration, fixing of land value, land requisition according to declared land value, and deadline for use of vacant land. 2. Be in charge of clearance and restriction of land right, assistance for farmers, land requisition, use of public land, re-planning of land, and land requisition in lots and sections.
Information Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of administration and management of publications, films, video programs, and cable television businesses. 2. Be in charge of promulgation of administrative orders and achievements, collection of the promotion information of urban policies, announcement of city government news, news liaison, the editing, printing and issue of various books of urban administration, collection of news information, and editing and translation of foreign materials.
Accounting and Statistics Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation, examination, execution and review of the preliminary estimate, budget and budget settlement of various component agencies. 2. Implementation of formulated accounting systems, supervision and improvement of accounting affairs, and the planning, execution, supervision and auditing of government statistical affairs.
Personnel Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation and management of component agency organization, power and responsibilities division, job systemization and task simplification. 2. Examination, distribution, appointment, dismissal, transfer and recruitment examination of civil servants, and the training, in-service education, reward, punishment and evaluation of civil servants. 3. Salary, fringe benefits, insurance, retirement, severance and compensation for civil servants, assistance of construction of residential buildings for civil servants and teachers, and management of personnel data.
Civil Service Ethics Office	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promotion of administrative integrity; suggestions for reforms; evaluation, reward and punishment. 2. Prevention, detection and handling the disclosed cases of malfeasance. 3. Enforcement of confidentiality of government secrets.
Research, Development and Evaluation Commission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of development of intermediate- and long-term plans, and implementation, formulation and examination of annual administrative plans. 2. Be in charge of research and development (R&D) of city administrative work, demonstration of administrative reforms, and the planning, supervision and evaluation of services for the public. 3. Be in charge control and evaluation of major administrative plans and businesses, and evaluation of the promptness of official document processing.
Indigenous Affairs Commission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of cultural heritage of indigenous peoples, cultivation of talents, and formulation of indigenous medical system. 2. Be in charge of protection of rights and privileges of indigenous peoples, survey and analysis of socio-economic data, and employment advice for indigenous peoples.

Name of Department	Functions
Kaohsiung Urban Planning Commission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of changes of urban plans, examination and review of old-downtown renovation plans and new-downtown construction plans. 2. Examination and review of urban plan applications or suggestions, and urban planning businesses invested by individuals or private groups. 3. Actual implementation of the existing urban plans, and research and suggestions for implementation of urban plans.
Hakka Affairs Commission	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in charge of planning of Hakka affairs and policies, and the cooperation and exchanges of local and foreign Hakka affairs. 2. Be in charge of preservation and promotion of traditional Hakka culture, development of Hakka language, studies of Hakka rituals, cultivation of traditional Hakka folk customs and fluent Hakka language talents, Hakka artistic and cultural creation, and guidance for Hakka groups.
Kaohsiung Municipal Open University	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Kaohsiung residents with adult education and continuing education. 2. Be in charge of the instruction affairs, and the guidance, planning, studying, implementation and promotion of lifelong education.
District Offices	Each has sections separately dealing with civil affairs, social services, economic construction, compulsory military service, etc. dealing with various businesses and the tasks authorized by Kaohsiung City Government.

Source: Personnel Office, Kaohsiung City Government.

Table 10 Current Status of Civil Servants of Kaohsiung City Government (Age)

Year	Total	Below 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Above 60	Average
1987	9,779	0	2,983	3,631	1,453	1,174	538	37.65
1988	10,088	0	2,982	4,035	1,505	1,035	531	38.28
1989	10,178	0	3,051	3,316	2,119	1,311	381	37.67
1990	10,909	1	2,883	4,431	1,962	1,140	492	40.10
1991	10,929	0	2,884	4,405	2,024	1,121	495	39.39
1992	10,055	0	2,351	3,963	2,225	1,121	395	38.09
1993	10,277	1	2,395	3,946	2,425	1,158	352	38.21
1994	10,309	3	1,574	3,968	2,990	1,397	377	39.68
1995	10,369	0	2,230	3,577	3,000	1,198	354	38.99
1996	10,394	0	2,278	3,365	3,185	1,222	344	39.12
1997	10,448	4	2,180	3,225	3,485	1,404	287	39.20
1998	10,527	0	845	4,401	3,736	1,271	274	40.86
1999	10,530	0	843	4,394	3,745	1,297	251	40.86
2000	10,623	0	691	4,156	4,067	1,472	237	43.13
2001	10,433	0	616	3,812	4,256	1,514	235	42
2002	10,828	0	569	3,973	4,506	1,575	205	42.06
2003	10,777	0	495	3,957	4,484	1,662	179	42.23
2004	10,840	0	546	3,997	4,506	1,637	154	41.57

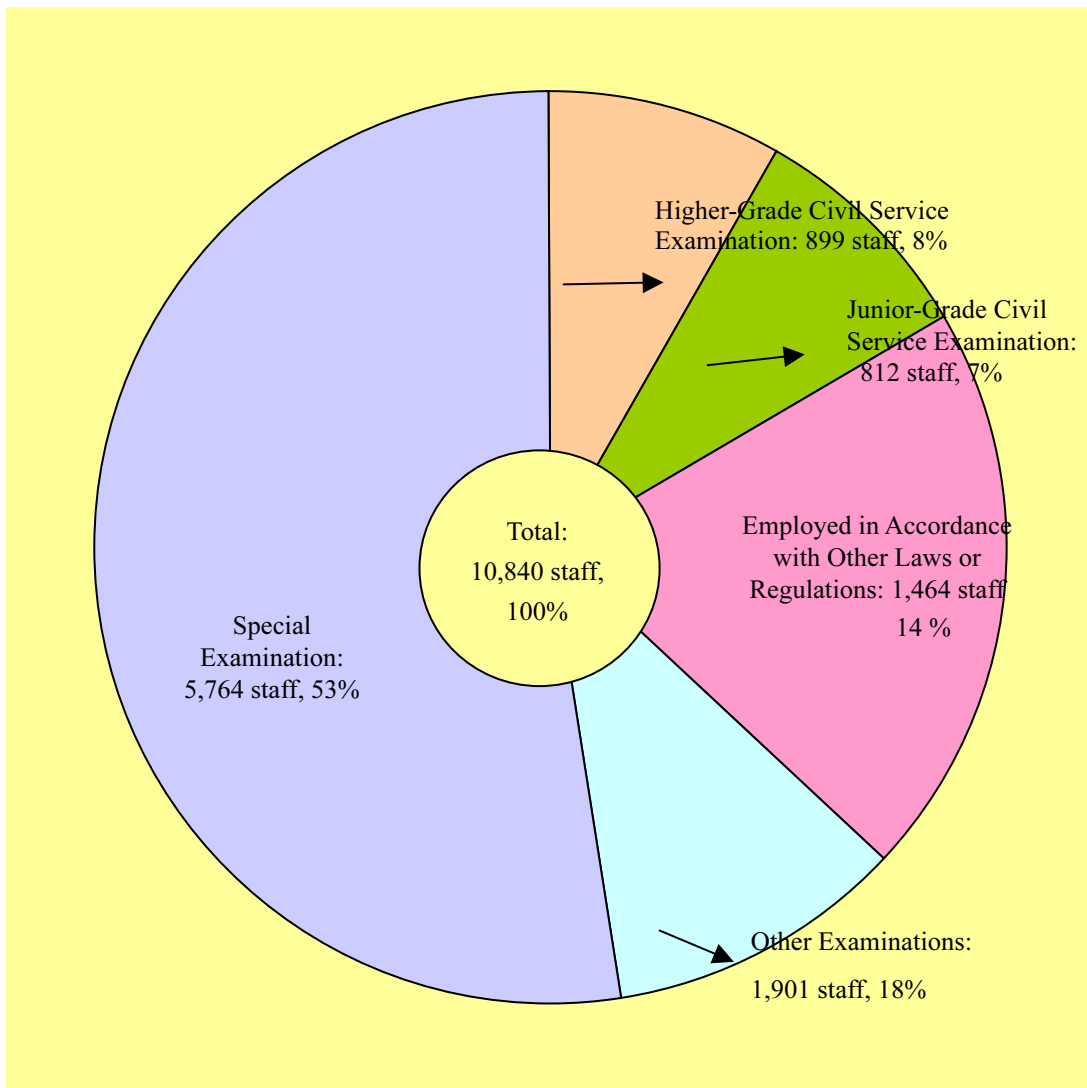
(Education Level)

Year	Total	Above University	College	Military Academy	Police Academy	Teacher's College	Senior (Vocational) High School or Teacher's School	Junior High School or Below	Primary School	Others
1987	9,734	1,887	2,095	362	2,921	36	2,187	167	70	9
1988	10,088	2,024	2,230	344	3,062	48	2,143	166	62	9
1989	10,178	2,158	2,234	309	3,110	41	2,154	132	31	9
1990	10,909	3,345	3,001	332	2,947	36	2,073	135	30	10
1991	10,929	2,318	3,043	310	2,960	53	2,075	126	36	8
1992	10,055	2,131	3,020	219	2,835	16	1,662	145	23	4
1993	10,277	2,139	3,168	197	2,957	36	1,625	132	19	4
1994	10,309	2,207	3,286	66	2,720	22	1,840	152	15	1
1995	10,369	2,263	3,741	55	2,917	4	1,529	118	12	0
1996	10,394	2,629	3,448	44	2,881	7	1,242	128	15	0
1997	10,448	2,327	3,600	52	2,863	51	1,426	118	9	2
1998	10,527	2,510	4,003	0	2,588	0	1,361	65	0	0
1999	10,530	2,621	3,730	0	2,845	0	1,266	68	0	0
2000	10,623	2,747	4,061	0	2,555	0	1,194	66	0	0
2001	10,433	2,757	3,821	0	2,690	0	1,106	59	0	0
2002	10,828	2,813	3,990	0	2,962	0	1,020	43	0	0
2003	10,777	3,138	3,805	0	2,940	0	868	26	0	0
2004	10,840	3,458	4,001	0	0	0	3,357	24	0	0

(Examination)

Year	Total	A Class Special Examination	Higher-Grade Civil Service Examination	Junior-Grade Civil Service Examination	Special Examination	Other Examination	Employed According to Other Laws or Regulations
1987	7,126	3	306	641	4,859	271	
1988	7,394	5	336	592	5,022	386	
1989	7,075	7	301	483	5,154	291	
1990	10,180	5	410	770	5,933	1,735	
1991	9,797	5	460	739	6,217	874	
1992	8,317	4	442	622	5,723	521	
1993	8,815	4	580	676	5,841	616	
1994	8,115	4	621	759	5,613	85	
1995	8,402	4	657	774	5,792	99	
1996	9,069	3	700	844	6,107	358	
1997	9,358	3	704	876	5,942	748	
1998	10,527	0	881	862	5,537	1,108	2,139
1999	10,530	0	934	911	5,734	1,098	1,853
2000	10,623	0	1,082	927	5,721	1,219	1,674
2001	10,433	0	1,095	923	5,573	1,171	1,671
2002	10,828	0	1,074	904	6,196	1,119	1,595
2003	10,777	0	1,063	864	6,168	1,162	1,520
2004	10,840	0	899	812	5,764	1,901	1,464

Figure1 Examinatim Classification for Civil Servants of Kaohsiung City Government in 2004



Source: Personnel Office, Kaohsiung City Government

Organization and Functions of the City Council

Kaohsiung City Council has been evolved through four stages:

1. Kaohsiung City Senate: since April 13, 1946.
2. Kaohsiung City Council (provincial city): since January 11, 1951.
3. Kaohsiung City Provisional Council: since July 1, 1979.
4. Kaohsiung City Council (special city under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan): since December 25, 1981.

In accordance with the Law for Local Systems, the city councilors are elected by citizens. The tenure of the councilors is four years; councilors can be reelected unlimited times. The number of councilors should be no more than 52 and no less than 41 according to the quota given by the Law for Local Systems based on the size of the city's population. One seat of aboriginal councilor is reserved when aboriginal population is between 4,000 and 10,000. When the population is over 10,000, every 10,000 aboriginal population will increase one additional aboriginal councilor seat. One out of every four seats of councilors must be reserved for females.

The Council sets one speaker and one deputy speaker who are elected separately by fellow councilors. They lead the Council and chair meetings of various kinds. One secretary general is set to supervise the Council's functioning units in accordance with the Speaker's direction.

A regular session will be convened by the Speaker once every six months. Each session including holidays and unplanned suspensions should not exceed 70 days. However, in the regular session, if there are budgetary bills to be reviewed and resolved, or the proposals can not be completely resolved within 70 days, an extension of no more than 10 days is applicable at the request of the Mayor or the Speaker or over one third of the total councilors and passed by the assembly. Moreover, a provisional session no more than 10 days may be held at the request of the Mayor or over one third of the total councilors, or deemed necessary by the Speaker, the Speaker is obliged to convene within 10 days. No more than eight provisional sessions in every 12 months can be held.

In order to facilitate the fulfillment of the councilors' duty, the Council sets seven committees including civil affairs, finance, education, reconstruction, public security, local public works and unitary statute processing to review relevant proposals. Yet, all reviewed proposals will have to be resolved by the assembly.

The authorities and duties of the Council are as follows:

a. Resolution

To resolve city unitary statutes, city budgets and to review final account reports,

to resolve the special levies, temporary levies and additional levies, to resolve the disposal of the City's properties, to resolve autonomy regulations of the city government organizations and subordinate business organizations and to resolve proposals made by councilors or city government.

b. Investigation

To clarify certain problematic cases, a task force can be authorized by the council assembly to carry out necessary investigations. A task force designated by the assembly or appointed by the speaker consists of 3 to 7 members. An investigation report has to be submitted to the assembly in 6 months, another 6 months can be extended if necessary.

c. Interpellation

Councilors are entitled to interpellate mayor and subordinate department chiefs and other personnel during each session. The interpellation should be answered orally right away; if restrained by time, written answers are applicable.

d. Right to propose

Councilors can make proposals to request the city government to do or not to do certain administrative activities. A proposal must be co-signed by at least 2 other councilors. At least 4 co-signers are required if the proposal is made during provisional session.

e. Right to receive citizen petitions

Citizens are entitled by law to petition the Council verbally or in written ; a petition becomes a proposal after receiving and passing committee review.

f. Right to hold public hearings

The Council may hold public hearings to collect opinions from relevant authorities, interest groups, persons involved, experts and scholars so as to help reviewing and resolving important proposals.

g. Other authorities granted by laws.

II、Political Development

Local Autonomy and Election

1. Election for the President and Vice President

The Central Election Commission made the announcement of the election for the President and Vice President in accordance with Item 1, Article 32 of the Recall Law of the President and Vice President on the 23rd of November 1995. And the President and Vice President for the 9th term were elected on the 23rd of March 1996, and inaugurated on the 20th of May on the same year. The announcement of the election for the President and Vice President was made on the 15th of November 1999, with the President and Vice President for the 11th term being elected on the 20th of March 2004, and inaugurated on the 20th of May on the same year.

2. Election for the Central People's Representatives

In order to improve the elective affairs, and disseminate the democratic constitutional rules, the government managed the reelection for the additional Central People's Representatives in December of 1980. The reelection for the additional Legislators was held on the 3rd of December of 1983. The elections for the additional National Assemblyman and Legislators were held on the 6th of December 1986, with the election for the additional Member of Control Yuan held on the 10th of January 1987. And the election for the additional Legislators was held on the 2nd of December of 1989. In 1991, since the period of mobilization for the suppression of communist rebellion was called to its end, the election for Representatives of National Assembly for the 2nd term was held on the 21st of December, whereas the election for the National Assembly for the 3rd term held on the 23rd of March 1996. The election for the Legislators of the 2nd term was held on the 19th of December of 1992 accordingly, with the election for the 3rd term Legislators on the 2nd of December 1995, the election for the 4th term Legislators on the 5th of December 1998. And the election for the 6th term Legislators on the 11 of December 2004.

3. Election for the Local Government Officials

a. Election for head of ward

Before the change of jurisdiction, there were originally 411 wards governed in our city, then after several adjustments of the administrative districts were done, the administrative districts of wards were adjusted into 464 wards. A number of 464 heads of ward of the 5th term were voted on the 13th of June 1998, and inaugurated on the 1st of August of the same year. Since the Haikuang Li of Tzoying Dist. was merged into the Weipei Li in December 2002, the total number

of ward for the whole city was decreased into 463 wards. A number of 463 heads of ward for the 6th term were voted on the 8th of June 2002, and inaugurated on the 1st of August of the same year.

b. Election for the city councilmen

The 1st term election for the Councilmen of the Kaohsiung City Council after the change of jurisdiction was held on the 14th of November 1981, with a number of 42 councilmen elected who took the oath to inaugurate on the 25th of December of the same year. Whereas the president and vice president of the council were voted simultaneously. Then the City Councilmen for the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th term were voted respectively in 1985, 1989, 1994 and 1998, who were all inaugurated on the 25th of December of the same years, with the elections for the president and vice president of the council being completed simultaneously. The election for the 6th term City Councilmen was held on the 7th of December 2002, with a number of 44 Councilmen elected (including one aborigine) who were inaugurated on the 25th of December of the same year, whereas President and Vice President of the Council were voted simultaneously.

The City Councilmen's by election was held on 16th of June, 2004 and the expiration of the terms will be the same as 5th term meantime Mr. Tsai. Was elected for president of the council.

c. Election for the mayor

The notice for the election of the 1st term Mayor was announced on the 26th of September 1994, and the vote was held on the 3rd of December of the same year with the swearing-in ceremony held on the 25th of December. The notice for the election of the 2nd term Mayor was announced on the 30th of September 1998, and the vote was held on the 5th of December of the same year with the swearing-in ceremony held on the 25th of December. The notice for the election of the 3rd term Mayor was announced on the 1st of November 2002, and the vote was held on the 7th of December of the same year with the swearing-in ceremony held on the 25th of December.

Administration for District and Ward

1. Organization of District and Ward

Our city divided and established 11 district offices according to the administrative districts, and assigned chief to each district office, who follows the command of the Mayor and the guidance of the Chief for Department of Civil Affairs to supervise and handle all the district administrations. And who commands and supervises his staffs. Group within the district is ward, and a ward office is established for the ward with the allocation of a ward chief with no salary paid, who is to be elected by the ward residents for a four year term of office. The post will be held for another term after being reelected. The ward chief is under the command and supervision of the district chief to manage the official affairs of the ward and items on duty. Group within ward is Lin (a basic community unit which consists of a number of families in the same neighborhood), a chief of Lin is allocated to the Lin with no salary paid, who is adult resident in the very Lin reported by the ward chief to the district chief to employ with a four year term of office. The post will be held for another term after being reelected. The head of Lin is under the command and supervision of the ward chief to manage the official affairs of the ward and items on duty. There are 11 administrative districts, 463 wards and 8,469 Lin divided in our city.

2. Official Functions of the District Office

Offices of Civil Affairs, Social Affairs, Economic Development & Planning, Military Service, Secretary, Accounting and Personnel are established in each district office (district with a population of less than 100,000, Sections of Social Affairs, Economic Development & Planning will be combined to establish temporary section of Social Affairs, Economic Development & Planning) to be in charge in all kinds of official functions and items authorized by the municipal government respectively.

Household Administration

The official functions of household administration hold the purposes of implementing the household registration, managing a strict household administration, assisting in promoting the numerous affairs of the state, reinforcing the measures for public service and winning the centripetal force of the public. There were altogether 537,377 households with a number of 1,512,677 persons in the whole city till the end of 2004.

1. Strict Household Administration

- a. Reinforce the management of household registration for the entry and exit population.
- b. Reinforce the examining task on household registration.
- c. Reinforce on preventing the occurrence of false report on migrating population and liaison task with the household police.

2. Reinforce the Measures for Public Service

The outcomes of services for public in 2004 are as follows:

- a. Staff sent over to each primary school managing the first collection of the National Identity Card by the graduating students and delivering the identity cards to school totaling at 1,121 cases.
- b. Managed the applications for household register and household book by correspondence or phone totaling at 4,833 cases.
- c. Managed the registration for moving out on behalf of the public totaling at 3,444 cases.
- d. Helped the handicapped with all kinds of household applications totaling at 479 cases.
- e. Implemented flexible office hour during noon break handling cases totaling at 83,699 cases.
- f. Found population with unknown whereabouts totaling at 1,188 cases.
- g. Provided home services for seal or identity card to the seniors or those with confinements totaling at 666 cases.
- h. Registrations made for cases consigned by the public totaling at 179,631 cases.

3. Easy and Convenient Household Official Functions

- a. Scheme a humane official environment.
- b. Carry out service for cases handled during flexible office hour.

In order to solve the trouble of the working people and those who fail to apply for managing the household cases with the household administration office

during the daytime, our government took the lead to implement flexible office hour at noon (12:00~13:30) since 1987, and the implementation effect was quite good. Based on the requirement of the public, the Department of Civil Affairs of our government will reinforce on supervising and urging the household administration office of each district to persist on the ultimate purpose of an overall service to perform this behavior of facilitating the public well with the existing good foundation.

c. Carry out home service to the community

For any people who are elder or with confinements, and who may not apply for registration of seal or have the identity card reissued personally known by the household administration office of each district, the household administrative officials will go to check the facts and deal with the cases at the dwelling or hospital in person during the lunch break or after work to solve the public's problem.

d. Give out birthday, wedding cards and couplets pasted on doors.

4. Simplify the Operations of Naming the Roads and Organizing and Nailing for Doorplates.

Basic Level Infrastructure

1. Foreword

As early as in 1973, the Government began to allocate budgets in succession on small construction projects specifically for urgent propositions submitted to village assembly, and ad hoc public constructions, in order to promote citizen participation in village assembly meetings, and strengthen implementations of motions concluded in village assembly meetings. Since 1974, the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Government began to allocate NT\$33 million of small construction budgets for village assemblies; this was the new page in history of small constructions in the City. When the City was upgraded to direct subordinate city in 1979, population in the City increased rapidly.; new communities in the City formed one after another, and prosperous signs could be seen everywhere. Therefore, old tribes and sub urban areas fell behind relatively due to environmental and geographical constraints. Small construction budgets then came to aide as indispensable supplements to insufficient funds for critical infrastructure projects. The small construction budget has been functioning as an important role that balances development gap between metro and rural areas. As our society evolves and civil living standard rises, small construction budget has yielded great effectiveness in improving civil living environment and enhancing life quality.

2. Status of Implementation

Since small construction projects in basic-Level infrastructure is designed to make up insufficient critical construction projects, therefore, public lanes less than 6-meter of width, small maintenance of drainage covers, opening industrial roadways, and building and maintaining village halls are all applicable items in small construction budget. Use of small construction budget requires compliance of preliminary operational plan in annual policy implementation plan promulgated by the Government, and execution agencies are coordinated.

3. Small Construction Projects

Based on conclusions made in village assembly meeting, and opinions submitted by civil representatives, information is established. After assessment is made in conjugation of Bureau of Civil Affairs officers, priority of implementation is determined. It is then enlisted in annual plan with budget estimate, and is submitted to the Bureau of Civil Affairs for consolidation and forwarded to City Government for approval. Total NT\$134 million of small construction budget has been planned for fiscal 2004. Status of execution is described in below:

Total 398 cases of 2004 annual plan were executed, including public lanes under

6-meter of width, and small drainage maintenance and servicing. Total 38 facility improvement projects were executed, including additions of equipment in village halls, and district administrative tasks of enhancing public services.

Research Development

1. To promote research and development throughout agencies relevant to Kaohsiung City Government.
 - a. This commission encourages all agencies relevant to Kaohsiung City Government to independently manage policy research and reports. The Research Development and Evaluation Commission (R.D.E.C.) provide subsidies and rewards to agencies that provide the most complete and compelling reports. These reports are then compiled by the commission. All works are then summarized and presented at a year end meeting. In 2004, there were 116 applications. The Research and Development Commission undertook 51 of these cases and paid out 516 000NT in rewards, subsidies and funding.
 - b. To promote the best results in terms of research and development, the agencies will commission a number of institutions, groups and individuals to conduct research and consultation. These people are commissioned according to their specialized skills and knowledge. These groups are then required to research, develop and carry out projects. These unique insights and contributions are of great value to the further development of the city. Some of these institutions are as follows: Universities, colleges, research organizations, independent experts and scholars. Twenty nine of these projects were commissioned in 2004.
 - c. Public opinions and surveys
In order to better understand the opinions and needs of the residents R.D.E.C. is responsible for conducting public surveys and public opinion analysis. These surveys gain insight about current social problems, recent and important policy changes and overall satisfaction and confidence in Kaohsiung City Government. In 2004, the R.D.E.C conducted six surveys.
 - d. The R.D.E.C. is responsible for the organization and implementation of The Comprehensive Improvement and Quality of Service Project. This venture is accountable for making improvements to services provided by all relevant agencies.
2. It is the responsibility of The R.D.E.C. to conduct administrative planning, review overall procedures and annual proposals submitted by all agencies and operations. Changes made this year include simplifying annual administrative plans and content. Modifications were also made in planning and budgeting policies. Planning and budgeting will now follow a procedure that will result in better alignment. These changes will hopefully result in a more effective use of resources; improvements in efficiency, quality and better budgeting strategies. Annually, The R.D.E.C. will compile all new policy guidelines, operations, proposals, and policy analysis. They are also accountable for evaluations of long-term and midterm programs from relevant agencies and departments at Kaohsiung City Government.

The commission reviewed one hundred seventeen projects in 2004. These were all kept within the year's budget assignments.

3. The R.D.E.C. is responsible for achieving and maintaining and the implantation of administrative objectives. Kaohsiung city government oversees the vital and most pertinent projects in Kaohsiung. Agencies are set up to monitor and carry out these projects. The Government employs the staff and carefully evaluates and manages the selected projects. The R.D.E.C. regulates the administrative objectives and ensures all goals have been achieved. In 2004, R.D.E.C. selected eighty-one projects to oversee and manage. The commission dispatched an inspection task force to maintain standards and monitor the progress of these ventures. R.D.E.C. also manages government documents and maintains control over the implementation of the mayor's plans.
4. The 24 hour Joint Services Center is a municipal service counter which processes all of the public's suggestions and opinions. There are a number of ways the public can offer input. Residents can go in person to the service center. They can also contact the desk in writing, by phone or e-mail. The center is located on the first floor in City Hall.

The mailing address is: 1F - 2 Swei 3rd Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 802 R.O.C.

Telephone numbers: 886-7-3360521、336-0522

Telex number: 886-7-3360543

Website: <http://www.kcg.gov.tw/~rdec/>

E-Mail: mayor@ms1.kcg.gov.tw

5. Public Works and Quality Surveillance

The R.D.E.C. ensures the quality and construction of all ventures related to the public sector. The commission is responsible for maintaining standards and for the implementation and upholding of article 70 maintained by government's legal procedure. It is now mandatory the central, municipal, and county (city) governments should establish construction and surveillance units.

Kaohsiung City Government's construction surveillance unit was established in January 1996. These specialist's responsibilities are periodically monitoring subordinate entities who are involved in Government sponsored construction projects. They must maintain construction quality, progress, and information etc. The chief engineers of these units are assigned by the mayor. They in turn will assign the other professionals that are required for the venture.

In 2003, construction surveillance was carried out one hundred thirty two times and special appraisals were required for eighty five of the most significant projects. These kinds of projects have proved to have been very successful and have made great improvements in the realm of development in Kaohsiung.

Activate Human Resources of Government

1. Control on Total Number of Civil Servants

The third stage of downsizing was implemented. From 2002 to 2004 there were 731 servants being trimmed.

2. Diversified Management

a. Positive promotion of women employees to be executives:

As of the end of 2004, 257 first-grade executives of Kaohsiung City Government were women, reaching the goal of one-quarter first-grade executives being women.

b. Employing full quota of the physically and mentally retarded:

As of the end of 2004 there were 892 physically and mentally retarded staff employed, reaching an employment rate of 184%.

c. Employment of indigenous people

According to the regulations of "Protection Law of Right to Work for Indigenous Tribes," various bureaus of the Kaohsiung City Government should employ 54 indigenous people. As of the end of 2004 there were 150 indigenous people employed, reaching an employment rate of 278%.

3. Outsourcing the Public Affairs

Kaohsiung City Government established a task force to push for a comprehensive outsourcing of government administrative affairs. So far two meetings were convened to fix 51 outsourcing items.

4. Invigorate Human Resources Through Lifelong Learning

a. Shape a government that learns

"Plan for Kaohsiung City Government to Guide Civil Servants to Conduct Lifelong Learning" was established. The personnel department of every agency and school was given the tasks of inspecting and guiding the learning of civil servants.

b. Second specialty training for civil servants

National universities were contracted to offer training on "traffic administration" and "cultural and educational administration" to the in-service civil servants. There were 45 civil servants completed the training. Besides, to cultivate talents of occupational skills, the opening of "piping and wiring class" has been positively planned. As of the end of 2004 there were 524 civil servants having attended the training courses.

c. Establishment of clubs and encourage part-time learning

Up to now there were 18 leisure and recreational clubs established for civil

servants, who were regularly trained after work. Every year they took part in various activities and their performance achieved good response.

5. Acceleration of Civil Servant Replacement for Enhancement of Personnel Qualities

In the fiscal year of 2004, 44 civil servants and teachers were ordered to retire, 699 retired voluntarily and 15 dismissed with severance fund. Altogether 758 employees were settled.

Regarding the situation of major rewards and punishments for the civil servants of Kaohsiung City Government, please refer to the details in Table 11.

Table 11 Statistics on Major Rewards and Punishments for Civil Servants of Kaohsiung City Government

Kind of Reward and Punishment	2 Grand Merits for Once	One Grand Merit	One Grand Demerit	Dismissal	Post Suspended	Post Resumed	Passed to Court for Punishment
No. of Civil Servants	12	159	10	4	15	6	7 (1 degraded, 2 with demerit, 1 dismissed, 1 not negotiated, 2 with examination procedures cancelled.

Human Resource Development For Civil Servants

Facing the challenge of life-long learning in the electronic age, as civil servants/teachers, we must continue to honor skills and expand our horizons. We want to implement the guideline of “DNA transformation, Vitality Regeneration and Capability Building,” in the following four guiding principles :

- a. The human resource development project (civil servants /teachers) will adequately provide the needed talents to carry out future city planning and development. .
- b. The integration of the overall vision and the execution of the regional development within the Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung County and Pingtung County transferal administrative team.
- c. The training of civic servants/educators hope to soon provide the needed know-how to boost the business development of all government bureaus and departments.
- d. The close integration between the life-long learning of civil servants/teachers and the modernization of public human resources.

Furthermore, we want to draw up plenty of learning opportunities of various subjects, set up specialized training courses in progression. These courses should focus on the planning, operational and executive abilities for municipal affairs, as well as the law enforcement power to carry out the regional development.

Following these principles, we hope to shape each civil servant and teacher to:

1. Demonstrate humanistic and law-abiding character as modern civil servant in a democratic country.
2. Possess managerial capability and administration ethics as a public manager in an entrepreneurial government.
3. be equipped with the professionalism and passion required to operate the municipal affairs of the ocean capital.
4. become the promoters of sustainable regional development
5. carry out initiatives while thinking globally and acting locally.
6. rejuvenate the vitality and competitiveness of civic servants/ educators.

The Bureau of Human Resource Development of Kaohsiung City Government has adopted some new curriculum, improved the training methods, rearranged class times and offered weekends classes. The purpose of these changes is to enhance the training quality, to allow government employees to more adequately and effectively handle the tasks imposed by the development of civic affairs, and to improve the effects of civic services. From January to December 2004, 343 classes were offered to provide various types of training courses, as stated below:

item	orientation training	on-the-job training	teachers' training	entrusted training	total
classes	2	270	64	7	343
attendees	100	12127	2736	476	15493
times	300	27201	8586	4336	40423

Information source: the Bureau of Human Resource Development in Kaohsiung City

The outlook of future directions:

1. We hope to create a summative environment of life-long learning for civil servants/ teachers; to increase their motivation of learning; to fulfill employees' learning desires while realizing a policy of life-long learning. Ultimately, we'll create a learning- government.
2. We plan to offer core courses in line with the developmental needs of the municipal affairs We'd like to train the needed professionals for municipal construction in order to enhance the competitiveness of the city.
3. In response to the advent of the E-government, and the increasing needs of administrative efficiency , we will continue to offer the course of “ Series of Applied Information ”, increase the number of computer class year by year. We hope this effort will improve the information technology application abilities of the government officials.
4. In order to provide English speakers required to host the World Games in 2009, we'll continue to create an English learning environment by running the English Friendly Park, offering a series of English training course named “Internationalization Logistics and Service class – Public Affairs English,” in order to improve government employees' command of English.
5. We will continue to enforce the administrative law, offer classes of various law-related subjects in order to increase government employees' knowledge of law and law enforcement. We also hope to improve their work efficiency and enable them to provide a high-quality service to the citizens.
6. We will meticulously advance the implement of Nine-Year Consistent National Education Course in order to enhance teachers' understanding of the course, so they can better prepare for their classes. This effort should be able to help launch smoothly this major educational reform.
7. The challenges we face in the twenty-first century lie in the morals, ethics, and values. In order to cultivate optimistic and noble civic servants and educators, we'll offer a class named “character city building class” to strengthen group leaders' characters for their exemplary leadership. Moreover, it also functions to provide civic servants/ educators with an understanding of service aesthetics and a sense of mission in their service, so that they will be motivated to pursue excellence and become role models.

8. We care for the physical and mental health of civil servants/educators, and are dedicated to promote their spiritual life. We'll offer courses relating to professional counseling skills, marital issues and parent-child relationships. We'll also design speeches that offer tips on how to embrace and solve problems.
9. We resolve to organize a volunteer team that will combine the community resources and the efforts from public and private sectors, to work toward a new vision of a metropolis.
10. We will bring in certain business concepts as we make better use of our facilities and renovate the dormitory. We hope to revitalize the educational trainings, conferences, and leisure industries.
11. With the resources of the Lotus Lake and its surrounding facilities, we plan to adopt an innovative approach to design the teaching methods, curriculum and field trips, in order to carry out an education in local ecology.
12. We'll conduct researches on public administration and education, publish quarterly e-papers named "Civic Administrative and educational Information." Its upcoming four issues include "Voluntary Service and Urban Governance," "Character City," "City Aesthetics," and "Healthy and Sporting City" In addition, we will promote the production of home-made multimedia CD-ROMs to provide for teachers of middle schools and elementary schools.
13. We'll systematically promote e-learning with courses designed by ourselves. Current courses include, "Administrative Law – Delivery", "Fundamental Measures Compatible to Law", "Civic Services and Benefits". We also plan to arrange four law-oriented courses for the purpose of augmenting the knowledge of the law of government employees and adding to their learning opportunities. (These English names do not help to understand the contents of the class.)
14. We'll organize weekend activities as follows: Interest in Science Camp Taiwan's Ecology Discovery " Taiwan Culture Camp " Study Taiwan through Oceans, Typhoons and Earthquakes Camp Life Education all of these camps are offered to emphasize the life-long learning concept, to expand the intellectual horizons of public affairs and education while serving the citizens of Kaohsiung and providing them with ample learning opportunities.
15. We'll reserve places in all our courses for the civil servants/educators from Kaohsiung and Pingtung counties. We will also offer a course on "Execution Regional Building for developments" with the intention to obtain the consensus on regional developments and to vigorously push for the collaboration of Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung County and Pingtung County. It will benefit the future integration of plans of regional development

Rules and Regulations

1. Review of Appeals:

From January 2004 to December 2004, the government accepted 353 cases of appeal for review and convened a total of 12 review sessions. The methods and results of handling such cases are included in Table 12.

2. Summary of Rules and Regulations:

a. From January 2004 to December 2004, the Rules and Regulations Commission convened nine meetings in which a total of 36 city regulations were reviewed and approved, including 18 institutions, 15 modifications, and 3 abolitions. The results of reviewing are included in Table 13.

b. There are 321 regulations and 886 administrative rules in effect, which are code-numbered and bound in volumes, and properly managed. On a monthly basis, any changes to city regulations and administrative rules are reported to the National Law and Regulations Database Task Force of the Ministry of Justice.

3. National Compensation:

From January 2004 to December 2004, the government accepted and reviewed 63 cases appealing for national compensation and convened 11 meetings to discuss such cases. The results of handling these cases are included in Table 14.

4. Mediation of Consumption Disputes:

From January 2004 to December 2004, the government accepted 168 cases involving mediation of consumption disputes and convened 12 meetings to handle these cases. The results of mediation are included in Table 15.

Table 12 Summary of Results of Handling Cases of Appeal by Kaohsiung City Government

Item	Year Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		Cases Accepted	Total cases accepted for review	452	625	691	690	481	611	630
Results of Handling	Cases declined for review	0	0	0	0	26	52	105	71	67
	Cases whose initial treatment revoked	102	206	331	246	117	117	122	132	73
	Cases transferred jurisdiction	44	64	65	91	68	17	33	40	32
	Cases withdrawn by appellants	49	42	8	12	25	26	11	12	12
	Cases revoked and treated differently	0	0	0	0	0	4	86	0	0
	Cases revoked and treated by other agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Cases rejected	257	313	287	274	177	286	193	142	130
	Cases withdrawn by original administering agencies	0	0	0	64	68	107	75	41	31
	Cases concluded	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Cases declined for another review	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cases rejected in another review	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	

Table 13 Examination of City Regulations and Rules by Kaohsiung City Government

Item Year	Results of Examination				
	Institutions	Modifications	Abolitions	Regulations and rules in effect	
				City regulations	Administrative rules
2002	22	14	8	330	839
2003	23	34	9	305	848
2004	18	15	3	321	886

Table 14 Summary of Results of Handling Cases Appealing for National Compensation by Kaohsiung City Government

Item	Year Type	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
# of Cases Accepted	Total cases accepted	21	27	26	31	29	32	40	61	68	96	184	35	56	63
	Illegal infringements by government employees	6	6	12	13	8	6	15	0	18	0	0	0	0	18
	Nonfeasance by government employees	1	3	2	3	7	9	12	29	0	42	11	18	28	16
	Lack of government-owned public facilities	4	4	3	2	9	11	4	0	4	2	3	0	0	7
	Mismanagement of government-owned public facilities	10	14	9	13	5	6	9	32	46	52	170	17	28	22
Results of Handling	Cases declined compensation	4	14	12	18	18	15	29	18	35	52	167	18	33	34
	Cases withdrawn	9	1	8	7	4	5	2	6	21	17	4	3	3	11
	Cases transferred jurisdiction	1	6	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Cases not established	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Cases in review	1	0	1	1	1	0	4	5	0	7	1	5	7	7
	Cases in lawsuit	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	2
	Cases being negotiated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Cases concluded	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	2
	Cases awarded lawsuit compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Amount of lawsuit compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58268	0	0	0	18000
	Cases of negotiated compensation	6	5	5	4	5	9	4	26	9	15	9	5	9	4
	Amount of negotiated compensation	2143983	2762532	450075	850617	545015	2180723	3967090	4605965	5356000	4984935	4557397	552568	2407440	754086
Compensation Claiming	Cases claiming compensation	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Amount of compensation claimed	327350	695000	0	637568	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 Summary of Mediations of Consumption Disputes in Kaohsiung City

Type Year	Cases Accepted for Mediation	Results of Handling					
		Cases successfully mediated	Cases without successful mediations	Cases declined for mediation	Cases transferred jurisdiction	Cases not concluded	Others
2002	81	27	35	3	1	14	1
2003	77	32	28	0	1	5	11
2004	168	63	65	1	2	7	30

Rectification of the Government Ethics

1. Corruption Prevention

- a. Reinforcement of propagation of clean behaviors.
- b. Proper handling the problem of request or solicitation and gift presentation.
- c. Correctly implement the function of government discipline supervision group.
- d. Praise and encourage decent behaviors.
- e. Carefully manage the business of property reports of government employees.
- f. Correct implementation of anti-corruption supervision.
- g. Make special research (study) publications of corruption prevention.
- h. Establishment (revision) of anti-corruption measures.
- i. Make discipline questionnaire, reform discussion meeting and discipline investigation.
- j. Promptly handle the matters generally reported from the public.
- k. Implement the bid operation openly and publicly.
- l. Participation of purchase supervision activities.
- m. Preservation of official secrecy.

2. Investigation and Disposal of Corruption and illegality.

- a. Acceptance and admission of corruption and illegality information.
- b. Find out the illegal clue of corruption.
- c. Enforcement of corruption elimination.

Administration of Compulsory Military Service

Administration of military service is a compound task requiring close cooperation between national defense and interior branches of the government. To achieve the ultimate requirement of national defense and security and to satisfy people's expectation of government service, Military Service Office of Kaohsiung City Government will do its best to review its administration, reform itself constantly, work with other departments, and work as a whole, carry out its functions, provide the citizens satisfactory services so as to achieve the overall goal of simplifying administration and providing convenience to citizens. The Military Service Office, within the scope of the law and administrative regulations, should actively intensify the welfare of draftees and handle conscription tasks so as to maintain the fairness and justice of the military system.

1. Important Tasks

a. Thoroughly handle conscription tasks:

(1) Implement investigation of draftee records, and draftee management:

Investigate the records of draftees who will be drafted in the year from January to April of each year, so as to precisely grasp the draftee management.

(2) Advance conscription examination and review operations, and accurately determine the physical condition grade of draftees: Examining and reviewing hospitals are consigned to handle the physical examination (review) of draftees in this city. This is designed to take advantage of sophisticated instruments and equipment in these hospitals so as to advance the inspection quality and assure the protection and the welfare of draftees' military service.

(3) Lot-drawing procedures for draftees in fair, equal, and open manner:

Complete the lot-drawing for the priority of service branches and departments for draftees in both regular service and substitute service.

(4) Exit, exemption, prohibition and deferment of service operations:

1) Carefully and objectively handle the application for exit of draftees, and control and punish those who have not returned beyond the prescribed period.

2) Handle and issue certificates of physical condition grades of exemption and prohibition of service for draftees.

3) Approve the application for deferment of service for draftees who are in school.

(5) Assure draft operation for draftees to meet quota requirements of armed

forces:

- 1) Handle the conscription operation for draftees of physical condition grade of both regular service and substitute service, and the escort operation for transferring to camps.
- 2) Escort draftees of physical condition grades of both regular service and substitute service to report to camps safely, with a goal to meet quota requirement of armed forces.
- 3) Rapidly handle cases of application for extension of conscription of draftees for reasons.

b. Actively show care for the family of draftees, thoroughly take care of military service persons and their family with respect to their welfare:

(1) Care of draftees joining military service:

- 1) The superiors of all levels place much emphasis on the youths of our city joining the military service, in addition to giving them a travel bag, and a phone card for contacting their family in case of any difficulty, a greeting card/letter expressing concern about their life in the military service will be given to them after beginning military service and before Chinese New Year.
- 2) To strengthen safety protection for the regulars and substitute service draftees during the transit, we have arranged travel safety insurance in the amount of NT\$2 million for each draftee so as to protect the welfare of draftees and their family.
- 3) Prepare a reference map showing the route to recruits training center, and provide the manual of military service, which are sent together with conscription order to the draftees and their family for reference.
- 4) Arrange vehicular escort of Chinese Marine Corps draftees directly to their military camp to avoid fatigue due to transfer.

(2) Care of supported family of military service draftees, distribute family supports and subsidies of three festivals, living supports, and emergency aid.

(3) Care of family of deceased service men and injured/disabled draftees, giving them mayor's comfort money subject to the type of death and extent of injury/disability.

(4) To pay attention to and care for retired injured/disabled veterans in our city, we issue comfort money and greeting cards on the eve of three festivals to convey government's concern, and those who are eligible for living in retired servicemen's home will be issued with comfort money for three festivals.

(5) Any phone call from the military service persons or their family and any matter consigned by councilmen will be promptly checked and properly handled. And a reply by official correspondence or phone will be given,

including people's petitions and emails.

(6)Entertainment of military personnel: To entertain armed forces members and promote positive interaction between local government and armed forces, Kaohsiung City Government forms entertainment groups on the eve of three festivals of the year. The Mayor or Vice Mayor will lead the group to military posts on offshore islands within our municipality and recruit training center to entertain military personnel and visit active duty soldiers with domicile registration in Kaohsiung City. The efforts have been greatly recognized by all sectors of society.

(7)Substitute service management:

1) A brief introduction to substitute service draftees:

During substitute service, the draftees are also engaged in assisting and auxiliary tasks in the public sector. By December 2004 there were a total of 799 persons in Substitute service distributed to various agencies in the Kaohsiung City government (including Social Affairs Bureau 48 persons, Health Bureau 28 persons, Education Bureau 61 persons, Police Bureau 379 persons, Environmental Protection Bureau 32 persons, Fire Bureau 160 persons, Bureau of Cultural Affairs 2 persons, Commission of Aboriginal Affairs 5 persons, and public administration service 74 persons). , The use of them subject to their specialty/talent, joining public service line of city government, assisting each agency an administration, has been widely recognized and admired.

2) Visiting of the environment and management of Substitute service draftee dormitory:

To express our concern for the Substitute service draftees, we visit each service unit, understand the work and living conditions of them as a reference for subsequent management.

(8)Strengthen military/political liaison and services to citizen:

1) To strengthen the relationship and exchange of ideas concerning urban development amongst military, political heads and councilmen within the municipality, establish a friendly city, campaign for awareness of civic national defense, and promote the concept of healthy city administration.

2) To strengthen guidance and revitalizing of military service tasks, it is important to implement government's concern and care of draftees and their family to become a friendly city through the arrangement of social activities to boost morale of military service persons, citizens, and Substitute service draftees.

3) To strengthen services to the draftees and their family, and coordinate family gathering time at recruits training units, we established "Service Desk for

Draftees from Kaohsiung City”, which provides an inquiry service, protecting citizens welfare so as to build a friendly city.

c. Strengthen reservist management:

- (1) Advance reservist management: there are a total of 232,894 reservists managed by our city, and examinations & verifications of incidents are conducted once every half year and cross check with master file is conducted once every three months so as to update information in an accurate manner, laying a base for reservist mobilization.
- (2) Deferment of service for reservists: applications for deferment of those who are responsible for major source of income of their family and those who are single sons of their family are accepted from April 1 to April 30 each year, rendering adequate service to reservist and protecting their rights.
- (3) Enhance the management of substitute service draftees : there are a total of 2,054 draftees in substitute service under management by our city. Overall checks are made in April of each year; audit controls as per incident categories are made on a day to day basis; and inspections and inquiries are implemented from time to time, so as to prevent AWOL incidents , to lay a steady basis for mobilized forces.

d. Management of soldiers’ cemetery:

- (1) The soldiers’ cemetery in our city accommodates 14,400 pieces of single-cabinet of ash, 1,504 pieces of double-cabinet (spousal cabinet) of ash, providing settlement service for dead military service persons, and as of end of December 2004, 8,027 pieces of single-cabinet of ash are settled, with available capacity of 6,373 pieces ; 224 pieces of double-cabinet (spousal cabinet) of ash are settled, with available capacity of 1,280 pieces.
- (2) To strengthen service quality of military cemetery, respect to the deceased veterans and services to their family, in 2004 the military cemetery plans to build a retaining wall for the north parking lot, with budget of NT\$666,000, plant 435 trees, with budget of NT\$279,841, and refurbish the toilet on the right of worship hall, with budget of NT\$467,000.

e. Preparation for nationwide defense mobilization:

Call up and execution of our preparation service executing plan by classification for nationwide defense mobilization preparedness in accordance with the central mobilization outline, program plan, and perform satisfactory investigation of material resources and make active preparations. This is to make preparation for disaster during normal times while it may support military warfare task during the wartime. During the period of May to September each year, it is to match central nationwide defense mobilization preparedness conference for handling “nationwide defense (Wan An) exercise”, practice nationwide air defense

mobilisation, territorial security protection and response and rescue, etc. so as to implement the concept of national defense for all people.

f. Service of military dependents' village:

Military dependents' villages have been ignored as a result of military authority implementing rationalization of personnel, personnel shrinking, and they have naturally become unmanaged places. For blending between local and mainlander groups, it is important to contact the opinion leaders of military dependents' villages, assisting them to solve a variety of problems.

g. Emphasize service to citizen:

(1) Activate campaigning military service administration and implement service to citizen:

Held campaigns of reserves administration via internet, medium, district and sub-district administrative systems and reservist organization, to let citizen understand the right and obligation of military service administration, and implement service to citizen.

(2) Simplify the procedures of distribution of condolence money, giving faster and convenient service to citizens:

Simplify the procedures of distribution of condolence money to sick and injured draftees in compulsory service, by postal transfer method, to achieve the purpose of giving convenience to citizen.

(3) Take care of the family of draftees, and resolve their difficulties :

Take care of the family of draftees, mail condolence letter, provide service message and contact channel, and periodically visit the family who need living support, to understand their present situation and resolve their difficulties.

(4) Advance conscription process, and care for the service right of draftees:

Handle conscription works of "investigation of draftee records, conscription inspection, lot-drawing, draft to camps" according to laws, to implement the fairness, equality, and openness of conscription system, and assure the performance of the right and obligation of draftees.

(5) Distribute to manuals of "Service Guideline for Draftee in Regular Service" and "Information for Service" together with draft order to the draftees and their family for reference, so as to protect their rights.

2. Objectives to be Achieved in The Future

a. Strengthen service and service quality to the draftees and their families. Handle and participate in family-related gatherings and inquiry services, military entertainment activities, and understand the service condition of draftees in the military camp.

b. Pay attention to duty soldiers with domicile registration in Kaohsiung City, show

- concern and understand their life to preserve their welfare thereof.
- c. Maintain camping insurances for draftees in regular service, and substitute service: To assure the safety during the period of transferring to camps, safe insurances are effected for draftees for the amount of two million dollars per draftee, to protect their and their family's rights.
 - d. Intensify the visit of organizations where the substitute service draftees work there, and help reflect and resolve their problems. Assist in the implementation of service management of substitute service draftees. To prepare for establishing the substitute service draftees management center to implement service management for the substitute service draftees.
 - e. Held campaigns of military service administration via internet, medium, district and sub-district administrative systems and reservist organization, to let citizen understand the right and obligation of military service administration, and implement service to citizen.
 - f. Enhance the promotion of nationwide defense mobilization preparedness, to lay down a concept of nationwide defense to safeguard the territory with limited human and material resources.
 - g. Organize conscription workshop for the draftees to help them further understand the conscription examination. It can be responded to and prepared for as early as possible in case of draftees suffering any special disorder so as to preserve their welfare.
 - h. Organize recruit training exhibition for the draftees, enabling them and their family to understand the courses, time table and training condition in each recruit training center to eliminate their doubts thereof.
 - i. To complement the 2009 World Sports Game in Kaohsiung and the goal of municipal administration developing a healthy city, organize sports game for the reservists and substitute service draftees to cultivate them with strong body and maintain mental and physical health.

City Diplomacy

1. Under the framework of “ Ocean Capital”, and the connotation of “ Friendly & Healthy City”, Kaohsiung is trying to develop itself into an “Only One City” with its own characteristics in the global village.
2. Integrating private sectors to set up various sister cities associations and promoting exchange programs with sister cities of Kaohsiung. (P.S. Eleven city associations in Kaohsiung have been currently established.)
3. Planning to set up an International Exchange & Exhibition Center introducing the sister cities of Kaohsiung.
4. In order to promote international exchanges, Kaohsiung has hosted a great variety of cultural activities. The most famous festivals in Kaohsiung are the Kaohsiung Lantern Festival, Container Arts Festival and Steel Sculpture Festival, during which sister cities and other international cities are profoundly invited.
5. Strengthening sister city relationships through various exchange programs such as staff and student exchanges.
6. Marketing Kaohsiung through three dimensions: Engaging in municipal works with international perspectives; participating actively in international affairs and conducting diversified international exchange programs.
7. Kaohsiung City’s International Relations Commission would engage in international affairs with the concerted efforts from industrial, official and academic professionals.
8. Assisting private sectors in promoting academic, athletic, cultural, tourism and travel exchange programs with sister cities and other international cities.
9. In order to improve language proficiency, the City of Kaohsiung conducts various English and Japanese proficiency programs.
10. A joint cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Resources Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government provide various training courses for personnel in dealing with international affairs.

Land Administration

Land administration is a wealth-creating sustainable undertaking that serves the entire public. Various divisions and offices and 5 land offices are set up under Kaohsiung's Land Administration Office to take charge of land registration; land surveying; land valuation; land expropriation; planning, execution and fund management of land development; research, planning and execution of land administration digitizing project; and management of various real estate professional certificates, etc. An accurate cadastration, stable land price, undisputed land rights, maximum utilization of land and digitization of land administration information are our objectives.

Registered land totaled 401,266 lots at the end of 2004, covering a total area of 169,352,245.64 hectares and number of households over 520,000. New registration of land and buildings totaled 163,972 cases, involving 435,222 lots (houses). Two hundred and fifteen lots of land were leased under the "farmland 37.5% contract" and 114 leases were established, with 101 farmland tenants and 197 landlords. There are 1,533 licensed real estate attorneys, 403 real estate agents, 421 licensed real estate agencies with 243 of them having undergone start-up inspection, and 36 real estate appraisers.

There are two kinds of land values, namely the announced land value and the announced current land value. According to Article 14 of the Equalization of Land Rights Act, land value shall be reassessed once every three years. Since the last assessment of land value in 2000, a reassessment was conducted on January 1, 2004 as directed by the Ministry of the Interior. As a result, it was found that the average adjustment in land value of the City showed an appreciation of 6.07% compared with year 2000, and the announced land value of the City was NT\$7,453 per square meter on average. In addition, announced current land value has been compiled on January 1, 2005 pursuant to Article 46 of the Equalization of Land Rights Act. It was found that the average announced current land value rose 3.30% compared with year 2004, and the announced current land value of the City was NT\$22,053 per square meter on average.

In 2004, a total of 1.296077 hectare of land has been expropriated for public infrastructure, and about NT\$388.7 million has been given out as compensation for compulsory purchase. Land obtained by means of appropriation for public infrastructure totaled 209.783040 hectares.

Urban land consolidation and zone expropriation exercises have been carried out, covering an area about 3477.2617 hectares up to the end of 2004, and about 2189.1020 hectares of usable construction land have been developed. About 1288.1597 hectares of land have been obtained for public infrastructure at no cost. Calculating by the

respective announced current land values, NT\$98.4 billion compensation has been saved for obtaining the land for public infrastructure. In addition to the NT\$29.8 billion saved on construction fee of public infrastructure, a total of NT\$128.2 billion of public infrastructure budget has been saved.

Selling or offering cost-equivalent land in urban consolidation areas and zone expropriated land for bidding is an important source of fund to recover land development costs. The Land Administration Office has correctly grasped the market trend in setting reasonable base prices, and hence successfully stimulated purchasing desire and bidding craze. With the strong marketing effort, 97 lots of land were sold in the 2003 recovery, creating an income of nearly NT\$4 billion. And 112 lots were sold in 2004, realizing total income over NT\$3.8 billion. Income from sales of land for the two years totaled NT\$7.77 billion.

For the creation of an e-government, the Office has posted such information as cadastration records, land prices, cadastral maps of Kaohsiung City onto the Internet for citizens' inquiries. Moreover, by combining geographic information technology with topographic information such as the road system and street names, a "Kaohsiung City Integrated Telecommunication System for Land Administration and Land Use Zoning System" has been established. The system represents a unified window for online information about land administration and urban development. Through this system enabled with e-certificate safety mechanism, services such as simple land administration cases, application for electronic version of land registration certificate, fees submission, authentication of information, file transmission, etc. can be conducted across different counties and cities over the Internet..

Aboriginal Affairs

1. Population and Tribes Distribution of Aboriginal

In order to understand structure and movement of aboriginals' population as reference of counseling service, this city has started to work on the population statistics of aboriginal since 1970 when there were only 163 households – 792 persons. Up to end December of 2004, the population has been increased to 2963 households - 9372 persons rating about 0.5% of total population in this city. Most of them were moving from their native place - Taitung County, and the second from Pingtung County. Based on the tribes, Amis is the biggest tribe rating to 52%, Paiwan is the second rating to 23%, and the others are Punung, Lukai, Taiya and Puyuma accordingly. In regards to population distribution in each district, there are 794 households - 2617 persons in Hsiao-Kang district, 579 households - 1916 persons in Chien Chen district. Most of them are centrally residing at these two districts rating to 48% of the whole aboriginals' population in this city.

2. Major Administrative Policies

- a. To preserve the cultural legacy of aborigines, the Phase II Project of Aboriginal Topical Park provides citizens with another kind of park full of aboriginal culture style and features.
- b. Strengthen the Indigenous Community College, arrange cooperation among schools, communities and social groups, expand the implementation of aboriginal tribal language teaching, business culture and technical training, and promote the living quality of aboriginal people.
- c. Cooperate with junior high schools and primary schools of Kaohsiung City, establish 3 aboriginal resources centers or classrooms to preserve the aboriginal culture, and hold “Meeting for Aboriginal Resources Center Platform” to integrate the resources effectively.
- d. Cooperating with social clubs, fellow tribesmen associations and churches, there will an extensive instruction of language of different aboriginal tribes so as to redevelop the tribal languages.
- e. Give more guidance to social clubs and fellow tribesmen associations. Hold urban -rural cultural exchange activities at primary and high schools to enhance the friendship establishment among different aboriginal tribes, the Han nationality and various races, and facilitate the mutual learning and respects among them.
- f. Revitalize the cultural sacrificial rites, traditional sports, dancing and singing arts of aborigines, and accelerate the maintenance and transmission of the cultural assets of aborigines.
- g. Implement the state-built condominium subsidiary rental policy to establish Aboriginal Naruwan State-Built Condominium Community. Council of

Aboriginal Peoples, Executive Yuan offers self-residence loan at low interest rate and subsidies of residence purchase to solve the housing problem of the aborigines living in the city.

- h. Realize Aborigines' Working Rights Protection Law, promote the techniques and specialties of the aborigines living in the city, hold employment mediation activities, and let them join the project of Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit to reduce the unemployment rate.
- i. Strengthen the functions of Aboriginal Tribal Handicraft, and continue the holding of handicrafts skill training, including the making of glass bead and other handicraft products. In future we shall guide them to set up cooperative societies or shops to help market the products by the way of outsourcing operation.
- j. Hold aboriginal economic business loan according to "Aboriginal Synthetic Development Fund," give guidance to the aboriginal people of the city to develop industrial and commercial sale, market the aboriginal agricultural products and cultural products, and develop the economic business of aboriginal tribes.
- k. Continue to hold legal talks and law examination so as to increase the legal knowledge of aborigines and protect their rights and benefits.
- l. To provide the aborigines with medical subsidies and emergence aid, concern for the growth and protection of women, and strengthen the medical services for them.
- m. Hold activities to celebrate Southern Island Cultures Festival: Host Southern Island Cultures Festival 2004 in Kaohsiung City, and be in charge of the planning of art exhibitions, Southern Island evening party, and the selling of aboriginal handicrafts and food.

3. Implementation of Aboriginal Cultural Education

a. Implementation of Aboriginal Cultural Education

- (1) Sustain the united production and broadcasting of the radio program, "Good Afternoon, Aboriginal People!" with Kaohsiung radio station, in which laws and social education are promoted.
- (2) Strengthen the running of marine and aboriginal universities, and promote aboriginal cultural education and lifelong learning. There were 607 students taking the 40 classes opened.
- (3) Hold 3 activities for the youths of Southern Taiwan to enhance urban and rural interchange and tribal harmony, including aboriginal youth leader seed class, aboriginal cultural experience trip for students in summer vacation, and Wutai tribal studying trip.

b. Hold Folk Customs Rituals and Cultural Skill Activities

- (1) Hold the activities of Southern Island Cultures Festival 2004 in Kaohsiung, attracting about 2,000 participants. The contents of activities included the

performance of traditional aboriginal god-worshipping rituals, traditional aboriginal physical strength contest, aboriginal arts display, enthusiastic Southern Taiwan evening party, etc.

- (2) Hold the activity of “Hymns for Peaceful Kaohsiung,” with 273 people from 6 branches of Meigang Christian Presbyterian Church singing the hymns. On that day a series of activities were combined together, including parental education course, parent-child fun interaction games, new poem recitation in mother languages, hymn singing, etc.
 - (3) Hold the tour performance of tribal- record film playing 2004 and studying camps. There were 8 films played in 6 showings, attracting about 400 man-times to appreciate the films.
 - (4) “Ocean Country’s Attraction,” a drifting log outdoor installation art display, was held from Jun. 2 to Aug. 31. Totally there were 4 huge works of drifting log outdoor installation art displayed in Chienchen Riverside Clear Water Park. After the exhibition period, these works stayed at that place to decorate the environment. There were about 2,000 man-times appreciating those works.
 - (5) Assist the aboriginal social groups, churches, fellow townsmen associations and schools of the city in holding the folk customs worshipping rituals, and the cultural and social education activities. In the whole year there were 72 folk customs worshipping rituals, cultural and social education activities, and 10 physical education activities receiving the subsidies.
- c. Offer scholarship, grants and child education subsidy to aboriginal students, and pay for them the lunch meals and school fees at school.
- (1) There were 220 aboriginal students receiving scholarship amounting to NT\$561,000 in the second semester of the academic year of 2002.
 - (2) There were 58 aboriginal kindergarten children receiving education subsidies amounting to NT\$357,000 in the second semester of the academic year of 2002.
 - (3) There were 216 aboriginal students receiving scholarship amounting to of NT\$515,000 in the first semester of the academic year of 2003.
 - (4) There were 67 aboriginal kindergarten children receiving education subsidies amounting to NT\$392,000 in the first semester of the academic year of 2003.
 - (5) Many aboriginal students came from the aboriginal families with poor economic conditions. There were 23 junior high school students and 32 primary school students receiving subsidies for the meals and school fees, and the total amount of subsidies was NT\$203,025.

4. Implementation of Aboriginal Economic Construction and Offer of Welfare Services

a. Strengthen the vocational training and employment service

- (1) To sponsor 10 recruitment & employment matching displays : 149 aboriginals are registered, 317 aboriginals participate in Mass Rapid Transit Construction Engineering work.
- (2) According to Diversified Aboriginal Vocation Training Subsidy Plan, the aborigines of the city can be subsidized to take the training courses held by public or private educational organizations. There were 14 people who were able to receive a maximum subsidy of NT\$10,000 per person for school fee payment after getting a course-completion certificates and licenses.
- (3) The weak tribes and races are being taken care of. According to the regulations of Aborigines' Working Rights Protection Law, the special cases of the City Government have to employ the aborigines of the city, and there were 151 aboriginal staff being employed.
- (4) Open 2 Aboriginal Tribal Handicraft cultural business classes. There were 35 students completing these courses. They learned the making of glass beads and different kinds of cloth weaving, enhancing the employment abilities of aboriginal women.
- (5) Hold short-term mold technical training. There were 26 students completing the training.
- (6) To assist 28 aboriginals in obtaining vocational licenses for promoting aboriginal professional skills.
- (7) Achievement of Kaohsiung Employment consulting Counter for Aboriginal: employment inquiries – 216 persons, employment arrangements – 121 persons.
- (8) The maintenance work of 3 parks was planned to be allocated for the aboriginal people. These parks include a water-accessible park under Sewer Construction Department of Kaohsiung City Government, Pingding Park and Houching Park under Public Works Maintenance Department. The application procedures were completed. These parks were contracted to Labor Cooperative Society established by the aboriginal people of the city.
- (9) Hold one vocational training visit and one career guidance conference.

b. Guide the aboriginal people to develop economic business and sell their business products

- (1) Hold the sale and display of traditional aboriginal creative handicrafts for 6 times, and one delicious food display, strengthening the marketing of products and increasing the economic income to aboriginal families.
- (2) Hold tribal workshop cultural business observation activity for 2 times, and one talk on loan details and examination.
- (3) Kaohsiung Yuanshan Rotary Club assisted the association in renewing the

website of aboriginal workshops, and donated NT\$100,000 to us for the improvement of the mechanical equipments of tribal workshops, and for the publication of promoted products.

- (4) Hold a topical exhibition, Disintegration and Reunion of Ancestral Souls—Southern Taiwan and Eastern Coast Aboriginal Cultural Business Art.
- (5) Hold one showing of image records of tribal workshops together with topical talk.

c. Promotion of Aborigines Residential Policies

- (1) House purchase subsidies were given to 33 aboriginal families, alleviating the economic burden of aborigines.
- (2) There were 77 medium- and low-income aboriginal families being approved to receive rent subsidies. Their living standards were thus improved.
- (3) There were 18 aboriginal households residing in old houses (for more than 10 years) receiving subsidies to remodel their houses and improve their household qualities.
- (4) Expanding the establishment of Aboriginal Naruwan State-Build Condominium community in the city, a total of 42 flats of state-built condominiums were purchased for renting to medium- and low-income families at low rent (NT\$3,500/month) to solve the housing problem.

d. Offer of emergency aid, medical subsidy and legal assistance

- (1) To undertake 47 aboriginals emergency aids, 38 medical allowance.
- (2) Hire legal advisers to offer legal consultation services for the aboriginal townsmen for 50 man-times, and hold one legal talk.
- (3) Guide 106 aboriginal people to join National Health Insurance System.
- (4) Offer typhoon aid for aboriginal tribes for 2 times.
- (5) Kaohsiung City Computer Business Commercial Chamber donated NT\$203,500 to serve as emergency aid fund for the aboriginal children of Kaohsiung City.
- (6) Cooperate with Kaohsiung City Hsiaogang Hospital to establish a special clinical counter of medical care for aboriginal people, which mainly takes the aboriginal people as the service targets. Every month there were 95 man-times of clinical patients in average. It held one health talk and health care service.

e. Strengthen the protection and guidance for women and juvenile women

- (1) Hold one volunteers studying class, one talk on women's personal safety, and one activity of respects to the aged.
- (2) Hold 3 talks on the welfare services, rights and welfare of aboriginal people. There were 2,200 leaflets about services for aboriginal people published.
- (3) Strengthen the propaganda of the control and prevention of family violence and sexual attack. The program of Kaohsiung Radio Station, "Good

Afternoon, Aboriginal People!” transmitted the related message on the air.

- (4) In order to promote the rights of aboriginal women taking part in the decision-making of aboriginal people, the committee of the association recruited 4 female representatives. 10 of its social group leaders were aboriginal women.
- (5) There were 5 tribal female representatives nominated to participate the activity of Respectful Exemplified Mothers held by Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government.
- (6) Positively find out 74 physically and mentally retarded citizens, together with medium- and low-income aged people above the age of 65, and register 94 medium- and low-income families. Totally there were 246 people being assisted and guided according to their actual needs.
- (7) Offer the aged allowance on Chung Yang Festival in coping with the scheme of Social Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government. Assistance was offered to a survey that found out 4 aboriginal old people at the age of above 90.

5. Establishment of the First Aboriginal Topical Park in South Taiwan

Phase I project of the park was completed on Oct. 18, 2004, and Phase II Project was commenced on Nov. 30. In the future the park will be developed as a scenic spot, providing citizens with a park of another kind of aboriginal cultural topic, which is combined with human and education styles, and effective preservation of aboriginal tribal cultures. It explores the new appearance of the friendly city that pays concerns for the weak-power tribes.

III、Economic Development

Financial Management

The municipal finance is divided into two sections—Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue mainly comes from taxation. The government puts emphasis on the innovation of tax administration and expansion of the sources in order to enrich the tax revenue. In terms of the expenditure, the government budgets for the local administrative divisions within this city with careful deliberation on the order of priority. Each budget is conscientiously appropriated depending on the demand of municipal works. Currently this city is carrying out the system of budget project, in hope of taking care of the public demands and providing sufficient budgets. The revenue, expenditure and rate of growth of this city in the past years are specified as follows.

1. Revenue

The year of documents written by horizon is expressed by number.

a. Taxation: Taxes are the main income of this city. This item includes the portion of the national taxes allotted to the municipal treasury and the portion of the municipal taxes retained to the municipal treasury.

In 2002, the total income was NT\$36,582,394,000, accounting for 61.15% of revenue; In 2003, the total income was NT\$36,796,912,000, accounting for 58.97% of revenue. The 2004 annual tax and monopoly income is \$39,684,046,000 with 52.33% of annual total revenue.

b. Public work beneficial income: The total income concerning real estate benefited from the improvement on roads or other engineering, whether on land or sea, within the city. This income had been excluded from the revenue since 1991.

c. Legal fee and fine: The income from legal fee includes the education, culture, administration, police administration, land administration, household administration, traffic administration, economical construction and business, while The fines include the penalties from police administration, administration and finance. In 2002, the total income from this item was NT\$3,995,000, accounting for 5.03% of the whole revenue. In 2003, the total income was NT\$3,022,670,000, accounting for 5.05% of revenue; In 2004, the total income was NT\$3,174,959,000, accounting for 5.09% of revenue. The 2004 annual fees and fines income is \$3,628,216,000 with 4.78% of annual total revenue.

d. Property: The income from the accred interest, selling and retrieval of capital concerning the municipally owned properties. In 2002, the total income from this item was NT\$784,971,000, accounting for 1.31% of the whole revenue. In 2003, the total income was NT\$1,074,383,000, accounting for 1.72% of revenue. The 2004 annual property income is \$1,084,797,000 with 1.43% of annual revenue.

e. Business profit: The interest in dividend of the Bank of Kaohsiung. In 2002, the

total income from this item was NT\$715,055,000 accounting for 1.20% of the whole revenue. In 2003, the total income was NT\$1,613,583,000, accounting for 2.59% of revenue. The 2004 annual operation surplus and business revenue is \$1,658,912,000 with 2.19% of annual total revenue.

- f. Central subvention: The allotted subsidies granted by the national treasury. In 2002, the total income from this item was NT\$12,796,348,000, accounting for 21.39% of the whole revenue. In 2003, the total income was NT\$14,776,164,000, accounting for 23.68% of revenue. The 2004 annual assistance income is \$24,477,179,000 with 32.28% of annual total revenue.
- g. Other: The incomes gained from trust, donations, gifts, charges for fuel use and others. In 2002, the total income from this item was NT\$5,921,843,000, accounting for 9.90% of the whole revenue. In 2003, the total income was NT\$4,957,910,000, accounting for 7.95% of revenue. The 2004 annual other incomes are \$5,305,570,000 with 6.99% of annual total revenue.

2. Expenditure

- a. Government Administration: The execution of political power, administration, civil affairs, financial affairs and police administration are involved in this item. The executive expense of political power refers to the outgoings concerning the municipal assembly's fulfillment of its civil power over the city. The administrative expense comprehensively refers to the outgoings on the policy, investigation, enactment, accounting and statistics, personnel and information. The expense of civil affairs refers to the outgoings on public elections, military service, land administration and civil administration. The expense of financial affairs refers to the outgoings on dealing with taxes, treasury, public property, finance and liabilities. The expense of police administration refer to the outgoings on police force and fire fighting. In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$11,114,989,000, accounting for 15.87% of expenditure; In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$11,057,837,000, accounting for 16.14% of expenditure. The 2004 annual general administrative affairs spending is \$11,154,247,000 with 14.23% of annual total expenditure.
- b. Education, Science and Culture: The outgoings on the maintenance and support of educational, scientific and cultural business in the city. In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$19,132,138,000, accounting for 27.33% of the whole expenditure; In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$19,085,099,000, accounting for 27.86% of expenditure. The 2004 annual education, science and culture spending is \$18,204,879,000 with 23.22% of annual total expenditure.
- c. Economic Development: This item includes agriculture, fishery, forest, animal husbandry, communications, other economical service and municipally-operated business funds. The outgoings on the economic development refer to the

operation and support of municipal economy, industry and mining, agriculture and forest, water conservancy, fishery and animal husbandry. The outgoings on the municipally-operated business funds refer to the money invested in the public-owned business. The outgoings on the communications refer to the money used in dealing with ground, marine and air transportation, road management, and telecommunications. In 2002, the total outgoings on this item was NT\$13,707,464,000, accounting for 19.58% of expenditure. In 2003, the total outgoings on this item was NT\$15,414,596,000, accounting for 22.51% of expenditure. The 2004 annual economic development spending is \$26,336,082,000 with 33.59% of annual total expenditure.

- d. Social Security: The item includes social relief, welfare service, employment, national housing, community development, medical and health care, environment protection, public servants' retirement and pension. Since 1995, the item of Social Security had been divided into Social Welfare, Community Development & Environment Protection, and Retirement & Pension.
- e. Social Welfare: The item includes social relief, welfare service, employment, medical and health care; the social insurance was added in 1999. In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$6,858,926,000, accounting for 9.80% of the whole expenditure; In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$6,627,006,000, accounting for 9.68% of expenditure; The 2004 annual social welfare spending is &7,189,223,000 with 9.17% of annual expenditure.
- f. Community Development & Environment Protection: The item includes community development and environment protection. In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$7,011,479,000, accounting for 10.01% of expenditure; In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$6,579,657,000, accounting for 9.61% of expenditure; The 2004 annual community development and environment protection spending is \$6,393,199,000 with 8.15% of annual total expenditure.
- g. Liabilities: The outgoings include the principal repayment on liabilities and the payment of the accrued interest. In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$4,182,411,000, accounting for 5.97% of expenditure; .In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$2,464,195,000, accounting for 3.61% of expenditure; To cater for the revised Budget Law, the principal repayment on liabilities had been excluded from this item and re-categorized into the item of Finance Distribution since the later half of 1999 and 2000 (see Table18). The 2004 annual debt service spending is \$2,046,208,000 with 2.61% of annual total expenditure.
- h. Other: Other outgoings include the money used in overall planning of the city, funds for public servants' pay adjustment, all kinds of subsidy, and funds for national indemnity. (The retirement and pension had been included since 1995.) In 2002, the total outgoings was NT\$7,251,907,000, accounting for 11.44% of

expenditure; In 2003, the total outgoings was NT\$7,251,907,000, accounting for 10.59% of expenditure. The 2004 annual other service spending is \$929,189,000 with 1.19% of annual total expenditure.

3. Comparison Between Revenue and Expenditure

In the four years preceding the reorganization of the City Government, the annual mean rate of growth was 17.49% in revenue, and 16.47% in expenditure. After the reorganization, the proportion of the financial allotment to a special municipality was raised according to the Financial Revenue & Expenditure Allotment Act, hence the rates of growth in revenue and in expenditure in 2001 were 21.55% and 14.48%, respectively, more than 2002.

The tax revenue budget of Kaohsiung City for 2003 was NT\$18.716 billion, but the net value of actually collected tax was NT\$17.356 billion, which means a short tax collection of NT\$1.360 billion. However, the net value of actually collected tax in 2003 recorded a growth by 5.0% in comparison with NT\$16.530 billion in the last year.

In current year, owing to the recovery of economic activities and the effect of implementation of half reduction of land value increment tax, the transactions of real estates increased accordingly. As a result, the revenue from land value increment tax and stamp tax grows substantially. Besides, the revenue from house tax and vehicle license tax also grows steadily. As to the revenue from other taxes, they either remain steady or fall.

4. Final Accounting of Revenue & Expenditure

After the reorganization, the final accounting of the revenue and expenditure is as follows. In 2002 the difference between the revenue and expenditure was NT\$10,190,332,000 made up with the amount of the distributed finance NT\$8,587,197,000 (the public loans and credit account of NT\$12,208,797,000 minus the principal repayment on liabilities of NT\$3,621,600,000) and leaves a deficit of NT\$1,603,135,000; In 2003 the difference between the revenue and expenditure was NT\$6,097,456,000 made up with the amount of the distributed finance NT\$8,161,990,000 (the public loans and credit account of NT\$12,236,990,000 minus the principal repayment on liabilities of NT\$4,075,000) and leaves a deficit of NT\$2,064,534,000; The balance due of annual income and expenditure \$2,560,517,750 plus the financing management \$9,513,000,000 which is subtracted Government Bonds Issue & Borrowing \$13,988,000,000 from debt repayment \$4,475,000,000 shows a \$6,952,482,250 surplus of the annual revenue and expenditure at year 2004.

5. Tax Structure and Analysis of Tax Implications

The budgeted amount of 2004 financial year of Kaohsiung City was NT\$18.328 billion, and the actual levied tax (net) amounted to NT\$19.577 billion, representing a surplus of NT\$1.249 billion. The actual levied tax (net) shows a 12.8% growth over the amount of NT\$17.356 billion last year.

As the economy regained momentum from the rock bottom, transactions in the real estate market were becoming active, and hence the announced land price went up. Number of new car purchases also increased. With these factors in effect, the actual levied tax (net) experienced a double-digit growth this year. For details of tax revenue, please refer to Table 16 and 17.

Table 16 Overview of Tax Revenues of Kaohsiung City – Net Levied Amount

Unit: NT\$1000

Financial Year	Total	Sales Tax	Land Value Tax	Land Value Increment Tax	House Tax	Vehicle License Tax	Deed Tax	Stamp Tax	Entertainment Tax	Others	Start and End of Period
1979	6,376,451	1,173,228	1,122,896	1,476,676	443,174	196,776	271,947	802,647	83,337	805,770	1978/7~1979/6
1980	8,703,488	1,656,270	1,587,949	1,769,624	631,097	429,891	369,050	1,151,859	101,360	1,006,388	1979/7~1980/6
1981	10,269,596	2,046,261	1,616,307	2,352,443	893,311	507,868	387,223	1,348,646	117,645	999,892	1980/7~1981/6
1986	14,510,496	3,341,945	1,651,843	4,051,229	1,579,392	737,908	549,139	1,437,364	111,406	1,050,270	1985/7~1986/6
1991	23,933,607	12,204,942	3,566,361	2,756,532	2,389,002	1,366,250	1,231,491	380,399	25,095	13,535	1990/7~1991/6
1996	42,693,628	21,292,169	4,332,056	8,359,604	3,716,180	2,580,244	1,675,605	635,596	85,452	16,723	1995/7~1996/6
2001	34,895,046	17,308,728	5,168,211	3,345,226	4,624,514	2,999,725	838,502	510,511	99,608	21	2001/1~2001/12
2002	26,271,427	9,741,798	4,799,321	2,617,453	4,388,624	3,107,127	1,014,552	510,631	91,919	2	2002/1~2002/12
2003	17,356,458		4,795,129	3,168,783	4,494,509	3,192,130	996,657	632,801	76,446	3	2003/1~2003/12
2004	19,576,692		5,505,940	4,269,617	4,563,929	3,298,798	1,209,736	565,526	163,144	1	2004/1~2004/12

Source: Revenue Service Office, Kaohsiung City

Note: Sales tax has been levied by Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance since the financial year of 2003.

Table 17 Overview of Tax Revenues of Kaohsiung City – Percentage

Unit: NT\$1000

Financial Year	Total	Sales Tax	Land Value Tax	Land Value Increment Tax	House Tax	Vehicle License Tax	Deed Tax	Stamp Tax	Entertainment Tax	Others	Start and End of Period
1979	100.00	18.40	17.61	23.16	6.95	3.09	4.26	12.59	1.31	12.64	1978/7~1979/6
1980	100.00	19.03	18.24	20.33	7.25	4.94	4.24	13.23	1.16	11.56	1979/7~1980/6
1981	100.00	19.93	15.74	22.91	8.70	4.95	3.77	13.13	1.15	9.74	1980/7~1981/6
1986	100.00	23.03	11.38	27.92	10.88	5.09	3.78	9.91	0.77	7.24	1985/7~1986/6
1991	100.00	50.99	14.90	11.52	9.98	5.71	5.15	1.59	0.10	0.06	1990/7~1991/6
1996	100.00	49.87	10.15	19.58	8.70	6.04	3.92	1.49	0.20	0.04	1995/7~1996/6
2001	100.00	49.60	14.81	9.59	13.25	8.60	2.40	1.46	0.29	0.00	2001/1~2001/12
2002	100.00	37.08	18.27	9.96	16.70	11.83	3.86	1.94	0.35	0.00	2002/1~2002/12
2003	100.00		27.63	18.26	25.90	18.39	5.74	3.65	0.44	0.00	2003/1~2003/12
2004	100.00		28.12	21.81	23.31	16.85	6.18	2.89	0.83	0.00	2004/1~2004/12

Source: Revenue Service Office, Kaohsiung City

Note: Sales tax has been levied by Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance since the financial year of 2003.

6. Management and Disposals of Municipal Properties

a. Management of Property Cadastration

- (1) Authorities under the City Government in charge of the management of municipal properties shall produce two copies of property data cards distinguishing the property categories as public use or non-public use property. One copy shall be sent to the competent authority (Finance Bureau), and the other kept by respective authorities for future reference. In addition, a quarterly report shall be compiled and sent to the Finance Bureau of the City Government every three months. For the proper execution of property management work, a property management review is held every year, and the result is sent to the reviewed authority or school for discussion, improvement and actual execution of property management work.
- (2) Since municipal properties are managed under independent systems of different authorities of the Government, there is no way to revise and check the properties. A complete and correct cadastration system has yet to be established, and this seriously affects management effectiveness. Therefore, it is proposed that the development of a municipal property management information system should be commissioned. Knowledge management and decision support elements will be built into the system in a phased construction approach. The system will strengthen the coordination of various city administration policies and functions, and lead to the effective management and utilization of the City's public properties. Tender invitation of the project has been completed in 2004, and the system development contract has been signed with a professional information system company. Moreover, a special team has been set up for the relevant coordination work and for monitoring the progress. Work should be done as scheduled.
- (3) Considering the frequent personnel change of property managers in various authorities and schools and the disorganized keeping of relevant laws and regulations, which constitute defects of the property management work, the Finance Bureau under the City Government has specially compiled the "Handbook of Municipal Property Management of Kaohsiung City" to solve these problems. The handbook is provided to property management personnel in various authorities and schools for their reference and compliance. Lectures on property management practices were given in August 2004, in an expectation that changes, stock-taking, inspection, accounts and financial reports of the properties can be properly managed, and the rights over municipal properties strictly protected.

b. Disposition of Public Use Property

In order to reasonably release public land for civilian development, for the purpose of boosting economic prosperity of the region and increasing tax income of the public treasury, a plan has been drafted to make thorough investigation of all idle land/property administered by various government authorities and public schools and to review the current status of land use. For land that is used uneconomically or under-utilized, improvement should be made for better development and utilization. According to the compiled statistics, there are 248 lots of idle land/property administered by various authorities and schools; 21 lots of under-utilized land; 661 lots of non-public-use idle land administered by the Finance Bureau under the City Government. Plans for on-site inspection have been scheduled. Land meeting the criteria for development pursuant to the Autonomous Ordinance for Management of Municipal Properties of Kaohsiung City will be changed to non-public use land according to regulations, and procedures for leasing, selling or commissioned operation will be carried out to enhance the land value and increase income of the City's treasury.

c. Management of Non-Public Use Property

In view of the rapid change of the macro-environment, the government's role and functions have gradually shifted from management-oriented to service-oriented. Under the pressure of the enlarging budget deficit and the need to reduce administrative costs, offering public services in a business-like model, effectively utilizing human resources, introducing civilian resources and participation in public construction work and services has become the core of the governmental reform. These are also important measures that the government has adopted in recent years for administrative reform. In a situation where human resources, budget, technical skills (surveying) for the property management work are lacking, two major municipal property management services have been readily outsourced, so that investigation, surveying, leasing, impropriation, litigation, etc. of municipal properties can be effectively managed.

(1) Entrusting professional surveying companies for investigation of information related to impropriated land

There are totally 8,606 lots of non-public use land administered by the Finance Bureau (including 5,343 lots in the Sincaoya Project). With insufficient human resources and lack of professional skills, this service is entrusted to professional surveying companies for revising the property cadastration information of impropriated land.

(2) Outsourcing collection service of overdue rent and land-use compensation

The Finance Bureau under the City Government was the first to start levying land-use compensation in 1991 for unauthorized occupation of non-public

use municipal property. However, due to lack of human resources, the Bureau could do nothing more than sending out payment notice at every levying period. It proves to be an ineffective method. Moreover, land-use compensation is not a tax; it is considered a private issue in legal terms. Delivery of a public notice is not applicable here. Such cases must be dealt with by civil litigation and compulsory enforcement, etc. which are extremely time-consuming procedures. If public human resources are put into these tasks, other public services will be put at risk of not being attended to. In order to assert the rights over municipal properties, collection of overdue rent and compensation of impropriated land has been contracted out since the end of August 2002. By the end of 2004, recovered rent and compensation amounted to more than NT\$35 million. Besides, litigation work was also entrusted to outside parties for cases in which unauthorized occupants showed no intention to pay upon several prompts. By the end of 2004, 192 certificates of confirmed ruling were legally obtained.

d. Sale of Non-Public Use Municipal Land (as shown in Table 18)

Table 18 Report on Sale of Non-public Use Municipal Land of Kaohsiung City

Year	No. of lots	Area (m ²)	Amount (NT\$)	Year	No. of lots	Area (m ²)	Amount (NT\$)
1981	141	22,388	115,425,160	1997	37	1,374	234,987,448
1986	19	3,420	8,895,380	1998	38	1,972	228,597,337
1991	23	8,766	73,292,252	1999	49	1,284	53,549,569
1992	250	6,215	34,377,786	2000	34	133,439	85,339,112
1993	39	10,992	43,952,411	2001	563	23,258	452,187,400
1994	16	56,095	70,358,120	2002	310	11,883	326,740,909
1995	39	4,915	735,775,826	2003	146	11,926	404,387,652
1996	89	5,287	615,106,712	2004	78	9,356	735,234,159

7. Financial Overview and Management

a. Financial Management at the Base Level

(1) Management of the Credit Department of Farmer's and Fishermen's Associations

There are three credit departments of farmer's and fishermen's associations in the City, namely Credit Department of Kaohsiung City Farmer's Association, Credit Department of Kaohsiung Fishermen's Association and Credit Department of Siaogang Fishermen's Association. For the sake of ensuring sound and healthy operation, reinforcing internal management and effectively preventing malpractice, the credit departments are advised to stick to the "Regulations for Implementing Internal Monitoring and Auditing System in the Credit Department of Farmer's and Fishermen's Associations"

and to exert the proper function and responsibility of their advisory council, so that the self-disciplinary role of internal auditing can be strengthened.

(2) Financial Management of Cooperatives

There are two credit cooperatives in the City, namely The Second Credit Cooperative of Kaohsiung City and The Third Credit Cooperative of Kaohsiung City. Besides the two head offices, there are 36 branch offices, and totally 38 business offices in operation throughout various districts in the City.

In order to promote a sound and healthy internal control and personnel transfer system within the City's credit cooperatives and the clearance of non-performing loans and delinquent debts, as well as to urge cooperatives to execute the improvement advice given by the financial supervisory authority and report their execution status to the advisory council, the Finance Bureau conducts regular tracking inspection until improvement is seen. The Bureau also supervises improvement effort on education and training for entry-level officers, so that employees' quality can be upgraded.

b. Strengthen Control over Basic Financial Institutions and Reinforce Supervisory Role of Local Competent Authority

(1) Adopt shock-action approach of inspection. Select 50% of head offices of basic financial institutions and above 20% of the branches for inspection of their cash deposits, securities, and bills of collection and negotiation. When demerits were found, the institution is to be dealt with pursuant to relevant laws and be requested to rectify and improve.

(2) Urge the basic financial institutions under the Bureau's supervision to set up crisis management team, for a better ability to deal with crises and a better control over the flow of fund, so that timely measures could be taken to maintain financial order of the region.

(3) Match the effort of the Ministry of Finance to offer special guidance and joint guidance to basic financial institutions with too high an overdue loan ratio. Urge them to write off bad debts and reduce the overdue loan ratio. The financial structure of basic financial institutions will then be strengthened.

(4) Ensure financial well-being of basic financial institutions under the City Government's supervision. Actively advise them to maintain a capital adequate ratio up to 8% above the regulated standard. Credit departments of farmer's and fishermen's associations not meeting the regulations will be urged to propose a timed improvement plan for increasing net value and reducing risk-prone assets for compliance with the regulations.

c. Management of Government-owned Shares of Bank of Kaohsiung Privatization of the Bank of Kaohsiung has been completed on September 27, 1999. In

December 2004, the City Government held 46.26% of the Bank's shares. For better management of the Government-owned shares, the "Guidelines for the Management of Kaohsiung City Government's Investment in Government-owned Shares of the Bank of Kaohsiung" have been instituted. Major events of the Bank will be reported to the Government by its shareholding representatives, with their opinion added. The Government is therefore well informed of any move of the Bank.

d. Collateral Office, Finance Bureau

- (1) Objective of the Office is to regulate the civilian economy by providing emergent low-interest financing service to citizens. Apart from offering low-interest short-term fund to fulfill citizens' emergent needs, the Office also makes good use of human resources. Friendly service attitude and pleasantly bright office environment are used to break through the traditional image of a pawnshop and produce outstanding performance in terms of turnover. In addition, the high interest rate of private pawnshops can be kept in check through market mechanism, so that interest burden can be relieved and the economically disadvantaged citizens may be benefited.
- (2) The Office's operating revenue 2004 is 19.69% short of the budgeted target. Operating costs have also declined due to reduced interest expense, because amount of loans has decreased, leading to reduced demand for operating fund, and the banks have lowered interest rate on overdrafts. However, with the relative ease of obtaining cash advance with cash cards or credit cards, both number of customers and turnover declined. In addition, interest rate of pawned loans has been adjusted downward, leading to a sharp decline in interest income. This is why profit target cannot be met.

e. Management of Tobacco and Alcohol

- (1) For our country's accession to the WTO, we have abrogated the tobacco and alcohol monopoly, which has existed for 50 years, in 2002. Tobacco and Alcohol Supervision Act was promulgated in the same year, changing the benefit from tobacco and alcohol monopoly into tax, i.e., the "Tobacco and Alcohol Tax". Moreover, 18% of the tobacco and alcohol tax income is appropriated to regional governments in proportion to the population of respective municipalities and counties. The Kaohsiung City Government was allocated NT\$582 million of tobacco and alcohol tax income in 2004.
- (2) A joint investigation team has been established pursuant to Item 4 of the "Guidelines Governing Tobacco and Alcohol Investigation and Reporting of Violation Cases". The team is responsible for executing investigation and seizure, while the Finance Bureau is responsible for the management of inspecting, seizing, labeling and advertising tobacco and alcohol, etc., and

coordination and correspondence work, etc. among relevant authorities and agencies.

- (3) For protection of citizens' health, investigations of unlicensed and sub-standard tobacco and alcohol are carried out. And education more important than punishment when regulating the market. Publicity of relevant laws and regulations to tobacco and alcohol manufacturers, importers, vendors and sellers of under nature alcohol is emphasized according to the Tobacco and Alcohol Supervision Act. The measure aims at preventing operators in the industry from violating the law and being punished.

Industry and Commercial Activities

1. Industrial Structure:

Kaohsiung City is the largest industrial and commercial harbor city in Taiwan. Within the territory of the city there are rich manpower resources, large-scale factories like China Steel and China Shipbuilding, and the largest Linhai Industrial District and Processing Export District. It is positioned the 6th of the largest container ports of the world, and has a developing Multifunctional Economic and Trading Park. Its potential for development is abundant.

As of end Dec. 2004 there were 1,531 factories legally registered within the territory of the city. These factories ran different kinds of businesses, including iron and steel, chemicals, machines, metals, food, transportation, electronics, telecommunications, etc. Among them, iron and steel, chemicals and machines are the major heavy industries. From now on, we shall continue giving guidance to the industries of the city to develop towards technology and high-technical industries. The marketing and business attraction activities of Kaohsiung Multifunctional Economic and Trading Park and Kaohsiung Biotechnical Park shall be strengthened. To facilitate the industrial upgrading of the city, advantageous investment environment shall be created and the implementation of different development projects of Kaohsiung Multifunctional Economic and Trading Park shall be accelerated.

2. Commercial Structure:

a. About Commerce: As of end Dec. 2004 there were 124,426 companies and shops (53,095 companies and 71,331 shops) registered in the city. Among these industries, most of them were wholesale and retail businesses, and the next are servicing industry, accommodation and restaurant business, manufacturing business, real estate and rental business.

b. Industrial and Commercial United Services Center: To simplify the registration procedures of profit-making business, the City Government revised “Main Points for Implementation of United Registration Affairs of Profit-Making Business of Kaohsiung City” on July 16, 1986. The staff of various united examination units (City Development Bureau, Public Works Bureau, Redevelopment Bureau, National Tax Administration, etc.) were concentrated in Redevelopment Bureau to handle the applications of citizens. Those cases required to be further submitted to Health Care Bureau or Fire-Fighting Bureau were handled via fax transmission. It saved the trafficking time of documents and accelerated the examination of the application cases.

3. Industrial and Commercial Guidance:

a. Factory Registration: Redevelopment Bureau is responsible for handling the

industrial administrative business of the city. At the end of 2004 the number of approved cases of factory registration was shown as follows:

- (1) Registration of factory changing: 90 cases
- (2) Registration of factory opening: 59 cases
- (3) Registration of factory closure: 314 cases

b. Company Registration: Before system changing, there were 19,621 companies being registered. As of end Dec. 2004 the number of registered companies was increased to 53,095, with a total capital of NT\$999,233,004,000.

c. Shop Registration: Before system changing, there were 24,711 profit-making shops being registered. As of end Dec. 2004 the number of registered shops was increased to 71,331, with a total capital of NT\$13,122,612,000.

Transportation

1. Mass Rapid Transit

The primary development of the KMRT network consists of the orange and red lines, with total length of 42.7 km, 37 stations, two light maintenance depots and one main maintenance depot. The 14.4 km east-west orange line runs from Hsitzuwan Beach to Taliao in Kaohsiung County, there are 13 underground stations and one at-grade station at Taliao, where also the main maintenance depot and operation control center are located. The 28.3 km north-south red line runs from Hsiao Kang to Chiaotou in Kaohsiung County, there are 15 underground stations, 8 elevated stations and a light maintenance depot at each end.

a. Master Schedule of Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit (KMRT)

Private sector participation mode is adopted in KMRT project. It is estimated the whole of the Red and Orange Lines will start its revenue operation in October of 2007.

b. The transportation planning of the long-term system network in Kaohsiung metropolitan area

(1) For the purposes of the future development in Kaohsiung metropolitan area, KMRT has already implemented the planning of the long-term Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) transportation network. It contains several investigations, data updates on the social and economical conditions in Kaohsiung metropolitan area. At the same time, the planning would complete the MRT extension network between Kaohsiung City and its two peripheral counties such as Kaohsiung and Pingtung, and the feasibility studies for further MRT extension. Executive Yuan has permitted the planning line of Pingtung extension in 2003. Furthermore, Kaohsiung City Government has employed a consultancy in 2004 to conduct the planning of the long-term networks in engineering projects of public transport systems in Kaohsiung metropolitan area.

(2) The Kaohsiung Lin-kang Light Rail Construction Project of Kaohsiung Metropolitan Light Rail Transportation System

The project was passed in a review meeting held by the Council For Economic Planning And Development on the 29th December 2003 and approved in a letter dated 14th January 2004 from the Executive Yuan. It is currently in the process of inviting bidding from sectors and conducting an environmental impact assessment.

c. Traffic Maintenance Plan

(1) For minimized the impact efficiently of traffic during the red / orange line of Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit being built, it is according to the construction

plan and study out of traffic maintenance strategy and measures as reaction by means of Preparation and Performance of Traffic Maintenance Plan.

- (2) In order to perform the Traffic Maintenance Plan, it is announced by means of press radio, television, brochure and network.

d. Land acquisition

Lands of depots and stations for the orange and red lines are all expropriated.

- e. Consultancy For Private Participation in the Construction of The Mass Rapid Transit System in the Kaohsiung Metropolitan Area(Part III)—Consultancy for Quality and Safety Management and Supervision. To ensure that The MRT , which is designed and built by the Concessionaire, meets the safety, quality and functional requirements of the project, The Department of Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit of Kaohsiung Municipal Government (KMRT) engage the Consultant of Mott Macdonald Limited and Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation to undertake verification and validation and to monitor and audit the project management, design quality management and construction quality management activities of the Concessionaire and to provide legal service relating to performance of the Project. The services was beginning on 2001 Sep. 03. The actual progress as the end of December. 2004 is 54.25% .

f. Construction

Since the commencement of Red and Orange lines has been started on 30 Oct. 2001, all the stations 、depots and alignment between two stations are proceeding to construct. There are 9 in 28 underground stations totally have been finished main structure and start the architecture and facility or E&M works. Also there are 26 sections of bored tunnel about 19 km long had been finished boring and the track works of link ways between main line and south depot begins.

2. Major Transportation Projects

Major transportation projects under way in the current year (2004) are:

- a. Tsoying Road Connecting System Improvement Project for High-Speed Rail
After official operation of Taiwan High-Speed Rail Corp. in 2005, there are at least more than 140,000 trips passing through Tsoying Station everyday, which shall cause impact on the traffic condition in adjoining areas, thus the Bureau of Taiwan High Speed Rail (BOTHSR), Ministry of Transportation and Communication has instructed New Construction Department of Kaohsiung City Government to manage the “Road Connecting System Improvement Project for Station Area” in order to meet the increasing demands of transportation:

- (1) The newly built construction comprising the 34-meters road at the eastern side of station area, construction to widen Chung-ho Road, Chung-ai Road, and Chung-chung Road, 40-meters Hai-kuang 2nd Village planning road

(from Tsui-hua Road to back alley of Pan-ping Mountain), the revised Hai-kuang 2nd Village planning road, and the perimeter circular road in front of Tsoying Station, and Tsuei-hua Road etc. have all been accomplished.

(2) Additional Ramp Project for Ta-chung Rapid Road System:

This construction is linked to the parking lot of High-Speed Rail, starting on June 27th, 2003 with a scheduled accomplished date of April 30th, 2005.

- b. Construction of the Rapid Road System for the Kaohsiung Metropolitan Area
The 2nd bid construction of Ta-chung segment will set up a two-way viaduct (with 16 buttresses), the length of viaduct is 406 meters, the length of the approach road is 104 meters, total length of bridge is 510 meters, and the total construction budget is NT\$298,600,000, which was started on October 6th, 2003 and scheduled to be completed on June 30th, 2005, which will improve the traffic condition between Tsoying and Nantzu District, and this Rapid Road system is connecting T-17 Highway and both the 1st and 2nd National Highway which will upgrade the access function for urban area and provide convenient transportation for passengers of High-speed Rail.
- c. The Improvement on the bottleneck sections at National Highway end connections to the International Airport and Kaohsiung Harbor, and the short-term plan of this project comprising the improvement project to widen Chung-ping Road and Tsao-ya Road, the viaduct construction for both Chung-ping, Chung-an Road, as well as ramp in connection of the northern side of MRT South Machinery Plant and National Highway etc. and the total construction cost is about NT\$2,110,000,000. At this moment, this project has accomplished the planning design and budget drafting, and currently the improvable criticism is under evaluation by the Urban Planning Committee, Ministry of the Interior, and will be executed at once after approval.
- d. The Encouragement of Private Capital Investment – The BOT Scheme for Modernized Comprehensive Gymnasium
The basis for this BOT scheme is located at the intersection of Po-ai Road and Hsin-chuang-tzu Road (planned construction site for LG-1), and the total area is 57,376 square meters, developing a gymnasium with a capacity of 15,000 seats and associated commercial facilities, 1464 parking lot for automobiles and 4175 for motorcycles. The total capital investment is about NT\$6,700,000,000 in addition, the infrastructure of this project is scheduled to be accomplished by the end of March, 2005, and the total construction will be completed in early 2007, which will be provided for one of the opening ceremony places for the 2009 World Games.

3. Facilities and Road Administration

a. Transportation Plans

- (1) Promotion of transportation system of Kaohsiung City, integration of the strategic plans, and formulation of the white paper of transportation policies of Kaohsiung City:

Focusing of the current transportation problems of Kaohsiung City, seek for improvement measures as soon as possible, review the positioning, development directions and policy outlines of various transportation systems, establish the analyzable policy effects, analytic tool of their difference and new-generation transportation techniques, employ and realize the sustainable ideas, and reexamine the printed white paper of transportation policies, which is an important reference for the transportation administration of Kaohsiung City.

- (2) Additional construction of coastal anchoring facilities at Love River:

To promote good recreational and leisure activities, there were 15 Love River Sightseeing Boats built for official sailing on May 16, 2004. To meet the needs of boat sailing and anchoring, a floating quay at the eastern and western coasts of Love River between Chung Cheng Bridge and Kaohsiung Bridge were respectively built, greatly increasing convenience to passengers in taking the boat trips and receiving positive response from passengers.

- (3) Examination of Traffic Order Maintenance Plans of major projects of Kaohsiung City:

To practice the maintenance of traffic smoothness and safety by Department of Road Construction of the city, promote the examination and implementation quality of Traffic Order Maintenance Plans, Synthetic Management and Examination Team was established. It firstly focuses on the traffic and transportation plans and the examination of Traffic Order Maintenance Plans of major projects of the city. In 2004 there were 42 proposed cases and 7 reported cases being submitted to Synthetic Management and Examination Team for examination.

- (4) Implementation of Hamahsing Holiday Traffic Improvement Plan:

To solve the traffic congestion of Hamahsing and Chichin areas during weekends and holidays, as from 2004 some traffic measures were implemented during weekends and holidays, such as strengthened dragging of illegally parked cars, traffic order maintenance of Kushan Ferry Pier, planned measures of shuttle bus, etc. After implementation, the traffic situation of Hamahsing area during weekends and holidays was obviously improved.

- (5) Planning of driving routes for large trucks and trolley trucks

The large vehicles of Kaohsiung City, like the large trucks and trolley

trucks, mainly ran on the roads downtown. But the accidental rate of large vehicles was higher. It seriously affected the safety of pedestrian. Among the existing driving routes of trolley trucks, Kushan 2nd and 3rd Roads and Hua-An Street were quite narrow. The residents along these routes strongly requested for the prohibition of trolley truck driving on these roads and streets. The related units were invited to hold meeting for 3 times. There was a trial implementation of prohibition of trolley truck driving on Kushan 2nd and 3rd Roads and Hua-An Street. After trial implementation, the residents living there were interviewed, and they found the enormous improvement of their quality of life and the traffic situation. The trial implementation was thus extended to Jun. 30, 2005.

b. Roads and Bridges

There are 29 new construction projects for newly built roads and bridges including the Kao-Nan Highway at Nan-Tzu District etc, and total area is 0.306819 hectares, among them, 20 projects have been accomplished and 9 are still under construction.

The total area for road/bridge construction in 2004 is 192,217m² and total length is 6,773 meters.(see table 19)

Table 19 Statistical Table of Public Construction Projects of Transportation Facilities and Roads of Kaohsiung City

Year	Newly Built Roads and Bridges	
	Total Area (m ²)	Total Length (m)
1986	248,976	16,626
1987	214,716	10,426
1988	593,583	25,771
1989	641,210	37,200
1990	396,466	16,896
1991	455,604	16,886
1992	323,049	16,626
1993	709,668	24,170
1994	213,320	14,543
1995	272,795	22,098
1996	182,397	15,065
1997	140,446	15,629
1998	110,637	12,581
1999	106,778	10,561
The second half of 1999 and 2000	105,213	10,554
2001	36,826	3,750
2002	234,183	11,105
2003	192,119	8,805
2004	192,217	6773

c.Planning and Management of Car Park

(1) Building of roadside car parks:

In 2004 there were 11 places built with roadside surface car parks, including Shennung Car Park in Kushan District, Minghua Car Park in Kushan District, Huahsia Car Park in Tsoying District, Hsinming Car Park in Tsoying District, Sankuaichuo Car Park in Sanmin District, Takang Car Park in Sanmin District, Jen-Ai Car Park in Hsinhsing District, Minghsing Car Park in Hsinhsing District, Juiyuan Car Park in Chienchin District, Wumiao Car Park in Lingya District, and Shihchia Car Park in Chienchen District. Totally there were 486 parking spaces increased. In addition, in view of the gigantic fund for land requisition and construction of car park, Kaohsiung City Government encouraged private sectors to invest on car park building. Besides, the multi-story car park at the northern side of Chienchin District Administrative Center of Kaohsiung was assigned as a B.O.T. case, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2005. Location of base: northwestern side of intersection between Tzuchiang 2nd Road and Chienchin 2nd Street; Area: 5,098 square meters; No. of parking spaces: 665.

(2) To cope with the ongoing of MRT construction and various infrastructure constructions, it was planned to build 254,209 parking spaces. Besides, to cope with the community development and the prosperity of neighboring streets, the relevant plans were made.

(3) The management of public car park adopts a self-contained way. The income was added to the fund and the expenditure was deducted from the fund. Surplus of the term: NT\$130,634,000

(4) Parking Management Policy:

In order to raise the rotation rate of roadside parking spaces around the main organizations, financial organizations, hospitals and department stores to meet the public needs of short-time parking for business reasons, time-limited parking spaces were offered along 13 main roads downtown, and an allocation of 564 “business rotation parking spaces” was completed.

(5) Planning of establishment of “bicycle shelf system”:

In 2004 Transportation Bureau selected some spots of Kaohsiung City for installation of bicycle shelves, such as the places around the riverside community, Chienchun railway station, Hamahsing District, Cultural Center and Kaohsiung City Government Office. The use of these shelves was good and positive response was received. There were 1,000 bicycle shelves and 100 styling shelves installed, creating a healthy city environment.

d. Improvement and Management of Traffic Facilities of Road

Maintenance and management of traffic lights, signs, indicating lines:

(1) Traffic Lights:

There were 25 spots with new traffic lights erected, 22 spots with countdown traffic lights for pedestrian, 213 spots with connected traffic lights erected, replacement of old traffic lights in the intersection between Chengkung Road and Kuangming Road, and 200 spots with old controllers changed and renewed. At the end of 2004 there were 2,278 intersections with traffic lights erected, 89 road sections and 939 intersections with connected traffic lights erected, and 271 spots with countdown traffic lights for pedestrian.

(2) Traffic Signs:

There were 2,000 control and warning signs additionally increased (renewed) at the major road sections, and 565 reflectors additionally erected. At the end of 2004 there were 23,007 signs of various kinds erected on different roads and intersections.

(3) Traffic Lines:

There were traffic lines with a total length of 18,560 square meters being turned to be reflective indicating lines, and 20,000 square meters of general indicating lines.

(4) The replacement by LED 3-colored traffic light boxes was completed at all the intersections of Kaohsiung City. (Total: 52,457 pcs)

o. Management of Cars and Motorcycles

As of the end of 2004 there were 420,095 cars and 1,089,604 motorcycles under the restriction of the city, and the total number is 1,509,699 motor vehicles.

f. Road Monitoring

(1) Tests for drivers and motorcyclers:

1) For drivers:

* Written examination: 25,340 man-times attended, and 21,914 man-times passed.

* Application for computer oral examination: 327 man-times attended, and 94 man-times passed.

* Road examination: 24,486 man-times attended, and 21,636 man-times passed.

2) For motorcyclers:

* Written examination: 26,563 man-times attended, and 21,836 man-times passed.

* Application for computer oral examination: 1,400 man-times attended, and 352 man-times passed.

* Road examination: 31,348 man-times attended, and 25,267 man-times passed.

(2) Inspection of motor vehicles:

- 1) Inspection of cars (including re-inspection, regular inspection, temporary inspection, first inspection): 450,138 car-times.
- 2) Inspection of motorcycles: 49,068 motorcycle-times of first inspection, 6,554 motorcycle-times of re-inspection, 7,699 motorcycle-times of data change, 102 motorcycle-times of regular inspection, 16,715 motorcycle-times of temporary inspection.
- (3) Management of car licenses and drivers:
 - 1) First issue of car license: 34,256 cases
 - 2) Registration of various data change of license: 211,766 cases
 - 3) Renewal of driving license: 142,120 cases
 - 4) Registration of guaranteed transaction of mobile property of car: 53,221 cases
 - 5) Renewal, additional issue and registration of various data change of license: 228,172 cases
 - 6) Issue of new driver's license: 20,747 cases
- g. Management of motorcycle license and motorcyclers:
 - (1) First issue of motorcycle license: 54,182 cases
 - (2) Registration of data change, change and renewal of motorcycle license: 403,935 cases
 - (3) Issue of new motorcyclers' license: 25,836 cases
 - (4) Renewal, additional issue and registration of data change of motorcyclers' license: 147,147 cases
- h. Supervision and management of vehicle transportation industry:
 - (1) Application for business establishment, registration, and various data change: 288 cases.
 - (2) Issue of Provisional Pass: 17,526 cases
 - (3) Establishment of private-run taxi business: 67 cases
 - (4) Guarantee of mobile property of business vehicle: 5,251 cases
 - (5) Safety inspection of traffic: Spontaneous inspection of 14,143 vehicles of different kinds, and 690 vehicles were found violating transportation laws.
- i. Collection of fuel use expenses of car and motorcycle on behalf of Central Government: NT\$3,171,848,677 actually collected.
 - (1) Car: NT\$2,882,364,001
 - (2) Motorcycles: NT\$289,484,676

4. Traffic Safety

a. Analysis of Traffic Accidents:

In this term there were 112 cases of A1 traffic accidents, with 114 deaths and 39 injuries. When compared with the 87 accidents of the same kind happened,

with 88 deaths and 13 injuries in the last term, there was the increase of 25 cases, 26 dead persons and 26 injured persons.

b. Strict Enforcement of Law:

To ensure the safety and smoothness of the pedestrian and keep a smooth traffic order of roads for vehicles, some policemen were appointed to extend the traffic order at 183 spots of major roads and intersections during the peak periods. They enforced traffic law strictly, and arrested drivers with the behaviors endangering traffic safety and violating the traffic regulations, such as drunk driving, over speed driving, red light running crash, etc. In this term there were 773,741 violation cases against traffic regulations. Among them, there were 167,591 over speed driving cases, 68,389 red light running crashes, 21,489 motorcyclists arrested not wearing safety helmets, 20,794 drivers arrested not carrying driver's license, and 495,478 cases of other illegal reasons.

c. Improvement of Parking Order:

(1) Strengthening of Car Towing of Illegal Parking: There were two public towing sites and two private towing sites in the city. They have strengthened the car towing of illegal parking in the major key areas and road sections, effectively improving the parking order of the city. According to the statistics made by Bureau of Transportation, in this term there were 115,441 cars, 36,480 motorcycles, and 43 locked coaches and large vehicles being towed.

(2) Report of Abandoned Cars: In this term there were 1,096 cars and 4,380 motorcycles with licenses reported to be abandoned. Bureau of Environmental Protection was asked to take towing action and the towing of 322 cars and 1,578 motorcycles was completed.

d. Comprehensive Elimination of Illegal Road Blocks and Plates:

In this term there were 2,534 reported cases of advertisement plates, 9,997 cases with plates cleared, 2,105 reported cases of sidewalk occupation for business and working use, and 1,176 reported cases of product and wastes piling. Totally there were 15,812 cases being handled.

e. Arrest of Drunk Drivers:

In this term there were 7,407 drunk drivers arrested, and 1,713 persons sued according to Criminal Law, Clause 185-3, Public Endangering Crime.

f. Implementation of "Car Plate Clearance Project":

To prevent the evil guys from using the covered, corrected or no hanging of plates to let their cars unable to be identified, or use them as criminal tools, or let themselves evade the reporting of regulation violation, the traffic police expanded the implementation of "Car Plate Clearance Project" every month. In this term there were 224 cars and motorcycles caught for no hanging of plates.

g. Prevention and Control of Reckless Driving:

Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau cooperated with the police force of Kaohsiung County and Pingtung County to plan the tasks for prevention and control of reckless driving . There were road inspection blocks put at various intersections in the cities and counties. These spots reported the latest road situations to each other and prevent reckless drivers from driving across the counties and cities. In this term there were 84 road block actions made, 55,842 policemen in service, 172 dangerous juvenile drivers brought to the court for violating Public Security Endangering Crime, 11,832 juvenile night wanderers brought to police stations, and 24,175 cars and motorcycles suspected to involve in racing activities. Besides, deeper investigations would be made continuously to search the car race leaders and the trouble makers behind the scene, and follow-up court actions would be made.

h. Traffic Safety Maintenance at the Construction Sections of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT):

The construction work of MRT of the city was commenced in Oct. 2001. Every route section of different districts had entered the stages of installation and drilling. During the construction period, the construction units were requested to take the relevant traffic measures to maintain traffic order according to “Road Sign, Line and Signal Installation Regulations.” Personnel were appointed to direct the traffic at the intersections around the construction area. In addition, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau strictly examined the traffic order maintenance plans submitted by various construction units, and send policemen to extend the traffic order at different MRT construction sections. Ever since the commencement of the MRT project, the traffic order of the construction sections has been smooth.

i. Continuous Promotion of the Task of “Prioritized Road Right, Safety First”:

To ensure the safety of pedestrian and drivers and cultivate the concept of prioritized road right for the protected pedestrian, several actions were taken in 3 stages as from July 1, 2004, focusing on “driving order,” “junction clearance,” “pedestrian’s safety,” etc. Those violators offending the road rights were strictly caught. It was hoped that these actions would create safe, convenient and excellent traffic environment, and further promote the public’s satisfaction on transportation. In the 1st stage (Jul. 1 ~ Dec. 31) there were 121,856 cases caught by Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau.

Tourism

1. Tourism

a. Development of Tourist Resources:

- (1) Reclamation project of pond (lake) at scenic spots done in 2003
- (2) Improvement project of Shoushan Zoo facilities done in 2003
- (3) Reconstruction project of the facilities of Lotus Pond Scenic Spot done in 2003
- (4) Improvement project of the water- accessible sightseeing facilities of Lotus Pond Scenic Spot done in 2003
- (5) Reconstruction project of scenic spot facilities of Kaohsiung City done in 2003

b. Operational Management of Zoo:

- (1) Turn landscapes into park-like appearance, and make the facilities more exquisite.
- (2) Increase exchange with other local and foreign zoos.
- (3) Positively market and promote animal preservation education.
- (4) Make overall planning of zoo.

c. Guidance and Management of Tourist Hotels:

- (1) Guidance and Management of Hotel Industry: From Jan. to Dec. 2004 there were 236 legal-hotel-times being investigated of their operation situations, and 27 hotel-times were found illegal.
- (2) Guidance and Management of Travel Industry: From Jan. to Dec. 2004 there were 3,189 workers of travel industry in the posts below Assistant Manager registering their job transfer.

d. Promotion of Tourist Activities:

- (1) From Feb. 4 to 15, 2004, the activity of “Kaohsiung Flag and Drum Lantern Festival 2004” was held.
- (2) Market and promote the tourist resources of the city:
 - 1) Strengthen the tourist propaganda in foreign countries, and attract more foreign tourists to travel the city and consume here.
 - 2) Continue the holding of promotion activities, and strengthen the international marketing of the city.
 - 3) Invite foreign mass media and travel agents to visit the tourist facilities of the city.
- (3) Promote the products of travel package (cooperate with travel agents and shops to introduce “Kaohsiung Harbor Holiday Passport 2004” from May 1, 2004 to Apr. 30, 2005).

2. Preservation of Historic Relics & Buildings

In 2004, Bureau of Cultural Affairs has designated Chiang Kai-shek Chateau of Hsitzuwan, San Kuai Tso Railroad Station, Takao Water Treatment Pool, Ancient Path of British Consulate at Takao, Former City Government Building (Kaohsiung Museum of History), Former Patriotic Institute of Women (Red-cross Women & Children Care Center) and Archaeological Site of Tsoying Old City as **Civic Relics**. Northeast Kiln of Tangjung Brick Kiln Factory, Residence of Ke Chi-hua, Kaohsiung Office of Formosa Magazine Publisher, Hsitzuwan Tunnel & its air-raid shelter facility are registered as Historical Buildings. In 2004 there are currently 20 relics and 16 historical buildings in total.

The reconstruction of Wuteh Hall is completed on December 28. British Consulate at Takao is renovated as well as managed by Kingship Restaurant Com. Ltd. There are 7 relic researches done in 2004--the researches and reconstructing plans of Wuteh Hall, Tangjung Brick Kiln Factory and Li Family Mansion, the preservation plan of Hsiungchen North Gate, the archaeological excavation of Waihsinglung Camp at the Archaeological Site of Tsoying Old City and the special cave research of Army Tunnels in Panping Mountain and the historical space research of Yen-cheng District.

Table 20 List of Historical Relics

Name	Time	Location	Class
Old Castle of Fengshan Hsien	1722	Sheng Li Road, Tsoying District, Kaohsiung City	National Class I
Chihou Battery	1875	Top of Chihou Mountain, Chiching District, Kaohsiung City	National Class II
British Consulate at Takao in Ching Dynasty	1866	Hill in Shaochuntou, Kushan District, Kaohsiung City	National Class II
Confucius Temple at the old Castle, Fengshan Hsien	1684	Chiu Cheng Elementary School, Tsoying District, Kaohsiung	National Class III
Hsiungchen North Gate	1875	No. Lienhai Road, Kushan District, Kaohsiung City	National Class III
Chihou Lighthouse	1883	No. 34 Chihsia Lane, Chiching District, Kaohsiung City	National Class III
Tienhou Temple at Chihou	1673	No. 68 Miao Chien Road, Chiching District, Kaohsiung City	National Class III
Tomb of Chen Chung-ho	1930	Fuan, Futeh, Chungcheng, Chengyen Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City	National Class III
Wuteh Hall	1924	No. 36, Teng-shan Street, Kushan District, Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Takao Public School	1935	No.623, Chungchou 3 rd Road, Chiching District, Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Li Family Mansion	1931	No. 11, Lane 379, Nei Wei Road, Kushan District, Kaohsiung City	Civic Class

Name	Time	Location	Class
Tangjung Brick Kiln Factory	1913	No. 220, Chungwa Hen Road, Sanming District, Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Yang Family Abode	1883	Nos. 1012, 1013, 1014 and 1015, Yuchang Section, Nantzu District, Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Chiang Kai-Shek Chateau in Hsitzuwan	1937	At the National Sun Yatsen University, No.70, Lienhai Rd., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
San Kuai Tso Railroad Station	1908	No.8, Lane 3, Sande West St., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Takao Water Treatment Pool	1910	No.31-1, Lane 53, Kushan 1 st Rd.,Kushan Dist., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Ancient Path to British Consulate at Takao	1879	At the rear area of Fisheries Research Institute, Shaochuan St., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Former City Government Building (Kaohsiung Museum of History)	1938	No.272, Chungcheng 4 th Rd.,Yencheng Dist., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Former Patriotic Institute of Wemen(Red-cross Women & Children Care Center)	1923	No.28, Tengshan St., Kushan Dist., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class
Archaeological Site of Tsoying Old City	5000-3000B.C. 17 th -18 th Century	At the inersection of Tsoying Main Rd & Chunghsin Rd., Tsoying Dist., Kaohsiung City	Civic Class

Agriculture and Natural Resources Management

Due to the rapid development of various infrastructures of the city, the area of agricultural land is getting less and less. There appeared a shortage of and aging farming labor. In order to reduce the cost of agricultural production, ensure the continuity of agricultural production, raise the income of farmers and increase welfare to farmers, the City Government strengthened the services for farmers in the most effective ways. The following tasks were thus done:

1. Apply for a fund of NT\$60 million from Council of Agricultural Affairs, Executive Yuan to serve as a subsidy to Kaohsiung City Agricultural Union for the construction of “Agricultural Products Direct Sale and Promotion Park of Greater Kaohsiung District.”
2. Co-Elimination of Wild Rats: Coping with the same action taken in the whole Taiwan area, united elimination of rats was carried out for one week. There were 6,075 kilograms of poisonous bait spread comprehensively all over the fields. The area of rat elimination covered 1,620 hectares.
3. Implementation of Transferred Use of Paddy Field: Give guidance for the transferred use of paddy fields so as to match the conditions of Taiwan. There were 542.88 hectares of paddy fields transferred for other usages.
4. Check and report the unapproved reclamation of land at mountain slopes.
5. There were 14 Seedling Registration Certificates issued, and 2 cases registered for cancellation.
6. There were 7 applications for the registration of forage sale handled.
7. There were 10 veterinary clinic opening certificates issued for veterinarians (assistants), and 17 business-doing certificates issued.
8. Implementation of Farmers’ Health Insurance System: Comprehensively implement health insurance system for the farmers of the city. As of end Dec. 2004 there were 12,409 farmers joining the insurance system. The insurance was offered to the farmers actually engaging in farming affairs, but not limited to the members of Agricultural Union. It more realized the health care for farmers.
9. Welfare Allowance for the Aged Farmers: As from Jun. 1995, the distribution of the allowance commenced. As of end Dec. 2004 there were 5,052 aged farmers collecting the allowance. Every year the budget for the allowance is NT\$110.8 million.
10. Guidance for Establishment of Recreational Farm: Assist farmers to undertake diversified use of farmland. There were 3 applications for establishment of recreational farms being approved.

Marine Development

Kaohsiung is a harbor city that embraces industry, commerce, and fishery. It was the first place to develop fishery in Taiwan, and plays an important role in leading the development of fishing industry. It is also the origin of pelagic fishery island-wide. In recent years, this industry has developed rapidly under governmental consultation as well as the extreme efforts made by fishermen. Since 1979, the annual fishing harvest have grown from 286,061 tons to 620,000 tons in 2004. The fishing industry has developed from the coastline to three oceans around the globe. Moreover, 71 overseas fishing bases have been built. Our efforts have been recognized by other countries, and we have become one of the six deep sea fishing nations in the world.

1. Port Renovation

There are currently eleven fishing ports in Kaohsiung including Chienchen, Kushan, Chihou, Chichin, Tashantou, Chungchou, Shangchuli, Hsiaokang Port, the 10th Basin of Hsiaokang Port, Hsiaokang Seaside Port Village, and Fengpitou. Except for Fengpitou, the other ten ports are side by side with the commercial harbor. Recent years, fishing port expansion projects are all restricted under the Commercial Harbor Law. The wharves and water region can only be renovated if it is based on the old structure. Currently, there are 3,022 fishing boats in the city with a total tonnage up to more than 620,000 tons. There is insufficient shelter for fishing boats, especially during the peak fishing season and typhoon season when many boats enter the port to unload fish, prepare supplies and seek for shelter. Almost every fishing port is filled with boats making facilities in fishing ports. Due to the importance of constructing ports, the city government has completed the renovation of Chichin and Fengpitou ports, and the problems such as lack of boat mooring zones are released. Also, in order to respond to various needs and services of ports and the recon structure of ports, the city government decides to improve the environment and reconstruct facilities in eleven ports with a focus to beautify the environment in Kushan, Fengpitou and Chichin ports, so that citizens will be more willing to visit these newly constructed places. Those value added ports will therefore be more popular. Furthermore, to use port resources well and meet the demands of port resources from the public, city government has evaluated the possibilities to make part of Kushan, Chichin, and Fengpitou as mooring zones for people recreation. We plan for an area 80 meters north of Shaochuantou Park in Kushan Port, 360 meters of outer wharf from Chichin Port, and 80 meters west of Fengpitou Port as the set-up zone to increase the capabilities of the fishing ports.

There are old facilities in some of the ports in Kaohsiung, and we are acting in fighting for more budgets so as to renovate the ports and improvement as follows :

- (1) Finished the project of Chienchen port environment beautification at Dec.

2004.

- (2) Completed the recovery project of Chienchen fish auction market and opened at Jun. 27th 2005.
- (3) The bund walk of chichin port which finished at Dec. 2004, expenses the amount of 20,000,000 NTD.

2. Marine Administration Affairs:

In order to increase the development, conservation of the oceanic resources, and the protection of marine environment; minimize the sea risks, aggrandize the protection of marine pollution, promote the development of ocean affairs then globalize the view of maritime capital, the Kaohsiung Marine Bureau has completed the follow tasks.

- a. Hold “Preventing and controlling marine pollution clinic” for 6 times.
- b. Execute helicopters in the skies conducting monitoring environment of sea area which be govern by Kaohsiung city government.
- c. Publish a seasonal magazine named 「MARINE KAOHSIUNG.」
- d. Environment monitoring, sampling and inspection of sea area, which including 14 monitoring positions, execute every season.
- e. “Unification of the Construction for Kaohsiung city and Harbor Commission” hold 5 sessions to deal with 25 cases between kaohsiung city and harbor.

3. Counseling of Distant Water Fisheries:

To establish the ultra-low temperature frozen factories in order to release the pressure of exports to Japan , and enlarge local demand.

4. Marine Industries and Seaside Sightseeing

The Kaohsiung Marine Bureau has completed the following tasks.

- a. Hold “Kaohsiung Harbor Festival” in order to improve and make the oceanic culture function to be sustainable for generations ,then to equip the citizen with more knowledge of ocean and build up the connection with ocean city and its identity.
- b. Hold “Hsitzu Bay Marine Season” to spread the graceful scenery and promote leisure activities in the ocean.
- c. Hold “Hamasen Seaside Community Carnival” adequately to show the special scene and view of ocean and seaside community.
- d. Hold “2004 Kaohsiung Harbor Festival series activities-Happy Moon Festival B.B.Q.” to promote a large amount of fisheries yield and grilled raw fish stuff in Kaohsiung city.

5. Services for Fishermen

- a. Issue the fishing licenses, to publish the fuel distributing manuals for fishing boats, and to review the fishermen’s manuals as well as to issue temporary I.D.s for foreign fishermen during regulated periods.

- b. To encourage fishermen to purchase modern fishing tools, to distribute subsidies in allocating 14 outboard engines and 11 units of global positioning systems in the VMS.
- c. Granted 300,000 NTD for subsidy to the Service Center for Fishermen in Pratas islands and Nansha for new equipment and maintenance.
- d. Provide fishermen's insurance subsidy. There are currently 7,486 people buying insurance with a subsidy of 14,266,683 NTD.
- e. Promoted the insurance of engine powered fishing boats and subsidized 540 boats.
- f. Issued a subsidy of 3,980,000 NTD to proceed with 30 disaster reliefs.
- g. We organized the 16nd "Kaohsiung Incumbent Fishermen Training program," and had 327 people participate in it.
- h. We provided emergency consultation for fishing boats on the sea. The people we have helped so far reached to 24 person times so far.
- i. We have purchase 7 old and retired fishing vessels with total budget of 2,841,000 NTD.
- j. We made regulations to stop hunting for aquatic plants or animals anywhere within territorial seas from Dratas Islands on July 22, 2002 to protect the fishing resources of Dratas Islands.
- k. We have completed the entry and departure review procedures for fishing boats leaving and entering the port through three port administrative stations in the city. We arranged 2,815 cases from January to December 2004.
- l. We have approved vessel qualified for fishing subsidy including 383 vessels in total, with total tonnages of 6198 tons, and the amount of 5,526,000 NTD.

Urban Planning

The Urban Planning of Kaohsiung City has 50 years of history since 1955. However, facing the global market competition, the Kaohsiung City planning is currently integrating its unique mountain, sea, lake, and harbor resources and the advantage of its location. It hopes to position itself with a clear role in the global industry system and develop itself into global free trade and a tourist port city by targeting at the overall objective of “Maritime Capital”. Hence, the 2004 overall planning by the Kaohsiung City Urban Development Bureau continually proceed with planning and reviewing Kaohsiung’s Master Plan, Kaohsiung Free Trade Harbor Development Project, Multi-function Economic and Trade Park Development, Tourist Cable Car Construction, New Administration Center and Residential Development, Public Housing Community Management and Maintenance, and other major plans and construction projects.

1. Promoting Free Trade Port City.

- a. The first to fifth container terminals of Kaohsiung Harbor, with the area of 397.69 hectares, was selected as the “Kaohsiung Harbor Free Trade Zone” and approved by the Ministry of Communication to begin operation on December 17, 2004.
- b. The Export Processing Zone of Kaohsiung City includes the three zones located in Nanzih, Kaohsiung, and Lin-Guang with the total square meter of 179.14 hectares. The management office of the Export Processing Zone has already issued its application and the city government has cooperated by calling for three time meetings with the integration initiative team. However, because of lack of consensus on the custom process regulation with the Customs Office, hence, the project is still under the review by the Ministry of Economy.
- c. On August 2, 2004, it has announced the agreement “Regulations Governing the custody and utilization of Receipts and Expenditures of Kaohsiung City owned Free Trade Zone Construction Fund”. It is acknowledged by the Executive Yuan on December 9, 2004.
- d. In cooperation with the Promoting Migration plan of Hung-Mao-Kang Harbor, the Nansing Free Trade Harbor Zone and Seashore Highway Planning was set into motion. The expansion and modification of the land reclaimed from the sea for Nansing project and Da-Lin-Pu agricultural zone urban planning was reviewed and passed on November 30 by the Urban Commission Committee of Ministry of Interior.
- e. To process the delayed project of Chung-Lin Road and Wai-Hai Road construction, the first phase construction has been contracted and signed on December 28, 2004 and continuously processing the second phase detail planning

design. After completion of the construction, it can accelerate to complement the insufficient land use of Hung-Mao-Kang village migrators' residences and provide the external link roadway of 6th Container Terminal, which is the essential element to form Nansing New Land to a closing type free trade harbor.

f. Completion of the Special Warehouse Transit Zone of the east side of the Kaohsiung 2nd Container Center and proceed with the environmental impact assessment and drafting of the detail plan.

2. The Relocation of Kaohsiung International Airport to Nansing

The first stage of Nansing Airport site inspection was handled by an engineering consulting company on December 24, 2004. It has completed the land drilling and soil mechanics testing. The ocean geophysics probe has completed the preparation work.

3. The Tourist Cable Car of Kaohsiung First Harbor.

It has completed the basic planning of the first and second phase route and related standard and chart. Because the Kaohsiung Landmark 85 Building has actively sought the establishment of the cable car station, hence, to analyze the possibility, it has contracted a professional organization to begin the wind tunnel testing and structure security assessment.

4. The Kaohsiung River and Harbor Tourism Transit System Construction BOT Project.

To invite the private sector to provide its own layout concept, in accordance with the law for promotion of private participation in infrastructure projects article 46. Currently, one company has issued the application and has completed the initial review on December 2, 2003 and is now in the approval stage.

5. To Process the Expanding of Public Construction Proposal "Improvement of the Cities and Towns Landscape – Townscape Renaissance"

a. Completion of "Overview Planning of the National Deep Sea Fishing Culture Park Scenery".

b. Completion of "Improvement of the traffic congestion of the container truck in the Chijin Tunnel and initial planning of ferry steamer facility scenery to disperse the passenger cars".

c. Completion of "Initial planning of the tourism cable car of Kaohsiung First Harbor" (Construction of the facility and scenery and public participation).

d. Completion of "Scenery improvement construction, greening and beautify of Kaohsiung Golden Lion Lake Scenic Area and Kaohsiung incineration access road".

e. Completion of "Scenery improvement construction project of 85m water shore of the southern part of Hsin-Kuang ferry steamer station".

f. Completion of "The Greening and beautify project for the idle public land of

Shih-Jia Public Housing and Taiwan Aluminum Factory”.

6. Overall Review of the master and detail plan.

a. The scope of this plan is based on the administrative jurisdiction of the Kaohsiung City (inclusive of Kaohsiung Harbor and Lin-Hai Industrial Park) with the approximate total area of 16,000 hectares. It re-examined the overall development advantage and positioning of Kaohsiung City and completed the review of Kaohsiung city’s master plan according to the legal urban planning procedure. On December 2004, the consulting company completed its final review and submitted the final report.

b. To comprehensively review 19 detail plans etcis of Wan-Zih-Nei ares.

c. Important Urban Planning Rezoning projects

(1) Master plan rezoning of the Chung-Du Industrial Zone

The master plan of Chung-Du Industrial Zone was approved in the urban commission committee meeting and on July 30, 2004, it was submitted for review to the Project Team of the Ministry of Interior. Because the project involves the execution of relocation planning and feasibility assessment of urban land consolidation, the city government hold the coordination meeting on both September 17, 2004 and November 17, 2004. It was confirmed to develop the land in the diverse way of government sponsoring land consolidation and planning permission and so on. It is now awaiting the Land Administration Department to provide the feasibility assessment document of land consolidation to the department and submit as soon as possible to the Urban Committee Commission of Ministry of Interior for review.

(2) Agricultural Zone 27 and Agricultural Zone 28(Agricultural Zone)Rezoning

On April 8, 2004, the master plan of this project has completed its notification, and the detail plan notification has been completed on June 28, 2004.

(3) Industrial Zone 10, Agricultural Zone 20 (Industrial Zone and Agricultural Zone) rezoning.

The detail plan of this case has completed its notification on January 15, 2004.

(4) Processing of the rezoning of the Kaohsiung Lin-Hai appointed special warehousezone.

In May 2004, the urban planning commission of the Ministry of Interior has approved this case. In accordance with the law, and the decision made by the urban planning commission , the detail plan is required to be finalized within the two years of the master plan.

(5) Multi-function Economic and Trade Park 2nd Development Zone and the Hai-Pien Road rezoning.

This project has been reviewed and passed by the Kaohsiung urban planning commission and urban planning commission of the Ministry of Interior and approved on November 23, 2004 by the Ministry of Interior.

(6) Planning of the Rapid Transit System city route development:

Completion of the Kaohsiung City space structure adjustment development framework, adjustment planning of the land use along the rapid transit system route, public transit oriented operation theory apply and review, research on the floor area ratio control and the principle of transfer of area along the rapid transit system route are to be use as the important reference for the follow up of the master plan and detail plan comprehensive review.

(7) Modification of the Law

Completion of the 2nd amendment on the “The Enforcement Regulation of Kaohsiung City Urban Planning (Draft) ”.

7. Multi-Function Economic and Trade Park Construction

- a. The development agreement of Multi-function Economic and Trade Park 4A (China Prosperity Case) was issued on January 29, 2004. Currently, it is processing the business market and China Steel development plan. Trade 5E (Training Department Project) development project has been passed by the Developing review committee and urban design review committee. After the Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training confirmed the accurate location and has process the land division, it can than proceed with the follow up issue such as the agreement signing.
- b. To contact China Petroleum Company regarding the borrowing of the land of 85 meters wide 2.4 hectare at the south side of Hsin-Kuang ferry steamer station and to acquire the central government townscape renaissance subsidy of 1.5 million dollars and annual construction budget for beautification and greening. The first phase construction will be completed in March 2004 and the second phase of 0.5-hectare land design will begin in December 2004. The second phase construction will maintain the original nature ecology scenery, and it will link up with the green belt of the south side of the export processing zone. The square around the Hsin-Kuang wharf park is around 12 hectare, which provided the city residents a spacious seashore recreation area.
- c. In November 2004, the detail design construction contract of the beautification and greening on the east side of Cheng-Kong Road No. Five Ship Canal has been completed and estimated to begin construction in January 2005. After the completion, it will link up with the Hsin-Kuang Boulevard and improved the impression of the surrounding area of the Multi-function Economic and Trade Park.
- d. Hundred-meter Garden Path is the main access of the east-west direction of the

Multi-function Economic and Trade Park. Chung-San Road to Chung-Hwa will widen by 50 meter and lengthen by 553 meter. The estimated cost will be approximately 7.3 Million and will link together the Uni-President Dream Park.

e. Transportation terminal 1 land use planning project.

In cooperation with the development of Multi-function Economic and Trade Park in December 2004, the planning report of transfer terminal was completed. In the initial stage, it will utilize simple transfer facility and in the future, the Rapid Transit System R6 and light rail R17 will transform into a transshipment terminal.

8. Urban design and planning permission review

To strengthen the area's uniqueness, the city government in 1996 has established the Kaohsiung Urban Design Review Commission to carry out review and control responsibility. The purpose is to guide the city on reasonable development and style, and creating a positive and quality urban life environment.

- a. In 2004, it has accepted the related urban design projects reviewed include Nei-Wei-Pi Culture Park special zone, Ao-zi-di original Agriculture district 16, surrounding area of Kaohsiung University, Kaohsiung Multi-function Economic and Trade Park, and Kao-Ping Special District. Over 200 cases (inclusive of design amendment) similar to the situation in 2003.
- b. On June 1, 2004, it has officially announced the amendment of "Rules for Kaohsiung City Urban Design Review Authorization" and "Operation Guidelines for design modification of Kaohsiung City Urban Design Commission approved project". It hopes to raise the efficiency of the review commission committee and accelerate the area construction development.
- c. To strengthen each region development's vision and uniqueness and to provide a positive, quality and humanize living environment, on March 1, 2004, the "Urban design standard for Kaohsiung City Nanzih District (Surrounding area of National University of Kaohsiung) detail plan and in cooperation with the master plan rezoning area" was implemented. On December 2, 2004, it has publicly announced urban design review principles of Kaohsiung Urban Design Committee reviewed decision" and on December 6, 2004, it has officially announced the partial amendment of the "Supplementary directions for Kaohsiung City Ao-zih-di area Agriculture 16 detail planning of Urban Design".
- d. Completion of major construction development project review, including the Rapid Transit System (R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R12, R13, O1, O4, O5/ R10 station and office building of the Airport rapid transit system), Kaohsiung City modernize all-purpose stadium (Giant Dome sports stadium), development project of Da-ping Special District planning #5 path adjoin to the green park land.

9. Urban Renewal

- a. Regarding the development project proposed by China Prosperity Development Corp. and China Steel Corp. with donating the Taiwan Aluminum factory and Southern Employment and Vocational Training Center to the Kaohsiung City government, it is proceeding with the “Renewable Business Program of Product Design & Creativity Incubate Center in Old Taiwan Aluminum Factory”. Through reengineering, reconstruction, and maintenance, reuse of the old architecture, in December 2004, it has completed the final report and currently proceeding with the reconstruction of the architecture.
- b. To proceed with the “Chijin water shore resident renew project” for the purpose of the economy of the Chijin Chungchou area and in cooperation with the travel route planning of the international tourism harbor. Through the renew project of the city to reorganize the local environment, promoting the tourism of the Chungchou area, in December 2004, the final report was completed. Following, it is currently driving the renew development project of the Chungchou Elementary School.
- c. To reorganize the national monument and sea shore resources of the Hsitzuwan Area, through “Guyan water shore redevelopment project” by creating “Little England ” urban scenery. It hoped, through renew method, to create historical culture and water shore leisure tourism of a positive and quality place. In December 2004, the final report was completed and will follow up with the actual development.
- d. To resolve the aging and crowded architecture problem of government use area numbered 10 and 12 (Cianjin District Lintou neighborhood) , on August 27, 2004, a contract has been sign with an architecture firm to proceed with the renew project. Currently, it is proceeding with development mechanism and development strategies. Awaiting the decision on the research project, depending on the research results, it will decide whether to follow up on the urban planning adjustment issues.

10. Townscape Renaissance

a. “New Hometown” Community Building Project

It has acquired the subsidy of \$6 Million of the current year budget from the Construction and Planning Agency on total of 3 cases “The third year of establishment of community planner and architecture”, “Planning of Lingya District Siwei public housing community facade ” and “Planning of Sinsing District Artistic Light Sculpture” are all completed by the department responsible for the planning and execution.

b. Cities and town landforms reconstruction plan

Has acquired \$90Million subsidy of the current year budget from the Construction and Planning Agency including one competitive form project

“Wufu Road International Tourism Boulevard and eight policy oriented projects, total of 9 cases are all completed by the related departments responsible for the planning and execution.” consist of a competitive edge, 8 Policy oriented projects that separated into 2 approval phases are “Walking path scenery improvement construction of Sinsing District Yuchu Street (first phase, second phase)”, “Sewer Display (Hsin-le Station, Cician Station)”, “Teenage culture stadium activity center – redesign construction of the entrance space (first phase, second phase)”, “Environment scenery improvement design of the front square of the Nanzih Railway Station” and “Memoir of the friendly city” .

- c. The “Scenery Improvement construction of Sinsing District Yuchu 1st Street, second street and Wen-heng 1st Road Lane 5 walking zone” with first phase of walking boardwalk, lighting, motorcycle turning area, which has acquired the urban and rural renewal subsidy of the Construction and Planning Agency was completed in December 2004. The second phase was started on December 20, 2004 and is estimated to complete within 50 working days. The essence construction will integrate the surrounding business area, improve the environment function aging and space wasting and lift up the vitality of the commercial areas.

11. Management and maintenance of the resident development and public housing

- a. Assist the city residents of the medium and low income family on resolving the housing problems.
- (1) Expand the favorable sales measure and exercise the public service by expanding the employment planning staff to increase the sales of the public housing. In 2003, it has achieved the sales of 1,530 households annually. In 2004, although it does not have new public housing community to promote, however, the popularity has not lessened. It has sold total of 634 houses and shops, which has, recover the public housing fund. Combine with 2003 it has relieved the capital of \$7,000 Million.
 - (2) Continue to process the military personnel and family to relocate to public housing in order to achieve a win-win situation of military quarters and sales. In 2004, it has continuously process the “Tzu-Chih Community” under the ROC Navy Headquarters, “Hsin-Feng Community” of the Combined Logistics Command, “Shi-Jian 7th Community” of the Army, “Jiu-Ru Community” and Kaohsiung “Fengshan Community”, total of 397 households has relocate to Tsui-Hwa 1st and 2nd Phase Public Housing Community and “Shi-Chia Public Housing Community” to improve the living environment of the military families.
 - (3) In cooperation with the Ministry of Interior caring for the single parent family

and disadvantage family housing problem, this city is the only one who provides a 20% discount to the disadvantages families on the purchase of the public housing disregards of which community. Beginning of October 2004, it has opened the purchase to the single-parent families and has gain popular result. Within 3 months time, 51 households have completed the procurement contract signing.

- (4) To assist the young people of 20-40 of age to purchase a house for private use, in 2004, it has accepted more than 450 applications and has approved the purchase of 447 households by young people.
- (5) The Shi-Jian Public Housing Community has total of 364 households, and by 2004, it has continually completed the inspection of the building and in December 2004, it has completed the first registration of the building ownership. Because of the fine construction quality of this public housing, at the same time it consist of fine scenery planning and environment beautify and greening, it has the reputation of the "Garden Public Housing" which overturn the people's impression of the public housing. The inquiry telephone calls are non-stop and are expected to be a hot-seller once it is release for selling.

b. Management and maintenance of the public housing community.

To assist the maintenance of the public housing community, subsidize the community management committee on the maintenance of the public facility, set up related policy on the management and maintenance, actively counsel and authorize the community management committee, execute the community management maintenance responsibility, replace the direct management by the government, and reduce the government manpower and financial burden.

- (1) In 2004, it has continually counsel the He-Ping 2nd Phase Building A, Building C, Tsui-Hwa 2nd Phase Zone A, Zone B, Shih-Jia Public Housing Community on setting up the committee.
- (2) In 2004, it has assist and subsidize eleven communities, Yang-Min, Ding-Jun, Jun-Yi-Cheng-Chin, He-Ping A, Kuo-Mao, Kuang-Hwa Zone A, B, C, and Siao-Gang 2nd Phase on the surveillance system, elevator change, external tile wall falling, and various maintenance of the public facility of the public housing community.

c. Hung-Mao-Kang village migration setting down in public housing

To launch the after care mechanism of the Hung-Mao-Kang village migratiors' residences by offering the special discount for procurement of public housing has acquire good evaluation. Originally, the Executive Yuan has approved 333 households, however, through special case application, the Executive Yuan has agreed to 600 more households. Currently, the fund is included in the

“Five-year 500 billion infrastructure program” of “Kaohsiung Intercontinental Container Terminal”. It is now waiting for the approval by the review of Judicial Yuan before it can again begin the sales. It can care for total of 933 households, which is approximately 18% of the households (5,139 households) of the migration plan, and is able to resolve the partial land insufficiency problem.

d. Construction of Public Housing Website

In cooperation with the administration main principle, “Harbor Capital E City”, it will construct website for the public housing which allows the information to be access through the Internet. It will also develop in the direction of “Public Housing E-Commerce”, completing the data bank of public housing marketing information website and will be officially on line in July 2004. The city residents, through the Internet, can visit all public housing, internal and external environment, interior placement, sale price, application condition, and other information. At the same time, this takes a lead in integrating the geographical information system by displaying all the related location of the community and neighborhood information, which allows the efficiency of looking at houses via Internet to go forwards together with both the public housing and in private sector.

e. Construction of resident market information system.

To achieve the transparency of the real estate market information, via complete market mechanism, the city government will provide official data bank of land administration, household registration department, construction management department, urban planning, and tax and tariff. It will utilize the geographical information system and technology via integration and added application as the resource for household market data.

First time construction with “Neighborhood” as the unit for the platform of resident market information. At the same time, it will use geographical charts to replace the statistical numbers and completed by 2004. It is estimated to begin online search on January 2005 for trial test of “Living E service” by the city residents.

12. Urban Development

a. Promoting New Administration Center of the City Government.

- (1) The “Self –governance statute for receipts and expenditures of Kaohsiung City new administrative center construction fund” will be effective in March 2004.
- (2) Initial planning includes future space requirement mechanism, basic design information, cost efficiency, realization and acquisition of assets development, international illustration, project management, and in October 2004, it has commissioned a construction consulting company.

- (3) The general public affairs budget cannot applied processing the new administrative center project. The creation of the land value after adjusting the public land rank can be included in the applicable fund, which can be used. The clear and no dispute cases are the current Long-Hwa Elementary School and Tso-Ying Junior High School. The insufficient capital can be solved by looking into other public land.
- b. Expanding access road of the funeral homes and scenery beautification and greening construction project.
- To resolve the problem with traffic congestion to the funeral home during special holidays, scenery beautification and greening construction of the access road expansion between the Golden Lion Lake and Central Area Incinerator, the range of the construction is about 653 meters. The capital required is \$13 Million and is completed in December 2004.
- c. Online approval process of the land zoning certificate
- The total land of Kaohsiung City is divided into approximately 415 sections. Currently, there are 99% sections' data online with the exception of a more complex land record of Nei-Wei section and new development zone.

Building Administration

1. Building Administration

The purpose of building administration is to maintain public safety, public traffic, and public health and to improve city appearance. Its operation mainly focuses on certification of architectural license, construction management, dismantling management and usage management of buildings, registration management of architects, the construction industry and civil engineering contractors, management of interior decoration industry, management of apartment buildings, promotion of barrier-free environment of buildings, management of signboards & advertisements, and advertisement placement, etc.

Work status in the year 2004 is as follows:

- a. The permit system is enforced according to “Guidelines for Spot-checking of Permit Items and Inspection of Items Regulated by Construction License and Other Licenses”, and the process of license issuance is extensively simplified and shortened. Details of issuance of construction licenses in the year 2004 are shown in the attachment.
- b. The situation of managing the architects, construction industry, and civil engineering contractors in the year 2004 is shown in the attachment.
- c. Project-promoted tasks
 - (1) The office deals with the enforcement of shock-proof performance evaluation on public buildings in the city. As of the year 2002, it has obtained the results of initial evaluation on 109 public buildings in the city, among which there is one definitely suspicious building scoring higher than 60, 57 suspicious buildings scoring between 30 and 60, and 51 non-suspicious buildings scoring lower than 30. Among the above-mentioned 58 buildings which need detailed shock-proof evaluation, 7 buildings have been covered in the year 2002 under the aegis of the Ministry of the Interior, 38 buildings have been done through the detailed evaluation reports and contracting process in year 2003 with the budget allocated by the City Government, and the remaining 13 buildings have evaluated in details for shock-proof performance in the year 2004 with subsidies from the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior. The City Government is the first local government in the nation to complete the shock-proof evaluation. A total of 50 public buildings in the city need to be reinforced and 2 buildings are suggested to be dismantled. All authorities and agencies have been informed to make budgets independently to realize the reinforcement or dismantlement.
 - (2) A special project is undertaken for the management of unfinished and idle construction sites in the city. Among this, part of the work on eliminating

8500 tons of ponding in the basement, clearing accumulated mishmash on all floors, dismantling rusted switch boxes at the back of the ground floor and removing 16 unfixed profiled bars, etc. in the Hyatt Building on Minsheng Road has been finished. The district court has lowered the bottom price to approximately NT\$600,000,000 on February 17, 2005 and executed special auction which has been bid and the site will be re-developed soon. Wuchang Church also won the bid for Wenchin Building on Mincyuan Road from the court, and has applied to the Bureau for construction license in November 2004. The construction will start shortly. Application for change of design for the Dayuan Building on Wufu 4th Road has been lodged with the Bureau in December 2004 and the application for building use license is now in process.

- (3) Reinforcing the management of construction industry. Since August 2005, the Bureau has visited 75 construction factories to examine the employment and attendance situation of full-time engineering staff of the construction industry, for prevention of employment of part-time engineers or license-borrowing of full-time engineers and for maintenance of the construction quality of construction factories.
- (4) In response to the frequent occurrences of earthquake disasters and for reinforcement of post-disaster management tasks, the Bureau participated in the disaster-prevention examination by the National Disasters Prevention and Protection Commission in year 2004 and was conferred the second award. Also as a pioneering work, the Bureau initiated the activity of “2004 Kaohsiung City Post-Disaster Emergency Evaluation of Dangerous Buildings Training and Drilling”. A total of 148 people, including architects and professional technicians, have participated.

d. Public Safety Examination and Usage Management of Buildings

- (1) The city has put the “Building Public Safety Inspection and Declaration System” ordained by the Ministry of the Interior into effect. As of the end of June 2004, the system is applicable to business localities of Type B commercial businesses, such as KTV, entertainment sites, restaurants, hotels, department stores, shopping malls, dancing clubs, etc. According to the result of investigation and statistics, a total of 1056 businesses are within the scope of the declaration system, among which 1024 of them have consigned professional inspectors to make declaration, and 32 of them have not declared beyond the deadline. The declaration rate reaches 97%. As of the end of August 2004, the system is extended to the Type C industrial warehouse localities, such as gas stations, substations, garages, etc. A total of 52 businesses are within this category, among which 51 of them have

consigned professional inspectors to make declaration. The declaration rate reaches 98%. For the undeclared cases, users of the buildings are levied a fine of NT\$60,000 pursuant to the Law of Architecture, and a notice is given for make-up declaration within specified time.

- (2) The Bureau undertook the inspection of building public safety and the review of permit declaration sites in the year of 2003 and 2004. A total of 2824 localities of various kinds are randomly reviewed this year, representing a review rate of 37%. Among these, 21 cases were discovered involving dishonesty of permit. After verification in the investigation meeting, 6 cases were determined as serious violation. According to the Law of Architecture, all related professional inspectors are levied a fine of NT\$60,000, and penalty points were given for other mild cases.
 - (3) According to “Project of Public Safety Maintenance” ordained by the Ministry of the Interior, various kinds of business localities are to be inspected. A total of 2,035 localities were inspected, among which 611 were given “notice to improve” within specified time, 80 were fined and suspended, and 2 were compulsory power-cut order.
 - (4) In order to realize the task of “Building Public Safety Inspection and Declaration”, a colloquium was held on May 28, 2004 in Cheng Shiu University, for professional inspectors for building safety declaration. Specialists were invited from the Construction and Planning Agency to give lectures on fire prevention and escape equipment of buildings, and important points on equipment safety inspection, interior decoration materials and related regulations, inspection of easily neglected parts, and reinforcement of overall review promotion, etc. A total of 350 people have participated, including professional inspectors of the city and construction management staff in the southern region.
 - (5) In order to effectively prevent adolescent delinquency and youngsters being victimized during the summer vacation, the Bureau formed a joint inspection team with relevant authorities to hold the “Summer Protection Project for the Youth” from July 1, 2004 to August 31, 2004. The project aimed at internet cafes and electronic game arcades, reinforcing the inspection work on violation of protection regulations. The effect of the project was recognized as A-Grade by the Ministry of the Interior.
- e. Apartment Building Management
- (1) It was the first in the nation to initiate the certification mark of apartment buildings. As of the end of year 2004, there have been 364 applications. Six verification committee meetings were held and 189 buildings certified. This year, it also funded the certified buildings to renew the advertisements and

enhanced the overall appearance of the buildings.

- (2) Apartment Building Management Ordinance and related regulations were promoted. To reinforce knowledge of building public safety regulations, Q&A explaining the apartment building regulations is posted on the website of the Office of Building Standards, Public Works Bureau for the public's reference.
 - (3) The Bureau has assisted apartment buildings to establish management committees. As of the end of year 2004, the number of established and registered management committees reaches 1776 cases, and the registration rate is 51%.
 - (4) The Bureau consigned professional attorneys specialized in the law of apartment buildings to provide legal services for legal registration of building management committees, and to assist in resolving residential disputes.
- f. Management of signboards & advertisements, and advertisement placement
- (1) After the enforcement of the amended Regulations for the Management of Advertisement Objects on December 30, 1996, the Public Works Bureau aimed at 58 main roads to comb out existing advertisement objects, the total of which is 32,176 pieces. In addition, in conformity with the Regulations for the Management of Advertisement Objects, it cleansed the principle arterials by removing old super-sized outlaw advertisement objects since November 1997. So far it has finished almost 20 roads, including Jianguo Road, and removed 9,677 pieces in total.
 - (2) The amended Law of Architecture was enforced on June 5, 2003. For all newly placed advertisements without application for verification approval, the owner or user of which is to be fined between NT\$40,000 to NT\$200,000 for placing signboards & advertisements illegally. Previously placed advertisements without application for placement approval were removed by the Building Violations Enforcement Corps of Public Works Bureau according to the law and should be fined as well to prevent the occurrence of new signboard placements.
 - (3) Within the initial 3 years after the amendment of Regulations for the Management of Advertisement Objects, the Ministry of the Interior has funded the City Government with approximately NT\$10,000,000 in order to improve the city appearance and to correct the misconception on advertisements that largeness entails beauty. Together with part of the independent financial resources, the Bureau has awarded the renewal of a total of 847 signboards on Sinle Street.
 - (4) Since the year 1998, a signboard demonstration area has been set up. Since the year 2001, the method changed. Instead of designating the demonstration

area and consigning academic organizations for the planning and promotion, street / community groups and public organizations are encouraged to actively pay attention to the creation of stylistic commercial areas and community holistic construction and be involved in community renewal. Shops and firms are encouraged to independently form groups with the assistance of public or private divisions to renew advertisement objects entirely. The “Guidelines for Grant Application for Renewable of Advertisements by Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government” was specially decreed on March 15, 2001, and NT\$12,000 was funded per piece of advertisement. Currently 380 pieces have been renewed independently on Sihwei Road (Guanghua Road to Heping Road). Moreover, subsidy was also given to Huashichi Building, which has obtained the certification mark of apartment building, for the renewal of signboards and advertisements. Renewal was finished on November 24, 2004 and indeed helped improve street appearance.

- (5) In order to realize bilingual environment and help integration with the world, the city has added English signs for various locations, with the approval of signboards and advertisements. A total of 27 localities have completed bilingual signs, including hotels, department stores, megastores, etc.

g. Promotion of barrier-free environment of buildings

- (1) Old buildings in the city were categorized according to the city barrier-free equipment and were planned in separate phases and sections of the project. A total of 474 city public buildings were inspected and required to improve within specified time. The first phase of public building inspection includes 80 barrier-free facilities; the second phase includes 154 localities, such as schools, cultural centers and libraries; the third phase includes 69 localities such as banks, village activity centers and the Revenue Service Office; the fourth phase includes 48 localities, such as hospitals, health centers, and theaters; the fifth phase includes 74 localities, such as police departments, and fire departments; the sixth phase includes 49 localities, such as parks, supermarkets, activity centers. 183 localities have been partially improved; no place has remained un-improved.
- (2) The central government instructed to promote barrier-free environment in the year 2004. The city was evaluated as grade A, and was the third highest in the country.

h. Amendment of the City Architecture Law

- (1) Amendment of “Autonomous Ordinance for Building Management of Kaohsiung City” was enforced on June 24, 2004.
- (2) Amendment of “Autonomous Ordinance for Usage of Leftover Land of

Kaohsiung City” was enforced on May 13, 2004.

- (3) Amendment of “Autonomous Ordinance for Reconstruction or Abolishment of Existing Lanes and Alleys of Kaohsiung City” was enforced on March 23, 2004.
- (4) Amendment of “Measures for Handling Building Violations Involving Alteration of Building Use License” was enforced on April 29, 2004.
- (5) Amendment of “Guidelines for Issuance of Certificate for Combined Use of Deformed Land (Public Integrated Land) of Kaohsiung City) was enforced on July 8, 2004.
- (6) Amendment of “Regulations of Motorcycle Parking Space for Preview-Case Buildings of Construction License Applicants According to Integrative Design of Construction Sites in Urban Planning Zone” was enforced on June 3, 2004.
- (7) Amendment of “Regulations for Reviewing Interior Decoration of Buildings of Kaohsiung City” was enforced on December 1, 2004.
- (8) Stipulation of “Autonomous Ordinance for Management of Vacant Lots and Vacant Houses of Kaohsiung City” has been passed by the City Council on February 26, 2004, and approved by Executive Yuan for enforcement.
- (9) Draft of “Autonomous Ordinance for Construction Waste Management of Kaohsiung City” was passed by the City Council unanimously.
- (10) Draft of “Rules Governing Construction Consultation and Fee Schedule of Kaohsiung City” was passed by the City Council unanimously.
- (11) Amendment of “Procedures for Handling Destruction of Adjacent Houses by Construction Work of Kaohsiung City” was promulgated and enforced on March 5, 2004.
- (12) Stipulation of “Regulations on Materials, Specifications and Placement of Construction Sign at Construction Sites” was enforced on March 17, 2004.
- (13) Stipulation of “Regulations on Applying for Public Fund Submission and Payment Method of Apartment Building Use License” was enforced on June 1, 2004.
- (14) Change of “Notes on Construction Work of Kaohsiung City” to “Directions for Construction Work of Kaohsiung City” and amendment of part of the Articles were promulgated and enforced on September 9, 2004.

i. Information Management

- (1) Building management information system has been updated, construction of building management map system has been completed, building management geographical information system has been constructed, website of the Department of Building Affairs has been updated, mobile building management system has been constructed, inquiry computers have been set

up in the public service area, reduction in the number of cadastral maps has been promoted, e-building-management has been promoted, etc., to extend architecture application cases to be integrated into computerized information management, save human resource and enhance management effectiveness, reduce document storage space, reduce frequency of physical trips for application procedures, simplify the administration, and provide convenience for people.

- (2) Currently more than 110,000 construction floor plans have been digitized. Besides being able to provide people immediate house diagrams, it can also provide architecture graphic files for disaster rescue use. Cadastral map integrated with graphic geographical information consulting system has been constructed, which digitized all applied architectural locations from the year 1998 to 2004. A total of 7000 cases can be provided for the enquiry use of administrative staff or architects.
- (3) Website of the Department of Building Affairs has been updated, by increasing operations of enquiry and on-line application services. English web pages have been constructed to allow international industries to understand services of the Department.

j. Accomplishment of citizen services

The Bureau has participated in the evaluation of “The Sixth Executive Yuan Public Service Quality VI and obtained the only special award in the “Building Management and Public Works” category.

Table 20 Kaohsiung City Construction License Issuance Statistics

Unit: Case

Year	Item	Construction License (incl. miscellaneous License, Demolition License, Purpose Alteration, Design Change)	License Used
1993		5475	1958
1994		5498	2695
1995		4509	2402
1996		3618	2024
1997		4009	1746
1998		3503	207
1999		2901	1440
2000		3024	1351
2001		2129	1135
2002		4081	1562
2003		7668	2553
2004		9207	3776

Table 21 Kaohsiung City Architect Registration Statistics

Unit : Case

Date	Company Number				Architect											
	Original Number in first half	Number Added in this year	Cancelled in this year	Existing Number by end of this year	Original Number in first Half			Number of Registration Approved			Number of Withdrawal or Cancellation in this year			Existing Number by end of this year		
					Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B	Total	Class A	Class B
Dec. 1993	167	12	0	179	167	160	7	12	12	0	0	0	0	179	172	7
Dec. 1994	179	14	4	189	179	172	7	14	14	0	4	2	2	191	184	5
Dec. 1995	189	11	1	199	191	184	5	11	11	0	1	1	1	199	194	5
Dec. 1996	199	15	5	209	199	194	5	15	15	0	5	5	0	211	204	5
Dec. 1997	209	9	3	215	209	204	5	9	9	0	3	3	0	215	210	5
Dec. 1998	215	9	2	222	215	209	5	9	9	0	2	1	1	222	218	4
Dec. 1999	222	12	3	231	222	218	4	12	12	0	3	3	0	231	227	4
Dec. 2000	231	15	5	241	231	227	4	15	15	0	5	5	0	241	237	4
Dec. 2001	241	8	8	241	241	237	4	8	8	0	8	8	0	241	237	4
Dec. 2002	241	6	4	243	241	237	4	6	6	0	4	4	0	243	239	4
Dec. 2003	243	15	5	253	243	239	4	15	15	0	5	5	0	253	249	4
Dec. 2004	253	12	10	255	253	249	4	12	12	0	10	9	1	255	252	3

Table 22 Kaohsiung City Construction & Civil Industry Registration Statistics

Amount Unit: NT\$10K

Item	Civil Work		Class C		Class B		Class A		Total	
	Capital Amount	Factory Number	Capital Amount	Factory Number	Capital Amount	Factory Number	Capital Amount	Factory Number	Capital Amount	Factory Number
Approved Registration in 1996	1,730	14	49,180	112	26,097	20	174,250	20	249,527	152
Cancelled Registration in 1996	400	8	9,090	23	5,390	10	39,300	5	53,780	38
Data up to end of 1996	13,786	328	123,310	305	77,047	76	672,010	150	895,507	859
Approved Registration in 1997	820	12	36,738	112	49,663	26	254,210	7	340,611	145
Cancelled Registration in 1997	870	13	13,000	43	17,000	11	14,050	3	44,050	57
Data up to end of 1997	13,718	327	156,048	374	110,070	91	912,170	154	1,178,288	619
Approved Registration in 1998	280	4	54,000	108	50,090	14	517,870	23	621,960	145
Cancelled Registration in 1998	310	9	19,398	12	5,200	3	10,000	1	34,589	16
Data up to end of 1998	13,688	122	190,650	470	154,960	102	1,420,040	176	1,756,650	748
Approved Registration in 1999	795	10	32,900	105	25,500	19	70,000	7	128,400	131
Cancelled Registration in 1999	518	29	3,410	58	3,800	4	28,660	2	35,870	64
Data up to end of 1999	13,965	303	220,140	517	176,660	117	1,461,380	181	1,858,180	815
Approved Registration in 2000	255	4	34,250	100	12,000	8	40,000	4	86,250	112
Cancelled Registration in 2000	24	4	5,100	17	0	0	3,000	1	8,100	18
Data up to end of 2000	14,196	303	249,290	600	188,660	125	1,498,380	184	1,936,330	909
Approved Registration in 2001	525	4	47,400	96	1,500	1	417,812	14	466,712	111
Cancelled Registration in 2001	330	2	1,800	6	510	12	6,750	3	9,060	21
Data up to end of 2001	121,050	296	294,890	690	189,650	114	1,909,422	195	2,393,982	999
Approved Registration in 2002	120	2	48,900	163	9,200	7	182,553	13	240,653	183
Cancelled Registration in 2002	660	11	9,669	52	1,600	3	0	0	11,269	55
Data up to end of 2002	11,565	287	334,121	801	197,250	118	2,091,995	208	2,623,366	1127
Approved Registration un 2003	921	8	1,800	6	0	0	0	0	1,800	6
Cancelled Registration un 2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data up to end of 2003	5,896	50	52,271	124	88,600	48	845,253	86	986,124	258

2. The Disposal of Illegal Building

- a. In order to conserve public security and ban the newly squatted buildings, all the buildings just checked and accepted, including of which statutory fields, fireproof layers, dodged spaces and the platform of refuge of buildings etc, would be entirely filed and probed by Illegal building Dismantle corps, BPW, KCG. In the meanwhile the buildings would be torn down under the principle of handling illegal building as soon as they are reported. If the building has been squatted, we shall dispose it by year, region or stages according to a conference of Ministry of the Interior “Measures of ban on executing illegal building by KCG”. Furthermore, as for the people whose buildings are rebuilt after being dismantled to obstruct public traffic, city views, according to building law, we would bring the squatters to justice if they were even against the stop.
- b. The amount of illegal building probed and reported are 10,062 pieces, the closure of cases of dismantling are 4,854 pieces and including the other cases of executing the inspection on public security and reorganizing the stall vendors who operate against public security and city view are 88 pieces. To add up the sum of cases of dismantling mentioned above are 4,942 pieces in Year 93 ROC. (From Jan/1/93 to Dec/31/93) Detail enclosed chart below: (see Table 23)

Table 23 Statistics chart of being checked-reported of illegal buildings and dismantled cases

M/Y	ITEM	PCS	Amount of checked and reported	Amount of dismantle	Amount of dismantle which cooperat with Bureaus of KCG	Total of dismantle
93	1		634	233	3	236
	2		550	192	9	201
	3		965	497	1	498
	4		807	308	5	313
	5		824	297	0	297
	6		954	522	0	522
	7		716	304	10	314
	8		907	501	8	509
	9		771	353	5	358
	10		894	491	13	504
	11		1,041	532	31	563
	12		999	624	3	627
SUM			10,062	4,854	88	4,942

3. The Public Building Landscape Engineering

a. Public building construction

- (1) The grading construction for the site of Social and Education Hall located at

Hsin-hsing District, Pa-te Road and Ming-tsu Road (Old Tree House), has been accomplished on August 24th, 2004, displaying a great respect to precious old trees in order to develop a recreational activity space with community properties in combination of both professional capability and citizen's opinions.

- (2) The new construction of core-shell structure type outdoor sporting court for Kaohsiung Municipal Chungshan Senior High School will be accomplished by the end of June, 2005, providing physical education to students, exhibitions and activities for civic organizations, and also acting as a common shared resource for the assembly place and sports court of local community residents.
 - (3) The reconstruction of the office building for Kushan division is scheduled to invite bids in February 2005, with a working period of one and half year, and after completion, it will definitely improve both the working environment of officers and upgrade the business environment to meet citizens.
- b. The Civic Landscape Engineering
- (1) The civic landscape engineering for the western side of Ming-tsu Road (from Chi-hsien Road to Hsing-pang Road) has been accomplished on January 18th, 2005, which is connecting to No.2 canal, touring corridor of Hsin-hsing community, Hsin-hsing Park, Old tree house and its adjoining parking lots, and truly this is a walkway full of images of culture, recreation and the entrance to southern Kaohsiung.
 - (2) The civil landscape engineering for Tsoying Hsia Road (Yuan Ti Temple to Chiu-Cheng Primary School) was starting from mid-February 2005, with a scheduled accomplishing date around the end of May, 2005, which is connected to “Cultural landscape engineering (the first stage) of Lotus Pond-Tsoying and new recreating landscape engineering for the North Pole Pavilion of Yuan-ti Temple” as well as the historical scenery walkway of Tsoying Hsia Road, where it is applicable to build up the main walkway in-between the Lotus Pond and old tribes in addition to relief functions.
 - (3) The civic landscape engineering for Chien-chin 2nd Street (from Tzu-chiang 2nd Road to Shih-chung 1st Road) has been integrated with “Major construction of Chien-chin Parking Tower” which has been scheduled to have an opening ceremony during the second half of 2005, in addition, the 13 rare sausage trees (*Kigelia pinnata*) will be kept to create an image of a back garden of the city, providing a superior highlighting urban view.
 - (4) The improving construction for the peripheral roads around the Bureau of Human Resource Development for Civil Servants & Teachers Kaohsiung City Government will be accomplished on November 11th, 2004, which will

connect to Original botanical-garden, forest bath fields and develop a superior ecological walkway.

- (5) The bidding date for the “Entrance Square Landscape Engineering for Front Station of Vision Hall of Kaohsiung City” is scheduled on February 16th, 2005, with a scheduled accomplishment date in June 2005, wherein the open space of the Vision Hall can be extended by tearing down the passenger station of Kuo-kuang Motor Transport Co., in order to release the crowds in front of the station as well as enlarge the niche for outsourcing management.

4. Sewage Systems

a. Rainwater Sewer System and Flood Preparedness and Prevention

On 1st July 1983, Sewage Systems Office was established under Public Works Bureau to be responsible of the planning, designing and construction of sewage systems. From 1984 to the end of 2004, Kaohsiung City Government has spent NT\$ 9,679,361,400 on 952 rainwater sewer projects. The projects include: 74,312.4 meters of culverts; 406,300.5 meters of U-shaped side ditches; and 28,559 meters of riverbanks. To tackle the flooding problem in some certain areas, the completed rainwater sewer system had been increased to 95.10% by the end of 2004.

To solve the flooding problem in Benhe Village, Sewage Systems Office constructed the first Flood Catch Pond Park in Taiwan. The Park is an ecological wetland with flood-prevention function. The flood catch pond can catch 110,000 cubic meters of flood water when heavy rain and typhoon hit, accommodate the flood water volume in Fudingsjin Creek and Golden Lion Lake areas, and, most importantly, solve the long-lasting flooding problem in the 100 hectares low-lying areas in Benhe and Benguan Villages to protect the safety and property of residents. When the weather is good, this Park is a great recreational area for residents to take a walk and experience the nature, and a good excursion destination for school children.

To further increase the quality of life and to protect the safety of our people, Kaohsiung City Government will keep on the construction of rainwater sewer system. Sewage Systems Office has prepared NT\$174.900 million budget in 2005 for another 12 drainage projects, including the drainage construction of the International Airport.

On 19th April 2004, a flood drill was held next to the Lotus Lake. Flood drill is held every year to ensure prompt response of personnel, equipment and pumping machines in the event of flood. No flood has occurred in 2004.

b. Sanitary Sewage Systems

Phase 3 of Kaohsiung Sewage System Project started from 1999 and is expected to finish in 2007. Its objective is to install and construct 320 kilometers

of sewers, interceptor in No.5 Pier, Kaisyuan and Singwang Wastewater Interceptor Stations, and to connect 152,000 households to the sewage system.

The total budgeted needed for Phase 3 is NT\$13.059 billion. Until 2004, Sewage Systems Office has installed 75 kilometers of sewers. There are 134 kilometers of sewers under construction.

Since the branch sewers along Sihwei Road has been installed in 1997, Sewage Systems Office speeds up the household connection to the sewage system. The household connection rate in the end of 2004 has reached 35.25%.

An old warehouse located in the Central District Wastewater Treatment Plant is refurbished into an Eco-Museum of Sewer System to educate the citizens about how sewage system and wastewater treatment plant work in protecting the city from wastewater pollution. The Eco-Museum features multimedia displays and collection of the retiring machines once used in sewage system development. The wastewater treatment plant combines the Eco-Museum on its north side, the softball field on the south side, and the Wind Turbines Park along the beach, to provide tourism, recreational and educational purposes.

c. River Reclamation:

(1) Cianjheng River Reclamation

Phase 1 of Cianjheng River Reclamation Project has been completed, and the following works have been done: installation of an interceptor station on the border between Kaohsiung City and County; installation of sanitary sewer network; riverbed dredging; and increasing the capacity of the effluent pumping station in the Central District Sewage Treatment Plant. The Cianjheng River quality has been improved progressively since the operation started in September 2001. Kaohsiung City Government then started the construction of Phase 2 project, and the following works have been completed in Phase 2: installation of sewers along Jhongshan Road; installation of Singwang Wastewater Interceptor Station; and Central District Sewage Treatment Plant Stage 4 Program. The water quality has been improved progressively as well since the operation started in October 2002. The water quality of Cianjheng River has met the Environmental Protection Agency's Fourth Class standard by the end of 2002, and there are at least four to five species of fish living in Cianjheng River. While the water quality improvement project was underway, Kaohsiung City Government began to improve the river-related landscapes, and the landscape improvement project was completed in October 2002. Combining with the nearby public or private resources, for example, schools, parks, temples, ferry terminals and Aboriginal Center, a complete river-related recreation area was created.

(2) Love River Reclamation

Most Love River waterways have been cleaned up. To guarantee the urban area is flood-free, the rainwater sewer system in Love River drainage area had been completed and the flood discharging ability has been improved in particular flood prone low-lying areas.

Since Kaohsiung City Government started the household connection project and installed interceptors in Love River drainage area, the water quality has been improved and the odor problem has been reduced. The water quality of Love River now meets the standard set out by Environment Protection Agency, and the best supporting evidence is the increasing population of fish. To further improve the water quality of upper stream, Sewage Systems Office keeps working on the household connection to the sewage system. The household connection rate has reached 35.25% by the end of 2004. The household connection rate along the coastal areas of Kaohsiung Harbor and Love River drainage area has increased to 73.7%. The water quality is getting stable because of separated sewage system.

When spring is turning to summer, the changing weather results in the deterioration of Love River water quality. To prevent odor problem and to stabilize water quality, aeration boats are in operation day and night and adding oxygen to the river.

The waterfront landscape has been improved as well, including: the refurbishing of Zhiping and Xinle Wastewater Interceptor Stations, the construction of Longzi Village Bridge for pedestrians (covered by Architecture Magazine, issue 64, November 2002), and a pedestrian bridge on upper stream of the Love River.

The projects currently underway are: drainage and waterfront landscape projects along Jianguo Bridge section and No.2 Canal (Love River's branch river): water quality improvement and ecological survey in phase approach: (adjustment of hydraulic structures); piers: bicycle trails along the river: greenery plantation; lighting facilities; water-accessible staircases; and bridges beautification.

(3) Hojing Creek Reclamation

Drainage and Landscaping: Hojing Creek Reclamation Project will be done in four phases. Phase 1 project includes the construction of 1,450 meters riverbanks in ecological methods. The project aims to stabilize waterways, increase drainage safety and offer water-accessible recreational space for public use. The total construction fee needed for Phase 1 is NT\$200 million, and the construction is completed in November 2003. The first tender of Phase 2 project is still under construction and it is estimated to be completed in the end of 2004. The budget needed for Phase 3 and Phase 4

will be allocated in each fiscal year.

Water Quality Improvement: Since Hojing Creek flows through Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County (two-third of Hojing Creek flows thorough Kaohsiung County; while one-third of it flows through Kaohsiung City), the cooperation between the two governments is needed to tackle the water pollution problem. The industrial wastewater from Formosa Plastics Renwu plant, Dashe Industrial Park, Renwu Industrial Park, Nanzih Export Processing Zone and Chinese Petroleum refinery is now discharged into the ocean through Tzoying ocean outfall. The Environmental Protection Agencies in Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County also improved the monitoring and surveillance to detect illegal discharges from a few industries and pig farms. The major pollution sources of Hojing Creek have been reduced substantially.

Northern Kaohsiung (Nanzih) Sewage System covers 3,500 hectares, and the length of pipes is about 152 km long. The amount of wastewater generated in Nanzih is 125,000 ton per day (which accounts for 12% of the wastewater generated in Kaohsiung City). To reach the goal of Executive Yuan's "Challenge 2008: National Development Plan on Sewerage Construction", Nanzih Sewage System project is developed on build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis according to the Law for Promotion of Private Participation in infrastructure Projects. The tender has been awarded to private sector and the contract was signed in October 2004. It is expected that when the wastewater treatment plant starts running in September 2008, the water quality of Hojing Creek will be improved. Also, combined with the waterfront landscaping project, Hojing Creek will be turned into a new recreational spot in northern Kaohsiung. It is also expected that Nanzih Sewage System Project will promote the development of Nanzih District and create more jobs.

(4) No.5 Pier:

No.5 Pier had been polluted by industrial wastewater for a long time. After the installation of wastewater interceptor, the water quality has been improved. The modern-looking wastewater interceptor station is characterized by glass walls and steel beams. The lighting at night and the trees and flowers outside the building give an impression of vitality.

(5) River Protection Volunteers Recruiting Programme:

The purpose of this programme is to encourage more public participation in river protection. A team of 50 staff (28 from Service Group and 22 from Volunteering Group) is in charge of: river safeguarding; reporting; maintenance; gardening; assisting in water quality survey and ecological

monitoring; and providing training. The team also assists in the environmental maintenance and protection along Hojing Creek. These volunteers contribute tremendously to river protection. In 2004, the number of cases reported by them was 1,001 cases.

5. Maintenance Projects

Maintenance Office of Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government is responsible for planning the maintenance and improvement of the roads, bridges, tunnel, traffic facilities, streetlights, road lighting, parks, lawns, recreational facilities, etc. of the city, as well as the cultivation and improvement of the trees and flowers on the roads. By employing the B.O.T. (build-operate-transfer) policy, Maintenance Office has been engaging in the transformation of the water-accessible environment and the lighting scenes along the coast of Love River, promoting the opening of thematic parks, repaving the sidewalks of main streets, and remodeling the night lighting scenes. Besides, ecological and greenish beautifications are done along various main roads and parks, providing a perfect and pleasant living environment for the citizens of Kaohsiung City.

In 2004 Maintenance Office put a lot of efforts on the creation of excellent recreational space for the citizens of Kaohsiung. The concrete effects are shown as follows:

- a. The first adoption of post-shared traffic lights in Taiwan: The erection of post-shared traffic lights, road plates and streetlights were completed on Wufu International Sightseeing Avenue (the section from Kaisyuan Road to Hedong Road) and Siwei Road (Phase 1 and Phase 2 projects). After effective use of these post-shared lights, praises were received from the public.
- b. Additional construction of parks, lawns and children's playground: To offer the best recreational places for the citizens and promote their living standard, there were several project planned, such as Lingya 01A construction project (Tap Water Park), Gushan 01 Park (Phase 2) construction project, Aozidi 05 Park 04 (Phase 8) construction project, protophyte park (Phase 3) construction project, Fuguo Park improvement project, Mingyi Subward children's playground improvement project, and Cijin round-island coastal scenic cycling lane construction and coastal land improvement project.
- c. B.O.T. policy:
 - (1) In 2004 an elderly cultural and recreational tea zone was established at Elderly Pavilion on Hesi Road for Love River Phase 3 project (the section from Cisian Bridge to Jianguo Bridge). At night this section was brighter than before. Different and diversified activities could be held at different sections along Love River.

- (2) Via B.O.T. policy, Central Park (Urban Spotlight), the park lane on Hedong Road (Riverside Mambo), the park lane on Hesi Road (Harbor Golden Love River), Bow Park (Wharf No. 1), Shengsing Park (center of the city) and Tap Water Park were well-managed continuously.
- d. Community construction project: Focusing on the children's routes between their schools and homes in different communities of the city, the characteristics of communities and the students-oriented street scenes were planned. Linking these routes with schools and communities, some lively, pretty, creative and safe designs were made, leaving good memories for the students at their learning stage. As of the end of 2004 there were 14 school roads in different communities having completed the beautification project.
- e. Remodeling of roads, bridges and sidewalks: To strengthen the safety of walking for citizens, improve the walking space of pedestrians, offer excellent environmental space, beautify the urban scenes, and increase more activity space for citizens, in 2004 there were plans to implement scenic reconstruction project of Wufu International Sightseeing Avenue (project completed in 2005), 12 items of colorful-brick paving project for the AC cycling lane of Ziyou 3rd Road, and improvement project of sidewalk scenes.

There were clear maintenance projects shown in Table 24.

Table 24 Statistics on the Performance of Maintenance Projects from Jan. to Dec. 2004

Item	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
Erection of streetlights	groups	1,969	
Maintenance of streetlights	pieces	34,660	
Maintenance of broken roads	square meters	337,123	
Lawn grown for parks	pieces	5	
Additional growth of trees in park	trees	66,284	
Additional erection of road plates	plates	3,147	

Source: Public Works Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

IV、Education And Culture

Educational Development

1. Educational Administration Organizations & Budgets

The Bureau of Education is one of the independent administrative units under the City Government of citywide school education, social education, special education, as well as physical and hygiene education. It consists of seven administrative divisions and five offices (Student Military Training Office, Inspectors Office, Accounting Office, Personnel Office, and Office of Government Ethics). The Bureau not only has jurisdiction over the Municipal Stadium, but also is in charge of all public and private kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary schools. The growth and prosperity in industry and commerce in Kaohsiung City have helped make fast progress in education. In School Year 2004, the city has 11 colleges and universities, 167 elementary schools and secondary schools (including 31 senior and vocational high schools, 45 junior high schools, 88 elementary schools, and 3 special schools). In addition, there are 4 elementary schools for foreign residents (Kaohsiung American School included), and 172 public and private kindergartens. The total numbers of classes in public and private senior and vocational high schools are 884 and 596 respectively. As for junior high, there are 1,661 classes in public schools and 98 in private schools. The public elementary schools consist of 3,609 classes in total, and private elementary schools have 39 ones. Due to the declining birthrate, the number of school children is decreasing yearly. The budget for education this year is NT\$ 16,966,627,000.00

2. Prospects of Education in Kaohsiung City

- a. To perfect teachers' professional status: Encourage teachers to attend in-service training, research seminars, and continuing education; provide opportunities for teachers to become involved in school affairs; establish mechanisms for inter-school cooperative teaching; implement evaluation of teachers' professional competence.
- b. To offer adapting educational opportunities for students: control the total number of students in a given school; impose normal class grouping; advocate the multi-channel school admission system; promote easy access and communization place of learning. Create adapting learning communities at senior high and vocational high school level. Increase programs and classes that help develop students' potentials; shorten duration of studying for gifted students; grant high school students the chance to take college courses in advance; and provide career planning education and promote sexual equality.
- c. To promote innovative teaching and curriculum reform: conduct normalized teaching that follows standard curriculum; implement small class teaching; carry

- out the Grade 1-9 Curriculum; encourage innovative teaching; design teaching activities from which students can learn by exploring and experiencing.
- d. To reinforce living education, moral education, and life education: emphasize living education to help students cultivate good living habits; highlight moral education and encourage students to have a kind heart, to speak well of others and to do good deeds; and practice life education to make students respect lives and love themselves.
 - e. To strengthen information technology education: renew computer rooms in elementary and high schools; make the campus a FTTS(fiber-to-the-school) and wireless Internet environment; elevate teachers' expertise on information technology; encourage students to participate in IT-related contests; and make use of network technology to assist learning.
 - f. To unite schools and communities together: encourage parents to get involved in school affairs and cooperative learning with teachers and students; initiate community after-school child-care programs; enhance community public safety; and set up community colleges.
 - g. To emphasize the education of the disadvantaged: provide special education with various administrative support; implement test and guidance of special education; extensively employ "inclusive education" for exceptional students; organize professional teams to offer service to the physically and mentally handicapped; and conduct training programs for all general education teachers to equip them with expertise on special education.
 - h. To actively develop pre-school and kindergarten education programs:
Put a high premium on children's welfare to lessen parents' burden; subsidize private kindergartens to improve teaching equipment and facilities; offer in-service training and workshops to kindergarten teachers; evaluate public and private kindergartens and grant incentives to those with good performance; examine public safety in kindergartens to ensure children's security; and closely comply with the Ministry of Education to promote the scheme of compulsory kindergartens.
 - i. To promote social and physical education activities: encourage lifelong learning to raise citizen's breeding and to help shape Kaohsiung into a learning-oriented city; actively promote sports for all residents; set up stadiums, gymnasiums and sports fields to attain the goal of "Everyone exercises anytime and anywhere;" increase the exercising population; advocate marine education by promoting swimming and yachting; improve the level of sports skills, and strengthen the overall sports competence of our country.

The power of the country in the future is based upon the education in the present. All the staff of the Education Bureau are trying their best to promote the

quality of education in this city with aggressive, active, and innovative actions. They aim for the true equality in educational opportunities and fully development in every student's potential. The highest goal is to vitalize the 21st century's education in the maritime city.

School Education

1. Higher Education

While the Ministry of Education (MOE) is the direct administrative authority in charge of all higher education nationwide, Kaohsiung City has always laid much emphasis on the development of higher education. Therefore, the city government has actively strive for esestablishing more colleges and universities in Kaohsiung. City to facilitate easy access to higher education for the students in southern Taiwan and to elevate the overall quality of Kaohsiung citizens. There are altogether 11 colleges and universities in Kaohsiung, including the Open University of Kaohsiung, National Kaohsiung Normal University, National Sun Yat-sen University, National Kaohsiung Institute of Marine Technology, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology, National Kaohsiung University of Applied Science, National Kaohsiung Hospitality College, National University of Kaohsiung, Kaohsiung Medical University, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages and Yuh-Ing Junior College of Health Care and Management. These consist of 1,131 classes, with a total number of 50,845 students.

2. Senior High School Education

There are currently 14 public senior high schools with 21,335 students in 537 classes and 6 private ones with 11,640 students in 344 classes. The purpose of senior high school education is to cultivate students with academic potential in students. The curriculum features independent thinking and academic training. Senior high schools in Kaohsiung stress the balanced regional development in the city and accelerate community-based academic learning. The policy of senior high school education is heading toward developing globalization and technologization; through elevating students academic research ability, implementing educational experiments, enhancing foreign language teaching, developing school characteristics, and cultivating students with innovation and macroscale perspectives.

3. Vocational & Technological High School Education

There are 5 public vocational high schools, which are categorized into 3 specialized areas: engineering and technology, business, and home economics, with a total of 11,701 students in 326 classes. Besides, there are 6 more private vocational high schools, specializing in fields of engineering and technology, business, home economics, arts, and nursing. Private vocational high school students total 13,998 and make up 300 classes. Vocational education emphasizes the acquisition of technical skills and certificates. Learning through theory and practice to upgrade their technical competence, students can have excellent performance in craftsmanship contests and certificate examinations. To meet the

needs as a result of social and industrial development, the current categories in vocational high schools need adjusting, more quality teachers should be recruited, and teaching facilities must be renovated. In addition, students' technical capability ought to be elevated so as to increase their employment opportunities.

4. Junior High School Education

There are 40 public junior high schools (including those affiliated to senior high schools), with a total number of 58,690 students, and 5 private ones (those affiliated to senior high schools included) that have 4,178 students in total. The aim of junior high school is to cultivate mentally and physically sound citizens, with an equally emphasis on helping students to either enter senior high school or cultivate occupational interests and talents. Since students of adolescence present great diversity in aptitude, ability, interest, as well as mental and physical development, junior high school education should therefore emphasize the guidance of teenagers and adaptive education by teaching students according to their individual aptitudes. That way, students can fully develop their potential and build up confidence and self-esteem. Presently, educational reforms such as the Grade 1-9 Curriculum and the Basic Competency Test are put into practice in junior high school. With continuing efforts to normalize curriculum, to strengthen students' aptitude counseling, and to improve the learning environment, junior high schools are expected to conduct normalized teaching based on the standard curriculum, to provide students with equal opportunities, and to bring out students' humanistic concerns.

5. Elementary School Education

There are currently 88 public elementary schools (including those affiliated to senior or junior high school), consisting of 117,279 students, and 4 private elementary schools (including those affiliated to senior high school), with students totaling 1,248. The educational objectives of elementary schools in Kaohsiung are Excellence, Vitality, and Soal Education. With these guidelines in mind, the elementary education focuses on building up a friendly learning environment, promoting innovative teaching, applying multiple assessment, and encouraging the cooperation between parents and teachers, so as to address students' individual differences and help them develop sound characters, laying emphasis on the nature of education. In addition, elementary schools offer remedial learning programs to assist the mentally or physically handicapped as well as the culturally disfavored, such as the underprivileged, aboriginals, and children with foreign parent. Elementary education also aims to raise students' affection for their native land by incorporating education of local geography, history and native language, hoping to cultivate mentally and physically healthy citizens of the 21st century. Under the cooperation among the government, school staff and parents, elementary schools

can have a brand new outlook.

6. Pre-School and Kindergarten Education

There are currently 68 public kindergartens and 105 private kindergartens, with 19,009 students in total. With the coming of the new age, pre-school education is not only community education for the general public but also a good living cation. In order to provide a better environment for children, in terms of quantity, the kindergartens are encouraged to register with the government, increase classes, and improve school equipment with government subsidies. To lessen parents' financial burden and take care of the socially disfavored, more subsidies have made pre-school education equally accessible to all children. In quality, teaching evaluation and public safety inspection are priorities. Besides, in-Service training and workshops are held to upgrade teachers' expertise and capacity..

Social Education

1. Social Institutes

a. Kaohsiung Jhongcheng Cultural Center

Kaohsiung Jhongcheng Cultural Center has 165,000 square meters with the surrounding roads as the only Art Mall for Citizens in Taiwan. There is a round square with broad green grass. Inside the main building, there are five exhibition rooms, two international level performance halls-ChihTeh Hall and ChihShan Hall, two international conference rooms, library, children's library and Performing Arts information museum.

b. Document Committee

Responsible for the editing and publishing of periodicals and albums, compilation of city chronicle, interview of oral history, discussions with the elders, activities such as annual meetings of origin and development of historical relics and management of Confucius Temple, Martyrs' Shrine, Memorial Hall of War and Peace with activities of worshipping ceremonies.

c. Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts

Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts is located in the Neiweipi Cultural Park in the northwestern part of Kaohsiung. Opened in 1994, the Museum has four floors on the ground and one basement, including Hall of Sculpture, Exhibition a sculpture hall, exhibition rooms, a library and auditorium accommodating 400 people. The square measure of the building is 8,318 pings (27,500 square meters). The outdoor park is 43 hectares with a round plaza, Museum Park and Sculpture Park, etc.

Under the budgeting support of Council for Cultural Affairs, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. in 2005, the Visitor Center is reconstructed and becomes a children's museum of the art. There are three galleries in the museum. It is a new place for children and parents to learn about the art.

d. Kaohsiung Museum of History

The museum, renovated from the old City Hall, displays the precious cultural relics and promotes activities of study. In addition to collecting historical relics and taking the donations from private groups, the Museum invites foreign collections for exhibition to broaden citizens' vision. The Theme Hall of Kaohsiung History was built to for people having better understanding on the local history with the interactive experiences and exhibitions of cultural relics.

e. Library

With an objective to serve the public, the library provides books and information services, promote social education and organizes cultural activities. Collection of the library has reached 1.2 million volumes currently. Services are provided in our facilities throughout all the administrative districts – including the Main Library and Second Main Library (Kaohsiung Literature Library), 13

branch libraries in Gushan, Cijin, Nanzi, Zuoying, Sanmin, Sinsing, Yanchen, Cianjin, Baoju, Nangushan, Linya and Cuiping, and 2 Public Reading Rooms in Sinsing and Nanzih, as well as the Toy Library for Kids in collaboration with Palette Association of Kaohsiung City and the Yangming Community Library in collaboration with Chung Hwa Rotary Educational Foundation. Furthermore, special-purpose areas such as the Children's Reading Area, Family Reading Area, Computer & Internet Area, Comic Reading Area, Study Abroad Information Area, Law Reference Room, Braille Collection, Government Publication Room, etc. are set up in our libraries.

f. Kaohsiung Municipal Social Education Hall

The Hall is located on Hsueh Fu Road with a Cultural And physical Activity Center For Youth The main facilities are: 1. Art & Culture Building-Periodical (Children,s) Reading Room, Dance studio, Computer Laboratory, Language Laboratory, 2. Auditorium and Outdoor Stage. 3. Recreation Area—MTV Room, Dance studio, KTV Room, Knowledge Computer Games Room, Table Tennis Room, Billiards Room and Gym Sculpture Room. 4. Physical Activities Area—Multi-Purpose Gym, Swimming Pool, and Skating Rink. 5. Outdoor Activity Area—Outdoor stage,Maze, Mountain Bike Training Field, Gym, Camping Area, Barbeque Area, and Artificial Lake, etc. All of these provide a place for youths in Kaohsiung and the Hall is designing and promoting activities for the youths as well.

2. Sports Venues

In addition to Chung Cheng Stadium that serves as a track and field stadium, the city has established a complete sports network. Which is comprised of baseball fields, tennis courts, speed-bike rinks, archery fields, volleyball courts, softball fields, a martial arts stadium, activity centers, skating rinks, and swimming pools in every administrative district. Moreover, many international and nationwide contests have been held in the International Standard Swimming Pool and Yangming Tennis Center Courts. For various levels of schools, many comprehensive activity centers are scheduled to be built to comply with the mid-term construction project in physical education of our country. Upon completion, sports venues of all kinds will become more common. Meanwhile, the city is also actively engaged in constructing a comprehensive stadium and a sports park for the youth.

The affiliated venues of the Kaohsiung Municipal Stadium provide citizens with places for exercise and recreation. Besides, they cooperate with the city government and the National Sports Association to hold various competitions. Also, they are suitable venues for schools of all levels to cultivate excellent athletes and train students, and thus, the goal of

overall promotion of sports is achieved.

3. Special Education

Special education in Kaohsiung is divided into two main categories: “gifted education” and “education of the physically and mentally handicapped.” Programs of gifted and talented are designed and set up in different schools in areas of music, arts, dance, and athletic education for general students as well as those with special aptitudes. As for the education of the mentally and physically handicapped, there are three special schools. In elementary and junior high schools, special classes are provided for the mentally retarded, the hearing impaired, the blind and the physically challenged. Resource rooms are available to the speech disabled, the emotionally disturbed, the hearing impaired, the autistic and students with non-categorical disabilities. In addition, there are counseling programs for the visually challenged, in-house teaching service, and bedside teaching. Currently, special classes and resource rooms at pre-school and vocational high school levels are being built up. Special education groups are also invited to operate special classes so as to meet the needs of disabled students of all kinds.

4. Adult Education

Human resources play a crucial role in promoting Kaohsiung as “The Maritime Capital,” and adult education is regarded as an effective strategy in developing manpower. Currently, the city government provides adult residents with non-degree learning opportunities, such as learning workshops for adults, the Citizens’ School, and community parental education lectures. Apart from these programs, there are supplementary and continuing education offered at all levels of schools, the Open University of Kaohsiung, and community colleges. These informal education opportunities are open to all citizens for advanced study.

5. Evergreen Academy

To offer an opportunity of further education to senior citizens above 55 years old, the Social Affairs Bureau established the Evergreen Academy in 1982. There were 171 classes held in the 25th term with a number of 7,057 times of attendance, providing 12 subjects of language, culture and history, law, art, visual communication, health and medical science, information, and spiritual growth. There are 17 sites for these courses in total, which are the Senior Citizen Service Center, Education and Recreation Center of Labor, and Home of Philanthropy.

Cultural Activities

1. Recreational Places

a. Parks, Lawns and Children's Playgrounds

The urban planning of Kaohsiung City included 497 places of parks, lawns and children's playgrounds, covering an area of 1,082.8141 hectares. As of the end of 2004, there were 293 places of parks, lawns and children's playgrounds additionally constructed, covering an area of 679.6315 hectares. Every Kaohsiung citizen owned an area of parks and lawns of 4.49 square meters, which was available for resting and undertaking recreational activities.

The distribution of parks, lawns and children's playgrounds is shown in Table 25.

Table 25 Distribution of Parks, Lawns and Children's Playgrounds

Kind Item Distribution	Park		Lawn		Children's Playground	
	Area (hectares)	No. of Places	Area (hectares)	No. of Places	Area (hectares)	No. of Playgrounds
Sanmin District	86.1343	22	4.2622	8	1.5693	9
Cianjin District	16.45	3	0	0	0	0
Yancheng District	3.87	2	0.7359	5	0	0
Sinsing District	2.83	3	0	0	0	0
Lingya District	28.2009	13	10.2675	14	0.9851	7
Gushan District	77.3592	9	4.2666	6	1.3135	6
Cianjhen District	33.8150	21	11.4133	20	3.8045	16
Zuoying District	115.0560	20	6.9974	5	1.6	9
Cijin District	13.0492	4	4.8691	3	0.1067	1
Siaogang District	24.1945	12	6.5589	16	6.4677	33
Nanzi District	65.8358	17	146.7685	3	0.8504	6
Total	466.7949	126	196.13940	80	16.6972	87

b. Community Activity Centers and Places

There are 65 community activity centers available in the City for the time being, with most of them being established by making use of the social resources, or provided by local people who are enthusiastic in public interests, or shared with the activity center of ward, and which are jointly managed and maintained by the community development association and the ward office. In partial activity centers are libraries, reading rooms and all kinds of cultural recreation appliances, which are open to be used by the community or for assembly at fixed hours daily or all kinds of activities.

Senior Citizen Service Center, located in Lingya District, has an indoor area of more than 7,800 pins and an outdoor area of more than 1,100 pins. It is the biggest consolidate service center for senior citizens in Southeast Asia, providing services to citizens above 55. The service includes:

- (1) Cultural and recreational service: Karaoke parlor, gymnasium, chess room,

audio-visual & reading room, classrooms, performance hall, with 954,681 times of service being provided in 2004.

- (2) Daycare service for the aged: social daycare service for healthy senior citizens, and daycare service for senior citizens with slight disabilities, with 89,865 times of service being provided.
- (3) Consultancy service: life counseling and legal consultation, with 21 rounds and 89 times of service being provided.
- (4) Voluntary service: the Evergreen Human Resource Center is equipped to provide voluntary service and knowledge pass-on instruction service, and 64 ambassadors for passing on knowledge were selected to instruct special talents in both communities and schools.
- (5) Dining service: provided economical and delicious meals; offered meal delivery service to senior citizens who are above 65 and lived alone in Lingya District, with 115,626 times of service being provided in 2004.
- (6) Health and medical consultation: 266 times of service were provided.
- (7) Research and development: Research & Development Center was established to serve as the information center for the aged as well as the base for evaluating, studying and initiating measures for senior citizens' welfare.
- (8) Senior citizens who live alone and protection of senior citizens: 257 cases were reported, of which 152 cases were provided protection in 2004.
- (9) Senior- honoring pavilions and senior community recreational centers: 29 establishments were installed, providing spaces for the aged to relax and study; 8 of them have been transformed into community service centers, providing services of home-visiting and meals for senior citizens who lived alone.

c. Labor Recreation Center

(1) History:

This center was established subject to an order on October 31, 1982, which originally was subordinated to Social Welfare Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government and changed to subordinate to Labor Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government on January 15, 1988.

(2) Service Purpose:

- 1) Provision of various culture and recreation facilities and leisure place as well as all kinds of exhibitions for labors.
- 2) Conduct of labor's recreational activities, development of labor's education, promotion of living quality, and encouraging young persons at factory to participate in the social welfare service in order to give feedback to the society.

(3) Service Items:

- 1) With respect to labor's leisure activities
 - 2) With respect to labor's education
 - 3) With respect to labor's welfare service
 - 4) Promotion of the volunteer system
- (4) Duties:
- 1) Section 1: Conducts the planning, design and execution of labor's recreational activities, labor's education and labor's service, and the rent, service, planning, management of place and other items.
 - 2) Section 2: Conducts the operation management, research, development and evaluation, official seals, documents, files, business matters, cashier, articles purchase, maintenance and repair of construction and building activities, water and electricity, air conditioning and boiler; service, planning and management of lodging place and other items.
 - 3) Accountant: Conducts yearly revenue, accounting and statistics.
 - 4) Personnel manager (concurrently): Conducts personal management.
- (5) Area of service place:
- The indoor area of this center is total 12,158 square meters as a building of one floor underground and seven floors above ground, in addition to an outdoor opened square.
- (6) Opened service space:
- 1) 2nd Floor:
 - * Classroom: used for general labor education, training, lecture or study held by labor group, enterprise and other organization or group, or individual.
 - * Exhibition room: used for various exhibitions regarding labor conducted by labor group, enterprise, and other organization or group, or individual.
 - 2) 3rd Floor:
 - Classroom: used for general labor education, training, lecture or study held by labor group, enterprise and other organization or group, or individual.
 - 3) 4th Floor:
 - * Classroom: used for general labor education, training, lecture or study held by labor group, enterprise and other organization or group, or individual.
 - * Office: rented to Kaohsiung City Industry General Union, Machinery Association and Kaohsiung City CianJhen Juvenile Welfare Service Center.
 - 4) 5th, 6th and 7th Floors:
 - * Lodging section: Dormitory for laborers and their family dependents.

*Female dormitory: for single female labors employed in this city, or female family dependents of the labor who studied in senior high (vocational) school up in this city for long-term lodging while the labor is studying.

*Reception room: used for receiving the guests who hold or help the activities of labor training, education, lecture or study.

5) Basement:

The space of basement: used for assembly, culture and recreational activities, or social competitions held by labor group, enterprise and other organization or group, or individual. In addition, a table of table tennis is equipped for labor's leisure and competition.

6) Square:

Used for public welfare assembly, lecture and art & culture performance activities held by labor group, enterprise and other organization or group, or individual.

2. Art Activities

a. Holding various large activities and exhibitions:

(1) “2004 Roll the Earth – Kaohsiung Mayor Cup National Tap Dance Contest”

In response to the government's call for healthy leisure activities, and promotion of the dancing art, the Kaohsiung Municipal Social Education Hall has planned and organized the National Tap Dance Contest. Group competition is conducted by age division, with 15 years of age as the dividing line. No age restriction is set for individual competition. Total prizes amount to NT\$610,000. The Contest attracted 270 participants and thousands of audience.

(2) Millet, Corot and Pleiades of Barbizon School from JIN (Nakamura) Collection

The Barbizon School was a group of artists who established natural landscape and themes of country life as vital subjects for French artists in the 1830's and the 1840's. They rejected the academic tradition of conjectural “historical landscape” in an attempt to achieve a truer representation of natural landscape. Camille Corot and Francois Millet were the world-famous artists of this group, which constituted an art movement that eventually led to Impressionism.

Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, in cooperation with China Times, has held exhibitions of well-known Western artists, such as “L'age d'or de l'impressionnisme—Chefs-d'oeuvre du Musee d'Orsay.” This time it is going to unfold the history of modern Western art by introducing a collection of significant masterpieces in the art history.

(3) Purposeful Leisure: An Appreciation of the Articles Used by Traditional

Scholars

The old literati led fascinating home lives. The exquisite scenes, objects, events, people, and spaces of the times formed the substance of comfortable and refined lifestyles. The everyday needs and cultural backgrounds of the literati inspired them to achieve a synthesis of grace and practicality. The living spaces of the literati therefore reflect their concept of life. This exhibition has been organized by the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and the Chang Foundation, and all the articles on view are from the collection of the Chang Foundation.

(4) Art of Kaohsiung 2004: Shrub of Flowers plus

“Art of Kaohsiung” exhibition series was first launched by the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts in 2001 as a vehicle for introducing the development of contemporary art in the Greater Kaohsiung area.

The exhibition of this year features the women’s art of Kaohsiung. With a distinctively feminine tone, this exhibition consists of the three vehicles of cultural consciousness transformed from cultural moods and symbols, women’s consciousness translated from the body and sensory and intuitive perception, and aesthetic consciousness shaped by the artistic language of aesthetic subtleties. The exhibition seeks to explore the aesthetic forms of women’s art from a macroscopic perspective, and investigate interconnections with the times, art, society, and cultural thinking.

(5) International Street Artist Ambassador Training Program 2009

World Athletic Meeting 2009 will be held in Kaohsiung City. It is planned to choose street artists by live performances and by the evaluation of professional artists. There will be chosen 20 street artists per year from 2004 to 2009 and will be 100 in total for the program of International Street Artist Ambassadors.

(6) International Beer Festival 2004 in Chiching

To realize the cultural equality, International Beer Festival is held in Chiching instead of Love River of which its drainage area has become a new cultural spot. On the contrary, Chiching is far from the downtown and has little resource. It has been combined the special geographic and cultural characteristics in order to promote the development of art and industry in Chiching.

(7) To Promote Street Artist Performances

Street artists usually are encouraged to perform at the planned area of Kaohsiung City. Furthermore, “Friendly City- Street Artist Performance” is held at Ren-ai Park along Love River and invited more than 100 international and domestic artists to join in. It is the 1st Street Artist

Performance Carnival in Taiwan.

- (8) The Series of Regreting senior artists—“Dance Track of Age—Li Tsai-er Dance Festival”

To witness and record the history of dance development in Kaohsiung and regret Li Tsai-er as Kaohsiung dance precursor, they are held a series of seminar and dance performance and edited a collection of thesis.

- (9) 2004 Kaohsiung International Steal and Iron Sculpture Festival

To promote the unique characteristic of steal and iron industry in Kaohsiung and accelerate the exchange of information relating to art among countries, Bureau of Cultural Affairs held the Festival from December 17 to 26, 2004 in Pier-2 Art District. During the Festival, we are very honored to invite nine artist abroad to make their creations at field. Meanwhile, citizens can see the procedure of creating. With the exhibitions of creative metal crafts and various performances, the Festival successfully strikes sparks of art in Kaohsiung.

- (10)2004 Kaohsiung Literature and Art Achievement Award

Through the scrupulous and exact procedure of jury, the winners are Zhou Shu-lin, Hong Ken-shen, Tseng Kuei-hai and Cho Ming. The award ceremony was held in Former British Consulate.

b. Promoting book reading activities

- (1) A total of 1,436 activities were held in 2004, including library orientation talks, reading promotion activities, reading clubs, cultural seminars, video appreciation meetings and various exhibitions, etc., attracting 176,500 participants. And a total of 3,949,977 visits were made to the libraries throughout the year.
- (2) The city-wide “the Book donation campaign” activity launched from November 2 to December 31, 2004 has received donation of 160,000 volumes of books and NT\$8.4 million. All the citizens are involved in building Kaohsiung as a literary city. It is anticipated that the public library’s collection will grow to 1.52 million volumes by December 2005. By then the public library’s collection will reach the City Progress Index of having one book per every citizen on average.
- (3) From January to October, the Bureau had held various literary activities including Cultivating Legendaries in Spring, Literary Movies in Summer, Happiness in Autumn and many others to promote and develop literature in Kaohsiung.

c. Creacing humanity environment

- (1) Implementing Cultural Bookstands

In order to create cultural phenomenon in Kaohsiung and establishing the

platform for exchanging cultural information, the Bureau implemented bookstands at important spots in Kaohsiung this year. This was the pilot operation of cultural bookstands. The project was sponsored by local entrepreneurs and operated in BOT mode. Presently, Hobby Mannbo was operating two bookstands at He-dong Rd. near Love River. The bookstands began to operate on October 25, 2004 and became the first Cultural Bookstand in Taiwan.

(2) Implementation of Public Art

The Bureau executed Public Art Autonomy Provision and established Public Art Foundation and the mechanism of Public Art Autonomy Provision. Furthermore, the Bureau proceeded field research relating the implementation of Public Art in Kaohsiung and published Instruction Brochure of Public Art. In the purpose of promoting Public Art Autonomy Provision and the integrated mechanism of Public Art Funding, the Bureau published Instruction Brochure of Public Art and mailed the brochures to cultural bureaus at home.

d. Holistic Community Building

To cultivate community consensus, develop community industry and build public space, the Bureau executed the following projects in 2004.

- (1) The Bureau formed a group to promoting Holistic Community Building.
- (2) Kaohsiung Medical University was chosen to be Holistic Community Building Center and promote related projects.
- (3) The Bureau executed the training of community volunteers.
- (4) The Bureau promoted oral-history of communities.
- (5) Study Groups of Discovering Community
- (6) Chinese traditional music learning and promotion
- (7) Community Discovery
- (8) Selecting and counseling of Holistic Community Building Spots, including Bao-hua, Wan-ai, Jiang-hsin, He-ti, Fu-chi communions, Aboriginal Culture Research Association...ect.
- (9) Renaissance of Don-jung Pottery Workshop
- (10)Landscape of Urban City: reform of community space
- (11)Development of Community Industry and other related projects

3.Utilization and Management of Culture Fund

Kaohsiung City Culture Foundation was reorganized from Kaohsiung Management Commission of Cultural Fund in 1986. The amount of the fund is NT\$ 100 million with the subsidy from Council of Cultural Affairs of NT\$ 10 million, making a total of NT\$ 110 million. The fund was saved in the bank with the generated interest to promote cultural and art activities with Kaohsiung City

Government. Under “Operation Plan of Cultural Development with Loaned Capital,” the Foundation held various activities for cultural development and a series of activities regarding “passing of culture” “foundation of culture,” “innovation of culture” and “cultural exchanges,” etc.

Mass Communication

1. Number of Mass Communication Agencies and Growth

As an accessible city where information is relayed rapidly, mass communication industry is booming in Kaohsiung. At this time, there are 21 movie theaters, 75 video stores and 4 cable TV operators.

a. Movie theaters:

As Kaohsiung has seen its population grow rapidly since it became a special district, movie theaters increased each year as well. At one time there was some 70 of them in town. Owing to A/V systems and cable TV, the number of movie theater drops and at this time, there are only 21 of them, with 55 halls.

b. Video tape industry:

When Kaohsiung became a special district, there was no registered business of this nature, which only boomed thanks to high-tech and the improving standard of living of the population, making VCR a popular household appliance. As videotape industry prospers in Kaohsiung, when the revised copyright and its bylaws were implemented in June 1993, videotape operators became restrained. Later on, with the introduction of cable TV, business shrank. In September 2003, when the Radio Broadcasting and Television Law was revised, no special licenses are required for video clubs and MTVs. As of December 2004, there are 85 videotape producers.

c. Cable TV systems:

Before lifting the ban on cable TV systems, cable system operators in town were running in 3 types. They either aired programs through community antennas, democracy TV stations and the so-called 4th TV station, which was not illegal at that time. When Provisional Management Regulations for Cable TV Broadcasting Systems were announced on November 9 1993, a total of 46 businesses in Kaohsiung filed for permission and 44 were approved by Government Information Office for registration. Granted with a license for successful management, some were found to be non-existent and must be merged with others. As of late March 2000, there were 10 operators. 9 of them were approved by Government Information Office, the Executive Yuan for registration. In December 1996, another one was approved. In each month of May, September and December 1996, 4 were approved and 6 were revoked of license. At this time, Kaohsiung has 4 cable TV operators, 2 in the south and 2 in the north.

2. Incentive Measures Available for the Mass Communication Industry

This office renders its guidance to the mass communication industry through 2 channels:

a. News contact and release:

- (1) To assure that the media is updated of movement in the city administration, Department of Information holds news conferences or extraordinary news conferences jointly with other departments on major events or campaigns.
- (2) Arrangements for overseas visits for reporters covering city administration and reports filed shall serve as reference for the construction of Kaohsiung.
- (3) Establishment of Media Reception Room with associated equipment allowing the media to prepare paperwork or rest.
- (4) Hosting of city-building seminars with invitations extended to experts, scholars, and legislators for comments on city administration for reference in this office.

b. Guidance and incentive:

- (1) As part of its effort waged in marketing the Building the Aesthetic Kaohsiung Campaign through cinematography, television and other multimedia, besides announcing *Highlights of Incentives on Shooting Movies in Kaohsiung City* in 2003 and providing assistance to cinema and television companies and directors making shootings in Kaohsiung, in 2004, the Kaohsiung City Cinema Council was inaugurated for cinema policies and the promotion of cinema-related industries. On March 17 2005, the first NT\$10,000,000 bonus was awarded to *The Wayward Cloud*, which won the Silver Bear Medal for the best art contribution in the 55th Films Festival of Berlin. The film successfully introduced the Dragon & Tiger Tower, the Riverside Light Sculpture Bridge and other major attractions to the world. Attending the event were people from the cinema industry in northern Taiwan, who rendered support and affirmation to this unprecedented cinema policy made by the Kaohsiung City Government, as no other local authorities had ever done so before.
- (2) Over the past years, this office has been inviting local cinema and television companies and directors to make films, TV dramas and commercial films with administrative assistance and subsidies through meal and lodge, traffic expense and the move is favored by both local and international individuals, who have responded positively to the effort rendered by this office. From 2004 to this day, more films companies and TV channel as well as renowned directors were in Kaohsiung for shootings. Of movie directors, CAI Mingliang made his *The Wayward Cloud* and the Kaohsiung-born WANG Yuya shot her *Love & Courage*, HUANG Yushan, a senior female director made shots for her 南方紀事, CHENG Wentang did his 深海 and 渡, the movie made by the graduate class students for their graduation work. Of TV

productions, TTV shot its February 28 historic drama of Taiwan Lily Flower and Taipei Movies Company did 升空高飛 TV drama and the Da-Ai Television made its Da-Ai Television Drama Series-*The story about CHEN Jin*. As of commercials, Cheng I Dissemination Company made its advertising film of *Taiwan, the story of a successful city*, the PHS Cell phone Commercial shot by the Love River by WU Nienzhen, a renowned and senior director, the TOYOTA automobile commercial made by HOU Xiaoxian, an internationally renowned director in Zhongzhen Rd., by the Love River and in front of the Movie Library, Having Fun While Fishing, a tour program of the Sun TV, where the Qianzhen Fishing Port, scenic coastal views and folkloric products of Qijin.

- (3) In order to assure that local and international film companies and directors learn more about the southern Taiwan city and that they are willing to come to Kaohsiung for shootings, movie companies and work force have been contracted for special works and CDs as reference for shootings in Kaohsiung when local and international film companies and directors do come to Kaohsiung. In that case, the city would become more beautiful.
- (4) The Asia-Pacific Research Institute, a corporate, is contracted to conduct the Feasibility Study on Digital Image Industry in Kaohsiung, which the city administration expects to determine whether the city is fit for such an activity.
- (5) Assistance rendered to cable TV operators, who are to improve service quality and programs. Through communication with the subscribers, harmonious service could be provided to the consumers and the cable TV industry would then turn healthy.

3. Publicity and Campaign

- a. The Kaohsiung Pictorial, Drum-beating City Hall Monthly, Port City Chinese/English bi-monthly, the City Administration Publications, Kaohsiung in Brief, the Tour Guide and other regular and irregular publications make part of the campaign on latest city administration, measures, people and events in Kaohsiung and tourist information, all aiming at intensifying the effort of promoting Kaohsiung. The wide variety of publications are offered, based on their natures, to neighborhood chiefs, city councilmen, schools and libraries. Besides, they are also available in bookstores, social-education agencies, chain store coffee shops, the airport, hotels and other spots frequented by foreign visitors. At the same time, when national and international conferences and campaigns are held, the same are available for advertisement, allowing people know more about Kaohsiung.
- b. Building the Kaohsiung Walking website, which includes a wide variety of

activities in Kaohsiung, its tourism, entertainment information and daily living information. The website offers information on the history, evolution, tourism, industries and folkloric as well as cultural affairs of the city. On the other hand, Major Events in Southern Taiwan is available with news and messages of southern Taiwan. As a bi-weekly journal, the Port City E-Newspaper is also available with latest information.

- c. Online English news updates: This is a website with news on the city administration in English language. Available for print media, the same allows foreigners to learn major events and services provided online by the city hall, as part of the effort waged for international marketing.
- d. The Kaohsiung Actions Hall campaign: To allow the population of other cities and countries in Taiwan have a closer glance at Kaohsiung, the movable pavilion and the stage erected on 2 40' containers are made available for on-campus events in major universities around Taiwan. Events are held in association with alumni from Kaohsiung and the same aims to promote Kaohsiung. A series of events have been held at Chengong University, Tunghai University, Chengchi University, Yuanzhi University, Tsinghua University and in the Xinyi Complex in Taipei, where the youth and general population alike are allowed to be updated of what Kaohsiung is doing lately.
- e. The Kaohsiung City Hall Youth Committee: In order to make the city administration vigorous and creative and allow brilliant young people involved in seminars on city administration, the Kaohsiung City Hall Youth Committee is formed for opinions on city administration while helping promote constructions in the city, making the committee a private think tank of the youth with access to operations in government agencies.
- f. History of the Kaohsiung Radio Station:

Used to be known as Kaohsiung City Radio Station, which was renamed as the Kaohsiung Radio Station on January 1 1992, is an institutional radio station of the Kaohsiung City Hall as approved by the Executive Yuan when Kaohsiung City became a special district. It has 2 service frequencies, the AM 1089KHz that was inaugurated on June 28 1982 covering Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County and the other one is the FM 94.3MHz, which began servicing the community on June 28 1991, covering Tainan, Kaohsiung and Pingdong.
- g. Spirit and objective of the radio station: 1. Upgrading the level of culture; 2. Intensifying two-way communication; 3. Intensifying service to the general public and 4. Intensifying campaigns on the city administration.
- h. Business position of the Kaohsiung Radio Station: As a public radio in the Great Kaohsiung offering services to the community, the radio station offers educational, cultural programs, public service, campaigns on the city

administration, entertainment to the community and information on concerns about the weak. On air 18 hours a day, its programs are mainly available in Mandarin; some are in the Taiwanese dialect. There are other programs in the Hakka, aboriginal and dialects of other minorities. AM1089 was transformed into the Voice of the Hakka in December 1999 offering programs in the Hakka dialect for 7.5 hours each day. To expand and specify its service, the radio station offers the Executives' Hours and Hot Issues, where city administration and other major issues are discussed with executives, city councilmen and academics, who are invited to the program on a regular basis and call-ins are accepted. In parallel to the active administration eager to serve the population, *Offering Immediate Solutions On The Air* relays all problems reported by the population through *call in* to competent authorities for immediate replies. Follow-ups are then posted on the city hall websites, making the radio station an effective public server and monitor.

i. Prospect of the Kaohsiung Radio Station:

Fully aware of the fact that radio broadcasting is a service bearing responsibilities for the community, the Kaohsiung Radio Station is committed to reporting all construction programs in the city and intensifying its campaign on the city administration, it shall be the media offering public services as well. It shall make efforts in the following areas:

- (1) News—To cope with the market and identify itself, the radio station is to concentrate on the city administration, councilmen's interpellation and touching events in the community as a medium is supposed to be.
- (2) Interactive—By offering more live programs, to which executives, city councilmen and academics would be invited for discussion of city administration and public issues and free CALL IN lines made available for opinions and comments of the population. By hosting social events, ties with the neighborhood and listeners could be intensified.
- (3) Real time—Major news drawing attention nationwide, such as elections, anti-air raid drills, typhoons and floods, shall be reported immediately or live allowing listeners in southern Taiwan be updated of.
- (4) Delicate—In coordination with major measures and events in the offices of the city hall, special programs shall be made in the form of dramas or slogans, tapes of flashes, making the population further impressed.
- (5) Two-way—By intensifying production of public service programs, immediate solutions could be offered to issues delivered by the population, building thus an effective two-way communication between the city hall and the population.
- (6) Energetic—As the radio station is making more and more energetic programs

aiming at Kaohsiung, advanced broadcasting materials shall be used together with updated production practices assuring successful two-way communication, as a medium is supposed to be.

- (7) Community—As a community radio station, its services shall be delivered at the weak, the public interest groups and on-campus radio clubs assuring its own role.
- (8) International—Based on its concern about the local community, the radio station is turning its eyes to the international community as well. Its English language news and programs aired in cooperation with BBC and other international media are just to upgrade its service level. On the other hand, *Kaohsiung Easy English* and *Easy News English* offer sound bilingual environments. As the population polishes their English language, the Ocean City marches into an international city on firm steps.
- (9) Scientific-By taking advantage of computer technology, the radio is to upgrade its online information assuring its status of an all-direction service provider.
- (10) Shared resources-To build the concept of living community and intensify regional exchanges, the *Discovering Kaohsiung and Pingdong* program, produced jointly with Kaohsiung County and Pingdong County and the *Southern Taiwan in Real Time* program, produced jointly with Penghu County, Tainan City and Jiayi County, offering interviews and online reports, allow the population in southern Taiwan share local artistic and cultural activities and activating local industries.

4. Promotion of the Cinematographic Culture

The Kaohsiung Cinematographic Museum was founded on November 3 2002 as a good example of reuse of idle space. The museum was erected to, through cinematographic culture and art, market the city. In the museum, local and international publications, journals and films are available. Besides, theme film festivals are held as part of the effort of promoting the art. At the same time, artifacts related to classic films and cinematographic publications available in the museum make the cinematographic art friendly with the population. In 2004, the Cinematographic Museum, conceived to offering movies on a daily basis and themes on a monthly basis, steps up its effort in the Cinematographic Culture campaign and a total of 469 theme films were shown and 29 image themes and theme film festivals were held. At the same time, 43 seminars were hosted and 146 visiting groups totaling 298,772 persons were received and total number of credential applicants was 6,596.

a. Monthly theme film festivals and image issues:

January:

(1)January 1~ January 9: 生命黑暗中的驚奇—提姆波頓&柯恩兄弟。

(2)January 1~ January 25:舞動人生—Musical and dance movie.

(3)January 27~February 8: Population Theater Films Festival—Japanese movie masters films festival: 小津安二郎、成瀨巳喜男、溝口健二。

February:

(1)February 1~ February 20:甜蜜溫馨日本情—Japanese movies.

(2)February 21~ February 29:絕代芳華—梅艷芳 movies.

March:

(1)March 2~ March 7: Mongolian Film Festival.

(2)March 9~March 31: 女性衆生相—Documentary films on Taiwanese females.

April:

(1)April 1~ April 10:當我們「童」在一起—Children movies.

(2)April 11~ April 30:人間四月天—European and U.S. movies.

May:

(1)May 1~ May 9: 2004 International Labor Film Festival on May 1, Kaohsiung.

(2)May 11~ May 23: Population Theater Film Festival—Taiwan VS East European Film Festival.

(3)May 28~ June 6:媒飛攝舞—Southern Taiwan Youth A/V Creations Joint Show.

June:

(1)June 8~ June 18: U.S. movie series.

(2)June 19~ June 26:生命的另一種可能—The spring Film Festival.

July:

(1)July 1~ July 15:歡樂一夏—Comic movies.

(2)July 16~ July 30: European films—天使的微笑。

August:

(1)August 3~ August 22:愛情天堂—Love films.

(2)August 24~ August 31:乘夢飛翔— Warm and fragrant films.

September:

(1)September 1~ September 5, September 21~ September 23: Asia in autumn —Asian films.

(2)September 7~ September 19: Population theater series film festival—Tailly High, a new director, film festival.

(3)September 24~October 3: Kaohsiung International Films Festival 2004.

October : October 1~October 31: Inter-cultural Films Festival 2004 When East Meets West Movie Master Series.

November :

- (1) November 2~November 7: The 4th Southern Films Festival.
 (2) November 9~November 14: 驚心動魄—Action movies.
 (3) November 16~November 30: Population theater series film festival—Phantom films festival.

December :

- (1) December 1~December 7: 原初想望 films.
 (2) December 8~December 31: Season of Memories—Top films of the year.

b. Still shows:

- (1) GUO Nanhon's Movie World Artifacts Exhibition (From November 1, 2003 to February 29 2004) ◦
 (2) 歌聲魅影—The unforgettable stars and movies (From March 6 to August 1 2004)
 (3) Heart of Kaohsiung, Ties with movies: Camera Kaohsiung 2004—Deep Breath by the Sea, Tracks, New Vision of Films (August 10 to October 24 2004)
 (4) The unforgettable feelings-At Kaohsiung City Cinematographic Museum (From November 2 2004 to March 6, 2005)

c. Movie publications:

Publication of the GUO Nanhon's Movie World, production of the *A Changing City* (DVD) as intensified movie marketing and intensified movie culture.

d. Enriching the museum collection by purchasing films, publications and artifacts:

The museum houses 4,715 local and international films, 5,617 local and international publications, 57 journals and some 4,000 artifacts. Thanks to the efforts made by the management, the films festivals, still exhibitions and the creative marketing campaigns as well as the 200-and-plus volunteers, the museum performs in a way that makes it win appraisals. The Kaohsiung City Hall awards the Outstanding Body in Promoting Social Education 2004.

Table 26 Mass Communication and A/V Businesses in Kaohsiung City

Year \ Industry	Total	Newspaper	Agency	Radio Station	Magazine	Publisher	Audio publisher	Theater	Video	Cable TV operator	Cable TV System
1979	218	5	4	7	67	74	8	53	0	0	
1981	321	5	6	7	96	95	16	60	37	0	
1986	918	5	5	8	155	142	35	70	498	0	
1987	908	5	5	8	156	115	23	69	527	0	
1988	1010	20	19	10	182	115	23	69	572	0	
1989	1069	18	21	10	192	111	19	45	653	0	
1980	1129	18	22	10	217	131	20	38	673	0	
1991	1217	27	30	10	252	151	24	30	693	0	

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Industry Year	Total	Newspaper	Agency	Radio Station	Magazine	Publisher	Audio publisher	Theater	Video	Cable TV operator	Cable TV System
1992	920	36	37	10	251	127	28	24	407	0	
1993	974	37	51	10	264	149	35	26	302	0	
1994	887	43	36	9	236	179	29	33	285	37	
1995	924	47	48	15	252	166	26	33	300	37	
1996	967	45	53	16	281	178	35	32	315	12	
1997	1101	55	59	16	318	204	51	36	350	12	
1998	1212	55	67	16	352	246	70	36	359	11	
1999				16				26	399	10	
2000				19				21	441	0	4
2001				20				21	446	0	4
2002				20				21	462	0	4
2003				20				21	75	0	4
2004				20				21	85	0	4

V、Social Security

Social Security Welfare

1. Social Assistance

Till the end of December of 2004, there were a total of 7,275 low-income households with 16,557 persons in the City. A total number of 18,149 times of service on economical aids, medication, consultancy and counseling, and family visits were provided throughout the year.

In addition to providing care to low-income households and social relief organizations during the Chinese New Year, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Moon Festival, “the Second Generation Hope Project for the Low-Income Families” was carried out. The low-income households could be self-independent and increase their abilities to break away from poverty with the seven big strategies of wiping out poverty: mental and physical health, financial management, dream, thinking, environment, education and employment.

a. “Hope Project for the Second Generation of Low-Income Families”: offered schoolwork

counseling to elementary and junior high school students from low-income households; provided scholarships to children from impoverished families; helped students get jobs for work and study; subsidized computers and other equipment; 1,698 times of voluntary care and visit service were provided.

b. Conducted “Revival Service for Low-Income Families” to evaluate current social relief measures, organize active and diversified schemes, care low-income families, and improve nursing care and education of children from low-income households; a total number of 2 workshops were conducted; 20 students were subsidized for further education tuition; 5 persons were assisted for employment; 2 children were provided nursery subsidies.

c. Consigned “Kaohsiung United Association for Charity Organizations” to manage the sheltering business for the homeless of the City, offering a short-term placement and care for the homeless; united civic resources to conduct care activities for “street friends”; placed 24 homeless people until the end of December 2004 with 663 persons of service throughout the year.

d. “Social Relief for Low-Income Families”: opened the Life Crucial Point Hotline 322-6666 since August 2004, providing welfare consultation, psychological support, care visits and resource referral; opened a special bank account for public donations; offered economical aids of NT\$882,424 to 104 persons throughout the year.

e. Conducted “Scholarships for Impoverished Senior High School (Vocational) Students Registered in Kaohsiung City” in association with Kaohsiung United Association for Charity Organization, providing NT\$10,000 for each impoverished student, with 167 students being granted in 2004.

2. Social Welfare

a. Child Welfare

- (1) Promotion of child protection: 591 cases of child protection were received by the end of 2004, 137 of which were managed officially after formal visits and evaluation; parental education, psychological therapy and information transference were provided in accordance with individual situation.
- (2) Business counseling for nursery institutions: there were 31 newly registered nursery institutions, plus 4 infant care centers, 213 nurseries, and 93 after-school nurseries in 2004; counseled 82 registered after-school nurseries for evaluation; held seminars of promoting fellowships for directors of nursing authorities; managed business visits and on-job training for teaching and nursing personnel.
- (3) Family caretaker training: managed training for professional babysitting personnel with 111 persons being trained, 238 receiving on-job training, and 585 being followed and counseled by the end of 2004.
- (4) Educational vouchers and nursery subsidies: provided educational vouchers for 10,615 children with 53,075,000 dollars spent; provided nursery subsidies for the physically and mentally disabled children who go to registered private nursery schools and kindergartens, for children whose parents are disabled, and for children from aboriginal families, middle-to-low-income single-parent families, and low-income families; gave each of them 3,000 dollars per month, with 44,892 times of service being subsidized with 123,796,380 dollars spent.
- (5) Temporary care service: managed temporary care service for children in need of temporary care with reasons of family misfortune as well as being abused, ignored or abandoned; 1,134 times of temporary care were provided with 1,009 times of child protection intake and 688 times of families for temporary care in use .
- (6) Child Welfare Service Center: established with all kinds of spaces for parental functions; provided intellectual and enlightening studying programs; held 33 kinds of courses in 2004 with 1,097 times of participants; conducted 57 children series activities and family day activities, attracting 40,820 times of participants.
- (7) Early diagnosis & treatment for development delay children: established notification and referral centers; provided professional counseling, growth teams for parents, and on-job training for professional personnel; provided 7,240 times of service; provided circulatory counseling service for professional personnel of 10 nursery institutions.
- (8) Consulting Center for Children, Teenagers and Families: established in April

1999, providing a free of charge line at 0800-017685 for children to talk out their mind and parental consultancy; provided 3,054 times of service.

- (9) Consignment for placing and sheltering children who loses dependence: 119 persons were accommodated till the end of 2004.
- (10) Medical subsidy for low-income households and underprivileged children: subsidized premium to be insured, interrupted and owed for health insurance at a total of NT\$9,067,856 with 847 times of service being provided; subsidized 7 children for chicken pox vaccination with NT\$10,851 spent on 4 hospitalized cases.
- (11) Accident insurance for children of nurseries: managed 1/3 of the premium for parents; subsidized 15,724 persons with 1,469,911 dollars spent.

b. Juvenile Welfare

- (1) Youth protection service: organized the protection line of 113 to provide a 24-hour hot line consultancy, emergency aid, sheltering, crisis management, and appealing, counseling, transferring and consultation of children and adolescents; executed the administrative fine for the violation of child and juvenile welfare law with 7 cases being executed in 2004; placed and counseled adolescents in special situations, with 490 times of services being provided in 2004.
- (2) Juvenile welfare service centers: established 5 juvenile welfare service centers as well as 2 multiple social welfare service centers, providing leisure activities, life counseling, and consultancy of parental education, with 1,023 activities held and 14,000 times of attendants.
- (3) Employment counseling for senior high / vocational school graduates and dropouts: provided 82 job vacancies.
- (4) Implementation of “Child and Juvenile Prostitution Prevention Regulation”: staff sent over from the Social Affairs Bureau to proceed the identification of person who inflicted the injury and required interrogation together upon the acknowledgement by the police authorities to carry out protection and placement, a total of 18 cases with 20 persons were placed; managed the track counseling for cases in violation of the Regulation after they went home with a number of 219 visits paid and a total of 424 times of phone counseling made; provided emergency sheltering, counseling, consultancy and other necessary assistance for female adolescents who were wandering, lost of dependence and experienced significant family misfortunes, with 27 persons being provided service in 3,437 times of days; managed 25 cases of announcing the names of the people who violated the Regulation; counseled and educated 16 persons for the violation of the Law, with 198 hours completed; organized “Love-Growing Action Drama Team” to conduct

Regulation-related circulating promotion on campus, with 750 participants in 1 activity.

- (5) Helped cooperate and made contract with the government and nongovernmental organizations for social welfare, charity and public interests to manage all kinds of cultural recreation activities for the adolescents to fulfill their physical and psychological developments.

c. Women's Welfare

- (1) General women welfare service: established women welfare service centers to scheme book reading, emotional growth, activities of public interest, consultancy, further study, and voluntary service, with 36,123 people being served in 2004.
- (2) Welfare service for women in special circumstances: established "Mid-Way Home" (shelter house for women with special circumstances) with 71 times of service provided in 538 times of days in 2004; offered assistance to women in special circumstances to help them go through crises, with 168 persons being served and NT\$572,064 spent.
- (3) Women Center: a place for cultural recreation, emotional growth, and art & cultural exhibition and performances, with 164,992 times of service provided.
- (4) Welfare service for single parent family:
 - 1) Allowance and subsidy for nursing and education: 20,691 times of service.
 - 2) Living and educational subsidy for children with single parent: 4,797 times of service.
 - 3) Business establishment loan for families with single parent: ever since it was managed in July of 1995, a number of 142 persons have been approved with loan at a total amount of NT\$44,793,000, whereas the monthly subsidy for 66 persons on covering up the interests accounted for NT\$355,176.
 - 4) Emergency life subsidy: subsidized middle low-income single parent families who experienced significant misfortune at a number of 13 persons with a total subsidy of NT\$263,958.
 - 5) Single parent service centers: 8,855 times of persons served in 2004; established 53 homes for mothers and kids and 12 parent-child homes.
 - 6) Case management for single-parents: 1,210 cases reported and 622 cases managed.
 - 7) Subsidy of further education was provided to single mothers; nursery subsidies were provided for those who have to attend evening and weekend classes and have children under 6 years old; 5 single mothers were subsidized NT\$10,000 dollars for tuition and NT\$8,200 dollars for temporary nursery service in 2004.
- (5) Established "Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Center":

provided 24-hour emergency rescue, settlement and psychological counseling for victims; counseled offenders to facilitate family harmony, with 4,859 domestic violence cases and 331 sexual assault cases reported.

- (6) Association for the Promotion of Women's Rights: established 6 groups of [Economical Safety], [Personal Safety], [Gender Equality], [Singled, Aboriginal and Underprivileged Women], [Health Maintenance] and [Social Participation] according to the business functions of rights and profits to hold meetings regularly to promote female rights of the City positively.
- (7) Support and Counseling Service for Foreign and Mainland Spouses: provided hot-line and diversified service, with 631 interviewees and visit-receivers, 180 cases of deep care service between July and December 2004.

d. Senior Welfare

- (1) The accommodation and care services of the Home of Philanthropy in our City: a number of 119 people with public fund and 177 people on own liability are settled at present with 115 nursing beds (including 2 peace care rooms); 94 persons have been accommodated till the end of December of 2004.
- (2) Measures for special case counseling on the welfare organizations for the aged: established special case counseling group, and counseled 56 welfare organizations for the aged to get legal establishment by December 2004; disciplined 1 unregistered welfare organization for the aged to complete the establishment permit within expiration.
- (3) Managed home services for the aged: served 823 elders; trained 703 personnel for care service; established 6 back-up centers for home service to the aged to serve as the transportation stop for the delivery of home service and the integrating site for resource net.
- (4) Manage "Special Care Allowances": subsidized 944 times of persons in 2004.
- (5) Nutritional meal services for citizens: 115,626 times of service being provided in 2004.
- (6) Care service for the aged who live alone:
 - 1) Organized the [Care Service Team for Evergreen Community] in association with 18 public welfare and charity organizations of more than 1,036 people. Ever since it was managed in March of 1998 till the end of December of 2004, a number of 618,385 persons have been served.
 - 2) To those lonely senior citizens who were disabled and confined to bed, two grand sets of security net-[Connecting Line for Life] and [Guarding Angel] were established according to whose physical conditions and requirements, and assisted the senior citizens with free of charge in installing emergency

rescue informing system to provide 24 hour connecting service in December, 2004. Assistance in installing the handrail was provided to those lonely senior citizens with poor bathroom environment and impairment.

- (7) Managed day care service: with a total of 50 persons served for day care and 582 persons for temporary care; established 3 day-care centers with 67 elders being served for full-month day care and 11 for temporary care; established “Daycare Center for Elders of Dementia” in May 2004 with 32 beds being offered.
- (8) Managed the protection service to the aged: with 257 cases reported for protection and 152 being managed officially.
- (9) Care service for the aged with dementia:
 - specially produced secure bracelets chain; gave 197 bracelets to the aged with the dementia in 2004; held “Seminar of Professional Care and Nursery for Dementia” with 160 participants; established the “Consultant line for the dementia”(3318597) in August of 2002.
- (10) Managed the subsidy on the premium on own liability for the National Health Insurance: a total of more than 70,000 senior citizens were benefited.
- (11) The Community Senior Citizen Service Center: 8 places of the activity center for the aged were transformed into [The Community Senior Citizen's Service Center], and 8 of the civic organizations were evaluated and selected to manage its extended and service items like [cultural recreation], [advanced study for the aged], [nutritional meal service for the aged who lives alone], [visit and regards to the aged who lives alone] and [consultancy on social welfare].
- (12) Established the citizen agricultural garden for the aged: schemed a citizen agricultural garden for the aged with an area of 780 pin at the Jenai Section of Chienchen Dist. to make available to 73 senior citizens who were above 65 and established their households in our City with a one year right of using.
- (13) Managed the voluntary service of the aged:
 - established the [Kaohsiung Evergreen Human Resource Center] to serve the society via impacting teaching (64 ambassadors for passing on knowledge) and voluntary service (192 persons).
- (14) Free fare to the aged: offered [Bus and Boat Tickets for Honoring and Respecting the Aged], with a total of 55,830 tickets being issued in 2004.
- (15) Promoting senior beneficial industry: establishing “Old Time Handicrafts Shop” which provides traditional tea art, education and handicrafts exhibitions and plays on the first floor of “Senior Citizens’ Service Center” to promote senior welfare industry. Over 12,000 people have participated in 60 educational activities till the end of December, 2004.

e. Welfare for People with Disabilities

- (1) Subsidy on accommodation and nursing: served 670 people, with a monthly subsidy from NT\$1,324 to NT\$18,995.
- (2) Subsidy on day care: subsidized people with disabilities to accept services at the day care authorities in our city, with a total of 220 persons subsidized.
- (3) Subsidy and repair on auxiliary appliances: till the end of December of 2004, a number of 3,068 persons have been subsidized on life auxiliary appliances with a total fund of NT\$ 35,435,981 spent; a center for renting, borrowing, and repairing was established as well.
- (4) Welfare Workshop for Disabilities: established [Sheltering Workshop], [Sheltering Farm for the Mentally Retarded People] and [Sheltering Shop for the Mentally Retarded People] to provide sales of drinks and car washing service, serving as the occupational rehabilitation.
- (5) Synthetic welfare services for people with disabilities:
 - 1) Established “Home for the Disabled” to offer day care, sheltering, nighttime accommodation, sheltering training and general welfare consultation, studying training, rehabilitation, psychological counseling and all kinds of leisure activities services.
 - 2) Provided consultation, employment and medication for people with ichtyosis.
 - 3) Provided consultancy, training on auxiliary appliances, employment training and relevant welfare guidance to patients with facial disfigurement and burn survivors, with a number of around 200 people being served per month.
- (6) Counseled the establishment of the welfare authorities for the disabled to manage the day care and treatment, sheltering homes, accommodation and placement.
- (7) Counseled and administrated the massage industry:
 - 1) Counseled people with vision retardation to apply for the practicing permit of massage technician, with a total of 364 practicing permits being issued.
 - 2) Banned those who were not blind in violation of engaging in massaging job, and issued the injunction for fine in accordance with the violated massage services found by the police station, a total of 49 places have been found till the end of December of 2004 with a number of 140 punishments being executed.
 - 3) Established community massage service stops, with job opportunities offered to 36 masseurs.
- (8) Convened the protection committee for the disabled: convened the protection committee regularly; convened relevant members of upon the requirement of the case appealed from time to time; established the notification system,

where cases would be referred to the Notification and Referral Center to the Case Administration Center to be provided with case administration service.

- (9) Subsidy on household life for people with disabilities: a subsidy of NT\$3000 to NT\$7000 would be issued to any disabled citizen with low and middle low income who had not received accommodation and settlement with public funds according to the grade of disabilities.
- (10) Insurance subsidy to the disabled:
 - 1) Subsidy on the premium on own liability for the National Health Insurance: about a number of more than 500,000 people were benefited.
 - 2) Subsidy on the cash payment for the premium on own liability of social insurance: 137,468 people being subsidized in 2004.
- (11) Managed temporary and short term care service for people with mild, heavy and extreme degree of disabilities: managed service at fixed site or home service with intention to increase the chances of participating in the society for the caretakers; provided service for a total of 6,644 people with 2,516,825 hours in 2004.
- (12) Household service for the disabled: assisted those household disabled in need of assistance from others for daily life function due to disabilities, with a total of 200 people being served in 2004.
- (13) Counseled on the application for monthly ticket of fraternity, offered free ride on the municipal operated public bus and boat to the disabled, with a total of 3,871,359 times of service being made in 2004.
- (14) Managed subsidy on the rental and housing loan interest of the disabled: our city took the lead to manage the subsidy on renting and buying house for the disabled, a total of 120 renters and 10 house buyers were subsidized in 2004.
- (15) Managed the sales of public lottery at fixed sites by the disabled: provided sheltered places for the disabled to sell public lottery.
- (16) Promoted the career continuance service for the disabled: implemented [Integrating and implementing plan of the career continuance service to people with disabilities].
- (17) Dog Guides for the Visual Impaired: made "Regulation of Dog Guides for the Visual Impaired in Kaohsiung City and its evaluation basis; introduced 2 dog guides for 2 users.
- (18) Sign Language Center: selected sign language interpreters to offered service required by the audio-impaired.

f. Other Social welfares: Funeral Service

- (1) Due to the needs of interment from the general public, park alike cemeteries have been established at the Chichin district, and the Shenshoei, both in Kaohsiung prefecture. The total area of the two places amounts to 100.88

hectares. As of such, there are 598 places available for burial.

In assisting the promotion of the cremate policy, two memorial towers in Shenshoei have undergone constructions of upgrading the facilities. In addition, memorial towers have been built in Chichin, Fudingjin, and Shenshoei etc., which provides a total of 3680 allocation for placement.

(2) The annual statistic of bereft family funeral service in 2003.

The number of funeral (including body freezing, funeral ceremony displaying, body make up, and funeral rite hall···etc.) were 14,157 pieces.

The number of cremation were 11,388 pieces.

The application number of public cemetery were 85 pieces.

The application number of Memorial Tower were 918 pieces.

The application number of sea burial were 12 pieces.

(3) In 2004, the approved statistics of the applications for the establishment of funeral servicing firms indicated that, there were 47 approved applications of such in the Kaohsiung city. Other 91 applications were kept on reference and pending for approval. On the other hand, in the Kaohsiung prefecture, there were 50 applications for the establishment of funeral serving firms.

People Organizations and Religion Activities

1. Civic Organizations

Till the end of December of 2004, there were a number of 1,929 nongovernmental organizations existing in our city. The directions for the Social Affairs Bureau of our Government to counsel the organizations in future: making practical the implementation of the [People Organization Law], continuing to promote the computerization of the administration for the people organizations, holding civic seminars and activities for promoting fellowship, and holding the evaluation on the organization affairs to make practical the principle of rewarding the good and eliminating the bad.

2. Religion Activities

So far a total of 283 temples have been registered in our city (with 228 Taoist temples, 49 Buddhist temples, 2 I-kuan Tao temples, 4 Confucianism temples). On the other hand, the unregistered altars accounted for 1,351. There are 180 churches (with 26 Catholic churches, 152 Christian churches, 1 Tenrikyo church and 1 mosque). 53 corporal churches have been built.

Our government is positively counseling all temples and churches on organizing the administration committee or establishing a corporation to make perfect the normal developments of whose organizations and religion activities. Our government also reinforces on arranging all temples, religious groups and the clergies to visit the national construction activities so as to give them a profound understanding for the condition of the advancement of our economical constructions, and communicate concepts with them, promote emotional interaction, unite in spirit to build a peace and happy society together. To improve the social morals, promote and encourage the temples to practice economizing on rites to make waste reduced, and hold activities for public interests and charitable undertakings with the fund saved to promote local constructions and prosperity as well as benefit the society, such as succoring the poor and the suffering, offering helps in crisis, subsidizing for scholarships or assisting in community constructions and so forth. On the other hand, our government also guides the temples with bigger scale to establish the public assembly place, kindergarten, library and study classes for folk talents like the Chinese music group. Temples with excellent results will be honored for encouragement.

Community Development and Social Work

1. Community Development

Till the end of December of 2004, a total of 260 societies for community development have been established in our City. In addition to helping the community development association promote the three grand construction work on spiritual ethic of the national movement, community mother classroom, and long life club, production and construction fund for the purposes of community constructions and holding activities was provided, with a total amount of NT\$48,200,000. Associations which submitted their applications and subsidies were issued to 254 cases with a total subsidy of NT\$3,114,500. Again a proposal for subsidizing 12 units was passed in 2004 to proceed the experimental plan for special case of community service, and a total of NT\$1,740,000 was expected to issue.

A total of 3 community development associations were counseled to apply for a subsidy on “tapping community manpower and constructing a beneficial community” sponsored by the Ministry of the Interior in 2004 with expectation to upgrade the life quality of the community through the force, and spirit of self-governing and self-help of the community residences. A total of 74 community development associations have been counseled on organizing the patrol team for the help and guard of the community till December of 2004.

2. Social Works

There are 42 social workers and 4 supervisors for social works available at the Social Affairs Bureau of our Government at present, who are divided by group to execute relevant business functions in accordance with the existing social welfare:

- a. Service Group for Low Income Families: A total of 100,913 cases with 490,809 person-times were offered counseling in 2003.
- b. Women Welfare Group: a number of 2,212 times of consultancy service were provided in 2004 with emergency life subsidy and lawsuit expense subsidy to 14 persons issued.
- c. Research and Development Group: issued 16 canceled 4 social worker licenses.
- d. Senior Citizen Service Group: to cooperate in promoting the service plan for the welfare of the aged in our City, 1 social worker is assigned to the Senior Citizen,s Service Center to plan the serial welfare activities for the senior citizens, assist in the affairs of the Evergreen College and manage the day care service for the senior citizens.
- e. Adolescence Service Group: a total of 3,026 man-times provided with protection

service, 2,000 man-times with counseling service, 3,540 with consultancy service in 2004 with a number of 20 cases in violation of prostitution being assisted with relevant counseling.

- f. Children Protection Service Group: a number of 14,749 times were counseled in 2004.
- g. Social Administration Group: 1 social worker is assigned to the United Service Center of our Government to take charge of the consultancy service for social welfare and coordination and liaison for business functions.
- h. Volunteer Service Group: with a total of 4,158 times of service being provided studying and training; a number of 1,211 copies of recording books for voluntary service issued were, and relevant consultancy service were provided to a number of 3,567 man-times.
- i. Group for the Service of the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention: a number of 4,530 man-times were provided with women protection, medical rehabilitation and consultancy and counseling.
- j. Women Center Group: promoted all kinds of welfare service activities for the Women Center.

Labor Service and Welfare

In Taiwan, Kaohsiung City is a mainly industrial city, where the population of labors is more than one-third of Kaohsiung citizens. Recent years, due to the continuing development of economics in our nation, construction of society changes rapidly. Population of labors increases and living quality of workers is getting higher and higher. In order to fulfill the ideal goals, such as the harmony of labor relations, protection of labors' interests, increase of labor welfare, steady life of workers and so on, Labor Autonomy Committee is established to execute, to push and to protect labor policies. Moreover, it is also one of our significant policies to set up the Three Centers, consisting of Labor Education Center, Labor Plea Center and Labor Service Center. Besides, the government sets up the Foundation of Labors' Interests and annually make an appropriation of 400 million to billion dollars to help illegally or improperly unemployed labors. We, being civil servants, are dedicated our efforts to protecting labors' rights and improve higher quality of service for labors.

1. Labor Education

For the purpose of helping labors have correct concept of politics, economics and society, as well as inputting labors the Labor Standards Law and the concerning series of laws, Labor Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government advances labor education in 2004 as follows.

2. Labor-Management Relation

Whether the labor-management relation is harmonious or not influences social stability and economic development. Therefore, the cultivation of harmonious labor-management relations remains a vital concern of labor administration work. In addition to reacting quickly to any labor-management dispute, the government also puts efforts into establishing good relations between labor and management. The following are the works of the government on labor-management relations for last year:

- a. Promotion of labor-management cooperation
- b. Ediation of Labor-Management Disputes
- c. Perly enforce the Labor Standards Law

3. Employment Counseling and Vocational Training

a. Employment counseling

The economy of Kaohsiung has been growing fast, and labor-intensive industry and commerce is prospering. These laborers are the potential resources to help boost national development as well as adjust the labor supply in order to maintain civilian life and secure social order. In addition to the employment service station established in the Training & Employment Center of Labor Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, the Kaohsiung City Government

established another two stations both in the central district and in Tzuoying to bring more convenient employment and recruitment services to the public. The services provided are explained as follows.

- (1) Employment services
 - 1) Employment & recruitment and employment placement
 - 2) Employment counseling for the middle-aged and the elderly
 - 3) Employment counseling for the disabled
 - 4) Employment counseling for aboriginals
 - 5) Employment counseling for female head of household
 - 6) Employment counseling for the laid off
 - 7) Project & employment counseling
 - 8) Establishment and enhancement of industrial relations
- (2) On-site recruitment and introduction to occupations at "Job Hunting and Job Matching Fair"
- (3) Gathering, analysis and announcement of job market information
- (4) Statistics of hiring of foreign laborers
 - 1) Local job applications
 - 2) Employers switching
- (5) Statistics of applications for employment payment of labor insurance
- (6) Statistics of application for employment promotion allowance
 - 1) Mobility allowance for job seekers
 - 2) Temporary job allowance
 - 3) Employment promotion allowance
 - 4) Interest subsidy of start-up loans
- (7) Statistics of application for job training tickets: 110 people approved.
 - 1) Family-supporting women
 - 2) Middle-aged and the elderly
 - 3) Disabled: 15 people approved
 - 4) Aboriginal: 6 people approved
 - 5) Life-support Families
 - 6) Involuntary Unemployment
 - 7) Unemployed Beneficiaries of Labor Insurance of Labor Union
- (8) The performance statistics of conducted consultation service
- (9) Conducting the skill examination business
 - 1) This Center with central office of Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, and Vocational Training Center, Labor Affairs Bureau, Taipei City Government jointly formulated 2004 National Technician's Skill Examination General Regulations, and various application forms and work planning.

2) The performance of skill examination:

The 2004 National Technician's Academic Subjects and Skill Examination was held by three stages: there were total 159 categories of occupation examination conducted and 83 organizations were commissioned to conduct the skill examination. After passing both academic subjects and skill examinations, related licenses will be issued.

a) Conducting the technician certificate issuance: There were 14503 pieces of certificate for passing 2004 National Technician's Academic Subjects and Skill Examination were issued, and the number of qualification certificate of examination-and-review was 16572 pieces, total 9,374 pieces.

b) Conducted 2004 Indoor Wiring B and C Classes, and A and B Classes Electrician Skill Examinations, and the matters of certificate issuance after examinations, commissioned by central office of MOEA and Construction Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government.

c) Conducted 2004 Electrician Academic Subjects Examination.

(10) Conducting the skill competition

National skill Competition South District 34th Competition was conducted, The elimination and competition were held on June 2, 3 and 4 of 2004. There were excellent participants of former three places for each job category awarded by prize, medal and citation, and 4th to 6th places of excellent participants were awarded by citation and former 8 places of qualified participants were recommended to take part in national skill competitions.

b. Vocational training

The vocational training is to cultivate the labor force with high-quality skills in order to develop Kaoshiung's human resources and boost industrial and commercial development. Training centers, located in the Coastal Industrial Zone, Hsiao-kang District, were funded on May 1, 1985 in cooperation with the government's policies to promote workforce training, training for young technicians, employment training for the youth and adults as well as further studies and transfer training. These measures help elevate skills, encourage employment, and boost economic prosperity. Vocational training is used to promote skill tests and contests and accelerate modernization, automation, and industrial upgrade in compliance with national economic and industrial needs regarding the active and constructive goals of the state's welfare. The performance of above-mentioned training is as follows.

(1) Day training services

(2) Integration of public resources

(3) Short-term employment training for service industry

4. Vocational Training and Job Placement Services for the People with

Disabilities.

a. The vocational training for the disabled

Bo-Ai Vocational Training Center under the Labor Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government is the first institution offering vocational training to the physically and mentally disabled in Taiwan. The Center was established on February 1, 1987 and officially inaugurated on June 2 the same year.

(1) Recruitment and training:

From July 1987 to December 2004, the Center has trained a total of 2482 students (1318 in self-organized training, 1164 in commissioned training). In 2004, eight self-organized courses for seven occupations were offered, including computer-aided drawing applications (limb group), practical computer applications (speech and hearing group), computer hardware repair (limb group), leathercraft, electric embroidery, Western suit tailoring (the trainer reached the age of retirement on July 15, 2004, and students shifted to electric embroidery class until the end of training), general workplace practices, etc., having recruited and trained 96 students. Commissioned evening courses include OFFICE certification course (limb group), computer art design course (limb group), webpage animation course (limb group), computer art and drawing course (speech and hearing group), Class-C certified bartender course, etc., having trained 90 students.

(2) Mode of training:

1). Self-organized training: Small-class lecturing is adopted, paying special attention to the individual ability of each student. Free lunch, labor insurance, training are provided by the Center.

2) Commissioned training: Caring manufacturers are sought for joint organization of training. This arrangement may save expenses on teachers, venue, equipment (costs of materials needed for training are subsidized by the Center) on the one hand, and facilitate students' immediate placement after training on the other hand.

b. Life guidance for students:

The Center has applied for grants from the City's Employment Fund for the Physically and Mentally Disabled, and employed professionals in relevant fields such as special education, psychology, social work, etc. as teachers. Students are assisted in a case management approach for occupational rehabilitation.

(1) Small group discussions, special topic lectures, legal seminars, extra-curricular activities, talent competitions, etc. are used to encourage self discovery and build self confidence among students, reinforce their occupational ethics and social skills, and arrange diversified leisurely activities for students, foster their interests and boost their ability to lead an

independent life.

- (2) Community adaptation: A community adaptation program is arranged for mentally disabled students, guiding them for the awareness and application of social resources, e.g., actually taking the public transport (buses, trains), visiting medical care, financial, and administrative institutions, bringing them to restaurants, department stores, places for recreation and entertainment. Students' daily life competence is strengthened through on-site explanation and experience.
 - (3) Case counseling: For cases with special difficulties, the Center not only has teachers to help solve their problems in life, learning, emotion, interpersonal affairs, etc., but will also refer them to medical care institutions, psychologists and counseling organizations, etc. where necessary.
- c. Career counseling:
- (1) Actively explore career opportunities, and arrange for placement of suitable students after detailed job analysis and matching.
 - (2) Localized employment service is provided, assisting students with difficulties on one-to-one basis and providing on-site guidance for their adaptation to the workplace.
 - (3) Graduate tracking: With the help of volunteers from the Case Management Division of Angel's Wing Voluntary Work Team and the past record of graduate tracking, the most up-to-date status of graduates is found out. For unemployed graduates or graduates who have resigned, career counseling and referral for new placement will be provided.
 - (4) 349 job opportunities are offered in 2004, and 58 cases were successfully placed.
- d. Vocational guidance assessment service for the disabled:
- (1) According to Article 28 of the Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens Protection Law, which stipulates "When assisting the disabled in their seeking for employment, the competent authorities in charge of labor shall first perform vocational guidance assessment to provide proper employment services," the Center has launched the Vocational Guidance Assessment Service. The service assesses the interests, personality, occupational skills, physical and mental status and employment-related equipment needs, etc. of the clients, so that they can obtain the most suitable job and employers would be satisfied with their performance.
 - (2) All assessment instruments and standardized tests are imported overseas, and hence a norm of the physically and mentally disabled was lacking. The Center therefore has collaborated with Kaohsiung Normal University since 2001 to localize the assessment instruments and establish a working sample

for the norm of slight and medium mentally disabled. Moreover, localized assessment instruments have been developed for functional language, mathematics tests, car washing, kitchen assistance, supermarket and cleaning situations, thereby establishing a comprehensive assessment system.

(3) The Center accepts assessment cases referred by various organizations for the disabled, schools, employing organizations in Kaohsiung City. Totally 146 cases were assessed in 2004.

e. Employment transition service for the disabled

(1) Play the role of the Labor Bureau's window for employment transition service in Kaohsiung City, taking care of the employment transition service for graduates at all levels.

(2) Establish the workflow of employment transition service for the physically and mentally disabled, and plan the division of work and duties among all employment transition-related organizations. It aims to materialize the comprehensive employment rebuilding service for the physically and mentally disabled.

(3) Convene the "Follow-up Employment Service Providers' Meeting for Employment Transition of the Physically and Mentally Disabled", and coordinate all service providers such as the physically and mentally disabled associations, vocational training and counseling centers, employment and development centers, etc. for the provision of follow-up employment service for employment transition cases.

(4) In 2004, 119 employment transition service cases were processed.

5. Industrial Safety and Sanitary Security

According to the annual labor inspection policy announced by Labor Standard Law and Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, we make a plan to carry out all the labor examination. The main point is as following:

a. Inspection of general labor condition

b. Inspection and management of the industrial safety and sanitary security of the factories

c. Inspection and statistics of the occupational accidents

d. Inspection of specific dangerous working environment

e. Enforce the labor safety and health

f. Inspection and certification to the dangerous machines and facilities

All the types, finishing, and use of the dangerous machines manufactured or located in the city are examined by the Labor Inspection Department. The types of dangerous facilities are examined. It amounts to 3 factories. As for the finishing examination of the dangerous facilities and the regular examination of the dangerous machines and facilities, they are inspected by the Chinese Boiler

Association and Chinese Industrial Safety Association authorized by Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

Public Health and Medical Care

1. Medical Care System

a. Medical administration and management

(1) Medical resources

According to the statistics of December in 2004, there were registered medical personnel and institutions, including 2,881 physicians, 324 doctors of traditional Chinese medicine, 877 dentists, and 768 medical technologists. There were 64 western medicine hospitals, 4 traditional Chinese medicine hospitals, 832 western medicine clinics, 211 traditional Chinese medicine clinics, 527 dental clinics, and 59 medical laboratory centers. It amounted to 6,005 professional or licensed medical personnel and 1,713 licensed medical institutions.

(2) Our bureau is now open for the application of the medical administration from the public such as the investigation of the application for commencement of medical institutions (including the registration of change) and the application for practicing business of medical personnel.

(3) We supervised and checked the medical affairs in 1,469 hospitals and clinics.

(4) There were 40 medical disputes. 40 cases were applied to the Medical Affair Committee, which resulted in 5 conciliations.

b. Emergency Medical Services

(1) Civil exercise in learning CPR: In order to take good use of the time of emergency, simple emergency treatment training was held regularly. Training was for the public, organizations, schools, and groups in order to make sure that everyone learns CPR and to higher the survival rate in disaster. In 2004, 349 CPR trainings were held, total in 17,228 people.

(2) Enhancement of emergency resources and emergency quality

1) Medical personnel of medical educational centers were asked to help evaluate the 17 obligated hospitals to improve the emergency medical quality.

2) Medical personnel and emergency technicians received professional emergency training. It amounted to 17 medical institutions, more than 30 physicians, more than 70 nurses, more than 20 administrative staffs, and more than 50 ambulances, total in 5 trainings. All kinds of resources are combined in practice to complete the emergency care and the transporting of the patients.

3) In July 2004, the private enterprises in Kaohsiung City took the lead in donating mobile phones to set up a notification system of emergency medical treatment for the patient referrals and the contact and notification of

emergency incidents among the health bureaus and emergent rescuer responsive hospitals in Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung County, and Pingtung County.

(3) Ambulance Management

It amounts to 156 ambulances in Kaohsiung giving assistance to the medical emergency. Regular annual examination are needed and the emergency appliances are requested to be replaced. In the year, there were 639 medical personnel and 132 ambulances sent to care accidents.

(4) Civil Medical Care Group was established. “Kaohsiung City Public Health Plan” was revised.

c. Municipal hospital management

(1) Managing Center of Municipal Hospitals was established to promote the medical quality of municipal hospitals, to improve the performance, to integrate the resources of all hospitals, and to develop individual specialty in each hospital.

(2) The integration of the municipal hospitals was pushed. Municipal Tatung Hospital and Women’s & Children’s Hospital were combined to Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital in Jan. 1, 2003 to make the best use of staffs and medical resources to achieve better economic scale.

(3) BOT of Municipal Hospitals: Currently Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiao-kang Hospital and Kaohsiung Municipal Chiching Hospital which are two municipal hospitals run under the commission of Kaohsiung City Government.

d. Prevention and cure of the chronic mental illness

We integrate the medical resources and establish the service system of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation to spread out the conception of good mental health protection and make people keep good healthy mind.

(1) The establishment of “Kaohsiung Psychiatric Emergency Care Net work.”

(2) We traced the psychiatric patients in community to strengthen the home care matters.

(3) “Mental Health Center” was set up to be responsible for the affairs of the mental health care and protection; we offer the counseling and guidance.

f. Services for physical and mental disabilities

According to the regulations of “Examination on Physical and Mental Disabilities,” the examination services were provided.

g. Long- term Care

(1) Since the first Nursing Home was set up in Kaohsiung in 1995, there are 36 nursing homes established until Dec. 31, 2004 and there are 1,760 beds provided. Kaohsiung is the fastest city in the growing number of nursing

homes in Taiwan.

- (2) There are 13 regional education hospitals, and all provide the services of discharge from hospital. And there are 28 home care institutions. It amounts to 2,108 people having this service per month.
 - (3) We manage the supervision and assessment of the nursing organizations so as to set up a excellent system of long-term care to ensure the legal business operation and upgrade the quality of nursing homes.
- h. Artificial tooth for the over-65-years-old in government expense in Kaohsiung City

This plan was carried out from July 1999 and was divided into four stages.

The effect of the plan was as follows: (see table 27)

Table 27 Artificial tooth for the over-65-years-old in government expense in Kaohsiung City.

	Numbers of Screening	Numbers of Client Pass Screening	Numbers of getting denture
The 1 st Stage (July 1999~Dec. 2000)	18,427	6,625	5,873
The 2 nd Stage (Jan. 2001~Dec. 2001)	9,926	7,643	6,945
The 3 rd Stage (Jan. 2002~Dec. 2002)	8,648	8,080	7,090
The 4 th Stage (Jan. 2003~Dec. 2003)	4,192	2,377	2,600
The 5 th Stage (Jan. 2004~Dec. 2004)	4,304	1,469	1,441
Total	45,497	26,194	23,949
Note:	Until December 31, 2004, there was a total of 23,949 persons gets dentures. Among them, 12,698 persons had complete dentures, 2,462 persons had palate dentures, 6,422 persons had palate dentures as well as removable partial dentures, 712 persons got single palate and removable partial dentures without mastication function (single RPD), and 1,655 persons got bimaxillary and removable partial dentures without masticatory function (bimaxillary RPD). (Among them, single RPD and bimaxillary RPD were only available for the 3 rd stage. For the project of senior citizens aging 90 or above were only applicable to the 5 th stage).		

Source: Kaohsiung City Healthy Bureau

2. Health Promotion & Protection

a. Family Planning

- (1) We take 238 minor women in record and teach them contraceptive knowledge. Rate of receiving case is 83.22%.
- (2) We take 132 married women who are mentally handicapped in record and teach them contraceptive knowledge. Rate of receiving case is 97.78%.
- (3) We take 443 married women who have mentally illness in record and teach them contraceptive knowledge. Rate of receiving case is 95.06%.
- (4) We issue health insurance cards to 831 foreign spouses and teach them contraceptive knowledge. Rate of issuing card is 100%.

- (5) We issue health insurance cards to 1,001 Mainland China spouses and teach them contraceptive knowledge. Rate of issuing card is 99%.
- b. Health management of pregnant women
- (1) Antenatal management and infant milk powder for the low-income
- 1) We took 238 minor pregnant women in record and taught them the related knowledge.
 - 2) We evaluated the growth of infants in the low-income family and gave relief to those who need help. It amounted to 3266 ponds of milk powder and 87 persons getting this help.
- (2) Breast feeding
- 1) We constructed no barrier environment in breast-feeding and promote to establish Nursery Room. It amounted to 71 institutions finishing the establishment. We establish the most numerous rooms in public in Taiwan. A “Kaohsiung City Emergency Nursery Room Use and Satisfaction Questionnaire” is complete.
 - 2) We guided 4 hospitals including Kaohsiung Municipal United Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical University Hisao-kang Hospital, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, and Kaohsiung Medical University the “baby-friendly” certificate from Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology under the commission of Department of Health, Executive Yuan in 2004.
- (3) Genetic Health
- We constructed a genetic health net to provide complete and high quality services. We granted 1,882 cases to do amniotic fluid analysis while 873 cases had their eugenic health examinations. All these unusual cases were traced and guided by this bureau.
- c. Infant healthcare
- (1) For early diagnosis and early treatment, a total of 13103 persons received screening test for congenital metabolic disease of the newborn. We offer the nursing sanitation rules to 107 abnormal subjects and 120 impaired children. For further information, we will have the said subjects on file for trace.
 - (2) We offered the measurement of the physical fitness for understanding children's growth and development. The health Center of each district launches community services and campaigns. We conduct the screening test for the development of children at age 0 ~ 3 in 2004. A total of 2741 foreign children and 11924 Taiwanese children received screening test. 37 abnormal subjects had been referred and undergone the medical treatment. Further investigation and discussion on such abnormal cases should also be made by the personnel of the health Center. We gave nursing instruction to

127 children at high-risk groups (premature babies, underweight babies).

- (3) We evaluated the growth of infants in the low-income family and give relief to those who need help. It amounts to 3,266 ponds of milk powder and 87 persons getting this help. One child with developmental delay had accepted intervention already.
 - (4) We conducted the related publicizing and advertising campaigns concerning children's relief.
- d. Children healthcare before school age
- (1) We finished children's health examination in the legal registered kid's schools and kindergartens. 13,146 children at the age of 5 had this examination.
 - (2) We trace the parents to take children to the hospital to have further examination. The rate reached 90%. A total of 12750 children accept oral examination. There are 6,944 children with dental caries. The illness rate is 53%.
 - (3) We have an examination of 21,866 children's pinworm illness in kid's schools and kindergartens. The positive rate is 0.5%. Children who had illness had treatment with medicine.
 - (4) We examine the squint and week sight illness of 10,953 children aged five. It amounts to 1,207 children having eyesight illness and the illness rate is 11%.
 - (5) There are a total of 12600 preschool children under hearing screening. 69 subjects of them are abnormal for the re-test. We had them accept the follow-up correction, and 8 of them are normal now.
- e. Prevention and cure of middle-aged and the elder people's illness. We established the "The Elders with Diabetes Disease & Disability Care Network in Kaohsiung City."
- (1) We established six regional nets to take care of the elderly with diabetes and disability. They are Sanmin Net (Sanmin District), North-Kauhsiung Net (Nantzu District, Tsoying District, Kushan District), Riveraide=Bank Net (Hsinhsing District, Chienchin District, Yencheng District), Lingya Cianjhen Net (Lingya District, Chienchen District), Hsiaokang Net (Hsiaokang District), and Chichin Net (Chichin District). It amounted to 89 medical institutions.
 - (2) To put "Diabetes Disease Shared Care Network" into effect, in 2004, we managed the accredited training courses (including the professional courses as well as the practicing courses) and workshop of "Diabetes Disease Care Network." 528 Diabetes Disease Care Network health providers were trained and certified.
 - (3) We used PDA as our tool and select the Health Center of Chienchen as the

trial area. We integrated the Glucose, Blood Pressure & Cholesterol Screening Information Systems for the faster and more accurate Information tools of the Health Center.

- (4) Perform blood pressure, sugar and cholesterol 3 in 1 screening for the citizens over 40 years old. Among 22,473 cases, abnormal rate was 23%, trace case completed up to 97%.
- (5) We promoted 11 administrative districts to establish the disease group for aging. A total of 12 activities are held by the disease group with more than 30,000 citizens.

f. Physical examination for the elderly

- (1) To provide proximate checkup service for the seniors, we encouraged hospitals and clinics to offer physical checkup for the seniors. Qualified hospitals or clinics provided such service in each administration district. Moreover, the contracted hospitals and clinics also set service posts so that the senior enjoy more convenient services.
- (2) There were 32,505 civilians attended which defined 27% checkup rate.
- (3) Implement health management information system for the seniors. Each district sanitary unit will trace and manage abnormal cases directly and offer medical consulting.

g. Cancer Screening

We enlarged the cancer screening services to cover cervical cancer, breast cancer, oral cancer, and colorectal cancer for early diagnosis and treatment. The following is the list of tables of cancer screening for the year of 2004: (See table 28)

Table 28 Statistic on the cancer screening service in Kaohsiung City

Item	Objective Numbers of Screening	Numbers of Screening	Screening Rate	Numbers of Confirmatory Diagnosis
Cervical Cancer	84587 persons	75536 persons	89.3%	146 persons
Breast Cancer	4662 persons	3189 persons	68.42%	3 persons
Colorectal Cancer	14470 persons	11631 persons	80.38%	13 persons
Oral Cancer	12403 persons	10511 persons	84.74%	27 persons

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau.

h. Screening & Inspection of osteoporosis of women at post-menopause age

Women with menopause aged from 50 to 60 who are registered in this city have been screened for osteoporosis in 2004. The screening inspection with a total of 5,382 cases was made from April 1, 2004 to October 31, 2004. The normal result (3,057 cases) amounts to 56.80% of total cases, bone loss little

(1,160 cases) amounted to 21.55% of total cases, medium bony tissue loss (863 cases) amounted to 16.03% of total cases while the critical bony tissue loss (302 cases) amounted to 5.61%.

i. To push the women medical ethic work

- (1) On February 15, 2000, Health Bureau of the city government set up "Kaohsiung City Women Medical Ethic Committee" to improve the medical environment and deposition of women, to maintain the ethic regulations for medical treatment of women and to promote the position and equity of women. Besides Commissioner is elected to be the chief Director of the Committee, we invite medical, legal, nursing, infectious disease experts, and women groups involving 17 commissioner to organize. We organize them into the following 4 sections including "Investigation & Research Section," "Information Service Section," "Education Propaganda Section," and "Issues Promotion Section."
- (2) Our achievements for this year: "Investigation & Research Section" manage the research plan of enforcing the writing quality of certificate of diagnosis incurred from domestic violence, "Assessment Service Section" manage the education propaganda on the medical ethics of women, "Education Propaganda Section," "Education Propaganda Section" launches the seminars on 'Women's Health' and 'Law of Women.' "Issues Promotion Section" conducts 'Sex of Teenagers and Birth Giving Plan Forum' as well as 'Body Camp for Girls.'

3. Control of Communicable Diseases

Due to global travel, trade interaction, import of mass foreign laborers, transportation between two sides, and potential biology agent threat, infectious disease which has eradicated in Taiwan are imported again. Since Kaohsiung is an international harbor city, inbound and outbound populations are vast compared with other cities in Taiwan, its infection rate may be higher. Therefore Kaohsiung City Health Department has enforced prevention and control plan against various chronic & acute diseases, new diseases, and biology agents in order to impede any possible infectious source and protect our health.

a. Prevention and control for insect-contaminated disease:

- (1) Prevention and Control of Malaria: No local cases have been found recently. In 2004 four imported cases had been found.
- (2) Prevention and Control of Japanese Encephalitis: Regular immunization and followed-up immunization for Japanese Encephalitis are given.
- (3) Prevention and Control and Health Education Promotion of Dengue Fever:
 - 1) A cumulative total of 262 probable dengue fever cases in this city have been reported according to hospitals and clinics since 2004. A total of 45

cases were reported after blood screenings for patients (including 9 imported cases).

- 2) We sent the officer of this Bureau to the home of patients to take emergent actions such as spray pesticides upon receipt of the report of suspected cases with dengue fever. Meanwhile, we increased the extent of survey for infected cases and enlarge the spraying area. A total of 105,285 households are surveyed.
 - 3) Application of mosquito trap: We aim to exterminate the mosquito eggs and reduce the dengue vector density; 365,630 Temephos ovitraps were placed in 2004. Abate traps caught 91,493 positive counts equaling 25.02%, a total of 4,510,905 eggs were killed.
 - (4) The community propaganda activities: We conducted a total of 416 community propaganda forum for the promotion prevention and control of dengue fever with 89,796 participants. We also launched 4 large outdoor propaganda activities in coordination with the community with 6,500 participants.
- b. Prevention and control for insect-contaminated disease:
- (1) Infantile Poliomyelitis: We enforced OPV immunization and lifted vaccination rate.
 - (2) Prevention and control of Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus as well as Measles.
 - (3) Prevention and control of Hepatitis B: Free Hepatitis B vaccination for newborns. 11,005 pregnant women had serum checkup, HBeAg positive subjects at the sampling test rate is nearly 88.89%. The newborns had injected Hepatitis B immune globulin within 24 hours if their mother were confirmed having HBeAg. Therefore the Hepatitis B carrier population can be reduced.
 - (4) Immunization: Implement National Immunization Information System (NIIS) complying with the Central Government requirement. Encourage public and private medical facilities to collaborate on baby vaccination program. In 2004, there were 163 institutes contracted on the program. In 2004 the free flu vaccinated population was 149,684 including professional staffs in addition to the seniors over 65 years old, the children aging from 6 months to 2 years, the gatekeepers of medical treatment, nursing and disease prevention, personnel for rearing livestock and disease prevention.
 - (5) Prevention and control of Avian influenza and SARS. We recruited responsive plans to fight Avian influenza and SARS. We summoned the responsive task force meeting to take necessary control and disease prevention measures. We also set up the consultative 24-hour hot line (07-2514113) for the enquiry of Avian influenza and SARS. We managed

204 community health education lectures. It amounts to 62,658 people attend.

(6) Prevention and control of Enterovirus: 10 cases were notified as the critical Enterovirus complication (Excluding from suffering from Enterovirus: 7 cases, Confirmatory Diagnosis: 3 cases), 4,201 cases were fixedly notified as the outpatient for Enterovirus while 859 cases (583 persons in Kaohsiung City) were notified as in-hospital for Enterovirus at the regional hospitals.

(7) Intestinal disease prevention and control: Perform inbound visitors check. Any diarrhea cases will be sent to examine to find early source and inhibit infection so that no community infection caused by imported case.

The statistics of the notice of various enteric infectious diseases is made (see Table 33).

c. Prevention and Control of Chronic Infectious Diseases:

(1) Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis:

1) We set up "Kaohsiung City Tuberculosis Prevention Advisory Commission" to summon regular meetings to provide advice on policy information and reform about prevention and control of tuberculosis of this city.

2) 45 place-times including 5,847 persons of X-ray for tuberculosis for the citizens over 40 years old, mental hospitals, healthcare centers, nursery homes, schools and vagabonds have been conducted. Of them, 3 patients with TB were confirmed. Incident rate is 0.05%.

3) We positively conducted each work with respect to prevention and control diseases and health education propaganda. The incidence rate in 2003 is 68.9/100,000 persons, death rate 6.63/100,000 persons, recovery rate: 65.06%, loss rate: 5.87%.

(2) Prevention of VD (Venereal Diseases):

1) From January 1 to December 31, 2004, a total of the inspected person-times for Syphilis is 52,776, of whom 609 cases are positive, positive serum is 1.15%; a total of the inspected person-times for HIV Infection is 58,891, of whom 114 cases are positive, positive serum is 0.19%. Positive cases thus identified and their sexual partners need to receive treatment. (See Table 3)

2) We promote the prevention of AIDS: We conducted 490 conference, seminar, Q & A, or illustration exhibition at many institutions, schools, hospitals, clinics, and police stations. 93,124 people participated in our propaganda activities.

(3) Prevention and Control of Scabies: Please attend Taiwan Provincial Le Sheng Psychiatric Center of Department of Health, Executive Yuan and Affiliated Nursing House with Private Leper Relief Foundation for a care and treatment, all the charge are borne by the budget of this city government. A total of the hospitalized patients are 7 in 2004.

Table 29 Results of Preventing Parasitic Diseases for School Children in Kaohsiung City

Type Year	Students Enrollment	Students undertake physical examination	Ratio of Subjects inspected (%)	Numbers are Positive to Syphacia	Numbers treated with Medicine for Syphacia	Ratio of Positive Numbers treated with medicine (%)
2003	245,325	245,318	99.9	5,702	5,702	100
2004	242,802	242,789	100	4,090	4,090	100

Source: Disease Control Center, Health Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

Table 30 Results of Preventing VD in Kaohsiung City

Jan. 2004 ~ Dec. 2004

Inspection of Serum Response for Syphilis			HIV-AIDS		
Subjects Inspected	Number of Patients	PR (%)	Subjects Inspected	Number of Patients	PR (%)
52,766	609	1.15	58,891	114	0.19

Source: Disease Control Center, Health Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

Table 31 Results of Immunization in Kaohsiung City

Item Year	DPT Dose	DPT Booster	POLIO Dose	POLIO Booster	HBV Dose	HBV Booster	MV Dose	MMR Booster	JE Dose	JE Booster
2003	94.6%	92.9%	94.5%	92.9%	97.1%	95.3%	90.3%	96.4%	95.1%	92.5%
2004	96.5%	93.4%	96.3%	93.3%	98.0%	96.9%	91.4%	96.9%	95.3%	92.7%

Source: NIIS, Disease Control Bureau, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Table 32 Statistics on Respiratory Infectious Diseases in Kaohsiung City

Type Year	Meningococcal Meningitis		Invasive Haemophilus influenzae type b Infections		Legionnaires' disease		Scarlet fever		Influenza combined with Severe Symptom		Mumps	
	Notify	Confirmed	Notify	Confirmed	Notify	Confirmed	Notify	Confirmed	Notify	Confirmed	Notify	Confirmed
2003	1	0	3	1	118	3	57	27	1	0	57	0
2004	1	0	3	1	75	0	47	13	1	0	69	0

Source: Disease Control Bureau, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Table 33 Statistics on Enteric Infectious Diseases in Kaohsiung City

Type Year	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid Fever		Bacillary Dysentery		Amoebic Dysente	
	Noti fy	Confir med	Noti fy	Confir med	Noti fy	Confir med	Notify	Confirme d	Noti fy	Confirmed
2003	1	0	3	1	118	3	57	27	1	0
2004	1	0	3	1	75	0	47	13	1	0

Source: Disease Control Bureau, Department of Health, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Table 34 Statistics on Examination on High Risk Group & People contact with them in Kaohsiung City

	People contact with School	Asylum	Home-Care & Nursing Home	Working Environment	The Homeless	Other Activities	Total
Schedule	9	2	24	4	3	3	45
Numbers of People Receive Examination	513	919	3,578	415	216	206	5,847
Numbers of Discovery	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Case-Finding Rate	0%	0%	0.06%	0.24%	0%	0%	0.05%

Source: Disease Control Center, Health Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

4. Business & Industrial Sanitary Administration

a. Business Sanitary Administration

(1) In 2004, Kaohsiung City Health Bureau had conducted the routine sanitation 4208 investigations on the business sanitation traders (with a total of 2611 stores). The results are shown in the table as follows: (See table 35)

Table 35 Numbers of insect-contaminated disease cases in 2004

Item	Numbers	Times of Investigation	Improved Numbers after being guided
Hotel Industry	268	507	131
Toilet Industry	20	338	25
Barbershop & Permanent Wave Industry	1958	2094	827
Entertainment Industry	280	399	127
Cinema Industry	14	33	0
Swimming Pool Industry	71	837	44
Total	2611	4208	1154

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau.

(2) In 2004, Kaohsiung City Health Bureau managed the establishment and change of 10 businesses (See table 36)

Table 36 Results of the application of the business sanitation traders of kaohsiung City in 2004

Item	Numbers of Applying for Establishment	Numbers of Applying for Change
Hotel Industry	10	15
Toilet Industry	1	2
Barbershop & Permanent Wave Industry	319	207
Entertainment Industry	23	16
Cinema Industry	0	0
Swimming Pool Industry	0	0
Total	353	240

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau.

- (3) We launched 10 propaganda lectures to supervise the related business sanitation trades to establish 'Self-Management Sanitation System.'

b. Occupational Sanitary Administration

- (1) We offered the suggestion on improvement to business firms and conducts programs on health education to improve employers' and labor' knowledge on occupational sanitation and further to improve their working environment with individual prevention measures. During this year (2004), total 1051 factory visits completed and 223 programs of health education conducted.

- (2) We improved the quality of the designated medical care facilities for physical examinations of workers

1) In this year (2004), a total of 38 designated medical care facilities for physical examinations of workers offer out-patient, medical treatment, and physical examinations for certain items. 82,748 person-times of labors have their physical examinations, 3,182 labors after these examinations have been re-examined and local health centers conducted follow-ups for the prevention of occupational diseases.

2) To improve the quality of physical examinations, 135 facility-times of the designated medical care facilities have been guided and 314 firm-times of circulating investigations on physical examinations have been conducted by business firms.

- (3) Health protection projects for painters are conducted, 237 persons have their physical examinations. Main illnesses of their health conditions are bone and muscle soreness except 3 high (hyperglycaemia, high blood pressure, hypercholesterolemia).

5. The Administration of Pharmaceutical Affairs

a. Inspection & Auditing on Pharmacies and Drug Dealers

The audit of the business condition of pharmacies and drug dealers will be conducted every year. Any seller of drugs who fails to spot should be announced to nullify in newspapers in accordance with the relevant provisions of Law. Please see Table 37 & 38 for the information of the illegal drug dealers without a pharmaceutical firm license and the comparison among all the drug dealers in this city during these years.

b. The administration of Drugs:

- (1) Reinforcement of the administration of controlled drugs

1) We guide pharmacies, hospitals and clinics to establish the flow of controlled drugs per month in accordance with the relevant provisions of Law.

2) The "Workshop on Propaganda of Controlled Drugs & the Relevant Provisions" is initiated.

3) Regular and irregular audit the supply of controlled drugs are conducted by spot-check or phone interview to prevent controlled drugs from bring into the illegal places.

Table 37 List of Drug Dealers without License Being Seized by Public Health Clinic of each District of Kaohsiung City

District Year Classification	Yencheng	Kushan	Tsoying	Nantzu	Sanmin	Hsinhsing	Chienchin	Lingya	Chienchen	Chichin	Hsiaokang	Total
	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	District	
From 1979 to 1988	80	103	41	67	195	90	56	465	282	40	121	1,240
From 1979 to 2000	48	67	27	54	85	35	9	71	67	8	6	477
2001	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	3	0	3	1	3	6	3	0	1	22
2003	0	1	2	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	12
2004	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	16

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau

Table 38 Comparison among pharmacies and sellers of drugs in Kaohsiung City

Category Year	Western Pharmacy			Chinese Pharmacy		Medical Implements		Total
	Pharmacy	Sellers of drugs	Manufacturers	Sellers of drugs	Manufacturers	Sellers of drugs	Manufacturers	
1979	0	721	19	511	25	160	0	1,436
1989	0	1,156	10	208	21	512	2	1,909
1999	602	532	3	815	15	1,868	8	3,843
2000	581	512	3	823	14	2,032	7	3,972
2001	576	473	2	1,094	12	2,209	9	4,375
2002	602	362	2	1,119	11	2,365	9	4,470
2003	618	477	1	1,145	11	2,562	8	4,822
2004	614	564	1	1,116	10	2324	9	4,638

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau.

Table 39 List of Illegal Drugs Being Seized in Kaohsiung City

	Fake Drugs	Inferior Drugs	Prohibited Drugs	Others Illegal drugs	Total	Remarks
From 1980 to 1989	94	65	24	264	447	Handled by-law (including illegal matters such as no serial number, bill, label, packing not meet the requirement, insufficient quantity, etc. . .)
From 1990 to 1999	94	67	33	460	654	
2000	12	1	3	103	119	
2001	3	9	2	86	100	
2002	5	11	2	75	93	
2003	2	8	2	55	67	
2004	14	3	4	47	68	

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau

- (2) Seize the fake drugs, inferior drugs and prohibited drugs: To uphold the drug quality, Health Bureau of Kaohsiung City positively examine whether the package, label, and leaflet or other related information regulations of the home and imported drugs for sale at the pharmacies and drug stores are consistent with the approval. We further examined various drugs systematically and inspected any drugs that citizen had applied for inspection. Collaborate with United Examination Team by Department of Health to seize illegal drugs. Also follow annual inspection by Bureau of Food & Drug Analysis. Seizure cases number see table 8.
- (3) Inventories and flow of medicinal substances at the logistic investigation during the policy of wartime mobilization are placed under strict administration and supervision for the urgent needs during the wartime.
- c. Promotion of the Separation of Dispensing Practice:
- (1) 3 Panel Discussions of Interactive Friendly Cooperation between Pharmacy and Medical Treatment are conducted in 2004. Further, we launch 2 promotion activities on the cooperation between pharmacy and medical treatment.
- (2) So far, 30,806 prescriptions have been released under "The Releasing Plan of Prescriptions for Chronic Disease in Kaohsiung Municipal Hospitals".
- (3) To raise service quality of pharmaceutical market, 3,204 unit-times of pharmacists and physicians have been inspected to find 33 cases violating laws in 2004. They have been handled according to law.
- d. The administration of Cosmetics:

To maintain the quality of the cosmetics for sale as well as the safety of the consumers and to seize illegal cosmetics effectively, we enhance the sanitation inspection of the stores such as pharmacies, supplies store of hair care centre & beauty salon, department stores, the shopping malls and pay more attention to examine and random testing the label of the cosmetics for sale; we are strictly in checking the advertisements of the merchants and traders; we enhance the monitoring and prosecution of illegal advertisements on the newspapers/magazines, Cable TV, radio and internet. Moreover, we address all the advertising conditions via monitoring to Government Information Office for their reference of punishing the illegal cases only. We look forward to rectify those exaggerated or false advertisements to purify the content of advertisements and to maintain consumers' rights.

Table 40 Comparison chart of inspecting the cosmetics in Kaohsiung City, 2002-2004

Item	Year	2004	2003	2002
1. Guide and Inspection of the cosmetics factory		35 times	16 times	36 times
2. To enhance the random inspection of the				

Item	Year	2004	2003	2002
cosmetics for sale				
(1)Investigation on cosmetics companies		616 times	199 times	263 times
(2)Investigation on the labels of cosmetics for sale		5578 cases	5506 cases	5125 cases
(3)Random test on cosmetics for sale		281cases	171 cases	162 cases
3. To seize the illegal cosmetics		289 cases	126 cases	156 cases
(1)Manufactured or imported without authorization		7 cases	4 cases	11 cases
(2)from unknown sources		3 cases	0 case	0 case
(3)unqualified in ingredients		20 cases	9 cases	4 cases
(4)lacking description of titles & purpose or exaggerating the treatment effects		173 cases	75 cases	80 cases
(5)Without proper safety labeling of Date of Manufacturing or Name and address of manufacturer		86 cases	38 cases	86 cases
4. Administration of cosmetics ads				
(1)Undertake the application of ads		616 times	158 times	63 times
a. Approval		5578 cases	135 cases	57 cases
b. Refuse		281 cases	23 cases	6 cases
(2)To seize the illegal ads		289 cases	337 cases	169 cases
1.For the companies in Kaohsiung		7 cases	55 cases	50 cases
2.For the companies in other cities or counties		3 cases	282 cases	119 cases

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau

6. Healthy Communication & Education

a. Health Propaganda

The guidance of health enterprise must use the suitable tool and way to implement, only then can let the public profoundly impress and deeply plant in heart, at present the utilization ways of mass-communications media include the following items: (see table 41)

Table 41 The statistic chart of health information propaganda by mass media.

Item	Frequency
Release of News	128 new
Electronic Media	4 kinds
Publications	2 kinds

Source: Kaohsiung City Health Bureau.

(1) Internet

In order to coordinate with the utilization of information, at present there is the exclusive website (website address: www.kcg.gov.tw/~khd) to plan and promote the related issues of health for the use of the public.

(2) News Propaganda

In order to help our citizens to gain a understanding that the work of healthcare as well as the related regulations, we provide and issue the

real-time news in view of the activities together with the respective municipal hospital, and convene the press conference to give instructions at the right time, there are total 128 news issued in 2004.

(3) Radio Propaganda

Utilizing the call-in of radio station to achieve the interactive relations with the public, besides accepting interview of each broadcasting stations irregularly by director and related personnel of various activities in order to achieve the effect of guidance, even to cooperate with the radio station. We also use the charity channel on the cable TV or electronic advertising board to market the related issues of sanitation and health care to promote the related activities.

(4) We published "Kaohsiung Sanitation Bimonthly" since 1988 and up to December 2003 has published 130 issues and from January 2001 published the "Kaohsiung City Medical News" edited together by each municipal hospital, and up to 2004 has published 21 issues free delivering to people's representatives, village master, each department of city government, medical-relevant school, the medical institutions and provide the public for free demands and so on.

b. Accident Injury Prevention System

(1) We established our 'Bulletin of Health promotion-Accident Injury Prevention Section' to come up with accident injury prevention strategies.

(2) We evaluated home environmental security of children and the aging of 220 households to evaluate and guide them so as to improve the home environmental security.

(3) To coordinate the topic of World Health Day, we managed the propaganda and forum on 'Road Safety' which were published in the form of compact disk by Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of health and then sent to World Health Organization (WHO) for viewing.

(4) We launched 178 accident injury prevention discussions in each district in Kaohsiung City with total of 40700 participants.

c. Control of Tobacco Hazards

(1) To implement the investigation on smoking damage effectively:

1) We established the mechanism of tobacco hazards prevention: A total of 36326 routine investigations (joint investigation, off-campus joint visit and random investigation) were made, and 60 letters of administrative disciplinary on tobacco hazards prevention were made.

2) We set up a total of 42,000 files including the units to investigate the tobacco hazards, tobacco suppliers, organizations, and stores.

(2) To setup smoking cessation education program and the outpatient service for

smoking cessation

- 1) We encouraged and directed 53 medical establishments to offer the outpatient service for smoking cessation.
 - 2) We set up the net covering the outpatient service for smoking cessation, smoking cessation education program, and hotline.
 - 3) We conducted 47 smoking harm precaution seminars and workshops.
- (3) To advocate smoking harm precaution activities: we plan and negotiate each community promotion activities, set up the health education web site, and offer diverse as well as vivid teaching methods of health education with the function of data analysis.
- (4) Promotion of Smoke Free Environment:
- 1) Promotion of Smoke Free Restaurants: We manage “Kaohsiung City Smoke Free Restaurants Promotion,” “Kaohsiung City Smoke Free Restaurants Selection,” “Magic “Kaohsiung Smoke Free Restaurants Healthy Cuisine Festival,” and so on. Comparing to the 32 smoke free restaurants last year, 208 restaurants received new non-smoking certification. The growth rate is nearly 7 times.
 - 2) We planned and hosted no smoking campus: "no smoking campus -everybody together" activity included "stop smoking on internet together", "play basketball to exercise, smoking cessation on internet" press conference, "internet holiday, compete doing homework on internet" and gifts giving activity.
 - 3) We also assisted with the planning and the related activities of building smoke free workplaces in Kaohsiung City.

d. Self-Management Health Plan

- (1) We established our ‘Bulletin of Health promotion-Health Self-Management Section’ to come up with health self-management strategies and build up ‘Health Self-Management—Our Empirical Valuation Model’.
- (2) We managed ‘Become a loveliness man-loveliness’ to promote the empowerment and trend of changing your behaviors to become healthier. The average loss of body weight was 2.1 kilograms and the total loss amounted to 45.1 kilograms.
- (3) The aim of ‘Smoking Cessation Education Program’ is to remind the members of their own health problems by the key group interview, the individual interview, self control, the result of medical report and to reinforce the motivation of smoking less and put strict environmental restriction on them to achieve the goal of smoking cessation.

e. Health Building in Communities

In order to push the goal of health life & life health for community inhabitants,

we push community health adaptation plan, combine with the public group of 11 districts in this city and separately establish community health adaptation center, a school community health build up center (Hsinhsing District), and a urban aboriginal tribe health build up center to promote community health management together.

f. To Organize and Train the Volunteer Workers of Sanitation:

The health care volunteer service work of this city according to the stipulation of "the volunteer service law" to integrate the operating units of volunteer workers engaged in medical service total 40 units of this city (contains municipal medical institutes, community health adaptation center, private hospital, and blood donation center and so on), after recruiting & training by the operating units according to the service demand and gives duty grouping, total 2,981 persons, all has approved to issue " the volunteer service record book".

g. Taiwan Medical History Literature Center

- (1) We completed the 2nd phase software and hardware refurbishment project for environmental clean-up.
- (2) We completed all the matters related to the tendering of opening BOT.
- (3) We took place ‘Unforgettable Medical History’ and ‘World of Parasites’ -Temporary Exhibition by Dr. Hsieh, Hsien-chen and Temporary Exhibition of ‘ When Girls Meet Boys.’
- (4) We conducted our oral history plan with five interviewees.
- (5) We managed the related activities with Bureau of Education during the winter and summer vacations. A total of 800 persons attended.

7. Food Sanitation Management

- a. We dealt with various foodstuff advertisements violating of law (In 2004, there were 372 ads violating the law via the internet, newspapers, and cable TV which were punished pursuant to the provisions with the Act Governing Food Sanitation).
- b. Management of Water Station
 - (1) As the end of December 2004, there were 866 water stations in Kaohsiung City under the control of our bureau.
 - (2) Due to the improvement of tap-water, Kaohsiung City Government formed a joint investigation task force in July 2004, which is hosted by our bureau and summoned the related departments and offices to crackdown squatter houses, bad use of portico, lacking of application for the permission or overdue, no certificate of water source or overdue, tax evasion, illegal overdraw of ground water, etc. We made cost analysis on the water stations and summoned the press conference to announce the achievement.
- c. Direct food quality sanitation for food shops in Liuho and Kuanghua Night

Markets:

To uphold food sanitation in Liuho and Kuanghua Night Markets and to promote the marketing the local unique features of sightseeing in Kaohsiung City, we invited Liuho Night Market to take place the duties coordination meeting.

d. Direct food quality sanitation for seafood shops and vendors in Chichin District.

Direct seafood shops and vendors in Chichin District. Daily consult executed by Chichin sanitary unit. We also launched 12 voluntary services.

e. Best Diet and Citizens' Nutrition Propaganda On June 19, 2004, we launched the adult health exhibition activity at Tsoying District Scenery Administration Bureau in cooperation with the businessmen and the related authorities of our government to manage nutrition education of citizens and reinforce the promotion of the dietetic hygiene. More than 2000 people participated in this activity which had been gotten praises from all walks of life.

f. We managed "Healthy Physical Fitness for the Adult, Challenge to 18-24" and setup the registry system of the 18-24 physical fitness: there are a total of 3288 people registered at the 18-24 physical fitness. Among them, the average weight was 64.1 kilogram, the average BMI (Body Mass Index) is 24.28 , and average waist is 81.77. 'BMI < 18.5' amounted to 4.61% of total cases, '18.5 ≤ BMI < 24' amounted to 47.36% of total cases, '24 ≤ BMI < 27' amounted to 25.85% of total cases, and 'BMI ≥ 27' amounted to 22.18% of total cases. Kaohsiung City was assessed to be the city with good performance on "Healthy Physical Fitness for the Adult, Challenge to 18-24" by the Department of Health and was awarded a citation of merits.

g. We call for the foodstuff volunteers:

We assign our foodstuff volunteer counselors to check the Chinese New Year and Holidays' foodstuff for the consumers. These counselors helped this bureau to investigate the labels of 2,987 Chinese New Year and Holidays' foodstuff this year. In 2004, our foodstuff volunteers helped us to investigate every vendor at 'Liuho Night Market,' 'Chichin Sea Food Center,' and 'Kuanghua Night Market' to improve the level of food quality sanitation and recheck for the health and safety of the public.

h. Meat Product Management

(1) To maintain the sanitation management of the meat products, we worked together with Illegal Slaughter Investigation Section of Economics Affairs Bureau to investigate all pork stands every month. In 2004, 482 vendors were inspected and no case of violating law was found. 198 cases of random testing livestock meat products and processed products were made. Sanitation of all the 482 pork stands meet the requirements of the regulations.

(2) To avoid the distribution of meat from dead pigs, we have 13 task forces

investigate the illegal distribution of dead pigs on February 4, 2005, 9 super malls, 78 pork stands at traditional markets, 1 hospitality industry, 6 supermarkets and 25 meat product processing plant were investigated. It amounted to 119 stores and no dead pigs were found.

i. Food Safety Administration

To protect the hospitality industry from using too many food additives and to teach the consumers how to choose the excellent and safe food products via the media when purchasing foodstuff, we invited scholars and experts to address the speeches titling ‘Food Additives – Application of Preservatives’ and ‘Current Situation of Use and Future Trend of Preservatives.’

8. Health Laboratory

a. Food Sanitary Measures:

(1) Conduct food chemistry inspection

Food chemicals include antiseptic, artificial flavor, non- food coloring agent, color fastening agent, bleaching agent, disinfectant, pesticide residuals, heavy metal, and alcohol methanol. We inspected 17,612 cases and 122 unqualified cases had been handled by authorized organization.

(2) Food microorganism inspection

Food microorganism inspection includes Escherichia Coli, E. Coli group, total viable counts and poison cases (by Staphylococcus Aureus, Vibrio Parahaemolyticus, Salmonellosis, Bacillus Cereus). Among 3,117 cases, 162 were unqualified which had been handled by authorized organization.

b. We conducted medicine measures:

Chinese medicine mixed with western ingredients. 15 of 57 inspected cases were positive.

c. Occupational Sanitary Measures:

(1) Swimming pool water inspection:

12 of 775 inspected cases were unqualified.

(2) Sauna water inspection: 7 of 307 inspected cases were unqualified.

d. We conducted case inspection applied by the public:

(1) Food inspection: A total of 11 cases were qualified.

(2) Water inspection: 2 of 90 inspected cases were unqualified.

e. We conducted laboratory certificate system:

Maintain laboratory certificate system, including preservatives, boric acid, hydrogen peroxide, total viable count, E. coli group, Chinese herb with western ingredients, AIDS western blot test, HbsAg in order to heighten laboratory quality and secure inspection authority.

f. We provided test agent and inspection free of charge:

In order to enlarge the scope of service to citizen and promote the safety and

health of foodstuff, this office will assume to provide two test agents of hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), mercury (Hg) to citizens for speedy screening by themselves in a way of DIY free of charge, and also provide the inspection of items of methanol and methyl alcohol, etc to citizens free of charge for giving them a fast, convenient service of inspection.

g. Accuracy of random sampling test:

- (1) Accept the performance assessment of Department of Health, Executive Yuan:

In 2004, for testing of methyl alcohol, antiseptic, sulfonamides, raw germs, artificial Licorice, nitrite, antibiotics, antioxidants, hydrogen peroxide and boric acid in Alcohol, all have been evaluated to meet the standard by Bureau of Food & Drug Inspection, Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

- (2) Capability comparison with different health bureaus of county and cities:

We participated in the ability competition of the inspection of hydrogen peroxide with Tainan City Health Bureau and the inspection of hydrogen peroxide, boric acid etc. with Taichung City Health Bureau.

h. Promotion of Research and Development:

We participated food inspection technique forum to deliver one oral thesis and two wall newspaper theses.

i. Important Achievement:

- (1) An excellent unit of medicine and foodstuff inspection examined by Department of Health, Executive Yuan.
- (2) Expand the ability of certification of Vitamin E, antiseptic (high efficiency liquid phase analysis) pseudomonas in fat.
- (3) Increase the inspection ability of mercuric salt in cosmetics, organic amine in fish, and heavy, metal (mercury), mycotoxin, Lict bacteric in water.
- (4) Automation of quality control report of laboratory information system, informationalization and standardization of inspection.
- (5) Completion of SOP (20 sets of inspection process, 24 sets of quality assurance process, and 12 sets of quality manual, and operation standard.)

Environmental Protection

1. Maintenance of Air Quality

Due to the factors of concentrated large scale industries and commercial businesses, rapid increase of population and vehicles, and endless construction projects, Kaohsiung is made to become the most heavily loading area of air pollution in Taiwan. To control the source of pollution of the city comprehensively, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government has been positively adopting various kinds of pollution control and prevention measures. After great efforts were made by various circles, based on the statistical result on the percentage of unhealthy air quality days (i.e., the air pollution standard index, $PSI > 100$) in the Kaohsiung city, it was found that the value "PSI>100" was obviously decreased from 17.5% in 1996 to 5.94% in 2004.

a. Pollution control of stationary source

- (1)Strict auditing on the newly-established and existing pollution source:
Strictly auditing the installation, modifying and operation permit of the newly established and existing sources according to "The Air Pollution Control Act (Measures for the Granting of Permits to Install, Modify and Operate Stationary Sources)."
- (2)Positive promotion of tour auditing, inspection and management operation:
Positively promote the auditing and inspection operation in order to understand the operation of various manufacturing equipments of the stationary sources, and the emission of different kinds of pollutant.
- (3)Improvement of evaluation of emission reduction: Invite scholars and professionals to implement on-the-spot evaluation on the prevention and control of pollutant and the industrial safety at factories, make proposals for improvement, and give guidance for the evaluated factories to adopt the best available control techniques (BACT).
- (4)Control and inspection of volatile organic compounds (VOC) : Carry out inspection work on the manufacturing process units and leakage inspection of loading operation focusing on the petrochemical industry, surface coating industry, etc.
- (5)Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) : The Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government can detect the emission situation of the air pollutant of the stationary pollution source by means of on line monitoring system in its office.

b. Pollution control of fugitive area source

- (1) Pollution control of construction site: Carry out Total Suspended Particulate inspection and auditing operation around the construction site.

(2) Street washing and sweeping and demonstration of road maintenance: Carry out street washing work on the main and minor roads of Kaohsiung City so as to reduce the pollution of granular objects, and furthermore improve the quality of air.

(3) Unpaved land investigation, control and beautification by planting: Carry out the beautification work of the city by planting, and investigate and control the unpaved land.

c. Pollution control of mobile source

(1) Emission control of mobile pollution source: Carry out on-road inspection on motorcycles, vehicles and diesel trucks.

(2) Promotion of the use of low-emission vehicles: Promote the motorcycles that use the low-emission bio-diesel or low-emission jet engine motorcycles, etc.

(3) Control of vehicle fuel quality: Strengthen the inspection on the quality of gasoline and diesel at refinery, storage tank of imported oil products, and gas station.

(4) Strengthen studying a complete set of transportation management proposals: Encourage citizens to use public transportation system, and negotiate with large-size enterprises to promote the car-pool system of traffic vehicles.

2. Control of Noise Pollution

In order to prevent noise pollution problem from getting more and more serious, the following control measures are adopted to improve the current situation of noise pollution:

a. Assigned noise control area.

b. Aviation noise control: The City Government still supervises and urges Civil Aeronautics Administration to detect the aviation noise 24 hours per day, and assists Civil Aeronautics Administration to claim for compensation and subsidy to the civilians living around the airport.

c. Traffic noise control: Supervise and urge the supervisory departments of roads, railways and mass rapid transit system to adopt appropriate preventive and restriction measures.

d. Stationary noise source control measures: Control district by district the noise source of factory (workshops), entertainment establishments, business places, construction sites, public announcement facilities, and other noise sources announced by the supervisory authorities according to Noise Control Act.

e. Folklore noise and neighbor noise control measures: Within the announced period of time various control districts cannot light the firecrackers and engage in the folk activities like god worshipping, temple meeting, etc. which will affect the peaceful life of other people.

3. Control of Water Pollution

- a. Strengthen the disposal control of industrial waste water and sewage treatment.
Promote the permission and application system for waste water (sewage) to be drained out through drainage system of industrial waste water and sewage, and supervise and urge various companies to establish responsible unit or designate responsible staff for handling waste water, and the establishment rate is 100%.
- b. Strengthen the promotion of water pollution prevention
 - (1) Hold talks of water pollution prevention for business firms, and edit and print the summarized Water Pollution Law for the business firms and the public to get a copy.
 - (2) Strengthen the examination of applications, and promote the relevant laws to the existing gas stations and carry out scanning job according to "Management Measures for Preventing Pollution of Underground Water Facilities and Monitoring Equipments and Appliances."

4. Remediation of Soil and Groundwater Pollution

- a. Implement "The Plan for the Investigation on Soil and Groundwater Quality in Kaohsiung City 2003, 2004."
 - (1) Complete the soil sampling inspection at the 14 soil monitoring sites in Kaohsiung City.
 - (2) Complete the four-season's sampling inspection at the 78 underground water monitoring wells.
 - (3) Five underground water detection wells at the illegal waste discard sites.
- b. Implement "Investigation and Control Plan for Soil Fugitive and Volatile Organic Compounds in Kaohsiung City.", 2004
 - (1) Make a comprehensive survey, and establish the basic information of all the gas stations in the city.
 - (2) Make an advanced survey, and establish the soil and groundwater informations of 102 gas stations in Kaohsiung city.
- c. Establish the district information about heavy metal detection of soil reaching soil control standard in the city.
- d. Establish a management system of the investigation information of soil quality and underground water quality and gas stations' soil and gas emission of the city.

5. Management of Toxic Chemicals

- a. Issue of sale permit, and usage and storage registration for inspection.
- b. Submission of poisonous chemicals transportation slip copies: In 2004 there were 14,959 submitted cases of poisonous chemicals transportation slip copies being handled according to "Management Methods of Poisonous Chemicals Transportation."
- c. Management of handling record report: According to "Report Regulations of Poisonous Chemicals Handling Record and Unloading Volume," the handling

personnel of poisonous chemicals are reported under restriction of limited time.

- d. Issue of approved document for establishment of professional poisonous chemicals' technical management personnel: There were 17 approval cases (including the approved changes) issued in 2004.
- e. Issue of approval for handling below minimum control limit : According to regulations in "Application Form for Approval of Poisonous Chemicals Handling Volume Below Minimum Control Limit and Notes of Application," there were 321 approval cases (including the approved changes, reissues) issued in 2004.
- f. Implement regular, irregular and emergency inspection so as to ensure the businessmen are really handling the poisonous chemicals in compliance with Poisonous Chemicals Management Law.
- g. Promotion of Government Decree: The promotion activity of "Talk on Relevant Law of Poisonous Chemicals" is held 3 times a year.

6. Disaster Prevention and Rescue for Toxic Chemical Substances

- a. Promote "Disaster Prevention and Relief Plan for Kaohsiung City."
- b. Establish "Toxic Chemical Substances Disaster Response Team of Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government."
- c. Establish "Toxic Chemical Substances Disaster Response Assistance System" by the national army.
- d. Establish information of factory disaster precaution and relief, and prepare a list of important toxic chemical substances handling companies.
- e. Collect the contact telephone numbers of the relevant Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government, responsible hospitals of emergency medical service net in Kaohsiung area, united toxic chemical substances disaster precaution teams of Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau of Ministry of Communications, and edit and print out 500 copies of "Contact List of Relevant Units of Kaohsiung City toxic chemical substances Disaster Report System" for distribution to more than 70 units so as to strengthen the reporting work of toxic chemical substances disaster precaution and relief.
- f. Study and draft "Operation Procedures of Kaohsiung City toxic chemical substances Disaster Precaution and Relief Standards" to establish comprehensive operation procedures.
- g. Promotion of united organization of special poisonous chemicals handling disaster precaution and relief teams of various companies and united drill: Under toxic chemical substances Disaster Precaution and Relief Organization of the city, there are 4 united precaution teams, each of which administers 31 toxic chemical substances handling companies, with 41 drills of various natures held in 2004.

7. Management of Drinking Water

- a. "Tap Water Quality Detection Plan": According to the drawing of water allocation piping supplied by Taiwan Water Supply Corporation, there are 50 selected detection spots inside the water allocation system under the city's jurisdiction. These detection spots make regular detection and carry out inspection of 27 items every month.
- b. Cooperate with "Spot Auditing and Punishing Plan of Drinking Water Management 2004" implemented by Environmental Protection Department of Kaohsiung Municipal Government, and make irregular auditing.
- c. Inspect the water filling stations in the districts under the city's jurisdiction according to "Management Measures for Kaohsiung City Water Filling Stations and Water Source Supply Permit. There are 252 permits issued in total, for the water filling stations.

8. Management of Environmental Agents

- a. Implement the inspection management of environmental-agents operation according to "Environmental Agents Control Act." In 2004 the city inspected 86 cases of disease media prevention, 10 cases of environmental- agents sale, and 1,115 cases of environmental- agents inspection.
- b. Strengthen the promotion of "Education of Safety Use of Environmental Agents and Inspection of Descriptions on Environmental Agents."
- c. Strengthen the inspection of false, prohibited and poor-quality environmental agents so as to ensure the consumers' safe application and the quality of environmental agents.
- d. Establish a website about environmental agents for the public to browse via internet.

9. Collection and Transportation of Municipal Solid Wastes and Recycling of Resources

The city implements a garbage collection initiative including "3-in-1 Recycling of Resources, Keeping Garbage off the Ground, and Mandatory Garbage Recycling." There are three days each week to collect the resource garbage by a recycling truck proceeding after the garbage truck. As citizens discharge their garbage, they can conduct resource recycling more conveniently. It is expected that citizens directly deliver their garbage to garbage truck can thoroughly improve the appearance and environment in the city. In 2004 the garbage volume of households was 408,114 metric tons, giving a daily generation rate of 1,118 metric tons in average.

As from July 6, 2003 "No Garbage Collection on Sunday" policy was implemented. A "Survey of Kaohsiung Citizens' Satisfaction of Environmental Protection Policies" made by Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the City Government was made. The citizens' satisfaction of the policy was

74.4%. Beginning on Dec. 1, 2003, Houching Community of Nantzu made its feasibility test of kitchen wastes recycling. Six months after the trial, the policy was reviewed for further improvement. The city government plans to extend the implementation to the whole city in 2005 in order to achieve the goals of decrease of garbage and recycling of resources for sustainable use. The franchised garbage collection in Hsinhsing District was completely implemented. On May 1, 2003 Bureau of Environment Protection continued to implement the franchised garbage collection in Chienchin and Yencheng Districts. During the franchised period of these three districts, the City Government had saved the garbage collection cost by about NT\$100 million, and downsized the organization by 96 workers. It adopted the way of "no recruitment for vacancy" to protect the working right of garbage team workers. The unused garbage collection trucks were allocated to other teams of another districts to operate continuously. It promoted the service efficiency to the public and alleviates the financial burden of the City Government.

The implementation of garbage classification and resources recycling for persistent use of resources are the important issues of environment protection in recent years. In view of this, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government plans to promote various kinds of garbage downsizing and resources recycling work, including the extended implementation of "3-in-1 Recycling of Resources" (the annual recycle volume for the year was 89,777 metric tons, with a monthly recycle volume of 7,481 metric tons in average and a recycle rate of 18.03%), "Restriction Policy for Use of Shopping-Purpose Plastic Bag and Plastic (including polypropylene) Disposable Tableware." Besides, to correspond with the Central Government's policy of authorizing private companies to undertake public affairs, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government also completed "Privatization of Waste Vehicle and Motorcycle Hauling" (the nos. of vehicles and motorcycles hauled for the year were 1,509 and 2,840 respectively) to reduce financial expenses and promote administrative efficiency. In order to implement the work of resourceful garbage classification and recycling appropriately, as from September 1, 2002. "Franchisal Project resourceful Garbage Classification and Recycling Work" was implemented. It saved the personnel expenses of Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government, and decrease the fund for establishment of recycling and classification plant.

10. Maintenance of Environment Hygiene, Ditch Cleaning, Street Sweeping, Public Toilet Managing, and Vector Controlling

To keep the whole city clean and tidy, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government appoints staff to sweep the streets every day and clear the ditches regularly. A united Public Toilet Supervision and Inspection Team

of Kaohsiung City Government was established to inspect the management units of various public toilets belong to the City Government. The government appeals to strengthen the beautification, plant decoration and hygiene of public toilets. Besides, Dengue Fever Inspection and Advisory Team of the City Government was additionally set up to strengthen the inspection of the dengue fever vector and clearance of mosquito reservoirs in a variety of institutions, schools, organizations, and public and private sectors of the city. Every year, according to the seasonal characteristics and habitual practices of disease vector, the whole city implements comprehensive outdoor environment disinfections for four times, hoping to provide the citizens with clean and beautiful living environment.

The effectiveness of Dengue Fever Prevention Project in 2004 are as follows:

- a. Clearing the vectors at public places: The clearance and inspection teams of various districts and sub-wards of the city mobilized 49,573 man-times to clear the vector at 758 empty lands and 565 public places. There were 37,455 waste tires removed. Before being delivered to Talinpu Reclamation Management Center, they were sprayed with insecticide, covered with canvas and tightly sealed. Once a week the disinfection is done.
- b. Inspecting the reservoirs at households: The staff of the department and various household offices were mobilized to form Guidance and Inspection Team, having inspected 79,613 households and cleared the disease media at 176,135 households.
- c. Effectiveness there were 500 cases advised to clear the reservoirs, and 49 cases punished for those who violated the Waste Disposal Act.

11. Disposal and Management of Industrial Waste

a. Current Situation

According to the promulgation by Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan, the enterprises which should submit the industrial waste clearance plan to Responsible Agencies were about 414 firms in Kaohsiung City. Daily industrial waste were produced about 7,000 tons, which included hazardous industrial wastes produced 870 tons per day. Four clearance methods are managed by industrial waste. During this year, there were 186,620 tons industrial wastes managed by Commissioned & Joint clearance and disposal method, 43,012 tons managed by Self clearance and disposal method, 1,615,000 tons managed by reuse mode, and about 4,800 tons managed by export treatment.

In the management of publicly or privately owned waste management organization, there were 4 Grade-A waste treatment organizations and 212 waste clearance organizations for the year of 2003.

b. Major working items and their effectiveness

- (1) According to the regulation which the enterprises should submit the industrial waste clearance plane, there were 310 cases requesting for examination for the year.
- (2) According to the regulation which the enterprises should submit the completion of being staffed with professional technical personnel, there were 83 cases being controlled.
- (3) Carry out on-the-spot inspection work of enterprises: Depending on different enterprises, inspecting work was executed infrequency by examining the situation of industrial waste storage, clearance, treatment and reuse. This year there were 1,829 cases inspected and 81 cases accused according to Waste Disposal Act, and imposed fine amount of 3,550,000 New Taiwan Dollars according to Waste Disposal Act.
- (4) Management of publicly and/or privately owned waste collection and treatment organizations: there were four treatment organizations apply for permit. Using industrial waste control center report system inspected the monthly activity report, contracts, and illegal permit activities of waste collection and treatment organizations. There were 435 cases inspected and 90 cases accused, and imposed fine amount of 1,278,000 New Taiwan Dollars according to Waste Disposal Act.
- (5) Implementation of roadside block inspection of waste clearance truck: according to the Waste Disposal Act article 9, there were 146 truck-times being inspected.
- (6) Management of industrial hazardous waste export permit: there were 11 permits in this year.

12. Disposal and Management of General Waste

a. Current situation

Following the paces of industrialization, Kaohsiung City is naturally found to have the life culture of general typical metropolitan area. In the cultural life activities at each of the time and space, there must be a great deal of life waste created. In order to execute modern waste disposal as well as the sustained development of environmental ecology creation, and hold the important waste disposal idea of resources regeneration, we especially take the waste disposal as the important administrative program of the city.

The daily output of waste of the city is about 1,800 tons (including 1,200 tons of household garbage and 600 tons of industrial waste). Under the limited conditions of resources, the use and consumption of resources seem more valuable. Therefore, the modernized and new waste disposal concept is established on the structure of sustained development and reuse of resources.

Thus, the garbage disposal policy of the city also covers the implementation procedures of continuous promotion of resources recycling, and the recycling and reuse of kitchen waste.

b. Major working items and their effectiveness

(1) Closure and Postclosure Care of Hsichinpu Sanitary Landfill:

The whole project was completed in December 2003.

(2) Ta-lin-pu Ashes Sanitary Landfill Site:

The plan appropriately provides the city with an disposal site of incinerator ashes. Currently Phase 1、Phase 2 And phase 2-A projects (an area of development at about 17 hectares) are completed. In 2004 the burial volume of fly ashes solidification for incinerator was 50,200 tons.

(3) Ta-lin-pu Seashore Reclamation (Southern Star) Plan:

Talinpu Sea Reclamation Plan is divided into short-term plan and mid-term plan: The short-term plan reclaimed new-born land is at an area of about 49.2 hectares. The mid-term plan implements a reclamation area of Zone 1 and Zone 2, totally about 170 hectares. Upon completion of surrounding fence erection in Zone 1 in July 1997, it was immediately open for the city to unload and reclaim the waste construction earthwork. The project in Zone 2 was completed in August 2001. It was planned to provide disposal of 16 million cubic meters of waste construction earthwork. The total unloaded waste earthwork of the mid-term plan for the year of 2004 was about 970,000 cubic meters.

(4) Treatment of Nightsoil:

In 2004 the treatment capacity of nightsoil handled by the department was 13,792 tons, and the volume handled by private companies was 28,823 tons, totaling 42,615 tons.

(5) Pretreatment of Sewage Sediments:

In 2004 the operation and maintenance of Sewage Sediment Pretreatment Plant was outsourced. The total capacity was 11,805 tons.

(6) Acceleration of Waste (Waste Soil) Clean-Up Project at the Land for Migration of Hungmaokang Village:

The waste (waste soil) clean-up project at the land for migration of Hungmaokang Village was inspected and accepted section by section by Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau of Ministry of Communications for continuous implementation follow-up village migration plan.

(7) Establishment of City-County Garbage Treatment Mutual Cooperation and Assistance Model:

Currently the city negotiates with Yenchao Household Office and Taliao Household Office of Kaohsiung County about the establishment of a garbage

disposal mutual-favoring cooperation and assistance model to deal with the waste that cannot be burned and incinerated. In 2004 there were about 120,031 tons of such kind of waste being unloaded to Yenchao Village and Taliao Village Hygienic Burial Plant.

(8) Planning for Establishment of Organic Waste Treatment Plant:

A series of projects included are reviewal of the "Anaerobic Organic-Waste Treatment And Bio-Diesel Plant by the law for the Promoting of the Private sectors to Participating in Infrastruture Project " and continuous promotion of Food waste recycling and reuse demonstration.

13. Volunteers Participating in Environmental Protection

In order to combine the resources of private sectors, encourage the volunteers to implement environmental protection of life, and promote environmental protection work altogether, Environmental Protection Volunteers Team was established. No matter the organizations of various administration districts of the city (including the sub-wards, tithings, communities), schools, groups, companies, factories, hospitals, churches and temples or individuals, all of them can apply for joining the team as environmental protection volunteers of the department in the name of organization or individual. There were two voluntary service meetings held (January 11, 2005), with 14 units participating the voluntary service. Up to the end of 2004 there were 68 volunteer teams with 2,365 members. The time for volunteers on duty for the whole year was 51,889 times in total. There were 3 training courses held for volunteers, and 283 volunteers completed the training courses.

Volunteers Team II of the Bureau was established in April ,2004 to increase the liaison among the volunteers of the Bureau.

14. Environmental Impact Assessment

a. Current situation

In the districts under the jurisdiction of the city, a large number of factories are built. The density of population and mechanical vehicles are high. The prevention and restriction of public harm and pollution are the important environmental protection issues of the city. In order to prevent and mitigate the major development behaviors in the city, such as the building of factories, traffic construction, entertainment facilities, skyscrapers, environmental protection construction project, etc., Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government formed an "Environmental Impact Assessment Review Committee" according to "Environmental Impact Assessment Act" and the relevant stipulations. It was hoped that the professional knowledge of experts and scholars and the common participation of the public would bring out an open, fair and upright examination and evaluation of development behavior in advance, and also followed by supervision and auditing on the construction stage and

operation stage so as to ensure that the environmental quality of the city can be maintained.

Turning Environmental Impact Assessment System to be legislated was strongly promoted by Legislative Yuan and Environmental Protection Administration. On December 30, 1994 the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Act was promulgated, and on October 25, 1995 the implementation of Detail of the Applications for the Environmental Impact Assessment Act was promulgated and put into effected, with successive amendments made subsequently.

b. Major working items and their effectiveness

(1) Review the 4 case applying for environmental Impact Assessment in 2004.

(2) Supervise 18 cases applying for environmental Impact Assessment in 2004.

(3) Promotion of Laws and Staff Training

1) Print out copies of the relevant laws and distribute them to the related departments, industrial and commercial plants for observation.

2) Hold talks on promotion of laws, enabling various fields to have a deeper understanding of the implementation of environmental Impact Assessment system.

3) Participate public talks held by the developers.

15. Environmental Inspection

a. Current Situation

There are 54 staffs in the 6th Division of Bureau of Environmental Protection in the City Government. Of them, Field inspection Group (28 staffs) was divided into 8 District Patrol Divisions and one Water Pollution Patrol Divisions ,and one Tap Water Sampling Division according to the administrative districts. Each of the divisions had 2 to 3 auditors equipped with patrol car, wireless communication, auditing equipment, etc. Focusing on the public's complaints, air pollution, noise pollution, and water pollution etc., they go to the spot to inspect the situation within the shortest period of time. For those serious cases, the violators are advised to improve and even accused immediately .

b. Major working items and their effectiveness

(1) Auditing and Investigation of Violating Behaviors against Environmental Hygiene

To maintain a clean and tidy appearance of the city and eliminate the dirtiness and untidiness, from Jan, to Dec. 2004 there were 32,609 violating cases of environmental hygiene, of which 5,670 cases were charged for violation of regulations.

(2) Auditing and Investigation of Violating Behaviors against Air Pollution Control Law

To maintain the air quality of the city and control the emission of pollutants caused from the fixed air pollution sources, any dust flying in the process of construction work and transportation, or any air pollution caused by the behaviors of burning, smelting, refining, cutting, etc., then from Jan, to Dec. 2004 there were 5,269 air pollution cases, of which 416 cases were charged for violation of regulations.

(3) Auditing and Investigation of Noise Pollution Cases

To prevent any noise of factories (worksites), entertaining places, business places, construction projects, amplifier facilities, etc. from exceeding Noise Control Standards, Bureau of Environmental Protection would report any noise exceeding the control standard of the restricted district was created in accordance with law, and inform the noise creator to improve within a limited period. If no improvement was made upon expiration of the period, or the noise still exceeds the control standard after improvement, the noise creator would be charged and punished until a complete improvement was done. From Jan, to Dec. 2004 there were 3,500 noise control cases audited, of which 192 cases were charged for violation of regulations.

(4) Auditing and Investigation of Violation of Water Pollution and Drinking Water Management

To prevent the emitted waste (dirty) water of business organizations from exceeding Water Emission Standards, the auditing staff of Bureau of Environment Protection went to various kinds of factories to make inspections every month. If the inspection value of water sample exceeded Water Emission Standards, the business organization concerned would be charged and punished, and informed to improve within a limited period. If no improvement was made upon expiration of the period, the business organization would be punished day by day. From Jan, to Dec. 2004 there were 1,113 water pollution cases audited, of which 58 cases were charged for violation of regulations.

(5) Implementation Effects of Case Reporting Center

Environmental Protection Case Reporting and Servicing Center of Bureau of Environmental Protection offers 24-hour service, receiving the cases reported of violation of environmental hygiene, air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, etc. From Jan, to Dec. 2004 there were 7,694 complaints from the public.

Public Security

1. Maintenance of Public Order

a. Analysis of Criminal Case Investigation and Prevention:

- (1) All General Criminal Cases (including violence, burglary and other criminal cases): In 2004 there were 39,331 cases happened and 24,446 cases solved, achieving a solving rate of 62.15%. When compared with the 42,402 cases happened, 23,534 cases solved and a solving rate of 55.50% in 2003, the solving rate was raised by 6.65%.
- (2) Violence Crimes (including theft, robbery, deliberate murder, kidnapping, threatening for money, serious harm, forceful intercourse): In 2004 there were 1,262 cases happened and 827 cases solved, achieving a solving rate of 65.53%. When compared with the 1,565 cases happened, 937 cases solved and a solving rate of 59.87% in 2003, the solving rate was raised by 5.66%. As to the robbery cases which were most annoying to the general public, in 2004 there were 837 cases happened and 411 cases solved, achieving a solving rate of 49.10%. When compared with the 1,125 cases happened, 524 cases solved and a solving rate of 46.58% in 2003, the solving rate was raised by 2.52%.
- (3) Burglary Crimes (including general, serious, car, motorcycle): In 2004 there were 25,223 cases happened and 13,743 cases solved, achieving a solving rate of 54.49%. When compared with the 30,056 cases happened, 15,100 cases solved and a solving rate of 50.24% in 2003, the solving rate was raised by 4.29%.
 - 1) Car theft: In 2004 there were 2,618 cases of stolen cars happened and 1,774 cases found, achieving a rate of found cars of 67.76%. When compared with the 3,442 cases of stolen cars happened, 2,424 cases found and a rate of found cars of 70.42% in 2003, the rate of found cars was reduced by 2.66%.
 - 2) Motorcycle theft: In 2004 there were 15,319 cases of stolen motorcycles happened and 9,840 cases found, achieving a rate of found cars of 64.23%. When compared with the 19,694 cases of stolen motorcycles happened, 11,025 cases found and a rate of found motorcycles of 55.98% in 2003, the rate of found motorcycles was raised by 8.25%.
- (4) Fraud Cases: In 2004 there were 3,353 cases happened and 1,017 cases solved, achieving a solving rate of 30.33%. When compared with the 2,948 cases happened, 499 cases solved and a solving rate of 16.93% in 2003, the solving rate was raised by 13.40%.

2. Investigation of Criminal Acts:

(1) Major Performances:

1) Elimination of Rogues and Gangs:

“Public Order Maintenance Project,” “Swift Thunderbolt Operation” and “Sudden Surveillance on Evil Gang Project” were planned to get rid of the places where rogues and gangs gathered, and eliminate their territories of interests so as to hold back their forces. During the implementation period there were 12 persons being the wanted targets of Public Order Maintenance Project, 35 rogues involving in serious cases, and 23 general rogues.

2) Search of Illegal Firearms:

Focusing on the pornographic business places with shooting cases once happened, the public places where gangs like to gather, as well as the suspected illegal firearm remaking factories, large-scale sudden spot check and elimination actions were made to stop the illegal owning of firearms. During the implementation period there were 1 service pattern long-barreled gun and 24 service pattern pistols, 125 local-made pistols (including the remade ones), and 2,435 bullets being searched.

3) Cessation of Drug Abuse:

In this term there were 4,553 grams of drugs of the 1st degree, 5,204 grams of drugs of the 2nd degree, and 3,725 grams of drugs of the 3rd degree being searched.

4) Arrest of Fugitives:

All the hiding places and places of activities of fugitives were checked. In this term there were 4,007 fugitives of different types arrested.

5) Elimination of Professional Casino:

Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau positively made sudden spot checks and elimination of illegal professional casino. If there was any professional casino found in the territory under the jurisdiction of the City Government, the related person would bear the relevant responsibilities. In 2004 there were 315 gambling cases investigated and 1,541 gamblers arrested.

6) Elimination of Pornography and Illegal Video Games:

To prevent video gambling games from affecting the general mood of the society and turning to be the source of crimes, and avoid any trafficking of children or juveniles, or any inveiglement or coercion of them to undertake sexual transaction, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau continued to plan and implement “Campaign against Pornography” and “Elimination of Illegal Gambling Video Games.” The working performance of this term was as follows:

* There were 721 cases of video gambling games investigated, 1,181 players arrested and 5,028 video game tools confiscated.

* There were 1,085 pornographic cases investigated and 1,483 people investigated.

7) Investigation of Network Crime:

The elimination of pirated discs, pornographic websites and other illegal criminal behavior on the internet were implemented. Social charitable organizations were liaised to exert greater social functions. They assisted in patrolling the internet, reporting to the police the illegal pornographic websites, and spreading the danger of network pornography in order to protect the juveniles from being physically and mentally harmed by network pornography. In 2004 there were 273 network crimes, and 283 people were involved.

8) Search and Punishment of Illegal Mainland Chinese Immigrants:

In 2004 there were 36 Mainland Chinese refugees, 948 illegal Mainland Chinese laborers, 234 overdue staying Mainland Chinese immigrants, 308 Mainland Chinese with unknown whereabouts, and 74 people found having fake marriage.

9) Search and Punishment of the Illegal Foreign Laborers:

In 2004 there were 97 illegal employers and 3 illegal brokers arrested, 13 foreigners found engaging in the work that offended social decency, 55 illegal foreign laborers, 227 escaped foreign laborers, and 266 illegal foreign laborers being repatriated.

(2) Working Performance of Special Projects:

1) Swift Thunderbolt Project:

Cooperating with National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau planned the simultaneous implementation of Swift Thunderbolt Project all over Taiwan. It included the comprehensive investigations of “fraud, network crimes, criminal group of violation against copyright law, elimination of firearms and narcotics, smuggling of goods, refugee group and gun shooting crimes.” In this term there were 7 actions of the project made, 80 rogues involved in serious cases, and 43 general rogues, 24 gun shooting cases investigated and 31 persons (15 service pattern long-barreled guns and pistols, 26 remade pistols and 237 bullets found) arrested, 58 drug dealing cases and 77 persons arrested. The overall performance was good.

2) Anti-Fraud Project:

In order to suppress fraud cases and maintain the social order, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau implemented anti-fraud actions according

to “Assessment Plan of Fraud Investigation by Police Departments of Various Grades” promulgated by National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior. In the 2nd stage (Jan. 1 ~ Feb. 29, 2004) and the 3rd stage (Mar. 1 ~ Apr. 30, 2004) of this term there were 465 fraud cases solved. Both stages were assessed to be “A+” by National Police Agency.

3) Stolen Goods Disposal Suppression Project:

In order to strengthen the arrest of thieves and the search of stolen goods to maintain the social order, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau followed “Stolen Goods Disposal Suppression Project” promulgated by National Police Agency, realized the investigation and patrol practices, and strengthen the case handling rules, “arrest of criminals when searching stolen goods, search of stolen goods when arresting criminals” for achievement of the best performance. In the 2nd stage (Jan. 1 ~ Feb. 29, 2004) and the 3rd stage (Mar. 1 ~ Apr. 30, 2004) of this term there were 4,324 cases solved. Both stages were assessed to be “A+” by National Police Agency.

4) Firearms Search Project:

Since illegal firearms fostered the outspread of violence and seriously affected the social order, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau followed “Operation and Implementation Plan of Comprehensive Search and Elimination of Illegal Firearms and Ammunition” promulgated by National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, and carried out search of illegal firearms in two stages with all efforts. In the 2nd stage of this term (Jan. 1 ~ Mar. 31, 2004) there were 53 cases found to have firearms and 76 persons arrested, 53 service pattern guns, 45 remade guns, 558 bullets of various kinds and 2 explosives found, and 1 wanted criminal arrested. The performance was assessed to be “A+” by National Police Agency.

5) Implementation of “Clearance Project”:

In order to purify the social order of the environment, “Clearance Project” was implemented from Dec. 1, 2004 ~ Feb. 28, 2005. Focusing on the legal Mainland Chinese immigrants who had unclear whereabouts after immigration, this project carried out comprehensive investigation by using advanced technology, building up computerized file data, finding out the main targets, and punishing those who had illegal behaviors. Aggressive patrols were planned and frequent investigations were made so as to promote the performance of implementation. Totally there were 68 persons with unknown whereabouts, 94 overdue staying immigrants, 195 illegal laborers, 13 persons found having fake marriage, with 41 Taiwanese employers, 8 Taiwanese brokers and 5 Taiwanese document forgers

involving in these illegal deeds.

6) Implementation of the Work of “Self-Reported Abandonment of Firearms”:

In order to stop the illegal owning of firearms, bullets and knives, and purify the social order of the environment, all the people were encouraged to report the abandonment of them by themselves. According to “Implementation Plan of Self-Reported Abandonment of Firearms” promulgated by Ministry of the Interior, within the 3 months’ implementation period from July 1 to Sep. 30, 2004 there were 13 cases and 13 persons reporting the abandonment of their firearms, bullets and knives, 12 local made pistols being reported for abandonment, 2 reported cases of abandonment of major parts, and 6,992 of abandoned bullets of different kinds. Such working performance was assessed to be “A+” by National Police Agency.

c. Prevention of Criminal Behaviors:

(1) Promotion of Crime Prevention:

Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau formulated “Extensive Anti-Crime Propaganda and Implementation Plan.” Through the diversified series of “propaganda” and “marketing” ways, the secrets of anti-crime actions were generally promoted to the public. Anti-crime promotion stations were actively established at the scene of urban activities, providing the public with the latest alertness to social order, and raising citizens’ awareness of self-safety and -defense. The police’s close relationship with the citizens and their love for the public were emphasized so as to let the public feel the patience, concern and love of the police, and further promote the public’s satisfaction on police administration. In this term there were 280 lectures held on special topics with attendants of about 21,100 man-times, and 116 promotion activities held with participants of about 92,000 man-times.

(2) Promotion of “Anti-Burglary, Anti- Fraud” Work:

In view of the drastic increase of burglary and fraud cases, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau continued strengthening the promotion activities of “Anti-Burglary, Anti- Fraud.” By using the themes of “Motorcycles’ Big Lock Action to Fail Burglars” and “No Greed, No Fraud,” large anti-crime propaganda boards were erected and placed at different major public squares to strengthen the promotion of these themes. The City Government’s determination and ability of social order maintenance were solidly grounded in the community. The public were encouraged to support “Nationwide Anti- Burglary and Anti-Fraud Movement,” so as to promote the consciousness of self-defense, decrease the chance of being harmed, and

ensure the safety of personal life and properties.

(3) Implementation of “Space Shuttle Project”:

- 1) In order to realize the checking of criminal population and prevent the past criminals from doing evil things again, focusing on the targeted previous criminals (of thefts, robberies and burglaries) who once seriously endangered the social order of the city, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau strengthened the visits, identification and tracing of these targets, with a hope to grasp their activities. The latest identification data of these targets were established and filed in computer, completing the establishment of “Space Shuttle Project” system, which offered consultation to various field units. In this term the system had found 3 social order threateners for investigation.
- 2) To do the duties practically and achieve the purposes of preventing and solving the theft and robbery cases, all the branch stations formulated “List of Cars Involving in Theft and Robbery Cases in Local Regions, the Related Criminal Behaviors and Characteristics” and distributed the lists to the hands of all the policemen, requesting them to memorize its contents, which would help maintain the social order of the local region.

(4) Construction of Community Safety System:

1) Strengthening of Patrol Organization:

With the guidance of the police, there were 351 patrol teams established. They assisted in maintaining the social order of different communities. After statistics were made, they helped investigate and solve 23 criminal cases of different kinds. Besides, they helped mediate the disputes between local residents, gave emergency aid, controlled the speed rides of cars and motorcycles, and involved in fire prevention work for numerous times. They had created remarkable benefits to the maintenance of social order of the city.

2) Promotion of Monitoring and Video Recording System:

Focusing on the streets, lanes, alleys and dark places of various subwards and communities where monitoring and video recording systems were not built, or were built but needed to be improved, the police cooperated with the enthusiastic charitable organizations of the society and used private community resources to install monitoring and video recording system step by step in these places in several stages. Through Social Order Purification Zone, Campus’ Social Order Purification Zone and Myriad Twinkling Lights, various subwards, communities and blocks were combined together. They made use of the excellent functions of technological products to monitor the dead corners of social order where the

police could not patrol. As of the end of 2004, there were 427 financial organizations, banks and postal offices, 557 convenient stores and gas stations, 415 hospitals and clinics, and 735 business companies of 9 great industries being guided to install video recorders, which were of great help to the maintenance of social order.

(5) Realization of Juvenile Delinquency Control:

1) Visits and Advice to Restricted Juveniles:

Focusing on the juvenile delinquents and the habitual juvenile delinquents having involved in various criminal cases, the responsible district would appoint special officer to give them guidance, register their particulars, analyze the data, update them from time to time, reexamine them weekly, and make regular visits. Soft advice and forceful control were given at the same time. Their family backgrounds were investigated so as to understand their deviated behaviors. Arrange liaison with the social administration of the City Government and Department of Public Health. Hold an affectionate, patient, concerning and considerate attitude when visiting the juveniles so as to shorten the distance in between, and build up a mutual trust. The problems of juvenile cases were solved wholeheartedly and enthusiastically. The efforts of the police were trusted by the juveniles and thanked by their parents. There were 481 restricted juveniles (339 males and 142 females) in the city. In 2004 there were 5,349 man-times being visited.

2) Implementation of “Spring Breeze Project”:

According to “Spring Breeze Project” promulgated by National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior, we strengthened the formulation of Protection Measures for Juveniles and Children. Cooperating with the social workers of City Government’s Students Extra-Curricular Life Guidance Committee, we strengthened our guidance and advice to the juveniles with bad behaviors around the campus. Focusing on the troublemaking places of the city where juveniles like to gather, extensive sudden inspections were made. Meanwhile, soft guidance and concerns were given to the juveniles with improper behaviors, hoping to realize the protection of juveniles and prevention of crime. Besides, if employers were found to have any illegal hiring of juvenile laborers, they would be sued according to the related laws. In 2004 professional sudden spot checks were implemented for 48 times, and there were 24,118 persons being registered, and 99 persons passed to the court according to Social Order Maintenance Law. The “Spring Breeze Project” implemented in the summer vacation of 2004 was assessed to be “A” by Ministry of the

Interior.

3) Establishment of “Campus Social Order Purification Zone”:

Its establishment was to arouse the awareness of self- defense at school and stimulate the mutual concern for the safety of campus in the community. Owing to the “limited police force and unlimited public power,” Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau actively cooperated with the existing united defense system in the communities and made use of the public power and social resources, together with the normal police duties so as to purify the social order of the campus environment completely and prevent any gangs’ force or violence from endangering the safety of campus. Presently, there are 158 schools, including Hsin Hsing Junior High School, having established “Campus Social Order Purification Zone” to ensure a peaceful and harmonious teaching and learning environment for the teachers and students at school.

(6) Protecting Safety of Women and Children:

1) Opening “Women’s Simple Self- Defense Tactics Class”:

On Sep. 22, 2004 Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau opened “Women’s Simple Self-Defense Tactics Class,” teaching women the knowledge of women’s and children’s safety and the simple self-defense tactics, and promoting the self-defending and handling abilities of fellow women friends when confronted with danger. The class was to prevent the happening of unfortunate incident and decrease the crime rate.

2) Building up “Women’s and Children’s Safe Living Space Information”:

The homepage of “Women’s and Children’s Safe Living Space Information” was additionally built up and attached to the website of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau (www.kmph.gov.tw/犯罪防治/). Taking each branch (station) as a unit, “Ease Map” was drawn, providing “Love Store,” “Police Service Contact Station,” and other information of crime reporting and assistance seeking spots, emergency aid, shelter spots, etc. for all citizens to check and download as a reference. Besides, “social order dead corners” were publicized to remind the public, making the protection of the safety of women and children more perfect.

3) Establishment of “Guard Angel Anti-Crime Promotion Opera Troupe”:

The 10 sub-brigades of Voluntary Policewomen Central Brigade organized and trained by the policewomen of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau performed “11 anti-crime action plays” that covered the themes of the prevention and control of sexual attack, family violence, fraud, etc. They actively entered the communities, joined with organizations and social groups, and performed the plays at schools. They produced the

criminal behaviors as discs and distributed them to the citizens, letting them have a co- understanding that “Everybody is responsible for the safety of women and children.” In 2004 they had performance for 361 times, and the participants were about 133,696 man-times.

4) Construction of “Safe Corridors of Surrounding Campus Environment”:

Safe Corridor Escort Team was formed by the related departments of the City Government, the existing Social Autonomous United Defense System, and the enthusiastic organizations of private sector. Currently Shou Shan Junior High School and Hsin Yi Primary School of the City were selected for trial establishment and implementation of this team. It was hoped that the schoolchildren could be protected from any illegal attacks when going to school and after school, and the happening of campus violence could be prevented. “Excellent environment” was established, ensuring the safety of juvenile students when going to school and after school, and promoting the public’s satisfaction on the police force.

5) Performance of Implementation:

During the implementation period, there were 102 cases of protection for women and children, 202 cases of sexual attack, 2,368 cases of family violence, 544 cases requesting for protection order, 776 cases of executing the protection order, and 44 cases executing the escort for court procedures.

d. Strengthening of Service to Citizens:

(1) Continued Promotion of ISO Quality Management System:

The “customer-respected and service-oriented” ISO Quality Management System was positively promoted. Many police substations and local police stations under Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau have acquired ISO Certificates.

(2) Comprehensive Construction of e-Service System:

1) Coping with “Obstacle-Free e-Space” promoted by Executive Yuan, the websites of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau were expanded and revised. A single integrated global information network was completed. It was a design of foundation platform of “Cross-Department Information Exchange Standards” as it met the information linking procedures in future. It had integrated the network case reporting system of this Bureau, e-mail, and other servicing measures for the public, and promoted the e-service continuously.

2) The Duties Commanding Centers of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau received and handled the cases reported by the public for 24 hours. In 2004 there were 132,613 reported cases being handled, 1,393 criminal cases being immediately solved after commanding and appointment of

police force via e-System, and 1,548 persons being arrested. Major crimes could be controlled immediately, exerting the predicted functions of the system.

(3) Expanded Promotion of Police Volunteers:

1) Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau was very positive in promoting the volunteer services. Currently there are 10 detachments and 53 sub-teams under each major team of volunteers. Totally there were 1,618 volunteers having joined the team. To meet the functional change in stages, the servicing items of volunteers were changed from static to dynamic. Their work also matched with the propaganda, visits, and other positive servicing behaviors in the communities.

2) In Sep. 2004 Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau completed the recruitment of foreign-language volunteer. Totally there were 37 Taiwanese and foreigners joining us. As from Nov., they helped the guidance work in Foreign Affairs and Services Center of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau.

3) Regular Praise of Excellent Volunteers and Social Organizations:

* In the meetings and conferences of volunteer cadets, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau regularly awarded medals to praise excellent volunteers and social organizations in public.

* Senior volunteers with certain number of hours of their services accumulated were nominated and reported to Ministry of the Interior, which would award medal and certificate to them. They could also be nominated and reported to Kaohsiung City Government, which would award Voluntary Service Honorable Cards to them.

(4) Strengthening the Functions of “Mobile Local Police Station”:

Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau planned to build up 10 mobile local police stations and 57 stationing spots so as to take the initiative to contact the public, and provide speedy, convenient and prompt social security services.

(5) Establishment of “Love River Bicycle Touring Policemen”:

The policemen with excellent service and enthusiasm were selected from the Social Security Teams of Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau to offer immediate service to the sightseeing and leisured public, and preserve the high-quality travel image of “Love River Culture Corridor.”

(6) Establishment of “Service Quality Promotion Checking Team”:

In order to improve the service and attitude of policemen and promote the service quality, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau established “Service Quality Promotion Checking Team” as from Aug. 2004.

Irregularly and unexpectedly the team adopted spot checks and random checks by phone on the items of “telephone manner, attitude of service, standard operation procedures and single window service.” In this term there were 79 times of spot checks made, 107 cases found to have merits and 10 cases found to have demerits.

- (7) Exclusive policewomen duty shift was planned at busy police stations, hoping to grasp public trust and support by the gentle characteristics of women.
- (8) To promote the quality of services, we positively strived for the victims’ and their family members’ agreement and cooperation, and thus the following measures were made:
 - 1) Express sympathy and solicitude to the victims, and keep constant contacts with them.
 - 2) For those special criminal cases or violent cases being unsolved for more than one month, letters of regards addressed in the name of Mayor or General Director of the Bureau were sent out to the family of victims.
 - 3) For those solved cases, letters of regards and feedback forms were sent out.
 - 4) In order to increase public reliance and confidence on the reported cases, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau formulated “Encouragement Operation Regulations for Police Handling of Reported Criminal Cases” to encourage the policemen who held sincere and wholehearted service attitude, and were pleased to handle the cases reported by citizens.
- (9) Realization of “Single Window” System:

Single Window System advocated “reporting cases at one police station, which handles all of its affairs upon reporting and holds cordial attitude.” The public were free from rushing about from one place to another. In this term we handled 1,456 cases transferred from other cities or counties, and there were 1,232 cases transferred to other cities or counties.
- (10) Aptitude Tests for Patrol Policemen:

In Sep. 2004 Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau arranged aptitude tests for all the traffic policemen, and reselected the suitable ones for appointment. It was hoped that the first-line policemen could have good emotional management which could enhance the interaction between the police and the public.
- (11) Conferences hosted by experts and scholars to collect suggestive comments:

Experts, scholars and professionals of the society were invited to hold “Conference on Police Image Promotion” to listen to the suggestive proposals of police administration.
- (12) Active and Positive Offer of Gentle and Considerate Services to the Public:

Policemen were encouraged to have active and positive spirits to contact with the public, understand their actual needs, and provide concerns and assistance appropriately. Apart from the offer of convenient service for the public, such as free hotline for calling taxi, protection of money, protection of children, residential security maintenance while traveling out of the city, and authorization of 5 convenient stores to collect traffic fines, we strictly requested the police to return the stolen (custody) but found car via clear procedures all at once. The active servicing spirit and the offer of gentle and considerate services to the public could make them feel the sincerity and kindness of the police.

(13) Replacement of Police Cars:

By using NT\$40 million from the City Government's second reserved fund, 68 police cars and 113 patrol motorcycles were additionally purchased, strengthening the weapons for fighting against crimes and promoting the services to the public.

(14) Printing of Magazine, Kaohsiung Police Force:

As from Jun. 15, 2004 the magazine, Kaohsiung Police Force was printed. It reported the latest actions and excellent performance of the police, and opened a communication platform between the police and the public. "A Letter from Mayor — Anti-Crime Secrets" was published on 3 consecutive issues of the magazine. Transmitting suggestive proposals in a gentle tone, Mayor provided all citizens with anti-crime knowledge and taught them the ways of reporting criminal cases, and the self-help ways.

(15) Implementation of "Creating English-Speaking Environment Action Plan":

Bilingual labeling of internal environment and police cars were successively completed. English and Japanese websites were established to strengthen the functions of Foreign Affairs and Services Center. In Aug. 2004 a booklet of "200 Police-Use English Sentences" were printed and distributed to all policemen for learning. In 2004 this task was assessed to be "A+" by Executive Yuan, and the Bureau was praised in public in "English Environment Fair 2004."

(16) Establishment of Fingerprint Data of Mentally and Physically Retarded Children and Juveniles:

In order to prevent the mentally and physically retarded children and juveniles from being lost in the process of taking public traffic vehicles, or found in other cities or counties, or wandering in the street for certain reasons, to make the seeking work more complete and to exert positively its function of rendering service to the public, Kaohsiung City Government Police Bureau took the initiative to promote the implementation of "fingerprint copying" at

certain spots as from Nov. 2004, and there were 297 persons having left their fingerprints.

2. Prevention of Disaster

a. Promotion of Fire Prevention:

- (1) Various fire brigades of the Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government always appoint its personnel to different organizations, schools, buildings, factories and residences of the city to implement fire prevention promotion, offer knowledge of safe power use, and carry out fire drills, teaching civilians how to take refuge and escape with their lives when it is on fire. Besides, there was the establishment of Phoenix Angel Women's Fire Prevention Promotion Team in the city. It goes deep to the communities and residences to carry out promotion work so as to raise the civilians' awareness of fire prevention and decrease the happening of fire disaster.
- (2) During the period of important festivals of every year, such as Fire Prevention Exhibition on Fire-Fighting Festival, Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival, Ching Ming Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, etc., various government bureaus and departments of Kaohsiung City Government, and charitable organizations join together to hold large fire prevention and fire control activities.
- (3) In order to lower the frequency of fire accidents incurred from electricity and strengthen the guidance of household power use, this department implements the household fire prevention diagnostic measures, popularizes household fire-fighting equipments, establishes the information of dangerous groups of electricity fire accidents, and promotes fire prevention to people living in the old communities and buildings.

b. Fire Prevention Management:

- (1) Try to establish among businessmen the concept that "Properties of your own are protected by yourselves" so as to achieve the goal of "protecting people's lives and properties." Since 1996 the city started the implementation of "Fire Prevention Management System."
- (2) According to Clause 13 of Fire Prevent Law, at any public place of the city reaching a certain size, there should be fire prevention work and training for the employees' self-defense fire-fighting team. They are very much helpful to the fire prevention work of the city.

c. Fire-Fighting Safety Inspection:

- (1) Upon application for construction license and before the commencement of construction work, any building for public use has to apply from the Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government for examination of the fire-fighting safety equipment plan. It should also apply for the fire-fighting safety

equipment inspection upon application for occupancy permit and after completion of construction work.

- (2) When various kinds of business sites apply for Certificate of Profit-Making Business Registration, the Department of Reconstruction faxes the case to Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government, which will appoint its personnel to inspect the fire-fighting safety equipment of the business site before it starts doing business. In five days the inspection results will be faxed back to Department of Reconstruction.

d. Report System of Regular Inspection and Maintenance of Fire-Fighting Safety Equipment:

According to Clause 9 of Fire Prevention Law, there are clear regulations stipulating that at any place where fire-fighting safety equipment should be installed, the person having its management power should authorize professional fire-fighting technicians or professional inspection and maintenance organizations to implement the inspection and maintenance of the fire-fighting safety equipment of the place. The inspection results should be submitted to Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government for reference. Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government will send its personnel to the place to implement re-inspection so as to ensure the normal functions of fire-fighting safety equipment.

e. Flame Prevention System:

To prevent the fire source from being on fire and extending the burning of fire, there are regulations requesting the hanging and spreading objects, such as window curtains, screens, carpets, etc. of the buildings of above 11 floors, basements, and the public places specified by central management departments, to use materials labeled with “anti-flame product” so as to realize the fire prevention policy, decrease the loss of civilians’ lives and properties, and ensure the public safety.

f. Dangerous Cargo Management:

- (1) In order to realize the management of liquid gas steel bottle and public dangerous cargo site, protect the safety of the public and prevent the happening of accident and disaster, Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government especially promulgated “Implementation Plan of Supervision and Inspection of Distributed Drumming, Sale and Storage Site of Liquid Gas by Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government” on Oct. 9, 2003. If the businessmen of home-use liquid gas and public dangerous cargo site violate the regulations of “Standards and Safe Management Methods for Storage of Public Dangerous Objects and Inflammable High-Pressure Gas,” according to Clause 42 of Fire Prevention Law, they will be fined above NT\$20,000

and below NT\$100,000 so as to maintain public safety.

- (2) It has been a long history for the Chinese to let off firecrackers and fireworks. However, there are a lot of illegal factories producing such kind of products. If these illegal products are brought by citizens to let off in public, tremendous harm might occur to their bodies as well as the residential safety of the neighbors. In view of this, Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government promulgated “Kaohsiung City Firecrackers and Fireworks Letoff Control and Self-Disciplinary Regulations” and “Major Implementation Points for Kaohsiung City Government’s Handling of Public Application for Firecrackers and Fireworks Letoff Permit.” These regulations will come into effect from July 1, 2005, intending to fix the allowed time, place, kinds and ways of firecrackers and fireworks letoff, and ensure the safe use of firecrackers and fireworks.

g. Punishment for Violation of Regulations

For people who violate Item 1 of Article 6 and Articles 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15 of the Fire Prevention Law, Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government shall punish them for fine according to “Notes for Handling Violation Cases by Fire-Fighting Departments of Various Grades in the Anti-Fire Safety Inspection,” and urge the authorized managers of these violating places to make improvements as soon as possible in order to realize the implementation of public safety at public places.

3. Rescue in Disaster

- a. Establishment of a disaster relief and first-aid command center, or the so-called “119,” sending staff on duty for the whole day (24 hours) to handle the reported cases. Upon receiving the calls of a fire or other disastrous event, the “119” will immediately report the case to various fire brigades to provide disaster relief speedily.
- b. At all times have an eye on the typhoon warnings announced by Central Weather Bureau. According to “Disaster Prevention and Relief Law” and “Notes for Emergency Response against Disaster Center of Kaohsiung,” the Disaster Emergency Response Center was established, with the mayor acting as the commander. When the typhoons of Conson, Mindulle, Kompasu, Nock-Ten, Nanmadol, etc. attacked Taiwan in 2004, the close cooperation among various departments minimized the damage of the disaster to the least.
- c. In order to provide good care for the wounds and patients in times of emergency, the trainings for fire-fighters of Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government and the voluntary firemen are strengthened, enabling them to have the qualifications of first-aid and rescue technicians. In this way, the emergency first-aid services for injuries, prior to arrival at hospital, provided by the firemen of the city are

promoted. It also shortens the time of sending injuries to hospital. Wireless telephone calls can be made at any time to contact the respective responsible hospitals so that the citizens can receive speedy medical care if required.

- d. In 2004 there were 281 fire accidents happened, with 0 death, 20 injuries and property loss of NT\$7,209,000. Besides, there were 44,432 emergency rescue actions made, sending of 33,399 wounds or patients to hospitals, 6 cases of monkey catching, 365 cases of beehive picking, 343 cases of snake catching, 48 times of water delivery service, 115 elevator trapped cases, and other 2,562 cases through indirect reporting.
- e. The city is equipped with 7,736 hydrants (2,406 above-ground hydrants, 5,330 underground hydrants) which are inspected more than once every month. If there is any hydrant found damaged, a letter asking for immediate reparation will be sent to Taiwan Water Supply Corporation. There were 115 hydrants repaired, and they could be served as fire-fighting tools at any time.
- f. In order to strengthen the search and rescue abilities of the city in times of emergency, Kaohsiung City Government is cooperating with Samsung Search and Rescue Dogs Training Center of Korea to establish "Search and Rescue Dogs Raising Center" that meets international standards. The center will strive to join "International Search and Rescue Dogs Organization" as a member so as to engage in the rescue work in international disasters and promote the image of Kaohsiung City.
- g. In order to strengthen and enrich the functions of software and hardware facilities of Kaohsiung City Disaster Emergency Response Center (on the 9th floor of Financial and Tax Building), Fire Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government has been positively applying for construction subsidies from National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior. Taking the advantages of the geographical and spatial environment of the city, Kaohsiung City Government are striving for the establishment of "Southern Taiwan Preparatory Center for Formation of Central Disaster Emergency Response Center" by applying from National Disasters Prevention and Protection Commission, Executive Yuan. If the application is successful, Kaohsiung City Disaster Emergency Response Center can be upgraded as an international-grade functional unit.

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