I、Introduction
Brief History and Local Characteristics

History of Kaohsiung City

1. The 16th and 17th century

According to “Taiwan County Record (台灣府志)” by Jiang Yu-Ying, Taiwan, in a distant past, used to be a remote outland populated by aborigines (including highland tribes and plain aboriginals). The Makatao, the plain aboriginals, used to live around Ci-jin which was called Takao in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Netherlands called it Tankoya and the Han people transliterated the name directly into Takao(打狗) in Chinese. The name Takao was firstly deciphered as “bamboo forest” before Wong Jia-Yin translated Takao as “place where waves lap sea shore” according to ancient Dutch.

Takao was a natural harbor situated in the south-west of Taiwan. The juncture of warm and cold currents brought abundant water fowl, particularly the valuable stripped mullet in winter. Fishermen from China benefited from Takao’s natural resources and Takao became their fishing farm. Around 1560s, Takao was occupied by Chinese and Japanese pirates; soon it became an important smuggling hub for Chinese and Japanese businessmen.

The plain aboriginals in Takao either found shelter in the highland or fled to A-Hou-Lin (the present Renwu Township in Kaohsiung County) or A-Hou-She (the present Pingtung).

In “East-West Maritime Record (東西洋考)” published in 1617, we learn that Ke-lan (present Keelung), Dan-shuei and Takao are listed as major harbors along shipping lane in Eastern sea.

2. Dutch Occupation Period (1624-1662)

In 1624, Dutch people occupied Tayovan (present An-Ping) Dutch East India Company claimed Taiwan as their trade base to trade with China, Japan, Southeast Asia, India and Persia. In 1628, the Dutch stationed a ship with 20 soldiers on board in Takao. During that time, Takao played an important role in fishery since over two hundreds Chinese fishing boats came there to fish every year. On the other hand, Takao provided Tayovan residents its rice, salt, lime, woods and rattans.

In 1634, Liou Siang the pirate raised an army in Takao to raid Zeelandia with failure. He withdrew to Takao and had a fight with “the Savages” (plain aboriginals) when looking for water along the seashore. About 20 to 30 people were killed in this battle and Liou Siang was forced to run away again. Through this event, we can learn that the Makatao, the plain aboriginals, were still well established in Takao area.

By 1642, the Dutch had successfully taken control of whole Taiwan. A tax system was set up to impose fishing tax to Chinese fishermen and to levy on Makatao’s rice for unpaid taxes. Takao area became a paradise for the Dutch to get living goods and materials due to its abundant woods, rattans and lime.

In 1655 and 1660, the chief officer of the Dutch East India Company in Taiwan recommended twice to build a castle in Takao, but was rejected since the Dutch governance was not solid enough at that time. In 1662, Koxinga (Jheng Cheng-Gong)
expelled the Dutch and ended up their 39-years of occupation in Taiwan.


May 1661 (April, Yong-Li 15th year), Koxinga seized Provintia and claimed it as Dong-Du (East Capital). He then established the highest administrate organization in Taiwan, named Cheng-Tian Fu and two counties (Wan-Nian and Tian-Sing). Takao was under the administration of Wan-Nian County. In July, Koxinga commended his troops to clear the wasteland in Takao area for cultivation, including Zuo-Ying, You-Chong (present You-Chang), Cian-Jhen and Hou-Jin. Later on, these important military cultivation areas were developed into villages. February, 1662 (December, Yong-Li 15th year), the Dutch were driven out of Taiwan. Soon Koxinga died of disease and his son, Jheng Jing, succeeded as the ruler of Taiwan. In 1664 (Yong-Li 18th year), Dong-Du was changed into Dong-Ning. Wan-Nian County and Tian-Sing County were upgraded into States, which were still under the administration of the Cheng-Tian Fu. Hence, an independent kingdom was established. The lagoons along Takao coast and Takao Mountain were still famous for producing salt, wood, charcoal and lime.

In 1673 (Yong-Li 27th year), Syu A-Hua, a fisherman, sheltered from typhoon in Takao port. He discovered that there were no Han people living in Ci-Hou (present Ci-jing) and that it was rather convenient to go fishing. Syu A-Hua later came back to Ci-Hou and settled down along with six families from his hometown. Ci-Hou village gradually developed, the villagers gathered and built Ma-Zu temple to guard their life. In 1681 (Yong-Li 35th year), Jheng Jing died and his son, Jheng Ke-Shuang, succeeded him as the head of his kingdom. In 1683 (Yong-Li 37th year), Jheng Ke-Shuang surrendered to the Qing Dynasty after having been defeated at the battle of Penghu. This surrender marked the end of 23 years of domination of the Jheng’s family over Taiwan.

4. Qing Dynasty (1684-1895)

Even though the Qing army had already occupied Taiwan in 1683 (Kang-Ci 22nd year), the Qing Government established Taiwan Fu and three counties (Jhu-Luo, Taiwan and Fong-Shan) in Taiwan later, in 1684 (Kang-Ci 23rd year). Taiwan was under the command of Fujian Province.

Takao was ruled by Fong-Shan County. The County Jurisdiction was set up in Sing-Long Village, Zuo-Ying, however, the officers worked in Fu-Cheng (present Tainan). In 1704 (Kang-Ci 43rd year), Song Wun-Cing, the County Magistrate, established the County Hall in Sing-Long Village under orders. In 1721 (Kang-Ci 60th year), the Jhu Yi-Guei Event occurred and in the following year a clay-made castle was built up and equipped with four gates opening on four directions. It was located between Turtle Mountain and Snake Mountain. It was the first moated clay-made castle which the Qing Government built in Taiwan. After the Lin Shuang-Wun Event, the County Hall was moved to Bei-Tou Street (present Fong-Shan City) in 1788 (Cian-Long 53rd year). Zuo-Ying became the old town after the New Town was build with bamboos in Fong-Shan.

Around 1710 (End of Kang-Ci Period), encouraged by the government, more than 20
salt farmers from Jhang-Jhou in China came to Takao lagoons to cultivate salt farms. Lai-Nan saltern was developed afterwards a saltern village. The prosperous Yan-Chen district was in fact the former saltern.

In 1837 (Dao-Guang 17th year), Fong-Shan Magistrate Cao-Jin endeavored to upgrade local irrigation projects. He constructed Da-Bei Lake, Lian-Chih Pond and dredged canals. For the purpose of irrigation, Cao-Jin went to Dan-Shuei River (present Kao-Ping River) to channel water. Ever since, Fong-Shan Plain and Takao Plain, which produced abundance of rice and sugar, became known as “lands of abundance”. Takao port also became the major exporting harbor for rice and sugar. A proverb in southern Taiwan goes “Golden Fong-Shan, Silver Jhu-Luo”.

In 1855 (Sian-Fong 5th year), American merchants, Anthan Williams & Co. and W.M. Robinet & Co. traded successively in Takao. They were involved with the improvement of the constructions in Takao Harbor, including light signal stations, one warehouse, two residential buildings and one dock. However, the high cost of investment forced them to transfer their business to British merchants.

In 1858 (Sian-Fong 8th year), the Treaty of Tianjin obliged the Qing Government to open up four harbors: Dan-Shuei, Ke-lan (present Keelung), An-Ping and Takao. Takao Harbor was officially operated in 1863 (Tong-Jhih 2nd year). Customs were established in 1864 (Tong-Jhih 3rd year) and in the same year, the United Kingdom set up a vice-consulate, which was upgraded into a consulate in 1865. From that moment on, Taiwan and Takao entered the international commercial business and gradually modernized.

In 1859 (Sian-Fong 9th year), Rev.F. Sainz, a catholic father of the Dominican Order, was sent to Taiwan. He arrived in Takao to preach on May 18th, a day that became the official memorial day for the catholic missionaries who work in Taiwan.

In 1865 (Tong-Jhih 4th year), Dr. J. Maxwell, a Presbyterian priest from Scotland, arrived in Takao on May 28th a day that became the official memorial day for the Christian missionaries who work in Taiwan.

In 1887 (Guang-Syu 13th year), Taiwan was officially designated as a province, ruling Taipei Fu, Taiwan Fu and Tainan Fu. Takao was under command of Tainan Fu.

In 1895 (Guang-Syu 21st year), Treaty of Shimonoseki obliged the Qing Government to cede Taiwan to Japan. The 212-year dominion of the Qing Dynasty over Taiwan came to an end.

5. Japanese Period (1895-1945)

The first train from Tainan to Takao (Kaohsiung) steamed in 1900 (Meiji 33rd year). It was the very first train transportation built by the Japanese government.

In 1908 (Meiji 41st year), the Japanese constructed Takao harbor, which is -9 meters in depth and has a capacity of 3000 to 5000 tons ships. In coordination with the harbor construction projection, in 1912, a reclaim land from the sea was made and subsequently the first new city, Hamasen, was built as an administrative and financial center. Later on, the second new city Yan-Chen-Pu was built as a commercial center. New industries, such as petroleum refinement, aluminum manufacturing, cement and shipbuilding, developed because of the expansion and modernization of the harbor. Plenty of commercial opportunities also encouraged immigration from other places.
In 1920 (Taisho 9th year), Takao was renamed Kaohsiung State, and ruled nine counties: Kaohsiung, Fong-Shan, Gang-Shan, Ci-Shan, Ping-Dong, Chao-Jhou, Dong-Gang, Heng-Chun and Penghu. Nine counties, six streets, 44 villages, 126 aboriginal communities were under the command of Kaohsiung State. Kaohsiung County commanded over Kaohsiung Street, Nan-Zih Village, Zuo-Ying Village, Ren-Wu Village and Yan-Chao Village.

In 1924 (Taisho 13th year), Kaohsiung County was elevated to the position of Kaohsiung City. Kaohsiung City Hall was situated in Hamasen under the jurisdiction of Kaohsiung State. Hereupon, with growing central region Kaohsiung City was reconstructed into a whole new city by the Japanese. Kaohsiung harbor also became a modern harbor for ships. Hereafter, Kaohsiung is known as second largest city in Taiwan ahead of Tainan and Keelung.

In 1931 (Showa 6th year), the Japanese gradually intensified their investments on Taiwanese industries and transformed Takao (Kaohsiung) the major industrial city in southern Taiwan.

In 1939 (Showa 14th year), Kaohsiung City Hall moved to the western bank of the Love River. In 1941 (Showa 16th year), Kaohsiung Rail Station was built on Jian-Guo 2nd Road. In 1945 (Showa 20th year), the Japanese were defeated in the Pacific War and withdrew from Taiwan after 51 years of occupation.

6. Republic of China (1945- )

In 1945 (ROC 34th year), the KMT Government took over Taiwan and Kaohsiung City was under the jurisdiction of Taiwan Administration Office. In 1946 (ROC 35th year), Kaohsiung City was divided into ten districts: Nan-Zhih, Zuo-Ying, Ci-jin, Gu-Shan, Yan-Chen, Cian-Jing, Ling-Ya, San-Min, Sin-Sing and Cian-Jhen. The population was 130,000. The next year, Kaohsiung City was under the administration of Taiwan Provincial Government. In 1956 (ROC 45th year), the population had reached an amount of 440,000.

On July First, 1979 (ROC 68th year), the population was over a million. Ever since, Kaohsiung City was directly under the jurisdiction of Central Government and Siao-Gang village was upgraded into the eleventh district of Kaohsiung City, Siao-Gang District. Thus, Kaohsiung City was the only municipality owning both international commercial harbor and airport. In 1994 (ROC 83rd year), the first Mayor of Kaohsiung City was elected by the citizens. In June, 2001 (ROC 90th year), the population was approaching the amount of 1,500,000. By 2005 (ROC 94th year), Kaohsiung had become the major harbor and metropolis with 1,510,000 population of Southern Taiwan.

In 1966 (ROC 55th year), the government established an Export Processing Zone in Cian-Jhen combining innovative designs of industrial area and free trade area. Foreign investors established manufactories to export industrial products. It was a great achievement to animate the Taiwanese economy. It was said that “Taiwanese economic development sails out from Kaohsiung”.

In 1975 (ROC 64th year), the second Kaohsiung Harbor was constructed. -16 meters in depth, a capacity of 100,000 tons ships, added to the 30,000 tons ships in the first harbor, this made of Kaohsiung Harbor one of the ten major harbors in the world. 

1981 (ROC 70th year), Kaohsiung was the fifth largest container transportation harbor, number four in 1985 (ROC 74th year) and number three in 1987 (ROC 76th year) worldwide.

However, Kaohsiung Harbor was at the same time facing severe challenges particularly from Shanghai Yangshan Harbor and Shenzhen Harbor. In 2000 (ROC 89th year), Kaohsiung Harbor was surpassed by Busan Port and became the forth largest container transportation harbor. In 2002 (ROC 91st year), Shanghai Harbor took over its position and made of Kaohsiung Harbor the fifth largest container transportation harbor. During 2003-2006 (ROC 92nd -95th year), Kaohsiung Harbor has descended to number six.

In 2005 (ROC 94th year), “Hong-Mao-Gang Village Removing Project” was initiated and accomplished by 2008 (ROC 97th year). Afterwards, “Kaohsiung Intercontinental Container Center Development Project” is now processing in Dalin Port Area (the sixth container center). Building up a new intercontinental container harbor can help Kaohsiung Harbor to host 15,000TEU container ships and to elevate its competence.

With the accomplishment of Taiwan High Speed Rail, Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit and Harbor Reconstruction Project, Kaohsiung City is expected to become a whole new marine capital of great potential in the near future.

In 2010 (ROC 99th year), On June 23rd, 2009 the Ministry of Interior of Republic of China reviewed and passed the proposal of the “Restructure and amalgamation into municipality between Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County”. On July 2nd, 2009, the Executive Yuan of Republic of China officially passed the proposal of the Amalgamation between Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County, and the two regions were merged on December 25th, 2010. In addition, former Kaohsiung City mayor Chen Chu won the election and became the first mayor for Kaohsiung City with 52% of the election vote. Kaohsiung County was traditionally referred to as the “Three Mountain Regions” where during the Japanese colonial period using “Region” to divide the area into Gangshan, Fongshan and Cishan regions. The 11 districts for the former Kaohsiung City combined with Kaohsiung County’s 27 individual townships and villages were divided into 38 administrative districts: Nanzih District, Zuoying District, Gushan District, Sanmin District, Lingya District, Sinsing District, Cianjin District, Yancheng District, Cianjhen District, Cijin District, Siaogang District, Fongshan District, Daliao District, Dashu District, Linyuan District, Renwu District, Niaosong District, Dashe District, Gangshan District, Lujhu District, Zihguan District, Ciaotou District, Jiading District, Yanchao District, Alian District, Hunei District, Mituo District, Yong-an District, Tianliaod District, Cishan District, Meinong District, Neimen District, Liouguei District, Shanlin District, Jiasian District, Taoyuan District, Namasia District, Maolin District. The new jurisdiction region of Kaohsiung City now covers 2,946.2671 km² with a total population of 2,770,000.

**Marketing and Business Invitation**

1. In the aspect of promotion of economic development, marketing and business invitation
a. Business Invitation Tour to Tokyo, Japan on Jun. 28 – Jul. 2, 2010:
Extending the existing business invitation results that Shogakukan and Sony
Computer Entertainment Taiwan Limited (SCET) had stationed in Kaohsiung, the
tour of this time arranged the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
with the representatives of 3 famous cultural creation enterprises, including
Hakuhodo, Interocean and Vantan, implying to their high willingness of
cooperation. After an official courtesy visit and a discussion were made, several
green energy transnational corporations, such as Omron, Mitsubishi Motors and
Kansai Electric Power, were invited to come to Kaohsiung to make investment and
establish branch office here, co-developing the green energy market.

b. Striving for great investment, development and establishment of factories:
(1) One Building Purchase Project and One Building Construction Project of
Advanced Semiconductor Engineering Inc. (ASE Inc.).
(2) Investment project of Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store in Zuoying.
(3) Investment project of Tatung InfoComm.
(4) Investment project of COSTCO.

c. Holding diversified marketing activities, facilitating businessmen’s willingness to
invest:
(1) Making of business invitation propaganda.
(2) Maintenance of Kaohsiung City business invitation website.
(3) The First “Taiwan International Fastener Show” 2010 was held on Oct. 19-20.
(4) The pre-Congress meeting of International Small Business Congress (ISBC)
2010 was held in Kaohsiung on Oct. 2-4.

d. Establishing a single window for business invitation, and assisting in overcoming
the investment obstacles:
e. Holding industries forum and professional studies project, studying the
development direction of industries:

f. The business invitation performance of the original Kaohsiung County ranked the
1st position of Group A in Taiwan:
g. The ranking list of different counties and cities published in Common Wealth
Magazine:
h. Implementation of “Study of Major Industries in Kaohsiung Area and Strategic
Business Invitation and Investment Attraction Strategies”:

2. Promotion of industrial service
a. Local Small Business Innovation Research (Local SBIR) in Kaohsiung City
b. Kaohsiung City Small Business Care, Guidance and Assistance Plan
c. Kaohsiung City Government Small business Commercial Loan
d. Small business e-diagnosis and Innovative Application Demonstration Guidance
Plan
e. Kaohsiung City Industrial Economy Situation Analysis
f. Kaohsiung Industrial Economy Report
g. Local Industry Development Fund
Strengthened Services for Citizens

1. Information desk and counter operation
   a. In different information counters, experienced and outstanding personnel were selected and appointed to handle the first-line businesses on shift duty, ensuring the offer of the best service to people.
   b. All the staff had to wear identification cards with their names and posts printed. There was a comprehensive establishment of agency system. It was also specified that during the peak periods of the counters every day, the internal operation staff were requested to assist the first-line working staff in the operation work. Depending on the situations of that time, the supervisor mobilized and adjusted the work of staff, intending to shorten the waiting time of citizens, and improve the quality of service to citizens.
   c. A number paging button equipped with marquee was installed for the public to carry out the business registration procedures of companies.
   d. In the places with services offered, there were complete facilities, including tables, chairs, free tea and water, ball pens, sample of completed forms.
   e. The staff were active to offer help in filling in different forms for the illiterate people and those who had difficulty in writing.
   f. The information relating to the ways of application for the registration of companies and firms was provided.
   g. Industrial and Commercial United Service Center provided the samples of different kinds of application items, answered the related legal problems, and accepted the discussion on different kinds of the related problems.
   h. During the resting time at noon, the staff still handled the citizens’ application for the registration of companies and firms, and answered the questions of different kinds of the related problems.

2. Abolition of united license issue system of profit-making business, and adoption of separated registration and management
   a. In the aspect of operation timing.
   b. In the aspect of service.
Humane Circumstances

Population Profile

1. Population and number of households

With the consolidation of Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County on December 25, 2010, the City has a population that becomes second largest and a land mass number one in the nation. As at end of 2010, a total of 2,773,483 people living in the City.

Whereas the City has least households, 1,022,493 of them at the end of 2010, in the nation; each household has an average of 2.71 persons.

2. Births, deaths and natural increase rate

Since 1980, birth rate has been decreasing and death rate rising in this City. As the tendency in the last decade, 237,410 were born from 2001 to 2010, at a birth rate of 8.63‰ each year; 168,584 died, at a death rate of 6.12‰ each year; 68,826 increased naturally, at a natural increase rate of 2.51‰ each year. In 2010, 18,684 were born, at a birth rate of 6.74‰ and 18,001 died, at a death rate of 6.49‰.

3. Emigrants, immigrants and social increase rate

As the tendency in the last decade, 1,727,814 moved in from 2001 to 2010, at an immigrating rate of 62.77‰ each year; 1,748,424 moved out, an emigrating rate of 63.52‰; -20,610 increased socially, at a social increase rate of -1.87‰. In 2010, 141,383 moved in, an immigrating rate of 51‰, 139,470 moved out, an emigrating rate of 50.31‰, 1,913 increased socially, a social increase rate of 0.69‰.

4. Annual increase and movement of population

The population in this City poses a tendency of increase each year; however, since 1980, its increase began to slow down. Looking at the decade’s statistics, during the decade from 1981 to 1990, the population increased by 258,188, which is averagely 25,819 per year, at an average increase rate of 11.6‰; during the decade from 1991 to 2000, the population increased by 209,579, which is averagely, 20,958 per year, at an average increase rate of 7.9‰; during the decade from 2001 to 2010, the population increased by 42,068, which is averagely, 4,207 per year, an average increase rate of 1.5‰. In 2010, the population increased by 2,596, at an increase rate of 0.94‰.

5. Age distribution

In recent years, young age population has been decreasing and the old age increasing. As at the end of 1999, of the total population at 2,705,857, those of between 0-14 were 552,340, representing 20.41% of the total population, and those above 65 were 202,535, representing 7.49%. Whereas by the end of 2010, the total was 2,773,483, and those between 0-14 were 409,053, representing 14.75%, and those above 65 were 285,440, representing 10.29%.

6. Population distribution and density

After the consolidation of Kaohsiung City and County became effective on December 25, 2010, the area of this City increased significantly. The area of land under
the administration instantly became number one in the nation. By the end of 2010, the City covered an area of 29,462,671 square kilometer, with a population density at 941 per square kilometer. Of all its districts, Sensing District has the highest density of population, at 27,837 persons per square kilometer, and Tauyuan District has the lowest, 3,842.

7. Sex ratio and marriages

As of the end of 2010, the population living in this City was 2,773,483, of which 1,390,927 were male and 1,382,556 were female; the sex ratio (number of men to every hundred women) was 100.61%. By analysis in marital status, 1,251,203 were single, representing 45.11%, 1,191,719 had a spouse, representing 42.97%, 187,252 were divorced, representing 6.75%, and 143,309 had their spouse being deceased, representing 5.17.

8. Education of resident population

As at the end of 2010, this City had a population above 15 year of age that was 2,364,430, representing 85.23% of the total population. In respect of the education received by these people above 15, 879,968 were graduated from college or above, 796,112 from high (vocational) school, 298,294 from junior high and 329,274 from primary school.
Family Income & Expenditure

The results of Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Kaohsiung city indicate that the average total annual household receipts is NT$1,126,130 in 2009, decreased by 3.66% compared with 2008. Among which in annual household receipts, wages and salaries stood at 57.56% in the first place, followed by current transfer receipts at 17.75%, entrepreneurial income at 13.94% and property income combined with miscellaneous at 10.75%. Besides, the average annual household expenditure in 2009 was NT$718,732, decreased by 1.33% compared with that in 2008. Among which in annual household consumption, food and beverage stood at 17.35%, clothing & footwear at 3.09%, housing (including rent, water charges, electric rate, fuel, light, furniture, family facilities and household operations) at 25.77%, health care & medical at 15.77%, transport & communications at 12.02%, recreation & culture at 4.92%, education at 5.95%, restaurants & hotels at 10.48%, and miscellaneous at 4.65%.

According to the statistics in household consumption expenditure, the percentage of food expense stood at 17.35% in 2009, decreased by 0.91% and the percentage of housing expenses stood at 25.77% in 2009, increased by 0.85%. The proportion of health care & medical expenditures continues growing, increased by 1.13% than 2008. This represents that Taiwan has the higher life expectancy and the health concepts of the citizens have been emphasized. Besides the proportion of transport & communications which in overall expenditure stood at 12.02% in 2009, decreased by 0.36% than 2008.

Figure 1 The average annually consumption per household in 2009, in Kaohsiung
Geographical Environment

Geographic Situation and Location

After the amalgamation between Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County, the Kaohsiung City’s jurisdiction now has a slender and narrow geographical shape. The new jurisdiction extends approximately 110.095km from north to south, stretches 89.774km from east to west, and covers an area of 2946.2671km². Taoyuan District, with an area of 928.98km², is the largest district in Kaohsiung City, and Yancheng District, which covers an area of 1.4161km² is the smallest. Jhihtou Mountain, Taoyuan Township is located on the easternmost part of the new jurisdiction which lies in conjunction with Hualian and Taidong County. Kaohsiung City now faces Taiwan Strait on the west and Shanwei Nandan, Linyuan Township to the south in conjunction with Pingdong County. Dongsha Islands located on the southern seas with Nansha Taiping Islands are now under the jurisdiction of Kaohsiung City as well. Yushan Peak, Taoyuan Township is located to the north in conjunction with Jiayi County and Tainan County. Koahsiung City is located between 120°10'29"~121°02'55" east longitude, and between 22°28'32"~23°28'17" north latitude with Taoyuan District Meishan Village to the north (east longitude121°02'55"and north latitude 23°19'30"), Jiading District Fude Village to the west (east longitude120°10'29" and north latitude 22°54'37"), Linyuan District Dongshan Village located in the south (east longitude120°24'47" and north latitude 22°28'32"), and Taoyuan District Meishan Village located in the north (east longitude120°58'03" and north latitude 23°28'17"). (Graph 3).
Climate

Due to the low latitude and the effects of the warm costal currents, Kaohsiung City has a slightly higher average temperature when compared to middle and northern areas in Taiwan. January represents the coldest time in Kaohsiung City and July represents the warmest. The average annual rainfall in Kaohsiung City can reach up to 2,549.4 mm with distinct dry and wet seasons. The duration of the wet season begins in May and ends in October, and is prevalently dominated by monsoons coming from the southwest. Heavy rainfalls brought by the typhoons can be seen during July, Augest, and September, and the dry season brought by the north east current lasts from November to April of the subsequent year.
Traffic Transportation

Air Transport

1. The Air Routes of Kaohsiung International Airport include

a. Domestic Air Routes: Currently there are 4 airliners, namely Uniair, TransAsia Airways, Mandarin Airlines, and Daily Air, having flights flying to and from the 4 cities of Taipei, Makung, Kinmen and Hualien, as well as 2 outlying-island air routes of Wan-An and Chimei. Every day there are about an average of 50 aircraft-times taking off and landing on various airports, an average of about 3,000 man-times of arrival and departure passengers, as well as about 30 metric tons of air cargo.

b. International Air Routes: There are 10 airliners, namely China Airlines, EVA Air, Uniair, TransAsia Airways, Japan Airlines, Dragonair, Malaysia Airlines, VietNam Airline, Air Macau and Mandarin Airlines operating 20 regular air routes between Kaohsiung and Tokyo, Hong Kong, Macau, Manila, Hochiminh City, Bangkok, Hanoi, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Bali, Nagoya, Incheon, Jeju, as well as Hangzhou, Kunming, Dalian, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Chengdu and Ningpo in Mainland China. Besides, there are 4 airliners, namely Uniair, Mandarin Airlines, EVA Air and TransAsia Airways operating irregular chartered flights between Kaohsiung and Laoag, Bali, Subic, Japan and Korea. As for air cargo transportation, China Airline and Mandarin Airlines are the two dealers. Every day there are about 50 aircraft-times taking off and landing, about 7,000 man-times of arrival and departure passengers, and about 220 metric tons of air cargoes transported.

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

In 2010 there were 4,052,758 man-times of passengers, which was increased by 391,735 man-times when compared with 2009; 41,309 arrival and departure aircraft-times, which was increased by 974 aircraft-times; and 63,842.9 metric tons of air cargoes, which was increased by 9,460.9 metric tons. (Please refer to Tables 1, 2 and 3.)

Table 1 Statistical Table of Number of Passengers

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Passengers</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Flights</td>
<td>International Flights</td>
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<td>2,832,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,063,914</td>
<td>2,597,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,122,968</td>
<td>2,929,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung International Airport
Table 2 Statistical Table of Aircraft-Times  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Flights</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Flights</td>
<td>International Flights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>97,943</td>
<td>26,452</td>
<td>124,395</td>
<td>-12.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>94,737</td>
<td>22,700</td>
<td>117,437</td>
<td>-5.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>83,220</td>
<td>22,704</td>
<td>105,924</td>
<td>-9.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>71,229</td>
<td>23,302</td>
<td>94,531</td>
<td>-10.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>69,038</td>
<td>23,575</td>
<td>92,614</td>
<td>-2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>61,018</td>
<td>20,802</td>
<td>81,820</td>
<td>-11.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>59,930</td>
<td>26,237</td>
<td>86,167</td>
<td>5.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>52,724</td>
<td>28,994</td>
<td>81,718</td>
<td>-5.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>48,698</td>
<td>29,905</td>
<td>78,603</td>
<td>-3.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>37,434</td>
<td>29,715</td>
<td>67,149</td>
<td>-14.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>22,719</td>
<td>22,719</td>
<td>47,793</td>
<td>-28.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21,001</td>
<td>19,334</td>
<td>40,335</td>
<td>-15.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>21,494</td>
<td>19,815</td>
<td>41,309</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung International Airport

Table 3 Statistical Table for Tonnage of Air Cargoes  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tonnage of Air Cargo Volume</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local Flights</td>
<td>International Flights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4,049.5</td>
<td>74,659.0</td>
<td>78,708.5</td>
<td>4.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4,664.2</td>
<td>86,011.6</td>
<td>90,675.8</td>
<td>15.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5,889.6</td>
<td>95,866.6</td>
<td>101,756.2</td>
<td>12.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5,528.9</td>
<td>83,214.9</td>
<td>88,743.8</td>
<td>-12.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6,732.1</td>
<td>89,049.6</td>
<td>95,781.7</td>
<td>7.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5,615.2</td>
<td>78,987.3</td>
<td>84,602.5</td>
<td>-11.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6,042.0</td>
<td>81,716.2</td>
<td>87,758.2</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5,166.8</td>
<td>76,286.6</td>
<td>81,453.4</td>
<td>-7.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6,042.8</td>
<td>70,954.2</td>
<td>76,997.0</td>
<td>-5.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6,531.7</td>
<td>63,709.6</td>
<td>70,241.3</td>
<td>-8.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>4,392.1</td>
<td>57,747.3</td>
<td>62,139.4</td>
<td>-11.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,124.7</td>
<td>50,257.3</td>
<td>54,382.0</td>
<td>-12.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,027.2</td>
<td>59,815.7</td>
<td>63,842.9</td>
<td>17.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung International Airport

Sea Transport

1. Shipping

Kaohsiung Harbor is the largest international commercial harbor in Taiwan, a major harbor in Southern Taiwan for importing and exporting cargoes and one of the major container transit pivot harbors in the world. Kaohsiung Harbor enjoys favorable port conditions, possesses complete port facilities and offers low shipping cost and high operation efficiency, thus providing the best services to shippers. Through the worldwide network linked by shippers, the competitiveness of the foreign trade of Taiwan is raised accordingly.

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

In 2010 the total cargo handling capacity was 124,952,433 metric tons, with an increase of 1,382,171 metric tons when compared with 2009. In 2010 the total cargo
stevedoring volume is 423,074,169 charged metric tons, with an increase of 25,878,256 charged metric tons when compared with 2009. In 2010 the vessels sailing in and out of the harbor are 35,312 vessel-times, with an increase of 288 vessel-times when compared with 2009. In 2010 the total deadweight of vessels sailing in and out of the harbor is 789,954,857 tons, with an increase of 21,297,679 tons when compared with 2009. (Please refer to Tables 4, 5 and 6.)

Table 4 Cargo Handling Capacity  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In-Port Cargo</th>
<th>Out-Port Cargo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>129,413,525</td>
<td>95,422,786</td>
<td>33,990,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>138,832,208</td>
<td>100,916,018</td>
<td>37,916,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>137,920,331</td>
<td>943,755,576</td>
<td>43,544,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>135,082,013</td>
<td>90,764,693</td>
<td>44,317,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>149,225,026</td>
<td>103,756,571</td>
<td>45,468,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>146,728,880</td>
<td>102,325,923</td>
<td>44,402,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>123,570,262</td>
<td>84,593,315</td>
<td>38,976,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>124,952,433</td>
<td>88,018,045</td>
<td>36,934,388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

Table 5 Cargo Stevedoring Volume  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Loading Volume</th>
<th>Discharging Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>No. of Containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>328,288,682</td>
<td>130,584,310</td>
<td>115,508,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>358,123,785</td>
<td>146,247,394</td>
<td>129,112,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>375,405,503</td>
<td>153,983,390</td>
<td>136,479,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>373,746,857</td>
<td>154,345,242</td>
<td>137,166,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>429,643,614</td>
<td>177,869,385</td>
<td>158,926,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>468,912,579</td>
<td>195,393,105</td>
<td>174,268,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>455,425,749</td>
<td>190,851,146</td>
<td>170,145,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>464,883,967</td>
<td>197,760,889</td>
<td>177,282,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>477,622,156</td>
<td>204,603,203</td>
<td>183,777,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>448,992,446</td>
<td>193,630,118</td>
<td>174,445,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>423,074,169</td>
<td>185,096,508</td>
<td>166,470,012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, MOTC

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Vessel-Times</th>
<th>Total Deadweight</th>
<th>In-Port</th>
<th>Total Deadweight</th>
<th>Out-Port</th>
<th>Total Deadweight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>34,956</td>
<td>589,861,340</td>
<td>17,498</td>
<td>295,413,882</td>
<td>17,458</td>
<td>294,447,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>36,293</td>
<td>597,697,535</td>
<td>18,159</td>
<td>299,259,708</td>
<td>18,134</td>
<td>298,437,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>36,007</td>
<td>617,006,106</td>
<td>18,012</td>
<td>309,021,498</td>
<td>17,995</td>
<td>307,984,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36,358</td>
<td>635,010,871</td>
<td>18,196</td>
<td>317,905,291</td>
<td>18,162</td>
<td>317,105,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>36,484</td>
<td>654,932,229</td>
<td>18,241</td>
<td>327,674,447</td>
<td>18,243</td>
<td>327,257,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>37,718</td>
<td>685,449,691</td>
<td>18,878</td>
<td>343,221,677</td>
<td>18,840</td>
<td>342,228,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>39,045</td>
<td>703,610,585</td>
<td>19,520</td>
<td>352,019,106</td>
<td>19,525</td>
<td>351,591,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>38,223</td>
<td>720,129,038</td>
<td>19,120</td>
<td>360,134,262</td>
<td>19,103</td>
<td>359,994,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>38,440</td>
<td>761,377,676</td>
<td>19,217</td>
<td>380,850,179</td>
<td>19,223</td>
<td>380,727,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>36,668</td>
<td>768,469,672</td>
<td>18,340</td>
<td>384,267,177</td>
<td>18,328</td>
<td>384,202,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>35,466</td>
<td>756,376,397</td>
<td>17,743</td>
<td>378,101,691</td>
<td>17,723</td>
<td>378,274,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35,024</td>
<td>768,657,178</td>
<td>17,529</td>
<td>384,792,768</td>
<td>17,495</td>
<td>383,864,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>35,312</td>
<td>789,954,857</td>
<td>17,651</td>
<td>394,529,261</td>
<td>17,661</td>
<td>395,425,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, MOTC
Land Transport

1. Motor Vehicles

In 2010 there were 127,328 new licenses issued to motor vehicles in the city, of which 46,422 were automobiles and 80,906 were motorcycles. There were a total of 803,840 automobiles under management of the City Government, with every citizen of the city owning 3.45 automobile in average. There were a total of 2,259,019 motorcycles under the management of the City Government, with every citizen of the city owning 1.23 motorcycle in average. (Please refer to Table 7.)

Table 7 Average Growth Rate and Ownership of Automobiles and Motorcycles in Kaoshiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Automobile</th>
<th>Motorcycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Annual Growth Rate (%)</td>
<td>Ownership Rate (automobile/person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>1,494,457</td>
<td>2.64%</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1,509,510</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>1,509,350</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>1,512,677</td>
<td>3.91%</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1,510,649</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1,514,706</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,520,555</td>
<td>-0.76%</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,525,642</td>
<td>-0.87%</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,527,914</td>
<td>-0.27%</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,773,483</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>803,840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The data of the original Kaohsiung City for 2010 has to be added to the data of the original Kaohsiung County (Kaohsiung city-county consolidation effective Dec. 25, 2010). Since the calculation criteria are different, the growth rate of this year is temporarily not calculated.

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles, Kaohsiung City, and Kaohsiung Motor Vehicle Office

2. Buses

As from 2008, there were two new private bus companies set up in Kaohsiung City, namely South East Bus Company and South Taiwan Bus Company. In the whole year of 2010, there were 1,260,672 bus-ride-times and 32,762,268 passenger-times, achieving an operating income of NT$289,772,351 (Please refer to Tables 8 and 9.)

Table 8 Quantity and Operating Status of Buses of Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Buses</th>
<th>No. of Routes</th>
<th>No. of Runs (Bus-Ride-Time)</th>
<th>Operating Income (NT$)</th>
<th>No. of Passengers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,064,093</td>
<td>310,463,862</td>
<td>72,641,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1,232,923</td>
<td>401,552,246</td>
<td>81,235,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1,084,492</td>
<td>372,312,459</td>
<td>50,864,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>982,020</td>
<td>343,846,410</td>
<td>48,657,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>864,484</td>
<td>301,380,571</td>
<td>36,852,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>773,882</td>
<td>269,403,753</td>
<td>32,638,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>781,548</td>
<td>266,500,298</td>
<td>30,817,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>774,646</td>
<td>272,690,251</td>
<td>30,887,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>758,694</td>
<td>274,108,155</td>
<td>31,228,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>885,867</td>
<td>305,863,704</td>
<td>34,563,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>885,914</td>
<td>320,778,055</td>
<td>35,994,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1,271,538</td>
<td>522,755,678</td>
<td>56,070,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>833,746</td>
<td>389,327,143</td>
<td>39,107,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>840,651</td>
<td>380,708,833</td>
<td>38,143,325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9 Operation Report of KMRT Shuttle Buses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Buses</th>
<th>No. of Routes</th>
<th>No. of Runs (Bus-Ride-Time)</th>
<th>Mileage (km)</th>
<th>No. of Passengers</th>
<th>Average No. of Passengers per Bus</th>
<th>Operating Income (NTS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03/2008</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30,363</td>
<td>281,547.6</td>
<td>368,084</td>
<td>5,675</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2008</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43,068</td>
<td>417,891.3</td>
<td>380,796</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>2,101,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2008</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40,174</td>
<td>412,260.4</td>
<td>395,073</td>
<td>5,699</td>
<td>4,365,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/2008</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40,843</td>
<td>435,041.2</td>
<td>451,954</td>
<td>4,031</td>
<td>4,272,810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/2008</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44,203</td>
<td>439,001.4</td>
<td>436,050</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>3,978,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/2008</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>49,107</td>
<td>492,790.0</td>
<td>563,640</td>
<td>4,535</td>
<td>5,846,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2008</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46,303</td>
<td>476,961.1</td>
<td>509,052</td>
<td>4,919</td>
<td>4,731,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2008</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43,114</td>
<td>568,056.2</td>
<td>508,795</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>5,218,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2008</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49,978</td>
<td>566,128.6</td>
<td>505,425</td>
<td>4,636</td>
<td>4,579,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2008</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45,495</td>
<td>512,215.8</td>
<td>476,203</td>
<td>3,698</td>
<td>4,728,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/2009</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50,126</td>
<td>539,706.4</td>
<td>503,893</td>
<td>3,567</td>
<td>4,920,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/2009</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48,498</td>
<td>505,251.5</td>
<td>486,270</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>4,807,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49,973</td>
<td>568,056.2</td>
<td>508,795</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>5,218,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>47,758</td>
<td>546,999.0</td>
<td>472,439</td>
<td>3,515</td>
<td>4,469,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49,387</td>
<td>568,056.2</td>
<td>508,795</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>5,218,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49,387</td>
<td>568,056.2</td>
<td>508,795</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>5,218,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46,873</td>
<td>537,308.8</td>
<td>482,714</td>
<td>3,498</td>
<td>4,854,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48,037</td>
<td>559,207.2</td>
<td>511,114</td>
<td>3,908</td>
<td>5,164,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49,651</td>
<td>583,953.4</td>
<td>543,502</td>
<td>4,002</td>
<td>5,305,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48,055</td>
<td>566,433.8</td>
<td>520,302</td>
<td>3,977</td>
<td>5,148,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2009</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48,364</td>
<td>576,034.4</td>
<td>559,516</td>
<td>4,613</td>
<td>5,442,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/2009</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49,721</td>
<td>621,958.4</td>
<td>558,974</td>
<td>4,080</td>
<td>5,533,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/2010</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38,971</td>
<td>588,169.5</td>
<td>611,348</td>
<td>4,459</td>
<td>4,789,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/2010</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43,332</td>
<td>660,900.0</td>
<td>617,397</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>5,394,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/2010</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>42,056</td>
<td>647,928.1</td>
<td>598,659</td>
<td>4,099</td>
<td>5,504,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/2010</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43,766</td>
<td>693,823.9</td>
<td>598,185</td>
<td>4,492</td>
<td>5,653,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/2010</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42,406</td>
<td>673,586.3</td>
<td>584,271</td>
<td>4,542</td>
<td>5,419,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/2010</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43,159</td>
<td>679,874.0</td>
<td>637,626</td>
<td>4,222</td>
<td>5,933,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/2010</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43,156</td>
<td>687,193.7</td>
<td>638,785</td>
<td>4,624</td>
<td>6,107,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/2010</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40,349</td>
<td>648,923.5</td>
<td>606,543</td>
<td>4,582</td>
<td>5,363,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/2010</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42,411</td>
<td>673,372.9</td>
<td>699,998</td>
<td>4,809</td>
<td>5,947,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2010</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>40,116</td>
<td>637,396.0</td>
<td>619,048</td>
<td>4,691</td>
<td>6,960,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2010</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41,497</td>
<td>632,102.8</td>
<td>653,484</td>
<td>4,404</td>
<td>6,749,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Transportation Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

## 3. Vessels

In 2010 Kaohsiung City Shipping Co., Ltd. had 9 ferries, 2 cruise liners, 15 Love Boats, and 5 solar-powered boats, with a total of 31 vessels offering recreational (transportation) services on rivers and harbors. Ferries were allocated to sail on three ferry routes, including Cijin-Gushan, Cianjhen-Jhongjhou, and True Love-Cijin. In this
year there were 136,496 voyage-times of ferries sailed, with 6,640,819 passenger-times in total, achieving an operating income of NT$87,135,225. Cruise liners sailed on the route between True Love Pier and Cijin Fishing Harbor. In this year there were 1,422 voyage-times of cruise liners sailed and 45,939 passenger-times in total, achieving an operating income of NT$5,383,409. Love Boats sailed 25,254 voyage-times, with 540,700 passenger-times, achieving an operating income of NT$34,144,758. (Please refer to Tables 10, 11 and 12.)

Table 10 Operating Status of Ferries of Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity (Vessel)</th>
<th>Routes</th>
<th>Quantity of Voyages (Voyage-Time)</th>
<th>Total Quantity of Passengers (Passenger-Time)</th>
<th>Operating Income (NT$)</th>
<th>Average Passengers per Ferry (Passenger-Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>155,998</td>
<td>5,776,552</td>
<td>61,195,006</td>
<td>825,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>154,343</td>
<td>5,280,892</td>
<td>55,175,916</td>
<td>754,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>145,289</td>
<td>5,341,334</td>
<td>52,268,008</td>
<td>593,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>131,979</td>
<td>5,269,295</td>
<td>49,138,496</td>
<td>585,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>131,250</td>
<td>5,669,769</td>
<td>52,232,340</td>
<td>629,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>132,169</td>
<td>6,074,243</td>
<td>55,982,534</td>
<td>759,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>128,599</td>
<td>6,261,100</td>
<td>72,209,542</td>
<td>782,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130,863</td>
<td>6,609,699</td>
<td>89,263,077</td>
<td>826,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>136,496</td>
<td>6,640,819</td>
<td>87,135,225</td>
<td>737,869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung City Shipping Co., Ltd.

Table 11 Operating Status of Cruise Liners of Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity (Vessel)</th>
<th>Route(s)</th>
<th>Quantity of Voyages (Voyage-Time)</th>
<th>Total Quantity of Passengers (Passenger-Time)</th>
<th>Operating Income (NT$)</th>
<th>Average Passengers per Cruise Liner (Passenger-Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>65,087</td>
<td>5,966,479</td>
<td>32,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,522</td>
<td>143,806</td>
<td>9,706,579</td>
<td>71,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>106,042</td>
<td>7,263,222</td>
<td>53,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>32,217</td>
<td>3,817,819</td>
<td>16,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,422</td>
<td>45,939</td>
<td>5,383,409</td>
<td>22,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung City Shipping Co., Ltd.

Table 12 Operating Status of Love Boats of Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity (Vessel)</th>
<th>Routes</th>
<th>Quantity of Voyages (Voyage-Time)</th>
<th>Quantity of Passengers (Passenger-Time)</th>
<th>Operating Income (NT$)</th>
<th>Average Passengers/Boat (Passenger-Time)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18,424</td>
<td>321,999</td>
<td>14,506,675</td>
<td>21,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,604</td>
<td>479,901</td>
<td>21,255,375</td>
<td>31,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22,045</td>
<td>408,257</td>
<td>18,176,012</td>
<td>27,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26,387</td>
<td>426,361</td>
<td>19,176,662</td>
<td>28,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28,781</td>
<td>480,485</td>
<td>26,274,883</td>
<td>32,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24,635</td>
<td>442,866</td>
<td>27,879,607</td>
<td>29,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25,254</td>
<td>540,700</td>
<td>34,144,758</td>
<td>27,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kaohsiung City Shipping Co., Ltd.
Organization and Duties of City Government

1. Organization system and duties

In July 1979, Kaohsiung City was reorganized as a municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. Before reorganization, the city belonged to the organization of a provincial city according to the Criteria of Organization Regulations of Various County and City Governments of Taiwan Province. At that time, there were six bureaus, including Civil Affairs, Finance, Economic Affairs, Public Works, Education and Social Affairs; two departments, including Military Service and Land Administration; 3 offices, including Administration, Personnel and Accounting. Under these units, there were 10 District Offices and 34 subordinating institutions, including Police Bureau, Health Department, Tax Collection Office, etc., and 77 schools.

After reorganization, the City Government was supervised by Executive Yuan, with 72 institutions established, like Civil Affairs Bureau, handling the administrative affairs of the whole city and the autonomous items of fundamental levels. All through these decades, in order to meet the civil construction needs, the City Government continuously constructs a solid and effective government organization, additionally establishing, reorganizing or canceling part of the institutions. As of the end of 2009, the number of institutions was 123, including 18 Bureaus, namely Civil Affairs, Finance, Education, Economic Development, Marine, Tourism, Urban Development, Public Works, Social Affairs, Labor, Police, Fire, Health, Environmental Protection, Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), Cultural Affairs, Transportation, Human Resource Development and Legal Affairs; 8 Departments, namely Secretariat, Military Service, Land Administration, Information, Information Management, Budgeting, Accounting and Statistics, Personnel, and Civil Service Ethics; and 3 Commissions, namely Research, Development and Evaluation, Indigenous (Aboriginal) Affairs, and Hakka Affairs. In addition, there were 11 District Offices, 83 second-grade institutions, and 146 schools that include The Open University.

After Kaohsiung county-city consolidation on Dec. 25, 2010, the adjustment of organizational affairs was based on the macro vision developed in Great Kaohsiung area. There was comprehensive consideration of the cultural characteristics of both the county and city organization, business duties’ nature, economic environmental changes, as well as the needs of disaster prevention, reconstruction of disaster-hit places, and rearrangement of common living circle after reorganization. When it was ensured that the rights and benefits of staff were completely protected, organizational consolidation was carried out, establishing 23 Bureaus, namely Civil Affairs, Finance, Education, Economic Development, Marine, Agriculture, Tourism, Urban Development, Public Works, Hydraulic Engineering, Social Affairs, Labor, Police, Fire, Public Health, Environmental Protection, Mass Rapid Transit, Cultural Affairs, Transportation, Legal Affairs, Military Service, Land Administration, and Information; 4 Offices, namely Secretariat, Accounting and Statistics, Personnel, and Civil Service Ethics; and 3 Commissions, namely Research, Development and Evaluation, Indigenous Affairs, and Hakka Affairs, having a total of 30 first-level agencies. Besides, there are 38 district
offices and 154 subordinating institutions, with a total of 222 institutions; and 348 schools of different levels (inclusive of open university and kindergartens).

2. Disposition and number of civil servants

The number of full-time civil servants working at different departments of the City Government in 2008 and 2009 was 13,447 and 13,447 respectively, and the expected number of servants was 12,165 and 12,178 respectively (exclusive of the business institutions subordinating to the City Government and The Open University). Ever since the reorganization was undertaken in 1979, the quality of the civil servants of different departments of the City Government has been apparently improved. (See Table 14 – Current Status of Civil Servants of Kaohsiung City Government, and Figure 2 – Kinds of Examinations Passed by the Staff of Different Departments of Kaohsiung City Government).

On Dec. 25, 2010 Kaohsiung city-county consolidation was effective. The staffing of each institution or school of the City Government was based on the consideration for the actual business needs and financial burden. Under the principles of “flexibility, smartness, effectiveness,” cautious and reasonable staffing was made. There were 35 staff working in the main office of the City Government, 5,810 staff working in first-level agencies, 15,293 staff working at district offices and second-level agencies, and 23,615 staff working at schools, with a total of 44,753 staff employed.

Table 13 Table of the Functions of First-Grade Subordinating Institutions and District Offices of Kaohsiung City Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>1. Administer the public affairs, receive visitors and liaise with other units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Administer the confidential and synthetic businesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Administer the investigation and handling of the complaints, statements of grievance and reports of offence from the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Affairs Bureau</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of the division of administrative districts, and administration of districts and sub-wards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Be in charge of the self-governance administration, household registration administration, grand meeting of sub-ward residents, meeting of foundation level, small-size construction project of sub-ward, and the coordinating and cooperating items of citizen-based organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance Bureau</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Be in charge of concentrated payment of public funds, and examination and auditing of Kaohsiung City Government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Bureau</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of formal education at different levels, social and special education, physical and hygienic education, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Be in charge of training, registration, and qualification assessment of teachers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                          | 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Economic Development Bureau        | 1. Be in charge of the administration, registration, management and counseling affairs of different industries and commercial business.  
2. Be in charge of the agricultural industry, forestry industry, livestock farming, natural cultural landscape, preservation of wild animals and plants, administration of water conservancy, conservation of water and soil, promotion of agricultural industry, and supervision of public utilities run by the government and the private sector.  
3. Be in charge of the planning and management of investment invitation and marketing, giving advice to manufacturers on making investment plans, management of open markets run by the government and the private sector, planning of open markets, handling of buildings on construction land, and the planning, registration, certificate issue and management affairs of stalls for vendors. |
| Agriculture Bureau                | 1. Planning of agricultural development and synthetic village development, village revival and recreational agriculture.  
2. Farmland management affairs, production and management of agricultural food crops under guidance of Farmers’ Association, and welfare of farmers.  
3. Ecological conservation, forestry administration, and so on. |
| Marine Bureau                     | 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. |
| Tourism Bureau                    | 1. Drafting of tourist strategies, making development plans for tourist businesses, development of tourist resources, the counseling, management and promotion of travel industry, hotel industry, tourist hotel industry and other tourist industries, and the preparation and holding of important tourist activities.  
2. Demand and supply prediction, planning, design and construction of tourist facilities, and the environmental greening and landscape protection in scenic spots.  
3. Management for raising and protection of animals, the prevention, treatment and quarantine (inspection) of animal diseases and co-infection of diseases between man and animals, researches of animals’ behaviors, and education promotion of ecological (animal) conservation. |
| Urban Development Bureau          | 1. Be in charge of the major and detailed landscape planning, and 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 survey and measurements. |
| Public Works Bureau               | 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.  
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. |
| Hydraulic Engineering            | 1. Hydraulic engineering projects of waste water sewers, rainwater sewers and regional drainage, as well as acceptance inspection and skill evaluation of these projects.  
2. Operation, maintenance and management of Sewage Treatment Plant, as well as inspection, analysis, statistics and report of water quality. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Affairs Bureau</strong></td>
<td>3. Water and soil conservation on hillside, conserved land for reuse, resource survey plan, slope conservation, and flood control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Be in charge of social administration, organization and training of private organizations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Be in charge of welfare service, social and educational assistance and cooperation, and community development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of statistical analysis of social surveys, social services, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bureau of Labor</strong></td>
<td>1. Be in charge of labor organization, guidance and education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Be in charge of labor conditions, labor safety and hygiene, labor inspection, relationship between labor and employer, and resolution of labor disputes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of labor welfare, insurance, employment guidance, vocational training and skill examinations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Police Bureau</strong></td>
<td>1. Be in charge of duty planning, allocation of police force, city cleaning, specific business management, maintenance and control of economic order, planning of security police measures, and wartime police work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of management of alien residents or visitors; handling events involving aliens, security defense, and collection and processing of security information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Bureau</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Planning and guidance of rescue in disaster and emergency aid, measures of emergency response, and educational training for firefighters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Investigation of fire causes and identification work.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Bureau</strong></td>
<td>1. Be in charge of business and occupational health, anti-epidemic health care, management of medical organization, and emergency aid in disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of health planning, health education, and public health inspection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Protection Bureau</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mass Rapid Transit Bureau</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Be in charge of civil engineering construction and environmental facilities of MRT system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of power supply, environmental equipment, trains, communication and control system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Be in charge of land requisition for MRT project, negotiation and distribution of compensation for demolition, and management of road right.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bureau of Cultural Affairs</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Be in charge of the planning and implementation of public arts and environmental landscapes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation Bureau</strong></td>
<td>1. Be in charge of formulation of traffic and transportation policies, and general planning of land-sea-air transportation systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Be in charge of auditing of parking management, planning, design, construction and operation of government-operated parking places, and management of road vehicle parking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Department</td>
<td>Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Affairs Bureau</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of examination, study, formulation and explanation of general administrative, financial and economic laws and regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Be in charge of the collation, editing and printing of city ordinances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Be in charge of examination and discussion of complaints and appeals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Service Bureau</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of organization and training of citizen soldiers, planning and implementation of enlistment of Kaohsiung City, planning of soldier quota allocation, handling of anti-enlisting cases, emergency disposition of soldiers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Administration</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau of Information</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of administration and management of publications, films, video programs, and cable television businesses.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2. Be in charge of promulgation of administrative orders and achievements, collection of public opinions, 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Budgeting, Accounting and Statistics</td>
<td>1. Formulation, examination, execution and review of the preliminary estimate, budget and budget settlement of various component agencies.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Implementation of formulated accounting systems, supervision and improvement of accounting affairs, and the planning, execution, supervision and auditing of government statistical affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Personnel</td>
<td>1. Subdividing the organization into bureaus, sections and divisions, distribution of duties to different groups, allocation of responsibilities to different levels, synthesis of personnel regulations, and management of the personnel staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Examination, distribution, recruitment, dismissal, transfer, proficiency assessment, reward, punishment, performance assessment, protection, services, overseas trip, training and further studies for staff.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Remuneration, welfare, insurance, retirement, pension, personnel information, information equipment, and personnel data management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Civil Service Ethics</td>
<td>1. Promotion of administrative integrity; suggestions for reforms; evaluation, reward and punishment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Prevention, detection and handling the disclosed cases of malfeasance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission</td>
<td>1. Research and development (R&amp;D) of the municipal work, survey of citizens’ viewpoints, administration reforms, validity of official documents, important projects, supervision and assessment on the restriction of services for citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Promotion, examination and compilation of mid-term and long-term plans and annual policy plan operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Administration staff members for collecting, investigating and analyzing the town planning information for Town Planning Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hakka Affairs Commission</td>
<td>1. Be in charge of planning of Hakka affairs and policies, and the cooperation and exchanges of local and foreign Hakka affairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Be in charge of preservation and promotion of traditional Hakka culture, development of Hakka language, studies of Hakka rituals, cultivation of traditional cultures.</td>
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### Table 14 Current Status of Civil Servants of Kaohsiung City Government

#### Name of Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Functions</th>
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| The Open University of Kaohsiung | 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 office has sections of civil affairs, social services, economic construction, compulsory military service, etc. to deal with various businesses and the tasks authorized by Kaohsiung City Government. |

#### Year Total Below 19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 Above 60 Average

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<th>20-29</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-59</th>
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<th>Average</th>
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</table>

#### Education Level

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<th>Police Academy</th>
<th>Teacher's College</th>
<th>Senior (Vocational) High School or Teacher's School</th>
<th>Junior High School or Below</th>
<th>Primary School</th>
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**Figure 2 Kinds of Examinations Passed by the Staff of Different Departments of Kaohsiung City Government in 2010**

Source: Department of Personnel, Kaohsiung City Government
Organization and Functions of the City Council

Kaohsiung City Council has been evolved through five stages:
1. Kaohsiung City Senate: since April 13, 1946.
2. Kaohsiung City Council (provincial city): since January 11, 1951.
4. Kaohsiung City Council (special city under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan): since December 25, 1981.
5. Kaohsiung City Council (greater Kaohsiung after the merger of Kaohsiung City and County): since December 25, 2011.

In accordance with the Local Government Act and the Organic Regulations of Councils of Local Government, the city councilors are elected by citizens. The tenure of the councilors is four years; councilors can be reelected unlimited times. According to the quota given by the above mentioned Act and Regulations, the number of district councilors should be no less than 41 and no more than 62, based on the size of the city’s population. For both plain-land and mountain aboriginals, one aboriginal councilor should be elected when aboriginal population is over 2,000. When the population is over 10,000, every 10,000 aboriginal population will increase one additional aboriginal councilor seat. But if there were mountain aboriginal townships prior the change into a special municipality, there shall be councilors elected by the mountain aboriginal population. One out of every four seats of councilors must be reserved for females.

The Council sets a speaker and a 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.

One 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 a 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. A maximum of eight provisional sessions in every 12 months can be held.

In order to facilitate the fulfillment of the councilors’ duty, the Council has set nine committees including civil affairs, social affairs, finance, education, agriculture, transportation, public security, local public works and legislation 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 the autonomy regulations of the city government organization 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 to deal with emergent issues. The city government is responsible to carry out the resolutions passed by the council. Should there be problems that make a resolution not feasible, a veto procedure must be started.

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.
Political Development
Local Autonomy and Election

1. Election of President and Vice President

The amendment of the Constitution of the Republic of China was adopted at the 4th extraordinary session of the 2nd National Assembly on July 28, 1994, and promulgated on August 1, 1994. Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the amendment specified: “The president and the vice president shall be directly elected by the entire populace of the free area of the Republic of China. This shall be effective from the election for the ninth-term president and vice president in 1996.” On November 23, 1995, the Central Election Commission issued the notice of election for president and vice president pursuant to the regulations of Subparagraph 1, Article 32 of Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act. The 9th-term president and vice president were elected on March 23, 1996, and the inauguration took place on May 20 of the same year. On November 15, 1999, the notice of election for president and vice president was issued. The 10th-term president and vice president were elected on March 18, 2000, and inaugurated on May 20 of the same year. The 11th-term president and vice president were elected on March 20, 2004, and inaugurated on May 20 of the same year.

2. Representative Election

To improve electoral administration, as well as to promote democracy and the constitutionalism, the government enacted the “Public Officials Election and Recall Act during the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion” on May 14, 1980, followed by the re-election of additional representatives in December of the same year. In order to prevent bribery and violence from interfering with elections, correct electoral practices, and enhance electoral quality, the “Public Officials Election and Recall Act during the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion” was amended and then promulgated on July 8, 1983, and the re-election of additional legislators was conducted on December 3 of the same year.

On December 6, 1986, an election for additional national assembly delegates and legislators was held. On January 10, 1987, an election for additional ombudsmen was conducted. In response to the opinions of all circles and actual need for electoral administration, the “Public Officials Election and Recall Act during the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion” was amended and promulgated on February 3, 1989, and an election for additional legislators was conducted on December 2 of the same year. In 1991, as the government declared an end to the period of national mobilization for suppression of the communist rebellion, various constitutional reforms were to be continually carried out, and the review of, and cooperation in, partial electoral administration work, were necessary; therefore, the election and recall act was revised as the “Public Officials Election and Recall Act”, which was promulgated and came into effect on August 2, 1991. On December 21 of the same year, the 2nd national assembly delegate election was conducted accordingly, and the 3rd national assembly delegate election took place on March 23, 1996. The 2nd legislative election was conducted accordingly on December 19, 1992. The 3rd
legislative election was held on December 2, 1995, and the 4th legislative election occurred on December 5, 1998. The 5th legislative election took place on December 1, 2001, and the 6th legislative election was held on December 11, 2004, while an election for delegates to the National Assembly was conducted on May 14, 2005.

3. Election of Local Public Servants
   a. Mayor Election
      The 1994 election for province and city councilors as well as governors and mayors was the first major election held after the legal system of local autonomy was implemented in Taiwan. The Self-governance Law for Provinces and Counties and the Municipal Self-governance Law were promulgated by the President and came into effect on July 29, 1994, which firmly established the legal basis for direct elections of governors and mayors. The notice of election for the 1st-term mayor was issued on September 26, 1994, and the votes were cast on December 3 of the same year. The inauguration took place on December 25. The notice of election for the 2nd-term mayor was issued on September 30, 1998, and the votes were cast on December 5 of the same year. The inauguration took place on December 25. The notice of election for the 3rd-term mayor was issued on October 1, 2002, and the votes were cast on December 7 of the same year. The inauguration took place on December 25. The notice of election for the 4th-term mayor was issued on October 3, 2006, and the votes were cast on December 9 of the same year. The mayor was inaugurated on December 25.
      Also, the Ministry of the Interior announced by an Order No. Tai-nei-min-zi 0980162925 dated September 1, 2009, the reconstitution of Kaohsiung County and City to “Kaohsiung City” commencing December 25, 2010. The 1st mayor election since the consolidation was held on November 27, 2010 and the elect was inaugurated on December 25.
   b. City Councilor Election
      In December 1950, the 1st-term city councilors prior to the reorganization of this city were elected by our citizens directly. 9 elections had been held up to November 1977. In July 1979, as the city was reorganized into a municipality, the city council became a provisional city council, comprising the 9th-term councilors of the Kaohsiung City Council originally under Taiwan Province, hired by the Ministry of Interior, and 3 councilors of Kaohsiung County Council elected by residents in former Siaogang Township. Their term as councilors of the provisional city council lasted until the inauguration of the 1st-term city councilors on December 25, 1981. On November 14, 1981, the 1st election for Kaohsiung City councilors after the reorganization was conducted, in which 42 councilors were elected, and inaugurated on December 25 of the same year. The speaker and deputy speaker were also elected at the same time. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th city council elections took place in 1985, 1989, 1994, 1998, and 2002, respectively. The elect councilors all assumed the position on December 25 of the elect years, and speakers and deputy speakers were elected at the same time. 18 of the 6th municipal councilors were disqualified because of bribing voters to win the election. According to the article 81(1) of Local Government Act, a by-election
took place on July 17th, 2004. New municipal councilors were inaugurated on July 26th. The 7th city councilor election was held on December 9, 2006. 44 councilors (including 1 aborigine) were elected, who assumed the position on December 25 of the same year. Speaker Jhuang, Ci-Wang, and Deputy Speaker Huang, Shih-Long, were elected at the same time. The 7th municipal councilor Ting-Yu, Chu from the 5th constituency was disqualified against Election and Recall Law. The Central Election Commission announced the municipal councilor Wu-Hung, Tsai replaced on April 25th, 2008. The municipal councilor Shao-Ting, Huang from the 4th constituency was disqualified against Election and Recall Law. The Central Election Commission announced the municipal councilor Tien-Lin, Chao replaced on September 9th, 2009. According to the provision of Item 3 of the same clause, Chao, Tien-Ling, who ranked number 1 among the rejected in the 4th election precinct, was to fill in on October 8, 2009 pursuant to the notice referenced by Zhong-shuan-1-zi 0983100290. In line with the reconstitution of Kaohsiung City, the first 66 councilors after consolidation were elected on November 27, 2010. These councilors, including 23 councilwomen, were inaugurated on December 25 of the same year and elected Kun-yuan Hsu as Speaker and Chang-Ta Tsai, Deputy Speaker.

c. Village Chief Election
There were originally 411 villages under the jurisdiction of this city before the reorganization. The city underwent several adjustments of administrative areas afterward, and the number of village administrative areas became 464 up to February, 1998. The Fifth 464 village leaders were elected on June 13, 1998 and inaugurated on August 1 of the same year. In February 2002, since Haiguang Village in Zuoying District was merged into Weibei Village, the number of villages in this city decreased by 1, thus becoming 463. The Sixth 463 village leaders were elected on June 8, 2002 and inaugurated on August 1 of the same year. The number of villages in this city then decreased to 459 in February 2006 as the residents living in the old villages for military personnel and their dependents in Zijhjhi Village, Zihli Village, and Zihmian Village in Zuoying District, as well as Jiouru Village in Sanmin District, were evacuated for village reconstruction. 459 persons were elected as the 7th-term village chiefs on June 10, 2006, and assumed the position on August 1 of the same year.
To promote democracy and constitutionalism, as well as to put local autonomy into practice, the city has gone through 7 elections for village chiefs, which took place in 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, and 2006, respectively, since it was reorganized as a municipality on July 1, 1979. A total of 62 village chiefs were removed from their position due to certain reasons during their terms up to 2008. Thus, re-elections for village chiefs were conducted in accordance with Article 51 of the “Municipal Self-governance Law” (in accordance with Article 82 of the “Local Government Systems Act” since January 25, 1999 after the amendment). On July 1, 2009, in cooperation with Port of Kaohsiung’s Project of “Port of Kaohsiung inter-continental container center”, the Villages of Haicheng, Haichang, Haifong, Haiyuan and Haicheng in Siaogang District of this City were moved and
consolidated into Fongsen Village to meet the principle of normal organizational operation of villages. After the adjustment, the Siaogang District decreases its number of villages under it from 43 to 38, and the City from 459 to 454. On February 1, 2010, because its residents began to move out when Taiwan Railways Administration of Ministry of Transportation and Communications was to take back the houses that had been given to retired employees and their spouses pursuant to the Executive Yuan’s issued “Program of reinforced disposal of nation-owned houses and lands”, the Gangbei Village in Sanmin District of this City will be consolidated in Buo-ai Village to comply with the organizational standards. After the adjustment, Sanmin District will have 86 villages instead of 87 and the City 453 instead of 454.

In line with the reconstitution of Kaohsiung City in consolidation with Kaohsiung County, the First village leaders election after consolidation was held on November 27, 2010. The City elected a total of 893 village leaders to its 893 villages after consolidation, including 129 woman village leaders.
1. Organization of Districts and Villages

In line with administrative districts, the Kaohsiung City Government (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) establishes 11 district offices. Ordered by the Mayor and supervised by the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Government (hereinafter referred to as “the Bureau”), supervisors of each district office should monitor and handle all district affairs as well as supervise the staff thereof. The component of a district is village. Each village has a village office and an unpaid village chief. The village chief is elected by the village residents with a term of four years. Terms are renewed upon reelection. The village chief is under the supervision of the district supervisor, and should handle all village affairs and other matters as assigned. The component of a village is neighborhood. Each neighborhood has an unpaid neighborhood head. Among adult residents living in certain neighborhood, the village chief should select someone for the post of neighborhood head, and then report to the district supervisor for recruitment. The neighborhood head has a term of four years. Terms are renewed upon reelection. The neighborhood head is under the supervision of the village chief, and should handle all neighborhood affairs and other matters as assigned.

In Kaohsiung City (hereinafter referred to as “the City”), there are 11 administrative districts, 453 villages and 8,432 neighborhoods (until the end of December, 2009). The organization of villages and neighborhoods complies with the provisions stated in the Autonomous Ordinance of District & Village Zone Adjustment and Neighborhood Organization of Kaohsiung City as follows:

a. Organization of Villages: a village with a large population and convenient traffic. In principle, a village comprises 700~1,400 households. In case of more than 1,400 households, the organization of two villages is required.

b. Organization of Neighborhoods: a neighborhood comprises 50 households in principle with a minimum of 20 households.

2. General Services of District Offices

Each district office has the following sections and offices: Civil Affairs Section, Social Welfare Section, Economic Development Section, Military Service Section, Secretariat, Accounting Office, Personnel Office and Civil Service Ethics Office. As for a district with a population of less than 100 thousand people, Social Welfare Section and Economic Development Section are merged into the Social Welfare and Economic Development Section. Each section and office takes charge of different services and other matters assigned by the Government.

3. Village Resident Assembly and Symposium on Local Infrastructures

The Local Government Act was announced and took effect on April 25, 1999. For the purpose of legislating the local self-government, the Autonomous Ordinance of Carrying out Village Resident Assembly and Symposium on Local Infrastructures of Kaohsiung City was amended and adopted, and the Directions for Promoting Village Resident Assembly and Symposium on Local Infrastructures by Each District of Kaohsiung City were stipulated as well by the 21st Meeting, the 4th Assembly of the
5th Kaohsiung City Council on October 18, 2000, pursuant to Article 60 of the foresaid Act. These two regulations are regarded as the legal basis of holding village resident assemblies or symposiums on local infrastructures in the City. The village resident assembly is the fundamental meeting for local self-government. It functions as a channel to voice village residents’ opinions, cope with public affairs of certain village and offer suggestions concerning local infrastructures. As a result, the village resident assembly indeed provides the mutual communication between the government and the public directly and effectively. In order to enhance village residents’ willingness of participating in the village resident assembly and symposium on local infrastructures, and to save labor, resources and money at the same time, since 1991, the Government has been encouraging each district office to hold a joint assembly with other 3~5 villages, instead of a single assembly held by one district office. The adoption of this method has seen positive results recently, and accepted and approved by village residents.

Summary for the year of 2010:

a. Planning the date of village resident assembly and symposium on local infrastructures: village resident assemblies and symposiums on local infrastructures for the year of 2009 were held between May 12, 2009 and June 15, 2009. Among 453 villages in the City, a total of 15 assemblies (for 16 villages) were held. More administrative resources were saved than last year, conforming to the principle of local self-government even more.

b. In order to appreciate the wide public’s voice, apart from agencies concerned under its administration, the City Government demands that all agencies responsible for the relevant propositions designate their personnel to attend and make explanations in the village assemblies and grassroots seminars. Presence of the Mayor and Directors of the Government at Village Resident Assembly: the Government always attaches great importance to the village resident assembly. In addition to assigning Directors of the Government to attend each assembly, the Mayor will set aside a little time for each assembly as far as possible, in order to understand the public’s opinions.

c. Statistics of attendance rates, numbers of proposals (resolutions), and processing status (see Table 20):

1) Attendance rates: 2,226 households in the 16 villages in the City attended the village resident assemblies and symposiums on local infrastructures for the year of 2009, accounting for 10.1% of the 22,016 households in these villages.

2) Processing status of proposals (resolutions):
   1) Processed proposals (resolutions): 84 proposals (resolutions), accounting for 61%.
   2) Unable to be processed due to restrictions of regulations or budgets: 13 proposals (resolutions), accounting for 9.4%.

4. Community Watch

The city citizen patrols are under Police Bureau’s charge from January 1st, 2010 according to resolutions in the minutes of The 2nd Citizen Patrol Conference on August 5th, 2009 and Citizen Patrol Assignment Transfer Conference of Kaohsiung City Government on November 24th, 2009.
Household Management

The goal of household affairs is to realize household registration, strengthen household management, carry out household services, improve public service measures, and win the approval of the public. Until the end of 2010, there are a total of 1,022,493 households with a population of 2,773,483 people.

1. Strengthen Household Management
   a. Strengthen household registration management of people entering/leaving Taiwan: for those who have left Taiwan for more than two years and haven’t returned, the Household Registration Office (hereinafter referred to as “the Office”) should proceed to moving-out registration right after receiving the Population Reporting for Those Leaving Taiwan for Two Years and Not Returning.
   b. Strengthen Household Registration Verification:
      (1) Receiving applications submitted by the public, the Office should issue a notice to those who don’t complete the application procedure. Such notice should be received by the applicant in person, and instructions should be given to the applicant orally so that the applicant can complete the procedure at a time, and need no travel again.
      (2) Applications submitted by the public should be handled with great attention. Provided the processing time is more than one day, a return receipt should be issued and marked with a finishing date so that the applicant may take his/her documents back more easily.
      (3) Pursuant to the Guidelines for Strengthening Household Registration Verification by Each District Household Registration Office Affiliated to the Civil Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, it is necessary to ensure the correctness of household registration by the Office of each district in the City, in order to guarantee rights and interests of the public.
      (4) A total of 2,533,373 applications for household registration were received in 2010.
   c. Strengthen Prevention of False Entries of Internal Migrants and the Liaison between the Office and the Police:
      (1) When abnormal situations were discovered during handling of citizens’ applications for registration of movement, such as two or more households registered in the same address or a suspicious number of people temporarily living within a household, all the district household registration offices in this city will proactively conduct an investigation and implement control measures out of duty. The concerned party’s false entries in the household register are cancelled pursuant to the Household Registration Act, in order to effectively prevent false registration of movement.
      (2) With the aim of effectively eliminating false registration of movement, the Implementation Details for Prevention of False Registration of Movement and Accurate Household Registration was stipulated. Since September 1, 2008, comprehensive and thorough investigations have been conducted on suspiciously abnormal household movement registered with the city by the end
of August 2008, and relevant measures have been adopted as stipulated. The investigations are expected to be completed by the end of October 2009. The census (119,315 persons, 459 neighborhoods) was taken in the end of October, 2009. The situation was as follows before December 31st: 109,512 persons that resided in the city, 6,294 persons that emigrated and registered; 3,509 persons that emigrate but didn’t register yet.

(3) After citizen’s applications for registration of movement are processed by household registration offices, the local police officers in charge of the jurisdiction will obtain household records through the Household Registration and Conscription Information System and conduct visits and investigations within the jurisdiction. When a discrepancy is found between the household records and actual household conditions, household registration offices are reported for implementation of relevant measures in accordance with the regulations.

(4) When citizens submit applications to a household registration office in person, the office should login the Household Registration and Conscription Information System to cancel and check the registration, and then report to the police authority. A total of 1,079 missing persons were found in 2010.

2. Improve Public Service Measures

In order to improve service attitude and service measures as well as realize the goal of public services, the Offices of each district urge that all staff embrace devotion to public services, proactively understand the public’s needs, revise out-of-date laws and regulations, streamline processing flow and application procedures, supply various service measures, and employ modern machines and tools, in order to expand service performance. The outcomes of public services in 2010 are listed as follows:

- a. 1,960 applications for household certificates and household registration transcripts submitted via mail or by phone
- b. 3,358 applications for registration of movement done on behalf of the person involved
- c. 528 applications for various household registrations submitted by the disabled with assistance from the offices
- d. 108,951 applications processed during the lunch flextime
- e. 2,667 applications processed during the evening hours
- f. 1,079 missing persons found
- g. 865 applications for seal or identification card submitted by the old, weak and physically disabled and received at home by the office staff
- h. 171,777 applications commissioned by the public and registered

3. Streamline Household Services

a. A Customer-friendly Environment for Business Purposes

(1) The public is provided with the most rapid and friendly services. Upon stepping into the household registration offices, you will receive heartwarming services. A digital greeting system is installed in the entry, and volunteers welcome you with a cordial attitude and a cup of tea. After instructed to take a number from
the sequencing machine, you can directly go to the counter to explain your application, submit required documentation and pay fees. Then, you may wait in the comfortable Rest Area or Reading Area. All application procedures are done by the staff, which is very convenient to you.

(2) A Children Care Area is established. In order to let the public handle their applications freely, the household registration offices choose a safe and comfortable site to build a creative Children Playroom. The Playroom is equipped with slides, building blocks, jigsaws, toys and children’s books, making children have a good time. Besides, baby carriages and chairs are also provided to little children, so that the public don’t have to worry about them.

(3) A Waiting Area is set up. The household registration offices plan one or two Waiting Area in the household registration offices. The Waiting Area is equipped with comfortable chairs, a TV set, video tapes, books, magazines and newspapers. Moreover, pleasing music is played in the Waiting Area, a display screen is playing the government’s policies and decrees, and the whole office is beautiful, quiet and full of green plants. The office staff is scheduled to offer cordial services, such as counseling and explanations, making you feel as if you were at home.

b. Flexible Working Hour System to Process Applications

(1) In order to service workers and citizens who cannot go to the household registration offices for household registration applications in the daytime, the flexible working hour system (12:00~13:30) has been put into practice since 1987, and positive results were observed. In consideration of citizens’ needs, the Bureau will urge each district household registration offices to aim at providing all-dimensional services to do public services well.

(2) To respond to the social transition and enhanced life quality, meet public expectations, improve the efficiency of household services, and achieve the target of Happy Kaohsiung through satisfactory household services, the service hours of each district household registration office in the city have been extended to 7:30 p.m. every Friday since April 2008, so citizens may enjoy the convenience of submitting various household applications.

c. Mobile Services to Villages and Neighborhoods

(1) The pioneering toll-free in-home service hotline 0800-380-818 was launched, helping senior citizens and the people with physical difficulties due to injuries or diseases to apply for re-issuance of ID cards, seal registration or change of the registered seal. With only one call, the designated personnel at the household registration offices will arrange a date and time to collect applications at the applicants’ residence or ward, thus saving them the trouble with traveling.

(2) When citizens apply for household applications and are unable to wait for a long time or too busy to pick up their documents in the household registration offices, the office staff will complete application procedures, and then bring the documents to citizens’ home.

(3) The office staff is scheduled to service on site in villages and neighborhoods. Services include problem-solving concerning household registration, public
education of policies and decrees and understanding citizens’ opinions. At the same time, the staff will reply to the person involved about suggestions and other affairs that should be done.

d. Love Counter
With the aim of providing considerate services for disadvantaged citizens in an accessible, warm atmosphere and continuing to promote convenient service measures, each district household registration office has established the Love Counter in addition to the existing counters. Senior citizens, people with physical difficulties and the disabled visiting the household registration offices for various household applications will be guided to the Love Counter by designated personnel or volunteers, without the need to take a number and wait for being called. This measure has greatly enhanced the quality and efficiency of the public services.

e. Easy Online Household Application System
A pre-registration system called the “Easy Online Household Application System” was established at the websites of the Civil Affairs Bureau and each district household registration office, as a concerted effort to catch up with the e-government trends in the Internet era and to provide citizens with more diversified services. In-home services and applications via telephone are also available in the system. Application notices and application forms are accessible and downloadable for citizen’s reference, thus efficiently expanding the household service coverage.

f. Birth Cards and Wedding Congratulation Cards
In order to expand the width and depth of public services, and achieve more service results, the Bureau designs and makes creative and unique birth cards and marriage cards. The high-ranked staff, such as directors and secretaries, will present greeting cards to citizens who apply for birth registration or marriage registrations in the household registration offices to convey the congratulations. Since its adoption, the public has had a high opinion of this innovation. As of the end of December 2010, 6,644 birth cards and 5,005 wedding congratulation cards were given away.

4. Streamline Street Naming and Address Assignment & Plate Installation

a. The Directions for Building Number Adjustment by Each District Household Registration Office Affiliated to the Civil Affairs Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government was stipulated to urge each district household registration office to inspect the status quo of address assignment & plate installation under its jurisdiction. In case of unreasonable or disordered building numbers, the phased building number adjustment should be carried out for the sake of looking for addresses, correspondence and household registration management.

b. In order to comply with the time limit for street naming and take the street name as a proactive and overall consideration, the Establishment Guidelines for Planning Team of Street Naming of Kaohsiung City was set up. The Planning Team of Street Naming of Kaohsiung City comprises relevant units of the Government, representatives of village chiefs, experts and scholars to take full charge of street naming in Kaohsiung City.
Research and Development

Promotion of Research and Development

1. Agency’s Self-Conducted Research

In 1970, Kaohsiung City Government provided the Outlines for Evaluating, Reviewing and Rewarding Research and Development Projects. The aim was to set up a basis to strengthen and promote research and development. At the beginning of each year (from January to March), each school and government agency carefully reviews its major administration plans and obtains public opinion. It then selects a topic for research and development based on its identified priorities. In 2010, 62 research reports were submitted by various agencies for evaluation, of which 43 were selected: one for Excellence, 14 for Grade A, 12 for Grade B and 16 for Fine Work. Besides receiving rewards and certificates, the selected research reports were compiled into a volume and distributed to all agencies for reference.

2. Outsourcing of Research Projects

To facilitate municipal development and strengthen academic and administrative cooperation, the subordinate agencies of Kaohsiung City Government may, depending on their business needs, follow the Guidelines for Outsourcing Research Projects by the Kaohsiung City Government and commission colleges, universities, research organizations, groups or individuals to carry out research projects related to municipal development. In 2010, The City Government’s Civic Affairs Bureau, Education Bureau, Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Department of Health, Environmental Protection Bureau, Social Affairs Bureau, Tourism Bureau, Economic Development Bureau, Mass Rapid Transit Bureau, Labor Affairs Bureau, and the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission outsourced a total of 29 research projects.

3. Public Opinion Surveys

The Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC) continued to conduct surveys of public opinion in 2010. These included: four “Public Polls on Satisfaction with Administrative Implementations of Kaohsiung City Government” outsourced to survey companies; the public poll on “Greater Kaohsiung Public Expectations for the New City Government” and the “Public Poll on Kaohsiung City Government’s Clean Government Practice” for the Department of Civil Service Ethics.

4. Supervision of Public Services

a. Evaluation and Granting of Service Quality Awards

In accordance with the project for the evaluation and granting of Government Service Quality Awards promoted by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan, the City Government conducted evaluations on 12 participating agencies to recommend the recipients of the 2nd Government Service Quality Awards. The Transportation Bureau, Urban Development Bureau, Department of Health, Social Education Center, Department of Motor Vehicle, Sanmin Land Office and the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission’s
Joint Service Center were recommended to the Executive Yuan for consideration. The Transportation Bureau received the Service Planning Agencies Nomination Award for its “Cruising Kaohsiung Intelligent Transportation System Development Project”. The Executive Yuan granted the award on June 30, 2010. In addition, the Kaohsiung County Environmental Protection Bureau, a subsidiary of the County Government before the Kaohsiung City-Kaohsiung County consolidation, received the award for “Frontline Service Delivery Agencies”.

b. On-Site Service Quality Surveys
To strengthen the quality of the public service, the RDEC commissioned a private consultancy company to conduct surveys on the city’s services in areas such as employment and public assistance. Between May and July 2010, surveys were conducted on the services provided by city agencies such as district offices, household registration offices and employment service stations. Six telephone surveys and one on-site visit by mystery shoppers were conducted, the purpose of which was to evaluate and to identify areas for improvement. The agencies were rated according to whether the mystery shoppers gave them positive reviews in the service index areas of office environment, personnel response speed, and work efficiency. The mystery shoppers suggested that the City Government continue its business service approach and perfect relevant systematic procedures for even better performance in the public service. The survey reports were sent to all the concerned agencies for their reference and improvements in September 2010.

5. Publications and Information Center
The Publications and Information Center was established on March 7, 2005 to collect relevant information regarding municipal development, preservation of the local administrative experience and support of the staff of the City Government with regard to research and development. The center provides a variety of functions and services. These include: meeting rooms, a reading area where government publications are displayed and available for access, a computer index area and a municipal development exhibition area. The center also hosts a municipal administrative data center website and an administrative research database that includes collections of commissioned research reports, self-conducted research reports and administrative plans. A book collection database with a search function and other online databases are also available for online access, searching and downloads.

6. Biannual Magazine of City Development
The RDEC has been issuing City Development, a biannual magazine, since 2006, to help the public obtain an in-depth understanding of the administrative functions of the Kaohsiung City Government and to achieve a consensus among the citizens. The content is divided into two parts: Academic Forum and Public Forum. Experts and scholars are invited to write articles regarding special issues and it is hoped that this will elicit citizens’ active participation in municipal affairs which will result in the enhancement of the quality of municipal development and research standards. Citizens are encouraged to submit their opinions and contributions from the public are invited.

The magazine is published every June and December; by 2010, City Development had
released ten issues and four special issues. A total of 800 volumes per issue were printed and sent to libraries and designated places where they could be exhibited. It is sold by government publishers, the city government agencies, Kaohsiung City councilors, the central government and other city and county governments.

7. Reward for Dissertations and Theses to do with Kaohsiung Municipal Development

The reward targets Doctoral and Master’s students at all the colleges and universities in Taiwan. Any eligible person with a dissertation or thesis concerning the municipal development of Kaohsiung City may file an application with the RDEC pursuant to the regulations. The aim is to encourage and train graduate students to pay attention to the municipal development of Kaohsiung City and to produce research papers that have concrete, in-depth content in professional fields and provide a reference for the city government during policy making and implementation. The reward fund for Doctoral dissertations and Master’s theses was established in 2008. As part of the annual budget, the fund makes grants to five Doctoral students of NT$100 thousand each and ten Master's students of NT$50 thousand each.

In 2010, of the five candidates who applied for the reward, five Master’s students passed the review which was conducted by experts and scholars on March 31. They were granted the rewards in December 2010, after the report submission.

**Mid- and Long-Term Projects and Preliminary Planning of Annual Administrative Projects**

1. Promotion of Mid- and Long-Term Projects

To further promote the city’s mid-term development blueprint, the RDEC requested that city agencies evaluate the implementation and performance of their 2009 administrative projects. This was pursuant to the mid-term administrative projects for 2009-2012 compiled by the directors of the concerned agencies, scholars, and experts and was based on the “Citizen Participation and Happy Kaohsiung” policy. In February 2010, the RDEC compiled reports on those who had fulfilled the performance goals in business development, manpower and budget areas presented by 30 bureaus and offices of the City Government. Out of a total of 1,000 items, 913 met the goals with excellent or qualified performance outcomes, yielding a 91.3% success rate in the government’s fulfillment of its goals. In addition, agencies were asked to modify their annual strategic performance goals based on the results of budget reviews, and to use them as a reference for the continued implementation of mid-term administrative projects.

2. Preliminary Planning of Administrative Projects for 2011

The preliminary planning of the City Government’s administrative projects for 2011 was carried out pursuant to the “Directions for Preliminary Planning of Annual Administrative Projects of the Kaohsiung City Government” and in accordance with the budgeting system for mid-term administrative projects. A total of 202 projects were proposed by the government agencies during this phase. Of these, four were public infrastructure projects, 196 were major administrative projects, one was an apparatus and equipment purchase project and one was a technology development project. The required
budget amounted to NT$25.023 billion, including NT$14.687 billion governmental budget from the City Government, NT$506 million from funds, NT$9.83 billion for governmental budget from the central government. After deliberation, 170 projects were approved for which NT$9.916 billion, from funds raised by the City Government, was budgeted.

3. Establishment of Administration Outlines (Draft) and Administrative Projects (Draft) for 2011

After referring to the Executive Yuan’s administrative policies for 2011 and taking into account the Mayor’s policies and instructions, the mid-term administrative projects for 2009-2012 proposed by each agency, and each agency’s annual needs for business development, various administrative goals of the city government and administration outlines for each department for 2011 were established. After committee meeting reviews and modifications, the administrative outlines (draft) and administrative projects (draft) for 2011 were compiled.

4. Promotion of Healthy Community Projects
   a. The Kaohsiung Association of Public Affairs Management was commissioned to carry out the City Government’s community training and observation project for 2010. On July 9th and 16th, 2010, it presented two community training programs; on July 30th it presented a community workshop and on August 6th, one city-wide community observation program. Community observation programs for other cities and counties were held on September 17th and 18th, 2010. Also, a community observation demonstration was held at the square in front of the Kaohsiung Music Center on October 30, 2010.
   b. When Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County Governments were consolidated, the Healthy City Promotion Committee’s service had not reached its full term. For this reason, the committee remained active in promoting the city’s health community projects. The contracts with external committee members were carried over while committee seats filled by directors of government agencies were re-assigned accordingly.

5. Dialogue in Non-Governmental Circles
   a. The 18th New Culture Training Camp
      To encourage youth participation in public affairs, the City Government, with the New Culture Foundation, sponsored the 18th New Culture Training Camp from July 29 to August 1, 2010. The camp explored topics in city government development, cultural marketing and environmental ecology, and included site visits to Kaohsiung Film Archive, World Games 2009 Main Stadium, and MRT Formosa Boulevard station to give young people a better understanding of Taiwan’s Maritime Capital.
   b. Family Theatre Ensemble-The Animals Have Gotten off Work
      In collaboration with Bean Theatre, the RDEC sponsored the Family Theatre Ensemble-The Animals Have Gotten off Work outdoor theatre program. Through intimate contacts with community residents, the program brought theatre closer to
daily life and into the community, fulfilling the city government’s vision for community development.

c. 2010 Volunteer Municipal Administrative Advisor Consultative Discussion and Gathering
To fulfill the functions of city municipal advisors, a consultative discussion was held on March 16, 2010. Its purpose was to open the communication channels to public opinion leaders so that they could make suggestions for the Maritime Capital, and to develop the relationships between the advisors and the city agencies. The event gave the government an opportunity to listen to related suggestions and adopt them as reference for municipal development.

e. 2010 Southern Taiwan Cross-Strait Relations Forum
To explore the development of cross-Strait relations and the impact of the ECFA signing on Southern Taiwan, the RDEC commissioned National Sun Yat-sen University Institute of China and Asia-Pacific Studies Professor Teh-chang Lin to organize the 2010 Southern Taiwan Cross-Strait Relations Forum on September 26, 2010 at the Garden Villa, Kaohsiung. Economics and finance scholars from the mainland were invited to participate. Due to the direct interaction with cross-Strait business, government and academic representatives, the forum was able to provide the general public in Southern Taiwan with firsthand observations and analyses from mainland China. Therefore, they were able to get a better idea of the development characteristics and models of cross-Strait relations.

f. Mainland (China) Affairs Lecture Program
(1) In order to cooperate with the Mainland Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan and to deliver the government’s policies regarding Mainland China, the “Current Status and Development of Cross-Strait Trade and Economic Agreements” workshop was organized on November 11, 2010 at the Garden Villa. This was subsidized by the Mainland Affairs Council. Professor Ming-Yi Lee of I-Shou University and Section Chief Ying-Hua Yao of the Mainland Affairs Council were invited to deliver speeches. The program informed participants of the current cross-Strait development status, improved general knowledge regarding Mainland Affairs management, and contributed to the promotion of Mainland Affairs policies.

(2) To improve the former Kaohsiung County Government staff members’ understanding of the policies and regulations concerning Mainland Affairs, the 2010 Mainland Affairs Workshop was held on September 8, 2010 at the Kaohsiung Women, Children and Youth Center Auditorium, and was subsidized by the Mainland Affairs Council. Hong Jhih-Cing, Chief of Legal Affairs Department of Mainland Affairs Council, and Fahn Jiin-ming, Associate Professor at National Sun Yat-sen University Institute of China and Asia-Pacific Studies, were invited to deliver speeches. The program advanced the professional knowledge of County Government staff and contributed to the promotion and implementation of the Mainland Affairs policies.

6. Youth Affairs
In order to promote youth participation in public affairs, which reflects the Mayor’s
administrative philosophy, the RDEC launched the following events:

a. Outsourcing of the Life House at Birthday Park

The Graduate Institute of Interdisciplinary Art of National Kaohsiung Normal University was contracted to manage and operate the Life House. The space was officially re-launched on March 5, 2010 under the new name: “Monkey Wrenching-Art Center.” In addition to revitalizing the unused public space, the city also hoped to build a new Southern contemporary art center to give young artists the space to develop innovative, liberated, imaginative and challenging ideas.

b. Public Participation Manual for Youth

To achieve active youth participation in public affairs, the Public Participation Manual for Youth was published in mid-March 2010. Its aim was to engage today’s youth using a new approach which would more closely reflect their way of thinking. The manual covered subjects such as concerns of rights and interests, volunteer service, cultural affairs and online mobilization. It was established to serve as reference material for school organizations and youth groups.

c. MIK Ambassadors

From May 1st to May 29, 2010, a series of lectures was held every Saturday. Lectures by Tong-liang Hsieh, former Ambassador to Solomon Islands, Marietta Kao Liau; Director General of Foreign Service Institute, Min-chieh Hsieh, Associate Professor at National Chung Cheng University Department of Political Science, and Tung-Hung Hsieh, Chairman of the Board of Prudential Youth Foundation were presented. A total of 512 people attended the lectures. The program gave young people a first glimpse into the world of foreign affairs through the experiences and viewpoints of senior diplomats and related experts.

7. Cross-Boundary Cooperation

a. City-County Consolidation

The consolidation and reorganization project for Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County was approved by the Ministry of the Interior on June 23, 2009. On July 2nd of the same year it was determined by the Executive Yuan that the city-county consolidation and reorganization project would be carried out on December 25, 2010. After referring to the system and structure of the “Directions for Establishing a Central Planning Task Force for Reorganization of Cities and Counties into Municipalities”, Kaohsiung City Government and Kaohsiung County Government jointly established the “Directions for the Establishment of Kaohsiung City-County Consolidation and Reorganization Task Force”, which was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior on October 12, 2009 for reference. The Kaohsiung City-County consolidation and reorganization task force was formed. By December 2010, the task force had held four meetings and completed the setup for the City-County communication network. On December 25, 2010, the operation for consolidation and reorganization was completed.

b. Kaohsiung City-Kaohsiung County-Pingtung County Tri-regional Cooperation

In order to promote the major development in the southern region and to cooperate with the Council for Economic Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan to implement the Kaohsiung City-Kaohsiung County-Pingtung County (K-K-P)
Tri-regional Cooperation Platform Project, the RDEC held three panel discussions and completed the project on November 25, 2010. The platform project was designed to support the integration of six regional projects of the 2009 ROC Plan for National Development. These projects included: the Southern Region Industrial Space Utilization Survey and State-owned Public Land Redevelopment Project, the Kaohsiung Campus and Advanced Intelligent Science Park Development Project, the K-K-P Tri-regional Tourism Development Project, the K-K-P Tri-regional Transportation System Integration and Multi-functional Transportation Center Development Project, the Kaohsiung County Chi-mei Area Overall Renewal and Integration Project, and the Establishment of K-K-P Tri-regional Cooperation Platform and Operation System Project. After preliminary evaluation, the 2010 K-K-P Tri-regional Cooperation Plan was submitted to the Council for Economic Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan for further review. It received approval for 13 projects and a budget of NT$34 million.

Annual Supervision and Evaluation

The purpose of supervision and evaluation is to ensure that project goals are accomplished. The knowledge and skills of modern management are utilized to develop action plans and evaluate programs. Review techniques serve as the basis for supervision and evaluation. Consequently, the supervision and evaluation process involves the clear identification of project goals, precise control of project implementation and the examination and modification of the project implementation process to accomplish the administrative goals.

The city government supervises every major administrative project, closely monitors the implementation progress, conducts annual evaluations and reviews the achievement or deficiency. The results provide a reference for each government agency for future planning and implementation, thereby making future administrative projects both concrete and feasible, and generating optimal achievement outcomes. The status of supervision and evaluation is briefly described below:

1. In order to ensure that the major annual administrative projects are completed as scheduled, the City Government has established the “Regulations for Controlling Selected Items of Administrative Projects of 2011 for Every Agency under Kaohsiung City Government”. In terms of the administrative projects of 2011, taking into account such factors as the resource occupancy level, the influence on people’s lives, care for minorities, and plan continuity, the City Government assumed control over the operation of internal furnishings and external construction. There were 137 items listed for control after verification.

2. For 2010, there were 85 controlled cases. Implementation reports were compiled and published in the bimonthly report on the status of Kaohsiung City Government’s controlled cases. As of December 2010, two cases (2.35%) were ahead of schedule, 24 cases (28.24%) were on schedule and 59 cases (69.41%) were behind schedule. Agencies responsible for the cases that were behind schedule were warned to re-evaluate and seek improvements.

3. Pursuant to the Regulations for Evaluation of Controlled Projects of Kaohsiung City Government and the Enforcement Plan for Evaluation of Controlled Projects of
An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government 2010

Kaohsiung City Government for 2010, the City Government’s evaluation task force (composed of scholars, experts and representatives from concerned agencies) performed the evaluation for the City Government’s controlled projects of 2010 from March 23rd to April 27, 2010.

4. Besides the major annual administrative projects that are listed for control and evaluation and the city council’s suggestions and resolutions, the Mayor’s directives and resolutions made during the municipal administrative meetings of the city are traced and monitored in order to enhance administrative efficiency and reach administrative goals.

**Control of Effective Time Periods of Official Documents**

Official documents are important tools used by government agencies to promote public affairs and to communicate with each other. There is an intimate relationship between the effective processing of official documents and administrative efficiency. In order to strengthen control, official documents are divided into six categories according to their nature: general official documents, cases concerning legislators’ interpellation, citizens’ applications, administrative appeals, citizens’ appeals and complaints, and specially controlled cases. In order to enhance administrative efficiency and accelerate municipal development, all government agencies should process and complete these cases according to the processing time limits and applicable regulations.

1. Since May 2006, all city government agencies at the first and second levels have been requested to fill in a report online regarding the effective time periods of official documents. In addition, each agency is required to produce a statistical table every month for the effective time periods of general official documents and other official documents dealing with cases concerning legislators’ interpellation, citizens’ applications, administrative appeals, citizens’ appeals and complaints, and specially controlled cases. The table is then published in the bimonthly report on the status of Kaohsiung City Government’s controlled cases, in order to urge each agency to make improvements. Furthermore, to enhance the effectiveness of processing official documents, written requests are sent to the agencies that need improvement. The 2010 statistics on the effective time periods of general official documents of the City Government agencies at the first level reveal that the processing of documents took on average 0.24 days, with an average of 92.43% completion rate (See attached table 27).

2. Each government agency is urged to focus on process management and to process official documents within the effective time period. Units or personnel in charge of control should proceed with analyses of individual cases exceeding the time limit at all times, and investigate people liable for administrative responsibility, according to each situations.

**Achievements in Quality Inspection for Public Construction Projects**

In order to enhance the quality of public construction and to inspect the projects conducted by the agencies and schools under the jurisdiction of the City Government, the City Government first established the “Construction Progress and Quality Inspection Center” in 1996. Initially it was a temporary task force charged with the inspection and random examination of the quality of public construction. After the Kaohsiung
City-Kaohsiung County Consolidation on December 25, 2010, the administration for construction quality inspection became a permanent agency under the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (Engineering Inspection Division) and was charged with engineering construction inspections. This was done to enhance the quality of public construction and control the progress of projects to meet the demands of the consolidated City-County government.

1. Engineering Inspection and Accomplishment

In 2010, the former Kaohsiung City Government inspected 111 public construction tendered projects and re-inspected three projects, 202% of the legally required number of inspection projects (55 projects). The former Kaohsiung County Government inspected 87 public construction tendered projects and re-inspected six projects, 158% of the legally required number of inspection projects (55 projects). The defects in the above cases were reported to the responsible agencies within seven days in accordance with the Public Construction Commission’s regulations for improvement and submission of an improvement report within a specified time limit. For their achievements in the inspection of construction projects, the former Kaohsiung City Government and the former Kaohsiung County Government both won awards for excellence at the nationwide review by the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan in 2009. The former Kaohsiung County Government won the award for excellence for the 10th Golden Quality Awards for Achievements in Quality Inspection in 2010.

2. Promotion of Public Surveillance of Public Construction

The former Kaohsiung City Government proactively handled complaints filed by citizens taking part in the public supervision program pursuant to the “Regulations Governing Evaluation of the Implementation Project for Public Surveillance on Public Construction” established by the Executive Yuan. Between January and December 2010, the City Government processed a total of 96 complaints. It requested that the responsible agencies take care of the complaints in a proper manner and report to the Center within a specified time limit. In addition, guidance programs were held in conjunction with educational training to foster compassion and respect among the engineering personnel of construction agencies for the public’s voice. The former Kaohsiung County Government processed 103 cases of public surveillance on construction cases in 2010, of which 28 were reported by the public and handled through the construction engineering quality inspection task force, comprising 32% of the total annual case load. Information about the surveillance project was widely circulated and posted at cable companies, community development associations, universities and colleges. The aim was to monitor government administration through the power of private citizens so that the government departments can detect flaws and mistakes at early stages and seek solutions for improvement.

3. Educational Training and Benchmarking

The Construction Progress and Quality Inspection Center of the City Government provided three educational training courses on quality control for engineering personnel
and one outstanding construction demonstration in 2010. There were 357 participants in total. The aim of the programs was to improve the competence of the engineering personnel of the city and promote an exchange of engineering experience. The former Kaohsiung County government Engineering Construction Inspection Task Force implemented educational training for the supervisors and managers of the project contractors and construction agencies who had received inspection evaluation grades of 75 or below in the previous year. There were 72 participants in total. The program aimed to improve the knowledge of engineering supervision (construction) personnel regarding construction quality control and inspection operation procedures. It also aimed to teach the participants how to effectively supervise construction companies and to enhance the quality of public constructions.

**Overview and Achievements of the Joint Service Center**

1. **Overview**

   The Joint Service Center is a 24-hour, year-round comprehensive service window for handling municipal affairs. The center serves as the communication bridge between citizens and the City Government. It provides the public with counseling services and handles their complaints, suggestions and opinions. It also acts as a platform for vertical communication among the various agencies of the city government.

   The Joint Service Center accepts citizens’ requests for various municipal services through personal visits, mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, online immediate service and the 1999 hotline. The center is located on the first floor of the Joint Office Building of the Kaohsiung City Hall (mailing address: No. 2, Sihwei 3rd Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City 802). The public can also submit their opinions via the 1999 hotline and fax, or to the Mayor’s Mailbox (http://soweb.kcg.gov.tw/). All citizens are welcome to utilize the abovementioned contact methods.

2. **Services**

   The major services offered by the Joint Service Center are divided into two sections: general services and prompt services:

   a. **General services:**

      (1) Counseling on municipal affairs
      (2) Guidance for various applications
      (3) Handling, referral and assistance with regard to complaints, opinions, suggestions and applications
      (4) Legal counseling (service hours: Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. – 12 p.m. and 2 p.m. – 5 p.m.; registration starts at 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; about 12 citizens are served each time)
      (5) Blood pressure measurement service

   b. **Prompt services:**

      (1) Malfunctioning of street lamps which has a serious impact on traffic safety for both pedestrians and vehicles
      (2) Collapse of street lamps and trees that threaten driving safety
      (3) Serious flooding at underpasses which affects both pedestrians and vehicular
traffic.
(4) Filling in pits and hollows on road surfaces or taking safety measures
(5) Repairing damaged lighting equipment in underpasses
(6) Repairing malfunctioning traffic signals at major road intersections and handling any accidents that are seriously hindering traffic flow
(7) Handling serious traffic accidents
(8) Handling public nuisance incidents that seriously threaten citizens’ safety and property
(9) Handling improper infrastructure that poses immediate and notable threats to citizens’ safety and property

3. Achievements
The service achievements of the Joint Service Center in 2010 are summarized as follows:

a. Prompt services: 28,149 cases
b. Complaints: 88,573 cases
c. E-mails to Mayor: 22,821 cases
d. Online immediate service: 404 cases
e. Legal counseling: 4,585 persons
f. Blood pressure measurement service: 1,428 persons

4. Achievements of the Call Center of Kaohsiung City Government

a. 24-hour, year-round service
The 24-hour, year-round one-stop counseling service, provided by trained professional personnel through a computer integration system and knowledge database, aims to enhance the quality of the city government’s service and fulfill the Mayor’s administrative philosophy of first taking care of the disadvantaged groups. The Call Center of the city government has been officially operating since April 2008. The 1999 toll-free hotline was launched on October 1, 2009. Between January and December 2010, the call center processed a total of 592,764 phone calls, averaging 49,397 calls per month. The service satisfaction survey showed an average of 94.73%. Among the total phone calls, 101,543 involved some form of counseling, accounting for 28.65% of the total phone calls received and processed. The online response rate was 99.47%.

b. Continuous full-time services to eliminate immediate danger
In addition to the 24-hour, real-time online service, the call center of the City Government has established a dispatch and reporting system. Any citizen can report a situation of potential danger that requires immediate action from the competent authority. Such situations would include pits and holes on the road surface, toppled trees, street lamp malfunctions, serious flooding in underpasses and on road surfaces, traffic light malfunctions and major traffic accidents. The competent authority can send its personnel to implement relevant measures and eliminate any possible danger. Between January and December 2010, the call center received and processed 79,837 dispatch requests from citizens. The three most common types are listed below in order:
(1) Parking violations: 21,574 cases
(2) Road occupation: 11,139 cases
(3) Obstruction of Peace (Violation of Social Order): 9,217 cases

Building an English-friendly Living Environment

The City Government has established a committee composed of government and non-government personnel as well as foreign representatives, to promote the “Action Plan for Building an English-friendly Living Environment” of the Executive Yuan. Committee meetings are routinely held for consultation. Resolutions at the meetings are monitored for implementation status. The city’s “Building an English-friendly Living Environment Promotion” committee has held many review meetings and delivered reference materials, after receiving city council approval, to city agencies for signage and publication. At present, a total of 264 terms have been translated to English and combined into the “Inquiry System for English Names of Roads, Locations and Signs”. Included are street names, large address plates, a table for the English names of local attractions, a directory of the names of major location and a bilingual reference table for names of areas throughout the city. The system is accessible from the homepage of the official website of the city government and conveniently available to the public to check on the Chinese-English translation of roads and signs.

Since 2007, the city government has further expanded the reach of internationalization to private businesses. In a concerted effort to promote the certification of the English Service Emblem implemented by the Executive Yuan, by 2010 the City Government had assisted and guided a total of 526 private operators in applying for the English Service Emblem certification.
Activation of Manpower for Public Affairs

1. Control of total number of civil servants

In order to use manpower effectively and decrease the pressure of high personnel cost of the City Government, the City Government always pays close attention to the cutting of the number of civil servants. As from 1994, downsizing management measures were taken in 3 stages. As of 2010, the total number of civil servants was deducted by 1,587 people, with a downsizing rate reaching 14.8%. The performance of civil service downsizing undertaken in different stages is shown as follows:

Table 15 Results of Civil Service Downsizing of Kaohsiung City Government in 3 Stages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>No. of cut staff</th>
<th>Downsizing rate</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>According to the budget for employment of civil servants in 1994 (including contractual employment, security guards), the expected downsizing rate was 5%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Coping with implementation of informationalization, different departments conducted the measure according to the regulations. For all posts inclusive of laborers, no vacancy was supplemented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>The 3rd stage of downsizing measure commenced from 2002. Except police constables, fire fighters, health and medical workers, different levels of employees at schools (including The Open University) and social workers, according to the expected annual downsizing rate of 5% fixed in 2001, the employment of staff (including security guards), laborers and contractual employees was downsized. In 2010, coping with the measure of 5% downsizing, the downsizing was completed accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Cultivation of the abilities of female supervisors

a. Urging female civil servants to participate in decision-making

In order to urge female civil servants to participate in decision-making, Executive Yuan promulgated “Encouragement Program for Outstanding Performance in Urging Female Civil Servants’ Participation in Decision-Making Performed by Executive Yuan and Local Government Institutions” in 2002. Before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation, the number of female civil servants assigned by the City...
Government to take the post of supervisor in the administrative departments of different levels has been increasing every year. The City Government has been honored and awarded the Special Prize for 9 consecutive years. Of them, in 2005, 2006 and 2007, the City Government was the only institution winning this prize, revealing that the City Government’s positive action of urging female civil servants to participate in decision-making received positive attention from the Central Government. After Kaohsiung county-city consolidation, outstanding female civil servants would be continuously promoted to take the post of supervisor.

b. High employment percentage of female supervisors
Before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation, the City Government’s employment rate of female civil servants to take the post of supervisor in the administrative departments of different levels has been increasing every year. In 2010, the total number of supervisors was 1,722, with 718 of them being female supervisors. The employment rate of female supervisors was 41.70%, with an increase of 0.91% when compared with 2009. As of the end of Sep. 2010, there were 45 females being promoted to act as Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs, and 11 females promoted to act as Senior Secretary-General and Special Commissioners. The overall performance was outstanding. After Kaohsiung county-city consolidation, as of the end of Mar. 2011, the female supervisors of the City Government occupied 40.20% of all supervisors, having surpassed the goal of “having one-fourth (1/4) of the supervisors being female supervisors of first-level units.”

c. Concern for manpower use of minority groups
(1) Excessive employment of indigenous people up to 320%, realizing the prioritization of the underprivileged
In order to realize the Mayor’s policy of “prioritizing the underprivileged,” take care of the indigenous tribesmen having registered their households in the city, and increase employment opportunities for the indigenous people, the City Government took the lead in implanting the plan of the Central Government by employing indigenous people to be 2% of their staff in 1999, and implementing the policy continuously. After “Indigenous People’s Employment Rights Protection Act” was announced for implementation on Oct. 31, 2001, as calculated according to the calculation method stipulated in the Act, the number of indigenous people employed by different departments of the City Government was 49. As of Dec. 2010, there were 157 indigenous people employed (with an excessive employment rate of 320%).

(2) Excessive employment of the physically and mentally disabled citizens up to 158%, giving care to the underprivileged group
According to “Protection Act for Rights and Interests of (Physically and Mentally) Disabled Citizens” and the stipulations of “Guidelines for Employment of (Physically and Mentally) Disabled Citizens” promulgated by Executive Yuan, compulsory employment of physically and mentally disabled citizens was enforced so as to control the application and distribution of vacancies. The disabled citizens were employed as the agents of work, and the employment
quota was completely fulfilled. As from Aug. 2002, the City Government continuously maintained the employment of sufficient number of disabled citizens until now. In case of any disposition change of staff, the related vacancy was immediately urged to be supplemented in that month. As of Dec. 2010, 794 disabled citizens were expected to be employed, and 1,258 disabled citizens were actually employed, with an employment rate reaching 158%, exceeding the expected number by 464 persons. It fully revealed that the City Government actively paid concern for the physically and mentally disabled citizens, and protected the rights and benefits of their work.

d. Strengthening of the outsourcing of public affairs

According to the stipulations of “Implementation Guidelines for Promotion of Outsourcing the Business of Executive Yuan and Different Subordinating Institutions to Private Sectors” promulgated by Executive Yuan by letter, and “Encouragement Measures for Promotion of Outsourcing the Administrative Business to Private Sectors by Different Departments of Kaohsiung City Government,” the City Government established a Team of Promotion Project for Implementation of Outsourcing the Administrative Business to Private Sectors, comprehensively and actively promoting the outsourcing work. In 2010 there were 4 outsourcing items of different departments approved to be under restriction. Of them, 4 items were reported to be under restriction of the Central Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan. The execution progress of the outsourced work was reviewed regularly.

e. Activation of manpower by organizational learning

(1) Promote organizational learning, and mold a learning-typed government

To implement the “Action Plan for Molding of Learning Government” promulgated by Executive Yuan, and take “contriving excellent English-speaking living environment, and establishing internationalized convenient life circles” as the themes of organizational learning, the City Government continued to promote organizational learning activities according to “Kaohsiung City Government’s Implementation Plan of ’Creating A+ Happiness’ Lifelong Learning Activity.” From Mar. to Aug. 2010, there were 29 extensive and deepened serial organizational learning and studying activities held in 5 grouped districts: “Zuoying, Nanzih Districts,” “Sanmin District,” “Gushan, Yancheng, Cijin Districts,” “Lingya, Cianjin, Sinsing Districts” and “Cianjhen, Siaogang Districts.” Through organizational learning, competitions among civil servants were contrived; the mutual learning and emulation mechanism was established; and the experience in successful cases of organizational learning was absorbed and shared to expand the learning effects. Different departments could also have progress with the times, strengthening the administration and service effects, and further enhancing the organizations’ abilities of adapting to changes.

(2) Establishment of civic organizations for civil servants to start learning in spare time

In order to advocate proper recreational and cultural activities, and maintain physical and mental health of teachers and civil servants, there were 37 civic organizations established for civil servants in 2010. These civic organizations
were of different areas, including sports type, cultural and literary type, and
general type, like Chinese calligraphy, Chinese painting, sports and exercise, tap
dance, Chinese shadow boxing, hiking ... and so on. Apart from using spare time
to take regular practices, teachers and civil servants could take part in different
kinds of large activities held by the City Government every year. Ever since the
implementation of the policy, the performance was praised. In future, the
activity contents of civic organizations will be enriched to cultivate excellent
interests in civil servants. Through diversified activities of different civic
organizations, the physical and spiritual health of civil servants can be
improved.

f. Facilitation of staff replacement, and improvement of the quality of staff
The City Government has always been strict in implementing the retirement of
civil servants when they have reached the retirement age. A control list of civil
servants beyond retirement age still working in the last 5 years was established,
urging them to carry out retirement procedures as soon as possible. As to the cases
of voluntary retirement, the various departments were urged to let their staff carry
out retirement procedures within a fixed period according to the related
requirements so as to protect the rights and benefits of the civil servants reaching
retirement age. For those civil servants who were not suitable to keep on working
at the current posts, and those who were not competent for their duties due to
illness but were not qualified for retirement, they should be laid off according to
the regulations of Clause 29 of Civil Service Employment Act. In 2010, there were
58 civil servants forced to carry out retirement procedures, 1077 civil servants
applying for voluntary retirement, 8 civil servants being laid off, with a total of
1143 civil servants leaving the City Government, fully smoothening the personnel
channels, facilitating staff replacement in different department, and ensuring the
improvement of the quality of civil servants.
Development of Human Resources of Civil Servants and Teachers

Human resources are the most valuable assets in any organizations. Talent cultivation is the stable foundation of national construction. When facing the new epoch in the 21st century with knowledge navigating the world, civil servants that serve people should improve the public service quality with time. Their service should be established on the core values of “integrity, honesty, professionalism, efficiency and concern.” They should take open-minded administrative structure to create maximization of simplified policies, great convenience for citizens and improved service quality.

To cope with the national policies, administrative development visions of the City Government and the need of business promotion in the various bureaus and offices, the City Government planned to implement prioritized great policies and hold training courses of different professional knowledge and skills, intending to strengthen the core professional vocational skills and teamwork execution power of civil servants, and effectively implement municipal construction. The City Government took “macro perspective,” “local experience,” “solid training,” “expertise development” and “sustainable growth” as the 5 major visions, establishing the core professional skills that civil servants should possess, and strengthening the professional, practical and comprehensive training goals. It was expected that these missions could be accomplished: excellent learning culture could be contrived; group wisdom could be concentrated in teamwork; and honest, capable and excellent civil servants could be trained.

With this idea, the City Government held 350 courses from Jan. to Dec. 2010, particularly focusing on the professional training for bureaus and sections, training of management, training of legal rules, studies of humanities, studies of current trends and training of policies, with 19,998 man-times and 38,698 man-day-times taking these courses. Besides, the City Government also held 6 lectures with 6 classical celebrities invited as the lecturers. A total of 1,632 man-times attended these lectures. Besides, 171 tour lectures of “Heart and Soul Beautification” were held, with a total of 11,669 man-times attending these lectures. To cope with the trend of the modern days, e-learning courses were opened. The concrete development of the human resources for civil servants and teachers was explained as follows:

1. The education, training and studies for teachers and civil servants were continuously promoted, arousing the new ideas and new development of teachers and civil servants, thus increasing the human capital of urban administration.
2. “Middle-Rank Supervisor Training Course” was opened, with a total of 75 civil servants attending the course, including 36 Grade-9 supervisors and 39 Grade-8 supervisors, establishing a talent base with reserve of excellent civil servants.
3. In order to strengthen civil servants’ literacy for democracy and legal system, classes of administrative neutrality and different law kinds were opened, enhancing the civil servants’ knowledge of legal systems, improving their working performance, and promoting their service quality for citizens.
4. In order to meet the government’s policy of “City of Human Rights, Happiness for
All Citizens” and strengthen the concept of human rights among colleagues, 4 sessions of human right lectures were held. A total of 344 man-times attended these lectures, and let the thinking of human rights melt in administration.

5. Grade 1~9 Consistent National Education Studies were promoted, increasing the teachers’ understanding of the curricula, matching with the preparation work of teachers, and activating the ways of teaching.

6. Assistance was given to the various bureaus of the City Government to enhance “internationalized abilities” by opening 5 diversified language learning classes, including the courses of “Public Affairs in English” and “Fundamental Japanese.”. There were 161 man-times taking these training courses, with 776 day-man-times in total.

7. In order to expand the service level, provide teachers and civil servants with convenient learning opportunities, realize lifelong learning, and enhance their professional knowledge, skills and service quality, according to the stipulations in “Guidelines for Trial Implementation of Humanities Enhancement by Central Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan and the Subordinate Institutions,” topical lectures about artistic and cultural knowledge were held, with contents covering literature, fine art, carving, architecture, music, dancing, drama and movies. Besides, there were related themes about gender equality, health management, ecological protection, humanity and literature arts, practical laws, tourism, financial and money management, family education, and so on. In 2010 there were 115 lecture sessions held at different institutions with participants of 7,861 man-times, and 56 lecture sessions held at different schools with participants of 3,808 man-times. A total of 171 lecture sessions were held, with total participants of 11,669 man-times.

8. In order to let civil servants have macro and novel visions, and expand their new contemplations to upgrade the standard of their administrative service, famous local experts and scholars in all walks of life were invited to give a series of “Classical Celebrities Lectures.” In 2010, some famous celebrities were invited to give lectures to civil servants, including Ms. Hsiu-Li Chin, a TV newsreader, Professor Chia-Tung Lee, Teacher Ruby Hsu, Professor Nancy Hao-Ming Chao (Chin), Ms. Rosita Chu, President Michael M.C. Lai, and so on. Enthusiastic feedbacks and praise were received from the teachers and civil servants. In 2010, there were 6 sessions held, with participants of 1,632 man-times.

9. The City Government continuously concentrated the talents of international affairs and encouraged them to come back to Taiwan to offer education. International Affairs Social Group was composed of 60 international elites having completed taking International Affairs Elite Class. As from 2010, the Social Group held the Back-to-Taiwan Training Activity once every year. The training held each time lasted for 6 hours a day.

10. E-learning was promoted. A special fund was particularly drawn up for opening high-quality courses of policymaking nature. Through open tendering, the planning of e-learning courses was outsourced. Besides, collaboration was made with other institutions by signing mutual favoring agreements for course exchange, thus enriching the contents of e-learning and providing high-quality e-learning courses.
a. From Jan. to Dec. 2010, “Kaohsiung e-Learning” offered 541 courses with a total of 924 instruction hours. They included 122 courses of humanities, 69 courses of municipal administration, 162 courses of living, 43 courses of legal system, 68 courses of science and technology, 53 courses of management, and 24 courses of language.

b. In 2010, there were 220,273 people having selected courses of e-Learning, 151,387 man-times taking classes, 67,035 man-times having taken examinations for obtaining certificates, and 102,524 hours of certification. The total number of people and hours of certification in this year both grew by 300% when compared with 2009.

c. In 2010, active cooperation was made with the related studying institutions, including Civil Service Development Institute of Central Personnel Administration under Executive Yuan, local training centers, Civil Servant Development Department of Taipei City Government, Electronic Processing Information Center of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics under Executive Yuan, National Central Library, National Palace Museum and Council of Cultural Affairs, to open exchange courses, increasing the diversification of e-learning courses.

d. Cooperation was made with different bureaus and offices to open e-learning courses: In order to effectively integrate the related municipal resources of the City Government, and provide different bureaus and offices with opportunities to take part in the planning of e-learning courses, Civil Service Development Institute cooperated with the various bureaus and offices of the City Government as from 2010 to open e-learning courses, maximizing the effects of using the resources of the City Government, and contriving an excellent e-learning environment.

e. Offer of excellent e-learning courses: In 2010, the outsourced teaching material of e-learning courses, “Must Know — e-Know-All of Public Affairs Copyrights” was certified as Grade AA by e-Learning Quality Certification Center. Besides, another teaching material, “National Compensation Responsibilities of Civil Servants” was also awarded with “Best e-Learning Teaching Material Quality Prize of the Year.”

11. In order to realize integration of resources and establish a cooperation mechanism between public departments and academic research institutes for increased exchange of practices and academic experience, the City Government signed a strategic alliance with I-Shou University. According to the contents of the strategic alliance contract, the two parties arranged municipal practical training for students, made researches of human resources, and held municipal development seminars.

a. Co-holding of seminars: On Apr. 30, 2010 “Organizational Strategy Change and Issue Management Seminar” was held. On Aug. 19, another seminar, “Experience of Public Governance Change in District Development” was held. On Oct. 29, “Case Instruction Demonstration and Performance Presentation 2010” was held.

b. Municipal practical training for students: The City Government provided the students of I-Shou University with the chances of municipal practical training during the summer vacation of 2010. There were 39 students of the Department of Public Policy and Management and the Department of Civil and Ecological Engineering of I-Shou University having practical training at 13 bureaus and
offices of the City Government. The period of practical training lasted for 6 weeks, from Jun. 28 to Aug. 6, 2010. After completion of the practical training, the students presented their topical reports of municipal practical training.

c. Publishing of a book, Public Management: Changes and Development: It is a collection of 10 research papers presented in seminars. After external examination procedures were completed, these papers were re-edited. These 10 papers, discussing about performance management, human resources and case studies, were compiled in this book, providing a reference for academic instruction, training material of public departments and subsequent studies.

d. Development of teaching materials for case instruction: In order to improve the effects and quality of high-level training classes, case instruction method was implemented. In 2010, the teaching material developed was about the issue, “Government Performance Bonus Plan,” which could be used as the teaching material of training in the intermediate- and high-level training classes in future.

e. Issue of periodical, Policies and Human Resource Management: In order to establish an exchange platform of national human resource development and public policy management, a cooperative professional periodical was issued. Its contents primarily covered development and management of human resources, and slightly touched the public policies, municipal development and current situation of educational training. The biannual periodical had its trial issue published in 2010, and had 2 issues published in this year.

12. In order to pay concern for the mental and physical health of teachers and civil servants, improve the spiritual life of teachers and civil servants, and tighten the marriage and parental relationship of teachers and civil servants, tour lectures and consultancy service of related topics were provided, guiding the teachers and civil servants of the city to face their own problems and possess the problem-solving ability.
Rules and Regulations

1. Appeal review:
   a. Appealing plays an important part of the administrative remedy system. Anyone (including natural persons, juridical persons, non-corporations, or other respondents and interested parties subject to administrative acts) whose rights or interests were unlawfully or improperly injured by a central or local government agency's administrative act is entitled to file an administrative appeal. Anyone whose rights or interests were unlawfully or improperly injured by a central or local government agency's inaction in regard to his application submitted according to law during the period stipulated by applicable laws is entitled to file an administrative appeal as well. These points have been clearly stated in Articles 1 and 2 of the Administrative Appeal Act. As society is evolving and the awareness of the public’s rights is also increasing, incidents of self-reliant relief have been frequently observed; this is not a norm to which a democratic and constitutional state is supposed to aspire. In responding to the current situation, enhancing the high relief function of the appeal, and duly strengthening both the public authority and public credibility, as well as promoting the correct and in-depth understanding of the appeal system, the Kaohsiung City Government (hereinafter referred to as the “KCG”) is increasing its efforts in the awareness campaign of the appeal system and guidance for citizens, by combining all types of training programs and the communication medias to explain the practical issues and examples concerning the administrative relief and appeal in a way that is easy to comprehend. In addition, a variety of forms have been printed and provided free of charge to better serve the public. These efforts shall practically help the municipal administration to move forward.
   b. Prior to the county/city merger, the KCG accepted a total of 502 appeal applications and held 12 appeal review meetings during the period from January 1st to the 24th of December, 2010, while the Kaohsiung County Government handled 114 appeal applications and held 7 review meetings. See Table 16 for more details.

2. State compensation:
   a. If any employee of the Government acting within the scope of his or her office or employment infringes upon the freedom or right of any person, or any person's life, body or property resulting from a defect in the installation or management of any government-owned public facility, the victim may demand compensation from the authority of the said government employee or the public facility in accordance with the State Compensation Act. To process and review the cases of state compensation, the KCG has especially established the State Compensation Application Review Committee, of which members are scholars and experts in law, retained by the KCG to process the applications of state compensation carefully based on the stance of neutral fairness. The Committee aims to compensate as promptly as possible the people who suffer damages, on the principle of not harsh and not abusive, while monitoring and urging all agencies of the KCG to examine, improve and prevent any further occurrences of their respective administrative
actions and/or public facilities that violate the rights of the people.

b. Prior to the county/city merger, the KCG accepted 82 applications of state compensation and held 9 meetings of the State Compensation Application Review Committee; and the Kaohsiung County Government handled 28 applications and held 2 meetings, during the period from the 1st of January to the 24th of December, 2010. See Table 17 for more details.

3. Regulation consolidation:

a. Prior to the county/city merger, the KCG held 8 meetings of the Legal Affairs Committee and passed 25 municipal regulations, including 15 additions, 7 amendments and 3 abolishments; and the Kaohsiung County Government held 15 meetings summoned and processed 12 municipal regulations, including 6 additions, 5 amendments and 1 abolishment, during the period from the 1st of January to the 24th of December, 2010. See Table 18 for details.

b. In responding to the consolidation of the regulations following the merger of KCG and Kaohsiung County Government, the Bureau and the Legal Affairs Department of the Kaohsiung County Government prior to the merger teamed up to prepare for such a consolidation. A total of 24 regulation review meetings were held during the period from September to December, 2010, and a total of 116 draft regulations were processed, including 54 confirmed and 62 unconfirmed bills by the respective agencies of both Kaohsiung County and City Governments. In addition, to prevent the transitional dark period of laws and order from happening due to the county/city merger, the Bureau announced on the 25th of December, 2010 the List of Consolidation of the Surviving and Abolished Regulations for the New Municipality. The surviving regulations include 287 self-governance articles, 234 self-governance regulations, 16 announcements and 401 administrative regulations; the regulations to be abolished include 176 self-governance articles and 87 self-governance regulations. In addition, to help the concerned authorities to speed up their respective legislation, the Bureau on 25th and 28th of December, 2010, assisted all legislative administration authorities to pass the reviews on the general bills package proposals in the interim municipal administration meeting and the first municipal administration meeting. The package includes 25 bills of interim measures, 8 bills of self-governance regulations, 156 bills of administrative regulations, and 106 bills of task force establishment guidelines consolidated by the Personnel Department of the KCG. See Table 19 for the details of the regulation consolidation for the county/city merger.
### Table 16 Appeal Application Processing by KCG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total cases</td>
<td>Rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung County)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 17 State Compensation Processing by KCG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Conclusions on state compensation each year</th>
<th>Claim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total cases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal</td>
<td>Damage caused by illegal action by government employees</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung County)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 18 Regulation Review by KCG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Fiscal Regulations</th>
<th>Admin. Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>278 (as of Dec. 24, 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010 (Kaohsiung County)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>194 (as of Dec. 24, 2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 19 Qulation Consolidation for County/City Merger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Case/count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010.8</td>
<td>Bills confirmed by the respective county/city agencies after consolidation</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.9–2010.12</td>
<td>Regulation review meeting summoned</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.9–2010.12</td>
<td>Bills which passed the review by regulation review subgroups</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.12.25</td>
<td>Announced the List of Consolidation of the Surviving and Abolished Regulations for the New Municipality, including 1201 items of both county and city.</td>
<td>1,938 surviving regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,263 abolished regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010.12.25</td>
<td>295 items passed the reviews on the general bills package proposals in the interim municipal administration meeting and the first municipal administration meeting</td>
<td>(1)25 bills of temporary measures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government Ethics Reforms

1. Corruption Prevention
   a. Multiple measures to promote integrity, combined with social resources, to create a clean municipal administration:
      (1) abided by "National Action Program for Clean Government," issued by the Executive Yuan, set up and convened integrity conferences, implemented "integrate among fields to establish clean government" policy of civil service ethics, made the execution plan of clean government with the aim of enhancing clean government.
      (2) Enhanced the formation of consensus of the general public about "anti-corruption", combined with the major municipal activities, folk festivals and administrative resources to encourage all the people actively allege corruption offenses, shared the performance of administrative achievements. Set up Anti-Corruption promulgation stalls on the spot of major activities, such as "2010 Dragon Boat Festival Dragon Boat Race ", "2010 Tsoying ten thousand years festival ","2010 Nemen Carnival" ,and held the computer network promulgation during the election in 2010 to lead the community in clean and efficient atmosphere, and formed anti-corruption consensus. In addition, performed the anti-corruption conduct 164 times (120 times in 2009).
      (3) Strengthened ethics, social responsibility, and corporate integrity, built public-private sector partnership model of the network to promote corporate integrity, and handled "corporate integrity, ethics, and social responsibility symposium " by Department of Civil Service Ethics and Public Works Bureau. In addition, handled the case of corporate anti-corruption advocacy 17 times (19 times in 2009) to build community consensus on anti-corruption.
   b. Reinforcement of anti-corruption supervision:
      Audited the affairs which tend to involve corruption 111 times (193 times in 2009), and requested the relevant industries to improve and eliminate the potential disadvantages. In addition, requested the contractors to improve, really enhanced the quality of municipal public works.
   c. Proposal of measures by collecting opinions from the general public:
      For an in-depth public opinion, and the fact that the government need to improve from all walks of life, manufacturers or contractors, held discipline questionnaire 53 times (23 times in 2009), held special case discipline inquiry 44 times (46 times in 2009), and held the reform of discussion meeting 13 times (15 times in 2009), to explore latent disadvantages, and proposed specific policy advice, as to be the reference of promoting innovation governance, and developing ethical behavior program.
   d. Prompt handling of matters reported by the general public:
      Accepted the complaint, petition from the general public 168 cases (256 cases in 2009), transferred them to the proper department to deal with if it belongs to other department’s responsibility, and handled the matter promptly.
   e. Research and publication of special study for corruption prevention:
According to the discipline questionnaire and reform of discussion meeting and discipline inquiry, 36 special studies (32 special studies in 2009) for corruption prevention were reported.

f. Offering of tenders openly and publicly:
   Monitored and supervised procurements and purchases 2,829 times (3,848 times in 2009) to run under "Government Procurement Agreement".

g. Careful management of property reports and declarations of government employees:
   Accepted 2,990 officials to declare property in 2009 (1,689 officials in 2008). In 2010, based on 15 percent of an open ballot, took 458 people to carry out a substantial audit (1 person was audited by department of government employee ethics, ministry of justice). There were 8 people punished for dishonest declaration. In addition, held the meeting about property reports and declarations of government employees 18 times (11 times in 2009).

h. The implementation of lobbying bill, the promotion of universal participation in politics:
   In response to the implementation of lobbying bill, the admissibility of the mayor and two deputy mayors to lobby registration matters, to implement the sunshine laws, and there were no registration items in 2010.

i. Correct implementation of the role of the Government Ethics Commission:
   Held the Government Ethics Commission 90 times (43 times in 2009).

j. Proper and correct handling of problem cases of petitioning and the giving of donations and gifts:
   Based on the regulations, handled cases of giving of donations and gifts 343 cases (369 cases in 2009), petitioning cases 3,890 times (4,231 times in 2009), and banquet registration 97 cases (81 cases in 2009).

k. Praise and encouragement of ethical conduct:
   Based on the regulations, there were 20 staff members who were praised for their ethical conduct.

l. Preservation and maintenance of official secrecy:
   (1) Made (amended) the regulatory measures for the preservation and maintenance of official secrecy 40 times, and promulgated preservation and maintenance of official secrecy 530 times.
   (2) Carried out special information security audit in April and October, 2010, and strengthened the implementation of information security audit 86 times.
   (3) Carried out regular or irregular inspection of organization’s confidential cases 154 times.
   (4) Handled confidential documents secret level to be changed or cancelled 32 cases.
   (5) For important meetings, major tenders of organization, carried out the special projects 29 times.
   (6) Dealt with the cases which involved revelation of secrecy 19 times.

m. Preservation and maintenance of organizational safety:
   (1) Made (amended) the regulatory measures for the prevention of harm or destroy of the organization 25 times.
(2) Held the conventions of the preservation and maintenance of organizational safety 41 times, and checked the security situation 154 times.

(3) For the merge of Kaohsiung city and Kaohsiung county, made the special program for preservation and maintenance of safety, effectively dealt with the unexpected or serious danger, to ensure the process run smoothly.

(4) For important festivals or major activities of organization, carried out the special projects 129 times.

(5) Searched early-warning information 155 times, assisted the relevant department to deal with the incidents 18 times.

(6) Demanded every civil service ethics office to promulgate "165 anti-fraud hot line" to prevent the cases of fraud and crime.

2. Investigation and Elimination of Corruption and Illegal Activities

a. Investigation of alleged corruption offenses:
   Strengthened advocacy to encourage the staff and the public to report corruption offenses, and set up toll-free telephone 0800-025025, fax 3313655, special-purpose mailbox No. 2299 Kaohsiung for reporting purposes. The cases that were accepted from the public, legislative organization, and the higher authorities were 184 (191 cases were accepted by the Department of Civil Service Ethics of Kaohsiung county government before the merge of Kaohsiung city and Kaohsiung county), all have been investigated and verified carefully, and handled in accordance with the regulations.

b. Found out the clues of corruption:
   During this year there were 3 cases and 11 people that have been prosecuted. In addition, there were 2 cases and 5 people that were sentenced by local court and higher court (1 case and 1 people has been prosecuted that was investigated and transferred by the Department of Civil Service Ethics of Kaohsiung county government before the merge of Kaohsiung city and Kaohsiung county).

c. Enforcement of corruption eradication:
   Due to the long process of corruption investigation and trial, and quite a high percentage of not guilty, there were 31 cases and 48 people that were punished: recorded 2 people a serious offence, recorded 2 people a demerit, reprimanded 29 people, others (such as posting, warning) 16 people (there were 5 cases and 10 people that were punished by Kaohsiung county government before the merge of Kaohsiung city and Kaohsiung county: recorded 1 people a serious offence, recorded 2 people a demerit, reprimanded 8 people), in order to set up people's confidence, and impel civil servants to abide by the law.
Military Service Administration

The military service administration adopts the philosophy of “Law-abiding administration” and “Service Comes First” in its pursuit of excellence. Vision, passion and initiative are the guidelines that we apply in carrying out public service, and we aim to provide an even more thorough and perfect military service administration to achieve the goals of ‘glorious military service administration’ and ‘the happy city’.

1. Focal points of the administration
   a. Simplified and convenient recruitment:
      (1) Awareness campaign and seminar for the conscripts prior to the physical examination:
      A total of 3 sessions of awareness campaigns and seminars for the conscripts preceding the physical examination were conducted at the grand auditorium of the City Hall on February 8th, 9th and 10th in 2010. More than 900 conscripts and their families attended. The conscripts and their families believe that the awareness campaigns and seminars organized by the City Government help the conscripts to understand the conscription examination procedure and the key points of the physical examination as well as help the conscripts to exercise their rights.
      (2) Flexible conscription:
      In a concerted effort related to the early discharge policy and the employment enhancement policy of the Executive Yuan, conscripts who are 19 years of age, do not attend any school and have no intention of pursuing further education are encouraged to serve their military duty early. Such a measure may reduce the waiting time before conscription for the conscripts while satisfying the Armed Forces’ demand for military personnel. In 2010, the City planned and conducted conscription on the conscripts whose year of birth was 1991. Almost 900 conscripts who are 19 years of age, do not attend any school and have no intention of pursuing further education have been processed for their conscription examinations and reported for their military duty early. Their waiting time for conscription was reduced.
   b. Proactive and considerate services:
      (1) Warm services for the dependents:
      The Kaohsiung City Government Service Counter for the Servicemen, operating in accordance with the family visiting hours stipulated by the new recruit training units, was established inside various military camps, offering consultation service to better serve the servicemen and their families as well as preserve the rights of the servicemen. The service began on August 1, 2004. As of the end of December, 2010, a total of 1,002 person-times in 323 assignments were dispatched to various camps and consultation service provided. Such a service has won great approval among the general public of the City.
      (2) Hometown-loving substitute servicemen devote themselves to public welfare events:
      The servicemen serving their substitute service in the City were organized to
contribute their off-duty hours for public welfare services in three categories: school service, community service and miscellaneous service; in addition, there were blood donation drives during the summer and winter vacations. These welfare services share the same goals as those of the municipal administration and demonstrate that the substitute service proactively pursues the goal of promoting social welfare services. In fiscal 2010, a total of 564 persons participated in the blood drives during the winter and summer vacations as well as the year-end holidays, donating a total of 120,500 cc of blood; this result is the best among all of the counties and cities. The servicemen have fully demonstrated their love for society.

c. Solid management of the reservists:

(1) Reservists for public welfare events:

1) Environment Cleanup:
   The reservists were mobilized to support the street cleanup and the fight against Dengue mosquitoes. The event aimed to enhance the hometowns, beautify the living environment and improve the living quality. In fiscal 2010, a total of 9 public welfare events were organized by the reservists, with about 2,748 reservists participating.

2) Blood drive:
   The Military Service Bureau has been encouraging the reservist groups to participate in the blood drives and help to solve the blood shortage problem while inspiring citizens to cherish and care for life. The “One Bag for One Life” blood drives were conducted with the He-sung Military Police Reservists Association and the Military Reservists Guidance Centers of the Gushan District, the Sinsing District and the Nanzih District on July 4th, July 11th, September 4th, and December 12th, 2010 at Jiouru Park, the Cijin Seaside Park, the Urban Spotlight, and Carrefour at Nanzih District, respectively. A total of 398,255 cc of blood were donated and the blood shortage problem was solved.

(2) Military Service Leisure Games:
   In order to promote exercise among the citizens, enhance the teamwork spirit and demonstrate the strength of the reservists, the military service administration leisure games were organized from 9 am to 2 pm on May 2, 2010 (Sunday) at the athletic field of the Naval base in the Zuoying District of the City. Various physical contests were provided, including tug-of-war, to maintain the ties among the reservists and sharpen their physical condition. About 3,000 reservists and substitute servicemen in the City participated with passion.

d. Innovative and sincere management of the Veterans Memorial Shrine:

(1) The Veterans Memorial Shrine as a park:
   The Veterans Memorial Shrine consists of the Yanchao Park and the Niaosong Park. The lawns and the vegetation in the parks are routinely maintained. The Yanchao Park has an area of about 88,000 square meters and the Niaosong Park has an area of about 22,000 square meters, totaling about 110,000 square meters. They offer beautiful and fragrant flowers for the City, as a park should.
(2) Online service of the Yanchao Park of the Veterans Memorial Shrine:
In consideration that the surviving families of the soldiers who perished, are restrained from visiting the Shrine frequently by their work and the congested traffic, Yanchao Park of the Veterans Memorial Shrine has completed the first online remembrance service for the Veterans Memorial Shrine. It overcomes the time and space barriers to allow the surviving families to pay their respect online at any time.

e. Civil defense mobilization preparation:

(1) The fiscal 2010 civil defense exercise – war game simulation (Wan-an No. 33) was conducted on March 25th and 26th, 2010 at the Wangliaonan Camp, Yongkang City, Tainan County. The Vice Chairperson of the committee of mobilization of the City is concurrently assumed by the deputy major, Mr. Lin, Ren-yih, who is in charge of the personnel of the consolidated functions of mobilization, disaster rescue and combat coordination. The exercise focuses on domestic disaster prevention and rescue, and was accomplished flawlessly.

(2) The Wan-an No. 33 air-raid exercise (13:30 to 14:00 on May 5th) of the fiscal year was conducted. Only the information relay and alarm were administered; the civilian evacuation and traffic control were omitted. With the full cooperation and execution from all concerned units of the City Government, the exercise was successfully completed.

f. Localized services for the military dependents’ villages:

(1) Health seminars conducted for the military dependents’ villages to assist with the health administration among the villages:
In order to offer knowledge of disease prevention and health management, a total of 12 health seminars for the military dependents’ villages were organized in fiscal 2010; physicians were retained to teach health maintenance. The residents of the villages responded with great enthusiasm.

(2) Gourmet fair organized to promote the gourmet culture of the military dependents’ villages:
A military dependents’ village gourmet fair was organized on May 2, 2010 at the athletic field of the Zuoying Naval base. The general public sampled the dishes from exotic countries at the fair, and the gourmet culture unique to the military dependents’ villages was introduced to further encourage peace among ethnic groups. The reservists and substitute servicemen leisure games took place at the same time.

g. Armed Forces engage in rescue mission for Typhoon Fanapi:
The Marine Corps Command and the Reserve Command of the City were notified on September 18, 2010, 9 am, and a liaison unit was established with dedicated officers. At 15:00 (situation one) the unit was stationed at the emergency operation center of the City to receive updates on the disaster and the needs of the City; 134 soldiers committed their efforts to the rescue mission. More soldiers joined in after the escalation of the disaster on the 19th; as many as 3,497 soldiers were deployed at once on the 23rd.
From the 19th to the 24th (reduced to situation three), total forces committed
included 9,325 person-times, 284 sorties of vehicle/vessel, 345 deployments of various water pumps, and 41 sorties of a T4-86 back-carried sanitary machine. In total, 284 distressed citizens were rescued, 8,356.8 tons of garbage shipped, 619 fallen street trees restored, 446,000 square meters of environment sanitized, 309.3 kilometers of roads cleaned, and 50,050,000 gallons of water pumped out from buildings.

2. Focus for the future:
   a. Communication channel between the City Government and the military.
   b. Promote vegetation at idle camps in the City.
   c. Coordinate the Armed Forces for disaster rescue.
   d. Reservist and substitute servicemen participate in public welfare events.
   e. Fulfill the online conscription examination tasks.
   f. Further improve the information facility and online service of the Veterans Memorial Shrine.
   g. Further strengthen the coordination with the military regarding the maintenance of the public facilities in the military dependents’ villages.
International Affairs and Sister Cities Exchanges

1. International Affairs and VIP Reception

The official total number of mentionable distinguished guests including: sister city delegations during 2010 Lantern Festival, the President of American Chamber of Commerce, the Former President of Philippines, the Director of Austrian Commercial Office in Taipei, a Queensland Government Special Representative, the Deputy Governor of Catania Province (Italy), the Governor of Osaka (Japan), the First Deputy Mayor of Marseille (France), and the President of International World Games Association - a total of: 1,229.

2. Sister Cities
   a. Designated Foster Program by City Government Bureaus

In order to strengthen our sister city relationships, in additions to continuous contact and programs, the designated foster programs of with our sister cities by the bureaus of City Government has been launched. 15 bureaus have fostered 12 of the sister cities programs of which Kaohsiung is in frequent contact with.

Table 20 Sister Cities of Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated Bureau</th>
<th>Fostering Sister Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat</td>
<td>General Sister City Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Affairs</td>
<td>Hachioji(JPN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>1. San Antonio(USA) 2. Cartago(Costa Rica)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>1. Hachioji(JPN) 2. Brisbane(AUS) 3. Portland(USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>Miami(USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>1. Busan(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Work</td>
<td>1. Busan(KOR) 2. Brisbane(AUS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1. Busan(KOR) 2. Seattle(USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>1. Portland(USA) 2. Busan(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection</td>
<td>1. Brisbane(AUS) 2. Busan(KOR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Affairs</td>
<td>1. Busan(KOR) 2. Seattle(USA)     3. Miami(USA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Cebu(PHI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Open University of</td>
<td>1. Cebu(PHI) 2. Danang(VET)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 6 major delegation visits to these sister cities, including the 2010 Yacht Industry Convention in Miami (USA) led by the Director General of Marine Bureau, the observation of ICT (Information Community Teaching) at Forest Ridge School in Seattle (USA) led by the Deputy Director-General of Education, a Kaohsiung City delegation to the Portland Rose Festival led by the Deputy
Director-General of the Education Bureau, City delegation to visit Cebu City in Phillipine led by the President of The Open University of Kaohsiung, The 50th City Anniversary of Hochioji City Delegation in Japan led by the Deputy Mayor LIN Ren-Yi, 30th Sister-City Anniversary to Tulsa City in Oklahoma (USA) and city delegation for 2010 Busan International Architectural Festival in Busan (Korea).

b. Other Exchange Activities

Recruitment of members and chairmen of Kaohsiung Sister City Associations, the operation of Koahsiung International Relations Committee, an invitation to our sister cities for the 2010 Lantern Festival (with participation of Portland (USA), Seattle (USA), Hachioji (Japan) and Busan (Korea) (which numbered 74 delegates in total), the reception of Exchange Staff from Hochioji (Japan), the signing of sister-city memorandum with Catania Province (Italy) by the deputy mayors of both cities and the arrangement for the stay and performance of Henry Brun and The Latin Playerz, a Jazz band from San Antonio (USA).

3. Promotion of International Exchange and City Marketing

Aside from VIP Reception, exchange and interaction between sister and other friendly cities, the International Affairs Division also provides assistance to the Bureaus of City Government and NGOs in the hosting of international events such as the 2010 International Exchange Students Kaohsiung Day Tour, Queensland Government Special Representative, setting up of Toastmasters Club for Kaohsiung City Government staffs, reception of the Governor of Osaka (Japan), Zouying Wannian Folklore Festival Tour for Foreign Office staffs and families from Kaohsiung, both establishing and strengthening the function of Kaohsiung City “International Activity Platforms”, the campaign for organizations with outstanding achievement in promoting International activities, operation and also the special training of Kaohsiung City League of International Affairs Volunteers.
Land Administration

Land administration is a sustainable business that serves the entire population and creates wealth. The Land Administration Bureau of the City Government has six sections and five offices, as well as a department of land development and 12 land offices, responsible for: land registration; cadastral survey; land value assessment; land expropriation; planning, execution and fund management of land development projects; research, planning and execution of digitizing land administration, and management of various real estate licenses and certificates, respectively, in order to ensure cadastral correctness, stable land value, settlement of land rights, maximum use of land, and an e-land information network.

A total of 1,391,706 land lots were registered as of the end of 2010, with a total area of 2,853,595,890 square meters, and more than 920,000 registered buildings. 2,517 lots of land have been leased in accordance with the 3/8th Tenants Lease Act, involving 1,399 leases, 2,103 tenant farmers, and 2,196 landlords. As of the end of 2010, a total of 1,326 persons obtained the land administration agent practice licenses, 977 were permitted to run the real estate brokering business, of which 654 completed the start-up examination, 822 certificates of real estate brokers were issued, and 32 real estate appraisers applied for practice licenses (28 from the former Kaohsiung City and 4 from the former Kaohsiung County).

There are two types of land value: the announced land value and announced current land value. According to Article 14 of the Equalization of Land Rights Act, after the land value is fixed, it will be reassessed once every three years. The last land value announcement was made on January 1, 2010, and the next announcement date is scheduled in 2013. The reassessment of land value shall be done on January 1, 2010. According to the reassessment results, the average adjustment in the former Kaohsiung City increased by 0.71%, and that in the former Kaohsiung County decreased by 1.05%, compared with the figures for 2007, and the average announced land values were NT$7,877 and NT$274 per square meter, respectively. In addition, it is provided in Article 46 of the Equalization of Land Rights Act that the assessment of announced current land value shall be done on January 1, 2011. The average adjustments in the former Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County increased by 2.31% and 1.75%, respectively, compared with the figures for 2009, and the average announced current land value of the City after the consolidation was NT$2,610 per square meter.

In 2010, a total of 116.659587 hectares of public facility land in the City was expropriated, among which 9.985488 hectares of land was for transportation and communication purposes, 105.638181 hectares for water conservancy purposes, 0.140469 hectare for parks, and 0.895449 hectare for other purposes; NT$2,315,836,703 compensation for the land expropriated was granted. Public facility land acquired by means of appropriation in 2010 totaled 271.332808 hectares, among which 151.017214 hectares were for transportation and communication purposes, 28.749571 hectares for water conservancy purposes, 0.4262 hectare for parks, and 91.139823 hectares for other purposes.

By the end of 2010, urban land consolidation and zone expropriation involved a total area of 4,775.04 hectares, and about 3,123.40 hectares of land available for
construction were developed. About 1,651.64 hectares of public facility land were acquired at no cost, on which compensation totaling NT$ 136,531,578,642 for public facility land was saved based on the accumulated announced current land value of each development area at the time of acquisition. Moreover, NT$ 30,623,392,772 was saved on the Government’s public works expenditure, meaning a saving of NT$ 167,154,971,414 for the City’s infrastructure.

The offset-expenditure land in the adjusted urban area and the sold land in the zone expropriation area are important sources of funds to recover the development costs. The Land Administration Bureau of the City Government has perfectly grasped the market trend to fix a reasonable base price for stimulating buying and creating a bidding craze. In 2010, 45 lots of land were bidden, transferred or sold in the former Kaohsiung City, which means 3.608428 hectares of land worth over NT$ 2.52 billion were transacted. 76 lots of land were bidden, transferred or sold in the former Kaohsiung County, which means 7.950584 hectares of land worth over NT$ 3.27 billion were transacted.

The Land Administration Bureau of the City Government has dedicated its efforts to promoting online land administration services. As breakthroughs compared to the traditional counter services provided at fixed locations, the “online application for land registration transcripts” and the “cross-region e-transcription application services at every land office” provide people all over the country with convenient approaches for accessing various land administration transcriptions issued by the 25 cities and counties in Taiwan, as well as for their applications for land registration transcripts and inquiries into land registration. In 2010, the annual revenues from the e-Commerce search service (online application for land registration transcripts and E-Land Network) exceeded NT$ 30 million.
Affairs of Indigenous Peoples

1. Population and Distribution of Indigenous Peoples

In order to understand the population structure and movement of the indigenous people, and take them as a reference in providing counseling service for them, the city has started making population statistics of indigenous people since 1971. At that time there were only 163 households, with 792 indigenous people living in the city. As of end December of 2010, the number of indigenous households was increased to 9,381, with an indigenous population of 29,643 (10,557 lowland indigenous people and 19,086 mountain-area indigenous people; with 13,951 being male and 15,692 being female) in this city. Apart from the three native indigenous districts of the city, most of the indigenous people moved from their native place Taitung County, and the second from Pingtung County. In regard to indigenous population distribution in different districts, the four districts having the highest indigenous population are Taoyuan District with 4,433 indigenous people, Siaogang District with 3,291 indigenous people, Namasia District with 2,952 indigenous people and Fongshan District with 2,206 indigenous people, having a population rating to 43% of the total indigenous population in this city. Each of the fourteen indigenous tribes in Taiwan has households registered in Kaohsiung City, with 30% being Punung Tribe, 27% being Amis Tribe, 22% being Paiwan Tribe, 9% being Lukai Tribe, 4% being Taiya Tribe, 4% being Tsou Tribe, and 4% being other tribes.

2. Major Administrative Policies

a. Spread and glorify the traditional culture of indigenous peoples, respect cultural difference, popularize the cultural value judgment of indigenous tribes, and promote cross-tribe cultural exchange.

b. Combine with resources of schools to preserve and protect the rights and benefits of being educated for indigenous peoples, deepen the education contents of indigenous people, and popularize the pre-school education of indigenous children.

c. Strengthen the lifelong learning curriculum of Indigenous Tribe University. Cooperate with schools, civic organizations, churches and fellow tribesmen associations to expand the offer of courses of various indigenous languages, information-technology course as well as technical and skill training, and improve the living quality of indigenous people.

d. Offer more guidance and assistance to civic organizations and fellow tribesmen associations to carry out urban-rural cultural exchange activities, enhance the friendship maintenance and unity among the various indigenous peoples living in the city, and raise the competitiveness of the indigenous people.

e. Regularly hold cultural studies activities for indigenous youths as well as college and university students, strengthen the recognition of their indigenous identity, and pass on the culture of indigenous peoples.

f. Continuously hold Kaohsiung International Southern Island Cultural Exposition to enhance international cultural exchange, spread the traditional indigenous tribal cultures, and market the diversified cultural style and features of Kaohsiung City.

g. Promote sport participation to all citizens, advocate healthy recreational activities,
encourage the cultivation of excellent indigenous athletes, and build the city as a healthy city.

h. Realize the enforcement of Indigenous People Working Rights Protection Law, flexibly use the employment resources, increase professional and technical skills of indigenous peoples, and hold employment broker activities to increase the employment rate of indigenous people.

i. Strengthen the offer of medical and healthcare services for indigenous people, guide the indigenous people to take part in National Health Insurance Scheme, make the indigenous peoples’ social security network become sound, and strengthen the caring services for indigenous people.

j. Promote the education and propaganda of sex equality, plan the affairs of ability strengthening for women, hold legal talks, provide legal advice service, and teach them how to protect the rights and benefits of indigenous people themselves.

k. Assist the indigenous people to develop their economic businesses, and help them solve their financing and guarantee problems.

l. Implement Indigenous People’s Residential Policies, strengthen the management of Naruwan State-Built Condominium, offer residential purchase and remodeling subsidies to them, and improve the quality of their living environment.

m. Implement rebuilding projects, build permanent houses, establish drinking water facilities, build access roads and handle infrastructure improvement projects in disaster-hit areas in order to improve the traffic and living qualities of indigenous tribes.

n. Carry out the right entrustment, management, use, forest conservation and afforestation of reserved land for indigenous people, and implement handling plan of excessively developed land and related affairs.

o. Develop tourism, cultural creation, industries of agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry, as well as product marketing services in indigenous tribal districts.

3. Implementation of Indigenous Cultural Education
   a. Implement indigenous social education.
   b. Hold folk customs rituals and cultural skill activities.
   c. Offer scholarship, grants and child education subsidy to indigenous students.
   d. Plan the establishment of traditional meeting hall of indigenous people, which is used to model the cultural landscape and features of indigenous peoples, enhance the education function of the tribal cultures and human environment, present comprehensively the cultural characteristics of indigenous tribes, increase more recreational spots for the public, facilitate the public understanding of indigenous cultures, and establish the city as a friendly city.

4. Implementation of Indigenous Economic Construction and Offer of Welfare Services
   a. Strengthen the vocational training and employment service.
   b. Guide the indigenous people to develop economic business and sell their business products.
   c. Promote residential policies for indigenous peoples.
d. Offer of emergency aids, medical subsidies and legal assistance.
e. Strengthen the rights, benefits and welfare of indigenous people.

5. Implementation of Development and Management Affairs of the Land Reserved for Indigenous Peoples
   a. Implement “National Afforestation Movement Implementation Plan” and “Forest Conservation Plan” for the land reserved for indigenous peoples.
   b. Make afforestation plan for the excessively developed land on the land reserved for indigenous peoples.
   c. Give indigenous people the right entrustment for the land reserved for indigenous peoples.

6. Implementation of Public Construction Affairs of Indigenous Districts
   a. Actively implement rebuilding project after Morakot typhoon: Three indigenous districts co-strove from the Central Government a total of 30 projects amounting to $178,200,000. Up to now there were 14 projects completed, 8 projects under construction, 4 projects being contracted, and 5 projects under design process (each project amounts to over $5,000,000).
   b. Implement annually the rebuilding projects in the areas seriously hit by typhoons.
   c. Carry out shelter house affairs.
   d. Implement construction of permanent houses in Lele Lot.
1. Hakka Population and Distribution

The Hakka population of Taiwan is about 5,740,000. On the average, one out of 4 citizens is Hakka. Approximately 320,000 Hakkas reside in Kaohsiung City, accounting for 11% of the city’s total population. In terms of Hakka distribution, Meinong District, Shanlin District, Liouguei District, and Jiasian District are home to 1/3 of the Hakkas in Kaohsiung; therefore, they have been designated as key development areas. The remaining Hakkas are spread out in various districts; among them, Sanmin District, with a Hakka population of 100,000, has the highest concentration.

2. Policy Implementation

a. Measures Related to Reviving the Hakka Language:

1) Subsidies for Hakka language learning programs at kindergartens:

1) Our personnel have visited each kindergarten and nursery school in this city since September 2007, encouraging them to provide daily life Hakka language learning programs. Instructors’ hourly pay was subsidized.

2) The following table lists the subsidies for the Hakka language learning programs and Hakka culture promotion activities provided at all of the public and private kindergartens (including nursery schools) in this city, under the guidance of the Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government (The Commission), from 2007 to 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Subsidized Kindergartens and Nursery Schools</th>
<th>Subsidies (ten thousand dollars)</th>
<th>Number of Persons Enrolled (persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>1,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>4,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>5,091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3,534</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Subsidies for Hakka language learning programs at elementary schools: The following table lists the schools at all levels in this city which applied to the central government and the Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government for subsidies to promote Hakka living language schools from 2007 to 2010:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Central Government</th>
<th>Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government</th>
<th>Number of Persons Enrolled (persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Subsidized Schools</td>
<td>Subsidies (ten thousand dollars)</td>
<td>Number of Subsidized Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Subsidies for on-campus cultural activities at junior high schools and above: Kaohsiung Municipal Jhengsing Junior High School organized a Hakka cuisine educational program with an attendance of 105 students. National Sun Yat-sen
University organized the Hakka Culture Exhibit and Performance Project and the Hakka Culture Workshop to promote Hakka culture through arts and entertainment, and attracted a total attendance of 2,000 people. Community colleges in Kaohsiung organized the Hakka Family Camp and Hakka Walking and Talking event with an attendance of 480 people. National University of Kaohsiung, in conjunction with 2010 Kaohsiung Hakka Yimin Festival “Thousand People Carrying Shoulder Poles and Singing Folk Songs,” organized a seminar on Hakka Yimin (righteous people). Yimin scholars and educators, including Pan, Chao-Yang, Sun, Chu-Hua, and Chiu, Yen-Kuei were invited to present and discuss their research papers. Professor Chang, Shou-Chen, Director Wu, Chong-Chieh, Director Chung, Raung-Fu, and Professor Lai, Yi-Hsiu hosted the discussions. The events were lively and rich in content and won praise from the audience in attendance. The Commission provided a grant of $498,000 for the above events.

(4)Compilation of Hakka language learning materials: The Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government has published books and audio books including four volumes of Local Languages in Elementary Schools in Kaohsiung City—Hakka Language Education Supplemental Materials, Old Hakka Proverbs, Hakka Broadcast Education CD, Let’s Study Hakka Language (including CD-ROMs), Ang Gu Ang Gu Learning Hakka, Jiligula Learning Hakka, and recorded Children’s Songs of World in Hakka album. In addition, the content of 365 Hakka Phrases for Everyday Hakka Language has been uploaded to our website for Hakka teaching and learning purposes.

(5)The list of the Hakka language courses organized by the Hakka Affairs Commission of Kaohsiung City Government follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Number of Enrollees or Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Basic Hakka Language Course—Sze Hsien Accent Course and Hai Lu Accent Course | January 16 through March 27, 2010          | 1. 131 enrollees for the Sze Hsien Accent Course  
2. 52 enrollees for the Hai Lu Accent Course |
| 2    | Hakka World Travel: Planning for Your Dream    | January 18, 2010                            | 30 enrollees                                                            |
| 3    | Hakka Storytelling Afterschool Session 1-4    | 1. Session 1: January 27 through March 24, 2010  
2. Session 2: April 14 through June 2, 2010  
3. Session 3: July 13 through August 24, 2010  
4. Session 4: September 8 through November 10, 2010 | 120 enrollees in total                       |
| 4    | Creative Hakka Dessert                         | January 28 through March 18, 2010           | 30 enrollees in total                                                   |
| 5    | Chinese Traditional Medicine and Healthy Living| March 25, 2010                              | 93 enrollees in total                                                   |
| 6    | Children’s Lei Cha (pounded tea) Tzu Pa (Sticky Rice Cake) Workshop | April 1, 2010                              | 125 enrollees in total                                                  |
| 7    | Discovering the Secrets of                     | April 15, 2010 through May                   | 30 enrollees in total                                                   |
b. Creating an Accessible, Barrier-Free Hakka Language Environment:

With the aim of expanding citizen services, effectively utilizing social and human resources, and creating an accessible environment for Hakka language speakers, Hakka-speaking information counters were established in October 2007 at important public places, such as Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital of Kaohsiung Medical University, the train stations, Kaohsiung Veterans General Hospital, the National Museum of Science & Technology, and Sanmin District Office. Around 75 volunteers were recruited to staff these Hakka-speaking information counters. The number of volunteers rose sharply to 360,000 in 2009 because of the World Games 2009 in Kaohsiung and adjusted to 150,000 in 2010.

c. Issuance of Bimonthly Magazines and Strengthened Efforts in the Marketing of Hakka through the Media:

(1)The bimonthly magazine Hakka Viewpoints in the South, circulated since 2005, advocates Hakka culture and covers information on Hakka-related policies and events promoted by the central government, Kaohsiung City Government, Kaohsiung County Government and Pingtung County Government. The magazine has a circulation of 16,000. As of the end of December 2010, 30
issues were released. The publication continues to follow the spirit of local Hakka people in Kaohsiung City.

(2) In May 2008, the Hakka Affairs Commission began to work with Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station in broadcasting a one-hour live program, Best Time for Hakkas, from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. every Monday, in order to effectively promote the Hakka language and culture and help other ethnic groups to better understand Hakka. This radio program was planned and designed by the staff of the Hakka Affairs Commission, and received positive feedback from the citizens. With the aim of serving a wider audience, in August 2009, a new program called Hakka Entertainment Broadcasting Station began to be broadcast on the AM dial of Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station from Monday through Friday, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. Outstanding trainees were selected from the Happy Media Camp sponsored by the Commission to design, produce and broadcast this program, thereby combining the effects of training and practice.

d. Promoting Hakka Culture:

(1) 2010 Spring Prayer and New Born Blessings Event
On February 22, 2010, in conjunction with the Kaohsiung Lantern Festival, a traditional Hakka New Born Blessings Ceremony was held at Glory Pier. With the help of Sanshan Guowang Temple in Jiadong Township, Pingtung County, a 200 year-old historic tent was transferred to the Port of Kaohsiung for the ceremony. Senior masters led the prayer rituals with over 200 babies and their families participating. Mayor Chen gave each participating baby a good luck charm, symbolizing the passing of the torch and blessing to new life. The spirit of Hakka custom came alive that night in the harbor city of Kaohsiung.

(2) 2010 New Year’s Blessing and Group Greetings
The 2010 New Year’s Blessing and Group Greetings were held at the Hakka Culture Museum on February 27, 2010. During the blessing and memorial ceremony, Mayor Chen led over 120 city officials of Hakka origin and local Hakkas to worship their ancestors and pray for blessings. The “Three Offerings” ceremony was conducted according to ancient ritual, embodying the traditional Hakka beliefs. In addition, a performance of lion dance was presented to kick off the New Year. Other highlights of the event included the Year of Tiger Red Envelopes giveaway, Hakka red rice cakes and Faban tasting, making it a lively event filled with Hakka flavors.

(3) The 12 Monthly Hakka Festivities 2010: Kaohsiung Magnolia Coco Arts and Cultural Festival Series
The 2010 Hakka Arts and Cultural Festival drew inspiration from the imagery of magnolia coco, a symbol of Hakkas in Southern Taiwan, and presented a series of related events under the four themes of cuisine, music, arts, and planting. The festival was held from June 5th through June 26, 2010 at locations such as Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, New Hakka Cultural Park, and National Kaohsiung Hospitality College. Event highlights included a magnolia coco industry carnival, a thousand-people Magnolia coco planting event, a thousand people mountain folksong event, a cultural and creative industry symposium, an
evening concert, a dance competition, a Hakka cuisine competition, a magnolia coco coloring competition, a magnolia coco photography open call, and an art installation competition. In addition, renowned vocalist Wu Hung-Chang composed a high-class new piece entitled “Magnolia Love Affair Musical” that brought a different kind of Hakka performance to audiences at Kaohsiung Rapid Transit System Stations, Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, and Hakka Language Schools. Packed with events that were rich in content and diverse in style, this fun, lively festival attracted huge enthusiastic crowds. Not only did the festival effectively promote the awareness of and appreciation of Hakka culture but it also generated several tens of millions of dollars worth of tourism-related economic value.

(4) Kaohsiung-Pingtung Area Hakka Music Rising Choral Competition
To carry on the fine tradition of Hakka culture and to encourage the development of Hakka language, a choral competition was held on November 6th, 2010 at Kaohsiung New Hakka Cultural Park, offering participating groups from Kaohsiung and Pingtung an opportunity to compare with and learn from each other. Among the many competing groups, two were non-Hakka with one of them also a minority group, a good sign of wider public acceptance for Hakka folk songs.

(5) Hakka Cultural and Creative Industry International Forum and Fair
The Hakka Affairs Commission held the first Hakka Cultural and Creative Industry International Forum and invited four Hakka cultural industry leaders from overseas and 21 scholars and experts from Taiwan. Using Spain’s creative and cultural industry and its emphasis on national characteristics as a case study, the forum participants expressed their views and thoughts on the case and offered many valuable suggestions for the future development of Hakka industry. Approximately 250 people attended the forum. In addition, 13 Hakka cultural and creative industry vendors exhibited diverse merchandise at the fair held in conjunction with the forum. The event provided a platform for Southern Taiwan Hakkas to connect with the world while marketing the City of Kaohsiung.

(6) Taiwan Youth Hakka Cultural Camp
The 2010 Taiwan Youth Hakka Cultural Camp, a Hakka cultural exploration program for college youth, was held from August 5th through 6, 2010. The camp aimed to promote the urban Hakka culture in Kaohsiung and encourage students to become Hakka leaders at the grassroots level to help promote Hakka culture to the community. 100 people thoroughly participated in the program.

(7) Development Program for Kaohsiung Hakka Arts and Cultural Group
To continue and sustain the traditions of Hakka language and culture, and to cultivate outstanding performing talents, a professional training program was launched led by renowned vocal artist Wu Hung-Chang. About 100 artists participated in the program. In conjunction with The 12 Monthly Hakka Festivities 2010: Kaohsiung La Hap (Magnolia coco) Arts and Cultural Festival, the group premiered its “Magnolia Coco Love Affairs Musical” at the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts on June 5th, bringing another exciting new production to the musical scene in Southern Taiwan. The production also toured
to Kaohsiung Municipal Taren Junior High School, Kaisyuan Elementary School, Jhenchang Elementary School, Ren-Ai Elementary School, and the MRT Formosa Boulevard Station and received an enthusiastic response. Among the participating groups, Kaohsiung Hakka Folk Song Ensemble and True Emotions Arts Ensemble received the premier award and grade-A award, respectively, at the 2009 First National Hakka Community Folk Song Choir Invitational. The two groups received the same honors again at the 2010 Jhudong “Ripped Sky Festival Day Hakka Folk Song Choral Competition” along with Leshan Arts Ensemble.

(8) Hakka Language Early Childhood Teacher’s Workshop

This program provided support teachers and current early childhood teachers with an opportunity to further their studies in Hakka language education. Through small group teachings and demonstrations of Hakka children’s songs and movements, the workshop aimed to enhance the teachers’ knowledge and expertise in Hakka language, folk songs, culture and teaching. The workshop was held from August 2nd through the 4th, 2010, with 85 teachers participating.

e. Invigorating Hakka Cultural Park and Cultural Facilities

(1) Kaohsiung New Hakka Cultural Park, the first urban Hakka cultural park in the South, was completed on October 28, 2010. The main structures, the performing arts center, the park house restaurant, and the 2F exhibit and sales center had been leased to contracted vendors and will officially begin operation in January and March, 2011. By incorporating private resources and a multifaceted innovative management concept, the park works to promote and market Hakka culture through Hakka cultural performances, architecture, cuisine, and creative goods for the visitors, while boosting the local economy through tourism-related spending.

(2) To celebrate the completion and official launch of the New Hakka Cultural Park, a series of events was held over a 21-day period from October 31st through November 20. Highlights of the celebrations included a feast of Hakka music-5 thematic concerts: Starlight Concert, Music Hot Shock, The Enchanting Divas, Hot for Hakkas Children’s Concert, and Local Voices, as well as a cultural and creative industry carnival, and family DIY activities. The celebration successfully branded and marketed the Kaohsiung Hakka Cultural Park, and demonstrated its capacity to present the rich, diverse arts and culture of Hakka tradition. The event also generated great media exposure and brought life to the new park with over 2,000 visitors during the event period.

(3) The design for the Kaohsiung Hakka Culture Museum Renovation Project was finalized on September 27, 2010 after an open bidding and selection process. The basic design plan was completed on December 31, 2010. Preparation and planning for construction and subcontractors are underway. In addition, in order to boost museum visits, the museum presented a series of 15 exhibits and performances such as the Art of Hakka Masters, and Hakka Music Everywhere from April 24 to November 20, 2010, attracting an audience of over 5,000.

f. Guidance on Community Development of Hakka Culture
(1) To encourage the study of Hakka folk songs, dance and traditional crafts among community groups in the City and to combine and public and private resources and efforts to expand Hakka culture into the communities, subsidies were granted to 32 Hakka groups in the City for a total of 52 Hakka arts education programs in 2010.

(2) To encourage the exchanges and collaborations among urban and rural areas, the Commission provided financial support for Hakka groups to participate in performances and forums in other counties and cities, for them to learn about the development work for Hakka affairs in various regions and to raise the caliber of the city’s Hakka arts groups. In 2010, 16 grant applications were approved.

**g. Cultural Industry Cultivation, Development and Marketing**

(1) To develop a sustainable Hakka cultural and creative industry and reinforce the public impression of magnolia coco as the brand image for Hakkas in Kaohsiung, the Commission issued a logo design competition for magnolia coco gifts product development initiative between August and December 2010; 102 design professionals responded to the call and a final design was chosen through audience voting and expert review. The design is now a registered trademark logo. In addition, new designs for magnolia coco silk scarf and scarf pin gifts were also introduced at the product launch held on November 2, 2010. These new products embody the versatility and charm of Hakka culture; they introduced exciting new elements to the Hakka cultural and creative industry lineup.

(2) To promote Hakka culture and to enrich the cultural diversity of the City, in conjunction with the Kaohsiung Lantern Festival, the Commission set up 4 exhibition booths displaying Hakka cultural images and creative products by Love River from February 20th through March 7, 2010. A Hakka Night showcasing Hakka folk songs and dance was also held on February 22, 2010 as part of the festivities.
Information Development

1. Information Systems Planning, Analysis, Design and Development
   a. Fully engage in the outsourcing project "Overall information service planning for the consolidation of the City and County of Kaohsiung"
      (1) Complete the investigation of the status of information resources for the 271 agencies within the City and the County, and set out a work plan for the integration and a detailed plan for information transfer.
      (2) Hold 29 integration confirmation conferences and assist the executives of both the City and the County in the discussion of short-term solutions and funding.
      (3) Hold 3 Chief-Secretary level conferences to consolidate the vision for the informational development of Kaohsiung City after the City and County consolidation, to provide a reference for the mid- and long-term planning of the project.
      (4) Hold a summit forum for the IT development after the integration of City and County, to invite experts and academics to provide suggestions, to provide a reference for the mid- and long-term planning of City and County consolidation.
      (5) This project provides a seamless integration and uninterrupted services for the informational system after the City and County consolidation, and provides a reference for the mid- and long-term planning of IT development.
   b. Finish building the platform for the "Business Intelligence Decision Support System", integrate the related database, perform the analysis and statistics of the different data, and provide support for decision-making
      (1) Online real-time decision support system:
         Interpret the monthly trend analysis of case origin for each division and effective time of cases, become familiar with the analysis of the effective time of received cases, look into the analysis of case satisfaction questionnaires from the public and officials. Provide a rapid response to public opinions, resolution to public grievances, and improve public satisfaction with municipal policies.
      (2) Human resources analysis and decision system:
         Fully grasp the human resource situation, make the best scheduling and unleash the full potential of talents.
      (3) Research project decision-making system:
         Investigate the monthly trend analysis of the total annual budget of each agency and the planned budget. Provide ‘warning lights’ functionality and details, targeting those regions falling behind schedule.
      (4) Property management decision-making system:
         Be informed of government property book value and quantity, grasp the trend of annual property acquisition for each agency, and dynamically query and analyze the government property human-computer ratio, to serve as a reference for the budget review of the Information Management Center.
   c. Complete the compilation of the "human resources basic database", to provide the application interface for the Education Bureau, the Public Works Bureau, Information Management Center and other agencies, thus reducing the duplication of information
logged and improving efficiency.

d. In coordination with the energy saving and paper reduction plan of the Executive Yuan, complete the development of the "Online approval system for administrative forms such as issued equipment, vehicles and conference room management". First set it up for training and testing at the Secretariat and Information Management Center, and then extend it to other agencies.

e. Strengthen the quality of online real-time services and establish the redundancy and load balancing mechanisms, and other upgrades of the "Online Real-time Services System" to ensure the smooth operation of the system, to offer citizens the opportunity to participate in the municipal government and voice their suggestions at any time, and to enjoy the different convenient services provided by the government.

f. In coordination with the plan of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan for electronic public services, complete the "Kaohsiung City Public Service Electronic Message Platform", in order to provide a proactive notification service for government officials regarding both official business and personal matters, thus increasing administrative efficiency.

g. Promote cross-agency application of a convenience services informational platform, thus improving the effectiveness of the convenience services

(1) To enhance the effectiveness of inter-agency convenience services, strengthen the integrated query operations of operational data, and implement simplified convenience services. The "Inter-agency Convenience Services Informational Platform" was established in 2009, integrating data from the Household Registration Offices, Land Administration Department, and Social Affairs Bureau, providing integrated query service for a total of 24 different data sets such as land and buildings registration data, census information, low-income households, and other information. Promotion for the platform has been sustained throughout 2010, and there have been over 32,400 queries requests from the inter-agency database from various agencies, effectively reducing the processing time of written query requests between agencies, thus shortening the process time of cases submitted by the citizens. Through certificate validation, IP control and other mechanisms, the security control of database query has also been enhanced.

(2) There was a continuous promotion of the "Message Delivery Service", providing the citizenry with a service for changing the registered address, name and ID card number for their household registration, with the Household Registration Office taking the initiative to inform the land administration, tax and motor vehicle agencies to simultaneously apply the changes. This improves the inter-agency IT operations and strengthens the proactive services, whereby a synchronized processing of application inter-agencies from a single application has been established, thus achieving integrated services across agencies and eliminating the inconvenience of going through different departments for the same application. In 2010, agencies participating in the integrated convenience services included the Household Registration Offices, Land Administration
Offices, Revenue Service Office, Motor Vehicles Office and other agencies in the city, with over 6,900 cases reported and over 5,500 citizens serviced.
(3) The application of certificate validation, digital encryption technology for signature, and to assist the social affairs and tax agencies in the application of secure transfer mechanism for data within the application platform, and regularly exchange over 330 cases relating to citizen relief and subsidies.

h. Promote the use of a geographic information system, and implement the updates of basic geographic information and maps
(1) Assist the Civil Affairs Bureau in the maintenance of address locations in the 27 administrative districts of the former Kaohsiung County. Approximately 8,900 address entries were completed in 2010, with the regular review of the accuracy of address information to ensure the quality of the maps and information, and to strengthen the basic relevant information.
(2) Continue to promote the GIS integrated system, and update the basic maps and information on buildings and land registration, as well as data such as videos, thus providing an integrated query service for address, cadastral maps, roads and videos. There were over 20,000 queries made in 2010, and the system has effectively improved the analysis of geographic information and also increased efficiency.

i. Promote the new version of the eClient, and enhance the effectiveness of electronic document exchange In order to enhance the electronic document exchange by the various agencies of the original Kaohsiung County, and to set up an integrated exchange mechanism, in coordination with the "eClient promotional and maintenance service" supported by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission of the Executive Yuan, the new eClient has been established. The required interviews, training and the transfer and setup of the new eClient were completed from May to November 2010; 322 agencies and schools of the original Kaohsiung County have successfully transitioned to the eClient system from XML-Box with assistance, and an integrated management exchange center was established in the computer room of the Fengshan Administration Center. The new eClient system consists of new functions, such as a 3 stage exchange structure (G2B2C information service center, municipal exchange center and agency exchange terminal), envelope files exchange mode, Unicode coding and online text switching mode. It provides document and form exchange in more formats, with the advantage of different modes of document delivery, which enhances the electronic document exchange efficiency of the municipality.

j. Expand the e-Housekeeper interface, and broaden the scope of the convenience service active notification In coordination with the e-Housekeeper Plan promoted by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, assist in the budget application for the Fengshan Administration Center’s Social Affairs Bureau and Police Bureau, and set up the eHousekeeper notification service interface for "Social affairs-related activities notification" and "Parking fees already paid". This allows for speedy and active notification to the public of information relevant to their daily lives, enhances the functionalities of computerized convenience services,
and strengthens the integrated convenience services.

k. Hold Internet training for citizens, enhance IT utilization rate and reduce the gap in computer literacy

(1) In order to improve the IT utilization abilities of women in the city, 10 classes totalling 20 hours of free advanced Internet application and Internet bidding skills learning were held, with approximately 330 participants. Internet bidding skills of women have been improved, and their entrepreneur abilities enhanced.

(2) Assist in the "Public-online" training program co-organized by the Fengshan Administration Center’s Education Bureau, Bureau of Cultural Affairs and Social Affairs Bureau. This program targets senior and disabled citizens, and 9 hours of free Internet training were held. There were a total of 56 classes in 2010, with approximately 1,190 participants; around 78% were citizens over the age of 40, and 28 were disabled. This program helps citizens without Internet experience to understand basic Internet applications and topics related to electronic municipal services, thus improving public utilization of the electronic systems, and reducing the gap in computer literacy.

2. Internet Services

a. Implementation of e-mail social engineering drills to reduce attacks on municipal employees and to ensure meeting informational security specifications

(1) In response to the endless stream of social engineering attacks, Internet fraud and information security problems, Sihwei Administration Center implemented an e-mail social engineering drills in May and September of 2010, while also strengthening the promotion of e-mail social engineering education, in the hope of increasing employee sensitivity and preventive measures when receiving emails, thus reducing possible IT security risk factors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>A, B ranked first-level agency staff from the Sihwei Administration Center and IT security employees A</th>
<th>Employees participating in drill</th>
<th>Employees opening malicious e-mail</th>
<th>Employees opening links or documents in e-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number B</td>
<td>Ratio B/A</td>
<td>Number C</td>
<td>Ratio C/B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2010</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>26.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2010</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>19.14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from the former City of Kaohsiung before consolidation

(2) Fengshan Administration Center implemented 2 malicious e-mail social engineering drills in April and September 2010 in order to improve employee understanding of e-mail applications, and to enhance their sensitivity and preventive measures when receiving e-mails, while strengthening the promotional education of e-mail social engineering. The results of the drills are as follows:
### An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Employees from Former Fengshan Administration Center’s 18 bureaus and departments participating in drill</th>
<th>Employees opening malicious e-mail</th>
<th>Employees opening links or documents in e-mail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 2010</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>14.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2010</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from the former County of Kaohsiung before consolidation

b. Establish "Kaohsiung e-Academy" e-learning platform to provide a high-quality online learning environment, and to promote lifelong learning

1) In coordination with the e-learning certificate requirement for all civil servants, and to provide e-learning certificates to government employees, the integration of the e-learning platform, e-learning materials and the e-learning curriculum for the different municipal agencies for civil servants has been completed by the Civil Service Development Institute, together with quality customer services and e-letters on e-learning materials, thereby providing the most up-to-date learning information.

2) The "Kaohsiung e-Academy" e-learning website integrated over 400 digital courses of the Civil Service Development Institute in 2010, targeting ordinary citizens and all civil servants. The e-learning website has reached 74,000 visits.

3) In coordination with the consolidation of the County and City of Kaohsiung, e-learning has been integrated to require only a single login.

c. In coordination with the consolidation of the County and City of Kaohsiung, a municipal website marketing Greater Kaohsiung was established. The website integrates foreign languages and the websites of Kaohsiung City's various agencies, and provides a varied and secure back-end management system with integrated database, while strengthening the content of the global website based on the characteristics of Kaohsiung and the relevant regulations provided on the website of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan. The website provides multi-lingual content, and presents the different municipal information in real-time, thus achieving the goal of marketing the various policies and facilities of this city.

d. Enhance e-mail functionalities to provide a user-friendly webmail interface, and to integrate a single-login mechanism, thereby speeding up the implementation of administrative procedure simplification, and setting up a secure and reliable IT environment. Promotion of e-mail social engineering security education for employees was strengthened to enhance employee sensitivity and preventive measures when receiving emails, and to reduce possible IT security risk factors.

e. Promote the first-level agencies’ website IT security vulnerability scanning program and inspect the operational environment of this municipality’s agencies' websites to ensure their secure operation.

Information technology is changing.
rapidly, accompanied with rampant hacking activities. Not only does website security affect service quality and information leakage, but it also greatly infringes on the rights of the public. To prevent the threat posed by IT security vulnerabilities, vulnerability scanning was performed targeting the websites of first-level agencies and their subordinate agencies in 2010, and 3 informational seminars regarding agency website security were held to ensure the smooth operation of all Internet services, and to provide secure and reliable Internet services to the public.

f. Promote the single-login interface for municipality employees, enhance office automation efficiency and achieve the goals of operational safety and convenient, speedy services

In coordination with the consolidation of Greater Kaohsiung and the municipality website update, systems such as the online operation procedures of each agency, e-streaming service network, social welfare e-pass, tender notices, IT equipment initial review, municipal news, promotion of regulations and the various municipal marketing information have all been integrated into a single-login mechanism, thus providing a single transparent, secure and automated Internet portal, establishing the lateral integration and compatible environment for the IT systems of different agencies.

g. Strengthen the IT budget for the annual review and utilization rate review, avoid unnecessary waste of IT resources, and set up an efficient e-government. Based on the mid-range planning of this municipality, the IT budget and objectives of the different agencies’ overall IT operational planning, and in coordination with the initial review of the IT budget requests from different agencies, the limited financial resources were distributed in the optimal way to avoid unnecessary waste of IT resources, thus establishing a complete and efficient e-government.

h. Develop "Common website platform integration" to enhance the effectiveness of bilingual websites

(1)In coordination with the "Bilingual website integration program" of the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, the "English website common platform integration" functionality expansion has been carried out, while the "Chinese website common platform integration" was established, to provide integrated management and setup environment for each agency's bilingual websites, using a bilingual website platform-sharing model, to allow for the efficient sharing of resources. Each participating agency is only responsible for updating website information, without the burden of software management and maintenance cost, thus greatly reducing the costs for each agency to build its own website, for operations and management as well as system maintenance.

(2)Helped 20 Township Offices and Household Registration Offices of the former Kaohsiung County to integrate into the common platform and establish a new English website in 2010, while assisting 2 Household Registration Offices to transfer their Chinese websites.

3. IT Equipment Management

a. Continued promotion of ISMS IT security measures

(1)The Information Security Management System (ISMS) of Sihwei Administration
Center obtained ISO 27001 certification, and 2 continuous reviews were performed in April and October of 2010, thus completing the proper implementation of the ISMS. The review was successfully passed.

(2) The Information Security Management System (ISMS) of Fengshan Administration Center obtained ISO 27001 certification, with a sustained implementation of ISMS in 2010, and 2 continuous reviews were performed in June and December of 2010. The review was successfully passed. The implementation of ISMS can strengthen the IT security measures of this municipality, reduce the number of IT security instances and improve emergency response capabilities.

b. Held information security reporting drills to strengthen different agencies’ familiarity with reporting procedures

(1) Held IT security reporting drills at Sihwei Administration Center to strengthen different agencies' familiarity with reporting procedures and enhance colleague alertness to IT security. Two drills were performed: the first drill was from September 27th to the 29th, 2010, with 42 agencies selected to participate; the second drill was from October 4th to the 5th, 2010; 5 agencies with unsatisfactory results participated. The final results all met approval and were submitted for review. The objectives of the drills were achieved; the results of the drill participations are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drill Type</th>
<th>Participating in Drill</th>
<th>Passing Drill</th>
<th>Underperformed in Drill</th>
<th>Not Passing Drill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First drill</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second drill</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data from the former City of Kaohsiung before consolidation

(2) An information security reporting drill for the Fengshan Administration Center was carried out in 2010, thereby enhancing the different agencies' familiarity with the reporting procedure, reporting and response capabilities of IT security incidents, thus reducing the damage resulting from such incidents. The drill was performed in two stages in October 2010, with the first stage conducted through telephone communication to ensure the accuracy of the contact information of the different IT contacts for different agencies, and the second stage broadcast a simulated IT security incident alarm to alert each agency to carry out reporting. A total of 120 government agencies participated in the drill, and its objective was fully realized.

c. Annual maintenance for the Fengshan Administration Center IT equipment and administrative information system

In order to maintain the smooth operation of the IT equipment and administrative information system of the Fengshan Administration Center, and prevent system malfunction due to software or hardware failures, thus affecting normal operations, an annual maintenance was carried out by a qualified company in April 2010. 1,900 PC repair requests from employees were fulfilled, and 99 software debuggings for system anomalies, with the normal operation of the IT equipment and administrative information system maintained.

d. Computer replacement project for Fengshan Administration Center employees
Since the computer equipment of the Fengshan Administration Center are kept and used by the colleagues of different bureaus and departments, in order to enhance overall administrative efficiency, old PCs and display monitors have been replaced. In January 2010, a comprehensive investigation was carried out for all bureaus and departments having their computers replaced, and the procurement procedure through the common supply contract system of the Bank of Taiwan was completed in February, while the ordering procedure was completed through the same system on March 17, 2010. The first and second phase hand-over procedure was completed on May 5th and June 7th, and assistance provided for the registration of the new equipment and the writing-off of the old equipment. A total of 211 sets of PC have been written off.

e. Sihwei Administration Center finished the setup and handover of the "IT security warning management platform" on September 3rd 2010. This platform is capable of reducing the off-time of Internet services, keeping equipment operation status under control, and improving the quality of Internet services.

f. Completion of the "City and County consolidation - firewall equipment and setup" for the Sihwei Administration Center
In coordination with the consolidation of City and County, the Sihwei Administration Center completed the "City and County consolidation firewall equipment and setup" by replacing the municipality firewall and the obsolete internal DNS equipment. An adjustment to the firewall structure was also performed to enhance the overall security of the municipality network.

g. Promote the application of video conferencing and related operations
Kaohsiung Mayor Chen Chu and Yunlin County Magistrate Su Chih-fen formally signed the "Kaohsiung municipality and Yunlin County lifetime learning resource sharing agreement" through video conferencing in the municipal Information Management Center conference room on August 31st, 2010. Yunlin County residents now enjoy the inter-municipality learning resource sharing platform of National Open University.

h. Perform security scanning on the municipality server (once every season) to ensure the security of the IT of different agencies, especially targeting the DNZ region where servers for the various agencies were placed. Security vulnerability detection was performed and different departments notified for timely improvements in order to comply with the requirements laid out by the specifications of IT security and ensure the smooth operation of IT operations, thereby providing a reliable Internet service for the citizenry.

i. Continuously monitor if the municipality network computers have been infected by viruses, or if there were any traffic anomalies. At the same time, block and remedy computer infections by viruses and Trojan horses. From January to December 2010, there were 90 warnings, and 557 cases of traffic anomalies.

j. By connecting to the Internet, the citizenry can call the different agencies of this municipality through the Work 1999 VoIP. On average, there were 368 calls each month in 2010, for which immediate municipal services were provided, and the telephone costs were saved for both the public and this municipality, enhancing
public satisfaction.
k. Maintain the wireless network of this municipality in an uncongested state, provide for the IT requirements of the different municipal agencies, connect the Internet backbone with the municipal network, and enhance the efficiency of mobile IT. The relevant statistics between January and December of 2010 are as follows: 7,959 logins with 6,365 successful log-ins and 1,594 unsuccessful log-ins.
l. Actual network management and setup: improve the transfer efficiency of municipal IT. In coordination with City and County consolidation, a network conduit was established to connect the Sihwei Administration Center and the Fengshan Administration Center network, provide a safe and reliable information exchange environment for all agencies as well as the integration of the machine room basic facilities of both centers, permitting the smooth operation of the various IT services of this municipality, and providing convenient, efficient and high-quality services to the citizenry, and enhance the maintenance of all application switches on the Internet and WEB regions to reduce the chance of equipment failure and to achieve the objective of uninterrupted IT services.
m. Computer room and equipment management: In 2010, the main condenser for computer cooling and the continuous machine room air conditioning was replaced to increase the efficiency of the common machine room, and enhance the basic facilities of the common machine room, thus increasing the stability of the municipal IT system.
n. Replacement of the old firewall devices of the Fengshan Administration Center effectively enhanced the management of the network environment, and strengthened the internal and external network security and network resilience to security threats, as well as the overall protection of information security performance through the use of new protection and management functions and Layer7 Technologies.
III 、Economic Development
Financial Management

The major source of Kaohsiung City’s annual revenues is taxes. The emphasis is put on the reform of the tax administration and consolidating the tax sources, hence enriching tax revenue. A master budget is prepared annually for Kaohsiung City to meet the needs of municipal development, according to the order of priorities, and on the principles of practicality and economizing. The City has adopted a mid-range budgeting system, in the hope to satisfy the needs of municipal development and growth, as well as to reinforce the budgeting function. The annual revenues and expenditures, surplus/deficit for the last 5 years are listed as follows:

1. Annual Revenues

   a. Taxes: include the part of national taxes allocated to the municipal treasury and the municipal taxes allocated and transferred to the treasury. This revenue represents the major source of annual income for Kaohsiung City. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>32,091,096</td>
<td>50.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County, including Townships)</td>
<td>18,521,322</td>
<td>37.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

   b. Income from construction benefit fees: fees collected from real properties benefitting from road construction or other land improvement projects by the government in its jurisdiction. No such income had been recorded for the original Kaohsiung City since 1991. For the townships under the original Kaohsiung County, it was estimated to be NT$7,441,000 in 2010, accounting for 0.015% of the total annual revenue.

   c. Income from fees and fines: income from fees includes administrative fees and usage fees; income from fines includes police offences, administrative and financial fines, etc. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>6,212,504</td>
<td>9.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County, including Townships)</td>
<td>3,149,538</td>
<td>6.34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

   d. Revenues of public properties: these are income from the interests of government-owned properties, sales of properties and repatriation of capital. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)
An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>2,295,586</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County,</td>
<td>1,146,733</td>
<td>2.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Townships)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

e. Operating surplus and business income: refer to operating surplus from municipal-run business funds to be transferred to the treasury, and dividends and remunerations of directors and supervisors of the Bank of Kaohsiung. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>791,809</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County,</td>
<td>117,456</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Townships)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

f. Subsidy income: refers to income from subsidies allocated from the national treasury. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>20,915,447</td>
<td>32.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County,</td>
<td>24,184,298</td>
<td>48.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Townships)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

g. Other income: includes trust management, matching funds from other agencies, profits from the public welfare lottery and other incomes. (Estimated figures are used for 2010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT$1,000)</th>
<th>% of Final Annual Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung City)</td>
<td>1,253,868</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (Original Kaohsiung County,</td>
<td>2,516,223</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Townships)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

2. Expenditure

a. Government Administration: The execution of political power, Expenditures for Administration, Expenditures for Civil Affairs, Expenditures for Finance, Expenditures for Police Service.
Political Development 391

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12,091,315</td>
<td>15.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12,003,757</td>
<td>17.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11,986,920</td>
<td>17.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>12,545,575</td>
<td>15.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>12,690,324</td>
<td>17.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget. Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

b. Education, Science and Culture: The outgoings on the maintenance and support of educational, scientific and cultural business in the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>18,930,551</td>
<td>23.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>19,324,159</td>
<td>28.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>20,177,790</td>
<td>29.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>21,227,856</td>
<td>26.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26,735,361</td>
<td>37.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget. Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

c. Economic Development: This item includes Expenditures for Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry, Expenditures for Communication, Expenditures for Other Economic Service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>24,051,507</td>
<td>29.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9,113,123</td>
<td>13.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8,450,704</td>
<td>12.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>16,445,840</td>
<td>20.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8,216,990</td>
<td>11.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget. Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

d. Social Welfare: The item includes social insurance, social relief, welfare service, employment service, medical and health care.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8,433,240</td>
<td>10.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>9,878,040</td>
<td>14.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10,237,689</td>
<td>14.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11,509,062</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>11,339,137</td>
<td>15.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget. Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

e. Community Development & Environment Protection: The item includes community development and Environmental protection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7,029,786</td>
<td>8.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7,257,544</td>
<td>10.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6,301,583</td>
<td>9.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7,245,912</td>
<td>9.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7,688,718</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget. Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)
f. Expenditures on Retirement and Death of Civil Servant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6,921,145</td>
<td>8.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>7,326,814</td>
<td>10.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7,300,745</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7,407,391</td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,952,176</td>
<td>4.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

g. Liabilities: The outgoings include the payment of the accrued interest, Debt Servicing Management Fees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2,051,466</td>
<td>2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2,707,937</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>3,560,359</td>
<td>5.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,781,946</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1,758,305</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

h. Other: Expenditures For Others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Amount (NT.$1,000)</th>
<th>Amount/Total Expenditure%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>985,949</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>939,023</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>548,330</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>657,503</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>798,316</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

3. Final Accounting of Revenue & Expenditure, Surpluses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>The balance due of annual income and expenditure</th>
<th>Bond Issuance and Borrowing</th>
<th>Appropriation from Previous Year's Surplus</th>
<th>Debt Repayment</th>
<th>Surpluses (deficit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-4,337,355</td>
<td>15,133,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,550,000</td>
<td>5,245,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>-4,388,725</td>
<td>13,003,098</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,003,091</td>
<td>3,611,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-9,128,756</td>
<td>13,881,743</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,360,000</td>
<td>-1,607,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-12,417,121</td>
<td>16,643,381</td>
<td>632,919</td>
<td>6,378,300</td>
<td>-1,519,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>-8,603,518</td>
<td>16,108,769</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,819,000</td>
<td>686,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics. (only Original Kaohsiung City)

4. Tax Structure and Analysis of Tax Burden

The budgeted revenue of Kaohsiung City (Revenue Service East District Office and Revenue Service West District Office) in the fiscal year 2010 was NT$30.966 billion, and the net amount of actual taxes levied totaled NT$30.319 billion, representing an achievement rate of 97.9%.

Due to the impact of the international financial crisis in 2009, the overall economy experienced a major setback, and taxes of all kinds suffered. As the overall economic atmosphere improved in 2010, this led to a vigorous property market; all kinds of taxes...
grew.

The Revenue Service Office of Kaohsiung City has implemented an overall inspection of the comprehensive tax registration, reinforced the computerized information functionalities and continued the simplified and innovative operating procedures. Through these efforts, all taxes have seen positive growth, with the only exception being the land value increment tax. Active effort is put into the following: 1. Implementing the overall inspection to expand tax sources. 2. Making good use of various reported data to ensure a sound tax registration and increased revenue. 3. Reinforcing the calling-up of levied but unpaid taxes. 4. Calling up all new and old tax arrears, and conducting arrears enforcement pursuant to regulations. 5. Establishing a plan for the inspection of controlled land lots to strengthen the assessment of tax exemption applications and cases exempted from taxes. 6. Tracking tax distribution and payment for court auctions, in order to increase revenue.

For details regarding tax revenue, please refer to Tables 21 and 22.

Table 21  Overview of Tax Revenue in Kaohsiung City: Net Amount of Actual Tax Levied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Business Tax</th>
<th>Land Value Tax</th>
<th>Land Value Increment Tax</th>
<th>House Tax</th>
<th>Vehicle License Tax</th>
<th>Deed Tax</th>
<th>Stamp Tax</th>
<th>Amusement Tax</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>8,703,488</td>
<td>1,656,270</td>
<td>1,587,949</td>
<td>1,769,624</td>
<td>631,097</td>
<td>429,891</td>
<td>369,050</td>
<td>1,151,859</td>
<td>101,360</td>
<td>1,006,388</td>
<td>1979.7~1980.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>14,510,496</td>
<td>3,341,945</td>
<td>1,651,843</td>
<td>4,051,229</td>
<td>1,579,392</td>
<td>737,908</td>
<td>549,139</td>
<td>1,437,364</td>
<td>111,406</td>
<td>1,050,270</td>
<td>1985.7~1986.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>42,693,628</td>
<td>21,292,169</td>
<td>4,332,056</td>
<td>8,359,604</td>
<td>3,716,180</td>
<td>2,580,244</td>
<td>1,675,605</td>
<td>635,596</td>
<td>85,452</td>
<td>16,723</td>
<td>1995.7~1996.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. Since 2003, the business tax has been collected by Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance. 2. Others include education surtax and special soil and rock management tax. 3. The net amount of actual taxes levied in 2010 includes tax revenue data from both Revenue Service East and West District Offices of Kaohsiung City. 4. The net amount of taxes levied in 1980-2010 includes only the tax revenue data of the formerly Revenue Service Office of Kaohsiung City.

Source: Revenue Service East District Office of Kaohsiung City and Revenue Service West District Office of Kaohsiung City
### Table 22  Overview of Tax Revenue in Kaohsiung City: Distribution and Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Business Tax</th>
<th>Land Value Tax</th>
<th>Land Value Increment Tax</th>
<th>House Tax</th>
<th>Vehicle License Tax</th>
<th>Deed Tax</th>
<th>Stamp Tax</th>
<th>Amusement Tax</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>19.03</td>
<td>18.24</td>
<td>20.33</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>4.24</td>
<td>13.23</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>1979.7~1980.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>19.93</td>
<td>15.74</td>
<td>22.91</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>4.95</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td>1980.7~1981.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>23.03</td>
<td>11.38</td>
<td>27.92</td>
<td>10.88</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>9.91</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>1985.7~1986.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>50.99</td>
<td>14.90</td>
<td>11.52</td>
<td>9.98</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1990.7~1991.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>49.87</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>19.58</td>
<td>8.70</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>1995.7~1996.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>49.60</td>
<td>14.81</td>
<td>9.59</td>
<td>13.25</td>
<td>8.60</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2001.1~2001.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>37.08</td>
<td>18.27</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>16.70</td>
<td>11.83</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2002.1~2002.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>27.63</td>
<td>18.26</td>
<td>25.90</td>
<td>18.39</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2003.1~2003.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>28.12</td>
<td>21.81</td>
<td>23.31</td>
<td>16.85</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2004.1~2004.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>26.57</td>
<td>24.20</td>
<td>22.77</td>
<td>16.63</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2005.1~2005.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>26.86</td>
<td>21.92</td>
<td>24.07</td>
<td>16.98</td>
<td>6.41</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2006.1~2006.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td>19.81</td>
<td>24.38</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>6.66</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2007.1~2007.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>30.13</td>
<td>13.64</td>
<td>27.17</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>6.72</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2008.1~2008.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>30.95</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>28.49</td>
<td>18.48</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2009.1~2009.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>27.16</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>26.01</td>
<td>20.66</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>2.69</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2010.1~2010.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. Since 2003, the business tax has been collected by Kaohsiung National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance.
2. Others include education surtax and special soil and rock management tax.
3. The percentage of all taxes in 2010 includes tax revenue data from both Revenue Service East and West District Offices of Kaohsiung City.
4. The percentage of all taxes in 1980-2010 includes only the tax revenue data of the formerly Revenue Service Office of Kaohsiung City.

Source: Revenue Service East District Office of Kaohsiung City and Revenue Service West District Office of Kaohsiung City

5. Management and Disposal of City-owned Properties

a. Management of Property Cadastre

1) Agencies and schools under the City Government in charge of the management of city-owned properties shall compile report and send the report to the Finance Bureau of the City Government every six months for review and approval.

2) In order to strengthen safekeeping, use, profit, punishment, development and utilization of city-owned properties, and to increase the agencies and schools’ attention to, and efficiency in, public property management, property management inspection work of 2010 was conducted by sample-checking 24 units, including: the Center for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention of the Bureau of Social Affairs. Agencies and schools were informed of the results of the inspections, i.e., merits and demerits, as important reference for property management, for ensuring efficiency of property management. Besides, awards were given for good results and the inspection team or punishments were warranted pursuant to the “Guidelines for Public Property Management and Inspection and for Reward and Discipline of Kaohsiung City Government”.

3) Constructed by the Kaohsiung City Government, the city-owned property management information system was already integrated with relevant systems, and the user interface and procedures were also standardized. The information
stored in the system can be used for warehousing management and statistical analyses. The knowledge management platform and the geographical information system are expected to improve work efficiency.

b. Disposition of Public Property

(1) The Bureau is in charge of the “Property Disposal Subgroup” of the ten subgroups under the “Kaohsiung City/County Unification and Reorganization Team”. Its major duty is to deal with the property disposition and planning after the city/county unification, and to complete the property disposition-related work of Kaohsiung City Government after the reorganization. Besides, the “Municipal Property Transfer Program for Kaohsiung City/County Unification and Reorganization” and “Directions for Municipal Property Transfer and Registration of Change in Administration Organization for Kaohsiung City/County Unification and Reorganization” were set down in March 2010 to facilitate agencies and schools in handling property transfer, custody and property rights, as well as registration of changes in administration organization. The Bureau has urged the agencies and schools under the Bureau to finish the property transfer-related work by a specified deadline.

(2) A total of 14 companies, including Chunghwa Telecom, were levied for burying pipelines beneath city-owned land. A total of NT$617,652,987 was levied between 2002 and 2004. New Century InfoComm Tech Co., Ltd. and some other companies appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, but all were overruled, except for some due to time limitation. All levies were paid in full on August 16, 2010.

(3) The Reuse Auction website was officially launched on March 1, 2010. To provide the public with diversified choices, unclaimed items of the Collateral Office of the Bureau and recycled items of the Environmental Protection Bureau were included in the auction website in August 2010. A total of 448 items were auctioned off by December 31, 2010, totaling about NT$433,400, among which 7 were unclaimed items, auctioned at a total price of NT$44,021; 11 were recycled items, auctioned at a total price of NT$7,957.

c. Management of Non-public 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 consideration of the enlarging budget deficit and the need to reduce administrative costs, offering public services in a business-like model, effectively utilizing human resources, as well as introducing civilian resources and participation in public construction work and services have become the core of governmental reform. These are also important measures that the government has adopted in recent years for administrative reform. At present, the management of non-public property is under two directions:

(1) Making good use of idle city-owned land

In order to make good use of city-owned land, as of the end of December 2010, 44 lots of non-public city-owned idle land, totaling 2.3 hectares, were planned and designed by the Transportation Bureau to become temporary parking lots in
order to meet the needs for parking spaces in Kaohsiung City. In addition, 43 lots, with an area of 1.5 hectares, were used for neighborhood afforestation and beautification for creating a more beautiful city landscape, as well as for constructing simplified sports courts as exercise and recreation venues for citizens.

(2) Proactively promoting the outsourcing service for municipal property management

The Finance Bureau of the City Government was the first to start levying land-use compensation in 1991 for the unauthorized occupation of non-public city-owned property. However, the Bureau lacks sufficient human resources and does not have litigation staff. Also, the collection of overdue rent and compensation for appropriated land is considered a private issue in legal terms and must be dealt with through judicial procedure. Under such circumstances, the Bureau, in the past, did not do well in collecting overdue rent and compensation for appropriated land. In order to assert rights over city-owned properties, the collection task was contracted out.

1) The Bureau has carried out the outsourcing of the collection of rent and compensation in three stages since 2002. The Bureau recovered NT$42 million in the first stage, NT$41.81 million in the second stage, NT$38.9 million in the third stage, and NT$9.02 million in the fourth stage from June to December 2010.

2) The project of outsourcing the collection of rent and compensation is of great significance in the management of city-owned properties. The project not only increases the revenue of the government, but also asserts rights over city-owned properties and supports social justice. It is hoped that the attitude of those squatters will be corrected via the announcement of the government to debtors, guiding them to rent city-owned properties through legal procedures, and to make the management of non-public city-owned property more complete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Lots</th>
<th>Area(m²)</th>
<th>Amount(NT$)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Lots</th>
<th>Area(m²)</th>
<th>Amount(NT$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>8,895,380</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>23,258</td>
<td>452,187,400</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8,766</td>
<td>73,292,252</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>11,883</td>
<td>326,740,909</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>6,215</td>
<td>34,377,786</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>11,926</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10,992</td>
<td>43,952,411</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>9,356</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>56,095</td>
<td>70,358,120</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>10,788</td>
<td>840,889,297</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4,915</td>
<td>735,775,826</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>11,330</td>
<td>621,710,819</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1,374</td>
<td>234,987,448</td>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>3,177</td>
<td>53,086,137</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>228,597,337</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2,597</td>
<td>120,120,807</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>53,549,569</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>39,452</td>
<td>1,925,195,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Finance Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

6. Development of Non-public Use Property

After the unification of Kaohsiung City and County, Kaohsiung’s territory is enlarged. Corresponding to the expansion of the Kaohsiung metropolitan region, the Finance Bureau has instituted the Non-public Use Property Development Section to
deal with land acquisition, development and utilization, etc, for reinforcing the diversified use of public properties. Land with an area over 500 square meters is provided for private sector development and utilization by means of setting up superficies, and released by means of participating in urban renewal and joining force with business authorities for cooperative development, so that civilian technology, funds, manpower and business philosophy may be introduced. Hence, development of city-owned land is accelerated and sustained, and revenue is increased.

7. Financial Overview and Management
   a. Financial Management at the Base Level
      To promote sound financial operation at the base level, reinforce internal management, effectively eliminate malpractice, and actively guide the municipal basic financial institutions in aligning with the national fiscal policies, the observance of the legal authority system is thoroughly implemented, and sound operation and management are facilitated in response to the international financial crisis.
      (1)Management of the Credit Department of the Farmers’ Associations
         There are 26 credit departments of the farmers’ associations in various townships and districts of the City. The credit departments of farmers’ associations are engaged in deposit-taking business for members and non-members, expanding savings, absorbing loose funds of the agricultural villages, assisting members in expanding the accommodation of funds for production, and developing the rural economy. By the end of December 2010, the balance of deposits reached NT$137,654.05 million, outstanding loans were over NT$58,482.8 million, and a surplus of over NT$138.01 million was recorded.
      (2)Management of the Credit Departments of the Fishermen’s Associations
         There are six credit departments of the fishermen’s associations in the coastal districts of the City, engaged in financial business, absorbing loose funds of the fishing villages for accommodating fishermen’s demands for funds. By the end of December 2010, the balance of deposits totaled NT$5,820.2 million, outstanding loans were over NT$2,369.98 million, and a surplus of more than NT$3.6 million was recorded.
      (3)Management of Credit Cooperatives
         The Kaohsiung Third Credit Cooperative and its 20 branches had a balance of deposits of more than NT$41,400.28 million, outstanding loans of more than NT$27,540.2 million, and a surplus of over NT$120.64 million by the end of December 2010.
   b. Strengthen Control over Basic Financial Institutions and Reinforce Supervisory Role of Local Competent Authority
      (1)In order to fulfill the Financial Supervision and Improvement Program and carry out an inspection of liquid assets owned by credit cooperatives and credit departments of the farmers’ and fishermen’s associations in the City, the Bureau adopted a shock-action approach to inspections, randomly selected 50% of the head offices and above 20% of the branches for inspection of their liquid assets, including: cash deposits, securities and bills of collection and negotiation. As of
December 31, 2010, a total of 41 financial institutions, including: head offices and branches of credit cooperatives and credit departments of farmers’ and fishermen’s associations, were inspected, and no major violations were found.

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

(3) Comply with the policies of the central competent authority which offers special guidance to basic financial institutions with too high an overdue loan ratio or a loss exceeding one third of their capital. 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 the financial well-being of basic financial institutions under the City Government’s supervision. Actively advise them how to maintain a capital adequate ratio of up to 8% above the regulated standard. Those who fail to meet the regulations will be urged to provide a timed improvement plan for increasing the net value as well as for reducing their risk-weighted assets in order to comply with regulations.

c. Management of Government-owned Shares of the Bank of Kaohsiung
As in December 2010, the City Government held 46.07% 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 Bank events will be reported to the Government by its shareholding representatives, with their opinions added. The Government is therefore well informed of any move by the Bank.

d. Supervise the Business of Collateral Office, Finance Bureau
The Office is set up with an aim to provide emergent low-interest financing services to citizens. Apart from offering low-interest short-term funds to fulfill citizens’ emergent needs, the Office also makes good use of the limited human resources. Friendly service attitudes and a pleasantly bright office environment are used to break through the traditional pawnshop image and to produce an outstanding performance in terms of turnover. In addition, it is hoped to relieve any interest burdens to the benefit of economically disadvantaged citizens.

e. Management of Tobacco and Alcohol
(1) After the Provisional Act Governing the Monopolistic Sale on Cigarettes and Wines was abolished, the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau was reorganized as a corporation that specializes in the production, transportation and sale of tobacco and alcohol. The management of tobacco and alcohol became the duty of each local government. Pursuant to the 4th Paragraph, Article 8 of the Act Governing the Allocation of Government Revenues and Expenditures, 18% of the tobacco and alcohol tax revenues shall be allocated to each local government according to its population. The annual budgeted income for 2010 was NT$1,085,065,000 (NT$604,164,000 for the original Kaohsiung City and NT$480,901,000 for the original Kaohsiung County), and by December 31st,
the Kaohsiung City Government had been allocated NT$899,308,345 (NT$495,893,846 for the original Kaohsiung City and NT$403,414,499 for the original Kaohsiung County), representing a budget fulfillment rate of 82.88%.

(2) Working in with the Ministry of Finance’s 2010 Seizure Projects
1) The original Kaohsiung City was top rated nationwide in its performance of seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in the 2010 Spring Festival project by the Ministry of Finance.
2) The original Kaohsiung City was rated second nationwide in its performance of seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in the first random project by the Ministry of Finance for seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in 2010.
3) The original Kaohsiung County was top rated nationwide in its performance of seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in the first random project of the Ministry of Finance for seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in 2010.
4) The original Kaohsiung County was top rated nationwide in its performance of seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in the pre-Dragon Boat Festival project of the Ministry of Finance for seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol.
5) The original Kaohsiung County was rated second nationwide in its performance of seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in the second random project of the Ministry of Finance for seizing unlawful tobacco and alcohol in 2010.

(3) In 2010, there were a total of 155 cases of suspected violation of the Tobacco and Alcohol Administration Act (including the cases in the original Kaohsiung County). A total of 5,602,806 packs of unlawful tobacco, of a market value of NT$252,569,595, as well as 73,258.78 liters of unlawful alcohol products, of a market value of NT$7,357,798, were seized.

(4) Disposal of unlawful tobacco and alcohol. In 2010, the unlawful tobacco and alcohol confiscated and forfeited upon rulings in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010, totaling 101 items, were disposed of. A total of 8,516.93 liters of unlawful alcohol and 450,480 packs of unlawful tobacco were disposed of.

(5) To maintain citizens’ health, protect the interest of legal operators and infuse in students knowledge relating to tobacco and alcohol, a series of anti-unlawful tobacco and alcohol publicity activities were organized, including broadcast media, print media and vehicle advertisements. A total of 260 sessions of activities were conducted in collaboration with the City Government, the City’s Revenue Service Office, community and local associations.
Industrial and Commercial Guidance and Assistance

Industrial Structure

Being the greatest industrial and commercial harbor city in Taiwan, the City possesses rich human resources and large-size factories, such as China Steel Corporation, Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation, and China Petrochemical Development Corporation. As of the end of Dec. 2010, there were 6,428 factories legally registered in the territory of the City, being ranked the 6th position in Taiwan. According to the Report on Industry, Commerce and Service Census made by Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan in 2006, the industrial output value of the City was $2,299 billion, occupying 75% of the total economic output of the City, and 9.6% of the total economic output of Taiwan. These figures showed that the industrial structure of the City still inclined to the heavy chemical industry that after consolidation, Kaohsiung City was still the core of productivity in Taiwan, and is also an important industrial city in Southern Taiwan. In future, Multifunctional Economic and Trade Park will be developed to import the service industry and high technological industry. The “Act of Guidance and Assistance for Factories and Their Management” shall be practically enforced, and proper guidance and assistance shall be positively given to firms to facilitate the industrial upgrading of the City.

Industrial and Commercial Registration

1. Registration of factories

Economic Development Bureau is responsible for handling the industrial administration business of the City. As of the end of 2010, the numbers of factory having completed the registration procedures are as follows:
   a. Registration of the change of factory details: 265 cases
   b. Registration of the operation commencement of factory: 240 cases
   c. Registration of the business termination of factory: 245 cases

2. Registration of companies

Before Kaohsiung City was reorganized as a municipality under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, there were 19,621 companies registered. As of Dec. 24, 2010, just before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation and reorganization, the number of registered companies was increased to 54,616, with a total capital amount of $1,114,025,156,000. According to the statistics made by the original Kaohsiung County as of Dec. 24, 2010, the number of registered companies was 18,826, with a total capital amount of NT$374,346,000,000. According to the statistics made as of Dec. 24, 2010, just before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation and reorganization, the total number of registered companies was 73,442, with a total capital amount of NT$1,488,371,156,000. Table 44 shows the growth of company registration ever since the City was reorganized as a municipality under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. If the companies were classified according to the kinds of companies,
there were 13,577 companies limited before Kaohsiung City was reorganized as a municipality under the jurisdiction of the Central Government; and as of Dec. 24, 2010, just before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation and reorganization, there were 57,605 companies limited. As to the “corporations,” there were 6,042 corporations before Kaohsiung City was reorganized as a municipality under the jurisdiction of the Central Government; and as of Dec. 24, 2010, just before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation and reorganization, there were 16,221 companies limited. The growing situation of the abovementioned companies limited and corporations is shown in Table 45.

3. Registration of firms

Before the reorganization of the City Government, there were 24,711 firms registered. As of the end of Dec. 2010, the number of registered firms was increased to 105,435 (75,260 firms in Kaohsiung City and 30,175 firms in Kaohsiung County before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation), with a total capital amounting to NT$21,962,689,000 (NT$15,040,645,000 in Kaohsiung City and NT$6,922,044,000 in Kaohsiung County before Kaohsiung county-city consolidation). Table 46 shows the growing situation of the firms registered. As of the end of Dec. 2010, when the firms were classified according to the kinds of industries, wholesale and retail industry had the most firms totaling 65,788, and the next largest industries were construction industry having 9,277 firms, other service industry having 7,545 firms, accommodation and restaurant industry having 7,480 firms, supporting service industry having 3,955 firms, professional, scientific and technological service industry having 2,368 firms, manufacturing industry having 2,240 firms, transportation and warehousing industry having 2,193 firms, art, entertainment and recreational service industry having 1,974 firms, information, communications and mass media industry having 946 firms, financial and insurance industry having 408 firms, water supply and environmental protection industry having 399 firms, agricultural, forestry, fishing and livestock industry having 335 firms, real estate industry having 333 firms, mineral and sandstone mining industry having 171 firms, education service industry having 17 firms, and electricity and gas supply industry having 6 firms.

4. Guidance and assistance situation of industrial and commercial services

a. Industrial services and the guidance and assistance situation:

   (1) Strengthening of the guidance, assistance and management work for the unregistered factories:
   (2) Implementation of factory correction:
   (3) Issue of related tax exemption certificates
   (4) Moveable properties guarantee transaction registration
   (5) Regular holding of discussion meetings with firms of different industries

b. Commercial services and the guidance and assistance situation:

c. Continued promotion of modernization of product streets:

d. Strengthening of the propaganda of administrative laws:

e. Compulsory purchase of public accident responsibility insurance by profit-making places
Public Utilities

1. Supervise the improvement of service functions of public utilities
   a. Replacement of the old and leaking water pipelines
   b. Implementation of the business of gasoline/gas filling station

2. Registration and management of different installation contractors

3. Promotion of energy saving
   b. Promotion of energy saving measures to all institutions of the City Government and schools

4. Promotion of green energy industry
   a. Solar energy promotion plan:
   b. Establishment of “Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Innovation Incubator Center for Green Industry, Kaohsiung City Government”:
   c. Authorized Cijin Low-Carbon Island Early-Stage Evaluation Plan:
   d. International Green Energy Industry Forum:
   f. Demonstration plan of solar energy photoelectric system at public buildings to cope with economy revitalization and expanded public works investment plan
   g. Solar Photoelectric Powered Equipment Funding Project for Reestablishment Works after Typhoon Morak

Market planning and vendor management

1. Market reconstruction and management
   Hardware renovation: Focusing on the rather old traditional markets, budget was arranged for reconstruction and renovation, so as to maintain a better shopping environment for citizens.

2. Vendor management and planning
   a. According to “Kaohsiung City Vendor Management and Autonomy Regulations,” there were 20 cases being approved to issue (change) for them their Vendor Business Permits. Besides, the City Government approved the operation order maintenance work of 49 temporary vendor concentration places.
   b. Subsidies for repairing the public facilities of temporary vendor concentration places.
Transportation

The Kaohsiung Metropolitan Mass Rapid Transit System

The KMRT basic network consists of the Orange Line and the Red Line. The total length of the network is 42.7 km, including 38 stations, two light maintenance depots and one main maintenance depot. The 14.4 km east-west Orange Line runs from Hsitzuwan Beach to Taliao. There are 14 stations and one maintenance depot.

The 28.3 km north-south Red Line runs from Hsiao Kang to Chiaotou. There are 15 underground stations, 8 elevated stations, one new ground station (being under construction), one operation control center and one maintenance depot at each end.

1. Master Schedule

Private participation approach is adopted in KMRT project. The Red Line began its revenue operations on 7 April 2008, while the Orange Line began on 22 September, 2008. We have accomplished the goal of revenue much earlier than the approved milestone, which is at the end of October of 2008. But now, the KMRT project is prolonged to 2017 for adding the new R24 station, at the north end of the Red Line, as well as the permanent R11 station, in requirement by the schedule of 「Railway Underground at Kaohsiung Metropolitan Area」 project.

2. 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 Bureau of Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit (KMRT) has contracted 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 by the Concessionaire, and to provide legal service relating to performance of the Project.

3. Construction

In order to serve more local residents at Gangshan Township, the new additional station, R24, is approved by the Executive Yuan. Kaohsiung City Government has contracted with the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation. The construction commenced on January, 2011.

The R11 permanent station is part of the 「Railway Underground at Kaohsiung Metropolitan Area」, which is implemented by RRB of MOTC. The total budgets are shared by RRB and Kaohsiung City Government. The payment will be executed according to the RRB’s schedule.

4. Operation and Supervision

a. According to statistical reports, the Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit System has no serious incident for operation control in 2010. Overall operational results were quite promising, making the System more important to local residents and meeting a variety of different needs.

b. In line with Kaohsiung City Government policy, KRTC (Kaohsiung Rapid Transit
Corporation) has worked consistently to improve several parts of operations. Besides continuing to investigate passenger’s needs, KRTC is consistently implementing quality management and auditing operations, so as to create a comprehensive management system.

c. With the ridership exceeding 118 million trips up to the end of 2010, the Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit System has developed a wide variety of thoughtful new services to create an enjoyable travel experience for passengers. In the future, it will continue to upgrade service quality and improve facilities to better meet customers’ needs.

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

1. The Kaohsiung Circular Light Rail Construction Project was officially approved on 20th March 2008 by the Executive Yuan. It is a circular line running 19.6km, with 32 stations and a maintenance depot. The present progress is in preparation for the 3rd tender notice.

2. For the purpose 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 Kaoshiung City and its two peripheral counties such as Kaohsiung and Pingtung, and the feasibility studies for further MRT extensions. Executive Yuan has approved the planning line of Pingtung extension in 2003. Furthermore, Kaohsiung City Government completed the planning of the long-term networks in engineering projects of public transport systems in Kaohsiung metropolitan area in 2005. The consultant service of the Yellow, Brown and Waterfront Lines planning of the mass rapid transit system in Kaohsiung metropolitan had begun to work on 31 October 2009, and now is on the phase of feasibility study.

Major Transportation Construction Projects

1. Railway Underground at Kaohsiung Metropolitan Area

On January 19, 2006 the Executive Yuan had approved the feasibility study of railway underground at Kaohsiung metropolitan area submitted by Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), Railway Reconstruction Bureau (RRB) should take care of the general planning work of it. The project has already been ratified by the Executive Yuan submitted by the MOTC. The summary description of this project contains of a tunnel with two tracks for TRA is to be built from the land of Baojhen Road of Tsoying to Jhengyi Road of Fengshan. The total length of the tunnel is 9.75 kilometers. Tsoying New Station and Kaohsiung Station will be jointly used by HSR, TRA and MRT, The project Estimated construction total cost is US$23.26 billion (NT:67.065 billion) The status of implementation: the general planning has been approved by Executive Yuan. For the present, it is proceeding to the detailed design and peripheral construction works. It is currently dealing with details to plan preparation.
works and coordination with Kaohsiung City for urban plan changing. The Executive Yuan had approved the range of railway underground north forward to Ysoying New Station in January, 2009. The total length is 4.13 kilometers and the construction cost is US$0.368 billion (NT:10.662 billion). The project Estimated construction time is totally 12 years (from 2006 to 2017), completing and running at 2017. On December 16, 2010 the Executive Yuan had approved the Fengshan plan. The total length is 4.28 kilometers and the construction cost is US$0.608 billion (NT$17.625 billion). The project Estimated construction time is totally 8 years (from 2011 to 2018), running at 2017.

2. The construction project of the Yicyun Bridge and Yicyun Road in Nanzih District

In order to resolve the issue of transportation on both shores of Houjin Creek, to meet the needs of transportation, and to enhance the scenery of Houjin Creek after its treatment, a landscaping bridge that serves as a landmark is to be built. It is about 85 meters long and 24.5 meters wide. The road is about 39 meters long. The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$250 million. The newly built road and bridge have been open to traffic since July 26th, 2010.

3. The bridge reconstruction project of Canal No. 2 (including six bridges: Hedong Bridge, Jhongyong Bridge, Zihciang Bridge, Jhonghua Bridge, Rueiyuan Bridge and Dongmeng Bridge)

In line with the redevelopment project of Canal No. 2, it is hoped that citizens will be offered a high-quality recreational and water site, and thus citizens will have more opportunities to interact with water. In addition, the scenic canal provides relaxation and sightseeing for citizens. Due to traffic maintenance, this project will be carried out in different phases. The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$376.71 million. The constructions for Hedong Bridge and Zihciang Bridge were completed on September 3rd, 2010; the construction for Rueiyuan Bridge was completed on October 25th, 2010; the construction for Jhongyong Bridge was completed on February 22nd, 2011; the construction for Jhonghua Bridge was completed on March 4th, 2011; the construction for Dongmend Bridge was completed in late April, 2011.

4. The road construction project for connecting Singwang Road and Jhenghua Street in Cianjhen District (including the reconstruction project of Singren Bridge)

The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$157 million. Roads and a bridge which connect Singwang Road and Jhenghua Street are to be constructed. Surface roads are about 146 meters long and 12 meters wide; the bridge that crosses Cianjhen River is about 50 meters long and 19 meters wide. The old Singren Bridge will be torn down. The construction began on June 18th, 2010, and is expected to be completed and open to traffic in late June, 2011.

5. The construction project of a cycling bridge crossing Chongde Road and Cueihua Road in Zuoying District

The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$171 million. The cycling bridge is to be
450 meters long, 4.5 meters wide, and a vertical clearance of 8 meters. This bridge enables the connection of the Love River - Lotus Pond Cycling Path. The construction has been open to traffic since March 28th, 2010.

6. The construction project of Vision Bridge connecting Meishu E. 2nd Road and Jhongdu Parkway in the 44th Redevelopment Zone

Located on Love River, one of the Blue Highways, the bridge is to connect the Neiweipi Cultural Park on the north shore and the historical site of Jhongdu Tangrong brick kiln on the south shore. It crosses the 42nd, 48th, and 44th Redevelopment Zones on both sides of Love River. This new bridge is to be 76 meters long and 44 meter wide. The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$463 million. The project began on June 21, 2010, and is expected to open to traffic in late December, 2011.

7. The road improvement project of Jhong-an Road in Siaogang District

This project on Jhong-an Road (between Jhongshan 4th Road and Gaofong Road) aims to carry out improvement plans in road drainage, sidewalk landscaping, road re-vegetation and beautification, as well as lighting facilities. The total length is about 4.5 kilometers, and the total expenditure is estimated to be NT$150 million. The construction of a road 30 meters wide has been open to traffic since September 17th, 2010, and the construction of a road 25 meters wide has been open to traffic since December 19th, 2010.

8. The construction project connecting Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County (New Provincial Route No. 17)

The road to be constructed is about 7 kilometers long and 40-50 meters wide. The bridge (Houjin Creek Bridge) to be constructed is 150 meters long. The total expenditure is estimated to be close to NT$5 billion (including construction expenditure of NT$2.715 billion, NT$2.1 billion for the military’s building and demolition assistance, and land cost of NT$16 million.) The project was carried out in two phases (south and north sections of Houjin Creek), and now the designs for both sections are completed. If the land can be acquired from the military successfully, the construction is expected to be completed in December 2015.

9. The construction project of a pedestrian bridge on the Mazugang Bridge in Cianjhen District

The Mazugang Bridge is located near Exit 2 of KMRT Cianjhen Senior High School Station. Because no sidewalks were constructed on this bridge, a bridge for pedestrians is to be built on the north side of the Mazugang Bridge. This new bridge is 50 meters long and 5 meters wide. The total expenditure is NT$21.5 million. The construction was completed on January 20th, 2011.

10. The reconstruction project of the Fongshan Creek Bridge in Cianjhen District

The bridge is 50 meters long and 10 meters wide. It and Cianjhen River form an oblique angle of 66 degrees. After the relocation of the Hungmaugong Village, the urban planning roads on both sides of Cianjhen River can’t be connected, and this leads
to traffic accidents. After reconstruction, the bridge and Cianjhen River will form a right angle, and it will connect Mingfong 5th Street and 11th Street. This will satisfy the development on both sides of the bridge and decongest traffic. The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$80 million. The reconstruction is expected to be completed in March 2012.

11. The overpass construction project on Caoya Road (formerly the connecting corridors for National Highway No. 1, Kaohsiung International Airport, and Port of Kaohsiung)

The overpass system will be established on Caoya Road (the section between Jinfu Road and Houan Road) in accordance with the construction project at the end of National Freeway. This overpass system, with the length of 505 meters, is to form a simple intersection. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications agreed to subsidize this project with the amount of NT$255 million. The construction began on February 3rd, 2010, and has been open to traffic on May 18th, 2011.

12. The construction project of Linhai 2nd Road (Lingang line) in Gushan District

The road is to connect the Linhai 2nd Road and Penglai Road at Kaohsiung Port. In the meantime, the cycling paths on the west part of Hamasing Lingang line will be connected. This project involves railroad and non-railroad phases. The construction has been open to traffic on June 28th, 2010.

13. The construction project of Lizainei No. 2-1 Road and 188 Lane of Lizainei Road in Cianjhen District

Lizainei is an old settlement in Cianjhen District; therefore, its high-density housing makes it difficult for fire and rescue support and seriously impacts the water drainage and quality of living. Once the road is constructed, the prosperity of the area is expected, and the quality of the environment will be improved. The total expenditure is NT$125.96 million. The construction was completed on January 6th, 2011.

14. The construction project of the road on the west side of KMRT’s Daliao Depot

The road, with the length of 2,330 meters and width of 40 meters, is to be starting from Jhongshan E. Road in Fongshan District to Wandan Road in Daliao District. The construction was completed on February 24th, 2010. This road effectively improves the bottleneck in the road system and increases the quality of the road service; it also shortens the commute time and provides pedestrians with a better service quality. Furthermore, it becomes the major outward connecting road of the KMRT Dailao Station, improving the functions of transportation in Fongshan and Dailao Districts.

15. The reconstruction project of the Bing Bridge in Shanlin District

Located at Jilai Village, the Bing Bridge crosses Cishan Creek (Nanzihsian Creek) and is a major outward connecting bridge for residents at Ciedong Lake in Muzih Village and for residents at Wuci Pond. The bridge is to be converted to be 180 meters long and 8 meters wide. The estimated expenditure is NT$37.95 million. The construction was completed on May 26th, 2010. The Bing Bridge resolves the issues of transportation disruption in local areas and makes the outward communications more...
16. The widening project of Zihci Road in Fongshan District

This project, in accordance with the metropolitan park development project at Weiwu Camp in Fongshan District, will widen the road to 30 meters wide and 820 meters wide. And a 15-meter long green belt will connect to the Weiwu Camp Metropolitan Park in the north. The project was completed on December 23rd, 2010. After the expansion, the traffic volume around the park is improved, and road safety is improved. Furthermore, the quality of the outward transportation network is improved and accordingly creates a more positive and integrated image for the metropolitan park.

17. The drainage improvement project of County Route No. 186 (Yongan-Gangshan) 0k+020 location

The project starts from the intersection of Provincial Route No. 17 (in Yongan District) in the west to the Bengong 5th Road at Benjhou Industrial Park (in Gangshan District) in the east. The total length is 2,238 meters. After completion, a better driving quality will be provided, and the number of traffic accidents will be reduced.

18. The regional integration project of County Route No. 132 (damaged by Typhoon Morakot)

County Route No. 132 is the only outward connecting road for Maolin District. Due to Typhoon Morakot, the Jhuokou River basin and County Route No. 132 were seriously damaged, and the road foundation and bridges were destroyed by flood. All this caused the isolation of the tribes in the mountain. There are 5 biddings for this project, and its estimated expenditure is NT$1,625.47 million. The construction is expected to be completed by August 30th, 2012. After the restoration of County Route No. 132, the transportation and tourism in Maolin District will be tremendously improved.

19. The regional integration project for Kaohsiung Country Highway No. 133 (damaged by Typhoon Morakot)

Country Route No. 133 starts from Baolai in the north to Dingsinfu in the south, with a length of 9.8 kilometers. It’s an important outward connecting road for the hot spring industry along the Laonong River Basin in Liouguei District. Due to the heavy rain brought by Typhoon Morakot, most parts of the highway were damaged by slides and traffic was hence disrupted; bridges such as Sinbao Bridge, Sinkai Bridge, Baolai River Bridge are all destroyed. There are 8 biddings for this project, and the total estimated expenditure is NT$1,688.91 million. The project is expected to be completed by June 30th, 2012. After completion, the prime time of the hot spring industry in Liouguei and Baolai Districts will be restored, and this will create the character in this region and thus facilitate the economical development in this community.

20. The renovation project of the Sijhou Bridge on County Route No.92

In order to connect the connecting roads for Country Routes No. 21 and No. 3, Sijhou Bridge is to be renovated to be 9 meters wide and 700 meters long. Ths
approach is to be 19 meters wide and 510 meters long. The estimated expenditure is NTS539.52 million. The construction began on August 29th, 2010, and is expected to be completed on August 17th, 2012. After completion, the residents won’t have to deal with the hassle of taking detours, and the bridge will benefit local traffic and tourism in Cishan District, enhancing the convenience of local transportation. In addition, it will effectively improve the development of peripheral areas, facilitate the industrial development of neighboring areas, and make them at a competitive advantage.

21. The renovation project of the Ying Bridge at Guanshan Village in Jiasian District

Located at Guanshan Village, Ying Bridge crosses Cishan Creek (Nanzihsian Creek) and is a major outward connecting bridge for residents at Guansi Lane (the settlement of Shihbawan.) Due to the collapse of this outward connecting bridge, it will be reconstructed to be 240 meters long and 6.5 meters wide. The construction began on September 24th, 2010, and is expected to be completed on July 30th, 2011.

22. The widening project of County Route No. 13 in Alian District

The section of County Route No. 13, between County Route No. 139 (formerly No. 184) and County Route No. 14-1, is to be widened to be 13 meters wide and 450 meters long. The construction began on October 23rd, 2010, and is expected to be completed on July 30th, 2011.

23. The widening project of County Route No. 99 in Meinong District

In order to facilitate the development of local tourism and to ease traffic congestion on Provincial Route No. 28, County Route No. 99 is to be widened to be 1,765 meters long and 12 meters wide. Five bridges and two water gates are to be widened as well. The construction began on August 9th, 2010, and is expected to be completed on October 12th, 2011.

Traffic Plans - Facilities and Road Administration

1. Transportation Plans
   a. Implementation of traffic smoothening measures during major festivals and celebrations

   (1) Traffic smoothening plan for New Year’s Eve Countdown Show
     1) Coping with a series of activities for Kaohsiung New Year’s Eve Countdown Show 2011, a three-stage traffic control was conducted on a large area in Kaohsiung City. Chenggong Road and the old Kaisyuan Road were planned to be bus-only lanes for two exclusively opened free shuttle bus routes (Singuang Car Park – Hankyu Department Store of Dream Mall, and KMRT Cultural Center Station – Southern Training Center Station). From 6:00 p.m. on Dec. 31, 2010 to 2:30 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2011, the passenger capacity of these two shuttle bus routes was 16,077 passenger-times. Besides, the 24 shuttle bus routes of the various KMRT stations extended their service hours until 3:30 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2011. Within the restriction zones, no parking place was provided for cars and motorcycles, with the purpose to encourage citizens to take mass transportation tools when attending the New Year’s Eve
2) According to the estimation of the hosting unit, on Dec. 31, 2010 there were 500,000 to 600,000 people joining the Countdown Show. The traffic maintenance measures made by Transportation Bureau achieved good effect. The three-stage traffic control could really smoothen the traffic conditions of the places around the show site. Singuang Parking Lot achieved a private-car parking rate of 100% and a motorcycle parking rate of 60%. The utility rate of free shuttle buses was also very high. After the Show ended, streams of people were completely evacuated at 1:30 a.m. on Jan. 1, 2011, having effectively alleviated the congestion of vehicles, and successfully achieved the function of traffic smoothening.

(2) Traffic smoothening plan for Chinese New Year Vacation

1) Focusing on the streams of people and vehicles during the Chinese New Year vacation from Feb. 13 to 21, 2010, traffic control was implemented at the places around important traffic links, such as Kaohsiung Railway Station, Zuoying Station of High Speed Rail (HSR) and highway interchanges, and the activity sites along Love River, at Glory Pier, in Cijin, Hamasing, Sizihwan Bay and Shou Mountain, as well as the famous scenic spots of Kaohsiung City.

2) In order to solve the congestion problem of Cross-Harbor Tunnel in Cijin, the control of minimum number of passengers per vehicle was for the first time implemented on Sinsheng Road (from Yugang Road to the entrance of Cross-Harbor Tunnel) for the time from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from Feb. 15 to Feb. 18, 2010. For all private cars, buses, taxis, harbor operation container trucks (trailers) and ambulances entering the Tunnel, only those with passenger transport volume of over 3 persons per vehicle were permitted to have entry, and those not meeting the requirement had to divert to Jinfu Road. Such traffic control was implemented well, and achieved good effect, having improved the congestion problem happened to Sinsheng Road in the past, and providing the public with good-quality and smooth traffic conditions.

(3) Traffic smoothening plan for Kaohsiung Lantern Festival

Since there were streams of people and vehicles during the celebration period of Kaohsiung Lantern Festival from Feb. 20 to Mar. 7, 2010, traffic smoothening measures were implemented around Love River Lanterns Zone and Glory Pier, including the planning of parking lots around, traffic control, and increase of the runs of shuttle bus and the voyages of Love Boat, providing smooth traffic conditions during the celebration period of Lantern Festival.

(4) Traffic smoothening plan for Mid-Autumn Festival

Since there were streams of homecoming vehicles and people on the days around Mid-Autumn Festival, smoothening measures were implemented at the passenger alight spots of highway coaches. The public was advised to use public transportation system. Besides, clear signs were erected in Hamasing District to lead vehicles to drive from the back door of National Sun Yat Sen University, pass through Cianguang Road or Wanshou Road, and leave Sizihwan Bay. As
from 1:00 p.m. every day, tow trucks were additionally sent to Gushan Ferry Pier to fulfill duties. In Cijin District, the runs of bus route No. 35 and Sunshine Boulevard tourist shuttle bus were also increased.

b. Examination and review of traffic maintenance programs for major projects of Kaohsiung City

In order to maintain traffic smoothness and safety on the road sections with construction projects being undertaken in the city, improve the deliberation of traffic maintenance program and its implementation quality, all the traffic maintenance programs of the City Government during the construction period of major projects had to be reported to Road Traffic Safety Supervisory Committee for deliberation according to “Kaohsiung City Operation Regulations of Traffic Maintenance Program During the Period Utilizing Roads for Construction Projects.” First of all, the synthetic control team of Road Traffic Safety Supervisory Committee made preliminary deliberation of related proposals, and then provided preliminary opinions for the committee members of Road Traffic Safety Supervisory Committee for reference. Based on the traffic maintenance programs having passed the deliberation, and after the layout of related traffic maintenance facilities had been completed, the construction units were asked to invite different related units to make on-the-spot survey and confirmation, and also to conduct supervisory checks irregularly. From Jan. to Dec. 2010, the Kaohsiung City Road Traffic Safety Supervisory Committee performed deliberation of 47 cases and reported 14 cases. And for the passed traffic maintenance programs, patrols and investigation were made for 74 cases from Jul. to Dec. 2010.

c. Improvement plan for remodeled road sections and traffic bottleneck junctions (sections)

(1) Improvement measures were planned to solve the parking problem by the side of the city roads remodeled from 2008 to 2009. These measures included the search of vacant land around to build parking lots, planning of roadside parking places, evaluation on workability of opening campus space of schools for car parking and on workability of constructing multi-story parking lot on public open-space parking lot, and increase of parking fee to raise the turnover rate of parking place. The results of these plans have been under review and handling by related authorities.

(2) Besides, focusing on 6 traffic bottleneck junctions (sections) of the city, including the traffic bottleneck junctions (sections) of “Dashun / Jiouru Road junction,” “Cueihua / Cueifong Road junction,” “Boai Road section (Tongmeng Road ~ Wunzih Road),” “Caoya Road / Jinfu Road junction,” “Jhongshan Road/ Jhongan Road junction” and “Jhongan Road / Mingfong 7th Street junction,” related traffic volume surveys were made to study where the traffic problem lies and make necessary improvement measures. In the aspects of engineering, education and law enforcement, improvement strategies were devised. The Bureau invited related units for several times to make detailed review of the planned results, and submitted them to Road Safety Examination Board for examination and approval. These plans are under handling by related units
d. Related transportation plans for railway underground project

To cope with the progress schedule of railway underground project of the city, the following important planning work has to be implemented continuously:

(1) Planning for emptied corridors and transit stops at Kaohsiung Railway Station:

The emptied corridors after completion of railway underground project were planned to be park roads. Meanwhile, the corridor shaping project was reviewed, including the shaping and consolidation plan of Cueihua / Maka Road, and construction of dedicated mass transportation lane on the emptied railroad space (from Zihli Road to highway) for cargo trucks to have rapid and prioritized ride.

The area around Kaohsiung Railway Station was planned to become transit space, such as highway-coach passenger transit zone, westside station of city bus terminal, and taxi scheduling zone. Through the above dedicated mass transportation lane, the traffic conditions of the section between Kaohsiung Railway Station and highway can be very smooth.

(2) Maintenance of traffic quality after commencement of railway underground project:

In order to prevent the various railway underground projects from causing any impacts on the existing traffic conditions of the city, these projects were compulsorily requested that complete traffic maintenance plans, with the existing road capacity and service standard taken as the principles, have to be drafted and submitted to the Road Safety Examination Board of the City for realization and implementation.

e. 30-minute life circle – 6 major transit centers

The area of the hinterland of Great Kaohsiung is vast. The geographical axis of the landscape appears to be in northeastern – southeastern direction. In order to achieve the goal of 30-minute life circle, the City Government planned to establish transit centers to link the public transportation systems. Besides the major transit centers, minor transit centers would be planned. Through the establishment of zonal transit pivots, with Kaohsiung Railway Station and Zuoying HSR Station taken as the two major transit pivots, Fongshan, Gangshan, Siaogang and Cishan would be the four minor transit pivots for connection with public transportation, intending to achieve most efficient transportation and shorten the distance between regions.

(1) Major transit centers

1) Kaohsiung Railway Station Transit Center

Multi-functional transit services are provided to Kaohsiung metropolitan core via highway coaches, public road coaches, Taiwan railway, KMRT and city buses. On the spatial distribution of transit stations, highway coach transit stands were established on the land of dedicated station-use zone II at the eastside station of Kaohsiung Railway Station. The roadside of the road section between the northern side of station area and the dedicated station-use zone I was planned to be the stops of city buses. As to the entry and exit routes of this Transit Center, it was planned to use the park road
corridor space emptied after railway underground project to build “dedicated mass transportation lane.” In future, all the highway coaches and long-distance coaches can get prioritized drive between the highway and Kaohsiung Railway Station, shortening the time of transit to pivots, and at the same time decreasing the effects on the traffic around Kaohsiung Railway Station.

2) Zuoying HSR Station Transit Center
It was planned to establish a dedicated transit zone by the western side of Zuoying HSR Station in order to provide Northern Kaohsiung metropolitan core with full-range transit services via HSR, Taiwan railway, KMRT, public road coaches and city buses. With the opening of Highway No. 10 Corridor, highway rapid bus routes are offered, providing rapid transportation pivot services to access to the regions in northeastern belt, such as Cishan and Meinong.

(2) Minor transit Center
1) Qishan Station Transit Center
Transit service is provided to 9 districts (Qishan, Meinong, Neimen, Shanlin, Jiaxian, Maolin, Liugui, Taoyuan and Namaxia) in the mountain city. With the highway rapid bus and shuttle bus, the transit of passengers can be carried out rapidly. A 30-minute life circle in Qishan, Meinong and metropolitan core districts can be established, satisfying the mass transportation need of remote districts.

2) Fongshan Station Transit Center
It will be established at Jianjyun bus terminal as an auxiliary transit station of Kaohsiung Railway Station, providing Eastern Kaohsiung metropolitan core districts with transit services via KMRT, highway coaches, public coaches and city buses. Highway No. 1 was taken as the rapid access road of highway coaches, providing service for citizens of Fongshan and Daliao, and meeting the transportation need of Pingtung City.

3) Gangshan Station Transit Center
Coping with the KMRT’s extension plan to Gangshan, the Transit Center will be established on the land by the side of Gangshan Station of KMRT Red Line, providing citizens of Northern Kaohsiung city districts with transit services via KMRT, public road coaches and city buses. Meanwhile, with provincial roads Tai 1 and Tai 19A, rapid transit services could be provided to Yong-an, Lujhu, Hunei, Cieding, Alian, Tianliao and Yanchao Districts.

4) Siaogang Station Transit Center
This Transit station will be established by using the coach transit space of Siaogang Airport, providing Southern Kaohsiung districts with transit service via KMRT, public road coaches and city buses. At the same time, it can provide airport portal rapid intercity transit service. It was planned to use the road corridors of Highway No. 1, rapid road 88 and Tai 17 to provide transit service to the citizens of Siaogang, Linyuan, Pingtung coastal areas and Kenting.
2. Roads and Bridges

A total of 36 projects of newly built roads and bridges were carried out in 2010, including the reconstruction of Bing Bridge in Shanlin District. A total of 13 projects were completed and 23 projects are under construction. The annual projects of demolishing and affiliated objects on land and modifying the design have not yet been completed, and all uncompleted projects, therefore, are still under construction.

3. Planning and Management of Car Parks

a. Construction of off-road car parks

In order to solve the parking problem for citizens, and maintain the good parking order and concept, “taking off-road parking as the first choice, and roadside parking as the second choice,” Kaohsiung City Transportation Bureau completed establishment of 9 off-road public parking lots (Kaohsiung Harbor Station, Jintian Road, Rueifong, Fude Road, Baohua Market, Youchang, Cianfong, Furen and Cianjhen container parking lots) in 2010, providing a total of 33 parking spaces for jumbo-sized vehicles, 250 parking spaces for private cars and 294 spaces for motorcycles. Besides, there were 7 public parking lots (Fongsing, Dianbei, Jyunyi, Minyuan 2, Rueitai, Erling and Minyuan light steel framed parking tower) remodeled, providing better parking environment and space to the public, and effectively alleviating the parking needs of different districts.

b. Construction of bicycle stands

(1)In order to encourage citizens to use healthy and environmental friendly means of transportation, promote the concept of “energy saving, carbon reduction and keeping fit,” promote the trend of using green sport tools among citizens, and co-protect the sustainable green living environment with citizens, bicycle stands and related facilities were installed at the appropriate positions around different institutions, schools, parks, bus stops, MRT stations, scenic spots and bicycle lanes. In 2010, a total of 1048 bicycle stands were additionally installed. As of today, the number of installed bicycle stands was accumulated to 32,794.

(2)In order to understand the use of bicycle stands, staff were appointed to take regular patrols of their use, and maintenance was given at the right timing. The bicycle stands with low utility rate were moved to the districts with greater demand, making the most effective use of the government resources. In 2010, a total of 172 bicycle stands were moved.

c. Issue of Registration Certificates to off-road public car parks

(1)In order to strengthen the management of car parks, facilitate the traffic smoothness, and improve the parking order, the government handled the private sectors’ application for construction of off-road public car parks. After the car parks passed the inspection by the units of Transportation Bureau, Public Works Bureau, Urban Development Bureau and Traffic Police Brigade, Car Park Registration Certificates were issues to these private sectors.

(2)From Jan. to Dec. 2010, there were 71 new applications for government-run and private-run car parks, thus increasing 166 parking spaces of coaches, 7,583 parking spaces of cars, and 181 parking spaces of motorcycles.
d. To meet the needs of economic development and commercial activities, roadside and off-road parking spaces were planned continuously. Down to Dec. 2010, there were 35,005 parking spaces of cars and 20,779 parking spaces of motorcycles planned in roadside parking lot. In addition, there were 12,544 parking spaces of cars and 3,715 parking spaces of motorcycles planned to be established in off-road parking lot so as to meet the parking needs of the public.

e. Comprehensive implementation of PDA issue of roadside parking fee repayment notices
To meet the trend of the e-government and establish an innovative administrative style, the PDA issue of roadside parking fee repayment notices was comprehensively implemented.

f. Providing services of parking fee collecting and checking, and payment slip reissue at convenient stores
Citizens can bring their parking fee payment slips to any convenient stores of 7-Eleven, FamilyMart, Hi-Life and OK in whole Taiwan to make payment. Besides, through the “Roadside Parking Fee Checking and Bill Reissue System” provided by 7-Eleven’s “ibon Convenient Life Station,” FamilyMart’s “FamiPort” or Hi-Life’s “Life-ET” in these over 6,000 convenient stores, those citizens having lost or damaged their parking fee payment slips, or having found that the bar codes on their parking fee payment slips cannot be deciphered, can check and pay parking fees at these convenient stores. In this way, they are not required to go to Transportation Bureau for reissue of parking fee payment slips for payment. From Jan. to Dec. 2010, the amount of fees collected by convenient stores on behalf of Transportation Bureau was NT$477,122,216, achieving a growth rate of 15.45% when compared with the amount NT$413,275,256 collected in 2009.

g. The public car parking places adopted self-contained management, with both their income and expenditure incorporated to a fund.
In 2009, the surplus was NT$228,939,511.

4. Improvement and Management of Traffic Facilities of Roads
a. Maintenance and management of traffic lights, signs, indicating lines:
(1)Traffic Lights:
There were 28 spots with new traffic lights erected for drivers, 15 spots with countdown traffic lights erected for drivers, 195 spots with old traffic lights and controllers replaced, 35 spots with voice touch traffic lights erected for bicycle riders, and 99 one-touch button sets installed at different traffic lights. As of the end of 2010, there were 2,694 intersections with traffic lights erected for drivers, and 463 spots with countdown traffic lights erected for drivers.

(2)Traffic Signs:
There were 995 control and warning signs additionally increased (renewed) at the major road sections of the entire Kaohsiung City, and 524 reflectors additionally erected. At the end of 2010 there were 32,983 signs of various kinds and 8,986 reflectors erected on different roads and intersections.

(3)Traffic Lines:
At the end of 2010 there were traffic lines with a total length of 88,183 square
meters being turned to be reflective indicating lines, and general indicating lines with a total length of 67,867 square meters.

b. Construction Plan of Traffic Management System
The establishment plan of Kaohsiung City traffic management system had completed establishment of vehicle detectors in 159 places, information changeable traffic signs in 71 places, road situation surveillance system in 159 places, parking guidance information system in 15 places, and vehicle license plate identification system in 44 places, with a total of 448 places established with roadside devices. And there were 1,776 junctions under surveillance by smart transportation center.

c. Intelligent adaptive traffic signal control management plan
In order to improve the shortcoming that the time control of fixed traffic signs cannot make immediate adjustment to meet the current traffic flow, some traffic signs were changed to be able to make immediate adjustment according to the traffic flow of different directions. The junction between the elevated highway above Dajhong Road and the downward ramp of Cueihua Road was selected to implement “intelligent adaptive traffic signal control management plan.” Through image detection and fully real-time traffic control strategies, the waiting time of vehicles was decreased. After installation of such new device was completed in May 2010, the queue length of waiting vehicles in the downward ramp direction of Dajhong Road was improved by 73.6% during the peak period in the morning of ordinary days, by 74% during the peak period in the afternoon of ordinary days, by 76% on holidays, and by 69.5% during the peak period in the afternoon of holidays, having effectively reduced the stopping, waiting and delay of vehicle flow on the downward ramp of Dajhong Road, and improved the congestion at the junction.

d. Intelligent traffic signal timing design plan
In order to use the existing capacity of roads effectively, minimize traffic delay on roads, and decrease the driving time and cost, “intelligent traffic signal timing design plan” was implemented. Focusing on the road network in downtown districts, traffic signal timing plans were reviewed, improved and integrated, which were all completed on Sep. 14, 2010. There was a total of 160 junctions with their current traffic conditions investigated and analyzed, 359 junctions with their traffic signal timing plan designed and downloaded for testing, and 24 arteries with the pre-and post-trip driving time investigated and analyzed. The timing information was collated in order to improve and analyze the traffic performance. Speaking of the overall network planning of the 24 arteries, if integrated calculation was made for data of ordinary days and holidays, the travel efficiency would be raised by 5.8%, total time delay would be decreased by 7.2%, total number of stopping and waiting times would be decreased by 2.6%, and total fuel consumption would be decreased by 2.6%.

e. Installation of flagpole-typed LED smart bus stop plates
In order to provide citizens with greater convenience of mass transportation, and arouse citizens’ greater willingness to use means of public transportation, the installation of flagpole-typed LED smart bus stop plates was planned. Prioritized
installation was made at some selected main road sections and tourist spots. Currently, a total of 194 LED smart dot-matrix text display screens were additionally installed at bus stops (154 vertical light-box bus stop plates, 40 cylindrical bus stop plates).

f. Traffic Installations Improvement and Management
The total area of roads and bridges built in 2010 is 223,986 square meters, and the total length is 13,470 meters (see Table 24).

Table 24 Statistics of Traffic Installations and Road Construction Projects in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Total Area (Sq. Meter)</th>
<th>Total Length (Meter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2001</td>
<td>36,826</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2002</td>
<td>234,183</td>
<td>11,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2003</td>
<td>192,119</td>
<td>8,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2004</td>
<td>192,217</td>
<td>6,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2005</td>
<td>49,202</td>
<td>3,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2006</td>
<td>78,832</td>
<td>8,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2007</td>
<td>156,004</td>
<td>3,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2008</td>
<td>34,190</td>
<td>1,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2009</td>
<td>43,141</td>
<td>2,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2010 (city-county consolidation)</td>
<td>223,986</td>
<td>13,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government

5. Management of Automobiles and Motorcycles
As of the end of 2010 there were 803,840 automobiles and 2,259,019 motorcycles under the restriction of the city, and the total number is 3,062,859 motor vehicles. (Please refer to Table 25)

Table 25 Automobiles and Motorcycles Under Management of Kaohsiung City Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Automobiles</th>
<th>No. of Motorcycles</th>
<th>No. of Automobile Drivers</th>
<th>No. of Motorcycle Riders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>379,687</td>
<td>997,578</td>
<td>696,248</td>
<td>781,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>381,691</td>
<td>1,020,321</td>
<td>716,252</td>
<td>806,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>393,182</td>
<td>1,051,550</td>
<td>734,619</td>
<td>832,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>408,564</td>
<td>1,089,604</td>
<td>754,220</td>
<td>851,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>426,117</td>
<td>1,128,640</td>
<td>772,718</td>
<td>869,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>432,249</td>
<td>1,160,260</td>
<td>767,968</td>
<td>867,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>428,949</td>
<td>1,172,685</td>
<td>782,761</td>
<td>884,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>425,214</td>
<td>1,202,501</td>
<td>796,452</td>
<td>902,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>424,052</td>
<td>1,207,026</td>
<td>811,535</td>
<td>921,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>803,840</td>
<td>2,259,019</td>
<td>1,450,871</td>
<td>1,671,798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The data of the original Kaohsiung City for 2010 was added to the data of the original Kaohsiung County owing to Kaohsiung city-county consolidation as from Dec. 25, 2010.

Source: Department of Motor Vehicles, Kaohsiung City, and Kaohsiung Motor Vehicle Office
6. Road Monitoring

a. According to Implementation Methods of Authorized Automobile Inspection, agreements were signed with 63 private inspection units of the city, authorizing them to make regular inspection of automobiles. In 2010, inspection was made for 1,061,468 automobile-times, in which 1,008,552 automobile-times were authorized to private inspection units for making regular inspection, with an authorization rate of 95%. And there were 94,969 motorcycle-times being inspected.

b. Tests for drivers and motorcyclists:
   (1) For drivers:
      1) Written examination: 42,855 man-times attended, and 38,299 man-times passed.
      2) Road examination: 43,753 man-times attended, and 39,759 man-times passed.
   (2) For motorcyclists:
      1) Written examination: 43,804 man-times attended, and 36,043 man-times passed.
      2) Road examination: 50,431 man-times attended, and 45,527 man-times passed.

c. 7-11, Hi-Life and Family Mart convenient stores were authorized to collect on behalf of the City Government the driver’s license fees of vehicles and vehicle registration fees. The service spots are being increased continuously, providing citizens of different levels with convenient and 24-hour public road supervision services.

d. Vehicle license plates were auctioned to the public on the internet. On May 10-12, Aug. 17-19, and Nov. 8-10, 2010, open auction of private car license plates was carried out on the internet for 3 times. There was a total of 337 car plates auctioned, with an auction amount totaling $2,056,000.

e. As from Jul. 1, 2010, business coaches were enforced to have “first-aid kit” prepared, and focused inspection was made. The Bureau especially inspected whether the contents, liquid medicine or ointment inside the first-aid kit were within the validity period, with the purpose to improve the service quality of public transportation tools and strengthen the safety of passengers.

f. Staff were actively appointed to station at Benhe Neighborhood in Sanmin District to help the victims of Fanapi typhoon with the affairs of scrap declaration of their flood damaged cars, demand note write-off, suspended driving, vehicle fuel surcharge refund, and so on, maintaining the rights and benefits of the victims of the disaster.

g. Making use of the characteristics of metropolitan residential buildings of the city, propaganda posters of public road supervision affairs were designed, and posted on the notice boards or in the elevators of residential buildings so as to expand the promotion channels of government orders.

7. Public Buses

a. Improvement of quality of bus service equipments
   (1) Continuous replacement of old buses
      In 2009 City Bus Service Administration purchased 100 medium-sized buses, 220 medium-low-chassis jumbo buses and 5 low-floor (low-chassis) buses. Up to now, the average age of these buses is 4 years. In 2010 City Bus Service
Administration submitted “Public Transportation Development Plan” to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, thus acquiring subsidies to purchase 10 low-floor (low-chassis) buses, which will start to join operation at the end of 2011. After that, more subsidies will be applied from the Central Government (Ministry of Transportation and Communications) every year so as to replace the old buses year by year.

(2) Establishment of new-style smart bus shelters

In order to provide passengers with pleasant bus-waiting environment, active work was made to improve the bus-waiting environment. New-styled symbolic bus-waiting booths were designed and established at different KMRT entrances and arterial bus routes. There were 472 bus-waiting booths installed. Of them, 207 booths were equipped with LED smart dot-matrix text display screens, providing passengers with good bus-waiting environment, and presenting a new scene of the city.

(3) Creation of a seamless information environment

1) In order to provide passengers with sufficient bus information, shorten the bus waiting time, reduce passengers’ anxiety when waiting bus, and let them know the instant position of bus and the expected arrival time of bus. The operation servers of Real-Time Bus Information System Center have been equipped with APTS core, GIS surveillance and control system, shift scheduling system, bus stop plate management system, citizens information website, voice search system (7497100), real-time information common platform, uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system establishment, and the newly added (PDA) cell phone search page. In 2010, the internet wide band was expanded (two-way 6M optical fiber), providing convenient and rapid search of real-time system information.

2) Up to now, there were 207 bus-waiting booths additionally equipped with LED smart dot-matrix text display screens, 154 vertical light-box bus stop plates additionally equipped with LED smart dot-matrix text display screens, 40 flagpole-typed cylindrical bus stop plates additionally equipped with LED smart dot-matrix text display screens, and 116 LED smart dot-matrix text display monitors at the entrances of KMRT. In future, more funds will be applied from the Central Government to let the bus-waiting booths and bus stop plates of the city be additionally equipped with LED smart dot-matrix text display screens year by year, in order to raise the transport efficiency of bus rides for passengers.

(4) Creation of an obstacle-free transportation environment

In order to create an obstacle-free and friendly transportation environment, the City Government draws up budget every year to outsource the operation business of rehabilitation vans. In the city there are 62 rehabilitation vans in total, providing traveling and transporting services for the physically handicapped people. Over the past years, through the co-effort of the government and the private sector, Kaohsiung City obstacle-free traffic service network was established step by step. Besides rehabilitation vans, the 5
low-floor (low-chassis) buses purchased by City Bus Service Administration were arranged to run the route of bus route No. 70 (passing Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital), providing high mobility services for the elderly, the sick, women, children, patients seeking for medical advice, the mobility impaired, as well as their families. Under the efforts of City Bus Service Administration in improving the obstacle-free bus waiting environment, subsidies were obtained from the Ministry of the Interior at the end of 2010, and used in the improvement of obstacle-free bus waiting facilities along the road of bus route No. 70. In addition, in Jul. 2010, subsidies were acquired from “Public Transport Development Plan” of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications for the purchase of 10 more low-floor (low-chassis) buses, which will start to join operation at the end of 2011, providing the physically and mentally disabled as well as their families with higher quality of bus ride.

b. Measures facilitating the use of mass transportation

(1) Integrate the bus transportation systems of Kaohsiung City to meet the policy of Kaohsiung city-county consolidation. A traffic white paper has been drafted, with the planning and main implementation points as follows:

1) Great Kaohsiung has its landscape running from the southwest to the northeast. In order to achieve the goal of 30-minute life circle, public transportation systems were connected through the establishment of 6 major transit centers, namely Zuoying HSR Station, Kaohsiung Railway Station, Gangshan Station, Cishan Station, Fongshan Station and Siaogang Station.

2) In Feb. 2010, extended shuttle bus routes of Red 3, Red 18 and Red 33 were opened. By linking 3 bus routes of “Fongshan, Niaosong and Linyuan,” the distance between Kaohsiung county and city can be shortened, letting the citizens of county and city co-share the resources of each other.

3) As from May 2010, the shuttle bus route Red 53 extended its route to Kezihliao in Zihguan District on holidays. Citizens could take KMRT and then the shuttle bus to arrive this place to taste the cooked seafood and buy fresh seafood. Besides, by taking the shuttle bus (and then KMRT), citizens of Zihguan District could also get to Kaohsiung downtown to go shopping and take part in recreational activities, co-sharing the urban resources with other citizens.

4) In consideration of the Southern Taiwan citizens’ habit of common use of private transportation tools and the difficulty in changing their travel habit, by using the subsidy of $32 million from the Central Government and the budget drawn out by the original Kaohsiung County Government, free shuttle bus service was offered to the public, intending to attract the citizens to keep on using public transportation tools. In order to encourage the public to take KMRT, 4 new shuttle bus routes were opened to access to Fongshan, Daliao and Gangshan. These 4 new shuttle bus routes include “Red 66 Wujia Line” running from Jhonglun Public Housing Community of Fongshan City to Cianjhen Senior High School Station of KMRT Red Line; “Orange 67
Chengcing Lake Line” running from Jhonglun Community, passing Fongshan Western Station of KMRT Orange Line and arriving Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital in Niaosong Township; “Orange 68 Daliao Line” running from Daliao Main Engine Site Station of KMRT Orange Line, passing Fooyin University and arriving Dafa Industrial Park; and “Red 69 Gangshan Line” running from Ciaotou Railway Station of KMRT Red Line, passing Gangshan and arriving Kaohsiung Science Park.

5) The existing 25 shuttle bus routes will be increased to be 50 shuttle bus routes, intending to achieve the goal of having shuttle bus route in each township to get to KMRT station. At the same time, the districts without KMRT service will have their transit service strengthened. Arterial bus routes were planned to run on main roads, with mileage covering over 20 kilometers. It was planned to increase the arterial bus routes of Dajhong-Chengguan and Chengcing-Wujia.

6) Prioritized planning was made for the increase of “Highway No. 10 rapid bus route” to run on the route of KMRT Zuoying Station – Highway No. 10 – Cishan, with a single-trip distance of 25 kilometers. Related notice will be released in Jun. 2011.

(2)Implementation of free bus rides and free bicycle rides on major festivals

1) In order to increase the passenger transport volume of bus on major festivals and let the public experience the convenience of bus ride and bicycle ride, free bus ride was offered to the public in Kaohsiung City on major festivals, including Chinese New Year holiday, World Earth Day and World Environment Day in 2010, with a total of 43 days. As to the rental of public bicycles, the first 30 minutes’ free bicycle ride was offered to non-members, and the first 60 minutes to members.

2) Bus ride special-offer program was implemented on major festivals. During the implementation period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 24, 2010, the public could enjoy discounts on 43 days. The implementation of the special-offer program was completed. During the special offer period, the average daily passenger transport volume of bus was around 105,481 passenger-times, with a growth of 30% when compared with the average daily passenger transport volume of 81,023 passenger-times in 2009.

(3)Establishment of LED smart bus stop plates and bus-waiting booths

1) In 2010, a budget of $10 million was drawn out for establishment of 153 new-style solar-powered bus stop plates (10 of them being LED smart bus stop plates). The public had high satisfaction of 86.8% towards the new-style bus stop plates.

2) In 2010 the City Government strove for obtaining from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications a subsidy of $4 millions for “Public Transport Development Plan,” and also got the self-collected fund of $8 million. It was expected that in 2010 the establishment of 35 bus-waiting booths would be completed. The bus-waiting environment around bus-waiting booths was also improved accordingly, such as paving of
obstacle-free slope. The booths not only provide the public with shelter from sun and rain, but also provide pleasant and obstacle-free mass transportation waiting environment to the physically and mentally handicapped, the mobility impaired or the elderly.

(4) Continuous implementation of Bus Service Quality Assessment Plan

1) In order to establish benign competition among the public and private city bus companies of the City and raise the service quality of bus rides, the City Government continued to implement assessment of bus service quality. The assessment indices included 4 main areas: 1. bus terminal facilities and services; 2. transportation tool equipments and their safety; 3. service quality for passengers; and 4. management of drivers, and operation and management of company. Meanwhile, the items that passengers cared most were also included in the items to be assessed, such as demeanor and service attitude of drivers, pleasantness of passenger seats, no stop at each bus stop, running a red light, rejection of the elderly, the sick, women, children, physically or mentally handicapped. Through assessment and offer of subsidies to public transportation companies, it was hoped that different bus companies were urged to pay attention to the management of their buses and drivers, and would provide safe, convenient and comfortable bus service to the public, letting the public transportation system exert its maximum functions.

2) In 2010 I-Shou University was authorized to assess the service performance of 4 bus companies in Kaohsiung City. According to the assessment results, Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration was positioned No. 1, with its service performance graded as A+, whereas South Taiwan Bus, Kaohsiung Transportation Co. and South East Bus were positioned Nos. 2, 3 and 4 respectively, with service performance graded as A. Besides, the most outstanding bus routes were bus route Nos. 39 and 25 of City Bus Service Administration, bus route Nos. 91 and Red 58 of South Taiwan Bus, bus route Nos. 22 and 60 of Kaohsiung Transportation Co., and bus route Nos. Red 1 and 248 of South East Bus. Transportation Bureau would trace and pay close attention to the bus companies with shortcomings in the quality of operation service, and request them to make positive improvement.

3) Having analyzed the assessment results, Transportation Bureau strictly requested the bus companies to put great effort on improving the shortcomings frequently complained by the passengers, including “abrupt braking,” “poor attitude of driver,” and “bus being driven without waiting for the elderly to alight completely or sit well.” Their improvement results would be a reference for the offer of subsidies.

c. Continuous promotion of operation reform of buses

(1) Purchase of the first amphibious vehicle in Taiwan

On Dec. 8, 2009 Duck Boat was officially imported to Kaohsiung, which is the first city in Taiwan importing the amphibious vehicle. After strict and cautious inspection and test were made by road and aviation administration authorities,
vehicle and vessel licenses were obtained. Duck Boat officially set sail to travel on Lotus Pond Line and Love River Line on May 8 and Nov. 9, 2010 respectively. In order to promote tourism internationally and market the characteristics of “Coastal City” of Kaohsiung City, the special traveling way of boat sailing on land was used to let tourists get to know Kaohsiung and feel the unique human and cultural touch of the harbor city along Love River, further creating additional value to the peripheral commodities, and prospering the local economic development. In future, more amphibious vehicles will be purchased, and will join the operation team to drive to the various coastal scenic spots, providing tourists with a travel service that possesses the features of “lovely style,” “recreational nature,” and “tourist value,” and modeling a new tourist index for Kaohsiung City.

(2) Opening of city circulator bus route No. 168
In order to strengthen the traffic service of mass transportation, arterial circulator bus route No. 168 was officially offered to citizens as from May 1, 2009. The bus route linked Aozihdi Station, Cultural Center Station, Kaisyuan Station and City Council Station of Red and Orange Lines of KMRT, and extends its route to comprehensively cover a vast road network reaching the eastern, southern, western and northern ends of Kaohsiung City. It has improved the transit efficiency of KMRT and shuttle bus, and step by step cultivated the public’s habit of taking KMRT and bus network systems.

(3) Use of hydrogen energy and gas saving buses
To cope with energy saving and carbon reduction strategies, 20 “energy-saving hydrogen-gasoline hybrid” buses were used to run the circulator bus route No. 168 as from May 1, 2009. These buses used the technology of oxy-hydrogen energy equipment and the oil-gas mixed “two-fuel co-used” energy mechanism, making use of pure water to help gasoline to general kinetic energy. On May 4, 2009 Environmental Protection Administration sent a letter to Automotive Research and Testing Center, a juridical person, authorizing the Center to carry out “Inspection of Energy-Saving Hydrogen-Gasoline Equipment Additionally Installed by Kaohsiung City Bus Service Administration.” The test results showed that the full-load constant-speed smoke exhaust pollution was decreased by 29%. Besides, in 2010 this equipment won the first-prize of Air Group of Energy Globe Award, which is considered the Nobel Prize of energy industry, making Taiwan become more famous and popular in the world.

(4) Strengthening of marketing and maintenance of high-quality image
In order to provide citizens with convenient, comfortable, safe and economical green transportation service, City Bus Service Administration strengthened the improvement of related hardware, software and management. Besides, the Administration provided all the citizens with chances of personal participation, and positively held different marketing and promotion activities, such as Duck Boat ride special-offer activity in cooperation with Dream Mall and KMRT, different essay contests about bus travel, issue of “nostalgic ticket card” to attract more citizens to become bus passengers, competition of “popular bus
driver” by open voting, and marketing of bus routes with different features at different bus stops. It was hoped that these marketing and promotion activities could encourage the citizens to take this convenient mass transportation more often, let them have deeper understanding of mass transportation, and furthermore, make them love and be glad to accept the convenience and service quality of mass transportation.

(5) Realization of different convenient measures for citizens, improvement of service efficiency
To provide citizens with excellent bus operation service, City Bus Service Administration continues to improve different hardware equipments and software services, make improvement of bus-waiting environment, establish intelligent transportation systems, adjust the bus routes, raise the scheduling efficiency, control the departure time at the two bus terminals of each bus route, conduct trial practices of greeting passengers and broadcasting bus stop names by drivers by using bus microphone, hold driver’s service training, strengthen the auditing operation and improve the service quality. Through the reforms of bus operation, together with shuttle bus service for KMRT, the service efficiency can be enhanced.

8. Vessels
a. Installation of sound facilities for boarding and ferry waiting
The old wood plank bridge, lighting and other fundamental facilities of Gushan Ferry Pier were changed, providing safer and more complete ferry-waiting environment.

b. Improvement of the quality of vessel facilities
(1) Building of environmentally friendly solar-powered vessel
The City Government endeavored to develop green energy industries. Solar-powered vessel was built under cooperation of a local university with a shipbuilder. The solar-powered vessel has its power generated by “full solar energy,” with only 15% of energy expense of the traditional Love Boat. Solar-powered vessels shoulder the mission of being a green waterfront “tourist ambassador” that combines “green waterfront” with “green energy tourism,” bringing tourists stable, comfortable and first-class river tour experience, and leading Love River tourism to enter a new era.

(2) Continuous implementation of ferry replacement
In order to improve the service quality and sailing safety of ferries, brand new ferries named “Health” and “Joy” started joining the operation as from Feb. 2010. In order to ensure sailing safety and reduce the proportion of maintenance cost, the old ferries “Jhongjhou No. 1” and “Siaogang No. 1,” having had their utilization periods expired, were declared as scrap, and then dismantled for auction in October. More excessively old ferries will be successively replaced in the later days so as to keep the transportation quality at a high standard.

(3) Statistics on business performance
As of the end of 2010, there were 9 ferries, 2 sightseeing ships, 15 Love Boats and 5 solar-powered boats, with a total of 31 vessels, offering recreational (transportation) service on river and harbor.
Traffic Safety

1. Analysis of traffic accidents

In 2010, 225 cases of type A1 traffic accidents occurred, with 237 people died and 69 people injured. In 2009 there were 240 accidents, with 243 people died and 80 people injured.

Compared with 2009, there was a decrease of 15 cases of accidents, a decrease of 6 people dead, a decrease of 11 people injured.

2. Strict enforcement of traffic laws

In order to ensure the safety and walking smoothness of pedestrian, the City implemented traffic rearrangement and smoothening work by appointing traffic police constables to station at 155 major traffic intersections during the peak periods so as to ensure a congestion-free at the junctions and a smooth running of vehicles on the roads. Regarding illegal behaviors endangering the safety of vehicles, such as drunk driving, speeding, running the red light, and so on, the Bureau strictly enforced the traffic laws by arresting the drivers concerned. In 2010, 877,436 cases of all types of violations were cracked down, decreasing by 74,168 cases compared with the 951,604 cases in 2009. In 2010, there were 98,812 speeding cases, decreasing by 25,426 cases compared with the 124,238 cases in 2009. In 2010, there were 229,790 cases with vehicles running the red light, decreasing by 35,472 cases compared with the 265,262 cases in 2009. There were 68,566 cases with motorcycle riders not wearing helmets, decreasing by 16,768 cases compared with the 85,334 cases in 2009. In 2010, there were 19,604 cases of driving without drivers’ license, increasing 87 cases compared with the 19,517 cases in 2009. In 2010, there were 460,664 miscellaneous illegal cases, increasing by 3,411 cases compared with the 457,253 cases in 2009.


In order to decrease the traffic accidents, and to ensure the life and property safety of road users, to cope with the newly revised “Road Traffic Management Punishment Regulations,” from the 3 major aspects of traffic promotion education, traffic engineering improvement and strengthening of road rights law enforcement, citizens were encouraged to pay attention to the traffic of the city so as to create an excellent traffic environment. In 2010, 4,460 traffic promotion activities were held, increasing 2,301 times compared with the 2,150 activities in 2009. In 2010, a total of 348,033 cases were reported of violation against the ten traffic regulations, such as running the red light, decreasing by 104,748 cases compared with 452,781 cases in 2009.

4. Smooth network for roads for bicycles

We focused on improving cracking down on law-breaking on the roads for bicyclers and enhanced promotion via Police Radio Station to maintain safety for the citizens on riding bicycles. In 2010, a total of 29,194 cases were combated, increasing by 1,054 cases from the 28,140 cases in 2009. (The information belongs to original Kaohsiung City, there is not the activity of the original Kaohsiung County.)
5. Investigate and report abandoned vehicles: (The information of the original Kaohsiung City before combined)

In 2010, a total of 345 vehicles and 1,162 motorcycles were reported to be licensed abandoned cars. In 2009, there were 385 licensed cars and 1,262 motorcycles were abandoned. The abandoned cars in 2010 decreased by 40 and the motorcycles decreased by 100. In 2010, 99 cars and 512 motorcycles were towed away with the assistance of Department of Environmental Protection. In 2009, there were 108 cars and 611 motorcycles towed away, compared with the number of cars in 2009, there was decreased by 9 cars and decreased by 99 motorcycles.

6. Comprehensive elimination of objects occupying road space

In 2010, 51 cases of advertising objects were reported to be illegally placed, and 15,632 cases were dismantled. In 2009, when there were 63 cases reported and 18,937 objects dismantled, Compared with 2009, 2010 decreased by 12 cases and the dismantled cases decreased by 3,305 cases. In 2010, 1,255 cases were reported to occupy roads for business use and serving as worksite, in 2009 there were 1,119. Compared with 2009, 2010 was increasing by 136 cases. In 2010, a total of 1,686 cases were reported to occupy roads for stacking up objects and abandoned stuff, increasing by 664 cases from the 1,022 cases in 2009.

7. Punishment of driving under the influence of alcohol:

In 2010 in Kaohsiung, there were 14,502 cases punished for driving under the influence of alcohol, increasing by 1,029 cases from the 13,474 cases in 2009. It increased 7.6%. Besides, 7,526 cases were brought to justice for having committed the public danger crime according to Clause 185-3 of Criminal Law, increasing by 760 cases from the 6,766 cases in 2009. It increased 11.2%.

8. Implementation of “License Purification Special Project”

We focused on the outlaws with suspended or cancelled licenses, or concealing acts deliberately to strengthen arrestment. In 2010, there were 3,045 cases of such arrest, and 45 cars and motorcycles without licenses were discovered. In 2009, 5,810 cases were uncovered with 60 unlicensed cars and motorcycles. Compared with 2009, the cases of crack-down in 2010 went down by 2,765, and the cases of unlicensed cars and motorcycles discovered in 2010 decreased by 15.

9. Implementation of “Safe Trip Special Project” (The information of original Kaohsiung City before combined)

We focused on the taxis violating the related stipulations of professional driver’s licenses, registration certificates, and etc., we uncovered 2,175 cases in 2010. In 2009, there were 3,528 crack-down cases. In 2008, there were 4655 cases. So the cases in 2010 was decreased by 1,325 cases when compared with 2009, and it was decreased by 1,127 cases when compared with 2008.

10. Strict punishment for illegal sand and crushed stone trucks

Every month there were at least two times of such special project duty implemented together with the police at the police sub-stations to ensure the traffic safety and the
smooth traffic order. In 2010, there were 11,246 cases of illegal sand and crushed stone trucks brought to justice, decreasing by 4,230 cases from the 15,476 cases in 2009.

11. Prevention and suppression of dangerous driving
The Bureau, in collaboration with the police of Tainan County and PINGDONG County, co-planned the prevention and suppression duties against dangerous driving so as to stop and arrest the speedy drivers and motorcycle riders. In 2010, the Special Project took actions for 116 times, mobilizing the police force for 58,940 people. There were 520 people brought to justice for having committed public danger crime, there were 941 reported cases of violation against Clause 43 of Road Traffic Management Punishment Regulations. We had found out 977 cars which were suspected to be the speeding cars. The Bureau made deeper investigation and traced the leaders of speeding cases and the real commanders behind the traffic troubles, continuing to bring them to justice according to laws.

12. Effects of “Establishment of Smart Management System for Traffic Law Enforcement”
We rented palm-sized computers attached with wireless network communication function, enabling the police practicing traffic law to achieve sound preventive and control effects. In 2010, apart from reported and discovered illegal cases, there were 174 cases of vehicles hanging other people’s vehicle plates, 987 cases with vehicle plates canceled, 10 wanted criminals by law arrested, 23 lost cars and motorcycles found, and 5,444 cases of theft, drug and different kinds of criminal cases uncovered.

Road Flattening Project
To provide public safety, convenience and comfort pavement of the vehicle, the Public Works Bureau implements “Road Flattening Project”, to reduce manholes on the pavement of the road. Awarded“The Government Best Services Quality Award 2009 ”sponsored by the the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC) of the Executive Yuan.

The Public Works Bureau had reduced 6,761 manholes on the 83 kilometers pavement of the road in length. Otherwise, restored 82% cavities on the pavement of the road within 4 hours when get the notification, completed all restoration within 24 hours.

To provide the best quality of the road, establishing web page since November 2009 to provide pipeline organization, facilities of government to announce immediately news of road quality.

In line with the Smooth Road Project promoted by the City Government in 2009, the Maintenance Office of the Public Works Bureau adjusted the height of manholes (hand holes) upon road excavation and re-pavement. As for all surface improvement projects, prior to excavation and surface sealing, the height of all manhole covers (except for those for firefighting, gas and broadband) should be lowered to 20 cm in depth under the excavated surface. After the completion of re-pavement, the height of such covers may be elevated depending on actual circumstances. The height of manhole covers that do not need to be installed underground should correspond to the level of road surface when the road surface is re-paved. By so doing, a reduction in the number
of manhole covers on the surface is expected, with an eye to ensuring a smooth and comfortable driving experience. At the end of 2009, a total of 577,000 square meters of AC pavement were improved, and 2,350 manholes were lowered under the ground, accounting for 62.01% of the total number of manholes (3,790). In addition, 20,167 cases regarding the Smooth Road Project were reported through diversified channels, 76,240 square meters of potholes were repaired, and 1,918 damaged pavement repair cases were completed in 2010.

**The construction management serves for the people**

The works bureau constructs the tube place to grasp “the innovation, the quality, the efficiency” the idea, uses the information equipment, the union folk resources, carries out the innovation to add the value service measure, provides the network to report that the service, the noon does not take a break it near the cabinet time delay service, the green construction guidance and the health construction diagnosis service, the open area green beautification, causes the resident to obtain the convenient service, guaranteed that the service flow is transparently public with the information, the mold institution service image, establishes the populace and the government win-win customer relations, the happy city which the construction high quality occupies suitably.

Third finalist RDEC Government Service Quality Award - the first line service agencies.
Tourism Affairs

Tourism Marketing

1. Domestic and International Travel Fairs and Tourism Promotion Campaigns
   a. International Travel Fairs and Tourism Promotion Campaigns:
      (1) In collaboration with the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Bureau organized the participation of Kaohsiung tourism business operators in international travel fairs in Singapore, Malaysia, etc.
      (2) The Tourism Bureau organized a group of Kaohsiung tourism business operators to present a tourism promotion conference in Tokyo, Japan.
   b. Domestic Travel Fairs:
      The Tourism Bureau organized the participation of Kaohsiung hotel businesses, wedding planners and souvenir vendors in the 2010 Taipei International Travel Fair.

2. International Media Buying and Production of Tourism Marketing Short Videos
   a. Production of Kaohsiung tourism marketing short videos and international commercial broadcast
      (1) 1,000 tourism marketing short videos in the Chinese, English, Japanese, and Korean languages were produced and distributed for broadcasting through Grade-A travel agencies in Taiwan, airline companies, and domestic and international travel fairs by August 5, 2010.
      (2) From August 20th to November 30th, 2010, 1,050 spots of 30-second TV commercials were aired in TV media such as Southeast Asian National Geographic Channel, Star World Channel, and Star Movies Channel.
   b. Commissioned professional media marketing service in Tokyo, Japan
      From November 2010, in conjunction with the airing of TV drama Black and White, ads were placed at Tokyo metropolitan public transportation systems (subway and bus) for media exposure.
      (1) From November 15th to the 21st, 2010, advertisements were placed on buses between Shibuya and Shinbashi stations.
      (2) From November 15th to the 21st, 2010, commercials were shown on channels at trains in JR Yamanote Line, Chuo Line, Keihin-Tohoku Line, Keiyo Line, etc.
      (3) From November 8th to the 14th, 2010, commercials were shown at digital TV billboards at Shibuya, Shinbashi, Tokyo, Akihabara, Shinagawa, Ebisu, Omiya, and Yokohama stations.

3. International Cruise Promotion
   In association with the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, the Kaohsiung Tourism Bureau provided hospitality to 15 international cruises, with 13,414 inbound travelers and 13,901 outbound travelers, totaling 27,315 people traveling in and out of the harbor.

4. Tourism Information System Service
   “Kaohsiung Mobile Tour” applications were created to introduce and promote
Kaohsiung as a convenient and friendly travel city. From July 1st, 2010 to June 30th, 2011, the Tourism Bureau worked with private partners to develop mobile travel guides for smart phones. Approximately 1,041 scenic spots and information on food, accommodation, shopping and other related materials were included in the guide.

5. Tourism Marketing Pamphlets and Promotional Guides
   b. Incorporated resources from Kaohsiung County and Kaohsiung City and published Chinese, English, Japanese, and Korean editions of the Greater Kaohsiung Travel Pamphlet totaling 1,535,000 copies.
   c. Published 500,000 scenic spot stamp collection card to promote major scenic spots.
   d. Designed and published themed travel pamphlets for Lotus Pond, Cijin and biking.

6. Attracting International Tourists through Rewards and Incentives
   a. Free solar-powered tour boat ride on Love River for international tourists
      From November 15th to December 31st, 2010, every visitor who entered ROC through Kaohsiung received a free ticket to experience the solar-powered boat tour on Love River. A total of 6,678 people experienced the tour.
   b. Incentives to domestic tour operators to entice Japanese tourist groups
      From October 28th through December 31st, 2010, incentives were given to domestic tour operators to attract Japanese tourist groups to the city. The incentives, distributed to a total of 3,870 visitors, generated maximum tourism industry value and fulfilled the purpose of revitalizing the Japanese tourism market.

Tourism Industry

1. Guidance on the Administration of Tourism Businesses
   a. Guidance on the administration of hotel businesses
      (1) The Bureau inspected the operational status of hotels legally operating in the city from July to December 2010; 181 legal hotels were visited, and 26 illegal hotels were inspected, totaling 207 inspections.
      (2) From July to December 2010, a total of 13 hotels were issued hotel business registration certificates and exclusive marks for hotel businesses.
      (3) The Bureau assisted 1 illegal hotel in the city to undergo the legalization process.
   b. Guidance on the administration of travel agencies
      From July to December 2010, the Bureau processed 828 registration change applications filed by employees holding the position of manager or below in travel agencies.

2. Tourism and Festival Activities
   a. 2010 Kaohsiung Shopping and Food Festival
      Held from July 31st to August 22nd, 2010 with the theme of “Enjoying Shopping and Local Delicacies,” The Kaohsiung Shopping and Food Festival featured activities and special offers from major department stores and hypermarkets, as well as the “Taste of Kaohsiung” events and cooking contests to attract domestic
and international visitors and boost tourist spending.

b. Promotion of Kaohsiung Gifts and Souvenirs
Recommendations and selections of 2010 Kaohsiung Souvenirs, including 10 items in food category and 3 items in arts and crafts category, were released on June 7th, 2010 and cross-promoted through mobile and online marketing channels of M-Kaohsiung Project, Kaohsiung Travel Online, and Kaohsiung Shopping and Food Festival. In addition, gift and souvenir sellers also participated in the 2010 Kaohsiung MRT Food Festival from July 15th to the 19th, 2010 to exhibit and market their products.

c. 2010 Kaohsiung Lantern Festival
The 2010 Kaohsiung Lantern Festival was held from February 20th to March 7th, 2010 in areas along Love River and near Glory Pier.

d. 2010 Kaohsiung Neimen Song Jiang Battle Array
Held from April 10th to the 18th, 2010 at Shun Sian Temple in Neimen, the event featured performances of wen zhen (music dancing group) and wu zhen (battle array), cultural and historical tours of Cishan District, and events featuring Neimen banquet chefs’ master delicacies.

Tourism Development

1. Theme Events
   a. 2010 Wei-Wu-Ying Military Tattoo Festival
      Held on October 30th and 31st at Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park, the festival invited 16 top national bands, including: Jianguo High School Marching Bands, Kaohsiung Senior High School Pipe Band, Taipei Zhongshan Girls High School Marching Band, and San Sin High School of Commerce and Home Economics, to share the stage.
   
b. 2010 Ironman Triathlon Challenge
      Due to Typhoon Morakot, the Triathlon was moved to Agongdian Reservoir vicinity for the first time with the rafting portion switched to kayaking. The race was divided into the elite challenge and ironman experience categories and held on November 12th and 13th, 2010 with the hope of continuing the tradition of the triathlon race and to boost the development of the tourism industry in the surrounding area.
   
c. 2010 Wei-Wu-Ying Lake Star Concerts
      Events were held from November 5th to the 7th and from November 11th to the 14th at the Central Lawn of Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park.
   
d. True Affection Bus
      To let the public know about the results of development in the reconstruction area and to promote tourism growth, the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications sponsored the “True Affection Bus” event. For NT$88, visitors could visit Shanlin Great Love Village, Cishan, and Jiasian reconstruction areas. From October 1st to November 13th, the bus ran for a total of 148 trips with 5,857 participating passengers and generated an economic impact worth over 5 million NT dollars.
e. 2010 Liouguei Revitalization Tour
   The itinerary of this packaged 2-day/1-night tour included round-trip transportation, Toushe Ancient Battle Trail hiking, hot spring village lodging, DIY workshops, free lunches, and agricultural souvenirs.

2. Guidance on the Legalization of Hot Spring Facilities
   Under the “The Legalization Guidance Program for Hotels and B & Bs in Baolai and Bulao Hot Spring areas of the Maolin National Scenic Area,” 36 proprietors passed the development enterprise plan evaluation, 6 passed the preliminary environmental impact assessment, and 10 passed the soil and water conservation plan review; 3 cases were generally accepted by joint review commission and entered the process for the modification of land use.

Scenic Area Maintenance and Management Plan

1. Lotus Pond Ecological Water Ski Zone Investment and Development Plan
   The preliminary review was concluded on November 30th, 2010, and the result was announced on December 15th, 2010. The secondary review committee meeting was held on February 10th, 2011. The bidding procedure should be concluded by June 2011.

2. Outsourcing of image symbol design for Chengcing Lake Entrance
   The front entrance area of Chengcing Lake was designated as the image symbol zone in 1999 and outsourced to private management on November 21st, 2005 for a period of 4 years with royalties totaling NT$1.6 million. Upon the ending of the first contract, a new outsourcing management contract was signed on June 10th, 2010 with a contract period of 4 years, and for NT$1.2 million.

3. Outsourcing of Cheng Yuan Renovation Project
   Originally an area filled with illegal construction and street vendors, the area was renamed Cheng Yuan after undergoing a transformation completed in July 2005. To better utilize the land, the use of the area was outsourced to a private company on December 19th, 2005 for a period of 4 years and a total royalty of NT$400,000. Upon the expiration of the contract, a new outsourcing contract was signed on April 7th, 2010 with a contract period of 4 years and a royalty of NT$400,000.

4. Niaosong Township Yucai Section Park Contract
   Originally an undeveloped open land, the area was leased for private use for a period of 4 years on May 15th, 2003. Due to poor management, the contract was terminated on December 31st, 2004. A new 3-year lease for private use and management was signed on November 2nd, 2006 with a total rental income of NT$4.068 million, and extended for 8 months. On November 3rd, 2010, a new 4-year contract for private leasing and rental was signed with a total rental income of NT$1.728 million.

The Construction and Planning of Tourism Facilities

1. Lotus Pond Scenic Area
   a. 2010 Kaohsiung Lotus Pond Tourism Facilities Construction Project
      With an NT$8 million subsidy from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of
Transportation and Communications and a matching NT$8 million budget fund allocated from the City government budget, the total budget of this project was NT$16 million and covered work on: (1) Dragon Tiger Tower wooden bikeway, (2) image symbol facilities, (3) bikeway signs, and (4) landscape lighting. The construction began on July 30th, 2010 and ended on October 6th, 2010.

b. Lotus Pond Area Fixture Reduction and Waterfront Landscaping Enhancement
With a NT$9 million subsidy from the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and a matching $9 million budget fund allocated from the City government budget, the total budget of the project was NT$18 million and covered work on: (1) waterfront landscaping enhancement, (2) Shengli Road junction and parking lot landscaping improvement, (3) lighting fixture improvement, and (4) repair of damaged facilities. The commissioning of planning, design, and supervision service contracts was completed on December 31st, 2010.

2. Golden Lion Lake Scenic Area

a. 2010 Kaohsiung Golden Lion Lake Scenic Area Facilities Renovation Project
With an NT$ 7.5 million subsidy from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and a matching NT$7.5 million budget fund allocated from the City government budget, the total budget for the project is NT$15 million and covered work on: (1) Butterfly Garden Insect Kingdom Pavilion 1st and 2nd floors renovation into an audio/visual exhibit pavilion, (2) new pathway between the 1st and 2nd pavilion, (3) Structural frame reinforcement and roofing repair, (4) new construction of the Butterfly Garden entrance image symbol, (5) repair of Butterfly Garden outer pedestrian pathway, and (6) south entrance public toilet and environment cleanup and maintenance. The construction began on July 20th, 2010 and ended on October 29th, 2010.

b. 2011 Golden Lion Lake Dredging Project (carried out by the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau)
With subsidies of NT$1 million in 2010 and NT$16 million in 2011 from the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and support fund of NT$5 million from the City government, the Golden Lion Lake dredging project was carried out by the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau. Project assignment was done on December 31st, 2010. Actual work is set to end by April 30th, 2011.

3. Shoushan Scenic Area

a. 2010 Shoushan Scenic Area Pedestrian Trail and Recreational Facilities Improvement and Renovation Project
With a subsidy of NT$13 million from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication, a subsidy of NT$1 million from the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, and a matching NT$14 million fund allocated from the City government budget, the total budget for the project was NT$28 million and covered work on the improvements of nearby zoo entrances, recreational facilities, visitor’s guide and information system, lighting fixtures, and green landscaping. The work began on July 20th and ended on October 29th, 2010.

b. Shoushan Scenic Area Singlong Road Slope Improvement
With the NT$14 million natural disaster reserve fund from the City government, the project covered the following: (1) the reinforcement of slope surface and planting, (2) the improvement of horizontal drainage ditches, (3) the improvement of vertical drainage ditches, (4) new slope surface U-shaped gutter, and (5) construction materials, towing equipment and tools, and provisional measures. The qualification bidding began on January 18th, 2011 followed by the committee review on January 20th. The anticipated completion date for the project is June 30th.

4. Cijin Seaside Park and Cijin Beach

2010 Cijin Seaside Park and Shell Museum Renovation Second Phase Project:
With a subsidy of NT$7.5 million from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and a matching budget fund of NT$7.5 million allocated from the City budget, the total budget for the project was NT$15 million and covered the work on: 1) Shell Museum entrance image symbol improvement, 2) Visitor Service Center water, electricity, and fire facilities improvement, 3) disposal and replacement of other old facilities, 4) green space enhancement and landscape beautification of surrounding environment, and 5) new handicap accessible elevators. The work began on July 30th, 2010 and ended on December 21st of the same year.

5. Other Tourism Construction Projects

a. Taiwan High Speed Rail Zuoying Station Visitor Center
With a budget of NT$663,000, the construction of a visitor center at the Taiwan High Speed Rail Zuoying Station began on December 30th, 2010 and was set to be completed by February 28th, 2011.

b. Zuoying District Old City East Gate Nearby Area Drainage Improvement (carried out by the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau)
The Hydraulic Engineering Bureau was commissioned to carry out this project funded through a NT$4.46 million natural disaster reserve fund. The work began on November 12th, 2010 and ended on February 28th, 2011.

c. Meinong Visitor Center Surrounding Area Recreational Environment Design and Construction Project
The commissioned design company submitted the 4th detailed design modification report on January 31st, 2011. The report is under review and pending approval.

d. Guanyin Mountain Scenic Area Recreational and Service Facilities Construction Parking Lot No. 7 New Expansion
With an NT$5.8 million reserve fund from the City government parking fund and additional subsidy of NT$1.5 million from the domestic demand expansion project promoted by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the total budget for the project was NT$7.3 million and covered work on (1) retaining wall, (2) drainage facilities, (3) 64 parking spaces, (4) motorcycle parking spaces, (5) landscaping and beautification, and (6) landscape lighting installation. The work began on September 9th, 2009 and ended on November 9th, 2010.

e. Niaosong Wetlands Park Renovation and Educational Outreach Project
With a subsidy of NT$1.2 million from the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, and 10% matching fund of NT$133,333 allocated from
the City government budget, the project covered work on: 1) Nature Center renovation, 2) environmental education outreach activities, and 3) education training. The Bureau signed a subsidy agreement with Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society on December 17th, 2010 and notified the Society to begin the project on December 21st. The project is expected to be concluded in June 2011.

f. Niaosong Huamei Park Transformation
With a budget of NT$1 million allocated from the City budget, the project covered work on: 1) park signage, 2) activities square, 3) trail, 4) outdoor exercise facilities, 5) watering facilities, and 6) landscaping and beautification. The work began on November 9th, 2010 and ended on December 23rd of the same year.

g. Gangshan Riverbank Park Public Toilet and Pavilion Construction Project
With a budget of NT$1 million allocated from the City budget, the project covered work on: 1) construction of a public toilet, and 2) construction of 2 pavilions. The work began on October 21st, 2010 but has been suspended for the modification of the design drawings. The project was set to be completed by the end of February 2011.

h. Gangshan Riverbank Park Basketball Court Construction Project
With a subsidy of NT$3 million from the Sports Affairs Council under the Executive Yuan and a 10% match of NT$333,333 from City government support, the project covered work on: 1) construction of 2 basketball courts with nighttime lighting, and 2) landscaping and beautification of surrounding area. The work began on August 19th, 2010 and ended on October 22nd of the same year.

Shoushan Zoo Operations and Management

1. Record-breaking visitor numbers and ticket sales
The number of visitors for 2010 was 805,344, a 69.42% growth in comparison with the average visitor numbers of the past three years before the zoo renovation. The ticket sales total for 2010 was NT$16,656,514, a 75.86% growth in comparison with the average sales from the past three years before the zoo renovation. The zoo broke its records in terms of number of visitor and ticket sales.

2. Extended Zoo Hours in the Evening
From July to August, the zoo was open in the evenings every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday with extended hours through 8 pm at night. Various performances and exhibits were also presented during these evenings.
Maintenance of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings

1. Accreditation of Cultural Assets

After 15 meetings in 2010, the Cultural Asset Review Committee announced that the dormitory complex A1 to A16 of the former Japanese Imperial Naval Aviation (now Lechyun Village) in Gangshan, as well as Jhong Fu-lang’s Clan Residence, Earth God Temple and Tobacco House at Longdu are now deemed ancient monuments at the city level; the Navy dependents’ villages at Zuoying (including the Hechyun, Jianye and Mingde villages) are now cultural landscapes; and the dormitory complex B1 to B10 of the former Japanese Imperial Naval Aviation (Lechyun Village) in Gangshan, as well as Jhong Fu-lang’s Clan Residence, Earth God Temple and Tobacco House at Longdu are now historic buildings at the city level. The City now has 45 ancient monuments (of which 5 are at the national level), 41 historic buildings, 4 archaeological sites (of which 2 are at the national level) and 2 cultural landscape; for a total of 92.

2. Works from the Museum Collection Designated as “Ordinary Antiquities” of Kaohsiung City and as “Significant Antiquities” of Taiwan

“A Study of Head” by Huang Ching-cheng, one of the KMFA’s collections, is the first modern work of art that was designated by the Council for Cultural Affairs as a “Significant Antiquity” in 2009. On February 1, 2010, another work of KMFA’s collections, the “Fuchu Building at Chihou” by Chang Chi-hu, an iconic work representative of local culture in Kaohsiung, was designated as an “Ordinary Antiquity.” In addition, on November 19, 2010, the Cultural Heritage Review Committee held a review meeting in Kaohsiung Museum of History. In the meeting, two works from KMFA’s collection, “My Mother Depelang” by Pan A-chun and “An Erect Foot” by Tu Wen-hsi, were submitted for review. These two contemporary works by indigenous artists possess rich historical, cultural and artistic values and demonstrate unique tribal and local cultures. In particular, Tu is one of the winners of the Special Awards of Visual Arts given by UNESCO in the Istanbul Biennial. The committee decided to designate the two works as “Ordinary Antiquities” and submit Tu’s work to the Council for Cultural Affairs for the designation as a “Significant Antiquity.”

3. Investigation and Research on Cultural Assets

Cultural asset investigation, research and publication projects have been conducted with a tremendous amount of effort. The projects completed in 2010 include: the “Investigation, Research and Restoration Projects of the Sizihwan Chiang Kai-Shek Villa”, an ancient monument at the city level, the “Investigation and Research Project of the Creek Shell Mound at Chaishan, Kaohsiung City”, the “Investigation, Research and Restoration Project of the National Ancient Monument of the Old Fongshan City East Gate”, the “Investigation and Research of the National Ancient Monument of the Old Fongshan City West Gate”, the “Basic Data and Revitalization Attribute Analysis and Research Project for the Zuoying Military Dependents’ Villages”, the “Military Dependents’ Village Development History Interview Project for the Military Dependents’ Village as Cultural Asset”, the “Documentary Project of Female Residence
of Military Dependents’ Village in Kaohsiung City”, “The Floral Fragrance in the Military Dependents’ Villages”, the “Report for Emergency Repair of the City-Level Ancient Monument of the Former Japanese Imperial Navy’s Fongshan Radio Station Office and Classroom Corridor”, the “Investigation, Research and Restoration Project of the National Ancient Monument of the Former Japanese Imperial Navy’s Fongshan Radio Station Dormitory”, the “Phase Three of the General Survey of the (Former) Kaohsiung County Cultural Landscape”, the “Investigation, Research and Design Project of the Stone Arches and Pagoda adjacent to the Historic Buildings of Cishan Railway Station”, the “Research on Pingpu Aboriginal Residents in Kaohsiung Area” and the “Kaohsiung County Literature Vol. 29 – the Cishan Anecdote”. In total, 15 investigation reports have been completed.

4. Cultural Assets Restoration Projects

Further achievements include 6 restoration projects: the “National Ancient Monument of the Old Fongshan City South Gate Restoration Project”, the “City Level Ancient Monument of the Chongsheng Shrine Emergency Restoration Project”, the “Old Zuoying City (East Gate Section) Post-earthquake Emergency Reinforce Project”, the “City Level Ancient Monument Cishan Township Farmers’ Association Restoration Project”, the “City Level Ancient Monument of the Old Gushan Elementary School (Cishan Living Cultural Park) Auditorium, Office, North Wing Classroom General Restoration Project”, and the “Historic Building of the Jioucyutang Taifang Commerce Chamber’s Pineapple Can Factory Design”. In addition, the “2010 Cultural Asset Revitalization Project – Creative Redevelopment of the Taiwan Sugar Museum Exhibition Space” and the “Investigation and Research Project on the Cultural and Ecological Environment of the Fongbitou (Jhongkengmen) Archaeological Site” have also been completed. Aggressive measures have been taken to preserve all sorts of cultural assets of the City.

5. Supervision and Guidance of Outsourcing Operation of Cultural Assets

a. The Former British Consulate at Dagou (Residence)

In order to further fulfill the revitalization of ancient monuments, starting from 2010 until now, in addition to sponsorship of live concerts, the “Training of Volunteer Guides of the Residence of the Former British Consulate at Dagou” and the “High Perspective” serial seminar have been commissioned to private contractors under the City Government’s supervision. The total count of visits in 2010 has exceeded 412,342.

b. The Wude Martial Arts Center

The Wude Martial Arts Center is the only ancient monument in Taiwan whose original purpose of use has been restored. The Wude Festival in 2010, a Taiwan-Japan art exchange event, included a series of events: Japanese dance, tea ceremony, flower arrangement workshop, and Kendo contest and performance. The total count of visits in 2010 exceeded 34,440.

c. The Dagou Railway Museum

The Dagou Railway Museum, transformed from the Kaohsiung Port Station to combine the railway culture and metropolis development, officially opened on October 24, 2010 with the function of railway library and information and travel
information. In January 2011, locomotives were placed in the Museum, adding more fun and creating a more thorough collection for the exhibition.

d. Cishan Living Cultural Park (the former Gushan Elementary School)

The Cishan Living Cultural Park was the former Gushan Elementary School. The Bureau of Cultural Affairs is conducting the restoration and landscape improvement projects on the buildings of this ancient monument. The Bureau has also sponsored an art performance, Happiness (Cherish) Market, bicycle tours, resident artist program, and art and cultural events, offering a quality leisure and lifestyle to the tourists and general public. The total count of visits to the park or the events in 2010 is approximately 36,000.

6. Promotion of Cultural and Folk Custom Events

The Bureau of Cultural Affairs in 2010 conducted the “228 Serial Memorial Events” with the theme of “Pardon, New Emotions and New Hope”. The bureau has also organized the “Remembrance of the 387th birthday of Zheng Chenggong, also known as “Kaitai Shengwang” or “the sage king who opened up Taiwan”, the “2010 National Ancient Monument Day – the Brilliant Hamasen” and the “2010 National Ancient Monument Day – Genius Craftsmanship and Poetic Elegance”. In addition, on October 27, 2010, the Bureau organized the “Greater Kaohsiung Cultural Asset Administration Re-engineering Forum” in response to issues of preservation and operation of the cultural assets and community museums in the greater Kaohsiung area arising from the county-city merger. Objective and diversified professional suggestions were offered as reference for formulating policies concerning the cultural assets in the greater Kaohsiung in the future.

Operation and Promotion of Community Museums

The Bureau has guided the community museums of the City to apply for the 2010 budget from the Council for Cultural Affairs of the Executive Yuan. The budget aims to conduct the “Phase Two of the Community Museum Plan”, which includes the category-one important facility upgrade plans (Kaohsiung City: Kaohsiung Children's Museum of Art, Wude Martial Arts Center, the Pier-2 Art Center, the Kaohsiung Museum of History, the Kaohsiung Literature Library; Kaohsiung County: the Kuo Chang-hsi Knife & Sword Museum, Fo Guang Yuan Art Gallery, the Museum of Shadow Puppet, and the Jiasian Petrified Fossil Museum) and the category-two cultural living circle plan (Kaohsiung City: the Cijin Cultural Life Circle: the Establishment of a Friendly Ocean Culture Tourism Environment; Former British Consulate and Residence: Dagou Ocean Economic Trade Taiwan-Britain Exchange Cultural Life Circle Plan. Kaohsiung County Cultural Points and Cultural Life Circle Operation Management Platform Plan, Baishalun Ecology Life Circle, Dashu Pineapple and Litchi Cultural Life Circle Plan, Cishan Cultural Life Circle Plan, Fongshan Cultural Life Circle Plan, Gangshan Township Cultural life Circle Plan and Ciaozaitou Cultural Life Circle Germination Plan) to aggressively establish the city cultural museum cluster and further transform them into the most charming cultural points in Kaohsiung.
Community Development

The Phase Two New Hometown Community Development Project has continued. It includes the establishment of community development centers to unite all community organizations and enhance the operational function of community development. In 2010, a total of 54 community development points (26 in Kaohsiung City and 27 in Kaohsiung County) were guided to cultivate talents for the tasks of community development and community exchange. In December 2010 three community exchange events were organized; more than 220 citizens who are enthusiastic about community development participated in the guided tours to visit the Nansing Community in Cishan and Guanglin Community in Meinong in Kaohsiung County, where the participants learned about the community development plans after the county-city merger.

Table 26 List of Ancient Monuments in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Announced name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Announced type</th>
<th>Announcement date</th>
<th>Address or location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Old Fongshan City Wall</td>
<td>National Ancient Monument</td>
<td>City wall</td>
<td>1985.08.19</td>
<td>No 158, 158-1, 161, 162, Singlong Section, Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cihou Fort</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Fortress</td>
<td>1985.08.19</td>
<td>No.1231. Chikang Section, Cijin District, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C. (Top of Chihou Mountain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Former British Consulate at Dagou</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Feudal office</td>
<td>1987.04.17</td>
<td>Next to No. 20, Lianhai Rd., Gushan District, Kaohsiung City (Hill of Shauchuan Mountain), Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Syongjhen North Gate</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Fortress</td>
<td>1985.08.19</td>
<td>No. 6, Lianhai Rd., Gushan District, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chongsheng Shrine of Old Fongshan City</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>1985.08.19</td>
<td>NO.47, Liantan Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City (Inside Jioucheng Primary School), Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tianhou Temple at Cihou</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>1985.11.27</td>
<td>No.86, Miaoocian Rd., Cijin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cihou Lighthouse</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Lighthouse</td>
<td>1985.11.27</td>
<td>No.34, Cisiu Lane, Cijin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tomb of Chen Jhong-He</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Ancient tomb</td>
<td>1996.08.27</td>
<td>Inside Jhengyan Rd., Jhongiheng Rd., Fude Rd., Fuan Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Li Family Historical Residence</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>1999.05.25</td>
<td>No.11, Lane 379, Neiwei Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Announced name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Announced type</td>
<td>Announcement date</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wude Martial Arts Center</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Wude Martial Arts Center</td>
<td>1999.05.25</td>
<td>No.36, Dengshan St., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Original Dagou Schoolhouse</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>1999.05.25</td>
<td>No.623, Jhongjhou 3rd Rd., Cijin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>The Yang Family Historical Residence</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>2002.08.27</td>
<td>No.41, Lane 223, Youchang St., Nanzih Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Sizihwan Chiang Kai-Shek Villa</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Villa</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>In the National Sun Yat-sen University, located at No.70, Linhai Rd., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sankuaicuo Train Station</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Station</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>Lane 90, Sande W. St., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Dagou Water Treatment Center</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Waterway</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>No.31-1, Lane 53, Gushan 1st Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Former British Consulate Hiking Trail</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Ancient trail</td>
<td>2004.10.18</td>
<td>At the rear area of Fisheries Research Institute, located on Shauchuan St., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kaohsiung Museum of History</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Feudal office</td>
<td>2004.10.18</td>
<td>No.272, Jhongiheng 4th Rd., Yancheng Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Red Cross Center for Children</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Meeting hall</td>
<td>2004.10.18</td>
<td>No. 28, Dengshan St., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Former Tangrong Brick Kiln</td>
<td>National Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2005.03.11</td>
<td>No. 220, Jhonghuaheng Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Former Kaohsiung Aquatic Research Station</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Feudal office</td>
<td>2005.06.10</td>
<td>No.7, Shauchuan St. Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tomb of Jhuo Mengcai</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Ancient tomb</td>
<td>2006.12.05</td>
<td>No. 100, Cingcyuan St., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Nanzih Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>City Ancient Monument</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>2007.05.31</td>
<td>No. 1, Nanzih Rd., Nanzih Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Fongshan Longshan Temple</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the national level (previously level two)</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>1985.11.13</td>
<td>No. 7, Jhongshan Road, Hede Village, Fongshan District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fongyi Tutorial Academy</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level (previously level three)</td>
<td>College</td>
<td>1985.11.13</td>
<td>No. 62, Fongming Street, Fonggang Village, Fongshan District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Announced name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Announced type</td>
<td>Announcement date</td>
<td>Address or location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Graveyard of King Ning-Jing, Ming Dynasty</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level (previously level three)</td>
<td>Tomb</td>
<td>1988.02.26</td>
<td>No.1043, Ningjing Section, Dongfang Rd., Hunei Village, Hunei District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Fongshan County Wall Remains</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level (previously level three)</td>
<td>City wall</td>
<td>1988.02.26</td>
<td>Lane 44, Sanmin Rd., Fongshan Dist. (East side gate); Lane 5, Jhongshan Rd., Fongshan Dist. (Syunfong); No. 25-3, Caogong Rd., Fonggang Village (Pingcheng); intersection of Fusing St. and Lijhih St., Fongshan Dist. (Chenglan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Minong Jhuang Jing Zih Ting</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level (previously level three)</td>
<td>Paper crematory</td>
<td>1991.05.24</td>
<td>Intersection of Jhoneshang Rd. and Yongan Rd., Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Naval Cemetery, Jiasian</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level (previously level three)</td>
<td>Tomb</td>
<td>1991.11.23</td>
<td>Fruit garden in front of No. 58, Wuli Rd., Jiasian Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Minong Jhuang Lishe Jhenguan Earth God Temple</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Earth god temple</td>
<td>1998.12.31</td>
<td>Minong Village, Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Jhuliao Water supply Station</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>1998.12.31</td>
<td>No. 47, Juliao Rd., Dashu Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Longdujhuang Lishe Jhenguang Earth God Temple</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Earth god temple</td>
<td>1998.12.31</td>
<td>Longdu Village, Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Former Gushan Elementary School</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>2000.05.31</td>
<td>No. 7, Wunjhong Rd., Cishan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Cishan Tianhou Temple</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>2000.05.31</td>
<td>No. 16, Lane 23, Yongfu St., Meijsou Village, Cushan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Jingualiao Shengjiting</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Paper Crematory</td>
<td>2000.05.31</td>
<td>Land lot 574, Desing Section, Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Minong Dongmenlou</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>City wall</td>
<td>2000.05.31</td>
<td>Land lot 415, 414, 416, Dongmen Section, Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Announced name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Announced type</td>
<td>Announcement date</td>
<td>Address or location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Cishan Elementary School</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>2000.05.31</td>
<td>No. 44, Neighborhood 10, Huajhong St., Gushan Village, Cishan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Jhuzaimen Power Plant</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the national level</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2003.10.28</td>
<td>No. 20, Jumen, Shihshan Village, Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Meinong Water Bridge</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>2006.06.20</td>
<td>Side of Yongan Rd., Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Ciaozaitou Sugar Factory</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2008.03.03</td>
<td>No. 24, Tangchang Rd., Ciaotou Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Former Shulin Salt Factory Office</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2008.05.21</td>
<td>No. 51, Yantian Rd., Yantian Village, Yongan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dormitory complex A1 to A16 of the former Japanese Imperial Naval Aviation (now Lecyun Village)</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>2010.04.26</td>
<td>Lecyun Village, Jhongsiao Village, Gangshan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Former Japanese Imperial Navy Fongshan Radio Station</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the national level</td>
<td>Military facility</td>
<td>2010.08.30</td>
<td>Shengli Rd., Fongshan Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Jhong Fu-lang’s Clan Residence, Earth God Temple Earth god temple and Tobacco House at Longdu</td>
<td>Ancient monuments at the city level</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>2010.12.02</td>
<td>No. 14, Shihshan St., Meinong Dist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 27 List of Historic Buildings in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of historic building</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Registration date</th>
<th>Address or location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syue Family Historical Residence</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 40, Haiping Rd., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Train Station</td>
<td>Station</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 318, Jianguo 2nd Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Hall of Kaohsiung Municipal Senior High School</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 50, Jianguo 3rd Rd., Sanmin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Rose Basilica</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 151, Wufu 3rd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen Jhong-He Memorial Hall</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 14, Lingdong Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Harbor Train Station</td>
<td>Station</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 30, Gushan 1st Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Harbor Museum</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>No. 3, Penglai Rd., Gushan Dist.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of historic building</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Registration date</td>
<td>Address or location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Sanhe Bank</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>2003.02.26</td>
<td>Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C. No. 7, Linhai 3Rd Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Fujian Style Triplex House</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>2003.07.08</td>
<td>No. 8, 10, 10-1, 11, 12, 13 and 15, Lane 99, Pizaitou St., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceng Family Ancient Building</td>
<td>Historical residence</td>
<td>2003.08.15</td>
<td>No. 1, 3 and 5, Alley 22, Lane 1, Zuoying Sia Rd., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C. No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, Alley 30, Lane 1, Zuoying Sia Rd., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhan-2 Warehouse, Jhan-2-1 Warehouse</td>
<td>Warehouse and storage</td>
<td>2003.12.01</td>
<td>Cisian 3rd Rd., Yancheng Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Banana Warehouse</td>
<td>Warehouse and storage</td>
<td>2003.12.01</td>
<td>Wharf No.3, at the end of Cisian 3rd Rd., Yancheng Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Kiln of Former Tangrong Brick Kiln</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2004.02.25</td>
<td>No. 220, Jhonghuaheng Rd., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ke Ci-hua Family Residence</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>No. 37, Bade 2nd Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Site of Formosa Magazine</td>
<td>Meeting hall</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>No. 53, Jhongshan 1st Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sizihwan Tunnel, Air-raid Shelter</td>
<td>Tunnel</td>
<td>2004.04.09</td>
<td>At the intersection of Linhai 2nd Rd. and Shauchuan St., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomb of Ye Zongli</td>
<td>Ancient tomb</td>
<td>2006.08.11</td>
<td>Cijin Cemetery, Cijin Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Martyrs' Shrine and the historic site of the former Kaohsiung Shrine</td>
<td>Ancestral hall</td>
<td>2007.12.21</td>
<td>No. 30 and 32, Jhongyi Rd., Gushan Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan, R.O.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaohsiung Daitian Temple</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>2009.4.3</td>
<td>No.27, Gupo Street, Gushan District, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siaoyao Villa (Living space)</td>
<td>Japanese architecture</td>
<td>2010.01.26</td>
<td>Ln. 55, Liouhe 1st Rd., Sinsing Dist., Kaohsiung City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remains of Teredeka tribe (Maga), Maolin Township</td>
<td>Traditional village</td>
<td>2003.09.08</td>
<td>Maolin Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Chihhtianwu at Liouguei Village (Liouguei Station of Kaohsiung Transportation in Liouguei Dist.)</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>2003.09.08</td>
<td>No.30, Huanan St., Liouguei Village, Liouguei Dist.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient house of the Huang’s clan (Jiang Sia faction) at Gangpu Village, Linyuan Township</td>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>2003.12.15</td>
<td>No.78, Gangpu 1st Rd., Gangpu Village, Linyuan Dist.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanhe Tile Kiln at Dashu Township</td>
<td>Industrial facility</td>
<td>2004.03.02</td>
<td>No.94, Jhuliao Rd., Jhuliao Village, Dashu Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Ciaozaizou Post (Ciaotou Station)</td>
<td>Station</td>
<td>2004.03.02</td>
<td>No.14, Jhancian St., Ciaotou Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jioucyutang Taifang</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>2004.03.02</td>
<td>No.24, Fusing St., Jioutang Village,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government 2010

Table 28 List of Archaeological Sites in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Announced name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Location (area)</th>
<th>Announcement date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Old Zuoying City</td>
<td>Archaeological site at the city level</td>
<td>Intersection of Zuoying Grand Rd. and Jhongsin Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City</td>
<td>2006.04.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dongsha Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Archaeological site at the city level</td>
<td>Land lot 85, Dongsha Section, Cijin Dist., Kaohsiung City</td>
<td>2010.04.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wanshan Stone Carvings Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Archaeological site at the national level</td>
<td>Wantoulan Mountain, Maolin Dist.</td>
<td>2008.08.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fongbitou (Jhongkengmen) Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Archaeological site at the national level</td>
<td>Approximately 350 meters to the north of the Jhongkengmen Tribe at Linyuan Dist.</td>
<td>2006.05.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 29 List of Cultural Landscape in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Announced name</th>
<th>Announced type</th>
<th>Announcement date</th>
<th>Location (Area)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ciaozaitou Sugar Factory Cultural Landscape</td>
<td>Industrial landscape</td>
<td>2008.03.03</td>
<td>No.24, Tangchang Rd., Ciaotou Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zuoying Navy Veteran’s Village</td>
<td>Cultural landscape</td>
<td>2010.04.09</td>
<td>The area of this cultural landscape includes both sides of Shihjian Rd., west of Jyunsiao Rd., south of Jhonghai Rd. and east of Jhongjheng Rd. (New Provincial Highway No. 17), covering the military dependents’ villages of Mingde, Jianye and Hecyun as well as the related facilities adjacent to the south, such as the Sihhaiyijia, Taiwan Bangzi Opera and Jhongshan Hall. The entire area covers 59 hectares, including the roads within this area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural and Fishery Development

Agricultural Development

There are 48,080 hectares of arable land in Kaohsiung City (accounting for 16.32% of the total land area). The total output value of the agriculture and animal husbandry industries amounts to NT$19.4 billion, with farmer households totaling 57,982 and farmer population, 238,333. Major agricultural products include: rice, vegetables and fruit, making it an important provider of vegetables and fruit in Taiwan. The City has the top annual output value of some tropical fruits, such as guava, date and lychee (Yu Her Pau), and the output values of other fruits like pineapple, papaya, longan, banana, wax apple and golden mango are also significant, making Kaohsiung the City of Fruit in Taiwan. As for animal husbandry in Kaohsiung, the output value is approximately NT$9 billion, accounting for 46.3% of the total national agricultural output value. There are a total of 1,675 pastures, with 390,000 pigs, 7,300 calves, 28,000 sheep, 1,800 deer, 6,520,000 chickens and 290,000 ducks.

1. Rural Development
   a. Promote the rural regeneration program
      (1) Sessions of public briefing on the rural regeneration master plan were held in 2010, and the City’s master plan of rural regeneration was drafted.
      (2) Guided rural communities in Kaohsiung in the participation of the rural regeneration incubation projection. In 2010, seven rural communities were guided to complete all four compulsory courses.
   b. Farm road maintenance and improvement: 35 projects of farm road maintenance and improvement work were completed in 2010, at a cost of NT$35,376,000. Twenty-nine repair cases were reported, and a central subsidy of NT$68,291,000 was granted.

2. Farmer Services
   a. In 2010, 27 farmers’ associations in the area were guided to convene regular statutory meetings. An annual performance evaluation was conducted, with financial supervision carried out in conjunction with the Finance Bureau.
   b. In 2010, a performance evaluation of agricultural cooperatives in the area was conducted. A commendation ceremony was held for outstanding agricultural cooperatives and excellent farmers. Agricultural cooperatives were also guided to request budget subsidies from the Ministry of The Interior for guidance of cooperative business and reinforcement of the agricultural cooperative functions.
   c. Organized the Second Professional Specialty Training Program for Farmers and Fishermen
   d. Held a session of the “ECFA and Agriculture” seminar
   e. Assisted farmers’ associations in organizing the Farmer’s Day activities to commend farmers with outstanding performance
   f. Guided farmers’ associations in administering farmer welfare business according to the Farmers Association Act, Farmer Health Insurance Act and related laws and regulations
g. Organized the farmer health insurance for farmers in the City: NT$371,851,845 was set aside in the budget to subsidize members of farmers’ and irrigation associations and for farmer health insurance premiums.

h. Organized the Elderly Farmers’ Welfare Allowance for farmers in the City: NT$128,808,000 was set aside in the budget to subsidize the elderly farmers’ welfare allowance

3. Guidance on Agricultural Products Marketing
   a. Guided farmers organizations (farmers’ associations, cooperatives) in the area to work on the cooperative marketing of vegetables and fruit; 36,319 tons of fruit and 18,843 tons of vegetables were supplied through cooperative marketing in 2010
   b. In 2010, farmers’ associations in Jiasian District were guided in plum marketing during the plum production season; 1,041 tons of plum were purchased at the guaranteed price of NT$9-$10/kg and supplied to candied fruit processing plants so that the plum price was maintained and the production of plums was stabilized.
   c. In 2010, picking ceased in a total of 117.3 hectares of plum garden (0.3 hectare in Liouguei District, and 117 hectares in Taoyuan, Namasia and Jiasian Districts), involving 87 farmer households.
   d. In 2010, plum farmers in areas affected by the Typhoon Morakot were assisted with the production and marketing of plum products; 25,000 bottles of co-branded “Energy Plum” were launched to assure the plum farmers’ income.
   e. The “Pineapple and Lychee Cultural Festival of Kaohsiung” was held in Gushan Storehouse of Dashu and Old Railway Bridge Wetland Park on May 22nd, 23rd, 29th and 30th, 2010. The four-day activity attracted 80,000 visitors, absorbed more than NT$4 million on-site income, and created NT$40 million worth of peripheral economic benefits. It helped to relieve the pressure on lychee marketing and stabilized the price.
   f. Organized the “Domestically Produced Longan Honey Evaluation of Kaohsiung”: Six apiculture production and marketing groups in Gangshan, Alian, Tianliao, Ciaotou, Dashu, and Neimen Districts participated in the evaluation. The products went through sampling, sealing and submission for preliminary evaluation and re-evaluation; an outstanding product and a champion product were selected for co-branding, and marketed in the Dagangshan Longan Honey Festival. In 2010, a total of 61 barrels (300kg in a barrel) passed the evaluation, and 40 beekeepers were awarded (8 with outstanding award, and 32 with champion award).
   g. Held the “Dagangshan Longan Honey Festival”: Joining forces of the farmers’ associations of Alian, Gangshan, Tianliao, Ciaotou, Dashu and Neimen to conduct co-marketing of longan and honey products in a rotational basis. The festival was held in the car park of Dagangshan Scenic Area on July 31st, August 1st, 7th and 8th, 2010, attracting 60,000 visitors, with sales reaching approximately NT$6 million.
   h. Regional agricultural products marketing activities: local farmers’ associations or district offices were guided in the organization of marketing activities during the production periods of various agricultural products, including: guava, jujube, banana, tomato, papaya, white radish, etc. The activities were subsidized by the
central and local governments.

i. Agricultural products marketing in the metropolitan area

(1) Agricultural product exhibitions: The Agricultural Products of Southern Taiwan Exhibition was held at the Tower of Light every second weekend of each month starting from March 2010 as promotional activities. Besides, four sessions of grand agricultural product exhibitions were held in urban parks or highly populated areas, and seven sessions of agricultural products promotional and marketing activities were held in conjunction with other counties/cities or related organizations, attracting approximately 120,000 visitors.

(2) Irregular agricultural product exhibitions: Kaohsiung agricultural products promotional activities were held in mega-stores or department stores in the urban area.

(3) Organized the 2010 Asian Seed Congress: It was held in The Splendor Kaohsiung on November 9th to 13th, 2010, with nearly 1,000 participants from 44 countries, creating a trade volume of approximately NT$1.5 billion.

(4) Held the “2010 Kaohsiung Flower and Fruit Art Festival” on November 13th, 14th, 20th and 21st, 2010, combining the art of flowers, fruits and seedlings. Over 80 booths were set up selling agricultural products, increasing people’s knowledge of the agricultural industry of Kaohsiung and helping with the marketing of agricultural products.

j. Cooperated with “Rakuten, Inc.” in June 2010 to construct the Kaohsiung agricultural products online marketing channel: “Kaohsiung Agricultural Products Mall”. The Jiasian Farmers’ Association also set up the “Kaohsiung Products Mall” at the Yahoo Mall in August 2010; it was formally launched on September 9th, 2010.

k. Promotion of organic agricultural products

(1) Eight sessions of the “Organic Farmers Club” were held in 2010 to bring consumers to the farmland for organic farming experience; a total of 640 persons participated.

(2) Training of organic agricultural volunteers was held in 2010, training 60 volunteers in total to support various organic agricultural promotional activities of the Bureau. The volunteers served a total of 770 hours this year.

(3) Trained seeded teachers for organic agriculture promotion. A total of 104 seeded teachers completed the training, so that the organic concept may take root in basic education.

(4) Participated in the “Taipei International Vegetarian & Organic Food Festival” at the Taipei World Trade Center from May 7th to 10th, 2010. Organic groups of the cultivation area and organic farmers in the area were invited to participate in the show, to build up the reputation of Kaohsiung’s organic agricultural products, and open up the channels for organic products so that the City’s organic agricultural development might be successfully promoted.

(5) Inspection of organic agricultural products and processed products in the area was carried out, and a total of 137 products were sampled for inspection in 2010.
l. Overseas marketing:
   (1) A total of 5,410.1 tons of fruit were exported in 2010, with banana (3,590.8 tons) having the largest export volume, followed by guava (870.3 tons), golden mango (490.1 tons), pineapple (255.13 tons), wax apple (43.16 tons), jujube (20 tons), lychees (116.2 tons), papaya (18.84 tons), and lemon (5.072 tons). Major export destinations included Japan, mainland China, Canada, etc.
   (2) Flower exports in 2010 totaled 4,190,000 Flamingo flowers and 120,000 dancing-doll orchids. Japan was the major export destination.
   (3) Traveled to the flagship store of Santoku Supermarket and the flagship store of Tokyo Store in Tokyo, Japan on May 29th and 30th, 2010 for the quality fruit tasting activity, with the seasonal fruits including lychee (Yu Her Pau), pineapple, banana and papaya as major targets of international marketing.

m. Seventeen farmers’ associations and fishermen’s associations in the county were led to participate in the 2010 Taipei International Food Show on June 23rd to 26th, 2010, for the co-marketing of Kaohsiung’s agricultural and fish products. Another 16 exhibitors participated in the 2010 Kaohsiung International Food Show from November 4th to 7th, 2010.

4. Agricultural Production
   a. Launched the paddy field and glebe utilization adjustment plan to maintain balanced food supply and demand; 3,941 hectares were involved in the first phase implementation, and 6,908 hectares were involved in the second phase, totaling 10,849 hectares
   b. Guided Meinong, Ciaotou and Daliao in setting up landscape planting demonstration fields, with a total area of 180 hectares. The fields were open for public appreciation during the Spring Festival and local celebrations so that the arable land could be revitalized during the fallow season, and provide impetus to recreational and tourism industries.
   c. Guided farmers in purchasing new agricultural machinery to save labor and costs, and issued usage certificates for agricultural machinery or tax-free oil vouchers for direct purchase from the oil companies, to reduce farmers’ burden.
   d. Promoted the safe agricultural supply system
      (1) Provided guidance for a total of 100 hectares of designated vegetable production areas in Lujhu, Mituo, Zihguan, etc; a total of 190 hectares were guided for bulk winter vegetables cultivation
      (2) Planned the promotion of organic agriculture on 350 hectares of land, and 272 hectares were guided in obtaining the organic certification label
      (3) Guided the cultivation of important flower species, including: Flamingo flower, rose, butterfly orchid and dancing-doll orchid on a total of 20 hectares
      (4) Built two designated organic agricultural areas in Shanlin and Ciaotou on land leased from Taiwan Sugar Corporation, with a total area of 79 hectares
      (5) Conducted major disease and pest control for rice fields (including rice blast disease, bacterial leaf blight of rice, plant hoppers, golden apple snail, etc). A total of 1,820 hectares were processed in the first phase, with 3 seminar sessions on disease and pest control held in key townships (Meinong and Daliao); 2,080
hectares were processed in the second phase.

(6) Conducted disease and pest control work for key vegetables and fruit trees (including: jujube, wax apple, lychee, mango, guava, banana, etc), involving 2,000 hectares. Conducted joint fruit fly control work in townships growing fruit trees, and preventive medicament was provided for farmers’ use. A total of 10 seminar sessions of disease and pest control were held.

(7) In concert with the National Rat Extermination Week (November 1st to November 7th, 2010), field rat prevention and extermination work was conducted. A total of 37,000 hectares of general farmland and 6,910 hectares of public land were processed in 2010.

(8) Monitored field residues of pesticides on vegetables and fruit in 673 cases in 2010, and 10 lecture sessions were held for farmers on the safe use of pesticides.

(9) Fourteen sample checks in field were conducted for pesticide residues on organic agricultural products, with a passing rate of 100%.

(10) Issued 38 seedling registration certificates. There are currently 430 registered seedling producers in the City.

e. Agricultural research and agricultural report: Conducted production research on arable land in Kaohsiung City, made forecasts and granted natural disaster bounties.

(1) Completed the 2010 agricultural products plantation area report. A total of 3,551 surveys were conducted by various township offices throughout the country, and a total of 47,697 hectares of arable land were surveyed.

(2) Completed the 2010 agricultural products output forecast, and a total of 319 forecasts were made for the annual output volume.

(3) Granted the natural disaster subsidy for agricultural industry in 2010 due to Typhoon Fanapi. Applications from a total of 14,616 households were received at various district offices, and 14,035 households were verified after inspection, representing a verification rate of 96%; subsidies totaling NT$379,456,263 were granted.

(4) Granted farmland disaster subsidies in 2010 due to Typhoon Fanapi. Applications from a total of 92 households were received at various district offices, and 68 households were verified after inspection, representing a verification rate of 74%; subsidies of NT$760,295 were granted.

f. Farmland Management:

(1) Conducted examination and ratification for use permission of agricultural facilities in agricultural land. (A total of 250 permits were granted in the City.)

(2) Conducted examination and ratification of modification to the usage of agricultural land; a total of 80 cases were processed in 2010.

(3) Conducted and guided district offices in the examination and ratification of agricultural usage certificate of agricultural land. (Approximately 2010 agricultural usage certificates were processed by district offices of the City.)

(4) Conducted examination of nine applications for qualification of building farmhouses on agricultural land.

(5) Conducted inspection of 223 cases of five-year requirement of agricultural
usage maintenance of agricultural land for exemption of estate tax or gift tax, with the amount of tax to be repaid totaling NT$7,602,420.

(6) Inspected 83 sample-check specimens of agricultural facilities that had acquired use permission.

(7) Conducted one sample check of arable land supported by farmers organizations, agribusiness organizations and agricultural testing and research organizations.

(8) Assisted with the investigation of agricultural land use violation: 8 cases of self-investigation, and 25 cases of assisting investigation.

(9) Reviewed the City’s agricultural land resource and space planning: agricultural preservation area, agriculture-prone district and related issues and strategies.

5. Ecological Animal Husbandry

a. Ecology Maintenance and Management

(1) The Faculty of Biomedical Science and Environmental Biology of the Kaohsiung Medical University was commissioned to conduct a biodiversity resources investigation of Erren River and complete a comprehensive report on Erren River in 2010 to provide relevant authorities with a reference for conducting Erren River remediation related to biological phase transition, and for assessment in regard to future remediation.

(2) To protect the fishes and their wildlife habitat at the Namasia section of Nanzhihsian River, Kaohsiung City, the area was delineated as a wildlife refuge in 1993; fishing and construction work were prohibited. The refuge was heavily affected during the Typhoon Morakot disaster. It is under recovery now on a natural restoration basis.

(3) To protect the river ecology resources, river closure was announced for fish protection according to the Fisheries Act; catching fish resources by any method was strictly forbidden. Three river-sections in the City were closed: Sanhe River (Liouguei section), Jhuokou River (Mao lin section) and Tongkenggou River (Dashu section). Community volunteers were organized to do irregular patrols, or workers from the employment expansion project were hired for patrolling. Training of the river protection workers was also carried out.

(4) Wushanding Mud Volcano Nature Reserve: The local district office was collaborated with since August 2006, and workers were employed in attending to on-site entry applications, as well as handing out interpretation pamphlets to strengthen conservation publicity. Immediate warnings were also given for violation behaviors.

b. Executed the Forestry Bureau’s subsidy for the “2010 Phellinus Noxius Prevention of Koahsiung County” program, for carrying out Phellinus noxius prevention work in Foguangshan of Dashu, Tiantai Temple at Shenwei Tiantaishan of Liouguei District, Jhongshan Park of Cishan and Gangshan Air Force Academy, involving a total area of 1,350 square meters.

A total of 657 trees were listed under “protective management”: 581 of the trees are protected under the Koahsiung City Tree Preservation Self-Management Regulations, and 76 of the trees are protected under Koahsiung County Special Tree Memorial Self-Management Regulations. In addition, working with private
conservation organizations to train 44 volunteers to provide management and preserve the conditions of the listed trees.

c. Wildlife Conservation and Biodiversity Education
(1) Co-organized the “2010 Unrestrained Chaishan Uprising – Chaishan Festival” series of activities with the Chaishan Club of Kaohsiung City in May 2010, attracting a total of 925 participants
(2) Commissioned the Mammalogical Society of Taiwan for conducting the “Chaishan Macaque Education Volunteer Training of Kaohsiung City”, in which 58 persons were selected for volunteer work
(3) Commissioned National Pingtung University of Science and Technology for the execution of the “Analysis of Factors Affecting the Population Quantity of Formosa Macaques at the Shoushan Area of Kaohsiung City (2)” project
(4) Commissioned the Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society for holding the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity – 522 International Day for Biological Diversity Carnival at Taipei Botanical Garden on May 29th and 30th, 2010, with 2,000 visitors participating
(5) Commissioned the Chaishan Club of Kaohsiung City to conduct the “2010 Mobility and Feeding Habit Survey of Formosa Macaques at Shoushan of Kaohsiung City” project
d. Administration of Animal Husbandry
(1) Completed registration for 1,522 pastures by December 31st, 2010
(2) Processed poultry and cattle farming registration, completing the registration for 153 barns
(3) Conducted irregular inspection of pastures; 305 pastures were inspected in 2010.
e. Attended to citizens’ report and carried out irregular inspections at the retail markets for illicitly slaughtered pork or poultry. In 2010, the joint investigation team for illicit slaughtering executed 15 cases of investigation at pork stands in public and private traditional markets of the City, and found 4 illicit poultry slaughterers.
f. Guided the Zihguan Farmer’s Association in setting up the Gangshan poultry wholesale market-affiliated slaughterhouse in 2010. Currently, “land acquisition”, “alteration of land use” and “setting up of poultry slaughterhouse” have been completed, and a building subsidy of NT$50 million from the Council of Agriculture, with NT$10 million from the city government acquired in 2010.
g. Joint purchase of production materials and cooperative marketing training was conducted through Kaohsiung’s farmers organizations. In 2010, two training lectures were held. Pig farming associations were guided to reinforce the organizational functions of pig farming associations, and 10 lectures on enhancement of pig rearing techniques were held. A hog production and marketing group was organized to reinforce the organizational functions of the production and marketing group, and 3 lectures on enhancement of new pig rearing techniques were held.
h. Four goat farming production and marketing groups of the City were guided to use artificial insemination for production adjustment of milk goats and species
improvement. A total of 100 sessions of guidance were given throughout the year. Expert scholars were invited to talk on the diseases and rearing techniques, etc, for enhancement of goat farming skills. One lecture was held in 2010.

i. The Kaohsiung Deer Breeder’s Association with 68 members conducted one lecture in the year to enhance breeding techniques and disease prevention.

6. Animal Protection and Animal Health Inspection

a. Catching and Processing Stray Dogs

(1) A total of 4,197 stray dog catching cases were processed.
(2) 3,111 stray dogs were caught (in the original Kaohsiung City), with 2,374 being sent by citizens. A total of 12,431 stray dogs (including 6,946 caught by the original Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung County) and 1,088 stray cats were accommodated.
(3) Promoted sterilization for dogs and cats: In 2010, animal protection organizations were subsidized for assisting in the removal of stray dogs in key districts, and pet registration and sterilization was done for 834 pets. At the Shoushan Animal Shelter, 1,032 animals were adopted, early sterilization was done for 24 animals and itinerant sterilization was done for 3,731 animals; a total of 6,089 dogs and cats were sterilized.
(4) Extended civil cooperation for adoption and animal protection educational activities were carried out.


2) Conducted one session of the self-initiated publicity events “2010 Wagging Dogs – Pets Carnival” attracting approximately 5,000 participants, one session of “2010 Animal Protection Volunteers Special Education Program” with 28 volunteers recruited for a training lecture, as well as animal protection education publicity and itinerant adoption of stray animals activity, animal protection publicity and itinerant sterilization of stray animals activity, totaling 32 sessions.

(5) From January to December 2010, a total of 8,495 visitors visited the Shoushan Animal Shelter.

(6) Adoption of stray dogs from Shoushan Animal Shelter of Kaohsiung City totaled 1,235 cases in 2010, representing an adoption rate of 28.89%; adoption of stray dogs from Yanchao Animal Shelter totaled 846 cases, representing an average adoption rate of 10.38%.
b. Animal Protection Inspection

Processing inspection, clampdown or public complaints in 2010: 563 cases of animal protection inspection were conducted in various districts of the City; 33 administrative injunctions were drawn for such cases as illegal sales of dog meat, dog abuse, pet registration, etc, and 3 cases were referred to the police or prosecutors office for investigation. Inspections of pet shop operators were conducted, relevant laws and regulations of animal protection were publicized and exhibition and sales of animal welfare were carried out, totaling 271 sessions. Besides, animal protection administrative penalties totaled 333 cases, with 3 cases referred to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors Office. Types of cases in 2010 included: noise and messy environment 45 cases, suspected animal abuse 126 cases, unregistered pets 40 cases, negligence and indulgence of dogs 61 cases, illegal operation of pet shop 37 cases, suspected abandonment 1 case, suspected slaughter 15 cases, negligence of care 12 cases, inhumane slaughter 5 cases, and others 221 cases.

c. Pet Registration Administration, Rabies Vaccination and Pet Shops Regulation

(1) Completed the contracting out of pet registration with 122 contractors, and finished registration for 11,500 pets (a total of 116,207 pets from commencement to the end of 2010).

(2) Worked on 55 sessions of rabies vaccination publicity, with 5,000 copies of publicity literature being handed out. Rabies vaccination was given for 47,072 dogs and cats in 2010.

(3) Worked on the applications for pet shop operation permit, and in 2010, 46 pet shop operator’s applications were received, while alteration and annulment of registration was made for 33 operators. A total of 143 pet shop permits were issued, and visits to pet shops in 2010 totaled 261 times.

d. Animal Health Inspection

(1) Guidance for examination, identification and health inspection of animal (cattle, poultry and aquatic animals) diseases

1) Attended to pasture’s applications for disease identification, examination of the causes of diseases, and guidance on the preventive measures and therapy. A total of 171 cattle and poultry cases were processed.

2) Attended to the aquaculture operator’s applications for disease identification, totaling 4,662 applications. Provided fish pond water quality testing service, and 17,259 tests were done.

(2) Disease prevention of cloven-hoofed animals

1) Promoted the eradication of hog cholera and foot and mouth disease (FMD), and realized the general vaccination of cloven-hoofed animals, with 1,222 pig farms inspected, and vaccination executed for 1,070,000 pigs.

2) Assisted the small-scale cloven-hoofed animal farms in doing FMD vaccination, to clear out health blind spot and prevent the onset of FMD; a total of 1,106,247 times of vaccination were given.

(3) Eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis

To eradicate zoonosis of vegetarian animals and secure sanitation of dairy
products, tuberculosis testing was conducted in 14,167 animals, and brucellosis testing on 29,444 animals. All of the tests showed a negative result.

(4) Established an animal disease warning system to keep continual sampling of hog cholera, FMD and bird flu, as well as testing and monitoring of serum antibodies in 7,503 cases.

(5) Prevention of rabies

1) To prevent the occurrence of rabies, rabies vaccination was done on 47,072 dogs and cats in 2010, and 120 samples of serum and brain tissues were monitored. The City had traced 390 imported animals (dogs and cats) for health inspection.

2) Studied and proposed the execution of the central agricultural technology programs “Strategic Study of Rabies in Taiwan Region / Study on Prevention Strategy for Rabies in Kaohsiung Port District”, and delineated the “rabies prevention firewall in the port area” for the reinforcement of health inspection measures and publicity.

(6) Held health inspection lecture

To improve farmers’ proper knowledge of disease prevention and related medication regulations, health inspection and policy publicity by animal species was conducted in various townships. A total of 63 sessions were held, with 2,824 participants.

(7) Conducted sample checks of the labels, package inserts and quality of animal drugs on the market to maintain medical safety of animal drugs and protect the legal operators’ rights. Also, 8 sessions of animal drugs publicity and policy publicity were conducted, in addition to one GMP factory inspection.

(8) Kept strict control of drug residues on raw animal products and guided operators in improvement, having checked 61 samples of cow milk and goat milk, 169 samples of meat, and 43 samples of egg; six administrative sanctions were given.
Marine Development

Second: Excellent port facilities

Kaohsiung Harbor enjoys a total area of about 17,078 hectares, and as a result of a twelve year ambitious expansion plans beginning in 1958 and completed in 1970. A new multi-functional, commercial development project on Chung Island commenced in 1980, affording 100,000 ton cargo ships unimpeded travel. The Kaohsiung Cross Harbor Tunnel was finished in 1984 completed with new engineering, traffic passenger and freight vehicles, establishing Kaohsiung Harbor as a modern international port with excellent facilities. As Kaohsiung's Port container handling business dramatically increased from 1969 onwards, the 5th Container Terminal was built. At present, there are five container terminals in Kaohsiung Harbor that handle 10 million TEU every year and offer shipping companies rapid, accurate, convenient and comprehensive services. Directly in response to the shortage of deep-water bulk wharfs in the harbor and the emergence of super containers, Kaohsiung city government reconstructed Pier and container terminal; The Pier 58 Terminal Project started in 2001 and alterations were made on Pier 65 to 66 to a water depth of 14.5 meters. And to integrate the port district transport, the Kaohsiung port road improvement plans embarked on, resolving the 3rd and 5th containers customs convoy issues, while promoting effectiveness, reducing shipping merchants transportation costs and marketing the operations administrative center globally as a result. At completion, problems related to the need for customs escort between the 3rd and the 5th Container Terminals will be resolved, the transportation network enhanced while operating costs of shipping companies will be greatly reduced. Foreign transit container operations establishment will be encouraged and accelerated as the positioning and development of Kaohsiung Harbor as a global logistics management center continues. Another development in response to large-scale of international maritime container traffic growth trends is the "Kaohsiung Harbor Intercontinental Container Terminal Project Phase I", a BOT Invitation to Tender for private investment in the construction of the Container Terminal BOT was issued in August 2005 with contract signed and completed in September 28, 2007 with the Yang Ming Marine Transport Company. With an investment of 181.25 billion NT dollars, work completion is expected on a phased-in basis commencing 2010. At this new depth of more than 16 meters, loading capacity would expand to more than 1 million TEU container ship berthing, boosting the ability of the Port of Kaohsiung to handle 300 million TEU annually while maintaining Kaohsiung Harbor as an Asia Pacific regional hub, significantly enhancing our international competitiveness.

Third: Abundant Fisheries

Kaohsiung City is a diversified maritime city that encompasses industry, commerce, and fisheries. The premier source of pelagic fishery on the island, it continues to play an authoritative role in the development of Taiwan's national fishing industry. In the immediate past, with the support of the government as well as the efforts made by local fishermen, the industry has experienced remarkable growth. Since 1979, the annual fishing harvest has grown from 286,061 metric tons to 700,000 metric tons in 2008.
Fishing operations have expanded from coastline operations to the five continents of the world, establishing 72 overseas fishing bases. Our efforts have been recognized globally, and substantiated Taiwan as one of the sixth largest oceanic fishing nations in the world.

**Oceanic Developments**

1. **Fishing Port Redevelopment project**
   
   Kaohsiung City has created 16 fishing ports: Chienchen, Kushan, Chihou, Chijin, Chungchou, Shangchuli, Xiaogang Linhai Village and Fongbitou, BaiShaLun, Xingda, Yongxin, Mituo, Oyster Village, Kong Po, Chung Yun, Shanwei, seven of which are located in Kaohsiung harbor, with a total water area of 214 hectares, total length of 30,563 meters terminals. By 2010, the number of fishing vessels were 5601, total tonnage of 82,247.04 tons with sheltered anchorage in the fishing port. This is still considered insufficient, especially at the height of the fishing and typhoon season when large numbers of fishing boats unloading harvests and supplies return seeking shelter, resulting in massive congestion.

   The operational diversity at the fishing ports and landscape restoration has led to positive planning for environmental improvement and facilities expansion at the existing 16 fishing ports. In 2010 the Bureau dealt with the Xiaogang Linhai Village, in successive fashion along with other Kaohsiung coastal fishing villages, improving City landscape and beautification of fishing harbor areas signally enhancing the leisure and amusement functionality. Additionally, the year 2010 saw the rejuvenation of obsolete port facilities at Chijin district's fishing, namely, wharf facility restoration, fish auctions environment and circulation improvements in the Chienchen Fishing Port of North and Central Pier harbor facilities, floor renovations and other miscellaneous projects done to improve restore and fishing performance.

   Important fishing port construction projects in 2010:
   a. Chijin fishing port: Embankment heightening project
   b. Kaohsiung coastal Fishing villages: Improvements of landscape and facilities
   c. Xiaogang Village: Fishing boat launching facilities, hoisting rack project
   d. Shibayama: Platform refurbishment berth
   e. Chijin: Fishing port facilities repair
   f. The Chienchen Fishing Port fish market auction environment and circulation improvements
   g. The Chienchen Fishing Port of North, Central Pier Floor Rehabilitation and Improvement of facilities in Port
   h. Chung Yun fishing port breakwater extension project
   i. Co-production areas Wing Water Aquaculture Project Phase IV
   j. Shanwei: Fishing Nanti throwing wave-fill projects
   k. Xingda: Fishing port pavement improvement works
   l. BaiSha: Fishing port embankment protection project

2. **Marine Administration Affairs**

   a. Strengthened the prevention and control of marine pollution, oceanic resource conservation, effective protection of the marine environment leading to the
promotion of Kaohsiung's marine capital global initiatives. Our marine pollution control record was awarded an excellent rating by the Central government's 2009 EPA assessment.

b. Professional Training for marine pollution prevention programs saw hundreds of trainees responding from government, university, industry, and military completing the course.

c. Established “Kaohsiung City Joint Protection System for Marine Pollution Prevention” to effectively integrate and improve communication and collaboration on marine pollution prevention among every unit, asking the concerned authorities to inspect marine pollution. Civil resources were also incorporated to integrate the response preparedness of marine pollution prevention groups and to jointly stop illegal marine pollution.

d. Issued “Marine Kaohsiung” and “New Ocean Opportunities” quarterly publications.

e. Seasonal environmental monitoring, sampling, and examination conducted by sixteen observation stations. Direction of general marine administration affairs, participating in three municipal disaster prevention and response committee meetings.

f. Coordinated maritime affairs administration work, participating in City government disaster-preparedness committee meetings three times.

g. Purchasing and releasing supplementary tiny fry of 20,000 Epinephelus bontoides, 70,000 Lates calcarifer, 140,000 Rhabdosargus sarba, 80,000 Acanthopagrus schlegeli and Acanthopagrus latus, to increase the in stock fish resources in Kaohsiung City.

h. Establishing “Marine Pollution Prevention Display Room & Introduction Gallery”.

i. Jointly managed six marine pollution response / decontamination equipment training demos three times and directed six environment clean-up activities with local marine pollution prevention groups.

j. Conducting marine pollution prevention education activity, hosting three “Marine Pollution Prevention Camp” in 2009 to cultivate the youth to understand marine pollution prevention.

k. Aggressively promoted the concept of marine pollution prevention and resource conservation, taking the lead in applying KRTC’s multimedia digital signage to propagate marine resource conservation and marine pollution prevention in 2009, and effectively carrying out presentations during the World Games.

3. Deep sea Fishery Guidance

a. Completed and opened an ultra-low temperature (ULT) refrigeration plant, strengthening the promotion and marketing of ULT tuna to regulate fishery production and sales. Released the pressure of ULT tuna exported to Japan and expanded domestic market to provide customers high grade fish products.

b. Directed local fishing vessels to participate in foreign fishery cooperation to expand operating fishery sites; Assisted fishing vessels of Kaohsiung City based on the “International Fishery Cooperation Act”, notably, ninety-six fishing expeditions were made.

c. Accepted and processed the application filed by mainland China crew employed to
serve on deep sea fishing vessel to enter domestic waters and departing totaling to 397 outbound trips. The approved number of mainland crew entering and departing port totaling to 3,658 person-time. Crew were placed aboard 462 fishing vessels Hong Kong owned (including offshore operations) and employed 3,396 people.
d. Approved and processed the report of 861 ship-time foreign nationality seamen aboard deep sea fishing vessels while aggregate recruitment totaled 5,079 persons.

4. Marine Industry & Waterfront Sightseeing Activity
a. Conducted the “2010 Kaohsiung Ocean Expo and Boat Show”, which included the exhibition of marine technology, culture and education, marine industry market, boat show, yacht show, harbor circling sightseeing boat, marine music concert, enabling citizens to increase their knowledge of the ocean and their understanding of the shipbuilding, fishery, yacht, sailboat, marine technology research and development industries, as well as marine ecology conservation in Kaohsiung City. Marketed our marine culture inheritance, increased business opportunities, implementing various maritime activities locally. Participants reached 130,000 and the created output value came to around NT$50 million.
b. Promoting water activities, commissioning National Kaohsiung Marine University to conduct “2010 Lotus Pond Water Activities Teaching & Experience” during the summer vacation which included canoes and laser sailboats. This activity started April 7th, with 13 installments and visited by 745 people.
c. Hosted “2010 Kaohsiung International Regatta” at Glory Pier and Hsitzuwan to Chaishan to heighten public understanding and interest in keel boats, and to further carry out the administrative goal, to promote a healthy marine capital. This activity also helped to market the City and Harbor as other countries appreciated the progress and passion of Kaohsiung; Of the 14 boats involved, 12 were locally based with 71 race participants.
d. Planned and designed a consumer-experience activity for Oyster fishing harbor, via route of the pan Blue Highway, further developing the marine sight-seeing industry.
e. February 13, 2009 finalised the creation of the “NanShing-Southern star” yacht-building industry zone in the LinYuan Road area, covering about 113.1 hectares. Budgeting made at the outset will ensure the yacht industry becoming the city's flagship development.
f. Initiated a "Kaohsiung District Fishermen business health transformation clinic":

(1) The Maritime Bureau provided governance to the Kaohsiung District Fishermen's Assoc. and Hsiao Kang port in transitioning into the Marine Conservation Society of Taiwan. It was hoped that months of on-the-spot field visits by experts and scholars, District Fishermen would be lead into self awareness, cognisant of their unique advantages resulting in industry transformation. A forum held on June 18, 2010 with respective fishermen's associations tabulating the results of these business clinics was well attended and received enthusiastic commendations.

(2) Expert scholar recommendations were that current fishing industry will likely lead to the rise of a variety of projects and different types of services including a business model encompassing the development of the leisure fishing industry. A
thoroughly processed, branding approach needs to embark on capturing the essence of the local narrative - distinctive products such as marine treasures - and revive a local culture industry, such as Fort San Domingo in Hong Kong. Increasingly added value and visibility will serve as a driver of local industry and economic prosperity.

g. Chienchen Fishing Port fishery marketplace auctions and environment improvement plan:
(1) Upgrading the sanitation environment of the auction site, improve fish quality and pricing, boost consumer spending with greater ROI to the fishermen, alleviate the regular morning auction chaos phenomenon, in 2010 provided an additional budget of 8 million NT dollars to implement a “fish market environment improvement plan”.
(2) Improvements are to include: 1.a newly simplified handling area where the fish do not come in contact with the ground 2. new seawater purification equipment, 3. refurbishment of the fish market and connecting areas surrounding the ditch pavement and shop fronts. 4. Install a state-of-the-art surveillance system 5. Improve the fish marketplaces import / export floor plans with ample small car parking.

h. The Fishermen Association was commissioned in 2010 to award subsidies to promote the purchase new fishing equipment; The grant awards program was to spark demand for larger outboard motors (18 units), satellite navigation systems (GPS) (7 units) to a total of NT 250,000 dollars.

i. Quality control and hygienic monitoring of aquatic products:
Provide guidance to ensure that fishermen make improvements on the quality of aquaculture products, the implementation of product self-management responsibilities, and maintenance of consumers food safety and reduce the impact of fish health events on the industry while enhancing the competitiveness of aquatic products, especially for the city where the centrally listed farmed fish relies only on self-monitoring. Testing in this area includes: 1. Drug residues. 2. Heavy metals. 3. Other agents. As of 2010 there were 159 testing centers in the city.

j. Newly processed aquatic products promotion:
Under the newly processed aquatic products purchasing plan - “onion tuna canned product” promotion - 330 dozens were sourced, approved and delivered on August 3 2010.

k. Coordinated and the 2010 developed the “research, development and promotion of the raw material sideline products generated from aquatic products adding high value plan " - Taiwan tilapia skin collagen protein cosmetics promotion:
(1) Taiwan tilapia is our major land-based aquaculture production reaching 8 million tons per year, annual frozen goods export up to 30,000 metric tons worldwide. The city administers this project with the National Kaohsiung Marine University to enhance high value raw materials while providing internship opportunities for students.
(2) Important objectives of this project include:
1) Obtaining fresh skin material from Taiwan tilapia to prepare skin collagen
use as biological material.

2) Mass-manufacture a new moisturizer emulsion commodity-"Ocean Moisturizing Lotion" products, to be provided to the Mairitime Bureau for testing and appraisal. 500 bottles of 30 ml content is to be used for promotion.

3) Create printed material aimed at enhancing domestic consumer acceptance of tilapia skin collagen as a beauty product.

l. Coordinated the central government's “organic aquatic product (algae) authentication and inspection program”:

In 2010, the Bureau performed the organic algae product inspection and the quality spot check; Kaohsiung city pesticide residues spot checks uncovered four products (sent to the Agricultural Chemicals and Toxic Substances Research Institute), food additives testing : four products (sent to Food Industry Research and Development Institute) eight cases inspected with a total of sixteen.

m. Conducted aquatic feed sampling and analysis:

Efficiency to breeders in accordance with the "Feed Control Act" and relevant provisions. In 2010, the Bureau delivered sample units of domestic and imported fish, shrimp and fish feed sampling (11 companies total 68 ), to the Executive Yuan, Council of Agriculture Fisheries Research Institute, to test ingredients in feed, such as heavy metals and drug residues. After examination the unit submits a report outlining conformity to national safety standards.

n. Reinforced, promoted and marketed Kaohsiung's large ocean harvesting industries (including ultra-low temperature tuna) and made a 60 second CF advertisement, displayed on Cijin's the fishing port LED wall marquee and on public transport.

o. "Taiwan's Fisheries Biotechnology Day":

(1)The City (formerly Kaohsiung County) offshore fisheries and aquaculture is well developed, however, bottlenecks faced by the traditional fishing industry in recent years, promoted the need for transformation of the District fisheries and products. A variety of sophisticated R & D and fishing biotechnology has been provided with the hope that Fishermen their fishing operations will expand in the future.

(2)An activity held on September 23, 2010 collaborated with Kao Yuan University Symposium about the Application of food biotechnology industry, fisheries, biotechnology products, sale, marketing to publicize the research results of fisheries biotech products, in combination with stage activities to promote Taiwan's quality of fishery products, health food and skin care products.

(3)Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and the Charity hospital held a free clinic to which there was an enthusiastic response, volunteers at the scene provided health testing and counseling on public health for fishermen, the disadvantaged groups and other local folk.

p. The "Ocean Food Show":

(1)The city promoted the marketing of bulk ocean catch (tuna fish, squid, Pacific saury) and provided direction to the local aquatic product processing industry. Through the vehicle of the "2010 Kaohsiung Marine Expo and Boat Show" in August 6 to 9, 2010, Taiwan’s Frozen Seafood Industry Association jointly
co-ordinated "2010 Kaohsiung Marine Expo and Boat Show - Kaohsiung Marine Food Exhibition" activities, providing exhibitors a sophisticated marketing and branding platform for fishery products.

(2) In order to counsel aquatic products manufacturers and develop domestic and external markets for squid, tuna, saury pike while enhancing the added value of fishing products, the Bureau cooperated with the Taiwan Frozen Seafood Industry Association, to participate in the Republic of China Foreign trade Development Association sponsored “2010 Kaohsiung food exhibition” held at the Arena on November 4th to 7th. There were a total number of 260 booths with 153 exhibitors from home and abroad. This 4 day had an unprecedented estimated 6 million people in attendance.

q. Ultra-low temperature tuna promotion and marketing:
Provided counseling for the ultra-low temperature tuna industry in the city to participate in the "2010 Taipei International Food Show" at Taipei's Nangang Exhibition Hall held June 23 to 26, 2010. Total number of visitors were 55,081. Further incentives were given to the industry to participate in "2010 Kaohsiung Food Show" in the Kaohsiung Dome held November 4 to 7th setting up exhibition stalls showcasing "ultra low temperature tuna ". This afforded the opportunity to market and promote ultra-low temperature tuna sashimi, sushi exhibits, "food-tasting" sessions with 8 ultra-low temperature tuna fish activities: 100 pieces of product were distributed at each show.

r. Provided guidance for Kaohsiung fish processors entered in the National Fisheries Quality Award program:
(1) The 2010 National Fisheries Quality evaluation results came out with Kaohsiung turning in a dazzling performance. Out of the national total of three Fishermen Associations selected, Kaohsiung accounted for two. Our finalists chosen for two outstanding products were: LinYuan fishery's XO sauce shrimp, loose bass Park collagen was awarded the gold group designation, as well as Tsukuan District Fishermen salt fish frozen fish, frozen soil Tuo wild mullet, Li & Fung Co. who had high-quality ultra-low temperature tuna sashimi. Honorably mentioned were, Kaohsiung dried products, the Department of Silver Wing Industrial Co., Ltd. loose fish Gift parcels and tasty dried fish floss Food Co., Ltd., the proportion of Kaohsiung high-quality aquatic products was chosen was nearly three to one.

(2) Finalists of these stringently selected aquatic products, will be granted the use of the fisheries department "Haiyan" symbol- (Quality Aquatic Diamond Life product) " certification emblem, registered by the Ministry of Economic Affairs the Intellectual Property Office. Other products or Manufacturers may not use or imitate the copyrighted mark.

s. To further promote recreational fishing locally, a "Kaohsiung Recreational Fishery Workshop" was held July 16, 2010. The Bureau counseled transformation of inshore fisheries while promoting recreational fishery with a view to avoiding conflict with the laws related to the industry.

t. The "2010 Taiwan and the South Pacific cooperation" forum
On January 2, 2010 Kaohsiung City government's Maritime Bureau, Economic Development Bureau and the SOA, Asia-Pacific Development Foundation of Taiwan, Sun Yat-sen University and the Asia-Pacific Research Center jointly hosted the "2010 Taiwan and the South Pacific cooperation" forum at the Academia Sinica. The focus was to explore the South Pacific islands, cultural exchanges and economic development, promoting bilateral economic and trade cooperation and investment opportunities and people-to-people friendships with a view to the sustainable development of our local fishery industry.

u. The "Austronesian Cultural Industry Forum":
With the Kaohsiung Marine Expo 2010, the government coordinated a series of activities, named the "Austronesian Cultural Industry Forum"; Austronesian cultural experts and scholars were invited to promote new cultural industries, help the public understand and appreciate the cultural environment of the Pacific Islands, to encourage marine cultural and creative industry expansion and promote future cooperation and interfacing and with Pacific island nations.

v. Conducted a green fishery energy equipment and satellite remote sensing seminar.
In response to administration efforts to reduce carbon emissions while futhering fisheries science and technology knowledge; On October 5 2010, the government and the Taiwan Tuna SOA Export Association jointly held a "fishing equipment and satellite remote sensing green energy seminar", aimed at economizing time and fuel oil expenses, increase capacity and improve work safety standards.

w. On November 13-14 Howard Plaza Hotel Kaohsiung, the "Second International Fisheries Law of the Sea & Taiwan International Symposium" was conducted out of concern for local fishermen, the need to strengthen international cooperation as well as the environmental impact, in response to changes in international fisheries.

x. The Maritime Bureau, Government National Taiwan Ocean University (Marine Law Institute) and the Taiwan Society of International Law along with Foreign experts and scholars were invited to discuss subjects including the “common law of the sea”, “Taiwan fisheries sea jurisdiction”, "fisheries resources", "fishing disputes " with in-depth analysis and propagation of research.

5. Fishermen Services
a. In line with Central government Fisheries Policy, the acquisition of old fishing boats and fishing moratorium incentives are to encourage people into the industry with other measures to instill the concept of the conservation of fishing resources; By an efficient use of aquatic resources fishermen can see an increased incomes and enjoy better livelihoods.

b. Assisted the Central government project for trawler and tuna fishing boat acquisition to maintain the goal of sustainable offshore fishing development.

c. Step up efforts to gain Council of Agriculture commissioning for patrolling the Pacific during fishing season, requesting deployment of Coast Guard patrol boats and personnel for the round the clock protection of national fishing resources and fishing security.

d. Actively participated in international fisheries organizations, and strengthen information exchange and cooperation, safeguarding rights and interests of local
fishermen and fishing operations on five continents.

e. Promoted accountability in fishing, decrease the incidence of fishing boats detentions and maintain fishing operations safety standards.

f. Installed the "Emergency medical services for Fishing operations at sea advisory" plan, so that fishermen suffering from sudden injuries would receive immediate emergency health care under the guidance of emergency professionals.

g. Subsidies for half of fishing inspection fees thus minimizing the financial impact on fishermen.

h. Established preferential oil prices with a fluctuating policy adjustment system, assisting fishing vessels under 100 tons and above 12 meters with raft voyage recorder installed (referred to as VDR), to record the number of fishing vessels at sea, insulating the fishing industry to maintain preferential rate of oil usage rights.

i. Based on "Regulations on Kaohsiung power boat insurance benefits for self-managed enterprises " provided for local fishermen's insurance membership; As of January 1 to December 31 2010, this tallied 272 ships with a total basic insurance premium subsidies totaling $9,580,627 NT dollars.

j. Under the "Kaohsiung Fishery Disaster Relief autonomy regulations" provision was made for fisheries disaster relief as of January 1 to December 31, 2010. Disasters accounted for the deaths of three fishermen with three others missing, one case reporting disability, five cases of fishing boats sinking for a total of $1,495,000 NT dollars in assistance payments.

k. According to "Provisional Regulations on welfare benefits elderly farmers ": provided guidance for the allowance to be paid towards fishing operations. Requirements for entitlements are as follows: Class A members of fishermen's association with membership over than 6 months, over 65 years of age, received payment of old-age labor insurance. As of July 1, 2007 an allowance of NT 6,000 per month is to be paid (local government shares $2,000 NT dollars, central authority 4,000 NT dollars). During January 1 to December 31, 2010 only a total of 77,800,000 NT dollars was appropriated.
Urban Development

1. General planning
   a. Promotion of the Kaohsiung Harbor City Development Plan
      The Kaohsiung City Government (KCG) has completed 18 tasks related to the
      Kaohsiung Harbor City Construction and Development Plan Tasks Requiring
      Support from the Executive Yuan, and visited the Premier of Executive Yuan, Mr.
      Wu, Den-yih in January 2010. The Executive Yuan, in March 2010, approved and
      included the plan in the Outline for the General Development of Kaohsiung
      Sea-Air Economy and Trade City; two meetings were convened; the concerned
      departments were asked to increase the speed of integration implementation.

   b. Planning for the Industrial Park along National Highway No. 7
      The Executive Yuan approved the National Highway No. 7 Plan on March 19th,
      2010. The City Government (KCG) drafted the initial concepts and the financial
      plan for the industrial park at the section on the passing route that is not
      environmentally sensitive, and the Renwu Wulin Development Area shall be the
      priority location for the development. This area is also a part of the general
      development plan of the Taiwan Area National Expressway Engineering Bureau of
      the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC). Therefore, the
      traffic and land development will be completed concurrently in the year 2017.

   c. Requesting the Central Government to Approve the Phase Two Plan for the
      Inter-continental Container Center at the Port of Kaohsiung
      In response to the modern large-sized vessels and the needs for berthing container
      vessels, and providing space for oil tanks, the Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau (KHB) of
      the MOTC has proposed the Phase Two Plan for the Inter-continental Container
      Center, which shall occupy 422 hectares and require a budget of NT$ 90.6 billion.
      The Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD) of the Executive
      Yuan approved the plan on March 10, 2011.

   d. Expansion of the Hinterland for the Free Trade Zone at the Port of Kaohsiung
      In order to increase the hinterland for the free trade zone at the Port, the KCG
      agreed on September 13, 2010 and March 13, 2011 to transfer 98.32 hectares of
      land of the Nansing Project to the KHB for use as the free trade harbor area. In the
      future, the area shall be used to develop the solar energy industry. In addition, the
      KCG assisted the MOTC on December 21, 2010 to review the Development for
      the Two Additional Container Centers at the Free Trade Zone of the Port of
      Kaohsiung proposed by the KHB. Furthermore, the Kaohsiung Urban Planning
      Commission approved on August 20, 2010 the expansion of the Phase One of the
      Inter-continental Container Center of the Free Trade Zone at the Port of Kaohsiung;
      it is being reviewed by the City Planning Commission of the Ministry of the
      Interior. The Phase One of the Inter-continental Container Center of the Free Trade
      Zone at the Port of Kaohsiung commenced operation on January 1, 2011.

   e. Reclamation Project at the Port of Kaohsiung
      In response to the severe sedimentation of the Gaoping River basin as a result of
      Typhoon Morakot, the KCG in July 2010 requested a budget from the CEPD of the
Executive Yuan to conduct the Study on the Viability of Land Development by Reclamation Using the Earth from Gaoping River Dredging. On August 6, 2010, the Water Resources Agency, the Institute of Transportation of the MOTC, the concerned agencies of the KCG, experts and scholars were invited to the seminar on the Viability of Land Development by Reclamation Using the Earth from Gaoping River Dredging. The MOTC was urged to activate the reclamation projects for the Port of Kaohsiung and the Nansing Project of the City.

f. Developing the 10,000-ping Prairie at the Fongyi Old City

The idle land, property of the Military, inside the Zuoying Old City has lacked maintenance. After negotiations the City received a budget from the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior (CPAMI), and converted the land into a 10,000-ping prairie in June 2010. The 2010 Zuoying Old City Parents-Children Frisbee Experience event took place on October 30, 2010, attracting almost 800 people. The community residents, teachers and students as well as the village chiefs are satisfied with this prairie.

2. Regional Development and Review

The Urban Planning Commission of the City convened 4 general meetings and 9 task force meetings and completed discussion on 18 subjects (9 reviews, 3 studies and 1 report) from July 2010 to December 2010. The major subjects are:

a. Review on changing part of the institutional land (Ao-Gi 5) of the KCG Urban Planning Main Plan (Sanmin District) to school land and residential land (concerted effort for the establishment of the Heti Elementary School).

b. Review on the change of the detailed plan of the Aozihdi area in Kaohsiung (concerted effort for the establishment of the Heti Elementary School).

c. Review on changing the school land (Wun-siao 1) of the KCG Urban Planning Main Plan (Siaogang Erling area) to school land (Wun-jhuang).

d. Review on the expansion and change of the KCG Urban Planning Main Plan (concerted effort for the construction land for Phase One of the Inter-continental Container Center at the Port of Kaohsiung).

e. Review on changing part of the road land of the KCG Urban Planning Detailed Plan (Yancheng area) to Type 4 commercial area (for tourist hotel) and changing part of Type 4 commercial area to road land.

f. Review on the temporary use of the reading room established at the New Caoya area on the Type 2 parking land of the Seaside Special Area of the KCG Urban Planning.

g. Review on the Key Points for KCG’s Review on Plot Transfer.

h. Review on changing part of medical land of the KCG Urban Planning Main Plan (Wanzihnei Area) to plaza land and road land.

i. Review on the expansion and change of the KCG Urban Planning Main Plan (concerted efforts for the widening project of Yanhai 3rd Rd. of the Provincial Highway No. 17).

j. Review on the second change of park road land of the KCG Main Plan (concerted effort for Phase One and Three of the Taiwan Railway Administration MRT Underground Railway in Urban Kaohsiung).
k. Review on the change of the KCG Urban Planning (Jhonggang and Siayantian areas) Detailed Plan (Third general examination).
l. Study on the change and review on the change of the Urban Planning concerning the Wun-Jhong-44 public facility land (school land) in Gushan District of the City.
m. Study on the application filed by the Export Processing Zone Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for changing the Nanzih Export Processing Zone Type B Industrial Area as Special Industrial Area.
n. Study on the proposal of changing the use of the land for the transformer substation (originally Nong-27 and Nong-28) within the 41st city-administered land readjustment area in the City.

3. Urban Planning

a. Completed the amendment for the Regulations Governing Land Use Control
   The key points of this amendment include: deregulating the restrictions on the uses of industrial land for the purposes of logistics, warehousing and industrial development approved by the competent authorities and the restrictions on the uses of residential land for the purposes of commerce and finance. The amendment was promulgated on July 29, 2010.
b. Completed the amendment for the plot transfer application and urban design review schedule
   Amended the Key Points for the Kaohsiung City Government’s Review on Plot Transfer, reducing the time required for the review on plot transfer application by 4 to 5 weeks. The amendment was promulgated on November 15, 2010.
c. Accelerated the establishment of Shoushan Natural Park
   In order to preserve the natural landscape of Chaishan and enhance land management and maintenance, the KCG has changed about 920 hectares of land in Shoushan as quasi public facility land for a natural park through the urban planning change procedure. The change was promulgated on July 19, 2010. This should eradicate the dispute of inappropriate dispositions from happening again, such as the MOEA’s sudden announcement of resuming mining, the National Property Administration’s sale of land and the Military’s construction that destroys the landscape.
d. Implemented major changes of urban planning
   (1)Change the New City Library of the Urban Planning
      To accommodate the construction of the new City library, 2 hectares of Wun-Jhong-60 land in the Cianjhen District was designated as social education institute land. The change was promulgated on November 23, 2010. The new library will provide diversified information, books and digital information services.
   (2)Announcement of the change of the Open University of Kaohsiung in regard to Urban Planning
      To provide a high-quality, lifetime learning environment for the students and communities, the Open University of Kaohsiung undergoes campus space re-construction and campus facility and teaching equipment upgrading through private investment. The school land has been re-assigned from Wun-siao to
Wun-jhuang. The change was promulgated on December 15, 2010.

(3) Detailed plans of the Kaohsiung Port Station and Harbor Line Railway
The Urban Planning was promulgated on October 28, 2010. The Harbor Line Railway was changed to light rail, a bicycle lane and an urban circular green belt. The Kaohsiung Port Station introduced adequate development to encourage re-development of the Gushan and Yancheng Districts. For the one-hundred-year old Kaohsiung Port Station, in addition to the former Dagouyi Station and its platforms, Hamasen (the seaside railway), the linking mechanism and the switch at the Northern Signal Building were designated as historic buildings by exercising the Cultural Heritage Conservation Law; the City Government further expanded the preservation to 4.36 hectares by aggressively defining the public facility land, stipulating the setback of building and regulating the preservation of the railway through the Urban Planning. As many as 37 lines of railway are preserved in the largest preservation section; 60% of the space of railway has been preserved. The foundation for the railway preservation and urban development was firmly established. Furthermore, the Kaohsiung Port Station was listed in the six major urban renewal plans of the country; the KCG is currently assisting with the public announcement and implementation of the Station’s development and investment recruitment for Urban Renewal.

(4) Changes in the five major drainage system (flood detention pools) land
The land needed by the Hydraulic Engineering Bureau of the City for the drainage system (flood detention pool) which it has planned concerns the change of Urban Planning, and the KCG has announced the changes of the Dipu Drainage Flood Detention Pool and Fongshanzun Flood Detention Pool of the Fongshan River. The change of the flood detention pool in Area A of the Dianbao River was promulgated on June 20, 2011 and the flood detention pool in Area B of the Dianbao River will be announced for implementation after the City Planning Commission of the Ministry of the Interior completes its inspection.

(5) General review on the expansion and change of the Kaohsiung City’s major plans
The annual general review in accordance with Article 26 of the Urban Planning Law includes the key points of expanding the scope of urban planning, encourages cooperation between the Harbor and the City and the transformation of idle school land. It is expected to increase 1,050 hectares of ecological green belt and 350 hectares of industrial hinterland. It is currently being reviewed by the City’s Urban Planning Commission.

(6) General review on the multifunctional commerce and trade park
To encourage private investment and accelerate the development of state-owned land, the KCG has conducted the general review on the Designated Areas of the Kaohsiung Multifunctional Commerce and Trade Park. The urban planning encouragement measures for early development, such as plot incentive for development, reduction of development sharing ratio, and residential use deregulation, are expected to be implemented. The coastline of the park has been divided into a designated warehousing and transportation area and designated
commerce and trade core area with 85-meter coastal green belt to enhance the core economy and trade functions of the park, open the public coastal space, and provide a good quality investment environment. The bill is currently being reviewed by the Urban Planning Commission of the City.

(7) Second General Review on the Meinong Jhongjheng Lake Special Scenic Area Plan

In order to maximize the tourism leisure and urban disaster prevention functions, the KCG is planning to add 8 hectares of lake park. The plan was proposed to the Ministry of the Interior for review in December 2010.

(8) Detailed plan for yacht area

In response to the rapid growth of global yacht industry and the trend of large size yachts, a yacht industry area has been planned in the City’s Nansing Project area to provide the best investment environment for the yacht industry. The detailed plan of the 47 hectares of phase one is being review by the City’s Urban Planning Commission. Expansion of phase two is being studied for the related procedures concerning the new urban plan and environment assessment.

(9) Change of partial urban planning for the Nanzih Export Processing Zone Transformation

As the export processing zone has been transformed into a technology park, the original Type B industry zone regulations are no longer applicable. The KCG took the initiative to change the urban planning and conducted a public exhibition in December 2010. The Export Processing Zone Administration in the future may establish commercial service facilities by investment recruitment.

(10) Change of Provincial Highway No. 17 widening project as part of urban planning

In order to improve the appearance and traffic safety at the joining section of Provincial Highway No. 17 between the City and the former county, Yanhai 3rd Road is planned to be widened to 40 meters. The change was promulgated on May 23, 2011.

(11) Expansion of the Inter-continental Container Center and the change of urban planning

The KHB of MOTC is conducting Phase One Construction of the Inter-continental Container Center of the Port of Kaohsiung, and the KCG is assisting with the concerned expansion and change in urban planning. The 142.39-hectare plan will be used in the future as an international logistic development center as well as a container center to complete the functions of the Inter-continental Container and increase the international competitiveness of the Port of Kaohsiung.

(12) Change of Kaohsiung Airport Land

In order to enhance aviation service and safety of the Kaohsiung Airport and comply with the ICAO regulations, the designated warehousing and transportation area, agriculture area, green land and river land are partially changed to airport land. The Urban Planning Commission of the City determined on March 24, 2010 to request that the KCG revise the plan for the future use of the agriculture land north of the Airport, and to urge the Civil Aeronautics Administration to
consider and review in its next meeting the pleas of the public and the Commission’s recommendations.

(13) Taiwan Cement Development
In response to the expiration of mining rights and alternative use of land, Taiwan Cement has proposed changing 32 hectares of industry land into residential and commercial areas. In order to accelerate the landscape improvements in the adjacent areas, encourage the transformation of idle industry areas, and create a regional development opportunity, the KCG has taken the initiative, studied the plan jointly with Taiwan Cement and requested revision of the plan and drawings; thereby, the KCG may initiate the change procedure. Taiwan Cement is currently revising its plan and drawings, and the KCG will continue to assist in clarifying the problems as well as with the revision, and request speedy processing.

(14) Chien Tai Cement Development
In response to the termination of cement production and the effect brought by the Taiwan High Speed Rail, Chien Tai Cement has proposed changing 10 hectares of industrial area to a residential and commercial area. The plan will involve a tourist hotel, commercial service and eco-residential buildings. The main plan has been approved by the Urban Planning Commission of the City and submitted to the Ministry of the Interior for approval on May 29, 2010. The plan is now being reviewed by the Ministry of the Interior. The KCG will actively assist Chien Tai Cement to resolve any doubts and accelerate the review of the urban planning.

(15) Change of Heti Elementary School in the urban planning
As a concerted effort in preparation for the establishment of the Heti Elementary School, 2.8 hectares of school land has been designated to satisfy the needs of the pupils of the school. The concerned urban plan was promulgated on June 28, 2011.

(16) Newly planned Yanchao University Town special area
Currently there are 5 universities in Yanchao District, Kaohsiung City. To prevent the impact on traffic, living, hygiene, ecology and environment brought by the population of the 5 universities, and to provide a good quality environment for studying and living, a special area has been planned and is now being reviewed by the City Planning Commission of the Ministry of the Interior.

(17) Newly planned special area for the Kaohsiung Science Park
To provide good industrial and living functions at and around the Kaohsiung Science Park, prepare for the future developments and promote the sub-core development in the Gangshan area, the KCG has taken the initiatives and proposed a 2.253-hectare special area plan for the Southern Taiwan Science Park. The preliminary planning was completed in 2010, and the due process concerning the urban planning will follow in 2011.

(18) Detailed plan for Fongshan Gongsie Village
In response to the reconstruction and culture preservation for the military dependents’ village, a military dependents’ village culture park and ancient
monument preservation area has been planned. It will also solve the problems of the 600 market stalls occupying the existing village plaza and improve the environment of the village. The planning has been completed with the consideration of the future progress of the village park. The public exhibition is scheduled in the middle of 2011.

(19) Changing Cieding Wetland to the North of the Singda Harbor to a wetland park
In order to preserve Cieding Wetland, the KCG has defined a 100-hectare wetland park. The Urban planning has been approved by the Urban Planning Commission of the City in June, 2011.

(20) Change of Fongshan Wujia Park
The vacant land previously used by the Military is designated as park land to provide 5 hectares of park and green land for the Wujia area. The public announcement and execution are expected by the end of December 2011.

4. Urban designing
   a. Execution of the facelift plan
      To continue the execution of the facelift plan for the 20-years or older buildings of the City, in fiscal 2010 the subsidiary budget needed for architecture appearance and environment improvement model plan was requested from the Central Government’s Economic Promotion and Expansion of Public Construction Investment Plan. Improvement of the appearance of 11 buildings of the City was approved; all work was completed by the end of December 2010.

   b. Heat Reduction Model Plan for the Heti Community
      The subsidiary budget of fiscal 2011 from the CPAMI was obtained for Love River Bank Ecology Improvement Construction in the Heti Community in Kaohsiung City. The construction includes about 300 meters of green street improvement on Mingren Road and Mingji Road and 420 square meters of green newly added at the Mingren Parking Lot. The construction is scheduled to commence in August, 2011.

   c. Fongshan Extension of Kaohsiung Underground Railway
      The Executive Yuan approved the General Plan for the Fongshan Extension of Kaohsiung Underground Railway on December 16, 2010. The 4.3-kilometer extension begins at the west side of National Highway 1 and ends near the Dajhih Overpass at the east side of Fongshan Station, with one commuter station added (Jhengyi Station). The total budget of the plan is NT$17.625 billion (the KCG is responsible for NT$9.725 billion).

   d. International documentary film, Mega City: Kaohsiung
      The international documentary film on Mega City: Kaohsiung records Kaohsiung City’s aggressive transition from a heavy industry city to a low-carbon eco city. The film premiered on September 25, 2010, and won great response from society. The performance of KCG in the establishment of an eco city has been broadcast in 36 countries/regions worldwide, covering 430,000 tourist/business hotel rooms in Asia and over 100 million people; as a result, international awareness of the City has been greatly increased.

5. Community Development
a. Execution of Urban Face-wash Plan

As a concerted effort of flooding season disaster prevention, the Urban Development Bureau of the KCG in the second half of fiscal 2010 assisted citizens, free of charge, in tearing down and removing old commercial signs, iron frames, damaged canopies, canvas, iron bar windows, and pipelines exposed outside the walls on 255 streets with 20-plus-meter of width. By October 2010, a total of 1,500 pieces have been removed; 1,200 pieces more than the previous fiscal year.

b. Public space environment and appearance improvement in communities

(1) As a concerted effort for the Ministry of the Interior’s Phase 3 (fiscal 2009 to 2012) Taiwan Urban and Rural Appearance General Planning and Model Plan, the Urban Development Bureau of the KCG continues to execute the system of community planner and community architect guidance, with the community development themes of children-friendly playgrounds and community development point empowerment action. In 2010, the Bureau completed improvements of children’s playgrounds in 31 locations, including: Wanjhong Village and Ganghou Village, and community development points in 12 locations, including: Shihtan of Gangshan, Datian of Jiasian and Nansin of Cijhong.

(2) The abandoned feeder railway of the China Steel Corporation caused many years of a filthy environment. The KCG has negotiated with Taiwan Railway Administration to borrow the feeder railway and make it green. In October 2010, the Urban Development Bureau of the KCG completed a 400-meter green bicycle lane from Yanhai Road to Minyi Road. In 2011, an extension from Minyi Road to Dayeh North Road is planned to join the Kaohsiung Park and the city bicycle lane system.

(3) As a concerted effort for the Phase One Reconstruction of Wancheng Elementary School in Sanmin District, the Urban Development Bureau completed a 100-meter walkway, greatly improving the environment and appearance for the pedestrians and the student pick-up zone.

c. Repair Gueishan Trail

The Gueishan Trail has not been maintained for years. With the NT$ 8 million subsidy from the Urban and Rural Appearance Plan of the Ministry of the Interior, in December 2010, the KCG completed 1,200 meters of hiking trail, rebuilt with 2 newly added entrances and a tour guide system, solving the problems of damage and degraded appearance of the Gueishan Trail.

d. Reconstruction for the Liantang environment in Zuoying

The Urban Development Bureau of the KCG has proposed in fiscal 2010 the Zuoying Liantang Environment Reconstruction Plan to obtain a subsidy from the Urban and Rural Appearance Plan of the Ministry of the Interior. The plan made the top-ten list and won a subsidy of NT$ 20 million. The total budget for the plan is NT$ 40 million. The plan has 6 sub-plans, including greening and beautification of the Old Town area, the old Zuoying Junior High School, and the transit area at the Zuoying Station of the Taiwan High Speed Rail. The plan is scheduled to be completed in 2011.

e. Urban and Rural Appearance subsidiary
The concerted efforts for the Taiwan Urban and Rural Appearance General Planning Model Plan of the Ministry of the Interior in fiscal 2010 won a subsidy from the Central Government for 80 plans, which include: the public environment improvement at the New Caiya and Shaochuantou urban renewal areas, pedestrian trails improvements at Shoushan and Gueishan, river banks and bicycle trail improvements at the Houjin River and Love River, landscape and greening on the abandoned railways of the Taiwan Railway Administration, China Steel and the feeder along the harbor side, and beatification of the idle land at the Zuoying Old Town area. The subsidy from the Central Government totaled NT$220.762 million.

6. Housing development
   a. Urban planning promotion
      (1) Urban renewal at the New Caoya
          In order to improve the general environment at the student pedestrian sidewalk at Singren Road and the plaza at the intersection of Jhengjhong Road and Yajhong Road, the Urban Development Bureau of KCG conducted the green and beautification projects for the community public space at New Caoya. The said plan was completed in June 2010, bringing about a safe and comfortable pedestrian environment and leisure green space for the residents in the area. In order to solve the problems of the illegal occupants and deteriorating environment in the New Caoya area, the Urban Development Bureau of KCG announced on December 8, 2009 the New Caoya Urban Renewal Area Zoning and Urban Renewal Plan. The development features of the New Caoya have been taken into consideration, and the standard for the renewal unit was favorably changed, so that in the future the owners of lands and legal buildings larger than 500 square meters, or 150 pings, and immediately adjacent to the planned roads on the same block in the renewal area, may consolidate their properties as one urban renewal unit and enjoy the plot ratio incentive for urban renewal.

      (2) Urban renewal for the TRA Kaohsiung Port Station
          The urban renewal plan for the TRA Kaohsiung Port Station, one of the six major golden bricks of urban renewal listed by the Executive Yuan, was announced by the KCG on May 1, 2010, followed by the detailed plan promulgated on October 28, 2010. A public announcement was made on January 24, 2011 to invite developers. Phase 1 opens 1.82 hectares for development with an estimated amount of investment of NT$ 8 billion. The investment recruitment period will last for 6 months; two briefings were made on March 17th and April 28, 2011.

      (3) Urban renewal for the Boai Building
          The KCG announced on May 5, 2008 that the Boai Building in Lingya District is within the urban renewal area. The new business outline for the urban renewal proposed by the concerned property owners was approved by the KCG on January 20, 2009. Currently, the developers are drafting the urban renewal business and right exchange plan, which is expected to be submitted for review in May, 2011.
(4) Urban Renewal for the Heping Building
The KCG announced on May 5, 2008 that the Heling Building and Sinyi Building in Lingya District are within the urban renewal area. The new business plan for the urban renewal proposed by the concerned property owners was submitted for review by the KCG. The KCG conducted a public exhibition and public hearing according to procedure. Currently, the concerned developers are drafting the urban renewal business and right exchange plan, which is expected to be submitted for review in May, 2011.

(5) Urban renewal for Lot 462, Subsection 7, Dagang Section in Sanmin District
This case is located within the urban renewal area (near the train station) planned by the KCG per its public announcement on September 30, 2002. The new business outline for the urban renewal proposed by the concerned property owners was approved by the KCG on January 20, 2009. Currently, the concerned developers are drafting the urban renewal business and right exchange plan.

(6) The Standard for Construction Cost Budget for the Urban Renewal Business (the rebuilding area) in Kaohsiung City was proposed
In consideration that the urban renewal business plan involves the concerned owners’ participation in post-renewal right distribution, the Standard for Construction Cost Budget for the Urban Renewal Business in Kaohsiung City was submitted for review by the City Urban Renewal and Dispute Handling and Review Commission.

(7) The Shared Costs and Budgeting Standard of the Kaohsiung City Urban Renewal Business and Right Exchange Plan was proposed
To provide a baseline for reviewing the urban renewal business and right exchange plan, the Shared Cost Budgeting Standard of the Kaohsiung City Urban Renewal Business and Right Exchange Plan was provided and submitted for the review by the City Urban Renewal and Dispute Handling and Review Commission.

b. Green Project in the adjacent area of the Fongyi Gate of the Zuoing Old Town
A subsidiary has been won pursuant to the Taiwan Urban and Rural Appearance General Planning Model Plan of the CPAMI of fiscal 2010. The subsidiary was used to flatten the ground and plant a green on the site of the former Haiguang 3rd Village. The wide and lush green was completed on December 22, 2010 and is ideal for leisure walking.

c. Guidance for the rehabilitation and maintenance of the Minzu Community
In response to the urban renewal in the area adjacent to the underground railway, the KCG has been actively guiding the Minzu Community in regard to the rehabilitation and maintenance of its buildings, assisting with the promotion of the local urban renewal, and offering consultation and assistance for the concerned property owners to draft their urban renewal rehabilitation and maintenance business plan, as well as public facility and external space appearance improvement plan. A subsidy from the CPAMI will be requested in fiscal 2011.

d. Realizing a society housing policy
(1) Rent and repair subsides for disadvantaged households

In order to satisfy the needs of housing among the relatively low income and disadvantaged households of all kinds, the housing subsidiary is open for application from July 5th to August 13, 2010. By the end of December, 2010, applications from a total of 7,662 households were approved. Among these, 547 households applied for subsides on the interest of mortgage loans and 152 households applied for subsides on residential repair loans.

(2) Easy Home for the Youth

In order to assist newly weds or child-supporting young families to solve their housing problems, the KCG offers a maximum NT$ 3,600 monthly rent subsidy for 2 years and mortgage loan interest subsidy without interest for the first 2 years. In fiscal 2010, a total of 1,411 households were approved for their rent subsidy and 2,047 households were approved for their mortgage subsidies; the rent subsidy of fiscal 2009 and 2010 shall continue to be released in fiscal 2011. In addition, the subsidy in fiscal 2011 is open for application on March 1st, helping 1,926 households with their rents and 2,569 households with their mortgages.

(3) Guidance for Public Housing Community Management Transformation

The City has a total of 65 public housing communities in its jurisdiction (including 11 in the former Kaohsiung County). Among them, 61 management commissions completed their registrations as required by the Apartment Building Regulations; it is a compliance rate of 94%. Currently, the City is continuing its guidance for the 4 communities to complete the registration: B-wing of Heping II community, east-wing of Cianfong Community, Wujia Community and Jhonghe Community.

(4) ‘Apartment dream come true’ project for low-income households

A low-income household that qualifies to purchase an apartment of a public housing project may purchase the apartment with a monthly payment of about NT$ 5,000. During the period from July to December, 2010, a total of 21 households applied.

(5) Favorably priced public housing for disadvantaged households

In fiscal 2010 the B-wing of the Heping Community in Nanzih District, D-wing of Shanmin Community in Siaogang District and Cihing I Community on lease were repossessed for sale. Application for purchase was open from June 2nd to 15th, 2010 and the unit selection, prioritizing and lot drawing began on July 20th. The unit selection was completed on July 27; a total of 35 apartments completed their respective title transfer.

(6) Assistance to community management and maintenance

In fiscal 2010, a total of 21 communities, such as the Siaogang Shanming Community, received assistance concerning 27 public facility improvements, including: firefighting pipelines and equipment, lightning rod system renewal, malfunctions, roof exits, main entrances, elevator services, check valves, fallen outer wall tiles, firefighting panels, surveillance systems, and water leaking repairs. Currently, a total of 25 tasks, such as: the fire alarm system repair at the
A-wing of the Heping Community in Nanzih District, along with the respective acceptance inspections and subsidiary appropriation, have been completed.

e. Construction of the permanent housing projects for Typhoon Morakot Victims

In total, 5 pieces of land have been donated by the Government, with the financial aide from NGO for the permanent housing projects: Yuemie base in Shanlin District, Wulipu base in Jiasian District, Siaolin II base in Shanlin District, Longsing Section in Liouguei District, and Lele Section in Taoyuan District. The constructions are jointly funded by the Tzu Chi Foundation, the Red Cross and the Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Foundation.

(1) Daai Community in Shanlin, with a base of 59.3 hectares, is supported, and was built, by the Tzu Chi Foundation. The 752 units of phase one were completed on February 8, 2010. The 254 units of phase 2 are expected to be completed by the end of July, 2011.

(2) The permanent houses at Wulipu (Siaolin) in Jiasian District, with a base of 5.89 hectares, are supported and were built by the Red Cross. A total of 90 units were completed on January 15, 2011.

(3) The permanent houses at Siaolin II Base in Shanlin District, with a base of 5.8 hectares, are supported and built, by the Red Cross. A total of 120 units will be built. Construction began on January 15, 2011 and is expected to be completed by the end of August 2011.

(4) The permanent houses at Lele Section in Taoyuan District are supported and built by the Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Foundation. A total of 20 units will be built and are expected to be completed by the end of August 2011. In addition, the public facility is being planned as of now and is expected to be completed by the end of October 2011.

(5) The permanent houses at Longsing Section in Liouguei District are supported and built by the Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Foundation. A total of 17 units will be built and are expected to be completed by the end of August 2011. In addition, the public facility is being planned as of now and is expected to be completed by the end of October 2011.

7. Urban development

a. Arcade flattening and improvement project

A total of 1,600 meters of arcades at the shopping districts of Jhongjheng 4th Road and Sanduo 3rd Road have been flattened to provide a safe environment for the pedestrians, beautify the arcades of the streets, improve the citizens’ living quality, enhance the densely populated commercial areas along the KMRT, and promote the local economic development. The project was completed at the end of December, 2010.

b. Man-made object reduction project at Cijin shoreline

The concrete objects along the 0.7-km shoreline from Administration Office of Cijin Seaside Park to Guanhai Bridge have been removed, and the trail, vegetation, and lighting fixtures have been refurbished, providing a stunning shoreline. The project was completed at the end of January, 2011 and the section of the shoreline reopened to the public.
c. West Side Harbor Line Bike Path extension project
   In total, a 2.27 km bicycle and pedestrian path was built along the railway of the TRA from the north to the Kaohsiung Port Station to Beidou Street, connecting to the bicycle trails along Love River and the Shoushan Scenic Area. The open green space is 9.93 hectares. The entire area was open to the public at the end of April, 2011.

d. Land development around the old Kaohsiung Harbor area
   The Kaohsiung Cultural Creation and Economic Special Area being planned shall combine the Maritime Cultural & Popular Music Center, the Kaohsiung Exhibition and Convention Center, as well as the Port and Cruise Service Center to promote the development of the land around the old harbor area and the state-owned land.

e. Promotion of the Kaohsiung Port and Cruise Service Center
   This plan, jointly prepared by the KCG and the Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, was approved on October 29, 2009 by the Executive Yuan, and the international bid on design was opened on May 28, 2010. A total of 94 designs from 23 countries have been received. The award of the bid was determined on December 10, 2010, and awarded to The Fei and Cheng Associates (in association with Reiser + Umemoto RUR Architecture PC). The company signed the contract with the Kaohsiung Harbor Bureau, MOTC, on February 16, 2011. The detail design was completed in March, 2012, with construction to commence in June, 2012 and to complete and become operational by the end of 2015.

f. Ministry of National Defense’s 205 factory land preparation and development plan
   The relocation of the 205 Armament Factory is an existing policy of the Central Government. To accelerate the progress of this plan, the KCG is working on the ND 205 Factory Land Re-development Plan. The initial viability assessment has been completed, and the follow-up proposition shall be carried on by a platform that consists of the Central Government and the concerned local agencies.
Construction

1. Building Administration

The purpose of the building administration is to improve the appearance of the city and to maintain public safety, public traffic and public health. The Office of Building Administration (OBA) in charge of: reviewing construction permits, construction management, dismantling management, building usage management, management of registration of architects, construction businesses and civil engineering contractors, interior decoration management, management of apartment buildings, promotion of a barrier-free environment in buildings, management of signboards & advertisements, advertisement placement, etc.

The administration results in 2010 are as follows:

a. The licensing system was enforced pursuant to the “Guidelines for Spot Checking of Review and Licensing Items Regulated by Construction Licenses and Miscellaneous Licenses”, and the license issuance process was extensively simplified and shortened. Details regarding issuance of construction permits in 2010 are shown in Figure 3.

b. The management situation of the architects, construction businesses, and civil engineering contractors in 2010 is shown in Table 27 and Table 28.

c. Specially promoted tasks

(1) In order to enhance the urban environment and landscape, create a blissful green city, and achieve the goal of energy saving and CO2 emission reduction, by means of encouragement, coordination and promotion by the Public Works Bureau, 194 certificates on re-vegetation and beautification were issued in 2010, with a total of 56 hectares of private vacant lots being re-vegetated and beautified (approximately 15% growth compared to 2009). Since the Project of Vacant Land Re-Vegetation and Beautification was implemented four years ago, re-vegetated and beautified public and private vacant lots have totaled 255.23 hectares, thus leading to a carbon reduction of 11,690 metric tons. These are remarkable achievements done by the OBA.

(2) The OBA proactively promotes the construction of green buildings in the city. In 2010, 271 design cases for green buildings were inspected. In addition, symposiums on the promotion of green buildings were held, brochures on green buildings compiled, and a website for green buildings made, in order to construct a living environment that helps to save energy and reduce CO2 emission.

(3) Improvement project of idle vacant lots and vacant houses:

To improve urban landscape in Kaohsiung, as well as make the most use of vacant lots, vacant houses, and uncompleted buildings, the Public Works Bureau joined forces with the private sector to complete the following projects:

1) An investment of some NT$ 100 million was made to reconstruct the uncompleted Hai Pa Wang Restaurant in the intersection of Dayi Street and Bisin Street in Yancheng District into an office. The construction was resumed on November 15, 2006, and was completed at the end of December
2010. A usage license application is expected to be submitted in April 2011.

2) Regarding the building (Fullon Hotel) across from the Hotel Kingdom in Yancheng District, a construction license was issued on December 30, 2008. The construction project was reported to the OBA and began on June 4, 2009, and a usage license was issued on October 20, 2010.

d. Public safety inspection and usage management of buildings

(1) According to the “Regulations Governing Public Safety Inspection, Licensing and Declaration for Buildings,” as of the end of June 2010, the number of businesses operating in a place that should be declared as Type B Commercial Business Location, such as: KTV, video arcades, restaurants, hotels, department stores, shopping malls, and dancing clubs, numbered 1674, 1671 of which had already made the declaration, whereas the other 3 businesses failed to make the declaration by the deadline. The declaration rate was 99.82%. As of the end of September 2010, the number of businesses operating in a place that should be declared as Type C Industrial Warehouse was 513, and the declaration rate was 98%. Regarding businesses which have not made the declaration yet, the OBA has already fined a building user NT$ 60,000 pursuant to the Construction Act, and requested the user to make the declaration by a prescribed deadline. If the user still fails to make the declaration after the deadline, the OBA shall again punish the user according to the said Act.

(2) A random inspection and re-inspection were carried out in 2010 regarding buildings’ public safety inspection and license declaration. 817 locations of various types were randomly inspected and re-inspected. After the re-inspection, 47 locations were found to have false licenses. Professional inspectors or inspection institutions involved in such a falsehood were reported for deliberation: serious offenders will be fined by the law, and points will be recorded for minor offenders.

(3) Various types of business locations were inspected in accordance with the “Public Safety Maintenance Plan” ordained by the Ministry of the Interior. A total of 5,701 locations were inspected in 2010, 401 of which were requested to make improvements within a specified period, 45 were fined, 57 were asked to remove emergency exit locks and obstructions on passageways, 101 were suspended, and 2 had compulsory water and power supply cut-off imposed.

(4) The “Youth Protection Project during the Summer Vacation in 2010” was implemented from July 1 to August 31. A total of 830 locations were inspected, and inspection personnel were deployed 961 times. 147 locations were found to violate regulations, 7 were fined, 57 were asked to remove emergency exit locks and obstructions on passageways, and 1 was suspended.

(5) For the sake of a better appearance of the city and public safety, regarding buildings in a dilapidated condition as a danger to public safety, the OBA carries out demolition projects on its own, or asks building owners to demolish such buildings. Dangerous buildings located at No.124-128, Henan 2nd Road, Cianjin District, totaling 20 households, as well as the dangerous buildings at No.46 and 48, Minsheng 2nd Road, Sinsiing District, were demolished by the
owners upon coordination.

e. Apartment and condominium management

(1) The OBA initiated the certification mark of apartments and condominiums in Taiwan. 792 applications were received as of the end of 2010, and 544 buildings were certified.

(2) The Apartment and Condominium Management Ordinance and related regulations were promoted. To reinforce knowledge of building public safety regulations and enhance the quality of the living environment, the Q & A explaining the apartment and condominium regulations was posted on the website of the Office of Building Administration, Public Works Bureau of the City Government for the public’s reference.

(3) The OBA assisted apartments and condominiums to establish management committees. As of the end of 2010, the number of duly established and registered management committees reached 4,041.

(4) The OBA commissioned attorneys with expertise in the laws governing apartments and condominiums to provide legal consulting services for legally registered building management committees, and to assist in resolving residential disputes. A service counter was established to provide citizens with consulting services.

(5) With respect to the assessment of apartment and condominium management organizations and relevant affairs, the OBA was ranked first in both the metropolitan group and the city and township group in 2010.

f. Management of signboards & advertisements, as well as advertisement placement

(1) With the aim of removing old, unauthorized advertisements, in 2010 a total of 273 pieces of election advertisements and illegally erected billboards on Tongmeng Road and so on were removed.

(2) 59 business entities were granted a subsidy to renew signboards. A total of 78 signboards were erected, including 58 signboards for 29 business entities on Nanhua Shopping Street and 30 signboards for 30 business entities in the Kuchan Shopping Area.

(3) The amended Building Act was put into force on June 5, 2003. For all the newly placed signboards and advertisements without application for verification approval, as well as unauthorized signboards and advertisements, the owner or user of the building where the aforesaid signboards and advertisements are placed, is to be fined from NT$ 40,000 to NT$ 200,000. Previously placed signboards and advertisements without application for placement approval, in addition to being removed by the Building Violations Enforcement Corps of Public Works Bureau according to the law, will be fined, to prevent the recurrence of illegal signboard placements.

g. Promotion of a barrier-free environment in buildings

(1) Old buildings in the city were categorized according to the enforcement plan for categorization of the city’s barrier-free facilities by category, phase, and district amended in 2008. In 2010, an overall inspection was performed on a total of 3124 old public buildings under the seven categories and seven phases obligated
to install barrier-free equipment and facilities. 2011 buildings were completely improved, and 1113 buildings were partially improved.

(2) A barrier-free environment was promoted under the supervision of the central government in 2010. The city was evaluated as excellent, and was ranked 4th in the country.

h. Information management

(1) The building management information system has been updated; the construction of the building management map system has been completed; the building management and geographical information system were constructed; the website of the Office of Building Management has been updated; a mobile building management system has been constructed; computers have been provided in the public service area for public inquiries; reduction in the number of cadastral maps has been promoted; a variety of information management measures, such as e-building-management, have been promoted; and more and more building applications have been digitized for digital management. These measures are expected to save manpower, enhance management effectiveness, reduce document storage space, reduce travel for application procedures, simplify the administration, and provide convenient services for the public.

(2) In line with the construction of the building management information system, some 15,000 historical manuscripts, 1,000 converted digital files and existing digital data stored in the Archives were transferred to the architectural drawing image management system, with an eye to quickly accessing desired building drawings by way of search.

(3) When an application for a construction permit is filed, applicants should submit digital files for architectural drawings as well, to construct a drawing database and integration into the building management information system. By so doing, the public may access architectural drawings.

(4) Digital files in combination with online information services provided by the telecommunication information system of land authorities nation-wide not only helped corporations and citizens to quickly access digital building drawings, but also contributed to an increase in tax revenues.

(5) The website of the Office of Building Management was updated; a building management forum was created for the public to raise questions at any time; and online inquiries, online application services, and legal consulting services related to apartment building management were provided.

i. Amendment of the city’s building regulations

(1) The “Regulations Governing Exemption from Usage Alteration Licenses for Buildings in Kaohsiung City” were amended and promulgated on January 7, 2010.

(2) The “Autonomous Ordinance for Management of Vacant Lots and Buildings in Kaohsiung City” was amended and came into effect on July 1, 2010.

(3) The “Enforcement Guidelines for Granting Approval to Applications for Construction Licenses and Miscellaneous Licenses in Kaohsiung City” came into effect on July 1, 2010.
(4) The “Regulations for Establishment of Space for Administration and Maintenance of Apartments and Condominiums in Kaohsiung City” were promulgated and came into effect on June 14, 2010.

(5) The “Directions for Formats of Electronic Documents and Drawings Pertaining to Construction Permits issued by Kaohsiung City and Submission Procedures” were amended and promulgated on February 26, 2010.

(6) The “Principles for Determination of Falsehood of Building Public Safety Inspection, Licensing and Declaration Cases by Kaohsiung City Government” were amended and came into effect on February 6, 2010.

Figure 3 Statistics of Issuance of Construction Licenses in Kaohsiung City

Note: Construction Licenses (including Miscellaneous License, Demolition License, Usage Alternation, Design Alternation, Temporary Construction License, and Interior Decoration)

Table 30 Statistics of Architect Registration in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month Year</th>
<th>No. of Architect Firms</th>
<th>Architects</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. in the Previous Year</td>
<td>Increased No. This Year</td>
<td>No. of Withdrawal This Year</td>
<td>Current No. as of the End of This Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Grade-A</td>
<td>Grade-B</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2006</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2007</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2008</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2009</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2010</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 31 Statistics of the Registered Construction Enterprises in Kaohsiung City
(The construction industry has been divided into comprehensive construction enterprises, specialized construction enterprises, and civil engineering contractors since 2003)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Total Comprehensive Construction Enterprises</th>
<th>Class A Comprehensive Construction Enterprises</th>
<th>Class B Comprehensive Construction Enterprises</th>
<th>Class C Comprehensive Construction Enterprises</th>
<th>Specialized Construction Enterprises</th>
<th>Civil Engineering Contractors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data in 2010</td>
<td>771 2,937,437</td>
<td>210 2,474,786</td>
<td>99 175,240</td>
<td>462 287,411</td>
<td>46 1,471,430</td>
<td>254 34,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled in 2010</td>
<td>8 3,300</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>8 3,300</td>
<td>2 5,500</td>
<td>5 540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved in 2010</td>
<td>14 6,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>14 6,400</td>
<td>3 4,200</td>
<td>22 2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data in 2009</td>
<td>749 2,817,650</td>
<td>200 2,368,849</td>
<td>94 182,680</td>
<td>455 266,121</td>
<td>43 1,472,057</td>
<td>237 31,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled in 2009</td>
<td>13 10,700</td>
<td>1 2,700</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>12 8,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>5 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved in 2009</td>
<td>12 8,900</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>12 8,900</td>
<td>7 257,820</td>
<td>33 4,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data in 2008</td>
<td>764 2,575,294</td>
<td>177 2,098,279</td>
<td>111 219,464</td>
<td>476 257,551</td>
<td>31 1,243,260</td>
<td>197 28,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled in 2008</td>
<td>4 2,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>4 2,400</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>2 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved in 2008</td>
<td>8 3,600</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>1 1,000</td>
<td>7 2,600</td>
<td>4 3,750</td>
<td>6 520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data in 2007</td>
<td>756 2,541,351</td>
<td>177 2,086,406</td>
<td>107 211,514</td>
<td>472 243,431</td>
<td>29 1,245,430</td>
<td>194 27,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled in 2007</td>
<td>3 900</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>3 900</td>
<td>2 1500</td>
<td>3 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved in 2007</td>
<td>40 78,700</td>
<td>6 47,500</td>
<td>5 7,000</td>
<td>29 24,200</td>
<td>6 7,700</td>
<td>20 2,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data in 2006</td>
<td>721 2,451,676</td>
<td>172 2,046,731</td>
<td>99 191,814</td>
<td>450 213,131</td>
<td>22 10,981,200</td>
<td>176 22,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled in 2006</td>
<td>15 4,500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>15 4,500</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>3 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved in 2006</td>
<td>27 31,800</td>
<td>2 20,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>25 11,800</td>
<td>13 10,630,600</td>
<td>29 3,860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Disposal of Illegally Constructed Buildings

a. Order to implement the administrative philosophy and shape Kaohsiung City into a international city and a happy city, the Building Violations Enforcement Corps, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government which upholds the principle of “Vulnerable First”, not only reports on, and demolishes illegally constructed buildings and illegal advertising materials, but also carries out a fire-fighting program in areas where fire fighters have difficulty in entering (i.e. lanes and alleys) as well as disposal of the illegally constructed materials and junked advertising materials around the four control areas (the neighborhood of National University of Kaohsiung, Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts, Agriculture 16, and Kaohsiung Multi-functional Commerce & Trade Park), the control area of Takaohill, roads along the Kaohsiung MRT, as well as entrances/exits thereof, and
the neighborhood of Kaohsiung International Airport, in addition to illegally constructed pigeon houses. The target of the Building Violations Enforcement Corps is for the sake of improved traffic safety, public safety, better quality of public life, as well as enhanced urban landscape, and happy Kaohsiung civilians.

b. 2010(from January 1st to December 31st, 2010), 7503 illegally constructed buildings were reported, 5959 illegally constructed buildings were demolished, and another 2090 demolition cases were carried out regarding public security inspection and illegal street vendors which influence public security as well as the urban environment (see the table below)

Table 32 Statistics on Reported and Demolished Illegally Constructed Buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number Reported</th>
<th>Number Demolished</th>
<th>Number Demolished in cooperation with other agencies of the City Government</th>
<th>Total Demolished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>392</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>461</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>593</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>633</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>492</td>
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<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>647</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7503</td>
<td>5959</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Construction Projects

a. Public Construction Projects
(1) The construction project of a new administration center and a new hospital in Cijin District
The construction site is near the intersection of Cijin 3rd Road and Cigang Road. With an area of 1.18 hectares, this center and hospital is part of the plan to promote Cijin as a world-known tourist island. The hospital comprises various functions, including recreation, medical services, beauty care, health promotion and health tourism, while the new administration center features functions such as administration, recreation and tourism. The total expenditure is NT$565 million. The construction began on September 17, 2010, and is expected to be completed by the end of February, 2013.

(2) The construction project of the Kaohsiung Exhibition and Convention Center
The construction site is located in the Kaohsiung Multi-functional Commerce & Trade Park with an area of 4.5 hectares (part of the property of CPC Corporation’s Cheng-Kung zone.) The Center has the following facilities: a pavilion containing 1,500 exhibition stands, one conference room with the capacity for 2,000 people, one medium-sized conference room with the capacity
for 800 people, two meeting rooms with the capacity for 80 people, four small auditoriums with the capacity for 40 people, six small auditoriums with the capacity for 20 people, and an exhibition center for the Center’s ancillary facilities. The total expenditure of the project is estimated to be NT$ 3 billion. The operation of the Center will help facilitate the overall economic developments of Kaohsiung metropolitan area, and enhance its competitiveness as an international city by hosting international forums, seminars, and large-scale exhibitions. The project now is in the stage of initial design, and the construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2013.

(3) Maritime Cultural & Popular Music Center
Located on Wharf No. 11-15 of Kaohsiung Port, the Center (with an area of 11.89 hectares) comprises a large indoor performance hall which accommodates seating for 3,500 people, an outdoor performance hall which accommodates seating for 12,000 people, an exhibition area for culture and creative industries, an exhibition area for marine culture, a popular music museum, small performance halls, and a community space for the popular music industry. The total expenditure on the project is estimated to be NT$ 5 billion. This project is currently under construction and the Center is expected to be completed and open to the public at the end of 2014.

(4) The new co-construction project of a multifunctional building for the Fire Bureau and the South Back-Up System Center of the Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center (CDEOC).
The construction site is near the intersection of Kaisyuan 4th Road and Chenggong 2nd Road (west of Southern Training Center, Bureau of Employee and Vocational Training). With two floors under ground and nine floors above ground, the building has total area of 9,334 square meters and total floor area of 18,787 square meters (about 5,684 pings.) The site houses the strategy and command center of the South Back-Up System Center, Network Management Center, communication and mechanical room, emergency and rescue command center, a parking apron, microwave antenna and satellite base stations, offices, and dormitories. The total expenditure is estimated to be NT$821.66 million. The project began on April 23rd, 2010, and is expected to be completed by June 2012.

(5) The construction project of a new tourist market at Cihou
The construction site is near the intersection of Cijin 3rd Road and Fasiang Street, where street vendors always gather at Cihou. The original building is to be torn down, and one 3-floor building will be built to accommodate 160 stands on the 1st floor; restaurants will be located on the 2nd & 3rd floors. The total expenditure on the project is estimated to be NT$ 0.1 billion. The project was completed on December 14th, 2010.

(6) The construction project of a healthcare, medical and administration center
To resolve the issue of insufficient workspace of the National Health Insurance, a new office building is to be built with two floors under ground and eight floors above ground. The total floor area is about 5,000 pings (about 16,529 square
meters.) The National Health Insurance is to occupy the 2nd -8th floors above ground; the first floor above ground and part of the first floor under ground is to be occupied by the Disease Control Department; the rest of the first floor and the second floor under ground is the space for mechanical and electrical facilities and parking. The total expenditure on the project is estimated to be NT$ 600 million. The project began on February 1st, 2011, and is expected to be completed on June, 2013.

(7) The construction project of Gaogueli Branch Fire Bureau and Welfare Service Center of Department of Social Welfare in Siaogang District

The foundation site is near the intersection of Bosyue Road and Fongde Road in Siaogang District. With one floor under ground and five floors above ground, the building has total floor area of 2,598 square meters. The total expenditure is NT$98 million. Gaogueli Branch Fire Bureau occupys the first to fourth floors above ground, and Welfare Service Center of Department of Social Welfare in Siaogang District occupys the fifth floor. The underground level is a space for mechanical and electrical facilities and parking. The building has been completed and operated since November 8th, 2010.

(8) The construction project of Dadong Cultural and Arts Center

Close to KMRT Dadong Station, Hundred Ficuses Park, Fongshan Creek, and the historical town of Fongshan County, this Center embraces the natural sources provided by Fongshan Creek and Hundred Ficuses Park and is positioned as a large park that serves outdoor performances and recreations. It not only provides multi-functional outdoor recreations and sightseeing spaces but also acts as a venue for the surrounding areas to promote their local cultures. Four buildings are used for performance art, visual art, library, and art education. The total expenditure is NT$1.7 billion, and is expected to open to the public in March, 2012.

(9) The construction project of Liouguei multifunctional Social Welfare Service and Emergency Shelter for Disaster Victims

The foundation site is near the intersection of Guangfu Road and Taiping Road in Liouguei District. This 3-floor above ground building is to function as a center for seniors, the handicapped, the family, and for general activities. The total expenditure is NT$43.27 million. The project began on January 3rd, 2011, and is expected to be completed by the end of October, 2011.

b. E-Kaohsiung Project

The project integrated cable TV, fixed network, ITS and Coordinated Real-Time Traffic Signal System of Transportation Bureau, alarm system of Police Bureau, monitoring system of District Administration Center, and wireless communication, etc. It is convenient not only for the citizens to obtain service easily, but also for authorities in charge to do more efficient management and maintenance. The dealers of above mentioned business will not have to attach their wires in the sewer pipes. Thus, the numbers of digging the roads would be decreased and the functions of the sewer pipes would not be influenced. Meanwhile, Transportation Bureau cooperated with Chien-jin, Hsin-shing, and Ling-ya Districts to implement
wireless broadband Internet application to achieve the project of “Mobile Taiwan.” By integrating resources of public and private sectors, we can implement broadband services of mobile life, mobile service, and mobile learning. Kaohsiung has stepped into the era of wireless Internet, which means the citizens can enjoy the Internet service without limit. Meanwhile, Kaohsiung has become the first city facilitating wireless Internet for municipal administration service, such as engineering and police service. It provided people a convenient, safe, and multi-functional Internet environment.

c. Coastline Protection Project of Cijin Area

In order to effectively control and protect the coast that is seriously-damaged by typhoons, there is a 700-million-NT dollar plan, “Coastline Protection Project of Cijin Area,” beside the protection construction mentioned above. This project is aimed to install low-crested breakwaters and related facilities along the coast in Cijin area (from Wind Power Park to Wind Power Park.) These facilities will not only protect the coastline, but create ecological environment and landscapes. Sewerage Systems Office has already budgeted 17 million NT dollars for this project in year 2009.

d. The Complete Reconstruction Plan of Kaohsiung Sizihwan Bay

The Sizih Bay is an important natural resource for Kaohsiung and also plays a critical role to highlight Kaohsiung as “Taiwan Maritime Capital”. Therefore, the Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government undertakes to reshape the landscape of Sizih Bay, form Wet Basin 1, including the Shaochuantou Park, the pavement of the Coast Guard Inspection Office and the Plaza of Ocean View, had already accomplished. Recently, we had combined headland engineering with beach nourishment engineering to protect the eroding section of the coast, and created about 1 kilometer curving length, 6.1 hectare area beach to reinstate the Sizih Bay beach original scene. The technology was first time adopted in domestic and became the successful example in sustaining coast.

Next, the Public Works Bureau begins to execute the project of improving landscape and visitor’s route environment in the National Sun Yat-Sen University gate. By using vertical embankment and sinking original disordered breakwater blocks and taking hydraulic reclamation method to add about 1.5 hectare land area, to rearrange the traffic circulation and construct whole region as leisure greenbelt. Then, the Sizih Bay seacoast landscape will be remolded, and boost the value of tourism. The project was separate into two engineering stage. The project expect to be completed in October, 2011.

4. Maintenance Projects

The Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government is in charge of planning maintenance and improvement projects on park development, roads, bridges, tunnels, traffic facilities, street lamps, parks, green spaces, and recreational facilities in the City, as well as the planting and nurturing of trees, flowers and plants. The Office has devoted considerable effort to renovating the waterfront lighting and landscape along Love River and introducing an outsourcing management system. The Office also promoted improved sidewalks, set up nighttime lighting, and beautified

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major roads and parks, in the hope of providing Kaohsiung citizens with a better living environment. The achievements of the Office in constructing leisure space of high quality for citizens in 2010 include the following:

a. Road and Sidewalk Improvement Projects
   (1) Street renovation project on Mingcheng Road (between Jhonghua Road and Bo-ai Road)
   (2) Street renovation project on Zengzih Road (between Gaotie Road and Bo-ai Road)
   (3) Street renovation project on Jhonghua Road (between Jianguo Road and Jhongjheng Road) and Cisian Road (between Love River and Wufu Road)
   (4) Street renovation project on Cueiheng S. Road (between Jhongping Road and Pinghe E. Road)
   (5) Improvement project on sidewalks and setback arcades to the north of Jianguo Road
   (6) Improvement project on sidewalks, traffic dividers and setback arcades to the south of Jianguo Road
   (7) Improvement project on sidewalks and setback arcades in all districts of the City
   (8) AC-pavement fragment improvement project to the north of Jianguo Road
   (9) AC-pavement fragment improvement project to the south of Jianguo Road
   (10) AC-pavement fragment improvement project in all districts of the City
   (11) AC-pavement improvement project to Jieshou Road, etc.
   (12) AC-pavement improvement project to Yanhai Road, etc.
   (13) AC-pavement improvement project to Gangshan Central Street, etc.
   (14) AC-pavement improvement project to Sihwei Road, etc.
   (15) AC-pavement improvement project to Cianjhen District, Siaogang District, etc.
   (16) AC-pavement improvement project to Nanzih District, Gushan District, Sanmin District, etc.
   (17) AC-pavement improvement project to Dongya Road, etc.
   (18) AC-pavement improvement project to roads surrounding National University of Kaohsiung and the area under zone expropriation
   (19) Improvement project to Cishan District Highway No. 113-2 9K+000~9K+150
   (20) In consideration of better traffic safety, improved pedestrian zones, and a quality living environment to create a beautiful urban appearance and construct more leisure space for citizens, the Office in 2010 carried out 11 AC-pavement improvement projects, 3 renovation projects on sidewalks, refuge islands and public arcades, and 10 construction projects on traffic facilities.

b. Construction Project of Cycling Paths
   To create a healthful living environment, a quality, safe, diversified, and unique urban cycling system has therefore been established in Kaohsiung City which covers popular urban locations and renowned tourist spots as well as Jhonggang wetland, Fongshan Reservoir along with rivers, wetlands, parks, KMRT stations, schools, shopping district, scenic spots and others. This system includes: Cijin Island-Wide Breezy Cycling Path, Love River-Lotus Pond Cycling Path, West Side Harbor Line Bike Path, Houjin Creek Cycling Path, Bo-ai World Games Boulevard
Cycling Path, Formosa Boulevard Cycling Path, Cianjhen River Cycling Path, Cishan Meinong Sightseeing Cycling Path, Gaoping River Cycling Path, Agongdian Reservoir Recreational Area Cycling Route, Chengceng Lake Surrounding Landscape Cycling Trail and others which cover popular urban locations and renowned tourist spots. This system not only provides citizens with sports and recreational areas, and contributes to urban landscaping, but also constitutes an energy-saving, environmentally friendly and healthful leisure transportation system.

c. Inspection and Improvement Projects for Bridges and Tunnels, as well as Projects for Increasing Road and Street Signs

(1) Bridge improvement projects: 14 bridges, including Jiouru Bridge, were improved.

(2) Bridge inspection projects: 108 bridges, including Jhongbo Bridge, were visually inspected on a regular basis including special inspections carried out on bridges and river-crossing bridges located in the City that have been struck by typhoons and/or earthquakes.

(3) 2,086 bilingual road and street signs were installed.

d. Street Lamp Projects

(1) Nighttime lighting improvement project on Jiouru 1st Road (between Dachang Road and Shueiyuan Road)

(2) Water and electricity engineering development of Nanzih Park No. 7 (Airplane Park)

(3) Water and electricity engineering development of Jhongdou Wetland Park

(4) Automatic irrigation sprinkler system improvement projects in Aozaidi special reserved areas No. 3 and 4

(5) The City nighttime lighting improvement replacement project with energy saving equipment

(6) AC-pavement removal project for lamp conduits

(7) Landscape lighting removal project on Jiouru Bridge

(8) The City nighttime lighting improvement project- the implementation of landscape lightings on all major roads and business areas

(9) The follow-up construction of pedestrian and cycling facilities on Cisian 2nd Road (between Hedong Road and Jhongshan Road)

(10) The follow-up construction to improve pedestrian facilities on Cisian Road (between Jhongshan 1st Road and Minzu 2nd Road)

(11) The installation of a solar power generating system for public facilities in Sunshine Community

(12) Nighttime lighting improvement project on Jiouru 1st Road (between Shueiyuan Road and Chengceng Road)

(13) In line with Taipower’s underground project and conduit underground project, a total of 163 street lamps (park lamps) were added to all districts of the City, and the length of pipes buried has reached 14,307 meters.

e. Development of Parks, Green Spaces, and Children’s Playgrounds

Recently, Kaohsiung City Government has developed numerous parks and green spaces, taking into account aesthetic aspects. Function-specific parks are therefore constructed from the perspective of arts, ecology, humanism, and diversified
values. Additionally, the City Government carried out renovation projects on old and long-standing parks. These construction projects were highly praised from all walks of life.

(1) Yancheng District Green 8 Green Gallery on Gongyuan Road
Yancheng Green Gallery records the changes and development of Yancheng District, which begins on Wufu Road along Gongyuan Road and extends west on Da-an Street. The development cost was about NT$730,000,000. To preserve the historical remembrance of Hardware Street, the following features have been set up: the five metal artistic surface design, a flower boat-shaped planter, a Clock Plaza that presents the image of Clock Street on Dayong Road, an educational historical promenade close to Jhongsiao Elementary School which presents related historical explanations by pottery plates. This project is divided into four development phases. The first phase was completed in June 2009 for the section between Wufu Road and Dayi Street; the second phase was completed in June 2010 for the section between Dayi Street and Dayong Road; the third phase is expected to be completed in 2011 for the section between Dayong Road and Cisian Road; lastly, the fourth phase is expected to be completed in 2012 for the section between Cisian Road to Da-an Road when the budget will be settled.

(2) Nanzih District Youchang Forest Park
The park was planned according to its unique historical origin-an airplane concept. With skillful utilization of space, it also possesses the ecological, leisure aquascapes and green environment for flood prevention. The development cost was about NT$ 280,000,000 and is adjacent to Demin Road to the north while next to Bunker Park to the south. It was completed in January 2011. The inaugural activities took place in March 2011.

(3) Jhongdou Wetland Park
This wetland ecological park was designed to revive the former seashore forest zone in Kaohsiung history. It is devoted to the preservation and regeneration of Taiwan wetland plants which provide the value of ecological educational examples, multiple organism preservation, land protection against flood and a recreation area for citizens. The size of the park is about 12.6 hectares and is located around Tongmeng 3rd Road, Jiouru 3rd Road, Shihcyuan 3rd Road and Jhonghua 2nd Road. The development which began on January 15, 2010 cost about NT$ 120,000,000. The entire project is expected to be completed in the middle of April 2011. Optimistically it will restore the middle and upper sections of Love River to a diversified ecological wetland and connect to other wetlands to form a narrower ecological network within the City.

(4) Weiwuying Metropolitan Park
This park designed to echo the idea of preserving natural ecology environment resources. It has planned for considerable quantities of land to preserve thousands of trees while aiming to recycle all junk to build the park. The Park also incorporates barracks with their military history and resources, and is decorated with the military paint-camouflage color to manifest its uniqueness-the
mutualism of nature and humanities. To provide citizens with opportunities to be with nature and to experience the botanical changes and alternations of the seasons, this project includes a central lawn, a north lake, a south lake, a tourist information center, a triplet building, an ecological landscape trial, a children's playground, a summer boulevard, a herb garden and other features. It was located formerly on the border of Kaohsiung City and County, on the north adjacent to Jhongjheng Road, on the south connected to Zihci Road, on the east next to Guotai Road and Nanjing Road and on the west close to the Highway. The area of the park is about 47 hectares and the development cost was about NT$ 305,000,000. The project was completed on May 13, 2010. Weiwuying Metropolitan Park, Chaishan Nature Park and Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park are called the lungs of the city for the Greater Kaohsiung.

(5) Continuing to develop the Lot Yancheng 01-Lyu-08 (phase V) and the reconstruction projects for the parks such as Wujia Park, Dadong Park in Fongshan District, and Jhongshan Park in Gangshan District.

(6) Continuing to carry out road landscape re-vegetation, beautification projects on Sihwei Road, Mincyuan Road, Jhongshan 3rd Road, Circle No. 8 and other major roads as well as the Sihwei Joint Service Center. Special re-vegetation & beautification projects were also carried out on important tourist attractions at the special reserved areas No. 1 and 2 in Aozaidi.

(7) Re-vegetation & beautification projects on idle public vacant lots: with NT$ 50,000,000 budget in 2011, re-vegetation & beautification projects on public vacant lots are continuing to be delegated to each District Office of the City.

f. Maintenance of Old and Long-standing Parks

(1) For good maintenance of old and long-standing parks, the Office has drawn up a short-term scheme for park maintenance and management, including:
   1) Identification of maintenance personnel
   2) Guidelines for park & green space maintenance and cleaning
   3) Standard operation procedure for park cleaning and maintenance
   4) Establishment of a citizen reporting system
   5) Establishment of a supervision appraisal, reward & punishment mechanism
   6) Extension of the park maintenance time
   7) Education and crackdown on park rule violations
   8) Assignment of tasks to people approved by the Employment Promotion Program in accordance with the short-term scheme on park maintenance and management for the sake of safe, clean and pleasant parks.

(2) In 2010, the Office continued to implement renovation projects on old and long-standing parks. As of the end of December 2010, renovation projects in Nanzih, Sinsing, Zuoying, Cianjhen, Lingya, Sanmin, Cianjin, Siaogang, Fongshan, Renwu, Niaosong, Cishan and Shanlin were successfully completed.

g. Promotion of Tree & Flower Planting Project

To enhance the beauty of the City's street landscape, a 2010 "City Plan for Colorful Plants" is continuing to be promoted to create featured landscapes in the city. The designed associated floral zones that are created by mixing perennial woody
flowering species with colorful leaf plants, flowers and grass are being set up in major attractions and parks along KMRT routes, major roads, water front recreation blue zones and others. With the enhanced visual aesthetics emphasizing plant color allocation, Kaohsiung is to be a beautiful garden city.

(1) Botanical planting in major attractions and parks along KMRT routes: Aozaidi Forest Park, Central Park, Mingcheng Park, Boai Park, Kaohsiung Park, Smile Park, Riverbank Park, Lot Yancheng 01-Lyu-08, the Flower Wall on Wharf No. 12 and other major attractions and parks along KMRT routes was completed on November 5.

(2) Major landscape roads: botanical planting along the City's major roads such as Sihwei Road, Mincyuan Road, Minsheng Road, Minzu Road, Jhongshan Road, Jhonghua Road, Guanghua Road, Jhioaru 1st & 4th Roads, etc. was completed on November 5.

(3) Waterfront recreation blue zones: the improvements of re-vegetation & beautification projects in waterfront recreation blue zones such as Love River, Cianjhen River, Houjing River and Canal No.2 have been completed.

(4) Creating city flower field landscapes: the specially designated area in the University of Kaohsiung, the tropical botanical garden and specially reserved lots No. 1-4 were finished with planting.

(5) Urban floriculture competition:

Ten landscape floriculture promoting locations including the intersection of Mincyuan Road and Sihwei Road, Minsheng Circle, Urban Spotlight and KMRT stations such as Kaohsiung Main Station, Aozihdi Station, World Games Station and others were set up at the end of October. 15 qualified works from the Senior Group have been separately set up and displayed in Aozihdi Station, the heart of Love River, Singuang Boulevard, Kaohsiung Park, the entrance of Love Pier and others. 50 qualified works for the finals of the Student Group were all placed on the green lot (special reserved lot No. 5) next to the Aozihdi Forest Park. The award ceremony for the Senior and Student groups took place on December 18.

h. Community Empowerment Projects

To provide students a safe and hospitable pedestrian environment for walking to schools in the City, the Maintenance Office of Public Works Bureau planned commuting routes in local communities which integrate each community and school's unique characteristics as well as student-oriented elements; thus to leave good memories of school life for students with the vivid, beautiful and creative landscapes when they safely travel along the commuting routes that connect their schools and communities. As of the end of 2010, a total of 111 student commuting routes had been completed.

i. Maintenance and Repair of Public Infrastructure

(1) Road maintenance: three road inspection and improvement projects were outsourced, with an area of 33,463.32 square meters being repaired. AC pavement of an area of 76,240.8 square meters was re-paved by the authority concerned. 1,918 sidewalks were repaved. Three repair projects on sidewalks,
refuge islands and public arcades were completed. A Demolition Squad of Illegal Advertising Signs was established to inspect around the City on an irregular basis and remove illegal advertising signs on sidewalks. A total of seven illegal advertising signs were removed. Three emergency road repairing and maintenance projects in Cishan, Gangshan and Fongshan areas were done in 2010.

(2) Street lamp maintenance: six street lamp maintenance projects were completed. The accumulated times of inspection and repair of street lamps reached 37,469 in 2010. 7,856 street lamp shades were washed. The lighting (in a shared pole) conditions at 21 roads and 18 primary attractions were reported in a timely manner every day for instant troubleshooting.

(3) Park and green space beautification and street tree maintenance: Six weeding projects and three tree-trimming projects were completed. Three maintenance projects were carried out on park lamps located in southern and northern Kaohsiung City as well as at major scenic spots. Four park playground facility improvement projects were completed. 42,200 trees were trimmed. 17 ecological vegetation & beautification projects were finished. About 500 thousand flowers and saplings were grown in four nursery gardens in order to create a green environment for agencies, schools, communities and citizens to enjoy.

(4) Outsourcing cleaning and maintenance of parks: Cleaning and maintenance projects were carried out in ten large parks. Maintenance of 119 small neighborhood parks, costing a maintenance fee of less than NT$100,000, was entrusted to corresponding village offices. Unemployed citizens were employed under the “Community Employment for Park Maintenance Program” to clean and maintain small and medium parks. A total of 240 persons were thereby employed. A total of 35 parks were voluntarily maintained by private enterprises. The eight pieces of land on Lot 573 Changgeng section in Niaosong Township were maintained long term by Chang-Gung Memorial Hospital, President Fair Development Corp., China Steel Corp., Sheng Yu Steel Co., Ltd., Taipower and others among the companies that voluntarily maintain most parks. The City Government will continue to encourage more enterprises to participate in park maintenance.

(5) Highway Construction

1) Road Maintenance:

* 1132 regular maintenance and repair projects on former Kaohsiung Country Roads were completed with an area of 190,015 square meters. The bureau does a regular patrol and inspection as well as a special inspection after a typhoon. An instant troubleshooting will be performed when a mudslide, a blockage or a pothole is found or is reported by a citizen.

* 17 projects of maintenance & improvement on country road bridges and 366 bridge examinations were completed. Presently Neimen Township and 13 other country road bridges are being repaired.

2) Smooth Road Project:
＊The pavement improvement projects were implemented to accommodate every concerned agency. A total of 976 manhole covers were lowered.
＊A total of 10 roads with a total distance of 11,205 meters of improvement projects such as Kaohsiung Country Roads No. 13, 13-1, 14-1 and other roads were completed.

3) Road excavation management:
The Pipeline Unit applied for 786 cases of road excavation permits in 2010. 781 cases, a total of 53,884.02 meters, were approved, (among which 55 cases were the joint excavations) with a road excavated area of 56,290.53 square meters. The Bureau also reports the progress of the construction timely and publically.

4) Emergency repairment during the typhoon disaster:
Emergency repair and clean up during the Typhoon Fanapi period were performed in 44 cases such as Kaohsiung Country Roads No. 7, No. 13, No, 39 and other country roads. Four river access roads were rushed to make them secure for unobstructed access.
Sewerage Systems Engineering

1. Sewerage Systems Engineering
   a. Rainwater Sewer System and Flood Prevention
      In order to systematically manage the urban rivers, regional drainage and seawall, to efficiently solve the flooding problems, and to ensure the safety of people’s lives and properties, we scheme out improvement strategies for drainage and flood prevention. In 2010, the complete rate of rainwater sewers in former Kaohsiung City area has reached 96.8% while that of former Kaohsiung County area was only 46%. Therefore, the overall restoration of drainage system of Greater Kaohsiung will be done after the merger of the City and County. Not only the construction of planned rainwater sewers will be continued, but also the drainages in low-lying areas will be improved. In addition, we will keep seeking for Central Government budgets to construct more flood detention pools and enhance the drainage efficiency of Greater Kaohsiung.
   b. Sanitary Sewer System
      Till December 2010, 942 meters of sanitary sewers have been completed in Greater Kaohsiung. Among them, 807 meters and sewer connection of 232,895 households belonged to former Kaohsiung City, 94.25 meters and 27,739 households to Fengshan System, 16.05 meters and 2,068 households to Dashu System, and 24.4 meters to Cimei System. The rate of household connection of former Kaohsiung City was 61.04%. After city-county merger, the rate was reduced to 37.92% due to population increase. These constructions have effectively improved the water quality of the urban rivers such as Love River, Cianjhen River, etc. In order to further expand construction of sanitary sewer system, the “4th Phase of Implementation Plan for Sanitary Sewer System” was carried out to strengthen the sanitary sewer systems in the areas belonged to former Kaohsiung County, such as Fengshan, Niaosong, Dashu, Cishan, etc.
      In addition, to record the sewerage systems development of Kaohsiung City, the former warehouse of Central District Sewage Treatment Plant was transformed into “Sewerage Systems Museum” integrating environmental protection, education, science & technology, and tourism. In detail, the museum exhibits the pipes, treatment process and main equipments of sewerage systems. Now, the museum has become a famous tourist spot.
   c. River Restoration
      (1) Love River Restoration
         Presently, the restoration of Love River has been completed. To guarantee the urban area is flood-free, the rainwater sewer system in Love River drainage area had been completed.
         Since Kaohsiung City Government started the household connection project and installed interception facilities in Love River drainage area, the water quality has been improved and the odor problem has been reduced. Now, the water quality of Love River 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, the household connection to the sewerage system will be continued. The water quality is also getting more and more stable because of separated sewerage system. Every year during the alternating period of spring and summer, the changes of season make the water of Love River turbid. To prevent the odor caused by the worse water quality, the aeration boats will be assigned work for increasing the dissolved oxygen both in the day time and night time to keep the water quality steady.

In order to continually improve the riverside landscapes, the serials of Sewerage Systems Exhibition Halls have been constructed. In addition to the existing Minsheng, Jhihping, Sinle, Cisian, Jiouru, Lising Stations, Singlong Interception Station, and Canal No.2 Station, the newly constructed Liouhe Sewerage Systems Exhibition Halls and Gushan Station were completed on 23rd October and 10th December 2009. Besides, the completion of “Heart of Love River” not only expanded the waterfront spaces and enriched the scenery of Love River section in northern Kaohsiung, but also increase the original 4.5km cruise route to 6 km. Cooperating with the R12 and R13 Stations of KRT system, the convenience of river tour and the number of tourists will increase.

To improve the water quality of middle and upper stream of Love River, a complete sewerage system, household connection, and sewage interception were installed in Love River basin. Sewage interception was applied to the main stream of Love River and the H Trunk. Through pebble-based biofilm oxidation technique and aeration effect, the sewage was purified before discharged into Love River. In December 2010, the whole stream of Love River was opened. Presently, the sewerage system is under trial operation.

As to the landscapes improvement of the upstream area around Heart of Love River, the water-accessible facilities along the river section near Tzu Chi Park has been completed in 2008. In year 2009, the landscapes and bike path improvement of the section between Zihyou Rd. and Boai Rd. belonging to northern basin of Love River have been completed on 14th September 2010. The Eastern Lake was connected with the 40th Area of Land Consolidation, and the landscapes surrounding Heart of Love River became more harmonized.

In addition, the restoration of Happiness Canal, which is one of the branches of Love River, has been completed in December 2010 to improve the water quality, pedestrian environment, landscapes, and the bridges.

(2) Houjing Creek Restoration

Drainage and landscapes improvement of section between Demin Bridge and the water control gate, which is about 3.4 meters, has been completed. There are river floodplain, riverside pedestrian path, improved landscapes, bike paths, and water-accessible facilities. Besides, the odor remediation of the Youchang Drainage outlet and transformation of Cingpu Ditch Arch into pedestrian bridge with accessible facilities were also completed. These constructions were completed in May 2009, cost 560 million NTD, and broken the drainage bottle-neck of city-county boundary area. As to the restoration of river sections from Houjing
Bridge to Demin Bridge and Singjhong Water-control Gate to Military Drainage, the project cost 162 million NTD, started on 9th April 2009 and was completed in January 2011.

Water Quality Improvement: Northern Kaohsiung (Nanzih) Sewerage System covers 3,500 hectares, and the length of pipes is about 152 kilometer. The amount of wastewater generated in Nanzih is 125,000 ton per day. Cooperating with Central Government to accelerate the construction of Sewerage development, Nanzih Sewerage System Project is developed on build-operate-transfer (BOT) base. The Nanzih Sewage Treatment Plant had started revenue operation on 31st December 2009. It is expected that Nanzih Sewerage System Project will promote the development of Nanzih District and create more working opportunities. Combined with the waterfront landscaping project, Houjing Creek will be turned into a new recreational spot in northern Kaohsiung.

(3) Landscapes Improvement of Cianjhen River
The planning for waterfront environment improvement of Cainjhen River integrated culture, ecology, landscapes, and tourism to show the new urban scenery, attract tourists, and enhance the citizens’ quality of life. Costing about 115 million NTD, among which 30 million was subsidized by Tourism Bureau, the project was completed on 3rd December 2010.

(4) River Protection Volunteers Recruiting Program
The purpose of this program is to encourage more citizens to participate in public river protection and maintenance, such as patrol, reporting, maintenance, gardening, and providing training information, also the assistances in environmental maintenance and protection of Cianjhen River and Houjin Creek after restoration, including floodplains, pedestrian paths, bike paths, and recreational facilities.

2. Soil and Water Conservation
a. Reconstruction after Typhoon Disasters
(1) Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction of Soil & Water Conservation Facilities (Subsidy Included)
Budgeted 440 million NTD, this program includes 113 subprojects (3 for Taoyuan District, 18 for Dashu District, 11 for Renwu District, 20 for Neimen District, 10 for Liouguei District, 2 for TianLiao District, 10 for Jiasian District, 26 for Shanlin District, 1 for Alian District, 3 for Meinong District, 8 for Cishan District, and 1 for Yanchao District). The whole project was completed in March 2011 to reconstruct the soil & water conservation facilities of the hillsides in the areas destroyed by Typhoon Morak.

(2) Farm-road Reconstruction (Subsidy Included)
Budgeted 250 million NTD, this program includes 62 subprojects (4 for Dashu District, 2 for Renwu District, 10 for Neimen District, 13 for Liouguei District, 2 for TianLiao District, 7 for Jiasian District, 21 for Shanlin District, 3 for Cishan District). The whole project was completed at the year end of 2010 to recover the communication in agricultural areas and help the farmers transport their products.

(3) River Dredging
During 2009 to 2010, there were 96 projects completed and 4,904,800 m$^3$ of sludge were dredged. (18 projects for year 2009, costing 767.9 million NTD and 566,000 m$^3$ sludge dredged. 78 projects for year 2010, costing 619.04 million NTD and 4,438,800 m$^3$ sludge dredged.) Above-mentioned projects were all completed in December 2010.

b. Continued Projects of Soil & Water Conservation in 2011

(1) Flood Control for Easily-flooded Areas

1) Flood Control Project for Easily-flooded Areas – Mountain Management and Flood Prevention
Subsidized for 5.6 million NTD by Soil & Water Conservation Bureau of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, this project was applied to Liouguei District.

Subsidized for 5.6 million NTD by Soil & Water Conservation Bureau of Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, this project was applied to Meinong District.

(2) Enhanced Maintenance for Soil & Water Conservation of Hillside Areas
This project is routine maintenance, costing 100 million NTD, applied to the areas ever experienced serious natural disasters or catchments connect with areas of important development plans. It is estimated that this project will benefit 170 hectares of land, bring output value of 10.2 million NTD, reduce soil erosion of 2,000 m$^3$, and protect 25 bridges and roads of 6.5 km.

3. Flood Prevention and Emergency Management

The installation and maintenance of water-control gates and pumps in riverbank and low-lying areas were strengthened to enhance the city’s ability of flood prevention and disaster relief. Presently, there are 30 interception pump stations in the administrative areas of former Kaohsiung City and 16 pump stations, 13 water-control gates, and 8 simple pump control rooms in Fongshan and other administrative areas of former Kaohsiung County. Besides, the city government owns another 55 mobile pumps of 12”, 6 of 8”, 46 of 6”, and 140 of 3”. In 2011, the government will purchase further 10 mobiles pumps of 6” and 10 of 3”. Moreover, the government will set up open contract for applying mobile pumps to flood disaster relief by professional contractors to enhance the efficiency. The administrative areas of Kaohsiung expanded as the city and county merged. We also expanded our equipments of flood prevention, alarm system, and water-information center.

The expansion of administrative area also challenges our ability of emergency management. Therefore, the city government performed mudflow-and-landslide drill to enhance the disaster relief efficiency of related authorities in charge. To practice localization of independent disaster prevention and safety protection, the city government will seek for yearly subsidy of 6 million NTD from the Central Government for 3 years to promulgate concepts of disaster prevention in local communities and help district administration offices to establish security plan and self-rescue strategy to protect the people from natural disasters.
Ⅳ・Education And Culture
Educational Development

The Bureau of Education is one of the independent administrative agencies under the City Government. It is in charge of city-wide school education, social education, special education, physical and hygienic education, as well as family education. It consists of eight administrative divisions (Division of Senior and Vocational High School Education, Division of Junior High School Education, Division of Elementary School Education, Division of Preschool Education, Division of Special Education, Division of Social Education, Division of Physical and Health Education, and Division of Educational Technology), and six offices (Secretariat Office, Military Education Office, Inspector’s Office, Accounting Office, Personnel Office, and Office of Government Ethics). The Bureau not only has jurisdiction over Physical Education Department and Municipal Social Education Center, but also takes charge of all family education centers and public and private kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary schools. Public education has grown this decade because of the prosperity of Kaohsiung industry and commerce. This school year (2010-2011), there are 22 colleges and universities in the city, 402 elementary schools and secondary schools (including 52 senior and vocational high schools, 100 junior high schools, 246 elementary schools, and 4 special schools) with 11 supplementary schools, 31 supplementary junior high schools, 35 supplementary elementary schools, 5 schools for foreign residents and 371 kindergartens (among which are 191 public kindergartens). There are a total of 1,345 classes in public senior high schools and vocational high schools, and 976 classes in private ones. Additionally, there are 3,257 junior high classes in public schools and 102 in private schools. The public elementary schools consist of 6,088 classes in total, and there are altogether 35 classes in private elementary schools. Due to the declining birthrate, the number of school children is decreasing yearly. The budget for education this year is NT$ 39,425,558,000.

Expansion and Renovation of Teaching Facilities

1. Senior and Vocational High Schools

The 2010 annual budget was NT$ 518,927,000 in total for constructing and renovating school buildings, specific inspection and reinforcement of old buildings (budget from the central government is included) and increasing teaching equipment (such as sport facilities, game facilities, school libraries, toilets and roof-leaking problem-solving etc.). Important campus construction is budgeted for NT$ 160,000,000.

2. Junior High Schools

The 2010 annual budget was NT$ 267,930,000 in total for establishing new schools, constructing and renovating school buildings, and increasing and enriching teaching equipment (such as sport facilities, game facilities, school libraries, toilets and roof-leaking problem-solving etc.).

3. Elementary Schools

The 2010 annual budget was NT$ 1,097,466,000 in total (including subsidies from
the Ministry of Education) for constructing and renovating classroom and school buildings. In addition, to meet the needs of teaching equipment, NT$ 83,675,000 is subsidized from the Ministry of Education for equipment and NT$ 713,700,000 for the improvement of teaching environment (such as monitoring facilities, air condition of sports centers, community operation, renovation of path to school, school libraries, toilets and roof-leaking problem-solving etc.) to ensure improvement in students’ learning environment to fully develop students’ potential.

4. Preschool and Kindergarten Education

The 2010 annual budget was NT$ 26,242,000 in total (including subsidies from Ministry of Education) for kindergartens in their enhancement of the environment facilities.

5. Special Education

The 2010 annual budget was NT$ 13,986,000 in total (including subsidies from Ministry of Education) for schools as those for mentally challenged students in their school renovation and enhancement of the teaching equipment; NT$ 32,600,000 (including subsidies from Ministry of Education) is budgeted for the construction and improvement of the barrier-free campus facilities to fully implement the maintenance of campus security.

Key Directions of City Educational Promotion

After the mergence of Kaohsiung County and City, the jurisdiction areas have been expanded and the number of schools increased. To safeguard educational equality of all students, and to advance students’ competitive ability, key administrative points set by the Bureau are: to take students’ adaptive learning as the subject, teachers’ creative teaching as the goal, and management of school features as the future vision to achieve effective teaching by well-regulated plans and methods. Key points include:
1. Realize open admission in school entrance application; create happy, adaptive and proximity learning.
2. Expand international perspectives; connect with the whole world.
3. Implement local education; cultivate students’ and teachers’ affection toward Kaohsiung.
4. Navigate teaching excellence; advance professional development.
5. Stay away from depression and school punishment; counsel students with compassion.
6. Open the keys of reading; initiate future competitive capability.
7. Experience the feast of art; infuse creative vitality in art and culture.
8. Support disadvantaged students; execute educational equality.
9. Establish a quality, healthy and safe learning environment.
10. Implement zero-rejection to the mentally and/or physically challenged citizens; build up barrier-free space with affection.
11. Encourage diverse gifted education; navigate excellent learning.
12. Promote a learning-based city; step toward learning-based society.
13. Encourage co-learning among teachers, students, foreign spouses and relatives.
15. Implement training systems for regional sports talents.
16. Construct U-schools; reduce the digital divide.
18. Promote information education; establish an e-learning environment.
20. Construct TTET English learning websites; create a parent-child co-learning forum.
21. Strengthen a happy learning environment; safeguard campus security.
22. Make good use of spare school classrooms; advocate exploration education.
23. Actively strive for holding national and international sports events; train and reward excellent athletes to improve the city competitive capability and visibility.
24. Reconstruct gymnasiums; enrich sport facilities.
25. Construct Kaohsiung City Center of Art and Leisure; improve art and culture quality.
26. Enlighten the hope of a healthy and fulfilling family.
School Education

1. Higher Education

The Ministry of Education (MOE) is the direct administrative authority in charge of the higher education. Kaohsiung City has always laid much emphasis on the development of higher education; therefore, the government has actively striven to establish more colleges and universities in Kaohsiung City to facilitate easy accesses to higher education for the students in southern Taiwan and to elevate the overall quality of Kaohsiung citizens. To cater to the exchanging policy with the government’s sister cities, the city government provides international students with scholarship to encourage them to enroll in the universities or colleges in Kaohsiung City (students from sister cities are preferred). Colleges and universities in Kaohsiung include: the Open University of Kaohsiung, National Kaohsiung Normal University, National Sun Yet-seen University, I-Shou University, National University of Kaohsiung, National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism, Kaohsiung Medical University, National Kaohsiung Marine University, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology, National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences, Shu-Te University, Fooyin University, Kao Yuan University, Cheng Shio University, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages, Fortune Institute of Technology, Tung Fang Design University, Air Force Institute of Technology, Yuh-Ing Junior College of Health Care and Management, Kaomei College of Health Care and Management, Shu-zen College of medicine and Management, and Shih Chien University of Kaohsiung Campus.

2. Senior High School Education

There are currently 6 national senior high schools with 8,526 students in 228 classes; 19 public schools (ten are high schools with both junior and senior high schools) with 23,840 students in 633 classes and 9 private schools with 12,316 students in 291 classes.

The purpose of senior high school education is to cultivate students with academic potential. The curricula feature independent thinking and academic training. Senior high schools in Kaohsiung City stress balanced regional development and strengthen and advance community-based academic learning functions of all schools. Key measures include: to facilitate multiple-college-entrance projects for senior and vocational high schools students; to promote Entrance without Examination - Happy Learning Projects for junior high schools students; to advocate international education; to develop basic science education; to reinforce discipline and counseling task.

3. Vocational High School Education

There are 3 national vocational high schools with a total of 7,008 students in 193 classes; 5 public vocational high schools, which are categorized into 3 specialized areas: industry, business, and home economics, with a total of 11,028 students in 291 classes. In addition, there are a total of 10 private vocational high schools, categorized into 4 areas – industry, business, home economics, and arts with a total of 31,097 students from 685 classes.
Vocational education emphasizes the acquisition of technical skills and certificates, and learning through theory and practice to upgrade students’ technical competence and enable them to have excellent performance in craftsmanship contests and certificate examinations. Key measures include: to build up educational partnership; to advocate craftsmanship education; to strengthen career development education; to encourage students to participate in craftsmanship contests and technological skill tests to acquire occupational certificates; to promote industry-academic hand-in-hand collaborative programs; to facilitate adaptive education for senior and vocational high schools to homogenize community education resource.

4. Junior High School Education

There are 2 national junior high schools (both are affiliated to senior high schools) with 961 students in 29 classes; 88 public junior high schools (including 10 schools affiliated to senior high schools) with a total number of 206,885 students from 3,228 classes, and 10 private schools that have 3,792 students from 102 classes in total.

The aim of junior high school education is to cultivate mentally and physically sound citizens, with an equally emphasis on helping students to enter senior high schools and have an understanding of occupations. Since students in the adolescence are heterogeneous in aptitude, ability, interest, and mental and physical development, in addition, due to the swift transition of society as long as the diversification and complication of the whole environment, students’ learning and studying processes are severely impacted. Junior high school education should therefore emphasize the guidance of teenagers and adaptive education by teaching students according to their individual aptitudes to fully develop their potential, build up confidence, and affirm themselves. Key measures include: to advance normalized teaching; to upgrade teaching effect; to conduct hand-in-hand collaborative programs; to put into effect remedial learning programs; to uphold and to enhance teachers’ teaching ability, creative teaching and curriculum reform; to advocate friendly campus; to develop science education; to cultivate local education and homeland sense and affection; to organize innovative competition of magic ideas; to implement students’ counseling and guidance; to promote marine education; to improve the learning environment and to enrich teaching equipment.

5. Elementary School Education

There are currently 1 national elementary school with 195 students in 6 classes; 241 public elementary schools (including 1 school affiliated to junior high school), consisting of 170,860 students from 6,082 classes (physical education classes and special classes are not included), and 4 private elementary schools (all affiliated to senior high schools) totaling 719 students from 35 classes.

The educational development of elementary schools in Kaohsiung focuses on building up a friendly learning environment, promoting innovative teaching, enriching learning contents, applying multiple assessments, and encouraging the cooperation between parents and teachers so as to address students’ individual differences, help them develop sound character, and emphasize the nature of education. Key measures include: to promote local education; to support learning of the disadvantaged students;
to consolidate teachers’ counseling and guidance system; to encourage teachers’ professional growth; to advocate reading education; to construct friendly campus; to establish quality school environment; to facilitate English education; to elaborate science education; to promote quality teaching; to reinforce adaptive learning.

6. Preschool Education

There are currently 191 public kindergartens and 180 private kindergartens, with 25,967 students in total.

In order to provide a better environment for children, in the expansion of quantity, in addition to assisting actively registration and class-augmentation of kindergartens, we are committed to improving school equipment with government subsidies, preparing preschool education subsidies to lessen parents’ financial burdens, taking care of disadvantaged groups, adding preschool programs to achieve the goal of equal opportunities in education for Kaohsiung residents. In the enhancement of quality, we are also committed to the inspection and assistance of kindergartens’ public security, conducting in-service training, and workshops to upgrade teachers’ expertise.

To meet the contemporary trends and needs for sound development of preschool children both physically and mentally, we take important measures as follows: to ensure preschool welfare policy; to enrich preschool teaching equipment and facilities; to reinforce the counseling and guidance of the kindergarten teaching administration; to consolidate the public security inspection of kindergarten; to inspect and assist non-registered preschool institutes; to organize guidance programs for kindergartens; to hold preschool in-service training and workshop; to take care of physically and mentally disadvantaged preschool children; to conduct actively the pre-task preparation of the integration of kindergarten and child-care centers.

7. Special Education

Special education in Kaohsiung aims to help the physically and mentally challenged and the gifted students to receive individualized adaptive education, to stimulate individual potential and to develop independent living skills.

For the education of the mentally and physically challenged students, in addition to four special schools, there are special classes in junior high schools and elementary schools for the mentally, hearing, and physically challenged. Furthermore, in junior high schools and elementary schools, resource programs are provided for students with non-categorized disabilities. There are also counseling programs for students who are sight challenged, hearing challenged, emotional and behavior disturbed, and bedridden as well as home school programs. In addition, preschool special education classes are set up in public kindergartens. Resource classes are provided in senior high schools or vocational high schools to meet the needs of special education students. As for gifted education, resource programs are set up for gifted students of general subjects in junior high schools and elementary schools and art programs in all levels of schools are set up for talented students in areas of music, arts, dance, etc. Important measures taken this year include: to construct professional institutes for special education; to consolidate contents of reports on the development of special education; to ensure non-reject policy in special education; to advocate adaptive learning project in special
education; to take good care of the studying right for students both mentally and physically challenged; to set up supporting network for special education; to establish supporting systems for teachers of special education; to hold regularly evaluation of special education; to promote continuously creativity education.

8. Information Education

Due to the consolidation of Kaohsiung City and its surrounding municipalities, Educational Technological Division is set up. In accordance with the white paper of information education issued by Ministry of Education, the white paper of Kaohsiung City policy, Action Kaohsiung, E-Kaohsiung (Kaohsiung, City of Intelligence), we advocate gradually city information education among all schools to benefit citizens, faculty members and students, and elevate education quality; we are committed to continuing the modification of the white paper of information education projects from Ministry of Education in the future, to develop continually city information education. Key measures include: to enrich soft/hard ware Infrastructure of educational information; to construct video equipment for non-distance communication; to continue the integration of personnel and materials in information education; to consolidate school students’ and teachers’ information cultivation; to conduct experimental projects of the integration of information within education; to promote information paradigms and feature school projects; to execute projects for shortening digital divide and to conduct programs of digital opportunities.
Social Education

Social education is overarching and rich in variety, containing from regular school education to the other educational plans and activities. It includes family education, parental education, woman education, senior education, education and/or activities of art and language, and cram schools of all levels, citizen learning centers, community colleges, adult continuing education, new immigrant’s literacy education, short-term private tutoring, education of traffic safety, and educational activities held on the basis of special features or functions by social educational institutes, and associations of education foundation; services are provided to children, teenagers, adults, seniors, and the new immigrants regardless of their educational level, social status, age or gender differences. The teaching methods and fields are diverse. Key measures of adult and family education in the city are as follows:

1. To arrange adult fundamental learning classes to reduce illiteracy rate: depute elementary schools, high schools and private clubs in the adult fundamental education by opening adult literacy classes and foreign spouse classes for the purpose of reducing citizens’ illiteracy rate, advancing foreign spouses’ four-skill language ability and their adapting to life in Taiwan.

2. To promote life-long learning and establish community colleges, citizen learning centers that provide diverse continuing education channels: conduct citizen learning and education classes; provide citizen at or over the age of 16 programs to learn computer, languages, art and culture, and food and beverage; establish community colleges with classes opened in areas of academics, clubs and artistic skills in life; cultivate citizens at or over the age of 18 talents for community development as well as modern society citizens.

3. To promote senior education, and assist with the senior activation: enhance senior citizen’s educational activities in communities in line with the coming of aging society; conduct join cooperation with private groups to make use of spare classrooms in elementary and secondary schools to set up related senior citizens’ learning centers, to conduct parental-generation learning, intergenerational education, senior volunteer training and so forth to advance senior citizens’ health and activation.

4. To process learning activities for new immigrant and to promote diverse education: establish New Immigrant Learning Center; provide language learning, family parent-child education, life counseling, folklore activities, recreation and health care learning programs and programs on diverse culture learning to foreign and Chinese spouses and their family members to assist them fitting in local life and to help improve family upbringing capability and to maintain harmonious parent-child relationship.

5. To assist the solid development of short-term cram schools: ensure the public security in 2,419 cram schools in the city by holding monthly public security inspections with the Public Work Department and the Fire Bureau to ensure members’ safety; conduct regularly capacity-building workshops to safeguard their healthy development.

6. To promote art education, and to train art and culture talents: advocate traditional art education and art competitions in schools; conduct language, decorative lantern,
music, painting, dancing, and creative puppet drama contests and workshops in schools of all levels to cultivate art and culture talents and to breed productivity in cultural creativity.

7. To advance traffic safety education and to ensure students’ commuting safety: guide and assist traffic safety of schools of all level; conduct related promotion activities; solidly cultivate concept of traffic safety; form habits of following traffic safety rules; consolidate the service of volunteer traffic guardians; assist traffic safety to ensure students’ commuting safety.

8. To provide citizens with opportunities of live speeches made by prestigious maestros: the Municipal Social Education Center offers first-class sites, noted maestros, and splendid lectures; generally, each lecture held by the center has received high praise by more than one thousand audience; serial seminars on true-love life, mind beautification, environmental aesthetics, healthy-life aesthetics and gender equality have featured this city.

9. To direct various family education activities: regulate seminars and growth courses for parenting and parent-child education; provide new knowledge of parental education to parents with children of all age for them to learn communicative skills to advance parent-child interaction. In addition, by means of growth group discussion, movie discussion and conducting marriage education, offer members chances to inspect their own marriages, and teach members to build up intimate marriage life by practical action. For the nubile men and woman, help them clarify the value of marriage, realize gender differences and issues of love concept, mate selection concept, and conflict arrangement by group growth or media; convey pre-marriage family education by inviting prestigious drama/theater group with programs associated with marriage or marriage-seeking in line with citizens’ group marriage to build up correct attitude toward marriage. Organize intergeneration activities by inviting both grandparents and grandchildren to advance interaction of the intergeneration in the inter-exploration of the generation differences.

10. To organize serial activities of new immigrants’ family education: regulate group growth courses of new immigrants’ family education, parent-child interaction courses, and learning camps; encourage participation of local citizens and family members of the new immigrants to join these activities and programs; provide learning projects with life learning as the cadre to advance the new immigrant females’ comprehension and understanding of domestic culture in Kaoshiung; offer co-learning opportunities for local citizens and new immigrant families for their interaction and for them to learn to respect different ethnic groups and cultures.

11. To direct serial activities of volunteer training on family education: in order to advance the skill of volunteers’ family education service and to correctly and effectively provide service users related social recourse and timely case referral, we are committed to regulating various types of training courses for family volunteer, seed training projects for movie appreciation and tour service as well as workshops of action plays on family education, courses for volunteers of marriage education, and for quality communication among families in need of care and concern to upgrade proficient knowledge of family education volunteers and to improve the
service quality.

12. To operate Night Angel Illumination Program: in line with the Ministry of Education, execute one of the important policies of educational assistance of the disadvantaged children, namely, Night Angel Illumination Program; offer children from families in need of help and support with proper after-school educational care; avoid their parents from unnecessary burden; help these parents work attentively; joint social resources from various circles of society to be committed to caring children from families in need of help to develop social cooperation and to expand influential power of educational love.

13. To conduct preventions of domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual harassment, to promote children and adolescent protection and to put into effect activities of the Commission on Women's Rights Promotion: organize learning promotion of woman concerns and workshops on adolescent protection and concerns to facilitate school teachers’ and citizens’ recognition of events of children and adolescent protection; deliver right precautious notion of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment; cultivate attitude of gender equality.
Cultural and Recreational Activities

Recreational Sites

Parks, Green Spaces & Children's Playgrounds

To offer citizens suitable recreational sites, according to Kaohsiung Urban Planning, a total of 553 parks, green spaces, and children's playgrounds were constructed all over Kaohsiung City as of 2010, accounting for an area of 1078.391181 hectares.

Table 33 describes the distribution of parks, green spaces, and children’s playgrounds in Kaohsiung City.

Table 33 Distribution of Parks, Green Spaces, and Children's Playgrounds Constructed in Kaohsiung City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Park Area (Hectare)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Green Space Area (Hectare)</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Children's Playground Area (Hectare)</th>
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Arts and Cultural Activities

1. The Delight of Chinese Character Festival

   How can we created the possibility and diversity of daily-used character into artistic
Through the light and tone, artists used interact technology and multi-media to let us visioned the growth of Chinese character.
With fashion design, designers spread the modern of Chinese character.
Under the interior design, architects build up the imagination of Chinese character.
Beneath the calligraphy, calligraphers composed the beauty of Chinese character.
Via the combination of character and daily life goods, Chinese character can also transformed into creative product.
Gather over hundred different field of artists and designers. Kaohsiung led us to witnessed the first time of Chinese character festival in Taiwan.

2. 2010 Youth Design Festival
The Bureau of Cultural Affairs Kaohsiung City Government established the “2010 Youth Design Festival”, providing a stage for young Taiwanese to show themselves and their creativity. Hoping to encourage the interflow between design-related majors within the nation, integrate the design job market and talented designers of Taiwan, and discover the Bill Gates amongst the field of creative design in Taiwan to lead us forward internationally.

3. Shigeo Fukuda Design Exhibition
A year after the great Japanese graphic designer Shigeo Fukuda’s pass away, in the approval of his family members, we will exhibit 500 pieces of master Fukuda’s precious original works and manuscripts in Pier-2 Art center, including “Figure Ground”, ”Impossible Objects”, ”Ambiguous Sculptures”, ”Distorted Projections” and ”Anamorphic Arts,” …etc.

4. Kaohsiung Design Festival
2010 KDF is a big event in the design field that includes exhibitions, lectures, and various and will last for two months. It is designated to promote Taiwanese design’s value, facilitate the communication between the Taiwanese designers and the designers from all over the world and show the unlimited possibilities of our life carried out by design.

5. Kaohsiung International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival
In 2002, due to having the quality of industry and full of material in Kaohsiung, the 1st Kaohsiung International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival was hold. After these years, Kaohsiung International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival has become the foundation of the culture, and opened the possibility for Kaohsiung.
After the changes in the industry, 2010 Kaohsiung International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival believes, that it will brings the pride and confidence to the city.
The 5th Kaohsiung International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival will holding with two main themes, Sculpture Creative Camp, Sculpture Outdoor Exhibition, which with the concept, that will not present certain art, but reflect the society facts.

6. The 2010 Kaohsiung Culture and Arts Award, the sixth biennial award open to Kaohsiung artists regardless of geographic location or literary discipline, included artists from Kaohsiung County for the first time. A call for submission, open from the 5th to the 31st of August, 2010 was issued and a total of 46 distinguished artists were recommended. 7 award finalists, including Jin Lian, Chung, Tieh-Min, Shen,
Hen-Rong (Henry Shen), Chen, Shui-Tsai, Lee, Wu-Nan, Chang, Hsiu-Ru, and Joseph Kuo, were selected by the review committee meeting held on September 30th. The award ceremony was held at Kaohsiung Cultural Center Jhihde Hall on October 24, 2010.

7. Kaohsiung Spring Arts Festival
   To reinforce the culture industrialization and enlarge the audience base, the bureau has organized the Spring Arts Festival, in which, international artists are invited to perform and local performing companies are encouraged to create cross-over productions by collaborating with other performing troupes.

8. Street Arts
   To create an artistic environment, the bureau continues opening public locations and encouraging private owned locations open for street arts. Currently, there are 27 open locations for the street arts and the location increase continually.

9. International Exhibitions and Cultural Activities
   In 2010, KMFA held several important international exhibitions, such as “Josef Albers: Minimal Means, Maximum Effect,” “Multiplicity, Juxtaposition and Liberation: An Exhibition for Spanish Ceramic Art 2010” (the first two exhibitions were elected as the best and second best exhibitions in the Top Ten Excellent Public Exhibitions in Taiwan respectively), “Love at First Sight: Contemporary Art Made in France, Collection FRAC Nord-Pas de Calais” and “Italian Genius Now—Home Sweet Home” (a special exhibition for Italian Pavilion at the Shanghai Expo 2010). In addition, since May 2010, KMFA has been planning and holding its major exhibitions such as “A. Modigliani and His Circle,” “DOLCE STIL NOVO: domestic landscape in contemporary Italy: art, fashion & design” (an important exhibition under the 2011 Life Aesthetic Project of the Council for Cultural Affairs) and “Paper Housing: A Room of One’s Own” (an important exhibition for the 2011 Year of Taiwan Design), and “Wine Emotions.” These exciting and spectacular exhibitions are major international exhibitions unprecedented in Asia and they are all solely organized and held by KMFA. Together with the exhibitions, KMFA also held art education and promotion activities as well as produced different kinds of printed materials to help viewers know more about the exhibited works, related artistic critiques, and cultures of other countries. Moreover, KMFA also organized international exhibitions held in other countries, such as “Contemporary Art in Taiwan” in Gyeongnam Art Museum, South Korea, “Généalogie Culturelle Plurielle” in Gallery Frédéric Moisan, France, “La Villa de Mlle B” in Wuhan Art Museum, China, and “La Villa de Mlle B” in the International Clothing and Textile Expo in Dalian, China. Currently, KMFA is planning several exhibitions to be held in other countries in 2011. In these exhibitions, local artists are recommended and encouraged to participate so that they can have the opportunity of demonstrating their artistic talent on the international stage. It will hold “Video Taiwan” in Dunkerque, France in January 2011. In March, it will hold “Arte de Taiwan-Taiwan Contemporary Art” in Genova, Italy. Both of these two exhibitions showcase cross-disciplinary creations by outstanding contemporary artists in Taiwan, including works from the KMFA’s collection or their representative works.
In 2010, totally five of KMFA’s exhibitions were elected among the Top Ten Excellent Public Exhibitions in Taiwan in a survey held by “Artist Magazine.” These exhibitions are “Josef Albers: Minimal Means, Maximum Effect,” “Multiplicity, Juxtaposition and Liberation: An Exhibition for Spanish Ceramic Art 2010,” “Homage to the Master—Infinity of Chi: Retrospective of Hsiao Chin,” “Homage to the Master—One is Everything: 50 Years of Work by Richard Lin” and “Forum for Creativity in Art—Look toward the Other Side: Song of Asian Foreign Brides in Taiwan—Lulu Shur-tzy Hou Solo Exhibition.” In particular, “Josef Albers: Minimal Means, Maximum Effect” and “Multiplicity, Juxtaposition and Liberation: An Exhibition for Spanish Ceramic Art 2010” were elected as the best and second best public exhibitions, which is a record achievement of KMFA among all the art museums in Taiwan.

In 2010, the visitors to KMFA were totally 632,806 in number, showing a 31.03% increase from the 482,921 in 2009.

10. Exhibitions of Works by Local Artists to Demonstrate the Development of Arts in Taiwan and Explore Local Characteristics

Examples of this category are “Gallery for Citizens—Han Shih-chiu Memorial Exhibition of Calligraphy and Ink Painting,” “Gallery for Citizens—Lee Kuan-chung: Landscape Impressions,” “Gallery for Citizens—Yen Ming-ben: Transformations Through Time and Space,” “Gallery for Citizens—Liu Hsiung-chun: Passing by with Limpid Sound,” “Gallery for Citizens—Hsiao Chu-sheng: Sparks of Modern Ink Painting” and “Gallery for Citizens—Liu Wen-long: A Contemplative Journey.” These exhibitions demonstrate the historical and cultural development in Kaohsiung as well as the achievements and historical values of local artists in this city. The “Modernity and Foresight: A Pioneer Artist of Kaohsiung—Chang Chi-hua Centennial Exhibition,” in particular, provided a rare opportunity for the beloved ones of Chang, a heavy-weight artist in Kaohsiung, and also for the artists of different generations to gather in KMFA for a heart-warming and meaningful discussion about Chang’s art and life. In April 2010, KMFA held the “The 8th Taishin Arts Award Exhibition.” Four of the five finalists in this competition were artists from Kaohsiung. The winner of the NT$1 million prize was an artist group led by Hsu Su-chen, also an artist from Kaohsiung. In addition, KMFA held the “Forum for Creativity in Art—Look toward the Other Side: Song of Asian Foreign Brides in Taiwan—Lulu Shur-tzy Hou Solo Exhibition” (elected as the ninth best public exhibition) in July and the "Forum for Creativity in Art—The Transformation of Mental Image: Shadow Dancer of Love" in September. These two exhibitions were intended to encourage outstanding artists to further explore cross-disciplinary and multi-media contemporary creation. The “Homage to the Master—One is Everything: 50 Years of Work by Richard Lin” and “Homage to the Master—Infinity of Chi: Retrospective of Hsiao Chin” (both elected as the seventh best public exhibitions) are two special exhibitions held by KMFA to introduce to local viewers two important artists, Richard Lin and Hsiao Chin, who had stayed in other countries for a long time but both played a pivotal role in leading the development of arts in Taiwan toward the modern era.
11. Kaohsiung city artist’s joint exhibition 2010

Kaohsiung city artist’s joint exhibition was a significant event in Kaohsiung city. The purpose of the event was aimed at developing local artists, encouraging them creating, and providing them an opportunity sharing their works. Its was wisely accepted and highly approved by many artists because of its positive effect. In celebration of the merger of Kaohsiung city and county in the end of the year, the exhibition will be extended for another participator. It includes the outstanding art works of various categories 151 pieces, such as ink painting, calligraphy, seal cutting, oil painting, watercolor painting, graphic art, photography, mixed media and ceramic art, etc., the exhibition was held in Kaohsiung Culture Center from October 23 to December 29.

12. 2010 Lion Dance Festival

In order to pass on traditional arts unique to Kaohsiung, from generation to generation, the fourth Lion Dance Festival was held at Guang Ji Temple in Cianjhen District and Kaohsiung K-ARENA on the 1st and 2rd of Oct., 2010. Moreover, in response to The World Games 2009 in Kaohsiung, the Festival was planned and designed as one of the competitive sports events, making local traditional arts of Kaohsiung the focus of the entire nation, and some 15,000 citizens were attracted to enjoy the ballet.

13. Kaohsiung Film Archive’s promotions of film cultural events

"Everyday screenings with a monthly theme" has been the working principle of the Kaohsiung Film Archive (KFA hereafter) for a long time, and it has energetically organized film festivals and image showcases with various topics in order to attract the public’s participation. Nowadays, for the purposes to respond rapidly rising new developments in film industry, to conform the spirit of "Cultural and Creative Industry Development Act", and to promote the concepts that cultural creativity is valuable and aesthetic root needs to be deepened, the KFA proposes to cultivate and support cinematic arts with an advanced professional approach and hopes that movie can become part of people’s lives. The KFA launches theme exhibitions in related topics, which are free for people to visit, as well as offers reservation service for guiding tour as to extend the social and educational functions of film culture. In 2010, the KFA held 49 special film shows and screened 564 movies, and the total volume of movie audiences was 51,468.

14. 2010 Kaohsiung Film Festival

2010 Kaohsiung Film Festival was held from October 22 to November 4. During this 14-day event, with the theme of "Love and Eros," the festival lined up 13 topics and featured 130 movies in 287 screenings (60 screenings at KFA, 147 at the Cinemark Theatre of Dream Mall, 72 at the C3 building of the Pier-2 Art Center, and 8 tour showings at college campuses in southern Taiwan). The total audience volume reached 25,430, which was a record of all-time high.

15. 2010 Youth Film Festival of Taiwan

KFA also assembled "2010 Youth Film Festival of Taiwan" on May 7 – 16 and screened approximately 200 films that were made by students majoring in film, design, or communication nationwide. In addition, this festival arranged special
events such as video competition, exchange of international student's work, celebrity talks, and Kaohsiung story camp. The applications to participate in this event had doubly increased and participating schools were from all over the country.

16. The film production of Kaohsiung City Image
In 2010, the KFA accomplished three film productions, which either had Kaohsiung city as the main theme or were filmed in the city-- The Weight of Life (a documentary), A Departure from Love and Formosa Mambo (both are drama). They were premiered at 2010 Kaohsiung Film Festival and generated enormous feedbacks.

17. International Kaohsiung Puppet Theater Festival
Combining the puppet theme with the multi-faceted local cultures of Kaohsiung, the International Kaohsiung Puppet Theater Festival aims to show the city’s uniqueness and vitality in relation to culture and the arts by presenting international puppet arts, traditional arts and performance arts. It not only connects the traditional puppet theater and modern arts, but also gives the local people the opportunity to enjoy a world-class art ‘feast’ in Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park.

18. The Puppet Theatre Festival is a performance combining local and international elements as well as traditional and modern art. Outstanding troupes were invited to perform in Kaohsiung in 2010. The first performance was from Feb. 14th to the 21st and the second performance was from Nov. 13th to the 21st, with both taking place in Wei-Wu-Ying Metropolitan Park. The troupes were from Australia, Korea, Italy, Bulgaria, Brazil, France, the Czech Republic, Puerto Rico, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Holland; 11 countries and 15 troupes participated. Local troupes were also invited to perform traditional and modern puppet shows at the Festival. There were other performances and activities such as street stepping, workshops, Cosplay, singing contest, creativity market, tour performances on campus, etc. It is hoped that the fine traditional puppet theatre can be well promoted and also that the artists can gain even more respect. In total, 180,000 people participated in this Festival.

Creation of a Cultural Wonderland

1. Organizing Kaohsiung Maritime Culture and Music Center
Kaohsiung Maritime Culture and Music Center aims at running by December 2015. There will be outdoor concert ground, demonstrating center of oceanic culture, community of pop music and creative industry of culture. Also, preserving the functional harbor shows the geographic significance of Love River and Harbor and develop the touring industry of Kaohsiung. Besides, the Bureau will continuously promotes all kind of software projects for the cultivation of talents, cooperation and environmental model.

2. Activating the Operation of popular musical spaces
To support the promotion of Kaohsiung Maritime Cultural & Popular Music Center and the promotion of pop music in Kaohsiung, the Bureau of Cultural Affairs promote the project of the popular musical spaces to sponsor singers and local
bands. The application duration was on December in 2009, March, May and August in 2010. The allowance duration was on January to December in 2010. There were 15 contractors subsidized, and 173 bands (singers) joined the performance. There were 2 or 3 bands (singers) added every term. Visitors counts about 10,000-20,000 monthly, and 220,000 annually. There are 90 to 136 periods for the pop music worker performing every week (5170 periods whole year).

3. With an emphasis on original Kaohsiung County to carry out entire space reformation. Library construction is the most important cultural index to lead Kaohsiung City to Internationalization. In light of the needs for reading from communities, two “unmanned libraries in MRT stations” are set up. The funds are invested for reforming public libraries in the whole City in four years to shape a new image of libraries with qualities.

4. Increase overall quality of library collections and improve loan amount on Kaohsiung Citizens

   With sufficient book purchase funds to increase overall quality of library collections, it is anticipated to reach seven million loan amounts each year within four years (till Year 2014). By that time, the book loan amount for each person will be reaching 2.5 and more. The reading rate, competitiveness and education force in Kaohsiung will be increased entirely.

5. Open up the loan service on Internet in Kaohsiung

   In light of combination of Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County, the plan, establishment and combination of automatic system in Kaohsiung City are completed and the internet library service is also opened up. Nearly 3.5 million of library collections in 60 libraries in Kaohsiung City will be linked to be a major library to offer seamless connections and the most convenient service for citizens.

6. Combine community resources and devote to getting reading campaign moving.

   The manpower is generally insufficient in Kaohsiung Public libraries. In addition to recruiting manpower, conducting in-service training and communication, in the future, the community resources will be combined to encourage more volunteers in carrying out reading activity and assisting each library to execute each book service. Kaohsiung Reading Brand will be shaped by Story Mama in the future to push reading forward and put down roots in next generation: (1) Continue “authentication for Story Mama” to train talents for storytelling, integrate story database platform and become the multi-reading navigator for children. (2) Hold activities of “National Story Mama” to share the experience that reading groups push forward from each place to increase the skills and abilities of storytelling and play performances and make Kaohsiung the “soul” hometown of National Story Mama. (3) Conduct “morning reading activity” and family reading for pre-schoolers. (4) Conduct class visits, “Trip to Library” and set up “Siang Ding Dang Reading Club for Children” for kindergartners and pupils. (5) Hold “Fun Storytelling Time” in each library in Kaohsiung City.

Project on Subsidies for Art & Cultural Activities, and Improvement and Cultivation of Art & Cultural Groups
1. The implementation of the “Return Residency (Pilot) Project for Kaohsiung Cultural and Creative Design Professionals”
   The project aims to promote the development of the cultural and creative industry in Kaohsiung and to lure creative design talents with Kaohsiung resident registry back to the region by way of personal studio residency. A total of 115 designers applied during the 3 open calls in 2010 and 15 of them were chosen as resident designers, with each receiving a living allowance of NT$22,000 per month for a period of one year. The project expects to gradually create a talent base for the cultural and creative industry in Kaohsiung.

2. Art and Culture Support, Improvement and Encouragement Program
   In the annual Kaohsiung Awards, KMFA gives NT$300,000 to each of the five Kaohsiung Award winners, NT$30,000 to each of the nine Excellence Prize winners, NT$25,000 to each of the two Special Observer Prize winners, and NT$5,000 to each artist winning honorable mention. This competition has become a major platform for young emerging artists in Taiwan to win recognition.

2010 Kaohsiung Literature Creation Grant Program and 2010 Kaohsiung Literature Publishing Initiative

1. Launched and completed “2010 Kaohsiung Literature Creation Grant Program.” With the theme of “The Song of the Three Mountains and the Deep River,” an open call was issued for new works in two categories: general literature and Taiwanese literature. A total of 12 writers with works ranging from poems, essays and novels to journals, were selected to receive individual grants of NT$100,000 each.

2. Launched “2010 Kaohsiung Literature Publishing Initiative” and selected 4 pieces of poems, essays, short stories, and novellas for publishing. The pieces were published in December 2010 with 2000 copies each printed for public distribution.

3. The publication of All Eyes on Kaohsiung: A Record of Filmmaking and the City
   In 2010, the KFA published All Eyes on Kaohsiung: A Record of Filmmaking and the City. It documented the sweetness and bitterness of making several feature-length dramas and documentaries that the KFA has invested to produce since 2007 and the assistance offered by the city during the productions of movies that were filmed in Kaohsiung. Besides the purpose of marketing those films, this publication with its images, sounds, and texts, re-discovered the evolution of Kaohsiung's outlook and described the experiences with local culture and customs in-depth. Further, All Eyes on Kaohsiung illustrated the movie policy and friendly filmmaking milieu of the city and the role of the KFA.

Develop the Film Industry

1. Assist in film shooting: In order to attract the film production companies to shoot their film scenes in Kaohsiung, we established the first “The Film Production Center” in Taiwan. The purposes of the center are to offer assistance to the Film companies and directors in their film shooting. The services include administrative supports, site inspection, location application and borrowing, and providing related information and suggestions, etc. A total of 103 teams came to Kaohsiung to shoot
their films in the year 2010.

2. Develop the Film Industry: we have a series of supporting policies to help the development of the Film Industry, such as the establishment of “Film Kaohsiung” website where useful information about various locations for film shooting is available, providing accommodation subsidies to the shooting crews during the period of shooting in Kaohsiung, offering half price Taiwan Cinema tickets to the audience in Kaohsiung, and assisting in organizing movie premiere and special screening. In the year 2010, the Government Information Office, Executive Yuan, ratified 36 movies entitled for grant. Among them, about 30% were filmed in Kaohsiung City.

**Kaohsiung City Philharmonic Culture and Arts Foundation received financial support from the Bureau of Cultural Affairs and presented the following performances in 2010:**

1. Kaohsiung city Symphony Orchestra: 22 special and regular concerts (including 9 invitational performances hosted by private organizations and government departments), 54 campus outreach and chamber indoor concerts, 15 youth orchestra concerts and recitals, and 12 others, totaling 103 performances, were presented with a total audience count of 86,198.

2. Kaohsiung city Chinese Orchestra: 19 special and regular concerts, 45 campus outreach performances, 6 youth orchestra concerts and 7 others, totaling 77 performances, were presented with a total audience count of 34,168.
Mass Communication

1. Scale and Growth of Mass Communication Business

As traffic development and information communication flourish, the mass communication business is also thriving. Currently, there are 19 movie theaters (92 auditoriums), 142 video program production companies, and 6 cable TV system operators (see Table 34).

a. Since the county/city merger on December 25, 2010, there are currently 4 cable TV operation areas within the city limit: Gangdu and Dagaosyong in the south area; Cinglian and Dasin in the north area; Fongsin in the Fongshan area, and Nanguo in Gangshan and other areas.

b. Since 2006, Channel 3 has been defined as a Public Channel. One of the four operators: Gangdu, Dagaosyong, Cinglian and Dasin, is responsible for program arrangement, while the other three operators provide assistance with syndicated programs for the general audience. In response to the county/city merger, the city-wide syndicate on the public channel started in March 2011. In addition to the areas licensed to the four operators in Kaohsiung City, the two operators in the former Kaohsiung County joined the syndicate on the public channel. The programs include: classes of the National Open University, social education, government policy campaign, arts, public interests, and films contributed by various government agencies, schools, cultural and educational organizations, civilian organizations and the citizens. As well, the departmental and general interrogations at the City Council were broadcast live during the meeting session period as well.

2. Guidance and Incentive Measures for Mass Communication Business

Generally, the city government’s guidance measures for the mass communication business fall into two categories

a. News contact and news release:

(1) To provide authentic, latest messages to the press media concerning municipal administration, or to elaborate on major activities or critical events, the Information Bureau coordinated all bureaus and departments for hosting press conferences or ad hoc press conferences.

(2) The city government’s website released a compilation of municipal news with real-time online syndication so that the general public could better understand municipal developments and events. Daily news and the mayor’s itinerary were delivered to the press media via emails to encourage news coverage of municipal activities.

(3) Daily news clips concerning municipal administration, criticisms and suggestions for the mayor’s reference were compiled and distributed to concerned agencies allowing for a proper response to public opinion and the improvement of administrative measures.

(4) With the joint effort of the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan, foreign press media were invited to visit the City to increase the
international awareness of the City and promote inter-city exchange. Municipal administration journalists also arranged to accompany the Mayor to visit the sister cities abroad in order to provide reference for the municipal development.

(5) Support for the city government’s major administrative measures and events were provided by commissioning major print media to strengthen marketing for municipal administration campaigns, news coverage and advertisements.

b. Guidance and Incentive:

(1) In order to cultivate talents for the production of the programs of the public channel, the “2010 Public Channel Community News Coverage Training Program” has been administered. Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages was commissioned to design a 120-hour video shooting class that includes the theory and practice of video shooting. The friendly class teaches the creativity of the art of motion pictures and audio, bringing richer and diversified video vision to the citizens of Kaohsiung City.

(2) The “2010 Kaohsiung Comic and Animation Exhibition”: The exhibition took place at the Kaohsiung Arena for two consecutive days on August 14th and 15th in 2010, attracting more than 120,000 visitors. A total of 820 fan clubs all over Taiwan participated in the event, with 250 of them coming from Kaohsiung City; it was a demonstration of the passion and energy of the comic and animation culture in southern Taiwan. The master of domestic comics, Mr. Liu, Sing-cin; the Japanese voice actor, Mr. Akira Kamiya; the famous director, Mr. Daichi Akitarou; and the comic and animation scholar, Mr. Chen, Chung-wei; were invited to an open seminar at the event.

3. Public Awareness Services

a. Multimedia campaign

(1) The “Quality Life in the Sustainable City” electronic media marketing project commissioned to TV stations presented the good quality of life in the city and shows the public participation and support of the municipal administration. The image of sustainable Kaohsiung was presented through the related media campaigns.

(2) The “Good Year of the Tiger, Safe Tourism in Kaohsiung” campaign project was launched during the Lunar New Year holidays to introduce the new attractions in the City and promote traffic safety concepts, such as yielding to the pedestrians.

(3) The “Bicycle Tour in Kaohsiung” traffic safety campaign strengthened the awareness of the scenic views, tourism attractions and gourmet meals along the bicycle trails in the City. In addition to encouraging green consumption through the use of bicycles and public bicycles, the green consumption of the new LOHAS lifestyle with bicycles in Kaohsiung was also promoted to build up the image of “a healthy new Kaohsiung, a new city of sports”.

(4) The “A Smooth Ride in Artistic Kaohsiung” electronic media campaign was launched during the Lunar New Year holidays to catch the peak of tourism in the domestic market. The Transportation Bureau of the City launched the
“Green Vacation – Free Ride on Bus and Public Bicycles” to encourage the public to use public transportation when visiting the arts- and culture-centered landmarks of the City, such as the Museum of Fine Arts, the Cultural Center, the Film Archive, and the Pier-2 Art Center. The campaign promoted both the City and arts and emphasizes the green energy image of the City where energy conservation and carbon emission reduction are the priorities.

(5) The “Water and Green Kaohsiung, An Ecology City” campaign used radio, TV and creative events to promote the City’s measures to boost the passion and support for the water and green Kaohsiung among the citizens.

(6) The “Kinetic City” electronic media marketing campaign promotes the sustainable ecology, industrial development and diversified cultural development of the City. With the theme of innovative cultural and educational policies of the City, it shaped Kaohsiung City as a city of sustainable development.

(7) The “Charming Harbor City Electronic Media Marketing” campaign conveyed the message that after the county/city merger, the City is transforming from heavy industry-based development to a city with bountiful resources of tourism and cultural creativity.

(8) TV commercial spots were purchased to deliver municipal advertisements that include: the “Quality Life in the Sustainable City”, “Eternal Kaohsiung Bravely Moves Forward”, “Just Love Kaohsiung”, and “Harbor City New Look, Beautiful New City” to advertise the major administrative performances of the City in recent years.

(9) The “Citizen Participation in the Happy Kaohsiung” electronic media campaign was produced with the theme of the general municipal development and major municipal administration goals.

(10) In response to the county/city merger, two films: “Kaohsiung – the New International Metropolis” and “New Urban Center with Mountains and Ocean” were presented at 1500 FamilyMart stores throughout Taiwan from April 1st to April 30th to further advertise the features of the City, promote the understanding and interaction among the people of the Kaohsiung County and Kaohsiung City, and to establish a strong foundation for the future development of greater Kaohsiung.

(11) The “Kaohsiung County Administration Performance and Image Awareness” video clip was produced. It introduced the industrial development, investment recruitment performance, leisure and tourism, culture and art, social welfare, agricultural produce, local festivals and gourmet foods of the former Kaohsiung County to the people nationwide.

(12) The “Kaohsiung County Industrial Development and County Administration Performance Awareness” campaign was presented. The status quo and the future of the industrial development in the former Kaohsiung County were covered in TV shows to attract business investment and increase job opportunities.

(13) The “County Government’s Achievement Awareness Campaign on the Eighth Global Chinese Business Leader Summit” was presented. The Global Chinese
Business Leader Summit, which has the greatest influence across the Strait, the highest standard, the largest number of business participants and high exposure in the media, was used to promote awareness about the industrial and commercial development in the former Kaohsiung County, performance of the county development, and its 5-star administration satisfaction.

(14) The “Look Back and Move Forward – 8 Years of Change in Kaohsiung County” special edition of news was produced to promote the awareness of the county administration performance, industrial cluster development, urban-rural cultural and social welfare of the former Kaohsiung County through news coverage or report.

(15) The “Documentary Film of Post-Morakot Recovery” was produced. It documents the recovery projects, industry and tourism re-establishment, victim aide and employment recovery after the typhoon in Kaohsiung County. Precious historic images are preserved as cultural assets of the past and reference for the past and the future.

(16) The “New Spring Self-help Tourism” campaign was presented through special news report and placement advertisement during the Lunar New Year holidays to introduce the tourism attractions and souvenirs in the former Kaohsiung County.

(17) The “Southern Taiwan Industrial Development Research and Development Report” was completed. It introduced the solar energy industry, guidance for local traditional industry transformation and development of industry-specific areas in the former Kaohsiung County during the past few years.

b. Print campaign

(1) The “Tourism in the New Metropolis – Year of the Tiger” print advertisement campaign was disseminated through the lunar calendars and the special editions for the New Spring holiday season.

(2) The “Water and Green Kaohsiung, an Ecology City” print ad exchange was presented.

(3) The “Water Green New Metropolis and New Look” print ad was presented through magazines and online media.

(4) The “Beautiful New Metropolis” print ad campaign was completed, focusing on the latest urban and tourism developments in Kaohsiung.

(5) The “New Urban Development; the Greater Kaohsiung Takes Off” print ad campaign was completed.

(6) The production of the “Beautiful Greater Kaohsiung Municipal Development Awareness Campaign” was completed to present the Mayor’s administrative policies of the “Citizen Participation in Happy Kaohsiung” and the achievements in software and hardware developments. The topics concerned the video/audio industry, environmental protection and urban planning renewal.

(7) The “New Hope at the New Metropolis; the Green City” print ad was completed to promote energy conservation and carbon emission reduction, and to share the vision of an ecologically friendly and green energy city with the citizens.
(8) The “Glorious Kaohsiung” media mix campaign was completed through newspaper, news coverage, event, press conference and print ad (including leaflets and e-DM) to further promote the awareness of the City Administration’s achievements in software and hardware, or policies.

(9) The bicycle trail print ad campaign was commissioned to magazine companies to report on the bicycle trail development of the City and promote the public bicycle rental system.

(10) The National Geographic Magazine was commissioned to run a print ad campaign that combined the eco-tourism of the attractions at Cijin and the largest shell museum in the Southeast Asia: Kaohsiung Cijin Shell Museum.

(11) The “Eighth Anniversary of County Administration Achievement Special Report” was delivered. A survey on the public satisfaction with the 25 counties and cities of the Country was conducted, and the years of administration of the current mayors and magistrates of the 25 counties and cities were presented to the people of the Country.

(12) In order to thoroughly present the achievements of former Kaohsiung County in the past 8 years, “The Changing Kaohsiung County: County Administration Achievement Special Report”, each consisting of 12 volumes, was published and given to village chiefs and visitors as gift.

(13) The “Solar Energy Industry Awareness Campaign” reported in detail the achievements in solar energy industry development and the emphasis on environment protection of the Kaohsiung County, while promoting the former Kaohsiung County as the green industry center.

c. Awareness campaign on radio

(1) The “New Voice in the Splendid New Metropolis” radio campaign was disseminated by 15 radio stations.

(2) The traffic safety awareness campaign was completed to provide the latest traffic condition and traffic safety messages.

(3) To encourage energy conservation and carbon emission reduction through MRT, bus, ferry, bicycle path and public bicycle rental system, a bicycle show was produced to promote green transportation and the awareness of bicycle safety.

(4) 11 private radio stations were commissioned to air 6 awareness message insertions, along with verbal messages and interviews to promote traffic safety awareness.

(5) The “Morakot Anniversary Concert” was commissioned to all private radio stations during the anniversary of Typhoon Morakot to remember and honor the victims of the typhoon, remind the public about the importance of disaster preparation, and never to forget the losses and sorrows brought about by the disaster.

(6) Agricultural and fishery products from the former Kaohsiung County were routinely displayed at the Zuoying Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store for sale; all private radio stations were commissioned to promote the message of the “Kaohsiung Produce Sale at the Zuoying Shin Kong Mitsukoshi Department Store”. It was an effort to attract more buyers and to increase the
income for the farmers and fishermen.

(7) In response to the blood shortage during the winter vacation, the “Blood for Vegetable” event was presented. All ratio stations were commissioned to promote the event. The public was encouraged to donate blood to solve the shortage problem, while the agricultural produce of the former Kaohsiung County were promoted.

d. Municipal promotion events

(1) In order to present the image of “Water and Green Kaohsiung, an Ecology City”, the “Water and Green Kaohsiung – Parents-Children Ecology Carnival” event was sponsored at the Aozihdi Forest Park on June 5th. The entertaining educational event allowed the public and the children to understand the water and green aspects in Kaohsiung. The event attracted more than one thousand participants and was covered on the news of ETTV, FTV, TVBS and Taiwan Times.

(2) In order to encourage the reading habit among the children, the “Fairy Tale Carnival” event was sponsored at the Central Park on the afternoon of November 14th. The press conference for the event was held earlier on the morning of November 12th at the plaza of City Hall.

(3) The 2010 summer series events in Kaohsiung were sponsored. The “2010 Summer Kaohsiung Series Events” from July to August included the “International Battle Festival” and the “International Beer Festival”.

(4) The 2011 New Year party was sponsored: the “2011 New Year Party” events included the “Stars party” on December 24th, attracting about 10,000 participants; the “Big Balloon Parade” on December 25th, attracting about 200,000 people; the “Pop Stars Party” on December 26th, attracting about 15,000 people; and the “2011 New Year Party” on December 31st, attracting about 600,000 people. All of the four events were covered on the news. The New Year Party was broadcast live by the TTV and USTV until 1 am on January 1st. During the broadcast, a 60-second advertisement of the City was aired, and the achievements of the municipal administration were effectively touted.

e. Traffic safety awareness campaign: Road traffic safety awareness campaigns were combined with municipal marketing campaigns or other events.

(1) The traffic safety awareness campaign video project of fiscal 2010, which includes 5 30-second video clips, was commissioned to the Cinglian Cable TV for production and airing. The videos also aired on rotation at Ch. 3 and 4 of the City cable TV network.

(2) The traffic safety awareness campaign video project of fiscal 2010 was commissioned for production. The project aimed to promote awareness of the low-chassis city buses and the safety of elderly passengers. The videos were aired on rotation nationwide and in 94 movie theaters in the city.

(3) TV commercial spots were purchased for the 2010 traffic safety awareness campaign video project; 30-second commercials of road traffic safety or municipal marketing campaign were aired on rotation.
(4) The “Movie Stars in Kaohsiung: Romantic Tour to the Movie Scenes” marketing and traffic safety campaign were covered in lifestyle, fashion, travel, general entertainment and leisure shows or news reports.

(5) The “Fiscal 2010 Municipal Development Achievements and Traffic Safety Awareness Campaign” project was completed. It showed the City’s dedication to the establishment of convenient, smooth and safe transportation and conveyed the image of a happy and safe city.

(6) The cable TV operators in the City were commissioned to produce and deliver 20 news reports to promote traffic safety awareness.

(7) The 2010 “Traffic Safety Awareness Campaign Task” print media marketing project of fiscal 2010 was commissioned to 6 media companies to promote the convenient green transportation of the City and emphasize the importance of traffic safety. The traffic safety awareness of the traffic and transportation networks of the City focused on the City’s bicycle routes and safety, 168 Circle Bus lines, low-floor buses, safe solar-powered Love Boat, and the amphibious vehicles. Traffic safety messages were also delivered to strengthen the road safety awareness.

(8) The “Green Traffic and Safety Upgrade” traffic safety network media campaign was delivered through e-newspapers to promote the idea of a green and sustainable Kaohsiung City, and to present the achievements of the dedication to the green traffic network development of the City. Traffic safety awareness messages were also delivered.

(9) The “Traffic Safety Awareness Campaign Task print media marketing project was commissioned to 8 magazines and newspapers to cover the New Year Party’s traffic plan and news concerning traffic safety.

(10) The traffic safety advertisement on light boxes and the New Year Party Traffic Plan advertisement were delivered from November 1st to November 30th at 6 MRT stations: the Kaohsiung Main Station, Sanduo Shopping District Station, Zuoying Station, Formosa Boulevard Station, City Council Station and Kaisyuan Station. The subjects included: elderly pedestrians’ safety, pedestrians’ right of the way, motorcycle traffic safety and ‘Don’t drink and drive’. Also, 6 advertisements of the New Year Party traffic plan were delivered from December 1st to December 31st.

(11) The city bus body was used to carry traffic safety awareness advertisements that focus on elderly pedestrians’ safety, pedestrians’ right of the way, motorcycle traffic safety and ‘Don’t drink and drive’, from November 15th to December 14th, 2010; each subject had two versions.

(12) The Traffic safety awareness radio show was produced to provide traffic condition updates and traffic safety awareness messages.

(13) To encourage energy conservation and carbon emission reduction through MRT, bus, ferry, bicycle path and public bicycle rental system, a bicycle show was produced to promote green transportation and the awareness of bicycle safety.

(14) One 30-second traffic safety video clip was produced in fiscal 2010 and
broadcast through the LCD TVs at all KMRT stations and the local cable TV system for 14 days.

(15) 30 bus side panel advertisements and 10 bus back panel advertisements were produced; 40 buses of the former Kaohsiung County had one placed on each, running deep into the rural townships and villages on 25 routes to deliver the messages. The side panel advertisements ran for 3 months from June 1st to August 31st, 2010, and back panel advertisements ran for 2 months from June 1st to July 31st, 2010.

(16) Two light box advertisements were produced and placed at the light boxes at city bus shelters at strategic points to promote traffic safety awareness at fixed locations on an irregular basis.

f. International multimedia promotion

(1) A 34-person foreign press media group (from the U.S., Europe and Asian countries) was invited by the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan to visit the Lantern Festival, Main Stadium for the World Games and Love River on the solar-powered boat from February 28th to March 1st, 2010. Assistance was provided for video shooting and enquiries. Lunch was also provided.

(2) 2 journalists and their crew of 4 of the Peschardt’s People show of the BBC, including the host of the show, Michael Peschardt, visited the Main Stadium for the World Games, solar-powered tour boat and the Jhouzai Wetland on March 25th, 2010. Assistance was provided for the video shooting, as well as a tour guide. An interview with the Mayor was also arranged in the afternoon of the same day.

g. Electronic journals and other periodical and ad hoc publications

(1) Kaohsiung E-Journals Portal:
E-journals, such as: Kaohsiung Pictorial, Kaohsiung Monthly and Kaohsiung e-Paper were circulated on a regular basis. In fiscal 2010, 8 issues of the Kaohsiung Pictorial and 16 issues of Kaohsiung e-Paper were published. More than 40,000 copies per issue were mailed to the public. 8 issues of The Kaohsiung Monthly were delivered through the Department of Information Management via email to about 10,000 colleagues of the City Government. In addition, every two issues of the Kaohsiung Pictorial were compiled and printed as the Kaohsiung Pictorial hard copy (published every two months); 40,000 copies per issue were printed and given away routinely to the elected representatives of the City, tourist hotels, government agencies and schools, travel agents, civilian organizations and foreign consulates. It was also distributed for free at major bookstores, such as Eslite, social education institutes, chain coffee shops, tourism attractions and MRT stations, about 100 locations in total. This project also included e-cards for major holidays and the establishment and maintenance of the Facebook page of the Kaohsiung Pictorial to further promote the portal and Kaohsiung.

(2) Maritime Capital Kaohsiung Bimonthly in Chinese and English: Each issue was released every other month. 10,000 copies were printed and distributed to
the airport, tourist hotels, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), the Interchange Association, Japan and other locations where foreign visitors frequently visit.

(3) Publications for municipal administration development awareness:
580,000 copies of Resident Handbook 2010, Kaohsiung City introduction in Chinese, English and Japanese (2,000 copies in Chinese, 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in Japanese), 10,000 copies of “2010 Kaohsiung Competitiveness”, 2,700 sets of 2010 scenery postcards and 50,000 2011 Kaohsiung Calendar were printed.

(4) The Kaohsiung County Today was produced: It was published bi-monthly at 30,000 copies per issue and delivered to various organizations, schools and villages. It was also open for public subscription order from other counties/cities. The content included county administration achievements, industry development, leisure and travel, agricultural produces, local festivals, and art events, to promote features and characteristics of all townships and villages.

4. Service Functions of Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station

Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station changed its original name of Kaohsiung City Government Radio Station (established on June 28th, 1982) to its current name on January 1st, 1992. It is a city government-run public radio station; under the approval of the Executive Yuan after Kaohsiung City Government was upgraded to a Yuan-controlled municipality. The Station has two frequencies: one of amplitude modulation at AM 1089 KHz, which became operational on June 28th, 1982 covering Kaohsiung City and Kaohsiung County, and the other frequency modulation at FM 94.3 MHz, which became operational on June 28th, 1991 covering Tainan City, Tainan County, Kaohsiung City, Kaohsiung County, Pingtung County, and Penghu County. Both services run 18 hours daily.

a. The founding philosophy and mission of the station:
(1) Strengthening marketing for city administration and public service
(2) Enhancing two-way communication
(3) Providing more services for citizens
(4) Increasing cultural standards

b. Positioning: The professional radio station offers public service information to the Kaohsiung metropolitan area. The content of its programs covers news, education and culture, public service, government announcements, general entertainment, and support for the underprivileged.

(1) With the objective of producing good quality programs, Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station won a total of 12 awards at the Golden Bell Awards between 2003 and 2010, including: 6 Grand Golden Bell Awards, 4 Little Golden Bell Awards and 2 Awards for Excellence in outstanding youth and children’s programs. Moreover, the Station was nominated for 57 awards, including: 38 Grand Golden Bell Awards, 11 Little Golden Bell Awards and 8 Awards for Excellence in outstanding youth and children’s programs.

(2) FM 94.3 broadcasts primarily in Mandarin Chinese and Taiwanese. Programs are also available in Hakka, various aboriginal languages, English, as well as in
the Philippine, Thai, Indonesian, and Vietnamese languages. Regular programs primarily consist of information on municipal administration marketing, public services, as well as cultural and artistic events. There are also daily classical music programs and supportive programs for foreign spouses, the handicapped, homosexuals, and other civil groups. To escalate the scale of city marketing and to demonstrate an effective service image of the government, a special program called “Do It Now on Air” has been produced. Supervisors in charge of different functions in the city government, elected representatives, experts and scholars are regularly invited for interviews on municipal administration and public issues that concern the general public, answer questions from the general public, and listen to public opinion, as a measure to maximize the community service and supervisory functions of the Station. The station joined forces with different agencies of the city government to produce the radio program “I Love Kaohsiung” for the sake of city administration marketing. In order to pool civil group resources, the station invited public welfare groups to produce programs in July 2006. In 2010, 12 public welfare groups were invited to produce radio programs. In order to promote resource sharing in southern Taiwan, establish the common living circle concept, and facilitate regional exchanges and reciprocity, the station jointly developed the program “Discovering Kaohsiung-Pingtung” with Kaohsiung County and Pingtung County, in addition to cooperating with Tainan County/City and Chiayi County/City in the program “Southern Taiwan Instant Message” for disseminating information on local art and cultural events in various locations through special interviews or SNG, thereby helping local industry development. The station also jointly produced the program “Kaohsiung New Style” with Kaohsiung County to introduce the scenic Kaohsiung County. In order to promote internationalization and increase the service level, English news and programs were offered in association with international media such as the BBC. “Dagou English Lessons,” “News English Lessons,” and “Three-Minute Japanese” were offered to create a bilingual learning environment, improve the audience’s English and Japanese proficiency and jointly help to enhance the internationalization of the maritime capital.

(3) The station took the initiative to actively take part in major city events like Kaohsiung Lantern Festival and major holiday celebrations or policy awareness campaigns. In 2010, the station sponsored a total of 20 community programs including 5 outdoor live shows, 4 municipal administration marketing events, 2 city administration visits that involved support for the underprivileged and engagement with listeners, 1 New Year Party live broadcast, 7 lecture programs, and 1 large-scale celebrity talk. The aim was to facilitate two-way communication between the government and the general public, inspire patriotism and shape community awareness.

(4) The Municipal Administration Broadcasting and Marketing Center was established on December 23rd, 2008 to strengthen city marketing and demonstrate the service image of “City Government Total Mobilization; Listen
Live On-Air.” Live programs, such as “Mobile Government” and “Municipal Administration Frontline,” and six municipal administration news sessions are produced daily to offer the latest and most accurate municipal administration news in the shortest period of time, explain policies and respond to citizens’ opinions and suggestions, thereby fulfilling the mobile government policy.

(5) Strengthening news interviews and news reports: From Mondays to Fridays, six 5-minute news sessions at the top of the hour and three 20-minute news sessions are offered. In addition, five news sessions are offered on Saturdays and Sundays. The content of news reports consists mainly of news in Kaohsiung City and southern Taiwan. Furthermore, the station produced radio news programs, such as: Live 943 Nighttime News from 5:30 to 6:00 at night Mondays through Fridays, 10-Minute ‘Kaohsiung Talking’ from 5:30 to 5:40 on Saturday nights, and News Plaza from 5:40 to 6:00 on Saturday nights. Supervisors in charge of different functions in the city government, elected representatives, experts and scholars are invited for in-depth interviews on specific news events.

(6) Radio Channel AM 1089 has been promoted as the channel specially designed for Hakka language speakers, the elderly and extension courses of the Open University of Kaohsiung. Since December 1999, the station has produced the block radio program “The Voice of Hakka,” which is broadcast for four hours every day.

c. Future prospects of Kaohsiung Broadcasting Station:

(1) Localization: The station will offer more news coverage of local events, governmental policies, city marketing and social welfare, in order to fulfill the responsibility and functionality of the government-run mass media.

(2) Interaction: The station will invite supervisors in charge of city government departments, experts, scholars and elected representatives to the live shows to discuss municipal administration and public issues. Citizens will be provided with free call-in service to express their opinions and to resolve their complaints. A wide variety of seminars, panel discussions and city marketing activities will be sponsored.

(3) The station will boost the marketing and promotion of local customs, lifestyles, natural environment, and travel resources in the greater Kaohsiung area, thereby strengthening the greater Kaohsiung city public awareness.

(4) Disaster response: Scheduled programs will be interrupted for reporting or live-broadcasting of important messages related to major disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes and floods, thereby advising the audience of the latest news to reduce the damage caused by such disasters.

(5) Refined and energized programs: The station will produce special reports on major policies and campaigns undertaken by each city government department with playlet and slogan techniques, and insert them at a high frequency to strengthen the audience’s awareness. In addition, the program production techniques will adopt a more vivid way and target youth audiences for market segmentation to maximize the feature of “Care for the Youth and Deep
Rooting”.

(6) Improvement in public image: The station will maximize its functions as a community-based radio station, strengthen the support for the underprivileged, offer local public welfare groups an opportunity to produce radio programs, and assist campus broadcasting clubs.

(7) Online broadcasting and information service: The station will embrace the advances in computer technology, accelerate the provision of online information and improve the online broadcasting service and function.

(8) Strengthened functions of the Municipal Administration Broadcasting and Marketing Center: By outsourcing operations, private resource and creativity will be adopted to provide diversified programs and city marketing activities as well as to promote Kaohsiung City as an international industrial and commercial port metropolis.

Table 34 Mass Communication and Audio/Video Industry in Kaohsiung City

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
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<th>Audio Publication</th>
<th>Cinema</th>
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Source: Information Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government and Information Office of the former Kaohsiung County Government.
V - Social Security
1. Social Assistance
   a. At the end of December 2010, the city had a total of 16,008 low-income households and 38,687 individuals.
   b. Console and care for low-income households and social assistance organizations during New Year, Dragon Boat Festival, and Mid-Autumn Festival, promoted proactive social welfare measures, and continued with the “self-reliance and free-from-poverty plan for low-income families”.
   c. Entrusted private organizations with counseling services and short-term placement for the homeless, and combined resources for the homeless care activities. The homeless service center helped settle 70 individuals and served 1,185 individuals in 2010.
   d. Social assistance programs for low-income families: The 322-6666 life-changing line was set up, together with over a hundred charitable organizations from January to the end of December, 2010, that provided financial subsidies, bursaries, disadvantaged family counseling, consolation visits and disaster relief aid and other services. So far, beneficiaries account for 135,045 individuals, with NTD 54,317,392, and 82,932.5 hours of volunteer service.
   d. “Immediate Care” emergency assistance program: For individuals who endure emergent crisis in their lives, such as death or disappearance in the family, serious injury or disease, unemployment and other crisis within a month and thus are unable to work, NTD 10,000 - 30,000 emergency allowance was granted. In 2010, 6,635 cases and NTD 101,880,594 were approved.
   e. National pension for the disadvantaged: Related social insurances in accordance with the National Pension Act were granted for mild disabilities, low-income households, and individuals with income less than two times the minimum living cost in Taiwan and who do not exceed 1.5 times of the average monthly consumption per person in Taiwan. There were 555,643 beneficiaries in 2010 and NTD 319,183,177 was approved.

2. Social Welfare
   a. Children and Youth Welfare
      (1) Daycare organization counseling: There were 34 new registered cases of additional daycares, relocations and changes in ownership in 2010, offered counseling to a total of 18 infant-care centers, 357 daycare centers, 211 after-school daycare centers.
      (2) Childcare training programs: Organizing hands-on babysitter training courses to enhance the quality of babysitter and childcare professional skills. A total of 3 levels, 9 classes and 358 persons completed the program.
      (3) Community babysitter support and supervision network and childcare subsidies: 1) Granting “childcare subsidies” to families with children under the age of two and in need of professional babysitters or daycare centers. “Partial childcare grant for employed family” subsidized NTD 3,000 per month to
normal families, and NTD 5,000 to disadvantaged families. “Temporary childcare grant for non-employed family” subsidized a maximum of NTD 2,000 per month. The total grants of NTD 35,654,000 in 2010 subsidized 1,750 infants and 10,833 individuals.

2) Set up eight Community Babysitter Support and Supervision Networks that accommodated and benefited 1,675 babysitters.

(4) Childcare vouchers and childcare subsidies: Childcare vouchers of NTD 34,085,000 were granted to a total of 6,817 individuals in 2010. Childcare subsidies were granted to disabled children and individuals, low income households, medium-low-income single parents, indigenous children attending private daycare centers and kindergartens. A subsidy of NTD 3,000 per person/month, total grants of NTD 234,589,822 to 78,895 individuals.

(5) Daycare subsidies for medium-low-income families: Subsidized medium-low-income families with 2 to 4 year-old children in need of daycare services. A subsidy of NTD 6,000 per person/semester with total grants of NTD 4,692,000 to 782 individuals in 2010.

(6) Daycare subsidies for indigenous children attending private daycare centers: Subsidized over five-year-old indigenous children attending registered daycare centers. A subsidy of NTD10,000 per person/semester; total grants of NTD 950,000 to 95 individuals in 2010.

(7) Educational program subsidies for five-year-old children: Subsidized over five-year-old children attending private daycare centers. Total grants of NTD 221,405,091 to 10,340 individuals in 2010.

(8) Daycare subsidies for disabled children and daycare centers equipped with disabled facilities and education subsidies for disabled children: Daycare centers that accommodate 3 to 6 year-old disabled children received NTD 5,000 of facility subsidies per person/semester. Total grants of NTD 3,515,000 were given to 703 individuals in 2010; and additional education subsidies of NTD 2,110,500 for 3 to 5 year-old disabled children were given to 223 individuals.

(9) Group Insurance for children in daycare facilities: Operated in coordination with Child Welfare Bureau, Ministry of the Interior to assist children in daycare facilities with group insurance matters. 39,781 individuals participated in 2010 (including second semester of the 2009 academic year and first semester of the 2010 academic year).

(10) Emergency living subsidies for disadvantaged families and children: help the distressful, dysfunctional and underprivileged families to ease their financial pressure. Subsidized children under the age of 18 with NTD 3,000 per person/month for a period of 6 months. Total grants of NTD 37,773,000 were given to 1,622 individuals, 12,591 individuals, and 1,097 families.

(11) Provided children and youth under the age of 18 from low-income households with appropriate health care, reduced the financial burden on their families, and subsidized them for the premium of National Health Insurance. The beneficiaries in 2010 amounted to 24,458 individuals.
(12) Foster children and youth care services: Provided a temporary placement of children and youth who suffered from emergent crisis, abuse, negligence or abandonment. The foster care placed 2,448 individuals in 2010.

(13) Placement of children and youth entrusted to correctional institutions for rehabilitation: Entrusted 48 correctional institutions with placement of children and youth, and assisted the rehabilitation of children and youth that suffered from the loss of parents and families, and domestic violence. 555 individuals benefited from the rehabilitation placement in 2010.

(14) Medical subsidies for disadvantaged children youth in low-income households: Total grants of NTD 7,679,629 were given to 370 individuals for uninsured benefits, interruption and non-payment of health insurance, hospital care, and other related medical expenses.

(15) Early intervention for children with developmental delay: “2,091 cases were reported in 2010, with 1,458 cases processed and 28,924 individuals helped.

(16) Inspect and re-examine the court cases of children and youth guardianship and adoption: In 2010, 1,739 custody cases were entrusted to private organizations, 385 cases processed.

(17) Combine private resources to organize various activities:
   1) Direct subsidies or request entrusted to 42 civic groups to apply to the Child Welfare Bureau, Ministry of the Interior for funding various activities in 2010; a total of NTD 9,384,630 were granted.
   2) Held 2010 Summer Youth Festival Events, activities include: The Philanthropist Who Came from the Waves, Hardworking turned Successful Baker Artist, The Legend of a Rehabilitated Man, The Mentor of the Youth, Top Entrepreneurs’ Expectations for the New Generation, Dreams of Youth, FUN in Summer and other thematic events; thousands of young people were attracted.
   3) Held “2010 Wishing to the Stars Christmas Festival”, a series of activities that cared for disadvantaged children and youth; 30,000 individuals enthusiastically participated.

(18) Disadvantaged children and young community care services: Three child and youth community care service centers were publicly constructed and privately operated. In 2010, they provided overnight care for disadvantaged children of 60 individuals and 5,087 persons; offered community children and youth tutoring to 134 persons and 7,202 individuals; organized intellectual and recreational development activities for 3,331 individuals. An additional nine community service centers were commissioned by private organizations to provide after-school care (including night care) and services to disadvantaged families, children and youth. The centers helped 916 children and youth, tutored 62,979 individuals after school, provided care and visits 4,734 times, and organized leisure and development activities to 24,590 individuals.

(19) Nighttime childcare services: Collaborating with the city’s registered nighttime childcare services, 49 nighttime childcare services were set up in 2010. Additional nighttime subsidies were granted to disabled children or
persons, low-income households, medium-low-income single parent and children from indigenous families, NTD 2,000 per person/month. Total grants of NTD 2,725,980 were given in 2010 to 1,365 individuals.

(20) Administrative fine for violation of the “Children and Youth Welfare Act”: A total of 20 disciplinary cases, NTD 689,000 fines, 111 cases of compulsory parenting education, 2,855 hours, and 12 reported names were processed in 2010.

(21) Maternity pension and childcare subsidies:
1) Newborn who has completed the birth registration or the initial household registration with the city, and whose parent(s) has registered and resided in the city for over one year, is qualified for the subsidies. The first and second child of the family receives NTD 6,000, the third and more receive NTD 10,000 per child. Total grants of NTD 61,946,000 were given to 9,751 individuals in 2010.
2) A family’s third child (and more) who was born between April 1 and December 31 in 2010, and whose parent(s) has registered and resided in the city for over one year, is qualified for the childcare subsidy of NTD 3,000 per month within his/her first year. Total grants of NTD 13,783,000 were given to 874 individuals in 2010.

(22) Promote the protection of children and youth: Organized the protection line of 113 to provide services like 24-hour hot line, consultancy, emergency aid, emergency asylum, crisis intervention, and others. A total of 4,787 cases were processed, and after further assessment, 2,651 were reported as child protection cases.

(23) Promote family care services program to high-risk families: Joined seven private organizations to provide support, care, counseling, medical care and education care, after school tutoring, notification, referral and other services to high-risk families. 2,067 cases were received in 2010, 921 cases processed.

(24) Continue to promote “Goodwill Ambassador Visits to Children and Youth Service”: Join force with volunteers from fine social welfare organizations and proactively offer companionship, care and academic counseling services. 106 cases and 679 case-time were concluded in 2010.

(25) Provide care and companionship to children and youth in long-term placement by implementing “change your life, forward your love” care plan; there are currently 27 “love-forwarding angels”.

(26) Kaohsiung’s care for disadvantaged children under the age of 6 programs: Established active care programs for preschool children under the age of 6 from high-risk families and introduced 21 case social workers. By the end of December 2010, visits have been made to 4,011 children.

(27) Implementation of “Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act” related services:
1) Accompanied interrogation was provided to 122 individuals, case tracking and counseling services to 61 individuals.
2) Issuance of guidance and disciplinary citations on perpetration to 22
individuals, 21 individuals reported.

(28) Promote family welfare activities: Assigned 13 full-time social workers to social welfare centers and promoted counseling and recreational services to youth and their families. 52 million instances were served at various facilities and centers in 2010, hosting promotions, counseling and health leisure activities, a total of 77,901 individuals participated.

(29) Counseling and training senior high (vocational) school male graduates to act as social workers (prioritizing on counseling low-income households or children from poor and single-parent families, as well as special case counseling to the dropout adolescents under 20), and assigning them to Social Affairs Bureau affiliated units and district offices; a total of 83 employments were made available.

(30) Due to the economic recession in 2009, “meal plan for children and youth of the disadvantaged families” was initiated during the summer holidays, and provided disadvantaged children and youth meal vouchers that can be exchanged for lunchboxes, fast food, rice buns, bread, etc., at 401 convenience stores. A total 2,148 persons benefited.

b. Women's Welfare

The institutional female population in the city at the end of December 2010 was 1,382,556, representing 49.85% of the total population. With social changes, there has been a significant rise in female consciousness, and the role and status of the modern women have also received increasing attention. The services for women provided by the Social Affairs Bureau include:

(1) General Women's Welfare

1) The Women’s Center was established on August 27, 2000, providing women with a diversity of activities, such as female intellectual and emotional development programs, learning opportunities, arts and cultural exhibitions, data on women’s history, skill and artistry training, recreational and cultural events, resource sharing, shelter and job training for disadvantaged women, and other diversified activities, as well as promoting women’s welfare work in association with women’s groups.

* The Women’s Center aims to promote women’s welfare work in association with other women’s groups, it has arranged 373 various developmental and educational activities; 40,057 persons participated, and 132,314 person-time provided the facilities and equipments for these events.

* Joined forces with women's groups and organized 9 sessions of the “Themed Learning for Women” with 4,535 persons participated, as well as 9 sessions of the “Prep School” series with 320 persons participated.

* Commissioned to assemble a Hall for Women’s History, and hosted 116 study groups and sessions on gender issues, movies, reading and other related discussions. 5,800 person-time were recorded, and 738 person-time in the Hall’s collection.

2) The Center for Children, Youth and Women was established on September
An Overview of the Administration of Kaohsiung City Government 2010

19, 1993, with the objectives to advocate innovation, open and active attitudes, providing women, children and youth with a quality space for personal growth, family and marriage, social participation, leisure activities, social welfare facilities and other services.

* The center main provides a wide range of library and information services for personal growth and other women-related learning, and is equipped with adult and children library, resource room, yoga and aerobics classes, etc. A total of 83,758 person-time were served.

* Digital programs and financial assistance programs for women was established. The center provided assistance on setting up network auction after the “Digital Business for Women” course ended, as well as Kaohsiung Digital Business for Women blog to provide a platform on Breeze market and women's digital business community market. A total of 18,307 persons benefited in 2010.

* Organized initiatives on women’s rights, lectures on women’s development, Women’s Day events, women’s cinema festivals and other activities. 3,791 individuals benefited in 2010.

(2) Welfare services for single-parent families in special circumstances:

1) Granting childcare subsidy, children’s living allowance, children’s education subsidy, emergency living allowance, and medical subsidy for children under 6. Total grants of NTD were given to 84,202 individuals.

2) Living allowance for children from families under special circumstances: Living allowance of NTD 14,383,872 were given to 8,296 individuals; childcare subsidy of NTD 642,750 to individuals; and medical subsidy of NTD 20,645 to 35 individuals.

3) Set up three parent-child homes for a total of 57 households and one family home for 10 households, providing housing and life crisis adjustment to single-parent families.

4) Set up single-parent family service center: Providing case management services. In 2010, 376 new cases were received, with 190 cases processed and 2,244 persons continuously served.

(3) Women’s Rights Promotion Committee: In the interest of women’s rights, the establishment of six groups, namely, “job security”, “personal security”, “education and culture”, “welfare promotion”, “health maintenance” and “social participation”, which conduct regular meetings, was to actively promote the city women’s rights. 5 committee meetings, 12 group meetings, and 2 head meetings were held in 2010.

(4) New immigrants care services:

1) The Social Affairs Bureau has currently set up four new immigrant family service centers to provide family support and counseling, welfare counseling, case management, recreational advocative activities and other services to foreign and mainland spouses.

2) 13 “Community Service Center for Foreign Spouses” were set up, and four sororities were established by civic groups.
(5) Domestic violence, sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention services: The “Bureau of Social Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government Center for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention” was set up to provide professional services. In 2010, 17,504 domestic violence cases, 1,247 sexual abuse cases and 188 sexual harassment cases were reported. The center offers 24-hour emergency shelter, daily care, emotional counseling, crisis and adjustment services.

c. Senior Citizens' Welfare

The city’s institutional population of senior citizen at the age 65 and over at the end of December 2010 was 285,440, representing 10.29% of the total population. The welfare services for senior citizens provided by the Social Affairs Bureau include:

(1) The services of nursing care and health maintenance for senior citizens and elderly suffering from dementia at the city’s Ren'ai Senior Citizens' Home: There are currently 68 nursing home placements at public expense, and 136 at their own expense. Since its transition to include both nursing care and health maintenance services in January 2001, in which the health maintenance services are entrusted to civic groups and 115 beds were set up, 99 persons were received as of December 2010. In April 2008, a ward for the elderly suffering from dementia was set up, which accommodated 8 individuals as of the end of December 2010.

(2) Senior citizens’ welfare counseling: Set up a special counseling group, and helped the legal establishment of 140 senior citizens’ welfare counseling agencies at the end of December 2010.

(3) Promoted home care for senior citizens: commissioned 19 civic units to provide housekeeping, physical care and daily living assistance to 3,301 elderly people, and entrusted electric stair lifts and homecare attendants to assist the elderly with mobility problems to go up and down stairs; 1,015 persons benefited. Set up 22 senior citizens homecare support centers as transfer stations and resource integration network points for home delivery services.

(4) Special care subsidy for medium-low-income senior citizens: A subsidy of NTD 5,000 per family/month was granted to family members who cannot go out to work because they needed to care for severely disabled elderly; 1,865 individuals benefited in 2009.

(5) Nutritious meal service for the elderly: The service is jointly provided by Senior Citizen Integrated Service Center, the district offices, Community Development Associations, charitable organizations, foundations and other 40 institutions; 423,027 individuals benefited in 2010.

(6) Care services for elderly living alone:

1) Integrated 17 charity groups, 105 community care centers, 12 homecare support centers, 9 social welfare centers and 27 offices to provide elderly living alone with telephone greeting, care, visiting service; 233,718 person-time benefited in 2010.

2) Helped disabled, bedridden and low-income elderly people living alone
install emergency notification system “Connecting Life” in order to provide 24-hour connection service; free assistance was given to 336 persons and installation to 3,836 individuals. 27 handrails were installed in poor-conditioned bathroom facilities to help the disabled elderly living alone.

(7) Daycare services: Set up seven daycare centers and entrusted non governmental organizations to provide services; 21,359 individuals benefited in 2010.

(8) Protection services for the elderly: Integrated 9 community groups and 6 social welfare centers to promote the protection for the elderly; 1,101 cases were reported, 665 cases processed.

(9) Care for elderly suffering from dementia: Special “bracelet of relief” was made with name, identity card number, contact name and telephone number engraved, 427 bracelets were given in 2010. Also, “Dementia Info & Helpline -3318597” served 536 individuals in 2010.

(10) Subsidy for National Health Insurance deductible premiums: Granted subsidy to senior citizens of the age 65 and above, who has registered with and lived at least 1 year in the city, and participated in National Health Insurance; more than 99,000 individuals benefited.

(11) The affiliated regional Senior Citizens Centers of the community activity centre for elderly: There are currently 50 senior citizens activity centers in the city, including Hong Chang and other seven senior citizens activity centers that were transformed into “Welfare Services Center for Senior Citizens”, which are run by civic groups. Fumin Senior Citizens’ Center was constructed in July 2009 at Zuoying District, providing an additional recreational site for elderly living in northern Kaohsiung.

(12) Set up gardens and farms for senior citizens: Allocated 780 pings (of garden or farmland) at Ren’ai Section, Chenjiang District and 1,300 pings at Dechung Section, Nanzih District, for 73 and 88 senior citizens respectively.

(13) Promoted senior citizens labor management and intergenerational program: Employed the methods of heritage service and volunteer service by encouraging senior citizens of age 55 and above, who are physically and mentally healthy with special talents, or interested in providing volunteer services to contribute to the society. In 2010, 198 volunteers were registered and 94 ambassadors of heritage and 18 craftsmen. In addition, the intergenerational program was promoted, integrating schools, community and welfare groups and other units, and employing ambassadors of heritage to perform heritage services. 77 classes were conducted, 14,868 persons benefited.

(14) Free bus fare and half-price MRT for senior citizens: With discount registered card (Senior Citizen Card) the elderly of the city are able to enjoy 120 times per month of free public transit or boat rides, and half-price MRT discount. A total of 20,355 tickets were issued in 2010.

(15) Promoted the senior citizens welfare industry: Set up “Evergreen Old-style Vendor” on the first Floor of Senior Citizens’ Center, offering traditional arts
and crafts displays, traditional arts performances and heritage services; 15,498 individuals visited in 2010.

(16) Set up community care offices: Set up 189 elderly care offices at 38 administrative districts care, providing care visits, greeting and counseling, meals, recreational and leisure activities, preventive care, and other services.

(17) Promoted the mobile cultural and recreational services for the elderly: Integrated civic groups and delivered, on regular basis, cultural and recreational services, basic health inquiries, life consulting and other services to a permanent location in each district. In 2010, 687 events were held and 42,369 individuals served.

(18) Supportive housing - support centers for homecare services to the senior citizens:
Commissioned private organizations to construct 24 supportive houses, daycare for the disabled elderly, and community elderly care services support centers at the Cuihua State House of Zuoying District, and the Shijia State House of Cianjhen District; 11 persons benefited from supportive housing, and 3,651 individuals from rental service.

(19) Improved the accessibility of disabled elderly and provided living aids and subsidies: Provided living aids and barrier-free environment for the disabled elderly to improve the accessibility and home safety of the disabled elderly; 99,754 persons benefited in 2010.

(20) Transportation for moderate and severe disability elderly: Transportation was offered to moderate and severe disability elderly to help them receive medical rehabilitation and other needs. 25 barrier-free vehicles were available to provide transportation services to those who have been assessed and determined by the continuing care management centers as moderate and severe disability elderly; 1,215 persons and 9,407 person-time were served.

d. Disabled Persons' Welfare
The city’s institutional population of disabled persons at the end of December 2010 was 126,693, representing 4.57% of the total population. The welfare services for disabled persons provided by the Social Affairs Bureau include:

(1) Subsidy on shelter and nursing care: Provided shelter and nursing care to disabled persons. In addition to the shelters provided by Barrier-free Home and the city’s Disabled Persons' Welfare Institutions, persons with severe paralysis or in vegetative state were placed in the city nursing homes and elderly care centers; 2,746 persons were placed in 36 other private disabled correctional institutions in Taiwan. Subsidies were granted according to individual family economic status and disability categories.

(2) Subsidy on assistive devices and established an assistive device resources center: As of the end of December of 2010, NTD 68,257,881 of subsidy was granted to 7,748 persons on life assistive devices. An assistive device resources center was established for providing assistive devices and aids rental, maintenance, testing and other services.

(3) Life reconstruction services for persons with mental disorders: Helped persons
with mild to moderate mental disorders to return their work, and offered psychological rehabilitation and leisure farm cultivation and horticulture training; 234 individuals benefited. Additional vocational rehabilitation training was provided; 180 individuals were served in 2010.

(4) A comprehensive welfare center for disabled persons: The Barrier-free Home was the first public institution in the city that combined rehabilitation, daycare and multi-functioned welfare services for disabled persons, equipped with comprehensive barrier-free facilities.

(5) Helped establish welfare institutions that provide full daycare/daycare services and medical intervention for disabled persons: In addition to the existing Barrier-free Home, there are 23 public and private institutions that can provide childcare and medical intervention to 1,302 individuals.

(6) Held Disabilities Rights Protection Group meetings: The group convened a meeting every 4 months, and occasionally summoned relevant members of the group for meetings in accordance to the demand of individual cases.

(7) Services on case management and the notification and referral of disabled persons: Invited the Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Health and related agencies every quarter to conduct reports on career transition and contact issues for disabled persons. Each competent authority of the themed businesses should set up a reporting system, and notify the competent authorities for assistance when disabled persons are reported. Case management services to 825 individuals and 28,146 instances were provided.

(8) Organized “Care Plan for Disabled Persons from Disadvantaged Families”: Constructed support networks for disabled persons from medium-low-income families, integrating disability groups to visit and care for the families and providing them necessary assistance and services. A total of 457 disabled persons and their families were visited, 902 individuals benefited.

(9) Living subsidy for disabled persons: Medium-low-income disabled persons who declined public-funding shelters are subsidized on NTD 3,000 to NTD 7,000 monthly depending on the severity of their disability.

(10) Insurance subsidy for disabled persons:

1) Subsidy on National Health Insurance deductible premiums: In addition to granting a full legal subsidy for persons with extremely severe and severe disabilities, and 1/2 subsidy to persons with moderate disabilities, moderately and mildly disabled persons who were not benefited from the insurance deductibles subsidy were subsidized by the budgeted subsidies provided by the city’s Social Affairs Bureau; around 63,683 individuals benefited.

2) Health insurance subsidy for disabled children aged 3-18 from medium low income families: Disabled children aged 3-18 and disabled adults aged 18-24 attending day schools that came from medium low income families and did not receive health insurance subsidies were granted health insurance subsidy. Total grants of NTD 38,000,000 were given to 3,376
individuals in 2010.

3) Cash payment subsidy on social insurance deductible premiums: Full subsidy were granted to persons with extremely severe and severe disabilities, 1/2 subsidy to persons with moderate disabilities, and 1/4 subsidy to persons with mild disabilities. Total grants of NTD 142,432,605 were given to 44,011 individuals.

(11) Temporary and short-term care services for disabled persons: In order to give caregivers a breathing room, private organizations were entrusted to provide care services at a fixed-location or home. 10,467 person-time and a total of 47,676 hours were served in 2010.

(12) Home services for disabled persons: Consigned private organizations to provide home and health care services; 311,750 individuals and 214,764.5 hours were served.

(13) Provided disabled persons with free bus and boat rides; 1,157,142 individuals benefited in 2010. Subsidized disabled persons and their (one) companion half-priced MRT rides and the initial card application cost; 8,853 cards and NTD16,089,214 were subsidized on 692,174 person-time.

(14) Issuance of exclusive parking identification card: 11,648 exclusive parking identification cards were issued to disabled persons in 2010.

(15) Housing rent and housing loan interest subsidy for disabled persons: Subsidized the city’s disabled persons without its own housing; subsidies were granted to 266 tenants and 20 homebuyers.

(16) Set up “Sign Language Service Center” to provide sign language interpretation services to the city’s speech-and-hearing-impaired persons who wished to participate in public offices; 1,694 individuals benefited in 2010.

(17) Living assistance and care services for visually impaired persons: Assistance and care services were provided to persons of 18 and above with moderate or severe visual impairment. In 2010, a subsidy of NTD 2,032,432 was granted, 3,895 person-time and 8,319 hours served, and 432 individuals benefited from the additional transport allowance for four taxi outings per month.

(18) Allocated city venues for day care sites for disabled persons: Integrated private resources to establish four sites in order to provide services such as day care, functions and skills training, and horticultural cultivation to disabled persons over the age of 15.

(19) Advocated civil organizations to provide community-based, minimized and diversified services

1) “Community LOHAS depots for the disabled”: Promoted an enriched community life and activity participation for disabled persons; about 227 individuals benefited.

2) Established 11 community residential homes: Provided residential services for disabled adults and enhanced their independent living skills.

3) Six “Community Facilities Operation Centers”: Provided 130 mentally handicapped adults with skills training courses, pre-employment approach development, adaptive skills, and other learning support services.
(20) Welfare subsidies for persons with severe (and extremely severe) disabilities: In order to strengthen the care for persons with severe (and extremely severe) disabilities, the monthly care subsidy of NTD 1,000 was granted to 21,812 individuals in 2010.

(21) Special care subsidy for medium-low-income disabled persons: In order to strengthen the care for disabled persons from medium-low-income families, and to ease financial pressures of family members who need to personally take care of disabled persons, the monthly care subsidy of NTD 3,000 was granted to 2,864 individuals in 2010.
Civil Organizations and
Religious Activities

1. Civil Organizations

   In recent years, increasing number of people joining social organizations was noted. Facing this new social environment, the Social Affairs Bureau aims to offer guidance to civil organizations, offering services instead of management. People with comprehensive application forms and documents can apply for civil organizations immediately upon request to enhance efficiency and convenience. By the end of December 2010, the city has approved 4,029 civil organizations.

2. Religious Activities

   At present, 1,456 religious sites already completed the temple registration in Kaohsiung City (1,090 for Taoism, 329 for Buddhism, 27 for I Kuan Tao and 10 for Confucianism). Besides, a total of 2,112 houses of worship have not yet registered. The number of established churches and chapels is 188 (27 for Catholicism, 157 for Christianity, 1 for Tenrikyo and 1 for Islam).

   The Government is now proactively guiding temples and churches to organize a management committee or set up a juridical person in order to firm their organization and better normal development of religious activities. Moreover, temple representatives, people from religious organizations and the clergy are invited to visiting national constructions so as to have an in-depth understanding of economic and social progress in Taiwan, exchange opinions, enhance relationships, and join forces to build a peaceful and happy society. In order to improve social climate, temples are encouraged to perform the so-called economical ceremonies and cut down unnecessary waste. Besides, the save funds can be used on activities for public welfare and charities for the sake of local construction and prosperity as well as social benefits, such as helping the poor, emergency relief, scholarships and grants, and community constructions. Furthermore, larger temples are guided to establish citizen assembly halls, kindergartens, libraries and traditional arts clubs (like Chinese orchestra). Those who have excellent results will be praised as an encouragement.
Community Development and Social Work

1. Community Development

By the end of December 2010, the city has established 731 community development organizations that were distributed into 38 administrative districts, in which Fengshan District has the most - 72, Sanmin District – 53, followed in second.

There are currently 392 community development organizations that have set up production and construction funds, which account for a total of NTD 264,277,200. Social Affairs Bureau prioritized welfare subsidies for the disadvantaged groups, such as the elderly, women, disabled persons and children. In 2010, 45 community development associations applied for community welfare subsidies, approximately NTD 1,990,000 were granted to 138 cases. A subsidy of NTD 1,706,000 was also granted to the 20 units promoting the community service programs.

Turning social welfare into communal has become an important concept of social welfare services. In 2010, Won’ai of Sanmin Dist and 27 other community development organizations joined force to apply to the Ministry of Interior for grants of NTD 830,000 to organize community development and learning activities. Won’ai and 20 other community development organizations also went on to apply to the Ministry of Interior for grants of NTD 635,000 to organize folk arts activities. To encourage community development, Minshan and 48 other community development organizations joined force to apply to the Ministry of Interior for grants of NTD 1,555,000 to organize community publications, while 5 community development organizations also joined force to apply to the Ministry of Interior for grants of NTD 170,000 to organize library books and reading activities. One community development organization went on to apply to the Ministry of Interior for grants of NTD 1,300,000 for flagship projects.

For the seven regions of Typhoon Morakot redevelopment, namely, Qishan, Liugui, Jiaxian, Shanlin, Maolin, Namaxia and Taoyuan, the Social Affairs Bureau initiated community organizations and personnel empowerment related projects, counseling and rebuilding the affected communities, and supported the dedicated community workers to develop the rejuvenating and cultivating power of the community. 21 local groups were approved and subsidy granted to 26 full-time workers at the end of December 2010. In addition, post-disaster community reconstruction program was put into action, inviting communal and non-profit organizations to help with post-disaster community and life rebuilding. Total grants of NTD 15,238,160 were granted to 125 projects, approximately 20,364 individual were benefited (the abovementioned costs were supported by the social relief-aid account - Typhoon Morakot donations)

2. Social Work

The city’s Social Affairs Bureau and its subsidiary units allocated a total of 152 social workers (including 14 social work supervisors). Tasked with Central Government’s social welfare programs and personnel subsidies from the Central Government, additional 29 social workers for the protection of children and youth were appointed, they are in charge of children and youth protection and high-risk families prevention services. Tasked also with Ministry of Interior’s Center for
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention social work labor plan, 37 contract social workers were approved. Applied for the Ministry of the Interior public lottery revenue funds to subsidize 44 social workers and the city’s public lottery surplus funds to subsidize 20 social workers. A total of 181 social workers were employed and they diligently carried out the social welfare-related affairs:

a. Social assistance services:
   Assigned 30 social workers in charge of counseling and reviewing low income households.

b. Women's Welfare Service:
   (1) Assigned one social worker to the Women’s Welfare Center in charge of providing services on family, marital counseling, legal counseling, psychological counseling, arranging volunteer lawyers and medical consultation, as well as granting emergency living allowances and other costs of legal assistance.
   (2) Assigned 6 social workers in charge of new immigrant family services, family-care visits to foreign and mainland spouses, supportive counseling and case management services, as well as regularly hosting of relevant activities and seminars.
   (3) Assigned one social worker to the Women’s Center in charge of hosting relevant activities on women's care and various skills development.

c. Senior Citizens’ Welfare services:
   Assigned 5 social workers in charge of the elderly community care services, setting up resource networks for elderly care, the protection of the elderly and day care services.

d. Children and Youth Welfare Services:
   (1) Assigned 91 social workers to children and youth protection services.
   (2) Coordinated with the “Children and Youth Welfare Act” and the “Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act” on the implementation of related affairs, including placement, counseling, accompanied interrogation, trial, protection, consulting, rehabilitation, shelter and so on.
   (3) Assigned 4 social workers to promote children and youth welfare service program, and attend to the welfare institutions for children and youth, childcare institution counseling, foster care, the adoption and care services for parentless children and youth.

e. Social administrative services: Assigned one social worker to the city’s Joint Service Centre in charge of social welfare consulting services, coordination and liaison, and others.

f. Volunteer Service: Assigned 3 social workers to the Social Affairs Bureau and Volunteer Service Promotion Center in charge of providing volunteer training, integration of volunteer resources and other services.

g. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention: Assigned 67 social workers to the City Government Center For Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention in charge of providing 24-hour telephone counseling to the abused victims, emergency relief, emergency placement and shelter, assistance in protection order claims, legal advisory services, tracking and counseling services to the victims and
the offenders, accompaniment services and related medical assistance.

h. Disability services: Assigned 12 social workers employing case management service model to provide holistic and continuous individualized services, including adult daycare, sheltering and tending services, and notification, referral and management of individual disability case.

i. Research and Development: Assigned a social worker in charge of the city’s social work research, training, social workers licensing management and liaison for community resources.

3. Volunteer Service

a. The city’s Social Affairs Bureau launched the pilot voluntary service in November 1982, recruited volunteers and formally established volunteer groups. As of December 2010 there have been 580 Peace Program groups by the Ministry of the Interior, 18,046 volunteers, and 8,331,366 service hours. There were a total of 2,011 volunteer groups from public and private sectors under the jurisdiction of the 24 specific enterprise authorities in Kaohsiung, which provided 15,356,420 service hours.

b. The first Volunteer Service Promotion Center was established in 1992 as the one stop service window for coordinating the country's volunteer services. In 2010 non-governmental organizations were commissioned to run the “Volunteer Service Information Center Program”, which regularly offers volunteer and social welfare services related training, holds seminars on development and continuing education, plans and processes the collection and exhibition of volunteers historical data, provides volunteer service related consultation, sets up website on volunteer service in Kaohsiung, issues Kaohsiung volunteer service newsletters, arranges volunteer information hotline, establishes social welfare volunteer service advisory groups, and other works. Services were offered to 56,408 individuals in 2010.

c. 2,802 social welfare volunteer service register booklets were issued in 2010, as well as 6,469 honor cards which allow the cardholders to enjoy several preferential measures as to encourage participation in voluntary services. Assisted Peace Program groups in applying to Ministry of the Interior for subsidies, 24 programs were filed by 11 civic groups, and a total of NTD 1,622,000 in subsidy was granted. Outstanding Central Government volunteer service award was given to 136 persons, and 160 individuals also received Ministry of the Interior volunteer service award for business affairs.

d. To help all units in the Ministry of Interior familiarize with the operation of volunteer integral information systems, and successfully complete the construction of the national volunteer database, a total of 9 levels of seminars on instructions of volunteer integral information systems were held, in which a total of 254 individuals participated.

e. 2010 International Volunteer Day celebration was held in Siwei District Administration Center with other 10 districts at 8:00am on December 4 at the National Sun Yat-Sen University track field. Fengshan District Administrative Center with other 26 districts hosted the Volunteers Carnival on November 6; a total of approx. 11,000 individuals attended.
Labor Services and Welfare

1. Labor Union
   a. Guidance to labor unions development
      (1) In accordance with Article 6 of the Labor Union Law, appoints the staff to help workers organize unions. In 2010, we helped workers of Brigantine Container Maintenance Co., Ltd., Kaohsiung, Taiwan and Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government to organize unions, as well as professional musician creator, leather crafting, after-school teacher, coach, diver, parking toll keeper, real-estate agent, tutor etc., to organize craft union.
      (2) Selection and Rewarding of model workers
         In order to thank workers’ contribution and hard-working, Labor Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government conducted “The Ceremony of Selection and Rewarding of Model Workers” at Ambassador Hotel on 1st May, 2010.
   b. Labor Education
      In 2010, for helping workers adept at Labor Standard Act and organizations making affair operation smoothly, Labor Affairs Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government subsidies totally 271 labor education activities. Most of important, there are 254 activities for the basic trade union.

2. Labor Standards
   a. Strengthening of Labor Inspection according to Labor Standard Act
      Paying attention to the safeguard of the labor conditions and protection of labor rights, it implemented, to cooperation with the special program inspection of Council of Labor Affairs, the labor inspection in 117 hospitals and sanatorium in 2010.
   b. Retirement Stipulations in the Labor Standards Act
      In order to cooperate with the monthly allocation of labor retirement pension within 5 years stipulated in Article 13 of Labor Retirement Pension Policy, the 5 years deadline is expired on June 30, the 99th year of ROC. To ensure that the labor is applicable to the right of retirement pension according to the years of working stipulated in Labor Standards Act, promote the public institutions to establish the special account for labor retirement pension according to Article 56 of the Act and allocate the labor retirement pension on a monthly basis so as to ensure the labors’ seniority. Until the end of 2010, it reached totally 15,881 accounts in the city.
   c. Safeguarding safety and health of labor in the workplace is not only the basic labor rights, but also a critical indicator for the city progress; hazard mitigation has been an important task for the Kaohsiung Municipal Government. For hazard mitigation, we established Safety and Health Family in 3 industries, such as Aerospace Industry, Sustainable Environment Protection and Petro-chemical Industry with the core business model of elevating small plant by scaled plant. It provides training to the professional units of family small scale or weaker in
resources. It expected to strengthen the resources of self-safety and health capability through observation and learning each other and knowledge exchange, etc. so as to elevate the professional labor skill, strengthen the working safety and promote the local basic labor employment.

3. Labor Dispute

In order to assist the labor in solving the dispute on the relevant labor rights of labor-capital relation as well as the relevant case in labor-capital dispute, it started with the mediation by the agent group. It shall come into the mediation procedure if the coordination cannot help. In 2010, Kaohsiung County and City handled the labor-capital dispute mediation case of totally 1,341.

4. Strengthening Application of Labor Right Fund

It subsidized to the labor union leaders and individual labor lay-off by employers. It is for confirming that there exists employment relationship or the right loss because of labor-capital dispute, the lawyer fee, arbitration fee and living expenses for that labor dispute cannot be handled through mediation. In 2010, it reviewed and passed 85 peoples in 56 cased with the subsidy of NT$ 3,275,875.

5. Labor Inspection

a. Labor Inspection is Widely Positive

(1) Council of Labor Affairs at the beginning of June, 2010 came to our city for 2007 implement Performance Appraisal for Labor Inspection Organization, The overall rating for this city is Grade A in Group A.

(2) It is for the appraisal on the risk of public institution, implementation of garding management as well as the working condition according to the scale of public institution, frequency of hazard happening as well as the seriousness in the grading management. It also aimed for the key inspection point on planning, adjustment on professional labors to the critical hazard prevention point. It implemented 6,465 inspections on safety and health. In addition, in order to cooperate with the social transformation, improve the inspection ratio for working condition, it implemented the 1,043 inspections on working condition with the total implementation of labor inspection of 7,508.

b. Strengthening Function of Publicity and Training

Promote the strategy of “Study 50 and Working Safety 100”, a way for government servicing, it implemented the education and training to the 1st line operation labor to strengthen their concept for safety and health and correct their unsafe behavior. In 2010, it implemented 199 trainings with the total participant of 12,235.

c. Implementing Model Observation on Safety and Health

In 2010, it implemented large scale model observation activity respectively for safety on steel structure installation operation, facility for preventing lifting material falling from opening during construction project, safety and health in marine maintenance operation, one for each. It also implemented medium scale model observation activity respectively for the hazardous prevention and
emergency measure for ammonia leakage.
d. Hazard Information Transmission in All Directions
(1) Prepare for the working safety express news to publicize the working safety culture through news media and internet transmission.
(2) Regularly prepare for the manual for critical professional hazard case as well as VCD for the reference of public institutions and operation labors.
(3) Make use of big TV screen wall to play the film on the case of hazard creation.
(4) Continuously broadcast the hazard prevention information for the working safety in residence repair.
(5) Prepare for the large scale working safety post and advertisement board in large scale site, 8 hot express stations, body of 5 lines of hot public buses, etc. to strengthen the sense of working safety.
e. Gradual Annual Reduction on Damage from Professional Hazard that Causes Capability Loss
(1) The frequency of capability loss (FR) is reduced annually from 2.90 in 2006 to 1.27 in 2010 with the hazard reduction of 56.2%.
(2) The professional hazard serious rate (SR) is reduced annually from 387 in 2006 to 66 in 2010 with the hazard reduction of 82.9%.
(3) Times for capability loss is reduced 15% from 57 cases reduction in 2010 by comparing between 2000 to 2010. Refer to Table 4 for details.
f. From July 1 to July 7 of National Professional Safety Week, 8 Safety Publicity activities were organized.
g. Statistic Table for Professional Hazard in Kaohsiung City
Compared between 2000 to 2010, the critical professional hazard case number were reduced 3 with the reduction of 21/4%.

6. Employment and Vocational Training
a. Promotion of Employment Program
(1) In 2010, Liming Employment Special Program, Public Employment Plan - Hope Employment Special Case, Multi-employment Development Scheme - Government Departments, Multi-employment Development Scheme – Central Ministry and Commission, Multi-employment Development Scheme – Civil Group, Temporary Working Subsidy for Morakot, Plan for Promoting Citizen Employment has provided 5618 working opportunities.
(2) To provide high schools and universities students co-op chances during summer vacation, we implemented Training Plan for Working and Studying during Summer Vacation in 2010. There are 243 students hired, which fully implemented the policy from the Mayor Chen to provide care and consideration to those vulnerable families.
b. Gender equality in Employment and Prohibition of Employment Discrimination
In 2010, it accepted 43 cases for the employment discrimination, claim for review and relevant proof information, from which 3 cases were submitted to the employment discrimination review commission for evaluation and 1 case was confirmed that belongs to the employment discrimination. It also provided consultation for 21 times regarding to the employment discrimination of
Employment Services Act for several public institutions and labors.

c. Strengthening Publicity on Employment Service Channel and Improvement on Employment Information Exchange

In cooperation with social-development associations, post offices, breakfast stores, coffee-shop chainstores and fastfood stores etc., it posted or placed the employment information of total 145,104 empolyment news at current stannds. It also setup 76 employment news stands.

d. Actively Develop Employment Chance, Strengthen Employer Service

(1) Besides the general large scale activities for recruiting talents, each employment service stands under Labor Bureau provided the number of acitivities for single or small scale recruitment. It is hoped that the flexible mode shall cooperate with the employer for individual recruitment in each employment service station of Employment Center. In 2010, it implemented 206 times with the participation from 947 manufacturers and provided 29,569 working chances as well as the assistance to citizen employment of 8,675 employees.

(2) Employment Plan for Start up: Labor Commission of Administration Affairs Deparment issued Employment Start up Plan on January 5 of 2010 in order to provide employment assistance to the specific targets and those lossing jobs with weak prospect, encourage the public institutions or organizations to provide more job chances, assist the unemployed to be prepared and adaptable for the employment to further realizing the target for stable employment. It provided subsidies to totally 3,611 individuals in 2010.

e. Strengthening Application of Resource Tools, Assisitng Employment and Entrepreneurship for Unemployed

(1) Make use of the measure for temporary work allowance to arrange those to the governement units or legally established non-profit organization and provide temporary shorterm arrangement for those un-voluntered dimission, specific target as well as the spouse of expatrites, etc. It planned to develop 15 public or private deparments to arrange 148 individuals to the suitable places to work in cooperation with the needs for employment in the 99th year of ROC.

(2) There is measures for rewarding employers for employing unemployed to encourage the employers to emploeye the unemployed recommendation by the employment service statations in the city to elevate the employment intension. In 2010, 35 manufacturers made use of employment record card and assisted 131 individuals for employment.

f. Organizing Youth Employment Promotion Activity, Establishing Confidence for Youth Entering into Job Market

In order to assist youth to have a good understanding of job market and be well prepared for employment, it specially organized Annual Youth Employment Promotion Activity. In 2010, it organized 10 employment seminars as well as 6 oberservations to the enterprises with the total involvement of 446 individuals. According to the follow up, there are 176 individuals been hired.

g. Publicity Actitivy for Employment Care
In the 99th year of ROC, it organized 12 public activities for employment care to strengthen the relationship with civil administration department. It organized the external road publicity to extensively develop the citizens for employment. Besides the explanation on the governmental measures for employment services, it also provided the instant and mobile employment media services at the site with the total involvement of 555 individuals and serviced 266 unemployed labors. In addition, 2 days were arranged for touring to 27 counties and cities every week in an operation mode of Employment Touring Bus through the mobile office. In 2010, it organized 135 times with the citizen employment registration of 705 individuals, recommending 296 individuals and providing consultation services to 1,486 times.

h. Employment Service to Specific Targets
   (1) Organizing Employment Promotion Study: In 2010, it organized 133 employment promotion studies, servicing 3,168 individuals with 30.2% employment.
   (2) Organizing Individual Case Management in Employment Consultation Service: In 2010, it served 2,875 individuals (simple consultation on counter of 2,356 individuals and special case involvement of 519 individuals) with the total employment of 1,144 individuals and 39.8% employment rate, of which totally 487 individuals are in stable employment for 3 months.

7. Expatriate Labor Management
   a. Strengthening Inspection for Violation and External Labor Labor Living Condition
      Implemented the regular inspection, entry notice, talking record for expatriate labors with the totally 18,608 cases. 11 cases were found for the expatriate illegal working, 38 cases for expatriate employment for unauthorized, working permit expired or applied by others as well as 126 other cases.
   b. Providing Consultation Services to Expatriate Labors
      Provided the consultation services on law for expatriate labor of totally 13,622 cases, handled 713 cases on expatriate labor-capital dispute, verified 3,438 cases for earlier termination between the employers and Category II expatriates.
   c. Temporary Arrangement for Expatriate Labor
      In order to handle the shelter issue due to the dispute for legal expatriate labor (such as the accusing illegal employment by employer, sex assault as well as employer violation of agreement for repatriate at will, etc.) for protecting expatriates working rights, it authorized the expatriate labor temporary shelter to make temporary arrangement. In 2010, it made arrangement for sheltering of 4,414 times.
   d. Strengthening Publicity on Employment Service Law
   e. Organized Several Activities for Exotic Culture
   f. Implemented the management for private employment service organizations. Inspected in layers according to the evaluation record of totally 6 layers.
   g. In order to implement the city’s administration policy of emphasizing human rights, the government Labor Bureau organized the press conference in the government hall together with AIT on August 5, the 99th year of ROC. The topic is Braving
Winds and Waves: Striking Population Traffic. The mayor and Mr. Kang Chengru, Director of AIT Kaohsiung Branch mutually declared that they shall joint together to strike the population traffic. They also invited Janet, a famous hostess to be the reputable ambassador for anti-population traffic. It is hoped that it can prevent the population traffic to protect the expatriate labor's personal safety through the cross cooperation of units.

8. Labor Entertainment and Leisure Activity
   a. Enrich the basic facility in center to elevate the quality living
      (1) Shijia Community: In the 99th year of ROC, the labor education center of government Labor Bureau submitted the budget of totally NT$ 192,700 (including those self-funding) to the labor commission to upgrade the lighting facility from Floor 1 to 3 as well as the monitoring video cameras replacement so that they could be more energy saving and environmental protection. At the same time it provided the living environment for labor friends from different place with better quality, suitability and safety.
      (2) Chengqing Community: After the merge of county and city, it is open for individual apply for dormitory, increased the cleaning manpower, strengthened manpower for counter besides the active improvement for the basic infrastructure. It also provided the training and exercise to elevate the knowledge and skill of service people to improve the quality of living.
   b. Organizing Labor University
      From July the 97th year of ROC, it changed Labor School to Labor University. In 2010, Labor University opened up 297 classes with the total participation of 6,539 including the labor friends and their family members.
   c. Library of Labor Community
      It organized the community labor library to improve the labor's reading interests. There are 3,103 books with 15 categories for public borrowing.
   d. Establishment of Labor Museum
      From the trial operation to the formal operation, Labor Museum organized special exhibition, such as Workers Calculations, Bright Labor of Mach 8, Working Hard, May 1, Measurement for Professional Disaster, Working Safety, Looking for Worker and Lost Workers, etc. There are totally 508,597 individuals visited the exhibition.

9. Professional Training
   a. Skill Training before Meal: In the 99th year of ROC, it organized the skill trainings before meal, such as the electrical maintenance, computer practical application, food bakery, cooking practice, overall modeling, automobile maintenance, electrical maintenance, etc. of totally 7 courses for 294 individuals with totally 261 individual completed. The employment ratio is 64% after 3 months training.
   b. Unemployed Contract Professional Training:
      In the 99th year of ROC, it organized the contract professional training (including the former Kaohsiung County). It finished the training invitation for 7 times (each
training took about 1.5-2 months). We have organized 40 different classes with the total participant of 1,188 (346 male and 842 female). The total individual finished training is 1,071.

c. Skill Appraisal
(1) Special case skill appraisal: In the 99th year of ROC, 108 individuals passed with the passing ratio of 67.9%.
(2) Certification for Instant Test and Evaluation: In the 99th year of ROC, 452 individuals passed with the passing ratio of 61.9%.
(3) National Skill Appraisal Test: 8,417 individuals received certificate.

d. Coaching for Students Living and Psychology

ten. Employment Service for Handicapped
a. Promoting Case Management Service for Handicapped for Professional Reconstruction
b. Implement professional coaching appraisal and provide detailed advice for employment to find suitable positions
In order to assist the handicapped to know their professional potential, interests, skills, working characters, psychological condition as well as the device or service necessary before the employment, it implemented the professional appraisal through the employment coaching so as to be beneficial for providing the detailed services or giving recommendation for employment.
c. Promoting Handicapped for Multi-employment Service
In order to assist the handicapped to return to the society, be familiar with the job market environment as well as the working requirement to achieve the target of stable employment, independent living, it provided in-depth and continuous professional job support and integrated the civil resources to support the employment services.
d. Organizing loan for the handicapped in establishing business and subsidy service for self-reliance
(1) In 2010, it provided the loan interest subsidies to the handicapped in establishing their businesses with the total amount of NT$ 66,938 for 674 individuals.
(2) In 2010, it provided the equipment and rental subsidies to handicapped for establishing business. It subsidies 16 individuals with the total subsidy amount of NT$ 559,306.
(3) Application for public lottery fund to promote the handicapped employment subsidies and business establishment coaching Authorizes Kenlearn Digit of Technology Co., Ltd. to organize the consultation and coaching plan to the handicapped for their business establishment. It provided consultation to 10 handicapped intending to start their own business and coached 4. At the same time it provided consultation to 16 individuals with low operation performance of those receiving loan for starting business and self-reliance and coached 8. The number of coaching is 115 individuals.
e. Organizing Protective Employment Service and Commodity Marketing
f. Making use of employment promotion tool, organizing the position re-design and assisting the handicapped employment
In order to assist the handicapped to remove their employment barrier, improve the unbeneﬁcial factors in the job market as well as elevate their working
efficiency and working safety, it implemented the position re-design service to those handicapped in 2010 with the total subsidy to 94 cases and amount up to NT$ 1,880,915.

g. Strengthening the handicapped to be prepared for the employment and organizing the study activity for promoting employment.
From March to November, 2010, it organized Study Activity for Promoting Handicapped Employment of totally 8 activities. They are mainly in a way of seminar or enterprise visiting to assist the unemployed handicapped to improve their skill in applying for position and get the knowledge on the job market so as to strengthen their level for preparation for employment to achieve successful employment.

h. Strengthening the handicapped in their employment preparation and stability, organizing the service scheme for group growth and interval station.
Strengthen the preparation before employment or assist stable employment in a way of group coaching. It is hoped that the professional potential can be developed from the handicapped in a way of supporting each other and group motivation. In addition, it also planned for the servicing scheme of interval statation by making use of resource from the social welfare and enterprise manufacturers to assist the handicapped to accumulate the practical experience in job market and train their working attitude. In 2010, it organized in 3 communities and serviced 73 individuals.

i. Organizing employers forum, developing working chances for handicapped

j. Providing relevant incentive measure to get employment chances

k. Strengthening the quality of professional service from the handicapped, develop the study course for the professional re-design supervision.

l. Continue organizing the self-training courses and developing new training category

m. Authorizing day skill training before meal and night 2nd skill continuous training.

n. Organizing the professional training for the handicapped with eye sight problem

By making use of subsidies from Kaohsiung Public Lottery Fund of the 99th year of ROC, it authorized to organize the implementation plan to shorten the handicapped gap for strengthening their professional capability. It organized E-office Professional Training Course at I-shou University. It enrolled totally 34 individuals, from which 27 finished their courses and 20 individuals got their certificates with the overall passing ratio of 74%. 7 of them were accepted by the center in the subject relating to computer after their finishing the course.

p. Promoting Handicapped Professional Training Resources

q. Strengthening Quality of Handicapped’s Professional Service
Actively organizing the community seminar to get the requirement for the professional service from the community in a two ways communication. It
organized brainstorming for promoting the employment service for the handicapped. In 2010, it organized 2 activities with the total participant of 100 representatives from communities.

r. Certificate Replacement Operation for Massagist with Eyesight Mal-function Handicapped
   It handled the operation for eyesight mal-function handicapped massagist to apply for Business License for Massagist. Until the end of December of the 99th year of ROC, it reviewed and issued 296 certificates. It really mastered the status of massagists with eye-sight mal-function in the city.

11. Labor Welfare
   a. In 2010, it organized seminar for professional disaster labor as well as the communication for the report of totally 5 times with 221 participants.
   b. Service for Labor Rental Appartment
      In order to stabilize the living of labor as well as assisting the living problem of labor, the public houses can be rented to the labors in Kaohsiung. They are respective located in Public House of Fuxing West Area (Yixin No. 2 Road) with the capacity for 90 families, Public House of Qianfeng East Area (Jiuru No. 4 Road) with the capabity 84 families. They are totally for 174 families with the rental income of about NT$ 6.50 million.
Sanitation and Health Care

1. Medical Care System
   a. Medical Administration
      According to the statistics up to December of 2010, 11,231 individuals had
      applied for medical practice and acquired professional certificates or registrations,
      2,734 medical institutes have been inspected. Medical disputes had been accepted,
      of which 106 were sent to Medical Evaluation Commission for mediation; 31 of
      them were solved.
   b. Emergency Rescue
      (1) Project of an Emergency Medical Operation Center (EMOC): in addition to a
          24-hour emergency medical treatment communication network, EMOC aims to
          strengthen cooperation with high-level medical rescue corps of the Fire
          Department to improve emergency rescue quality before arrival to hospitals.
          The Center also intends to strengthen horizontal communication with the
          Emergency and Rescue Command Center, and vertical communication with the
          Central Government, Kaohsiung City, to establish a response mechanism to
          react to disasters and mass casualty incidents.
      (2) Encourage the public to learn cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR): In 2010, a
          total of 157 CPR training & certification sessions were held, with 7,157
          individuals in attendance.
   c. Project on Full subsidized Denture Installation for Senior Citizens aged 65 or
      above in Kaohsiung City (Phase 11)
      In year 2010, a total of 1,888 senior citizens aged 65 or above were randomly
      chosen for qualification screening, out of which 2,341 were qualified for
      subsidized dentures installation. As for the end of 2010, a total of 2,322 seniors
      completed denture installation with a subsidy from City Government. The
      accumulated statistics (phase 1 ~ 11) of the denture project: 58,761 senior citizens
      were screened for dentures installed qualification, and 33,241 seniors completed
      denture installation.
   d. Municipal Hospital Management
      Municipal hospitals affiliated to the Department of Health, Kaohsiung City
      Government: Kaohsiung Municipal Min-Sheng Hospital, Kaohsiung Municipal
      United Hospital, and Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiaokang Hospital were evaluated as
      excellent. Municipal Ta-Tung Hospital was evaluated as outstanding in the “New
      System Hospital Accreditation Scheme”. Kaohsiung Kai-Suan Psychiatric
      Hospital was ranked excellent in Teaching Hospital Evaluation by Department of
      Education, Executive Yuan, deserving a recognition and encouragement.
   e. Medical Services in Mountainous Areas
      Develop and implement the aboriginal medical services to promote and
      strengthen the emergency medical services program in the remote mountain areas,
      including 2 Health Cup Series race, 85 health promotion sessions, and 5 health
      screening sessions were held. Moreover, the screening and diagnosis of
      developmental delay for children in the 0~6 age group was included, and its tools
and models were also established. 6 Community Health centers were counseled and have been awarded the top prize of DOH for their creativity about Community Health Building.

f. Mental Health Promotion
In 2010, 3,019 suicide attempts with 3,019 receiving continual follow-up care and services, 43.4% of the cases mentioned were recommended for medical treatment, and 54.6% of such cases continued to receive medical treatment.

g. Mental health care, domestic violence and sexual assault prevention
294 newly processed cases for the Department of Domestic Violence; treatment of addiction prevention: 14 individuals received treatment, for a total of 100 attendances; mental health care treatment: 15 individuals received treatment, for a total of 95 attendances; psychological counseling: 22 individuals received treatment, for a total of 192 attendances; 121 sessions of group education counseling awareness held for 115 individuals, total attendance: 1,104; 84 sessions of group counseling on alcohol prevention held for 106 individuals, total attendance: 764.

h. Substance Abuse Prevention
Drug Abuse Control Center performance evaluation: total of 6,075 individual cases, total of 35,851 over the phone counseling, 100% rate of recovery. 1,091 case evaluations transferred.

i. Service for the Disabled
24 assigned medical institutes, including Kaohsiung Municipal Hsiaokang Hospital, offer certified disability evaluation and convenient local disability related services for the public. In 2010, a total of 29,600 people applied for the disability certification.

2. Health Care Service

a. Health Management for Special Groups
174 minor married females, 147 mentally retarded married women, and 438 married psychiatric patients have been registered; 100%, 89%, and 90%, respectively, for each of these groups have been offered birth control guidance.

b. Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding
Promote community breastfeeding through mother-infant friendly hospital guidance protocols, assist hospitals to create mother-infant friendly breastfeeding environment and promote 6 community breastfeeding group operations.

c. Infant and Pre-School Children Healthcare
(1)Complete 10,078 individuals for new born congenital metabolic disorders screening, 287 individual found to be abnormal, 100% track rate.
(2)New born to 3 years old infant development screening: 32,576 individuals completed. 415 individuals found to be abnormal. 100% treatment track rate, secondary diagnosis confirmed for abnormality: 193 individuals.
(3)4 years old vision screening: 14,449 individuals completed, 1,524 individuals found to be abnormal with 100% treatment track rate.
(4)5 years old vision screening: 22,320 individuals completed, 2,661 individuals found to be abnormal with 100% treatment track rate.
(5) 3 years old pre-school screening: 20,182 individuals completed, 174 individuals found to be abnormal with 100% treatment track rate. 45 individuals became normal after treatment.

d. Middle-Aged and Elderly disease prevention
Process the 3 high profile (blood pressure, blood sugar, blood cholesterol) health diseases screening: Set up screening centers throughout the city, and provide free screening for city residents. 32,797 individuals completed for blood pressure screening, 99.7% abnormal individual case track rate; 32,473 individuals completed for blood sugar screening, 99.5% abnormal individual case track rate; 32,142 individuals completed for blood cholesterol screening, 99.7% abnormal individual case track rate.

e. Elderly health care screening
In 2010, 25,769 individuals received elderly health screening services (17% screening service rate)

f. Cancer prevention
2010 Kaohsiung City cancer prevention evaluation:
(1) Cervical cancer: 84,841 (96.30%) individual screenings completed for the 30-69 female age group that haven’t done cervical cancer screening in the past 3 years. 3,130 (3.69%) abnormality cases identified, 108 (3.45%) individuals confirmed received cervical cancer treatments.
(2) Breast cancer: 111,891 (88.56%) individual screenings completed for the 45-69 female age group. 6,109 (5.98%) abnormality cases identified, 201 (3.29%) individuals confirmed received treatment.
(3) Rectum cancer prevention: Completed semi-annual rectum fecal blood examination, total individuals screened: 111,891 (88.56%), abnormal cases identified: 6,697 (5.98%), and 187 (3.17%) individuals confirmed receiving rectum cancer treatment.
(4) Oral cancer prevention: Completed oral health examination for individuals that smoke tobacco or chew pinang in the age group 30 and above. A total of 70,725 (91.10%) individuals screened, and 6,638 (6.39%) abnormality cases identified. 210 (3.16%) individual confirmed for treatment.

g. Promotion of female-friendly medical environment
Utilizing Kaohsiung City medical facilities personnel and staff member to promote to "Create Women-friendly On-the-Job Medical Treatment Environment", and the continual promotion of public hospital and district education sessions to "Create Women-friendly Medical Treatment Environment" related interviews.

h. Long-term care
(1) According to the statistics dated December 31, 2010, there are a total of 61 nursing homes providing a capacity of 3,442 beds, and 60 homecare centers in Kaohsiung City.
(2) In Kaohsiung City, 8,712 disability elders receiving the long-term care services. They enjoy such services including home-based services, home-nursing care, home nutrition care, home rehabilitation, respiratory care, meal delivery services, disability equipment rental, and improvements for barrier-free
3. Contagious Diseases Prevention and Control
   a. Acute Contagious Diseases Prevention and Control
      Amendment to “Pandemic Influenza Disease Control and Prevention, Kaohsiung City”. After careful monitoring, Kaohsiung City has no confirmed cases related to the international H5N1 pandemic. Main actions taken on disease control: Education and advocacy on disease prevention; set up a 24 hours hotline (07-2514113) for reporting possible cases and answering inquiries; a total of 67 medical institutes in Kaohsiung City will provide influenza screening tests and offering antiviral treatments.
   b. Prevention and Control of Vector-borne Disease
      Prevention and control of Dengue Fever:
      (1)To set up the “Comprehensive and General Dengue Fever Control Act” as well as to consolidate with City Government to conduct all necessary control actions.
      (2)Monitoring dengue vector density, epidemic situation and advocating health education: of 14,166 villages screened, 3,081 villages had a Breteau Index level of 3 or above, and the alerted rate is 22%. There are 1,073 positive cases in Kaohsiung City.
      (3)2,333 large breeds have been controlled, and establish “Biological Pest Control Act” to prevent breeding of vector mosquitoes.
   c. Chronic Infectious Diseases Control and Prevention
      (1)Tuberculosis prevention and control
         Process Tuberculosis prevention and education actively, encourage Tuberculosis patients to accept direct treatment and observation (DOTS execution plan). 833 individual cases of positive sputum acid-fast bacillus (AFB) smear were discovered, 94.3% DOTS coverage. 105 sessions of Tuberculosis prevention seminars were completed.
      (2)AIDS control and prevention
         27,845 individuals were screened for AIDS, 189 individuals found to be positive (0.67%). Evaluation of “Reduce Drug Addiction and AIDS”: 935,525 sterilized needles were distributed, and 929,444 needles were recycled, with a recycling rate of 99.3%. In addition, 9,256 individuals accepted methadone treatment, and 513 sessions of AIDS prevention were held with 84,931 attendees.

4. Occupational Hygiene Control
   a. Business Hygiene Management
      Complete Kaohsiung City’s 6 main largest professions health inspection and consultation: 4,945 businesses inspected, businesses that failed to meet the standard health and sanitation requirements have been consulted and improved. 20 sessions of self-manage professional health and sanitation sessions were held, and the participating rate was 99.5%. The rate of employees participating in health care examinations in 2010 was 90%.
b. Occupational hygiene control
   (1) In 2010, Kaohsiung City Department of Health targeted small businesses for promoting workplace health improvement, and 181 businesses received 「Health Workplace」certification awards.
   (2) In order to verify inspection lab quality of the health care inspection facilities, 73 of the designated medical facilities were inspected. Intensify the number of onsite laborer health inspections, a total of 275 businesses were inspected. 38 businesses categorized as special health hazard profession divisions were inspected. In addition, a non-scheduled inspection for employer/employee health care inspection project plan: completed health inspections for 1,855 individuals.

5. Pharmaceutical Affairs Management
   a. Inspection of Pharmacies and Pharmaceutical Companies
      Conduct inspections on pharmacies and pharmaceutical companies, and track pharmaceutical companies with uncertified licenses.
   b. Management of Drugs and medical device
      (1) Reinforce controlled substances management
         1) In order to prevent illegal use of controlled substances, two types of inspections were used: on-site and phone inspections.
         2) Seminars on controlled substances and substance abuse prevention were held in order to reinforce and raise awareness of laws concerning illegal use of controlled substances.
      (2) Banning of counterfeit, prohibited and illegal drugs
         1) In order to improve the quality of over the counter medicine, actively inspect medicine packages, labels, instructions, and illegal media advertisements.
         2) In addition to assisting Department of Health, Executive Yuan’s annual random medicine inspections, will actively process consumers requests for inspections to track down illegal medicine.
      (3) Supervision of inventory used during war period: Stringently reinforce supervision for storage of medicine and medical device, especially the reservation status while war time. And the Health department supervises its mobilization, annually.
   c. Cooperation of Physician and Pharmacist
      Assist Pharmacist Associations to hold seminars in order to promote “dispensing refilled chronic disease prescriptions in health-insurance community pharmacies”.
   d. Management of Cosmetics:
      (1) Promotion of cosmetic dealers and manufactories to adopt self-management and product sanitations.
      (2) Actively banning media (including newspaper, magazine, cable TV, radio station, and internet) violation advertisements.

6. Health Promotion and Marketing
   a. Promote Kaohsiung City in creating healthy environments – Health Community. Integrate community groups in promoting community health care improvements,
set up 30 healthy community starting points in Kaohsiung City, and encourage residents to carry out healthy lifestyle and create healthy environments.

b. Promote city resident health fitness improvement project:
Set up 75 community fitness organizations to effectively create resident exercise habits.

c. Tasks on tobacco hazards prevention
Create smoke-free areas in schools, communities, markets and scenic spots. In addition, there are 244 public and private medical centers that provide cigarette addiction prevention clinics in Kaohsiung City.

d. Accidental Injuries Prevention
Process home safety evaluations, and improve infant and elderly home environment safety. A total of 750 homes were visited and provided consultation on accidental injury prevention, with a total of 3,000 attendees.

e. Sanitation Marketing
Publication of the Kaohsiung Health Weekly magazine, provide complete health care information and the Health Department’s contributions and activities. Taiwan Medical History Museum promoted health care related activities and exhibitions, and provided medical information relative to current medical issues. Attended visitors have reached 8,611 individuals.

f. Utilize human resources and health care volunteer worker training sessions
Organize Kaohsiung City’s medical health care services, and effectively utilize 78 volunteer worker divisions. Process volunteer worker recruitment, volunteer training sessions, volunteer worker management and awards.

7. Food Sanitation Control

a. Current food safety investigation found 2,527 food commercial violations (including internet, newspaper, and cable TV). All cases were handled according to Food Sanitation Management Act.

b. Water Station Management
There are 1,787 water stations in Kaohsiung City. A total of 1,740 on-site supervisions were conducted with water station companies presented. In addition, 7 “Self-administered Water Station Hygiene Session” were held. 1,469 inspections were conducted on water quality, 153 of which did not meet the safety standards.

c. Supervision on Restaurant Hygiene on Seafood Street, Chi-Ching District
To improve restaurant hygiene in Chi-Ching District, Kaohsiung City Department of Health, conducted a seminar on food safety as well as on-site supervision with attendance from 18 restaurants.

d. Promoting Self-Administered Food Business (Hygiene Label) Project
Innovative management: requiring business owners to begin quality control at the supply source. According to statistics up to December of 2010, 147 businesses have passed the Sanitation Label inspection.

e. Healthy Body for Adults; Challenge 18-24
In 2010, 72 “Nutrition and Health Care” seminars were held, and 85 sessions of “Campus Healthy Eating” seminars were held. Public health centers, hospitals,
and community groups have united to co-sponsor 43 classes on “Weight Control Class”. 403 people successfully lost more than 2 Kg, and received positive feedback from the public due to excellent results.

f. Advocating Food Volunteering

15 “Food Sanitary Volunteer Classes” were held. In 2010, there were 228 food sanitary volunteers, serving a total 5,427 hours.

g. Market Meat inspection

A total of 2,075 inspections made, no violations were found for all the inspected businesses.

h. Food Inspection and Label Management

Conduct 6,215 food inspections, 480 of which did not meet the inspection standards. 554 inspections were conducted on fruit and vegetables for pesticide residues; 27 of which did not meet the inspection standards. 39,078 food label inspections, and found 455 labels to be in violation of inspection standards. Moreover, Kaohsiung City Department of Health also advocated on correct food labels, deep fried oil sanitary and safety, and hold sessions that promote “5 fruit/vegetables a Day”.

8. Public Health Inspection

a. Creating the credibility and confidence of Inspection Quality

To improve inspection quality and services, as well as inspection capabilities and techniques that conforms to international inspection standards. From 2002 to 2010, Kaohsiung City Department of Health has actively participated in promoting lab accreditations. Kaohsiung City Department of Health Laboratory Division has been certified in 27 inspection categories, and has ranked national first in the accredited food sector among all the other Department of Health in Taiwan. In addition, Laboratory Information Management System has been established, and maintained a standard of excellence recognized by Food and Drugs Administration, Department of Health, Executive Yuan for 4 consecutive years since 2007.

b. Food Hygiene and Drug Inspection

13,773 items were inspected for food chemicals, food microorganisms, business water quality, drug ingredients. 763 of the items were found to be in violation of inspection standards.

c. Research and Development & Improvement on Inspection Ability

(1) Participated in “National Food Safety Inspection Technology Seminar”, and received excellent reviews for the 5 oral/poster presentations. One poster has been submitted to the Federation of Asian Pharmaceutical Associations.

(2) Participated in national and international inspection capability evaluations held by Food and Drugs Administration, Department of Heath, Executive Yuan, and FAPAS, with a 100% passing rate on 19 evaluated items.

d. Inspection items and services added

Amendment to “The Application and Fee Regulation for the Entrusted Public Health Inspection, Department of Health, of Kaohsiung City Government” to meet the real inspection requirement.

e. Offering free DIY indicator reagent to citizens to use on food and cosmetic.
Environmental Protection

1. Maintenance of Air Quality

Due to the highly concentrated large industries and commercial businesses, rapid increase of population and vehicles, and endless construction projects, Kaohsiung City is the most heavily loading area of air pollution in Taiwan. To control the air pollution source, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government has been positively adopting various kinds of pollution control and prevention measures.

In recent years, Kaohsiung City has significantly improved the air quality. The unhealthy air quality in 2010 hits the lowest rate of 4.97%, indicating that by strengthening the pollution control of stationary sources, mobile sources and fugitive sources, air pollution control has been performed with a concrete result. The air pollution control works in 2010 are detailed below:

a. Pollution control of stationary sources
   (1) Strict auditing on the newly-established and existing pollution sources
       According to the production process and emission condition of the stationary sources, strictly regulate the factory to install appropriate and effective control equipments, set up in-charge department, and provide regular monitoring items and frequency.

   (2) Positive promotion of tour auditing, inspection and management operation
       In order to understand the operation of various manufacturing equipments of the stationary sources and the emission of different kinds of pollutant, in 2010, a total of 565 times of auditing and inspection on the public and private site has been carried out. The inspection records are filed under the control system of environmental protection. In addition, joint investigation from time to time has been taken place to strictly control the pollution emissions from the factories.

   (3) Implementation of evaluation of emission reduction
       Invite scholars and experts to conduct on-site evaluation and reduction counseling for some stationary sources with higher potential on emission reduction, and to provide advices and guidance to improve the factory with the best control technology to meet environmental regulations, industrial safety and pollution reduction requirements.

   (4) VOCs emission control and detection
       23,186 times of detections on factory equipment components were completed. 7 times of detections were inconsistent with regulations and standards and are reported failures with tickets. Re-examination pass rate is 100%; 1,469 oil guns of gas station sampling tests were completed. 5 gas stations are inconsistent with regulations and standards and are reported failures with tickets. Re-examination pass rate is 100%.

   (5) Continuous Emission Monitoring System
       Send real-time pipeline monitoring data deriving from stationary source continuous emission monitoring system directly to the Bureau. In 2010, there were 26 factories and 113 discharge pipes in Kaohsiung City installing continuous emission monitoring system and completing the connection with
(6) Promotion of public transportation plan
Coordinate the enterprise to adopt a three-month pilot program to increase shifts of Route R2 Bus, and encourage the staff to take public transportation system to increase utilization efficiency. Total passengers increased are 9,888 people with CO2 reduction in 8.7 tons.

b. Pollution control of mobile source
(1) Pollution control of motorcycles
Promote the combined policy of maintenance and inspection, and strengthen the roadside motorcycle inspection. In 2010, 55,843 motorcycles were completed roadside inspection. The numbers of returning check are 37,212 motorcycles with a rate of 66.6%.

(2) Pollution control of diesel vehicles
Notify high pollution emission diesel vehicles to take inspection and urge vehicle owners to do maintenance properly. In 2010, 9,489 vehicles were inspected. Besides, strengthen to put down illegal oils. In 2010, the inspections of 9,856 vehicles were carried out and oils pumped from 801 vehicles were under examination.

(3) Promotion of the use of low-emission vehicles
Promote the use of LPG as vehicle fuels. In 2010, the subsidy is provided to convert 415 vehicles to LPG vehicles.

(4) Encouragement of the replacement of old motorcycles
Government subsidies were increased to encourage the motorcycle owners to eliminate old motorcycles and replace them with low-pollution electric vehicles. In 2010, 15,818 motorcycles were replaced with 109 subsidized electric bicycles, and 294 subsidized electric motorcycles. Kaohsiung City has the greatest performance in the country.

c. Pollution control of fugitive source
(1) Pollution control of construction site
Strengthen the construction site inspections. In 2010, 24,144 times of construction site inspections have been carried out. 4,007 times of road pipeline projects were inspected. Installation of the remote video surveillance system at major construction sites and establishment of the report mechanism connected to the supervisor of the district are also the main works to control the pollution from the construction sites.

(2) Street washing and sweeping and demonstration of road maintenance
Strengthen cleaning and washing operation on key roads in urban streets. In 2010, 201,996 km of street is washed and 45,331 km is swept. The amounts of TSP were reduced in 6,091 tons and of PM10 were reduced in 1,150 tons.

(3) Concentration of burning paper money and coverage of green area on the exposed land
Promote collection incineration of paper money. In 2010, a total of collection amounted to 411 tons in Kaohsiung and Pingtung areas, substantially reducing air pollutants generated by open burning. Besides, open space greening and
beautification increased a total of 84 clean air areas and 11.8 hectares or more of green areas.

2. Control of Noise Pollution

In order to reduce noise pollution, the following control measures are adopted to improve the present situation:

a. Assigned noise control zone
The authority may delineate and announce each class of noise control zone based on noise conditions and land use plans, in order to enforce the noise control regulations.

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:
Co-ordinate with the supervisory departments of roads, railways and mass rapid transit system to adopt appropriate preventive and restriction measures.

d. Stationary noise source control measures:
Monitor and punish the noise source of factory (workshops), entertainment establishments, business places, construction, public announcement facilities, and other noise sources announced by the supervisory authorities according to Noise Control Act.

e. Folklore noise and neighbor noise control:
Within the announced period of time various control districts forbids lighting 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 wastewater and sewage treatment.
Promote the permission and application system for wastewater (sewage) to be drained out through drainage system of industrial wastewater and sewage, and supervise and urge various companies to establish responsible unit or designate responsible staff for handling wastewater, 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) To strengthen the prevention of river pollution, combine the resources of school, community and non government organization to promote to set up the river patrol volunteers team.

4. Remediation of Soil and Groundwater Pollution

a. Implement "The Project for Monitoring on Soil and Groundwater Quality in Kaohsiung City"
(1) The sampling inspection at the 130 soil monitoring sites in Kaohsiung City.
(2) The sampling inspection at the 25 underground water monitoring wells
b. Implement "The Project for the Investigation on Soil and Groundwater pollution in Kaohsiung City"
(1) The sampling inspection at the 211 soil monitoring sites in Kaohsiung City.
(2) The sampling inspection at the 175 underground water monitoring wells.
(3) Establishing risk assessment list of gas station pollution in Kaohsiung City.

5. Management of Toxic Chemicals
   a. Issue of manufacturing, importing, exporting, selling, and usage, storage registration for inspection: Those who handle toxic chemical substances (TCSs) shall operate in accordance with the content of the permit or the registration document.
   b. Submission of poisonous chemicals transportation slip copies: In 2010 there were 9772 submitted cases of poisonous chemicals transportation slip copies declared through internet and which were being handled according to "Management Methods of Poisonous Chemicals Transportation".
   c. Issue of approved document for establishment of professional poisonous chemicals' technical management personnel.
   d. 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 516 approval cases (including the approved changes, reissues) issued in 2010.
   e. Implement regular, irregular emergency inspection so as to ensure the businessmen are really handling the poisonous chemicals in compliance with Poisonous Chemicals Management Law.
   f. 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. Promotion of "Disaster Prevention and Relief Plan for Kaohsiung City".
   b. Establishment of "Toxic Chemical Substances Disaster Response Team of Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung Municipal Government."
   c. Establishment of "Toxic Chemical Substances Disaster Response and Assistance System" by the national army.
   d. Establishment of information of factory disaster precaution and relief, and preparing a list of important toxic chemical substances handling companies.
   e. Promotion of united organization of special poisonous chemicals handling disaster precaution and relief teams of various companies and united training: Under toxic chemical substances Disaster Precaution and Relief Organization of the city, there are 5 united precaution teams, with 59 drills of various natures held in 2010.

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 an average of 88 selected detection spots inside the water allocation system under the city's jurisdiction. There are 1146 times samplings in this year, and 99.9% of them measure up.

b. 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". At the end of 2010, there had 374 Water Source Supply Permits in the period.

8. Management of environmental agents
a. Implement the inspection management of environmental-agents operation according to "Environmental Agents Control Act." In 2010 the city inspected 19 cases of Environmental agents manufacturing, 41 cases of disease media prevention, 7 cases of environmental-agents sale, and 2983 cases of environmental-agents inspection. 27 of poor-quality environmental-agents were seized, and 9 of above were punished. 12 environmental agent samples of component were tested and which were analysis by environmental analysis laboratory, EPA, Executive Yuan, ROC.

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.

9. Maintenance of Cityscape and Recycling of Resources
a. The city implements a garbage collection initiative including “3-in-1 Recycling of Resources and Keeping Garbage off the Ground.” Three days a week, the collection of resource garbage by a recycling truck proceeding after the garbage truck is available in each district. As citizens discharge their garbage, they can conduct resource recycling more conveniently. It is expected that the appearance and environment of the city can be thoroughly improved with the garbage delivered by garbage trucks. In 2010, the garbage volume of households was 275,737 metric tons with a daily generation rate of 755 metric tons in average, reaching a garbage reduction rate of 6.8%, as compared with the previous year.

b. The implementation of garbage classification and resources recycling for sustainable use of resources are the important issues of environment protection in recent years. Given this, Environmental Protection Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government plans to promote various garbage downsizing and resources recycling policies, including the extended implementation of "3-in-1 Recycling of Resources" (the annual recycle volume is 232,184 metric tons, with a monthly recycle volume of 19,348 metric tons in average and a recycle rate of 40.9%).

c. The Inspection Result of Clearance of Disease Vectors Breeding
(1) Dengue fever prevention operations:
1) To collaborate with the City Government’s Joint Dengue Fever Inspection Squad, the inspections on all agencies, schools, groups, and public and
private premises in the city are reinforced to detect the possible breeding vectors of dengue fever and to keep the dengue fever vector mosquito index below the standard value.

2) In 2010, 1,075 domestic cases and 31 imported cases of dengue fever were reported. The suspected and confirmed cases shall be reported to the Department of Health Center for Disease Control or the Health Bureau of the City Government. In addition, a district command center should be established by the local district office through the coordination with the bureaus of health, environmental protection, civil affairs, and police to implement a three-in-one work to prevent a further spread.

(2) Results of the 2010 dengue fever prevention and control operation:
A total of 270,739 people participated in the operation, 211,115 times of household counseling, inspection and clearance, 14,679 cases of vacant land clearance, 3,579,153 pieces of containers cleared, 12,959 cases of water-accumulated areas cleared, 7,646 cases of urging vacant land improvement, 9,823 cases of vacant land improvement notices, 442 cases of vector-prone vacant lands reported, 174,442 waste tires removed, 77 cases of waste tire removal notices, 2,179 cases of urging the clearance of breeding vectors, 170 cases of un-cleared breeding vectors reported, 8,494 places were sprayed to neutralize possible breeding grounds, 16,388.69 kilograms of pesticide used, 3,107 promotional and educational activities held.

10. 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 plane to Responsible Agencies were about 2,156 firms in Kaohsiung City. Daily industrial waste were produced about 8,570.83 tons, which included hazardous industrial wastes produced 834.71 tons per day. Four clearance methods are managed by industrial waste. During this year, there were 396,458.02 tons industrial wastes managed by Commissioned & Joint clearance and disposal method, 893,584.93 tons managed by Self clearance and disposal method, 2,139,879.45 tons managed by reuse mode, and about 3,104.64 tons managed by export treatment. In the management of publicly or privately owned waste management organization, there were 3 Grade-A waste treatment organizations and 428 waste clearance organizations.

b. Major working items and their effectiveness
(1) According to the regulation which the enterprises should submit the industrial waste clearance plane, there were 2,408 cases requesting for examination for the year.
According to the regulation which the enterprises should submit the completion of being staffed with professional technical personnel, there were 277 personals being controlled.

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 10,574 cases inspected and 312 cases accused according to Waste Disposal Act, and imposed fine amount of 5,320,500 New Taiwan Dollars according to Waste Disposal Act.

Management of industrial hazardous waste export permit: there were 5 permits in this year.

11. 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 3,600 tons (including 2,000 tons of household garbage and 1,600 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) 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, Phase 2-A And Phase 2-B projects (an area of development at about 20.5 hectares) are completed. In 2010 the burial volume of fly ashes solidification for incinerator was 18,542 tons.

(2) 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 162 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 2010 was about 390,000 cubic meters.

(3) Treatment of Nightsoil:
In 2010 the treatment capacity of nightsoil handled by the department was 14,870 tons, and the volume handled by private companies was 48,697 tons, totaling 63,567 tons.

(4) Treatment of Sewage Sediments:
In 2010 the Da-Liau Landfill treated sewage sediments 8,169 tons.

(5) Yan-Chau Landfill Plan
The plan appropriately provides the Gang-Shan and Ren-Wu incinerator a disposal site. In 2010 the ashes had treated 138,567.67 tons.

(6) Incinerator Ashes Reuse:
In coordination the Environment Administration of the Executive Yuan, the primarily strategy is reusing and secondary tactics pursue the final disposal site by the zero waste policy. In order to reduce capacity demands of burial plant, extend the burial plant service term and prevent environment polluted once again. Since 2010, incinerator Ashes Reuse executed ashes reusing already accumulative totally, 58,523.86 tons.

12. Volunteers Participating in Environmental Protection
In order to combine the resources of private sectors and to encourage the volunteers to participate in a new environmental life, and promote environmental protection collaborative work, varieties of Environmental Protection Volunteer Teams was organized although the volunteer teams come from various administration districts of the city (including the sub-wards, tithing’s, communities, schools, groups, companies, factories, hospitals, churches and temples or individuals), citizens can apply to join any team as environmental protection volunteers of the department in the name of organization or individual.

Up to the end of 2010 there were 387 volunteer teams with 16,945 members. The time for volunteers on duty for the whole year was 400,580 hours in total. There were 6 training courses held for volunteers and 1820 volunteers completed the training courses.

13. 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 vehicles are relatively high. To help make the decision on the major development and conduct prevention of pollution and its impact are the important issues for the city. In order to prevent and mitigate the impact of the major development activities 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 involvement of the public would bring out an open, fair and upright examination and evaluation of the development activity in advance, and also followed by supervision and auditing on the designing, construction 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 Environmental Impact Assessment Act Enforcement Rule was promulgated, and on October 25, 1995 the Environmental Impact Assessment Act Enforcement rule was formulated and put into effect, with successive amendments made subsequently.

b. Major working items and their effectiveness
(1) Review 44 cases applying for environmental Impact Assessment in 2010.
(2) Supervise 160 cases applying for environmental Impact Assessment in 2010.
(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 under supervision.
   2) Hold workshops on promotion of laws, enabling various fields to have a deeper understanding of the implementation of environmental Impact Assessment system.
   3) Participate in public hearing held by the developers.


Kaohsiung City has engaged in sustainable development and seeks to transform into a marine capital, a safe, healthy and ecological city as well as a low-carbon and green city of Eastern-Asia pivot. The challenges and opportunities are as follows:

a. In 2009, the total GHG emission of Kaohsiung City has reached 37.2065 million tons. Among all, industrial sector contributed the most (about 59.54%) and followed by energy supply sector (about 16.37%), residential and commercial sectors (about 15.08%) and transport sector (about 7.85%). In order to implement the targets of the reduction standards of policies by the central government and the trends of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kaohsiung City implements three plans for reduction of GHG emissions.
   (1) Short-term Goal: The city will reduce GHG emissions in the period of 2016 to 2020 in terms of residential, transport and wastes sector emission under the central jurisdiction. The short-term goal is 30% reduction of total carbon emission from the 2005 standard by 2020
   (2) Mid-term Goal: In mid-term, Kaohsiung city set the goal to reduce GHG emissions by 50% below the level of 2005 by the year 2030.
   (3) Long-term Goal: To meet the reduction standards of policies reinforced by the central government, Kaohsiung City plans to reduce GHG emissions by 70-80% below the level of 2005 by the year of 2050.

b. "Task Force for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction" was established by Kaohsiung City Government in 2008. The EPB was assigned as a staff of the Task Force to develop effective strategies and set the goal of carbon reduction. Many measures have been adopting and implementing, including encouraging people to take public transportation, promoting electricity and water saving actions, subsidizing solar water heater installation (1,911 cases, total solar panel area of
8,474.12 m², and equal to 1,864.305 tons of CO2 reduction), building public bike rental system (49 public bike rental stations have been set up), conducting green energy industrial development program, promoting the construction of green building and green roof, and developing the action plan of low-carbon communities.

c. The Environmental Protection Bureau attended to ICLEI 2010 Resilient Cities Congress in May 2010. The Director General Mr Mu-shen LEE represented Mayor Chu Chen to deliver the brochures to other ICLEI member cities. Besides promoting carbon reduction experience of Kaohsiung City, he actively proposed to the president of ICLEI Mr. David Cadman and the executive committee and gain great support from them. Mr Lee positively expressed his confidence of setting ICLEI Taiwan Office in Kaohsiung.

The even more cherished is Mr Lee attended the congress under the name of “Kaohsiung City, Taiwan” instead of “Chinese Taipei” to speak out for Taiwan and publicize the conservation and reduction achievement of Kaohsiung, which is a break-through in diplomacy.

In addition, the Environmental Bureau attended COP16 in Cancun, Mexico. The representatives collected information of global reduction measures and called on ICLEI President and Vice President to strive for establishment of ICLEI Taiwan Office in Kaohsiung. The officials of ICLEI were pleased to know that local governments and students participated international climate activities and expressed their affirmation to the enthusiasm of Kaohsiung City. The representatives of Kaohsiung also call on higher-level officials of ICLEI to strengthen the affiliation between Kaohsiung and ICLEI.

d. Policies promoted by the Task Force for Energy Conservation and Carbon Reduction are as follows:

(1) Transform Kaohsiung City into a solar power city.
(2) Assist industries to transform into low-carbon green industries.
(3) Provide industries consultation on GHG emissions voluntarily reduction.
(4) Continue to promote green carbon reduction measures at transport sector.
(5) Continue to implement reduction plans, such as green buildings, energy saving, electricity saving, oil cogeneration, new energy, waste treatment and management, and other reduction programs in Kaohsiung city.
(6) Develop the policy of power-saving light changing in residential sector.
(7) Assist the integrated plan of the eco-city construction.
(8) Establish two model low-carbon communities.

15. Environmental Inspection

a. Current Situation

There are 48 staffs in the 6th Division of Bureau of Environmental Protection in the City Government. Of them, Field inspection Group (26 staffs) was divided into 8 District Patrol Divisions and one Water Pollution Patrol Division, 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. 2010 there were 69,093 violating cases of environmental hygiene, of which 12,141 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 pollutes 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. 2010 there were 4,700 air pollution cases, of which 45 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. 2010 there were 4,269 noise control cases audited, of which 171 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. 2010 there were 1,607 water pollution cases audited, of which 6 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. 2010 there were 8,798 complaints from the public.
Public Safety

Maintenance of public order

1. Analysis on investigation and prevention of criminal cases
   a. All-included criminal cases (including violence, burglary and other criminal cases): In 2010, there were 62,939 cases, with 42,832 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 68.05%; and in 2009, there were 58,824 cases, with 42,039 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 71.47%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was decreased by 3.42%.
   b. Violent crimes (including theft, robbery, deliberate murder, kidnapping for extortion, threat for getting money, heavy harm, forceful sex): In 2010, there were 1,099 cases, with 809 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 73.61%; and in 2009, there were 1,544 cases, with 1,064 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 68.91%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was increased by 4.7%. As to robbery cases, which the citizens hate most, in 2010, there were 569 cases, with 329 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 57.82%; and in 2009, there were 901 cases, with 455 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 50.5%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering in 2010 was increased by 7.32%.
   c. Theft crimes (including general, serious, vehicle, motorcycle): In 2010, there were 29,018 cases, with 15,217 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 52.28%; and in 2009, there were 27,079 cases, with 14,491 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 55.36%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was decreased by 3.08%.
      (1)Vehicle theft: In 2010, there were 2,497 cases, with 1,749 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 70.04%; and in 2009, there were 2,629 cases, with 2,070 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 78.74%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was decreased by 8.7%.
      (2)Motorcycle theft: In 2010, there were 10,211 cases, with 8,739 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 85.58%; and in 2009, there were 10,232 cases, with 8,636 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 84.4%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was increased by 1.18%.
   d. Deception crime: In 2010, there were 4,046 cases, with 2,372 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 58.63%; and in 2009, there were 4,908 cases, with 3,904 cases uncovered, achieving an uncovering rate of 79.54%. Comparing with 2009, the uncovering rate in 2010 was decreased by 20.91%. There were totally 34 group-based deception cases uncovered and 340 related criminals arrested. Besides, there were 99 cases with deceiving a request of money remittance intercepted, with a total amount of NT$9,260,000 dollars.(Combined previous data of Kaohsiung City)

2. Acts and performance of criminal investigation
Agency conducts review on 5 working items with focus on county and city police forces’ curbing of all-included criminal cases, combating violent crimes (including intended murdering, burglarizing, robbery, kidnapping, forced sex, distortion for monetary compensation and severe attack), detection on illegal weapons, restraining fraud crimes, chastening theft and burglarizing cases (including all-included cases, vehicle, car, motorbike, bicycle stealth). The performance result of 2010 is as follows:

1. All-included cases: The number of occurred cases in 2010 was 58,824 and 63,225 accumulatively. The number is 6.96% higher than expectation.

2. Combating violent crimes: The target value in 2010 was 1,544, 1,103 accumulatively. Comparing with the number in 2009 was lower by 441 cases and it was below expectation by 39.9%. The cumulative number of uncovered cases in 2010 was 820 and uncovering rate achieved 74.34%. The number of uncovered case in 2009 was 1,064 and uncovering rate was 68.91%. The number in 2010 was decreased by 244 cases and uncovering cases also decreased by 5.43%.

3. Chastening illegal weapons: A total of 53 guns were reported and defined as lethal in 2010. The number is lower than the target value by 109 of the year 2010.

4. Restraining theft and burglarizing cases: The number of occurred cases in 2010 was 4,908 and accumulative number was 4,084, which was decreased by 824 compared with 2009 and 20.2% below expectation. The cumulative number of uncovered cases in 2010 was 2,400 and uncovering rate achieved 58.77%. In 2009, the accumulative number of uncovered cases was 3,904 and uncovering rate was 79.54%. Compared with 2009, the number of uncovered cases in 2010 was decreased by 1,504 and uncovering rate was decreased by 20.77%.

5. Chastening theft and burglarizing cases: The number of occurred cases in 2010 was 27,079 and accumulative number was 29,222, which was increased by 2143 compared with 2009 and 7.33% higher than expectation. The cumulative number of uncovered cases in 2010 was 15,328 and uncovering rate achieved 52.45%. In 2009, the accumulative number of uncovered cases was 14,991 and uncovering rate was 55.36%. Compared with 2009, the number of uncovered cases in 2010 was increased by 337 and uncovering rate was decreased by 2.91%.

b. Increased uncovering number of cyber crimes:

The target value of uncovered case in 2010 was 860 and the actual number of uncovered cases was 892. The achievement rate was 103.72%.

c. Motorcycle Imprint Special Project:

Since 2007, before the motorbike come to the market, they must have been imprinted. The project is aiming to serve publicity, so the un-imprinted car have been reduced a lot.

d. Free Imprint Service for preventing the stealth of bicycles:

The city initiated this service and actually lowered the theft rate and received acknowledgement of National Police Agency. Therefore, National Police Agency
made a promulgation to make it a national activity. In 2010, a total of 35,340 bicycles were imprinted.
e. “Jackal Arrest Special Project”:
The annual target value of the number of uncovered usury cases (of heavy interest crime) and violent loan tracing cases of debt collection companies was 10% increase to the average annual number of uncovered cases from 2007 to 2009. The annual target value of Kaohsiung city before combined was 123 cases, and 97 cases were uncovered in 2010, with an accomplishment rate of 78.9%. The annual target value of Kaohsiung county before combined was 88 cases, and 73 cases were uncovered in 2010, with an accomplishment rate of 82.9%.
f. Implementation of “Snake Clearance Special Project”:
The Execution Agency announced “Implementation of Snake Clearance Special Project”. In 2010, a total number of the crime based on group working is 11 cases and 84 people were uncovered. The National Police Agency awarded “Outstanding Performers” for Group A island-wide.
g. Waging wars against drugs and establishing a healthy city:
(1) In line with the amendment to “Drug Prevention Act”, team 6 of Detectives under Police Station specialized was formulated in detecting drug crimes and to find out the owner of the drugs and to clean all of them.
(2) In 2010, a total of 3,390 cases of manufacturing, smuggling, using and possessing first-tier of drugs were uncovered along with 3,455 people. The investigated drugs weighed 10,250.1 grams; a total of 3,693 cases of manufacturing, smuggling, using and possessing 2nd-tier drugs were uncovered with 3,936 people. The investigated drugs weighed 368,916.4 grams. A total of 95 cases related to third-tier of drugs were uncovered with 119 people. The investigated drugs weighed 377,280.6 grams; a total of 4 cases of 4th-tier drugs were uncovered with 5 people. And the total investigated drugs weighed 345,532.8 grams.
h. Elimination of mafia gangs:
In 2010, 22 cases with 120 people were transferred to public order courts for trial; 87 gangs and 333 people were arrested.
i. Combating the thefts actively:
In 2010, there were 19 serious theft cases uncovered with 44 people arrested, 4,710 general theft cases (including general theft and residential burglary) uncovered with 3,859 people arrested, 1,749 vehicle theft cases uncovered with 250 people arrested, and 8,739 motorcycle theft cases uncovered with 750 people arrested.
j. Investigation on illegal eavesdropping works:
According to the “Implementation Project of Police Agencies’ Detecting Illegal Eavesdropping” announced by Department of Interior Affairs, we focused and attacked on 5 areas of investigation: private detectives, owners of electronic and telecom stores, employees of telecom industry, telecom interchange box and others (such as illegal eavesdropping in private). A total of 9 cases were uncovered and 23 people according to the original Kaohsiung City Police Stations
which before combined in 2010. The first and second phases were all rewarded as the first grade of group A island wide by National Police Agency of Ministry of Interior. A total of 2 cases were uncovered and 11 people according to the original Kaohsiung County Police Stations which before combined in 2010. The first phase was rewarded as the first grade of group B island wide, and the second phase was rewarded as the third grade of group B island wide.

k. Other good performances:

(1) Combat 347 sex-business cases with 1,113 people arrested and 331 pornographic advertisements.
(2) Crack down 294 cases of gambling games and 464 people were arrested. 2,512 machines and NT$780,820 were confiscated.
(3) Combat 7 cases of professional gambling areas and 218 people were arrested. There were 411 general cases with 1,752 people involved.
(4) Detect and arrest 6,023 fugitives of all types.
(5) Detect illegal immigrants from China:
   Uncover 17 illegal immigrants from China and 83 cases of fraudulent marriages. Crack down 3 people violating social order, damaging social standards and customs according to criminal laws.
(6) Detect illegal foreigners:
   Uncover 16 illegal immigrants and 1 faked marriage. Arrested 243 run-away foreigner workers and 9 foreign women who violated social order, damaging social standards and customs according to criminal laws. A total of 70 criminal cases initiated by foreigners were uncovered with 44 people involved.

3. Prevent criminal deeds

a. Build up a safety system net among communities—strengthen the e-based of the safety of communities—the integral system of video recording supervisory system.

(1) To finish continuously with the Boosting Economy of Broadening Public Engineering Projects in 2009 (The orient of the funds: 34, 2000, 000 from the Boosting Economy of Broadening Public Engineering Projects in 2009 of the Ministry of Interior)
   1) Establishing project (original Kaohsiung City)
      Setting 305 sets of video recording supervisory system in the original Kaohsiung City (16 lens for each set), there are totally 5,600 lens of camera, 20 lens for recognizing the vehicles, 5 areas for multiple reporting system and etc. Except for the delay of the construction of the 20 lens for recognizing the vehicles and the 5 areas for multiple reporting systems and they haven’t been cost, all the funds are already set account in 2010, December 29th.
   2) Maintaining Projects (the original Kaohsiung City)
      Aimed to the years of history (2003, 2004, 2005), the Donate Project of Police Striving Project set the video recording supervisory systems for 8 districts and 65 lees, there were 191 sets and 2,048 camera lens renewed, the cable underground engineering.
The special budget supporting from the central government is 2010 (the special budget from the central government is 25,000,000 dollars.)

1) The establishing project (including the building supervision) (original Kaohsiung City): Planning to set 60 camera with megapixel in the MRT Stations in Kaohsiung City and set the red and orange line transfer cable, in order to protect the civil safety in the MRT Station, besides it is designed with an engineering of anti-terrorism.

2) The maintaining project (original Kaohsiung City):
   To cooperate with the task which the mayor and municipal councilmen propose to maintain the bank of Love River and the supervising system of Kaohsiung Culture Center and etc. This maintaining project cost 13,742,760 dollars totally. There are 169 camera lens totally, and they are all checked on January 4th in 2011, and they are all been settled accounts on January 7th in 2011.

(3) (Original Kaohsiung County) In 2010, in order to propel the e-based joint defense of the safety of the communities – the integral system of video supervising project (special budget project), the total amount of money is 23,000,000. The amount is separated as the four cases as followings:
   1) The first phase of the year 2010, the project of the setting with video supervising system of the important intersections.
   2) The second phase of the year 2010, the project of the setting with video supervising system of the important intersections.
   3) The project of maintaining video supervising system in 2010.
   4) The short-term employees for broadening the important public buildings in 2010.

(4) Award good performing guards in public:
   The police station has budgeted NT$2,080,000, plus the budget of 8,370,000 of Civil Administrative Bureau, total budget were 10,450,000 as the performance bonus for good performers. They selected and awarded 344 tour teams that performed. The total amount of award which distributed is 9,325,000 dollars.

(5) Coach application of subsidizing community construction plans for social security from the Minister of Interior:
   In 2010, we coached 84 patrol teams among communities such as GAOTAI Community, and community development associations to apply for subsidy of their equipment related to community safety. Each team was granted NT$115,000 and the total budget was NT$9,660,000.

(6) Construction work related to social security in communities:
   1) Emphasize the importance of “Community Public Order Meeting”:
      We have actively coordinated “Community Public Order Meeting” to listen to what the citizens’ words to improve community security and give response at appropriate timing. We also strengthened promotion on anti-fraud, anti-theft, imprinting on motorcycles, domestic violence, disaster prevention and etc. In 2010, there were totally 586 meetings held, with
31,555 people attending the meeting.

2) holding seminars of observing community social security:
   On July 15th 2010, and Aug 27th, 2010, we organized “2010 Seminar of observing Community social security”. The attendants included the head of allies in each community under coaching sessions, team leaders of patrol teams, the policemen, the firemen, civil politicians and the employees that are related to working on safety strategies of communities. A total of 395 people attended the meeting.

3) Performance of safeguarding community safety:
   In 2010, a total of 48 cases of all types of crimes were uncovered and 43 suspects were arrested.

b. Concerns for healthy growth of juveniles:
   (1) Statistics of juvenile criminals:
      In 2010, the juvenile criminals (referring to those receiving verdicts by juvenile court for discipline control or defined as law-breaking) totaled 1,767 (1,417 male and 350 female), accounting for 4.77% of total crime portfolio. Among these cases, 546 people committed burglarizing, taking up the highest percentage with 30.90%. The 2nd largest group was related to drugs, with 243 people, taking up the percentage of 13.75%. The 3rd largest group was related to violent cases with 104 people, taking up the percentage of 5.89%. They will be our focus for promotion and prevention in the future.

(2) Emphasis of both visits and guidance:
   In 2010, in the city there were 164 juveniles (117 males, 47 females) under discipline and control who were visited and under restriction regularly. In 2010, we totally visited 1576 people and counseled 66 people.

(3) Strengthening the working space of “Effective elimination of unhealthy places”:
   In 2010, Stop-and-Frisk Special Project was implemented for 29 times, with 18,515 people advised to be under registration, and 106 youths transferred to Juvenile Court. Keep track and visit dropout students:
   Keep a record of a list of dropout students to ensure continuously coaching, so that they can go back to school for studies and prevent them from going astray. We hope that they can restart toward to good deed. In 2010, we found out 644 dropout students.

(4) Continuous implementation of “Spring Wind Special Project”:
   We combined the resources of both central government and local governments to hold different kinds of physical, recreational and knowledge learning activities to prevent behaviors of deviation and victimization. In 2010, we initiated “Special Project of Youth Protecting the Security of Juveniles during Summer Break”, which was rated as Excellent by the Department of Interior Affairs. In addition, we collaborated with Social Bureau, Education Bureau, Public Health Bureau and many private social welfare groups to coordinate group coaching session. In 2010, we held a group counseling activity of “Aboriginal Experiencing Camp”. There were a total of 221 sessions with about 155,842 participants.
c. Protect the safety of women and children wholeheartedly:
   (1) Strengthen the promotion of the security of women and children:
       We assigned staff to promote the security of women and children in the
       communities. We held 893 sessions in 2010 with around 546,513 participants.
   (2) Cooperate with Education Bureau on “Walking safely around campus”:
       Collaborate with the plan of Education Bureau to plan 471 “Safe Hallways
       around campuses” in 231 elementary schools to connect 1512 stops of “Love
       Services Stores” and combine “Duties of protecting children” to ensure the
       safety of children when going to and back from school. In 2010, the female
       police officers volunteering for this plan totaled 38,523 people.
   (3) Strengthen prevention of sexual assaults:
       In 2010, a total of 319 sexual assault cases were reported and 311 were
       uncovered. The uncovering rate was 97.80%.
   (4) Active prevention and coping with domestic violence:
       In 210, a total of 7,162 cases were reported and 2,232 cases declared for
       Protection Order from the court, 2,470 cases implemented the Protection Order.
   (5) Build up domestic violence prevention system in communities:
       1) Promote “Happy Family Allies Guardian Ambassador of Families”:
           Include security guards and managers of residential buildings into the
           mechanism of preventing domestic violence. Upon discovering suspect
           cases of high risk families, domestic violence, child abuse, they can report
           and receive assistance immediately. Hopefully, this approach will strengthen
           reporting mechanism and solidify the system of preventing domestic
           violence.
       2) Improving reporting function of community police and patrol teams:
           The police station stipulated “Report table of domestic violence and child
           abuse for community police” to combine forces such as community police
           and patrol teams to enhance reporting function of domestic violence within
           communities. In 2010, a total of 2,708 domestic violence cases were
           reported to Direct Center of Duties in the police stations.
   (6) Implement selecting and reporting mechanism for cases of domestic violence
       and child abuse:
       A total of 491 cases of high risk families were reported in 2010 (accounting for
       22.17% from the sources) and 287 cases were confirmed to run the court by
       Social Bureau.

d. Praise and award “Good Samaritans”:
   In 2010, a total of 4 civilians helped uncover serious or specials crimes related to
   burglary, robbery and theft so we arranged an awarding ceremony in City Hall
   Conference Room with a total of NT$4,000 rewards. We hope this event will be a
   token of encouragement and formulate the concept of “Maintain social security
   with participation of citizens”.

e. Continue to promote “Community Police Officers”:
   Currently, there are a total of 400 community police officers who assist police
   force to patrol the communities in the midnight (0~6:am). In 2010, they helped to
find out 10 vehicles and 635 motorcycles; in 2010 during their duty hours (0-6 am), 1,958 thefts of all types occurred, increasing by 12 cases compared with 2009. And the occurrence rate was decreased by 0.61%.

g. Effectiveness with the participation of wireless taxi drivers and security guards in collaborative public order control:
The wireless taxis (total 12 radio stations and 2,800 taxis of the city) and security guard companies (80 companies in total, 8,455 security guards, 222 patrol cars, 155 motorbikes) were integrated to assist in combating crimes. In 2010, 13 security guards were praised in public for their help in uncovering a total of 12 cases of different crimes.

g. Actively lower repetitive crimes:
Strengthen the visits and investigations of people required to take urine sampling and sampling work to enhance the achievement rate; for habitual law-breakers of severe criminal cases and thefts/burglaries, we advise proactively to request for arrestment. In 2010, 148 people were arrested upon approval. In addition, we implemented dynamic visits to a total of 6,080 suspects in the city and build up their related data to effectively control their whereabouts and prevent them from repetitive law-breaking.

h. Enhance verification of DNA data files:
In 2010, a total of 432 people should key in their data in the DNA files and the achievement rate was 100%. Thus, we were listed as the top performer nation-wide. A total of 122 cases and 101 people were uncovered as a result of verifying DNAs in crime scenes with the data of DNA of Criminal Investigation Bureau.

4. Improve services for citizens:

a. Acknowledgement from citizens on the overall services provided by the police:
According to the “Survey of social security satisfaction” conducted by National Police Agency to investigate citizens’ views, in 2010 of the original Kaohsiung City before combined, the average of the three surveys on “Overall satisfaction of police force” was 74.20%, increasing 0.07% from the 74.13% in 2009. In 2010 of the original Kaohsiung City before combined, the average of the three surveys on “Overall satisfaction of social security” was 68.58%, increasing 5.35% from the 63.23% in 2009.

In 2010 of the original Kaohsiung County before combined, the average of the three surveys on “Overall satisfaction of social security” was 70.90%, increasing 3.26% from the 67.65% in 2009. This investigation shows that citizens give positive feedback and acknowledgement for the execution of maintaining social security and overall service performance of the police.

b. Actively promote “Project of Immediate Care for Emergencies”:
In line with the policy of immediate economic relief plan of this project, the Police Bureau engaged each precinct to actively investigate people within their precinct who encounter sudden emergencies to the point of making their lives falling into plight. A total of 2,862 cases were uncovered in 2010, and among which, 2,602 cases were approved by the district (village) offices to distribute a
total of NT$31,225,000.
c. Volunteer services of police:
A total of 2,403 police officers served as volunteers. In 2010, they visited communities to promote order for 2,068 times and expressed care for victims for 5,132 times. They also provided help for 512 emergency cases and assisted other services for 7,530 times.
d. Performance of other services for citizens:
(1) The Direct Center of Duties in Police Bureau (110) received 353,892 calls to report cases and 770 cases were reported online. 88,717 cases were double-checked by investigation and assigned online police to uncover 1,529 criminal cases at once. 1,639 people were arrested accordingly.
(2) A total of 4,026 people were located and found (3,474 people in our precinct and 552 in other precincts) to help them reunite with their families.
(3) There were 4,200 cases were transferred to our precinct by “Single Window” and 4,100 cases were transferred to other precincts.
   1) There were 4,315 cases of cab call services. (in the original Kaohsiung City)
   2) There were 2,166 cases of protecting residential safety when the whole family of citizens are out and provided 2,626 cases of guarding physical money transfer.
   3) A total of 22,074 cases were taken care of in 2010 from the applications from the email of Prime Minister, Minister of Department of Interior Affairs, the Head of the National Police Agency, city mayors and heads of bureaus.
   4) A total of 11,461 cases were processed to offer immediate social security services by local police stations.
   5) The horse-riding police for tourists were invited to support parade or conduct performance for 40 times and provided all types of services for citizens for 20,938 times.
   6) The horse-riding police force provided a total of 1,005 times of services for citizens.
   7) A total of 17,595 cases were processed for applying records of criminal records for police officers.

Fire Prevention

1. Fire Prevention Promotion:
a. The various fire branches of Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government appoint their firefighters to different institutions, schools, buildings, factories and residences around the city to promote safe methods of power usage and offer drills for evacuation and escape. A Women’s Fire Prevention Promotion Team has been established to go deep into the community to implement such promotion, hoping to raise citizens’ awareness of fire prevention and decrease the number of fire cases.

b. During several focal periods of every year, including Fire Fighter’s Day, Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival, Tomb Sweeping Festival, and Dragon Boat Festival, different bureaus and departments of the city government cooperate with social
welfare organizations to expand promotional activities of fire and disaster prevention.

c. In order to reduce the frequency of electrical fire accidents and strengthen the guidance of safe power use for families, the city government takes measures of fire prevention diagnosis of residences and focuses on promotion for old community buildings.

d. In order to strengthen education of disaster prevention, Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government has established a Disaster Prevention Promotion Classroom, which is open to the public so they can experience simulated situations. The classroom serves to solidify disaster prevention education for young children.

e. In order to prevent the senior and the disabled from being killed in fire for ineffective evacuation, Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government put more emphases on guiding the senior and the weak about Concepts of Household Fire Safety, so as to construction a safe living environment.

2. Fire Prevention Management:

a. In order to educate proprietors in the concept of “protecting your own property” and to achieve the objective of “protecting lives and property”, the city implemented the “Fire Prevention Management System” for public buildings in 1996.

b. According to Article 13 of the Fire Services Act, public buildings in Kaohsiung City having reached a certain size should implement a fire prevention plan and form an Employee Self-defense Fire Prevention Team to receive fire prevention training. This is of great help to the fire prevention work in Kaohsiung City.

c. Fire prevention drills and lectures are offered to all Control Room employees of high rise office buildings in order to enhance their disaster prevention and contingency abilities.

d. According to the regulations of the Fire Services Act, drills and certification are offered to the Self-defense Fire Prevention Teams at “large-area places (larger than 3,000m2), “multipurpose tall condominiums”, “welfare institutions for the elderly and the physically and mentally disabled”, and “hotels and hostels.”

3. Fire Safety Equipment Inspection:

a. According to Article 10 of the Fire Services Act, After receiving the construction license and before the commencement of construction, public buildings should apply to Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government for the examination of the layout of fire safety equipment. According to Article 72 of the Building Act, after the completion of construction, these buildings should apply for the usage license inspection of fire safety equipment.

b. Reporting System on Regular Inspection and Maintenance of Fire Safety Equipment: According to Article 9 of the Fire Services Act, for sites that should be equipped with fire safety equipment, management should regularly appoint professional fire prevention technicians or professional inspection and maintenance institutions to implement the inspection and maintenance of fire safety equipment, and then submit the inspection and maintenance results to the
Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government within a specified time. Subsequently, the Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government shall send its official to review the service results: to ensure normal functioning of the fire safety equipment.

4. Flame Retardant System
In order to prevent the ignition of fire sources and any fire spreading, buildings with over 11 stories above the ground floor, buildings with basements, and other sites designated by the authorities must comply with the regulations. Curtains, cloth screens, and carpets to be hung or spread must be made of “flame retardant material” with appropriate signs attached in order to practically fulfill the fire prevention policies, decrease the loss of human life and property, and ensure public safety.

5. Hazardous Material Management:
a. In order to manage storage of liquid gas canisters and hazardous material, public safety, and prevent the occurrence of disasters, the Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government has formulated “Fire Prevention and Safety Inspection Plan of Hazardous Material Factories by Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government” and ” Strengthen the Supervision and Inspection plan of Liquid-gas-related places by Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government”. Liquid-gas-related businesses and sites of hazardous material violating the “Public Hazardous Materials and Flammable Pressurized Gases Establishment Standards and Safety Control Regulations” will be fined from NT$20,000 to NT$100,000 according to Article 42 of the Fire Services Act for the sake of public safety maintenance.
b. The use of firecrackers and fireworks is integrated in Taiwan’s history and is particularly popular during traditional festivals and celebrations. In order to effectively manage firecrackers and fireworks, the Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government has formulated “Regulations for Private Use of Firecrackers and Fireworks” and “Application Process for Public Use of Firecrackers and Fireworks”. These were implemented on July 1, 2005, stipulating the times, places, types, and approved methods of shooting of firecrackers and fireworks to ensure the safe usage of firecrackers and fireworks.

6. Violation Punishment:
For those who have violated the Fire Services Act, Article 6, Item 1, Subsections 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15, the Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government will declare the fine and supervise managers of the sites involved to make improvements as soon as possible according to “Regulations for Handling Fire Safety Violation Cases and Inspection” ensuring public safety.

Emergency Response Management
1. “119” Command Center has been operated 24-hour to handle emergency cases reported by the public. When a case of fire or other disaster is reported, it will be immediately passed to the related district station for response.
2. Render emergency In 2010, there were 131 fire accidents reported, with 3 fatalities, 23 injuries, and property loss amounting to NT$18,575,000. Ambulance services
114,624 times: 92,889 civilian being hospitalized, 85 cases of catching monkeys, 1240 cases of catching bees, 3,196 cases of catching snakes, 2,277 cases of saving dogs and cats, 15 cases of saving pigs, 126 cases of saving other animals, 202 cases of rescuing citizens from elevators.

3. Procure new fire engines, and Replace outmoded fire engines:

The fire engines will be out-of-date as time goes by. When the disaster occur, The rescue work can’t be effectively and rapidly achieved. It’s easy rising complaint of civilian, and threatong firefighters in risk. According to statistic data, old fire engines are the country’s general problem. In order to find a way of dealing with this difficulty,Kaohsiung city government set up mid-term administrative program of the city plan:” mid-term procure fire engines plan”. It will increase new fire engines year by year, in order to provide prompt emergency response and ensure public safety.

In 2010,we arranged NT$113,780,000 budget obtain 9 water tank fire-fighting trucks ,2 small size water tank fire-fighting trucks, 4 reservoir fire-fighting trucks, and 4 rescue appliances trucks an 50m aerial ladder fire-fighting truck. The renew rate increase 5.4%.

4. Kaohsiung City is equipped with 15,434 fire hydrants (6,621 fire hydrants installed on the ground, and 8,813 fire hydrants installed underground) and inspected monthly. When damages are found, letters will be mailed to Taiwan Water Corporation to ask for repair and keep it in use.

5. The Search and Rescue Dog Center of Fire Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government, has been evaluated and promoted by International Rescue-dog Organization (IRO) as “National Search and Rescue Dog Training Center” , according to which, the Center would be an exclusively operation unit for search and rescue dogs training.We also assist National Fire Administration, other fire bureaus, and private rescue associations to train SAR dogs. By participating in international activities, we aim to expand our field and visibility.