

Construction of water-supply pipes and sewers

A. Construction of rainfall drainage system development

By the end of 2013, 4,651 kilometers of the target length of 6,785 in the project of rainfall drainage system construction project in the urban development has completed. If the implementation rate is calculated with the ratio of actual implemented length occupied in the target length, the implementation rate for the rainfall drainage system construction in Taiwan reached 68.5% in 2013. In which, the highest rate is 96.7% in Taipei city, followed by 94.0% in Penghu County, 82.3% in New Taipei City, 77.2% in Yunlin County, 75.2% in Chiayi City and 70.9% in Nantou County. The ratio in all other counties and cities is less than 70%, needed to be improved in construction.

B. Sewage sewer construction

Sewage sewers are sewers for family and industrial sewage. The whole sewage treatment rate includes public sewage sewer available rate, special sewage sewer available rate and the implementation rate of building sewage systems. Sewage sewer construction is regarded as an important index for the urban modernization. In World Competitiveness Yearbook reported by International Institute for Management Development, Lausanne (IMD) public sewage sewer available rate was listed in life quality as one of the evaluation items. The government also treats it as the performance index of sewage sewer construction.

(1) Sewage treatment rate

By the end of 2013, the number of sewage treatment units of the country was 3,892,813 and the sewage treatment rate was 66.62% which increases 3.63% in comparison with 62.99% in 2012. The unit number of public sewage sewer was 2,053,559 (35.14% available rate) which increases 3.04% in comparison with 32.10% in 2012; 864,977 units (14.80% available rate) of special sewage sewer (in the scale of 100 units / 500 people or more in the communities and industrial districts) which decreases 0.35% in comparison with 15.15% in 2012 and units with the implementation of building sewage systems are 974,277 (16.67% implementation rate) which increases 0.93% in comparison with 15.74% in 2012. In terms of the sewage treatment rate, Taipei City and New Taipei City are the highest (100.0%), followed by Keelung City (81.8%),

Kaohsiung City (79.3%), Hsinchu County (79.2%), Lienchiang County (72.3%) and Hsinchu City (66.2%); other counties and cities are not over 60%. As to the usage fee, some counties and cities have not finished the self-government ordinances in charges of sewage usage. In considering the low piping coverage of sewage, only Taipei City charges to the users. Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, Taoyuan County, Chiayi County, Pingtung County, Keelung City and Hsinchu City charge to the users in Industry Park, only. Other counties and cities do not charge for it. The usage fee in 2013 was 1,293,282,000 dollars which increased 2.29% compared with that in 2012 and the CMY was 1,000,040,000 tons, which increased 2.85% compared with that in 2012. In which, the CMY in New Taipei City (372,710,000 tones) is the highest, followed by Taipei City (326,300,000 tones) and Kaohsiung City (253,790,000 tones).

(2) Expense of sewage sewer construction

The sewage sewer is urban public construction. The construction period is long and the investment is large. Therefore, the government must invest more than 10 billions in it every year. The construction expense comes from the government and the folk. As for the part of the government, the expense will be processed from the public budget planned by central government and local government.

The total expense of sewage sewer construction was 14,943,329,000 dollars in 2013, indicating a increase ratio of 9.0% and budget increment of 1,139,572,000 dollars over the previous year (2012); the highest expense was 13,946,399,000 dollars (93.3%) of construction expense, followed by 361,783,000 dollars (2.4%) of planning design expense and 242,267,000 dollars (1.6%) of land expense . In terms of geological location, the expense of New Taipei City , 1,950,408,000 dollars, was the highest, and was followed by 1,947,047,000 dollars for Kaohsiung City, and 1,935,255,000 dollars for Taipei City.

(3) Sewage sewer system management fee

The sewage sewer system management fee in 2013 was 2,809,792,000 dollars which decreases 13.9% (454,703,000 dollars) in comparison with 3,264,495,000 dollars in previous year (2012); the highest expense was

1,037,063,000 dollars (36.9%) of electricity fee. followed by 731,129,000 dollars (26.0%) for personnel fee, and 158,980,000 dollars of Compensation fee (5.7%). When compared with that of previous year (2012), the fee of Medicines has the biggest increase ratio of 10.7%, followed by 7.6%.of Compensation fee.

(4) Sewage sewer pipes and facilities

The planned length of sewage sewer pipe diameter 600mm or above was 1,336,990 meters till the end of 2013 and 908,207 meters had been constructed. The planned length of pipe diameter 300mm – 600mm was 3,603,837 meters and 2,336,331 meters had been constructed. The planned length of sewage sewer pipe diameter below 300mm was 4,366,336 meters and 4,379,662 meters had been constructed. In terms of sewage treatment facilities, the planned wastewater treatment plants was 229 till the end of 2013 and 78 had been constructed. The planned pumping stations were 263 and 180 had been constructed. The planned interceptor station were 126 and 109 stations had been constructed.