

The Regional Development Plan

For balancing the development in each district, allocating population and industrial activities reasonably, conserving and utilizing natural resources to increase fully economical development, improving living environment and enhancing welfare, the government is now implementing the regional development plan in four districts: northern, central, southern and western Taiwan in order to achieve the goal of regional development.

A. Application of conversion of non-urban lands of ten hectares or more

Since the implementation of regional planning, non-urban lands of 10 hectares or more have been mainly converted to residential communities, golf courses, universities, amusement and recreation lands, special business or usage lands and industrial lands. In 2006, the new coming case number was ten, and the re-conversion case number was eight. Ten land use conversion applications for non-urban lands 10 hectares or more had been approved. This effected the conversion of 442.4 hectares non-urban lands, and showed a decrease of 24.3% compared to the previous year's figures. Some of the applications of conversion cases in 2006 had not been approved and were not counted into the area calculation due to the facts that some were not related with area conversion or the change of utility locations in the approved applications.

In terms of geographical locations, Yilan County, which had 3 applications, had the most numbers of approved non-urban land (10 hectares or more) conversion applications in 2006; followed by Taoyuan County (2), Taichung County (2), Pingtung County (2) and Miaoli County (1). In terms of land area, most of these approved land conversion applications benefited Taoyuan County, where 130.3 hectares were approved for land conversion; followed by Taichung County (123.6 hectares) and Pingtung County (119.0 hectares).

As for the usages and conversion areas, in 2006, the conversion of industrial lands, which were 250.8 hectares, were the largest land conversion, and compared to the figures last year (2005), the percentage increased 2%. In comparison with last year, the conversion lands of special business or usage land were 119.0 hectares, which decreased 9.1%; the university campus conversion was 26.1 hectares and decreased 46.0%. Other land conversions were:

transportation land (23.4 hectares), amusement and recreation land (11.3 hectares) and others (11.8 hectares).

B. Construction surplus soil and filler soil

Due to the rapid development of social economic activities in Taiwan, the general constructions and public constructions increased gradually, and the amount of construction surplus soil is a larger scale. The total annual construction surplus soil & gravel production volume in Taiwan in 2006 amounted to 40,109,000 cubic meters. An analysis of the construction surplus soil & gravel quantities showed that 21,423,000 cubic meters of which were building construction surplus soil & gravel (53.4%), and 18,686,000 cubic meters of which were public construction surplus soil & gravel (46.6%); wherein the building construction (inclusive of national construction projects) surplus soil & gravel production volume was slightly higher than that of public construction.

According to the analysis of construction surplus soil and required filler soil in each county in 2006, the counties which had the volume of construction surplus soil & gravel over million cubic meters were as followed: Taipei County, Taipei City, Taichung City, Kaoshiung City, Kaoshiung County, Taoyuan County, Chunghua County, Yilan County, Taichung County, Hsinchu County and Tainan County. The counties which had the volume of required filler soil over million cubic meters were Tainan (1,710,000 cubic meters) and Taipei (1,210,000 cubic meters). The volume of construction required filler soil was higher than that of construction surplus soil in Tainan County and Yunlin County. If the public construction administrations have a thorough plan on the construction soil and gravel, it will be more efficient in constructing process and decrease the construction budget.

C. Operation of Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground

As of the yearend of 2006, a total of 138 construction surplus soil & gravel dumping ground were approved for establishment capable of storing and processing 82,859,000 cubic meters, with a total area of 594.7 hectares; compared to previous year (2005), an increase of 7.8% was noted in the number of dumping ground; an increase of 7.7% was noted in the storing and processing volume; and the total area of dumping grounds also increased 4.3%.

In terms of the location of dumping grounds, 15 dumping grounds were

located in Taipei County, followed by Hsinchu County (13 dumping grounds) and Kaoshiung County (12 dumping grounds); Chiayi County is the only county which has not yet establish plans for dumping grounds. In terms of the processing volume, 14,029,000 cubic meters of which were processed in Hsinchu County and followed by Taipei County (8,759,000 cubic meters) and Yunlin County (8,242,000 cubic meters).