

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 2008, 11 land use conversion applications for non-urban lands 10 hectares or more had been approved. This effected the conversion of 636.8 hectares non-urban lands, and showed an increase of 320.5% compared to the previous year's figures. Some of the applications of conversion cases in 2008 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, Taoyuan County, which had 3 applications, had the most numbers of approved non-urban land (10 hectares or more) conversion applications in 2008; followed by Yilan County (2), Taipei County (1), Miaoli County (1), Taichung County (1), Chiayi County (1), Tainan County (1) and Hualien County (1). In terms of land area, most of these approved land conversion applications benefited Chiayi County, where 296.9 hectares were approved for land conversion; followed by Taoyuan County (178.7 hectares) and Yilan County (53.1 hectares).

As for the usages and conversion areas, in 2008, the largest land conversion of industrial lands was 513.2 hectares, followed by the conversion lands of transport land were 44.5 hectares and the university campus conversion was 26.1 hectares.

B. Operation of Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground

Construction Surplus Soil & Gravel Dumping Ground (called dumping ground) is a place which is used for storing, piling, filling and burying, transporting, recycling, classifying, working, calcined and reusing for garbage for construction surplus soil and a

place for storing machinery equipments. Through the management regulations planed by local government and established with private investment, the dumpling grounds can process the construction surplus soil well. In the past, dumping ground was used for temporary storage, piling, filling and burying. Since 2003, it was converted into a processing place of classifying, working and reusing. As of the year end of 2008, a total of 135 dumping ground were approved for establishment capable of storing and processing 865,860,000 cubic meters, with a total area of 611.1 hectares which increased 8.0% in dumping ground, increased 46.88% in storing and processing and increased 5.78% in total area by comparing with 2007.

In terms of the location of dumping grounds, 13 dumping grounds were located in Taipei County, followed by Taoyuan County and Hsinchu County (12 dumping grounds), and Kaoshiung County and Miaoli County (11 dumping grounds); Yunlin County and Chiayi County are the only counties which have not yet established plans for dumping grounds. In terms of the processing volume, 13,768,000 cubic meters of which were processed in Taipei County and followed by Hsinchu County (13,565,000 cubic meters) and Kaoshiung County (9,862,000 cubic meters).