

The Regional Development Plan

1. Evaluation of the land use conversion of non-urban lands

In 2003, 25 land use conversion applications for non-urban lands 10 hectares or more had been approved. This effected the conversion of 1,835.46 hectares non-urban land; showing an increase of 18.1% over the previous year (2002) figures.

In terms of geographical locations, most of these approved land conversion applications benefited Hualien County, where 510.46 hectares were converted to amusement and recreation land; followed by Yunlin County, where 278.51 hectares were converted (that is, 230 hectares to industrial land and 48.5 hectares to special business or usage land), Kaohsiung County, where 240.44 hectares were converted (that is, 239.71 hectares to special business or usage land and 0.73 hectares to university campus land). An analysis of the land use conversion purposes showed that the majority of these lands (597.69 hectares) were converted to amusement and recreation land; up by 442.37 hectares over the previous year; followed by university campus land (148.42 hectares), which was up by 77.20 hectares over the previous year; special business or usage land (584.11 hectares), which was up by 23.51 hectares over the previous year; and slope residential communities and industrial land; but land areas converted to these two purposes were less than the area converted in the previous year.

2. Construction surplus soil and filler soil.

The total annual construction surplus soil production volume in Taiwan in 2003 amounted to 39,166,000 cubic meters; wherein, 70.39% of which were public construction surplus, 29.61% of which were building construction surplus. An analysis of the construction surplus soil quantities showed that the public construction surplus was 2.38 times that of building construction projects. On the other hand, the construction projects of 2003 required a filler soil volume of 7,093,000 cubic meters; wherein 91.67% of which were required for public construction projects and 8.33% were required for building construction projects. An analysis of the filler soil volume requirement showed that public construction requirement was 11 times more than the building construction requirement. In short, in terms of volume, total national total construction surplus soil volume was 5.5 times more than the filler soil

requirement.

A geographical analysis of the construction surplus soil conditions showed that in 2003, thirteen localities (counties/cities) posted a construction surplus soil above 1 million cubic meter; namely, by order of volume, Taipei County, Taipei City, Kaohsiung County, Kaohsiung City, Taoyuan County, Taichung County, Taichung City, Changhua County, Ilan County, Miaoli County, Tainan County, Chiayi County, and Hsinchu County. Localities where filler soil requirement exceeded 1 million cubic meters and where filler soil demand is higher than the construction surplus soil were Pingtung County and Yunlin County. It is apparent from the foregoing statistics that surplus and filler soil operators for construction projects should improve communication channels to enable the recycling and reuse of construction surplus oil resources, thus reducing the environmental damages caused these operations.