

Background Information about Statistical Data
National Property Statistics -- Quantity and Value of National Properties

I. The agency in charge of preparing and releasing the statistical data:

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II. Release forms

- * Oral:
 - () Press conference or briefing
- * Written:
 - () News Release (v) Statement (v) Journal, Journal Title: Financial Statistics Annual Report
- * Electronic media:
 - () Online publications and databases, website:
 - () Disk () CD () Other

III. Data scope, period and timeliness

- * Area, scope and objects which the statistics are on: National properties owned by our country.
- * The time of which the data is collected: The data is collected based on the facts at the end of a certain fiscal year.
- * Definition of statistical items:

(I) National property: The property obtained by the state according to the law, based on the exercise of power, due to budgetary expenditure or due to acceptance of donations is called national property. In other words, the methods of acquiring national properties include those acquired by the state according to the law; those received, confiscated, and expropriated by the state based on the exercise of public power; those constructed or purchased by the state based on appropriation; those donated to the Government of the Republic of China by people at home and abroad. In addition, all property that is not privately owned or owned by local governments, that is, unregistered real estate or property of which the ownership is privately owned or owned by local governments is undetermined shall be regarded as the national property unless otherwise provided by law.

The types of national property include:

1. Land: Including foundations of houses, other construction land, land for direct production, land used for transportation or water resources,

- barren land and land improvements (including land used for storage, protection, education, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes), etc.
2. Houses, constructions and facilities: Including the body of house and building and auxiliary facilities.
 3. Machines and equipment: Including industrial, mining, agricultural and forestry, electrical, power, construction and various processing, transportation machinery and equipment, medical equipment and appliances, inspection (testing) and control devices and equipment and computer equipment, etc.
 4. Communication and transportation equipment: Including land transportation, water transportation, air transportation equipment, meteorological equipment, telecommunications, mail delivery equipment, and transportation system control equipment, etc.
 5. Miscellaneous equipment: Including office equipment, protective equipment and library equipment etc.
 6. Securities: Refers to the shares, stocks and bonds owned by the state.
 7. Rights: Refers to surface rights, easements, lien rights, mortgages, mineral rights, fishery rights, patent rights, copyrights, trademark rights, and other property rights.
- (II) According to its nature, national property is divided into two categories, public use property and non-public use property. Public use property is all property of the state or local governments for official use, including national property used for providing official services, used by the public and enterprises.
- (III) Property used for providing official services: Refers to public property used by various government agencies, troops, public schools, office workplaces and dormitories.
- (IV) Property used by the public: Refers to public property provided by the state or local governments for the public to use.
- (V) Enterprise use property: Refers to public property used by public enterprises; however, if the public enterprise is a company, the term "public property" refers only to the shares owned by the state or governments.
- (VI) Non-public use property: Refers to all public property other than public use property that is available for revenue or disposition.
- (VII) Precious movable property and real estate:
1. Precious movable property refers to cultural, historic, artistic or rare ancient relics, folk cultural relics, works of art, books, historic materials and natural objects, etc., which have been confirmed by the administration authority, or have been confirmed by the competent authority of the administration authorities managing the movable

property of which the attribute is disputable in conjunction with relevant authorities.

2. Precious real estate refers to real estate that has been approved as a historic site by the relevant authority, or cultural, historical, and artistic real estate that has been confirmed by the administration authority, or has been identified by its competent authority in conjunction with the relevant authorities.

* Statistical unit: NT \$ 1,000; hectare; block

* Statistical classification: National properties are classified as public use property (for official use, public use, enterprise use) and non-public use property, and classified according to the competent authority of the property, property types, land management and classification, housing management and classification.

* Release period (refers to the frequency of statistics compiled or prepared, such as every month, every quarter, every year, etc.): Year

* Timeliness (refers to the interval between the time of which the data is collected and the time the compiled statistics are released): 4 months

* Amendments to the classification of statistics:

(I) The classification of the statistical data has been amended according to the National Property Act, the Rules of National Property Cadastration Management and the Operation Process of National Non-public Use Property Cadastration Management.

1. The amendments to the National Property Act are listed as follows:

January 1969	Promulgation
May 1971	First amendment
January 1975	Second amendment
January 1981	Third amendment
January 2000	Fourth amendment
April 2002	Fifth amendment
February 2003	Sixth amendment
January 2012	Seventh amendment
November 2018	Eighth amendment

2. The Rules of National Property Cadastration Management: The Rules were made by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 8900034920 on December 18, 2000; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 0940004326 on February 18, 2005; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No.0950016192 on June 1, 2006; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 09630004460 on June 12, 2007; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 10030007360 on July 14, 2011; revised by the Ministry of Finance

with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 10130002070 on March 20, 2012; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 1023000746 on August 15, 2013; revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 10430003080 June 5, 2015; and revised by the Ministry of Finance with the official letter of Taicaichanji No. 10730002440 on August 10, 2018.

3. The amendments to the Operation Process of National Non-public Use Property Cadastration Management are listed as follows:

March 1968	Promulgation
July 1985	First amendment
August 2000	Second amendment
January 2001	Third amendment
August 2008	Fourth amendment
March 2011	Fifth amendment
April 2011	Sixth amendment
July 2011	Seventh amendment
October 2011	Eighth amendment
February 2012	Ninth amendment to the appendices
January 2013	Tenth amendment
September 2013	Eleventh amendment to the appendices
August 2015	Twelfth amendment to the appendices
December 2015	Thirteenth amendment to the appendices
June 2016	Fourteenth amendment to the appendices
November 2016	Fifteenth amendment to the appendices
June 2017	Sixteenth amendment to the appendices
October 2017	Seventeenth amendment to the appendices
January 2018	Eithteenth amendment to the appendices
May 2018	Nineteenth amendment to the appendices
August 2018	Twentieth amendment to the appendices
November 2018	Twenty-first amendment to the appendices
January 2019	Twenty-second amendment to the appendices
March 2019	Twenty-third amendment to the appendices
August 2019	Twenty-fourth amendment to the appendices
October 2019	Twenty-fiveth amendment to the appendices
January 2020	Twenty-sixth amendment to the appendices

(II) The changes in the fiscal year are listed as follows:

1. Before the 1953, the calendar system is adopted, that is, from January 1 to December 31, with the year of the Republic of China era as its annual name.
2. From 1954 to 1958, the fiscal year was from July 1 to June 30 of the following year, with the year of the Republic of China era as its

annual name. The period from January 1, 1954 to June 30, 1954 is called the first half of 1954.

3. From 1958 to 1999, the fiscal year was from July 1 to June 30 of the following year, with the year of the Republic of China era as its annual name. So there is no 1959 fiscal year.
4. Since 2000 the calendar system has been adopted, that is, from January 1 to December 31, with the year of the Republic of China era as its annual name. The period from July 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999 is called the second half of 1999.

IV. Release of open statistical data

* Advance notice of release date (including the method for giving advance notice and period): "Advance Notice of Statistical Data Release Schedule" is uploaded on the website of the National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance.

Website: <http://www.fnp.gov.tw/statistic>

* Units to which the statistical data is sent synchronously (the statistical data may be found on the websites of the units to which the statistical data is sent the same time as the data is released): The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance compiles and publishes the statistical data in the "Financial Statistics Annual Report" regularly to provide reference for all sectors.

V. Data Quality

* The Method for compiling statistical indicators and the explanation of data sources: The Accounting and Statistics Office, National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance compiles the statistics based on the data of actual accounting of public use properties and non-public use properties and the reported losses and write-off value.

* The mechanism of cross-checking statistical data and ensuring the rationality of the data (explaining the interrelationship of various data and the related statistical differences between different data sources): Check the reasonableness of the data according to the actual monthly accounting, reported losses and write-off value and items of the competent authorities and compare them with the total value on the catalog of national properties at the end of the year, to ensure the accuracy of the data.

VI. Matters requiring attention or change (explain the data, definitions, statistical methods to be revised and the reasons for revision): None.