

Summary of the Project for the Restoration, Management, and Conservation of National Non-Public Use Cultural Heritage Sites (Revised)

I. Origin and Necessity of the Project

1. According to Article 8 of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act and Article 9 of the Cultural Fundamental Act, public cultural heritage is preserved, restored, managed, and conserved by the managing agencies and funded through their budgets. As of 2024, the National Property Administration, MOF (the “NPA”) managed 349 national non-public use cultural heritage sites. Among such sites, 197 of them, or nearly half, were newly designated or registered by announcement between 2011 and 2024, indicating that the number of designated or registered cultural heritage sites has greatly increased in recent years. Such cultural heritage sites must be preserved, restored, managed, and conserved according to the CHP Act, and the management burden on the NPA has become increasingly heavy.
2. Considering that the management, conservation, restoration, and reuse of cultural heritage sites may not be completed at once or in a short period of time, to achieve the purpose of permanent preservation, it was imperative that the NPA solve the issue of insufficient short-term budgets. After paying an official call to the Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture (the “BOCH”), the NPA adopted the BOCH’s recommendation of drafting a mid-to-long-term project and seeking special funding. The Project was established after an inventory inspection and consulting the BOCH for assistance in the evaluation of budgets for cultural heritage sites requiring restoration, and the restoration sequence. The schedule of the Project is from 2022 to 2027.

II. Project Objectives

1. A total of 28 cultural heritage and other cultural heritage sites that have been newly designated by cultural heritage competent authorities of various levels or registered as cultural heritage subjects, and are recognized as needing restoration operations.
2. Regular preservation and conservation of the remaining general cases other than the above cultural heritage sites.

III. Project Benefits

(1) Quantifiable Benefits

When performing the restoration, management, and conservation operations for the 28 cultural heritage sites, a total of NT\$8.4 million of national treasury expenditure may be saved by calculating the fine of NT\$0.3 million imposed for inactive restoration or management and conservation for each venue.

(2) Non-Quantifiable Benefits

1. After the restoration of cultural heritage sites, it may improve city appearance, minimize blind spots, and reinforce safety.

2. After the restoration of cultural heritage sites, it may improve the degenerated status of national cultural heritage sites, and increase activation sponsored by outside parties and the appropriation intention of governmental agencies. After appropriation, cultural heritage sites may also be used as local highlights and administration benefits, improving the preservation quality of cultural heritage sites, creating pleasant spaces, and passing down historical memories, complying with social expectations.
3. The Project will increase the sponsorship of cultural heritage groups and incentives for lease by tendering, combine resources from outside parties for joint management and conservation, activate cultural heritage sites, and reduce the management burden of the NPA.