

Abstract of the Project for the Restoration, Management, and Conservation of National Non-Public Use Cultural Heritage Sites

1. Origin of the Project and Its Necessity

(1) According to Article 8 of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act (the “CHP Act”) and Article 9 of the Cultural Fundamental Act (the “CF Act”), public cultural heritage is preserved, restored, managed, and conserved by the managing agencies and funded through their budgets. As of December 2020, the National Property Administration, MOF (the “NPA”) managed 309 national non-public use cultural heritage sites. Among such sites, 139 of them, or nearly half, were newly designated or registered by announcement between 2011 and 2020, 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) The NPA has prepared budget calculations for the restoration and maintenance of cultural heritage sites annually from 2013 to 2018, but such budgets were not approved. Therefore, only simple conservation was performed using the regular housing management budget. The 3rd Inter-ministerial Meeting of the Executive Yuan on Cultural Matters on September 3, 2018 determined that all bureaus and administrations should carry out an inventory inspection regarding the individual status of all cultural heritage sites under their management. Those without basic investigation (restore and reuse) were to use their annual budget in 2019 for the performance of such investigations. The NPA received the restoration budgets for two cultural heritage sites in 2019; however,

budgets remained insufficient as compared with the requirements. An application was then made to the Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture (the “BOCH”), and the budget subsidy was approved. The management and conservation budgets for relevant cultural heritage sites were received in 2020.

- (3) 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. The NPA paid an official call to the BOCH and adopted the recommendation of the BOCH to strive for project budgets by preparing for a mid-to-long-term project. The Project is 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.

2. Project Objectives

- (1) Restoration, reuse [including the restoration and reuse plan (investigation research) and restoration engineering], management, and conservation (including the preparation of the management and conservation plan) of 17 cultural heritage sites.
- (2) Regular and standard preservation and maintenance (such as regular restoration, conservation, cleaning, and survey) shall be made for cultural heritage sites other than the above 17 venues.

3. Project Benefits

(1) Quantifiable Benefit

- i. When performing the restoration, management, and conservation operations for the 17 cultural heritage sites, a total of NT\$5.1

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.

- ii. After restoration, the asset value of cultural heritage sites may improve; however, no objective information is available for evaluation. Based on existing cases of activated national non-public use cultural heritage sites with revenues of national treasury, there is only one case related to the renovation and use of the partial provincial government's quarters at Guangfu New Village, Wufeng, entrusted to the Taichung City Government at present. From the execution of the renovation and use contract from October 2, 2015 to date, the NPA received benefits of over NT\$12.04 million annually. However, for entrusted renovation and use, both parties shall discuss the share ratio based on the circumstances of the individual cases, and the income may differ due to the scale of the target and the market rental value, which may not be generally applied to the evaluation of national non-public use cultural heritage site activation benefits. As no regulations have been established for the lease by tendering of cultural heritage sites, no benefit information of national cultural heritage sites is available for calculating benefits.

(2) Unquantifiable Benefits

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

- iii. 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.