

Summary of the Third-Phase Project for Enhanced Clearance of Occupied National Non-Public Use Real Estate

I. Origin and Necessity of the Project

To enhance the handling of occupied national non-public use real estate, the NPA has actively implemented the Second-Phase Project for Enhanced Clearance of Occupied National Non-public Use Real Estate (2020–2025), approved by the Executive Yuan via Official Letter Tai-Tsai Zi No. 1080018221 on June 28, 2019. However, due to continued takeovers of real estate transferred from other agencies, real estate received as tax payment, and newly discovered cases of occupation, the number of occupied national non-public use real estate has remained high. To continue addressing this issue and enhance investigation and processing efficiency, the third phase of this project has been drafted.

II. Project Objectives

1. Investigation Sub-Project: Complete investigations of 233,305 occupied land parcels (records) and 469 occupied buildings (units) between 2026 and 2031.
2. Processing Sub-Project: Recover 23,251 hectares of occupied land and 469 occupied buildings (units) between 2026 and 2031.
3. During the project implementation period, it is estimated that compensation for use, rent, and royalties collected will total approximately NT\$27.65592 billion.

III. Project Benefits

(1) Quantifiable Benefits

1. Between 2026 and 2031, complete investigations of 233,305 occupied land parcels (records) and 469 occupied buildings (units).
2. Between 2026 and 2031, process and recover 23,250 hectares of occupied land and 469 occupied buildings (units), and collect compensation for use of approximately NT\$6.530268 billion.
3. By providing multiple utilization channels for national housing and land such as leasing, leasing by tender, and entrusted operation, the project is expected to generate approximately NT\$21.125652 billion in rent and royalties.

(2) Non-Quantifiable Benefits

1. Make effective use of resources to accelerate investigations of national non-public use real estate, ascertain the current status of land and buildings, adjust property registration information, and strengthen substantive management.
2. Assist occupants in obtaining legal use rights to land, resolve public land use issues, incorporate occupied land into regular management, and reduce public grievances.
3. Prioritize recovery of occupied land involving national security, ecological sensitivity, or landscape maintenance to implement national

land conservation policies. Transfer such land to appropriate agencies for management, and enhance management performance.

4. Strengthen cooperation between central and local governments in eliminating illegal occupation, curb unlawful practices, uphold fairness and justice, improve the local urban landscape, and create a better-quality environment.