

Plan for Strengthening Clean-Up of Occupied National Non-Public Use Real Estate Phase II

1. Program origin and necessity

- (1) The Executive Yuan held the “Executive Yuan Internal Control Implementation and Supervision Team 10th Committee Meeting” on April 27, 2012. According to point (3) of proposal 3 in section 7 of the meeting minutes, “the Ministry of Finance is requested to draw up a short-term national land inventory plan on illegally occupied non-public use national land to strengthen the management of non-public use national land.” On November 4, 2013, the Executive Yuan approved the “Enforcement Disposal Program for National Non-Public Use Land” proposed by this Ministry. Between 2014 and 2019, a total of over 240,000 lots (entries) of illegally occupied non-public use national land will be disposed of and a total of 270,000 lots (entries) of illegally occupied non-public use national land and 776 illegally occupied buildings (units) will be settled.
- (2) During the program period, the Control Yuan filed a redress on July 7, 2016 for reasons including “non-public use national land has long been illegally occupied, despite the previous investigation and impeachment of this Yuan, illegal occupation of national property continues, it is thus necessary for your Ministry to inventory and resolve the illegal occupation of non-public use national land to maintain the country’s rights and interests” and “the performance in resolving illegally occupied non-public use national land is still low.” In addition to making improvements based on the Control Yuan’s redress, this Ministry has strengthened the enforcement and control measures of illegal occupation of non-public use national land. The review of the Control Yuan on April 10, 2017 affirmed the National Property Administration’s progress in implementing the disposal program as shown in the number of cases resolved. The Control Yuan further reminded this Ministry to continue with the improvement to dispose of all illegally occupied national property, in order to maintain the country’s rights and interests.
- (3) Apart from implementing the disposal program at full stretch, the National Property Administration has achieved various performance indicators. However, the quantity of illegal occupation of non-public use national land is still high for the following reasons. During the program period, the National Property Administration was required to take over property for tax deduction handed over by other agencies and new illegal occupation cases were detected. To enhance the inventory and disposal efficiency of illegally occupied non-public use national land, this Ministry has thus established Phase II of the disposal program for the period during 2020-2025.

2. Program objectives

- (1) Inventory 176,314 lots (entries) of illegally occupied land.
- (2) Inventory 446 illegally occupied buildings (units).
- (3) Dispose of 25,578 hectares of illegally occupied land.
- (4) Dispose of 446 illegally occupied buildings (units).
- (5) Collect NT\$2.503536 billion of compensation, rent and royalty for the use of illegally occupied property.

3. Program benefits

- (1) Quantifiable benefits
 - 1) Complete the inventory of 176,314 lots (entries) of illegally occupied land and 446 illegally occupied buildings (units).
 - 2) Dispose of 25,578 hectares of illegally occupied land and collect estimated compensation for the use of illegally occupied property amounting to about NT\$6.045 billion.

- 3) Diversify national property use by lease, lease by tender and consigned operation to gain rent and royalty amounting to about NT\$18.958536 billion.
- (2) Unquantifiable benefits
- 1) Accelerate the inventory of non-public use national property with all resources to fully understand the current status of national property, clarify and collate property registration data and enforce substantial property management.
 - 2) Guide illegal occupants of non-public use illegal property to acquire legal use rights to resolve the land use problems of citizens, implement regular management of illegally occupied national property, and alleviate public grievances.
 - 3) Prioritize the disposal of illegally occupied national property involving homeland security, ecological sensitivity, and landscape maintenance, enforce the national conservation policy, and enhance management performance through management by appropriate agencies.
 - 4) Stop illegal occupation of national property, maintain social justice, improve local city appearance and create a quality environment by disposal through collaboration between the central government and local governments.