

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

## **1. Origin of the Project and Its Necessity**

**(1.1)** 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 2022, the National Property Administration, MOF (the “NPA”) managed 338 national non-public use cultural heritage sites. Among such sites, 168 of them, or nearly half, were newly designated or registered by announcement between 2011 and 2022, 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.

**(1.2)** 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**(1.3)** 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

**(2.1)** The restoration and reuse [including restoration and reuse plans (investigation and research) and restoration works] and management and conservation (including the preparation of management and conservation plans) of 17 cultural heritage and other cultural heritage 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.

**(2.2)** Regular preservation and conservation (e.g., regular repair, maintenance, cleaning, patrol inspection, etc.) of the remaining general cases other than the above cultural heritage.

## **3.** Project Benefits

**(3.1) Quantifiable Benefit**

- 1.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.
- 1.ii. Currently, there are two ways of revitalizing national non-public cultural heritage with related revenues, namely, commissioned improvement utilization and lease by tender. Currently, the revitalization of commissioned improvement utilization is carried out in two places, namely, the “City Monument Jianguo Brewery” (warehouses 346, 347, and 348) and the “City Monument Air Force General Command Headquarters (former Industrial Research Institute of Taiwan Governor-General's Office).” The revenue situation should be discussed between the two parties in terms of the share ratio depending on the status of the cultural heritage, the planning of the revitalization and utilization method of the competent authority in charge of the relevant affairs, as well as the profit situation of the relevant industry market, among other matters. The actual revenue may vary depending on the size of the subject, the profitability of the industry, and the market rentals. It is not possible to apply a single standard to assess the effectiveness of the revitalization of various types of cultural heritage. For the revitalization by lease by tender, there are three cases: “Cultural Landscape Yangmingshan American Military Housing,” “Commemorative Building Chiayi Motor Vehicles Office Housing,” and “Cultural Landscape Wufeng Guangfu New Village Shengfu Housing.” Instead of using contractual royalties or annual

rents tendering to determine the winner, an evaluation committee is established by the branch offices of the National Property Administration, and the competent authorities of cultural heritage, to select the winner of the tender based on the evaluation items and evaluation criteria of the proposals submitted by qualified tenderers, which in principle include the lease subject, the annual rents, the tenderer's professional ability, relevant experience, restoration or reuse planning, operation, management and conservation planning, among other matters. The revitalization effectiveness of the two aforementioned revitalization approaches on various cultural heritages cannot be measured by a single standard.

**(3.2) Unquantifiable Benefits**

- 2.i. After the restoration of cultural heritage sites, it may improve city appearance, minimize blind spots, and reinforce safety.
- 2.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.
- 2.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.