

Table 1

Number of household members	Household relocation fee for totally dismantled building (NT\$/household)	Temporary household relocation fee for partially dismantled building (NT\$/household)
1	120,000	96,000
2	120,000	96,000
3	160,000	128,000
4	200,000	160,000
5	240,000	192,000
6 or more	280,000	224,000

Table 2 Wage Standard for Dismantling and Installation Works

	Unit	Unit price (NT\$/day/person)
Technical worker	Person	2,200
Unskilled worker	Person	1,980

Moving Truck Charge Standard

	Unit	Unit price (NT\$)	Remark
≥ 15 tons truck	Truck	11,000	Mover's wages included
< 15 tons truck	Truck	8,800	Mover's wages included

Table 3

(Unit: kg/ha, unless otherwise indicated)

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
Polyculture	Common freshwater fish	2,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	15--60%	Calculate by the price of freshwater tilapia
	Common saltwater fish		2,000	5,000	8,000	20--50%	Calculate by the weight of milk fish at a discount for other polycultured species, ex. polyculture of shrimp,

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
							mud crab, gracilar, milk fish, grey mullet, etc.)
Monoculture	Cold water fish (including trout, Ayu sweet fish, etc.)		80,000	100,000	200,000	30--50%	1. When the water exchange rate is once every six hours or longer, calculate by the yield of 8kg per m ² in area. 2. When the water exchange rate is once every less than six hours, calculate by the yield of 10kg per m ² in area. 3. When the water exchange rate is once every less than four hours, calculate by the yield of 20kg per m ² in area. 4. Fee is determined by the price of the main cultivated species.
	Common river and lake fish (including Taiwan shoveljaw carp, Taiwan torrent carp, etc.)	2,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	15--60%	Fee is determined by the price of the main cultivated species.
	Ornamental fish		20,000 pieces	30,000 pieces	50,000 pieces	30--50%	Calculate by the number of pieces and each piece is priced by the price of grass carp per kg.

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
Monoculture	Milk fish		2,000	5,000	10,000	30--60%	
	Tilapia			7、200	10,000	15--45%	
	Tiger shrimp			5,000	8、400	30--50%	
	Sand shrimp			800	1,000	30--50%	
	Giant fresh water prawn			3、600	4、800	30--50%	
	Kuruma shrimp			4,000	6,000	30--50%	
	<u>White shrimp</u>			<u>5,000</u>	<u>8,400</u>	<u>30--50%</u>	
	Mud crab			5,000 pieces	10,000 pieces	10--50%	Calculate by the number of crabs
	White-spotted freshwater catfish			9,000	15,000	30--50%	
	Grey mullet			7,000	10,000	30--50%	
	Grouper			7,000	10,000	30--50%	
	<u>King grouper</u>			<u>7,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>30--60%</u>	
	Eel			7,000	15,000	10--30%	
	Sea bass			4,000	8,000	25--50%	

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
	Sea bream			6,000	10,000	20--45%	
	Thornfish			7,000	12,000	20--50%	
	Teraponidae			7,000	12,000	20--50%	
	Brown croaker			6,000	10,000	25--50%	
	Grass carp			6,000	10,000	15--60%	
	Black carp			6,000	10,000	15--60%	
	Snubnose pompano			7,000	12,000	15--50%	
	Weather loach			5,000	8,000	20--50%	
	Eastern keelback mullet			7,000	12,000	30--50%	
	Turtle			15,000	25,000	10--40%	
	Mudskipper			<u>700</u>		25--50%	
Monoculture	Oyster	2,500 (insert stick style)	4,000 (flat hang style)	6,000 (suspended longline style)		20--45%	Insert stick style farming – calculate by 2,500kg. Flat hang style farming – calculate by 4,000kg. Suspended longline style farming – calculate by 6,000kg.

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
	Hard clam	7,500	15,000	20,000		20--45%	Semi-extensive and semi-intensive farming means pond culture. Extensive farming means shallow sea culture.
	Freshwater clam		5,000	8,000		20--45%	
	Abalone			20,000	30,000	<u>20--30%</u>	Yield of 2-3 kg per m ² .
	Multilayer cultured abalone			100,000	150,000	<u>15--30%</u>	
	Spotted butter fish			7,000	12,000	20--50%	
	Formosan snakehead			4,000	7、500	15--60%	
	Carp			6,000	10,000	15--60%	
	Silver carp			6,000	10,000	15--60%	
	Bullfrog			6,000	10,000	20--50%	
	Gracilar		12,000			20--45%	Calculate by dry weight.
	Other saltwater fish, shrimp, and shell fish			6,000	10,000	25--40%	

Operation	Aquaculture product	Farming method				Relocation compensation rate	Remark
		Extensive	Semi-extensive	Semi-intensive	Intensive		
	Other freshwater fish shrimp, and shell fish			6,000	10,000	25--40%	

Notes:

1. Polyculture: Simultaneous culture of two species of aquatic animals or more in a single area with the quantity of main species accounting for less than 60% of the aquaculture population.
2. Monoculture: Culture of one species of aquatic animal or mixed culture of other aquatic animals in small quantities, which collectively account for less than 40% of the aquaculture population.
3. For aquaculture products not listed in this table, the fishermen should file on their own and meet with relevant authority to carry out field assessment.
4. Extensive farming: Farming using naturally flown-in fertilizers without applying fertilizers in low-density farming.
5. Semi-extensive farming: Using chemical fertilizer and integrated fish-livestock farming or moderate amount of feeds with less well-provided culture environment and facilities.
6. Semi-intensive farming: Using fertilizers and artificial feeds in farming coupled with simple water quality improvement facilities.
7. Intensive farming: Using artificial feeds or trash fish in farming coupled with comprehensive water quality improvement facilities or flowing water system.
8. The value of fish fry is assessed based on the actual culture area and then doubled without counting individual pieces.
9. The price of each species of fish is based on the wholesale price published by the local fish market at the time of assessment. For species whose prices are not published by the fish market, their price will be assessed based on the actual finding.
10. Aquatic products that are not larva cultured will not be compensated.
11. The average values of yields as provided in this Table may be reasonably adjusted under special circumstances.

12. The relocation compensation for fishes in different cultivation stage may be assessed based on the yields provided in this Table.

Table 4

Livestock	Basic count (heads)	Relocation fee per head (NT\$)	Remark
Deer	10	1,500	Deer less than 3 months old will be compensated at 50% of fee. Pregnant deer as determined visually or by palpation will be compensated an additional 50% of fee.
Cow	5	1,500	Cows less than 6 months old will be compensated at 50% of fee. Pregnant cows as determined visually or by palpation will be compensated an additional 50% of fee.
Sheep	10	500	Sheep less than 6 months old will be compensated at 50% of fee. Pregnant sheep as determined visually or by palpation will be compensated an additional 50% of fee.
Dog	10	500	Pregnant dogs as determined visually or by palpation will be compensated an additional 50% of fee.
		200	Dogs less than one month old.
Rabbit	50	50	
Pig for breeding	Female (sow)	2,500	Limited to <u>breeding sow</u> more than 100kg in weight and identifiable by the assessment

	Male (boar)	1,500	<p>personnel. For other sows, fee is assessed by pig for food. Pregnant sows as determined visually or by palpation will be compensated an additional 50% of fee.</p> <p>Limited to breeding boar more than 60kg in weight. For other boars, fee is assessed by pig for food.</p>	
Pig for food	<u>20</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>Pigs weighing 60 kg or more.</u>	
	20	600	Pigs weight 30 kg or more but <u>less than 60kg.</u>	
	30	300	Pigs weighing less than 30kg.	
Horse	5	1,500		
Pigeon	50	50		
Poultry other than chicken and duck for egg and for meat	80	Large	50	Egg-laying poultry are compensated an additional 50% of fee to compensate loss in egg production caused by moving. Poultry for meat 26 weeks or older and poultry for egg 22 weeks or older are considered egg laying poultry.
		Medium	30	Poultry 9 weeks of age or older (57 days or older) are considered large sized (large); poultry 5-8 weeks or older (29 to 56 days) are considered medium-sized (medium); poultry 4 weeks or young (28 days or younger) are considered small-sized (small).
		Small	10	
Chicken for egg Ducks for egg	80	Large Medium Small	50 30 10	Determine and calculate by the standards for poultry other than chicken and duck for egg and for meat.

Turkey, goose	80	Large	50	Determine and calculate by the standards for poultry other than chicken and duck for egg and for meat.
		Medium	30	
		Small	10	
Chicken for meat Duck for meat	80	Large	20	Chicken or duck 5 weeks or older (29 days or older) are considered large sized (large).
		Small	10	Chicken or duck 4 weeks or younger (29 days or younger) are considered small sized (small).
Quail	80	Large	20	Egg-laying poultry are compensated an additional 50% of fee. Quails 8 weeks or older are considered egg laying quail.
		Small	10	Quail 5 weeks or older (29 days or older) are considered large sized (large). Quail weeks or younger (28 days or younger) are considered small sized (small).

Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These criteria are set out by itemizing different kinds of livestock. For livestock animals not enumerated, relocation fee will be assessed based on the kind, function, features and size of the livestock. 2. Relocation fee will be assessed based on the evidence actually found on the expropriated land where the destination of relocation is not a factor taken into consideration. 3. The relocation fees provided in the table is a categorically assessed figure that covers expenses and losses incurred, such as the costs of boxing, control, transport, damage, loss in production, medicine, and transfer of common property ownership. 4. If the head count of livestock does not reach the basic count, the relocation fee per head will be reduced by 50%. 5. Deer, cow, sheep and horse: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing the cost of transportation. 6. Pigs for breeding and for food: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing the cost of transportation and damage sustained during transportation. ° 7. Chicken (duck) for egg: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing loss in egg production, boxing expense and cost of transportation. 8. Turkey, goose, chicken (duck) for meat: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing boxing expense and cost of transportation. 9. Rabbit: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing boxing expense and cost of transportation. 10. Dog: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing the cost of transportation. 11. Pigeon: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing the boxing expense and cost of transportation. 12. Quail: The relocation fee is mainly for subsidizing loss in egg production, boxing expense and cost of transportation.
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