

National Strategic Plan for Regional Revitalization

(Approved version)

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1. Foreword

According to the Population Projections for the R.O.C. (Taiwan) issued by the NDC in August 2018, Taiwan's total population will face a change to negative growth in the next 3-10 years. Compared to 23.57 million in 2017, it is estimated that, by 2065, the total population will decrease to 17.35 million, a fall of more than one quarter. In terms of demographic structure, the 190,000 new born infants of 2017 will fall to 90,000 in 2065, a fall of over 50%. Elderly people as a proportion of the total population will increase from 13.9% of 2017 to 41.2% in 2065, an increase of over 60%. Also, in terms of population distribution, the six special municipalities accounted for 69.2% of the total population in 2017. Based on the current situation, it is estimated that this proportion will continue to increase slightly and will be over 70% by 2065; the problem of unbalanced population distribution plus the continuing concentration of the adult labor force in the big cities will result in insufficient young adult industrial manpower in rural areas and widening of the urban-rural gap.

To address problems such as reduction in total population, aging and low birth rate, excessive concentration of population in large cities and imbalance of urban and rural development, in December 2018, the Executive Yuan announced the three policy themes of "Living and working happily," "Endless succession" and "Balanced development throughout Taiwan" at a press conference; with regard , "Balanced development throughout Taiwan," the aim is to develop regional industry in line with regional characteristics to attract re-located residents back, allow youth to return home, solve the problem of shrinking population in rural areas and actively implement the Regional Revitalization Policy.

Later, the Executive Yuan formed the Executive Yuan Regional Revitalization Board (RRB); comprised of central government, local government, and responsible persons from private enterprises and experts and scholars involved in regional revitalization. Chairing the 1st meeting of the RRB on May 21, 2018, Premier Lai instructed the NDC to present the National Strategic Plan for Regional Revitalization (hereafter this Plan) and designated 2019 Taiwan Regional Revitalization Year during which regional revitalization work will be launched across-the-board.

To formulate the national strategy for regional revitalization, in June 2018 the NDC successively convened more than 20 meetings involving central government agencies, local governments and representative of commercial and industrial associations to carry out discussions of integration of inter-agency resources and the development needs of local government and hear suggestions from private enterprises; a consensus was formed and this plan put forward. After the case was reported to the Executive Yuan, at the 2nd RRB on November 30, 2018, Premier Lai designated 2019 as Taiwan's Regional Revitalization Year and positioned regional revitalization as a national-level security policy.

2. Regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization

At present, there are 368 townships and urban areas in Taiwan. Analyzing demographic changes, population scale, residents' income and other factors and taking into account the order of priority of resource use and the economically disadvantaged situation of residents, 134 townships/urban areas were listed as regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization (Appendix 1). The central government will help

these regions put forward regional revitalization project proposals and implement related project work.

The regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization are mainly in central, southern and eastern Taiwan, not in the six special municipalities; their land area accounts for 66.5% of national land area, however, their population accounts for just 11.6% of the national population. If the population continues to decrease in future, it will be difficult to maintain essential facilities and services locally.

Table 1 Comparison table of situation of regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization and national situation

Regional Type	Number of townships and urban areas	2017 population	Total Proportion of Nation		The proportion of low-income households and low-middle income households
			Population	Area	
Priority	134	2.72 million	11.6%	66.5%	6.6%
National	368	23.57 million	100.0%	100.0%	3.5% ^{note2}

Note 1: Number of Low-income households and low-middle income households in Ministry of Health and Welfare data for 2017 divided by the number of households in each Township/Urban Area announced by the Department of Household Registration of the Ministry of the Interior

Note 2: The median of the proportion of Township/Urban Area low-income households and low-middle income households

The regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization can be divided into three types by resources characteristics and development situation. The respective issues and direction of countermeasure are explained below:

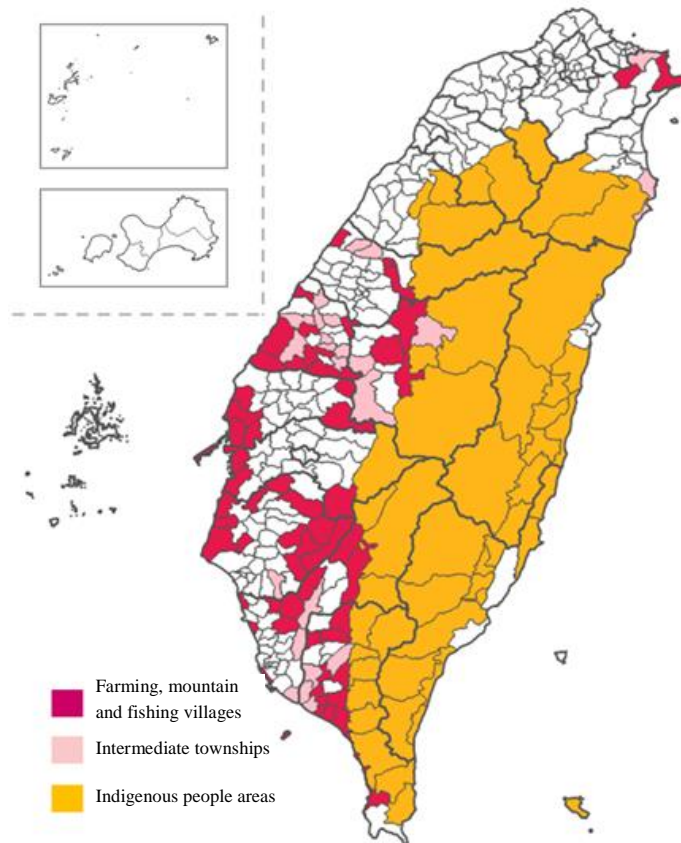


Figure 1. Classification map of regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization

(1) Farming, mountain and fishing villages

There are 62 township/urban areas of this type, mainly in mountain and coastal areas. Although rich in agricultural and fishing resources, the population is too small and the young adult labor force insufficient, rendering development of industry difficult. Consequently, in terms of countermeasures, the directions should be providing guidance to youth to allow them to return to their home areas and start a business, 6th sector industrialization of agriculture, improving external transportation links, strengthening seniors' care facilities and making complete local basic services and facilities for daily living.

(2) Intermediate townships

There are 24 townships/urban areas of this type; they are local core areas for living and schooling between cities and farming, mountain and fishing villages (and indigenous areas), mainly scattered on the edges of cities in central and southern Taiwan. However, local blocks are old and dilapidated and industrial upgrading momentum is lacking. In terms of countermeasures, the direction should be strengthening intermediate services function, linking cities and farming, mountain and fishing villages (or indigenous areas,) activating existing old blocks and enhancing the function of local business activities.

(3) Indigenous people areas

There are 48 townships/urban areas of this type, all in areas with large indigenous populations; these areas account for almost 90% of all 55 existing indigenous areas and are mainly in the Central Mountain Range and in eastern Taiwan. There are

multiple restrictions on land development, development of industry is restricted, there are insufficient youth employment opportunity and the level of public services is poor. In terms of countermeasures, the directions should be helping with local employment or business startup, matching professional talent to develop industry, and improving public service and facilities such as education, medical care and external transport links.

3. Vision, objectives and development strategy

(1) Plan vision and objectives

The main objective of regional revitalization is to develop the local economy in accordance with regional characteristics to slow the trend of excessive population concentration in the six special municipalities. Therefore, this plan has the vision of maintaining the total population over 20 million by the 2050s and gradually encourage intra-island migration to reduce pressure on the capital metropolitan area and achieve balanced development in Taiwan. The aim is that, by 2022, the number of people migrating to the regions will equal the number moving out and that, by 2030, the population that the regions have lost will return, to achieve the objective of “balanced development throughout Taiwan.”

(2) Development strategy

a. Optimize regional industry to consolidate employment opportunities

To create a healthy cycle based on work and people so that jobs drive regional population growth and regional prosperity is gradually achieved, promotion of regional revitalization should start from industry to consolidate and create regional employment. Therefore, distinctive regional products based on regional characteristics must be developed and “local production and sale” promoted to increase the value of products; technology should be introduced to optimize the development of regional industry and increase productivity and sales power to encourage startups to set up operations in the regions. At the same time, related talents that meet the needs of regional industry should be nurtured and local employment encouraged to cultivate regional industrial technology and manpower.

b. Construct townships, illuminate remote townships

To maintain essential services and facilities in remote disadvantaged regions, education, medical care and related public services should be upgraded in farming, mountain, and fishing villages (and indigenous people areas) and external transport systems and related infrastructure improved. In addition, to allow intermediate townships to play a role as a link between cities and farming, mountain, and fishing villages (and indigenous people areas,) the blocks of intermediate townships should be activated to prevent hollowing out of local business spheres so as to ensure the link between regional industry and cities and thus attract people to relocate from the cities to live in the regions.

c. Promote local brands to expand international links

Taiwan’s culture and history, produce and tourist attractions are all distinctive; by discovering special regional DNA and introducing design power, regional

brands can be built and regional exclusive brands and experiential services developed, increasing product identity and added-value; through technological power, local products can be marketed and links to the domestic and international markets expanded. At the same time, regional resources can be integrated to promote distinctive regional trips to attract domestic and overseas tourists to the regions, building international links and thus bringing international business opportunities; through regional consumption by tourists, the development of regional industry can be driven, increasing regional income and promoting regional population growth.

(3) Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for Regional Revitalization

With respect to aspects such as number of people migrating to the regions, regional employment situation, regional residents' income and numbers of regional students, guide regions to, according to need, related KPI for regional revitalization will be set according to regional conditions when forming regional vision; the KPI will be used as the basis for follow-up rolling review of the implementation situation of regional revitalization to achieve the vision and objectives of the Plan.

4. Implementation strategy

To promote regional revitalization, this plan will follow the five main strategies of enterprises investing in hometown, introduction of technology, integration of agency resources, social participation in regional revitalization and brand establishment and be supported by regulatory adjustment to implement regional revitalization work. These are described below:

(1) Enterprise investment in hometowns

- a. Encouraging enterprises to fulfil Corporate Social Responsibility based affection for hometown, adopting regional revitalization projects and assisting with the growth of regional industry, including:
 - Enterprises will use their technology, capital, business management experience and capabilities to directly adopt and assist regional revitalization projects.
 - Enterprises will donate funds to a regional revitalization special account and indirectly assist regional revitalization projects develop new products or businesses. These regional revitalization special accounts will be established by city/county governments and jointly managed by NDC, city/county governments, MOEA and the donating enterprise. Through investment and return of earnings, such special accounts will be circular and sustainable.
- b. Through tax incentives, regulatory adjustment and other incentives, enterprises will be encouraged to invest in hometowns and adopt regional revitalization projects.

(2) Introduction of technology

- a. Assisting regional revitalization projects by introducing technology
Applying technology development technology such as AI+IoT, Blockchain, Cloud, Data, Ecosystem to assist regional revitalization:
 - Developing regional industry: Introduce technology and smart technology to the regions to improve the regional industry chain with respect to production,

manufacturing, marketing, brand establishment and operations management and increase industrial productivity and product added-value (such as monitoring farmland and fish ponds using sensors and environmental control facilities to maintain quality of crops and fish) to overcome the ever-increasing labor shortage and create new opportunities for innovation of regional industry.

- Maintaining township function: By upgrading of aspects related to residents' lives such as remote working, smart transport, cloud education and disaster response, the function of townships will be improved and the quality of life of residents improved.

b. Building sound infrastructure

A universal broadband network will be built to provide a sound infrastructure for the introduction of technology to implement digital human right in remote townships; improving the digital application capability of SMEs in remote townships, such as assisting SMEs develop mobile payment application; by the laying of Civil IoT Taiwan, the latest environmental information and convenient services will be provided to build a secure and convenient digital environment.

(3) Integration of agencies revitalization resources

Central government agencies will support the promotion of regional revitalization through financial, information and talent etc. support.

a. Financial support

- To avoid duplication of input of agency resources, related agencies' resources will be integrated to jointly assist with the promotion of regional revitalization projects.
 1. After stocktaking, 37 plans of 11 agencies will be integrated and jointly assist with the launch of regional revitalization projects, to drive regional industry and employment and upgrade local township function. Following up, a suitable portion of the plan's budget will be allocated to regional revitalization project proposals according to need; related plans and content will be reviewed and adjusted on a rolling basis to match the strategy and spirit of regional revitalization strategy (Appendix 2).
 2. The National Development Fund, Executive Yuan will, through the Industrial Innovation and Transformation Fund, Venture Investment Fund, Angel Investor Program and various cooperative investment projects, increase the investment proportion of each project amount and enhance investment in regional revitalization projects and assist them meet funding needs. Venture capital funds will also be jointly established with private sector partners for joint investment in regional revitalization projects; provision of credit guarantees will also be discussed with the Small and Medium Enterprise Guarantee Fund of Taiwan to assist regional revitalization projects obtain financing.
 3. Agencies will provide policy loans in cooperation with banks to assist with the implementation of regional revitalization projects.
- To avoid the situation that has happened in the past that a plan ends when subsidy is terminated, the promotion of this plan will, different to the "plan budget subsidy" of the past, follow the "investment substituting for subsidy" approach to support the promotion of regional revitalization projects.

b. Information support

In order to support regional revitalization planning and assess the results and assist local government at every level put forward regional revitalization project proposals, the TESAS(Taiwan Economic and Social Analysis System) will be established; it will integrate various kinds of government and non-government statistical and map information, grasp and track population flow, economic development and regional construction situation in each area of Taiwan, providing the related information needed for promotion of regional revitalization.

c. Talent support

Promoting of regional revitalization will involve various specialized fields: Township (township/urban areas) lack talent and manpower. Talent support will be provided by the following means:

- Encouraging central government agency civil servants and retired public and private sector personnel to serve in the countryside.
The Directorate General of Personnel Administration will establish a platform to coordinate the adoption of their hometowns by civil servants, exchange or support and their provision of services in the regions. By encouraging or matching, retired private and public sector personnel will contribute their experience and assist regions promote regional revitalization work.
- Assisting with the setting of revitalization visions through the University social responsibility (USR) program
Through the USR and with town (township/urban area) as the unit, the Ministry of Education will assist the township (township/urban area) offices of the townships chosen for priority promotion of regional revitalization to unearth regional DNA, then a local consensus will be reached bottom-up and the township (township/urban area) regional revitalization vision set.
- Establishing Regional Revitalization Service Teams to provide guidance and consulting
The NDC will form regional revitalization service teams combining special municipality and county/city governments, academic and research institutions, enterprises and guidance and consulting teams; the members, service intensity and work contents will differ by proposal formation and promotion process. With a service spirit, guidance and related consulting will be provided to regional revitalization work.

(4) Social participation in Regional Revitalization

Through the joint participation of enterprises, special municipality and city/county government, township (township/urban area) offices, academia, Ministry of Education USR, juristic person institution, communities, groups associations, funds, knowledge and skills and talent from various quarters will be channeled into regional revitalization projects to assist with unearthing distinctive regional DNA, forming consensus and forming the regional revitalization vision; then regional revitalization projects proposals will be put forward and regional revitalization-related work promoted.

(5) Brand establishment

With the assistance of government and talent in related areas, innovative views

and methods will be used to confirm regional uniqueness and core values and establish regional brand images and regional township brands and convert them into capital for regional vitality. With respect to regional resources and related products and services regional culture and history, produce and tourist attractions etc. distinctive adding of value will be carried out to create regional appeal and increase marketing channels to drive the development of regional industry overall.

(6) Regulatory adjustment

- a. Providing tax and rental incentives to encourage enterprises to adopt revitalization projects
 - To promote balance development of regions and increase the incentives for enterprises donations to priority regions for regional revitalization, for donations to urban and remote disadvantaged regions there should be differentiated tax incentives, therefore, additional recognition of donation expenditure for enterprise donation to priority regions for regional revitalization will be discussed.
 - To encourage enterprises to invest in related industries in regions listed for priority promotion of regional revitalization to drive population, employment and economic growth, amendments to the Statute for Industrial Innovation will be formulated, giving investment tax credit for investment in industry in the aforementioned priority regions.
 - For enterprise participation in regional revitalization projects, those approved by the Executive Yuan RRB work meeting qualify for rental incentives under the Rental Adjustment Program for Leased Nation-owned Land
- b. Adjusting land use and tourism regulations to promote the development of regional industries
 - The regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization are mainly remote and disadvantaged regions and located on agricultural, slope and forest land that is subject to more restrictions on use than low-elevation area land; land use is mainly limited to primary agricultural production activities, with restrictions on value-added and use by service and startups, meaning there is a lack of land use flexibility, which is disadvantageous in terms of attracting industry and people to move back. Consequently, review of adjustment of land use regulations will be carried out with regard the following aspects:
 - i. Reviewing adjustment of permitted use items for agricultural land to support regional revitalization project development needs regarding 6th Sector industrialization in agriculture or startups.
 - ii. Initiatively assisting with the reasonable adjustment of delineation of slope and protective forest and simplifying related procedures to increase administrative efficiency.
 - 2. Agricultural or indigenous village travel is different in nature to ordinary travel, allowing for separate management density and intensity. However, farmers and indigenous villages are bound by the regulations of the Act for the Development of Tourism and cannot market and sell trips themselves, which limits their development. Therefore, amendments of the provisions of the Act that bar non-travel business operators from engaging in travel business will be discussed, with the aim of encouraging the combining of regional revitalization and agricultural or indigenous village travel.

- c. Activating existing land and facilities to assist with the launch of revitalization projects

In order to rapidly meet regional revitalization projects' space use requirements, simplification of the related operating processes for the use of idle or low-intensity use existing facilities (such as unused schools, idle office building etc.) should be discussed to speed up the launch of regional revitalization projects.

5. Promotion organization and framework

- a. Promotion organization

- Executive Yuan RRB

- i. The Premier will serve as convener and members will be central government agency and local government representatives, responsible persons of enterprises that care about regional revitalization and experts and scholars.
- ii. Responsible for regional revitalization-related decision-making, a meeting can be called as needed anytime.

- National Development Council (NDC)

- i. Providing staff for the Executive Yuan RRB.
- ii. Holding the Executive Yuan RRB work meeting, responsible for overall planning, coordination, integration and convening of work meetings; will serve as matching platform for regional revitalization project proposals, matching enterprise adoption, overall planning of regional revitalization special account investment and allocation of agency resources.
- iii. Responsible for related planning and execution support including establishing TESAS, forming Regional Revitalization Team, guiding local governments to put forward regional revitalization proposals, carrying out related training and promotion and annual review etc.

- Related agencies

- i. Reviewing adjustment of related plans and subsidy regulations to match the strategy and spirit of regional revitalization and assist with carrying out regional revitalization work.
- ii. Carrying out adjustment of related regulations in coordination with the regional revitalization project proposals.

- Local governments

- i. Special municipality and county/city governments
 - A. Formulating inter-township (township/urban area) regional revitalization project proposals
 - B. Assisting regional revitalization project proposal matching with regional related resources
 - C. Opening regional revitalization special accounts
- ii. Township (township/urban area) offices
 - A. Unearthing regional DNA (a.k.a regional features), form regional consensus, setting township (township/urban area) regional revitalization vision.
 - B. Organizing and putting forward regional revitalization project proposals.

b. Regional revitalization project proposal method and process

- Proposal method

In accordance with the regional development situation, bottom-up or top-down methods will be adopted.

(1) Township (township/urban area) as unit, adopt bottom-up approach to form and promote proposals.

(2) Inter-township (township/urban area,) scope, adopt top-down policy-led approach

A. Region type: From the angle of resources complementarity, development of potential cooperation, public service facilities' scale, delineating the scope inter-township region and putting forward a cooperative regional revitalization project proposal; such as joint promotion of a regional revitalization project centered on Puli in Nantou County (intermediate township) in unison with peripheral townships such as Guoxing, Yuchi and Renai.

B. Theme-type: considering central or regional policy and the characteristics of regional resources (such as history and culture, produce or tourist attractions,) putting forward specific-theme regional revitalization project proposals (such as Romantic Hakka Avenue (Provincial Highway 3,) aquaculture)

- Proposal operating process

A two-stage operating process will be adopted; the detailed proposal process is shown in Figure 2.

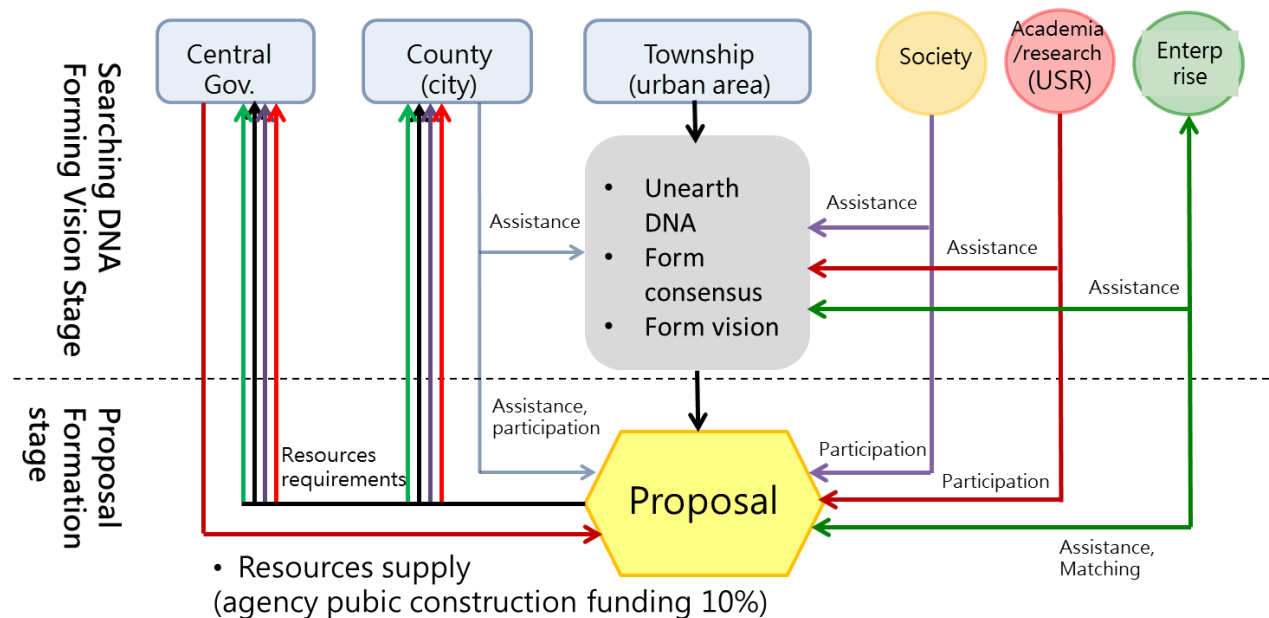


Figure 2 Regional revitalization project proposal flow chart

- Stage 1 operations—searching for DNA and vision stage (led by township offices)
 - A. Searching for DNA: Stocktaking regional human, geographical industrial etc. related resources and unearthing distinctive regional characteristics.
 - B. Setting regional revitalization vision: Through regional seminars, consensus camps or township council assembly or other form of wide participation, forming regional consensus bottom-up (consensus must be shown in meeting minutes) and setting the township (township/urban area) regional revitalization vision; the contents of the vision should include regional revitalization KPI such as regional population, numbers of people employed regionally, regional residents' income and number of students
- Stage 2 operations— forming proposal stage (joint participation by industry, government, universities, research institutes and civil society organizations.

Through the first stage, forming regional revitalization project proposals that can achieve the visions; the proposals should include project theme, project regional DNA, project stakeholder formation of project consensus, project concepts (schedule, location and promotion methods etc.,) the level of contribution of the project to the regional revitalization KPI, and the resources and assistance the project needs.
- Proposal subject and receiving window
 - i. Single township (township/urban area) scope
 - A. Local governments, research institutions, communities, groups and enterprises can all put forward proposals individually or in cooperation.
 - B. Township (township/urban area) offices will be the window for proposal receipt and will be responsible for collecting and organizing project proposals that match the township (township/urban area) regional revitalization vision and arranging suggested priority order then passing the proposals to special municipality or county/city governments(at the same time notifying the NDC) for review and to assist with injection of related resources or proposals transferred to related agencies for assistance to be provided. If necessary, proposals can be directly submitted to the NDC, then, through the Executive Yuan RRB work meeting, the related resources the project needs will be provided by coordinating central government agencies or matching enterprises.
 - ii. Inter-township (township/urban area) scope
 - A. Special municipality and county/city governments are the proposal subject however, local governments, research institutions, communities, groups and enterprises can all put forward proposals individually or in cooperation.
 - B. Special municipality, county/city governments will be the receiving windows for proposals and will be responsible for collecting and organizing and reviewing proposals from their area of jurisdiction and assisting with the injection of related resources or proposals

- will be transferred to a related agency for assistance to be provided ; if necessary, after the suggested priority order of project proposals has been arranged, they will be submitted to the Executive Yuan RRB work meeting and the related resources provided by coordinating central government agencies or by matching enterprises
- iii. If the proposal subject is a central government agency, the NDC will serve as the proposal receiving window.
- c. Training and promotion
In order to deepen the idea of regional revitalization and form a consensus on its promotion, the NDC and the DGPA will jointly conduct regional revitalization training and carry out related promotional work, displaying the results of the promotion of regional revitalization and providing demonstration teaching.

6. Implementation schedule

- (1) The promotion of regional revitalization cannot wait. In early September 2018, the NDC requested that the township offices in the 134 townships listed for priority implementation of regional revitalization launch regional revitalization operations. The aim was, by the processes of unearthing regional special DNA, forming local consensus and planning the vision, to see regional revitalization proposals submitted in the first quarter of 2019 so the townships can then create local vitality together with the central government.
- (2) The promotion of regional revitalization needs to be jointly carried out over the long-term with cooperation between central and local government, government and people. Results cannot be achieved in a short time. Promotion will be gradual over the initial four-year phase which will run 2019-2022. The regional revitalization project promotion situation will be reviewed at the end of each year and rolling review of various resources and related measures carried out,

7. Cooperation between governmental agencies

After approval of this plan by the Executive Yuan, each competent authority will carry it out according to its responsibility and report the handing situation to the work meeting of the Executive Yuan RRB. When necessary, review can be carried out by the Executive Yuan RRB to allow the objectives of the plan to be jointly achieved.

Table 2 Cooperation between government agencies

Work item		Responsible agency
Business investment in hometown	Discussing additional recognition of enterprise donation expenditure and investment tax credit startups in remote townships	Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)
	Providing national land rental incentives	National Development Council (NDC), MOF, local governments
	Discussing increase of land or facility use flexibility	Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (COA), Ministry of the Interior (MOI), Ministry of

		Transportation and Communications (MOTC), MOF
Introduction of technology	Basic broadband network – Remote Township Broadband Access Infrastructure Plan	National Communications Commission (NCC)
	Mobile payment – SME Mobile Payment Popularization and Promotion Plan	Ministry of Education (MOE)
	Popular Internet use – National Broadband Internet Program	MOE, MOEA, MOI
	Civil IoT Taiwan – Civil IoT Taiwan Building Plan	Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan (EPA,) MOTC, Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), MOEA, MOI, COA
Integration of agency revitalization resources	Allocating budget for related regional revitalization subsidy plans in preliminary work for the annual budgets of government infrastructure projects	NDC
	Amending the subsidy regulations of related regional revitalization subsidy plans	Related agencies
	Establishing a Taiwan regional economic analysis databank	NDC
	Establishing a platform to let civil servants adopt their hometown	Directorate General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan (DGPA)
Social participation in revitalization	Use USR to assist regional revitalization	MOE
Brand establishment	Assisting with establishment and marketing of regional brands	Related agencies
General operations	Providing Executive Yuan Regional Revitalization support staff	NDC
	Establishing regional revitalization service teams	NDC and 11 agencies
	Carrying out annual review	NDC and related agencies
	Conducting training	NDC, DGPA
	Carrying out advocacy and holding international exchange activities	NDC
	Commissioning the formation of a consulting team	NDC

Appendix 1 List of regions for priority promotion of regional revitalization

分類	宜蘭縣(3)	2017年人口數	分類	臺中市(6)	2017年人口數	分類	彰化縣(19)	2017年人口數	分類	雲林縣(6)	2017年人口數	分類	臺南市(13)	2017年人口數
II	宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮	40,056	I	臺中市新社區	24,754	I	彰化縣線西鄉	16,928	I	雲林縣古坑鄉	31,708	I	臺南市鹽水區	25,583
III	宜蘭縣大同鄉	6,102	I	臺中市石岡區	15,066	I	彰化縣芬園鄉	23,755	I	雲林縣林內鄉	18,230	I	臺南市後壁區	23,718
III	宜蘭縣南澳鄉	5,900	I	臺中市大安區	19,303	I	彰化縣埔鹽鄉	32,587	I	雲林縣臺西鄉	23,954	I	臺南市東山區	21,049
分類	新北市(3)	2017年人口數	II	臺中市后里區	54,482	I	彰化縣二水鄉	15,325	I	雲林縣四湖鄉	23,667	I	臺南市大內區	9,761
I	新北市平溪區	4,719	II	臺中市外埔區	32,185	I	彰化縣田尾鄉	27,462	I	雲林縣口湖鄉	27,653	I	臺南市西港區	24,758
I	新北市貢寮區	12,552	III	臺中市和平區	10,949	I	彰化縣埤頭鄉	30,642	I	雲林縣水林鄉	25,624	I	臺南市七股區	22,974
II	新北市瑞芳區	40,353	分類	南投縣(9)	2017年人口數	I	彰化縣芳苑鄉	33,714	分類	嘉義縣(4)	2017年人口數	I	臺南市將軍區	19,849
分類	桃園市(1)	2017年人口數	I	南投縣中寮鄉	14,842	I	彰化縣大城鄉	16,987	I	嘉義縣布袋鎮	27,143	I	臺南市北門區	11,188
III	桃園市復興區	11,505	I	南投縣國姓鄉	18,803	I	彰化縣竹塘鄉	15,303	I	嘉義縣東石鄉	24,969	I	臺南市玉井區	14,151
分類	新竹縣(2)	2017年人口數	I	南投縣水里鄉	17,803	II	彰化縣和美鎮	90,986	I	嘉義縣大埔鄉	4,564	I	臺南市楠西區	9,717
III	新竹縣尖石鄉	9,543	II	南投縣埔里鎮	81,033	II	彰化縣田中鎮	41,890	III	嘉義縣阿里山鄉	5,631	I	臺南市南化區	8,787
III	新竹縣五峰鄉	4,559	II	南投縣竹山鎮	55,060	II	彰化縣二林鎮	50,980	II			I	臺南市左鎮區	4,876
分類	苗栗縣(3)	2017年人口數	II	南投縣名間鄉	38,796	II	彰化縣福興鄉	47,332	II			II	臺南市關廟區	34,433
III	苗栗縣南庄鄉	10,176	III	南投縣魚池鄉	15,946	II	彰化縣秀水鄉	39,357						
III	苗栗縣獅潭鄉	4,417	III	南投縣信義鄉	16,253	II	彰化縣花壇鄉	45,924						
III	苗栗縣泰安鄉	5,883	III	南投縣仁愛鄉	15,748	II	彰化縣埔心鄉	34,836						
						II	彰化縣永靖鄉	37,334						
						II	彰化縣社頭鄉	43,144						

分類	高雄市(15)	2017年人口數	分類	屏東縣(27)	2017年人口數	分類	花蓮縣(10)	2017年人口數	分類	臺東縣(13)	2017年人口數
I	高雄市旗津區	28,763	I	屏東縣九如鄉	22,110	III	花蓮縣鳳林鎮	10,861	III	臺東縣大武鄉	6,117
I	高雄市燕巢區	29,922	I	屏東縣鹽埔鄉	25,997	III	花蓮縣玉里鎮	24,345	III	臺東縣太麻里鄉	11,163
I	高雄市田寮區	7,245	I	屏東縣高樹鄉	24,622	III	花蓮縣壽豐鄉	18,043	III	臺東縣長濱鄉	7,260
I	高雄市阿蓮區	28,844	I	屏東縣萬巒鄉	20,556	III	花蓮縣光復鄉	12,888	III	臺東縣鹿野鄉	7,951
I	高雄市茄萣區	30,217	I	屏東縣竹田鄉	17,158	III	花蓮縣豐濱鄉	4,383	III	臺東縣成功鎮	14,238
I	高雄市彌陀區	19,383	I	屏東縣新埤鄉	9,936	III	花蓮縣瑞穗鄉	11,653	III	臺東縣關山鎮	8,742
I	高雄市六龜區	13,016	I	屏東縣枋寮鄉	24,571	III	花蓮縣富里鄉	10,413	III	臺東縣卑南鄉	17,399
I	高雄市甲仙區	6,107	I	屏東縣崁頂鄉	15,720	III	花蓮縣萬榮鄉	6,384	III	臺東縣池上鄉	8,248
I	高雄市內門區	14,540	I	屏東縣林邊鄉	18,080	III	花蓮縣卓溪鄉	6,066	III	臺東縣達仁鄉	3,518
II	高雄市林園區	69,990	I	屏東縣南州鄉	10,670	III	花蓮縣秀林鄉	15,889	III	臺東縣延平鄉	3,551
II	高雄市大樹區	42,757	I	屏東縣佳冬鄉	19,380				III	臺東縣海端鄉	4,222
II	高雄市旗山區	36,940	I	屏東縣車城鄉	8,586				III	臺東縣金峰鄉	3,653
III	高雄市茂林區	1,924	I	屏東縣枋山鄉	5,478				III	臺東縣蘭嶼鄉	5,075
III	高雄市那瑪夏區	3,125	I	屏東縣琉球鄉	12,337						
III	高雄市桃源區	4,246	II	屏東縣東港鎮	47,866						
			II	屏東縣萬丹鄉	50,935						
			II	屏東縣內埔鄉	54,707						
			II	屏東縣新園鄉	35,321						
			III	屏東縣來義鄉	7,465						
			III	屏東縣獅子鄉	4,806						
			III	屏東縣牡丹鄉	4,926						
			III	屏東縣三地門鄉	7,644						
			III	屏東縣霧臺鄉	3,246						
			III	屏東縣瑪家鄉	6,746						
			III	屏東縣泰武鄉	5,271						
			III	屏東縣春日鄉	4,867						
			III	屏東縣滿州鄉	7,840						

I: Farming, mountain and fishing villages II: Intermediate townships III Indigenous areas

Appendix 2 List of government agencies' regional revitalization programs

No.	Agency	Plan name
1	Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)	Intelligent Transportation System Development Program
2		Living Sphere Road Transportation System Construction Program (highway system)
3		Public Highway Transportation Diverse Promotion program- Program for Complete Urban End and Remote Township Reactive Public transportation
4		Tourism 2020—Taiwan's Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy— Program for Building an Experiential Tourism Environment etc.
5	Ministry of Culture (MOC)	Cultural Living Sphere Construction Program
6		Community Building phase 3 and village culture development program
7		Historic and cultural Heritage Conservation Development Program-phase 3
8		National Cultural Memory Bank Program
9		Promoting the cultural and creative industries—Program for Subsidizing the Promotion of Cultural and Creative Industries by Special Municipality and County/city Governments
10	Ministry of Education (MOE)	University Social Responsibility Practice Program
11		Program for Building a Leisure and Sport Environment
12	Hakka Affairs Council	Hakka Culture Living Environment Building Program
13		Program for Upgrading Hakka Culture
14		Hakka Romantic Avenue Program
15	Council of Indigenous Peoples	Indigenous village building (including indigenous Village Heart Demonstration Location Establishment Subsidy Program and Service Location and Peripheral and Indigenous Village Public Facility Improvement Program)
16		Program for Improving Distinctive Roads in Indigenous Villages
17		Indigenous Economic and Industrial Development 4-year Program
18	Ministry of Labor (MOL)	Diverse Empowerment Employment Program
19		Micro-enterprise Phoenix Loan Interest Subsidy and Business Startup Assistance
20	Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (COA)	Village Regeneration Phase 2 Implementation Program (2016-2019)
21		Fishing Industry Diverse Operation Design Program
22	National Communications Commission (NCC)	Universal Remote Township Broad Infrastructure Construction Program
23	Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Small Business Innovation and Research Management and Promotion Program
24		National Water Environment Improvement Program
25		Project of Enhancing SMEs' Cross-domain Innovation and Value-added Capability.
26		Development of local industrial parks (including Affordable Price Industrial Park Establishment Subsidy Program and Township distinctive Industrial Park Development Promotion Program
27		Taiwan Design Industry Take-off Program
28		Creative Life Industrial Development Program
29		Universal Smart Township Life Application Program
30	Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW)	10-year Long-term Care Program 2.0 Program for Establishment of Long-term Care Center Branches in Indigenous Areas, on Outlying Islands and in other Areas Lacking Resources, Care Integrated Service Program for Preventing and Delaying Incapacitation, Dementia Care Service Development Program, Program for Providing Incentives for and Subsidizing the Establishment of Long-term Care Resources in Areas Lacking Long-term Care Resources-Day Care Establishment Program, Dementia-Friendly Demonstration Community Pilot Program, Community Nutrition for Delaying Incapacitation Demonstration Location Program
31		Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program-urban-rural construction-Public Service Location Preparation Long-term Care Health and Welfare Location Renovation Program
32		Program for Building 0-2-year-old Child Community Public Day Care

33		Program for Nurturing Indigenous and Outlying Island Medical Professionals
34		Program for Building Community Care locations
35		Program for Indigenous Village and Community Health Building
36		Program for Building Community Heath
37	Ministry of the Interior (MOI)	Township Heart Engineering Plan