

Social Innovation Action Plan
(2018 to 2022)
(Approved Version)

August 2018

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I. Origin of the Plan

1. Basis

- (1) The Executive Yuan passed a promotion framework called "Social Enterprise Action Plan" on September 4, 2014. The vision of the promotion was to "create a favorable ecology and environment for social enterprises to create, start business, grow and develop", with core strategies such as "legal adaptation, establishment of platforms, fund-raising and incubation promotion" to promote various policies. Each governmental sector will allocate public budgets and related funds to promote relevant practical measures together.
- (2) William Lai, former President of the Executive Yuan, stated that social enterprises in Taiwan would attain better success in fund-raising, crowd-funding, administration and financial management in the future at the opening ceremony of "Social Enterprise Finance Forum" on November 27, 2017; he also stated that he hopes to see products and instruments that better fit the development needs of social enterprises from the finance and insurance industry in Taiwan.
- (3) The Executive Yuan passed "2018 National Development Project" at No.3579 meeting of Executive Yuan on December 7, 2017, making the prosperous economy the foundation of various constructions and reforms by promoting the six major economic revitalization measures. Meanwhile, the Project responded to the universal value of the UN's SDGs by carrying out goals empowering Taiwan, including Smart Nation, Just Society, and Blessed Homeland, promoting comprehensive national development, based in Taiwan while reaching out to the world.
- (4) On January 24, 2018, after listening to the "development trend of Taiwan's social innovation" report from Minister without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan Audrey Tang, President Tsai ordered for efforts to be made in three directions to support a social innovation environment: first, continuing to perfect relevant regulations; second, promotion of platforms for innovative regulatory sandbox applications; third, improving international visibility of the social enterprises.

2. Background

Facing various unbalanced phenomena derived from the highly developed global economy, social innovation can not only bring about better solutions for existing problems, but can also integrate elements including effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability to turn current barriers into opportunities for development, and thus continue to create and pass down social value. In recent years, major countries internationally have adopted UN's SDGs as the core of promotion to explore how to use the power of social innovation to strengthen the implementation strategies of the 17 key issues. The European Commission also set up the "Europe 2020 Strategy" as a social economic vision, and regarded social innovation as a crucial pathway to smart, sustainable and inclusive development. On one hand, sponsoring social innovation projects through "Horizon 2020", for example, through the "platform of collective consciousness in social innovation and sustainability" project, which asks for all walks of life to raise public awareness of sustainable development issues and collectively develop solutions through the design and operation of online platforms (social participation). On the other hand, the Europe Commission encouraged members to get involved in social policy experimentation, improving the existing social services through the cooperation of public and private sectors and civil society, and conducting innovation of in social policies. In addition, the UK, which implemented relatively mature social and economic goals, also promoted diverse policies to encourage social innovation development. For example, enacting regulations such as Community Interest Company and Charitable Incorporated Organizations to assist different types of social innovation organizations in improving their operating efficiency and connecting resources; launching workable tools like Social Impact Bond, Big Social Capital, and Social Stock Exchange to strengthen the feasible fund-raising channels for social innovations; by enforcement of the Social Value Act in 2013: social impact of the suppliers must be taken into account in governmental procurement. Also, SEUK, a nongovernmental social innovation network, has initiated "Buy Social", a national marketing campaign, to improve external cognition and identification in consumption, guide social innovation related organizations to gradually enter the general market and sales supply chain, so to be able to operate steadily and continue to exert social

influence.

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| 1976 | 1998 | 2005 | 2009 | 2011 | 2013 | 2015 |
| Grameen Bank and Prof. Muhammad Yunus started microfinance services. | Nesta was funded by an endowment from the UK National Lottery. | The very first Impact Hub opened in the world in London. | Office of Social Innovation and Civic Participation was created by the White House. | Social Innovation Europe Initiative was launched. The UK government has launched the Red Tape Challenge as to amend relevant regulations in social innovation. | The Public Services (Social Value) Act came into force on 31 January 2013. Social Stock Exchange, Social Incubator Fund and Centre for Social Action were launched afterward. | Nesta initiated and created Social Innovation DIY Toolkit. |

Global Milestones of Social Innovation Development

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| 1989 | 2000 | 2006 | 2010 | 2012 | 2016 |
| The Participatory Budget started in Porto Alegre. | Social Investment Business Group was founded in U.K. | B Lab, a nonprofit organization, issued B-Corp certification. | UK issued Social Impact Bonds. Big Society strategy was unveiled. / Social innovation as part of the Europe 2020 strategy. | Seoul proclaimed its Sharing City Seoul Project, and the Seoul Idea Expo was held. / Big Society Capital was activated in UK. | Thomson Reuters...: Thomson Reuters presented The Best Countries for Social Entrepreneurs. / The Economist devised and constructed the Social Innovation Index. / Social Innovation Community was constructed by European Commission. |

Chart 1 Global Milestones of Social Innovation Promotion

In the past, both non-profit organizations (NPO) and for-profit corporations that fulfill corporate social responsibility (CSR) have always played an important role in the response and co-ordination of social and environmental issues in Taiwan. As social enterprises began to receive attention from all walks of life in global trends, not only were diverse developments presented and various types of intermediary organizations promoted in non-governmental circles, at the same time, government departments also actively promoted relevant measures, such as the 2014 Social Enterprise Action Plan, in concert with the four core strategies, namely "legal adaptation, establishment of platforms, fund-raising and incubation promotion", in their commitment to building a friendly ecosystem of social enterprises.

In order to further promote economic, social, environmental and other inclusive growth, government departments should give full play to their roles and functions in promoting the spirit of social innovation, and re-define and overturn old systems, operational models, and organizational structures through joint cooperation with non-governmental circles and technological innovation applications; fostering various social innovation models in different regions, fields, and organizational types, finding concrete solutions in relevant issues, and gradually developing toward Cultural Taiwan, Green-energy Island, Smart Nation, Just Society, and Blessed Homeland.

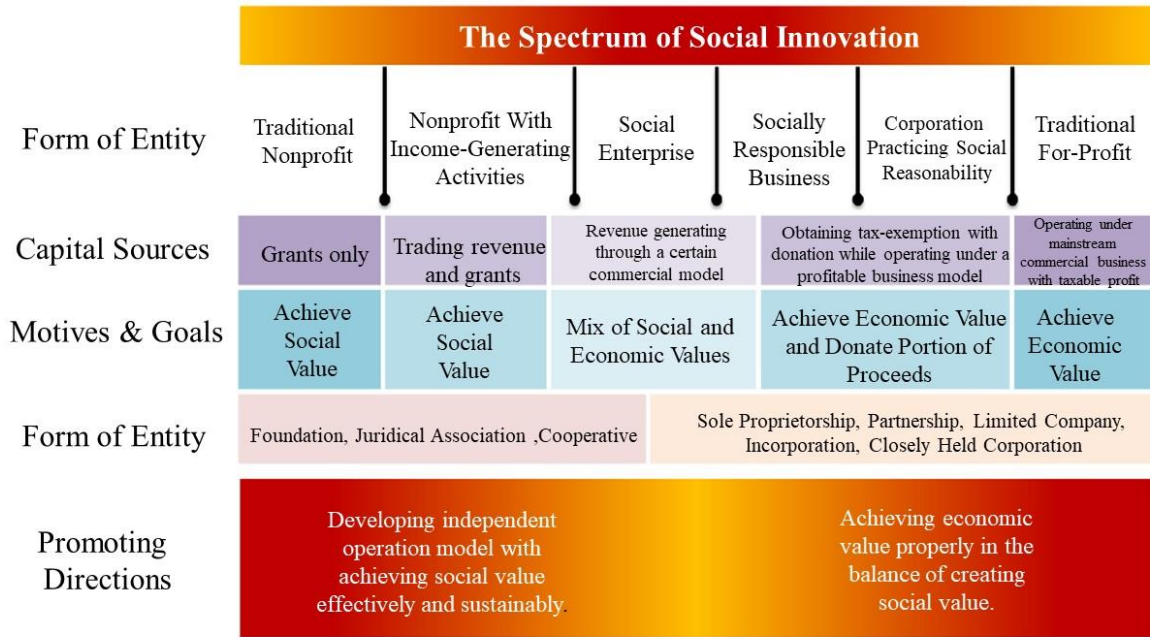


Chart 2 The Spectrum of Social Innovation Organizations

3. Current Status and Challenges

(1) Current Promotion Status

In order to construct a friendly infrastructure for social innovation development, and to be in line with the operation of the Social Enterprise Action Plan from 2014 to 2016, relevant ministries have carried out various measures based on core strategies such as legal adaptation, platform establishment, fund-raising and incubation promotion. For example: utilizing the legal adaptation mechanism to coordinate and handle cases such as "foundations as company organizers" and "establishment of companies by social enterprises"; inviting experts and scholars to hold at least 11 forums and meetings to gradually solve the current legal obstacles; organizing more than 750 social enterprise small gatherings, fairs, cross-border discussions and other publicity activities, with more than 440,000 participants, and inviting more than 30 experts from the United States, UK, Japan, Australia, etc., to share their experiences in Taiwan; attending international conferences such as the Social Enterprise World Forum, and establishing an exchange network with global social enterprise organizations; establishing relevant financial links, for example, the National Development Fund passed the "Project to Assist Social Development with Investment of Executive Yuan National Development Fund"; allocating NT\$1 billion to set up a development fund to drive related business investment in combination with private resources; promoting the establishment of "Social Enterprise Revolving Trust" by the private sector; providing funds to assist social enterprises in the early stage of development; organizing at least 16 CSR resources and social enterprise exchange and matching conferences and trade shows; completing 125 cooperation cases and promoted a total cooperation amount of NT\$234,700,000. Furthermore, through the support of the credit guarantee fund, it obtained a total financing amount of approximately NT\$61,980,000 for social enterprises, provided diversified fund-raising channels for social enterprises and assisted at least five social enterprises to be

listed on the "Go Incubation Board for Startup and Acceleration Firms"; set up social enterprise hubs and organized more than 500 publicity and incubation guidance activities for related topics, attracting more than 19,000 participants and 43 social enterprise related teams to be stationed, creating an important base for bringing together social issues and energy and introducing various resources and networks. During the implementation of the plan, we have demonstrated important results in every strategic direction and completed the phased tasks of social innovation promotion in Taiwan.

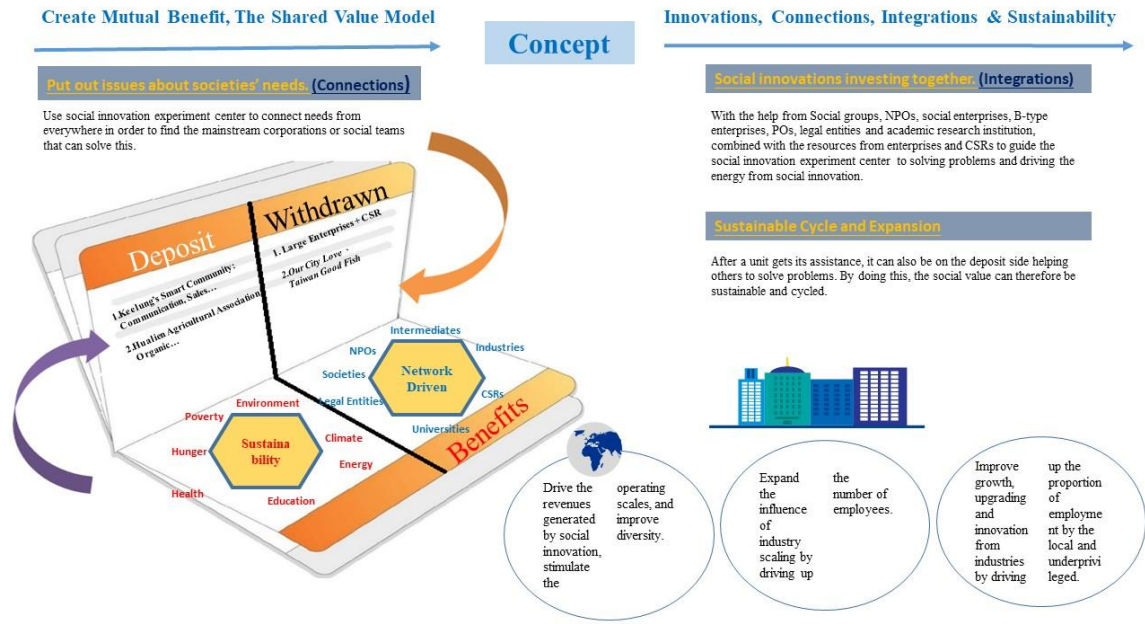


Chart 3 The Social Bankbook Concept Map

In order to deepen social innovation development, encourage and connect social enterprises, non-profit organizations and general enterprises to jointly exert social values and influence, in 2017, Minister without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan Audrey Tang convened and organized an inter-agency liaison meeting and established a social innovation work platform, to understand and integrate the existing resources and promotion measures of each ministry. On October 18, 2017, the Social Innovation Lab was officially launched. With its core spirit of "openness, clustering, evidence, and sustainability", it implemented the concept of a social bankbook: "investing social needs, core issues, and corresponding resources for social innovation-related organizations to withdraw and shape feasible solutions so that demanding units can participate in the issue withdrawal after assistance, to create sustainable social value." For example, providing space for social innovation experiments and demonstration experiences, organizing Open Challenge to focus on important issues and shaping solutions, strengthening the incubation function of the former social enterprise hubs, and playing the role of accelerator to assist stationed teams in connecting to CSR related resources, expanding sales channels and linking important social

networks at home and abroad. In addition, in order to grasp the current situation and needs of local development, Minister without Portfolio of Executive Yuan Audrey Tang held two social innovation action discussion tour and industry visits per month in the central, southern and eastern areas of Taiwan, carried out policy dissemination and exchange of views with local government departments, relevant organizations and intermediary units. Meanwhile, ministries activated on-site video connections at the Social Innovation Lab for corresponding units to provide immediate response and interpretation according to the needs of the local participants, and gradually compiled relevant local recommendations to discuss feasible promotion measures.

(2) Analysis of Issues

According to the feedback collected in exchange conferences attended by social innovation related experts and scholars and the action discussion tour in each region, the main challenges confronted by the social innovation development in current stage may be concluded as below:

1. Definition and Recognition

Since the relevant definitions of social innovation enterprises have not yet been clarified at this stage, the outside world has generally failed to clarify the differences among social innovation enterprises, public welfare organizations and corporate social responsibility, which influences consumers' support and recognition of social innovation.¹

2. Allocation of Resources

The existing social innovation related resources of the central ministries are still subject to division of labor and integration, and most of the resources are mainly concentrated in the northern region. It is necessary to think about how to cooperate with local governments and connect the local idle space and intermediary promotion organizations.

3. Financing

Most social innovation organizations face the same financing problems as small and micro enterprises, that is, it is difficult for them to obtain funds under the restrictions of operating scale and insufficient collateral; moreover, domestic social investment market is in its infancy, so related fund investment is limited.

4. Legal Compliance

The issues and industries participated in by many social innovation organizations often involve laws and regulations with different competent authorities, or with no precedent to follow, and the current legal adaptation speed fails to keep up with industrial innovation, which affects the steady development of relevant industry operators.

5. Local Information

The promotion related information outside the northern region is limited. As a result, most of the local industry operators have not been able to grasp favorable resources and link social networks in a timely manner, which has weakened society's social innovation cultivation. Many teams with local features are unable to continue to deepen their development and exert their influence.

¹ According to the "Social Enterprise Survey" published by DBS Bank and UDN Vision Project in 2017, the "recognition of social enterprises" of the Taiwanese was only 19.9%, indicating that social enterprises still have a lot of room for improvement in their recognition in Taiwan.

6. International Development

Global social innovation network shall be established to introduce practical experience of relevant international promotion units, creating opportunities to enter overseas markets through various types of cooperation and exchanges, and exporting our social innovation models.

II. Visions and Goals of the Plan

According to the order of the "First Liaison Meeting of Social Innovation" convened by the Executive Yuan on March 21, 2018, the plan was established for promoting social innovation development in Taiwan and boosting the inclusive development of domestic economy, society and environment. Relevant visions and goals of the plan are listed as below:

1. Promotion Visions

With the concept of "openness, clustering, evidence, and sustainability", establishing a social innovation development-friendly environment, exploring Taiwan's diversified social innovation models, and staying in line with the promotion direction of UN's sustainable development goals.

2. Implementation Goals

(1) Framing Public Consensus in Social Innovation

Reinforcing the public's concept of social innovation, enhancing social recognition and willingness to participate.

(2) Optimizing Social Innovation Management Energy

Building a diversified environment of fund-raising, and strengthening the incubation of social innovation models.

(3) Eliminating Promotion Obstacles of Social Innovation

Gradually improving relevant regulatory restrictions and supporting various social innovation related experiments.

(4) Connecting Global Network of Social Innovation

Creating opportunities for international exchanges and cooperation, and fostering international highlights to enter the global stage.

3. Development Strategies

Through the operation of the Executive Yuan's Liaison Meeting of Social Innovation, the Ministry of Economic Affairs serves as the

administrative staff unit, integrates and coordinates relevant inter-agency matters, and comprehensively compiles the social benefit evaluation report of the follow-up work promoted by each ministry. The key development strategies of this plan are described as follows:

- (1) Value Cultivation: Incorporating the concept of social innovation among the people and deepening the sustainable development awareness of the Taiwanese people to gradually enhance social recognition, consensus and support.
- (2) Fund-Raising: Introducing constant resources into social innovation operation, and promoting capital infusion targets to give consideration to the environmental, social and governance values.
- (3) Innovation Incubation: Strengthening the community and resource connections and operating constitution of social innovation related organizations, and consolidating relevant model cases to convey social influence.
- (4) Legal Adaptation: Discussion of regulatory loosening and amendment according to the development needs of the issues to eliminate social innovation promotion related restrictions and obstacles.
- (5) Promotion and Expansion: Cooperating with public sector's policy assistance to develop or test a diversified social innovation operation mechanism.
- (6) International Linkage: Mastering the pulse of global social innovation development, and connecting related international business cooperation and experience exchanges to enhance the international visibility of Taiwan's social innovation.

4. Definition of Social Innovation

Internationally, there are many interpretations of social innovation, for example, James A. P. et al. (2008) indicated in the Stanford Social Innovation Review that social innovation is a new method of solving social problems and is more efficient, fair and sustainable than the existing practices, creating value for the society as a whole instead of for the individuals.² The European Commission (2013) believed that social innovation is a brand-new concept of meeting social needs, creating social relationships and forming partnerships, for example, addressing unmet

needs through products, services or business models.

Broadly speaking, social innovation means using concepts and methods such as technological innovation to change the interrelationship between various groups in the society, thereby finding new ways to solve social problems, and gradually reaching UN's 17 SDGs, such as no poverty, gender equality, responsible production and consumption, reduced inequalities, and quality education and the indigenous culture sustainable development related visions of Taiwan.

² James A. Phills Jr., Kriss Deiglmeier, & Dale T. Miller (2008). "Rediscovering Social Innovation." *Stanford Social Innovation Review*.

III. Implementation Strategies and Work Contents

A summary follows, based on the aforementioned analysis of issues and the policy requirements compiled from numerous social innovation related forums: 1. Establishing a resource integration network across agencies, and central and local governments; 2. Constructing local and international promotion mechanisms and investigations and researches; 3. Connecting external resources such as enterprises to assist social innovation organizations in their operations; 4. Establishing a customized social innovation incubation guidance system; 5. Handling relevant publicity, education, identification and other measures; 6. Eliminating current regulatory obstacles and examining the legality of emerging issues, and other diversified aspects. As a result, the Social Innovation Action Plan will focus on "integrating development resources", "optimizing operating energy", "eliminating promotion obstacles", "establishing global network", etc. as the core promotion goals, in the hope of achieving the plan's vision of "establishing a social innovation friendly environment in Taiwan, exploring Taiwan's diversified social innovation models".

The organizational types of social innovation development cover companies and enterprises, cooperatives, non-profit organizations, groups on campus, etc. In this action plan, relevant ministries and commissions jointly urged the establishment of various types of social innovation models, and actively promoted measures such as initiatives and publicity, fund-raising, resource linkage, loosening of regulations, mechanism trials and international exchanges to provide corresponding support for social innovation in Taiwan. The promotion strategies are as follows (please refer to the appendix for work items, fund planning, and schedules):

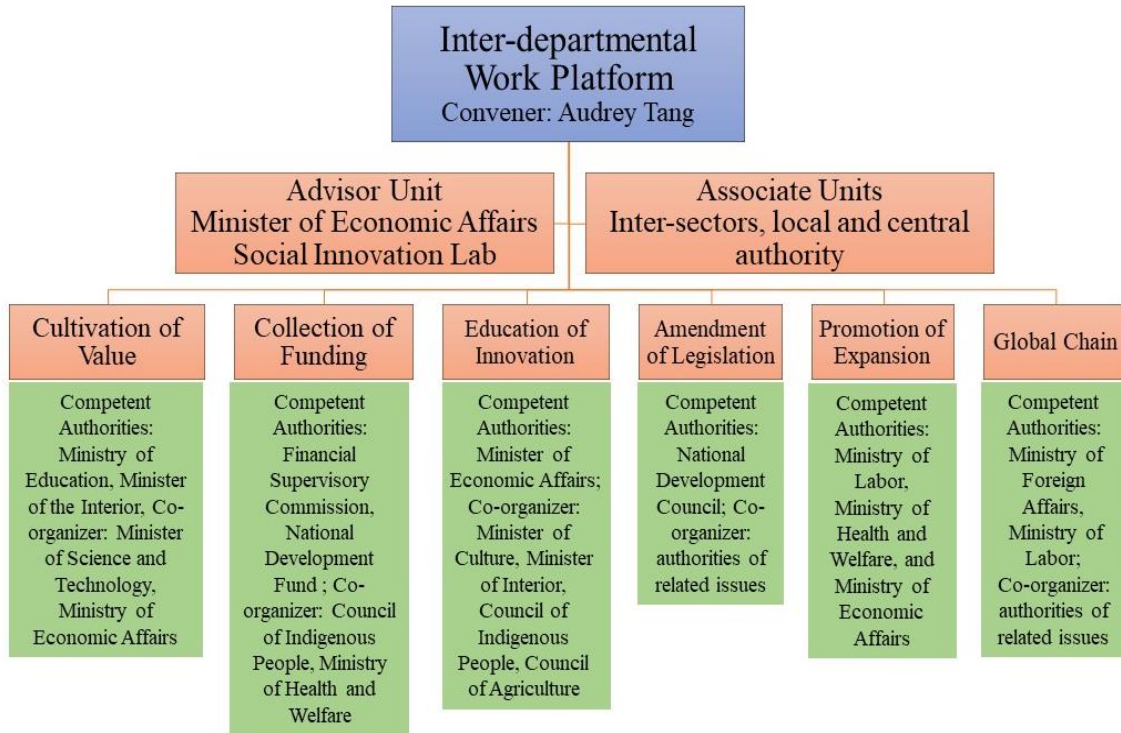


Chart 4 The Structure of Social Innovation Action Plan

1. Cultivation of Value [Responsible Units: Ministry of Education and Ministry of the Interior; Co-organizers: Ministry of Science and Technology and Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)]

(1) Promotion of Local Practice (Ministry of Education)

Encouraging universities to link regional school resources, jointly form local industrial clusters and community culture's innovation and development, and cultivate new generations of talents' ability to think, respond and take practical actions; and improving the innovative entrepreneurship culture and the quality of entrepreneurial environment in colleges and universities to cultivate entrepreneurial spirit.

(2) Studying Social Associations' Affairs (Ministry of the Interior)

Conducting empowerment trainings and educational trainings for national social associations to enhance their awareness and operational ability of social association regulations, regulations of meetings, handling of financial affairs, and operation practices of the associations; and conducting educational trainings for the relevant personnel of the cooperatives to establish the professional knowledge and skills for cooperative management.

(3) Cultivation of Humanities Innovation (Ministry of Science and Technology)

Encouraging universities to explore the important issues and dilemmas currently faced in the region, studying from the perspective of innovation and social responsibility to propose concrete improvement suggestions, and cultivate local humanities innovation and social practice teams.

(4) Disclosure of Governmental Information (Ministry of Economic Affairs)

Application of technology tools to integrate and share relevant information on social innovation like government public information, model case results, and available resource links, for example, cooperating with online platforms and online services to improve government transparency and enhance citizens' recognition,

participation and willingness to practice.

2. Fund-Raising [Responsible Units: Financial Supervisory Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and National Development Fund (NDF); Co-organizers: Council of Indigenous Peoples and Ministry of Health and Welfare]

(1) Connecting External Resources (Financial Supervisory Commission)

In order to guide Exchange-listed (and OTC-listed) companies to invest corporate social responsibility in social innovation development, the Taiwan Stock Exchange and the Taipei Exchange will be supervised and directed to actively participate in social innovation-related promotion activities.

(2) Strengthening the Investment Environment (NDF)

Supporting the initial working capital of new ventures, such as promoting entrepreneurial angel investment programs, by co-investing with angel investors and the experience of angel investors themselves, providing guidance, consultation and network links to foster new ventures with higher risks.

(3) Addition of Financing Channels (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Council of Indigenous Peoples)

Providing financing programs for social innovation-related businesses, such as the addition of enterprises with social innovation enterprise registration or B corporation certification as borrowers in connection with project loans, and credit guarantee provided by credit guarantee fund; or providing viable financing for the indigenous youths starting businesses and indigenous economic business owners.

(4) Integration of Relevant Subsidies (Council of Indigenous Peoples and Ministry of Health and Welfare)

Utilizing existing subsidy mechanisms, such as encouraging indigenous peoples to return to their hometowns to start businesses, and providing entrepreneurial subsidies for indigenous entrepreneurs equipped with culture, creativity and potential through competitions and other means, and enhancing entrepreneurial energy

with in-depth guidance; or subsidizing social welfare groups to organize social innovation activities or programs.

3. Innovation Incubation [Responsible Unit: Ministry of Economic Affairs; Co-organizers: Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Interior, Council of Indigenous Peoples, and Council of Agriculture]

(1) Taking Root Locally and Empowerment (Ministry of Economic Affairs)

Using open data to define local social issues and evaluate linchpins of issues; and transparently and concretely presenting the results of international promotion and Taiwan's promotion extent of and resource input in various social issues; meanwhile, organizing social innovation-related community gatherings, mastering and linking current status of local promotion, and identifying the core issues and stimulating innovative solutions through diversified interactions.

(2) Extension of Experimental Mechanism (Ministry of Economic Affairs)

With the operation experience and mode of the Social Innovation Lab, assisting mutual development of relevant local platforms; extending experiment scope with civic technology and forming action solutions with the roll method; and promoting social innovation reward mechanism and consumption identification to encourage external resources input.

(3) Diversified Guidance and Training (Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Interior, Council of Indigenous Peoples, and Council of Agriculture)

Introducing business management, channel-related courses, trainings, guidance, etc., and assisting non-profit organizations, cooperatives, rural community enterprises, indigenous tribes, etc. to strengthen self-management capabilities; in response to the current community (social) issues, combining creativity of young talent and the wisdom of local residents, working together to engage in community public affairs through the mentor-companionship mechanism.

(4) Social Innovation Enterprise Registration (Ministry of Economic

Affairs)

Through the registration database, the public is made aware of the product services, social purposes and influence of relevant industry operators, and conducting research and discussion on feasible practices, such as public organization charters and public interest reports, as well as incentive mechanisms like linking government procurement.

4. Legal Adaptation [Responsible Unit: National Development Council; Co-organizers: Business Authority of Related Issues]

- (1) Legal Adaptation Platform for New Ventures (National Development Council)

Clarifying specific legal adaptation doubts of the social innovation industry operators by each ministry, if involving inter-agency coordination requirements, proposals may be made on the platform to invite the competent authorities of various laws and regulations to convene meetings and discuss.

- (2) Regulation Loosening Suggestion Platform (National Development Council)

Collecting suggestions of the people's associations and the chambers of commerce to perform communication and co-ordination, loosening unnecessary regulations to establish a legal environment with public service efficiency; organizing loosening results regularly presented by the ministries after self-examination of the business management laws and regulations.

5. Promotion and Expansion [Responsible Units: Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of Economic Affairs]

- (1) Consolidation of Social Innovation Promotion Models (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Department of Health and Welfare)

Displaying social innovation products and services through the information integration platforms, enhancing external recognition and building Taiwan's social innovation ecosystem in coordination

with relevant publicity activities.

- (2) Social Innovation Procurement Incentive Mechanism (Ministry of Economic Affairs)

Encouraging the public and private sectors to support products and services with social value and influence through procurement, assisting social innovation products to be included in the inter-entity supply contracts, and triggering the establishment of cooperation models between various sectors and social innovation organizations to assist in the introduction of market value chains and service systems.

- (3) Planning Social Innovation Talent Training Courses (Ministry of Labor)

From the aspects such as "promoting employment" and "improving functions", planning social innovation functional training courses and developing teaching materials to assist non-governmental organizations or individuals who are interested in developing toward social innovation to participate in innovation proposals for diversified employment development programs and empowerment employment programs.

- (4) Promoting Social Innovation and Creating Employment Opportunities (Ministry of Labor)

Through diversified employment development programs and empowerment employment programs, supporting the steady operation of non-governmental organizations, providing employment opportunities that create social value, helping disadvantaged job-seeking groups improve their employment physique, return to general careers and solve unemployment problems.

6. International Linkage [Responsible Units: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Labor; Co-organizers: Business Authority of Related Issues]

- (1) Using Social Economic Development Web Portal as the Platform to Showcase Taiwan's Social Innovation Achievements (Ministry of Labor)

Managing the Social Economic Development Web Portal to provide

information licensing and opening to public access, provide listing and compilation services for social innovation information and results of various ministries, disclose the current status and achievements of Taiwan's social innovation development in bilingual form, and connect with the world to market Taiwan's image and style of actively developing social innovation. In addition, continuing to update the introduction of Taiwan's social innovation cases, launching reference books in a timely manner and expanding knowledge sharing through the "Social Economic Development Web Portal".

(2) Establishment of Global Network (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Combining nongovernmental resources and experience, establishing NGO transnational cooperation on human rights, health care, food safety, green energy, agriculture, information and other issues, and exerting Taiwan's comprehensive soft power; cooperating with the holding, attending, and visiting of important international social science and social innovation organizations and activities, and establishing cooperation opportunities through various exchanges and interactions; furthermore, assisting in the scale-up of social innovation related businesses, planning international market blueprints and linking resources.

(3) Participation in Social Enterprise World Forum as a Delegation (Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

In 2018, the Ministry of Labor served as the staff unit in forming a delegation to participate in the Social Enterprise World Forum (SEWF), organized relevant delegation forming works and discussed the future staff work process with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IV. Duration, Funding, and Oversight and Evaluation of the Plan

1. Duration

The implementation period of this plan is from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022, for the promotion and handling of each competent authority (unit).

2. Funding Requirements

The promotion units of this plan including the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Council of Agriculture of Executive Yuan, the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Financial Supervisory Commission, the National Development Council and the National Development Fund of Executive Yuan. The estimated required funding for 2018 is NT\$1.489 billion, the estimated required funding for 2019 is NT\$1.675 billion, the estimated required funding for 2020 is NT\$1.978 billion, the estimated required funding for 2021 is NT\$1.918 billion, and the estimated required funding for 2022 is NT\$1.828 billion, a total investment of NT\$8.8 billion over 5 years, funded by the official budgets and related fund budgets allocated by each ministry. In the future, the relevant ministries will inventory the existing resources and research and propose relevant plan funding to jointly promote relevant feasible measures.

3. Oversight and Evaluation Mechanism

In this plan, all ministries are invited to research and propose relevant concrete measures or promotion plans for social innovation development, report the implementation results to the Executive Yuan's Liaison Meeting of Social Innovation every year, and review, coordinate and integrate management and control performance with the roll method.

V. Expected Achievements and Influence

The plan is expected to result in the following quantitative and qualitative achievements from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022:

1. Quantitative Indicators

| Promotion Strategies | Main Work Items | Quantitative Indicators |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Cultivation of Value | Promotion of Local Practice | 1 Introducing the participation of at least 2,500 teachers and students each year to address local needs. (Ministry of Education) |
| | Studying Social Associations' Affairs | 2 Subsidizing at least 70 new venture teams each year and assisting 60% of them to establish businesses. (Ministry of Education) |
| | Cultivation of Humanities Innovation | 3 Introducing 350 people each year to participate in the empowerment of social associations' affairs. (Ministry of the Interior) |
| | Disclosure of Governmental Information | 4 Organizing 25 cooperative related activities per year, introducing 750 participants. (Ministry of the Interior) 5 Increasing the total external social innovation recognition ratio by at least 80% within the duration. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) |
| Fund Obtainment | Connecting External Resources | 1 Annual investment in indigenous entrepreneurship related loans of NT\$200 million. (Council of Indigenous Peoples) 2 Providing start-up grant of up to NT\$1 million for 20 indigenous enterprises each year. (Council of Indigenous Peoples) 3 Building 10 indigenous products expanding and sales physical channels and providing the launch for sale of products from at least 100 indigenous enterprises. (Council of Indigenous Peoples) |
| | Strengthening the Investment Environment | 4 Guiding the Exchange-listed (and OTC-listed) companies to invest corporate social responsibility resources in social innovation development. (Financial Supervisory Commission) |
| | Addition of Financing Channels | 5 Linking resources to be invested in social innovation products |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| | Integration of Relevant Subsidies | <p>and services procurement for at least NT\$80 million each year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> <p>6 Matching 10 cases of social innovation enterprises with national CSR resources. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> <p>7 Linking at least 7 medium and large enterprises to establish a co-creation alliance every year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> <p>8 Assisting in providing social enterprises with working capital through various investment programs and providing subsequent guidance, consultation, and networking for invested companies. (National Development Fund (NDF))</p> |
| Innovation Incubation | Taking Root Locally and Empowerment | <p>1 Promoting 30 programs related to youths' development in local innovation services every year. (Ministry of Culture)</p> <p>2 Providing 100 regional guidance which in turn promoted 10 model cases of social innovation collaboration. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> |
| | Extension of Experimental Mechanism | <p>3 Linking 6 units of social innovation related social networks each year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> |
| | Diversified Guidance and Trainings | <p>4 Establishment of social innovation enterprise registration / entry operation. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> <p>5 Providing 6 suggestions of social innovation empirical regulations every year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs)</p> |
| | Social Innovation Enterprise Registration | <p>6 Guiding the development of at least 20 rural enterprises each year. (Council of Agriculture)</p> <p>7 Handling indigenous cultural and creative industry related talent guidance for at least 5 persons each year. (Council of Indigenous Peoples)</p> <p>8 Organizing for indigenous cutting-edge designs to join the selection of creation or inviting at least 5 persons each year. (Council of Indigenous Peoples)</p> <p>9 Handling music and dance audiovisual production, arranging, choreography, recording studio practice, and sound system control training courses, 10 persons have completed the relevant trainings.</p> |
| Legal Adaptation | Legal Adaptation | Assisting in 20 cases of application doubts clarification and loosening of new ventures relevant laws and regulations. (National |
| | Regulation | |

| Promotion Strategies | Main Work Items | Quantitative Indicators |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Promotion and Expansion | Consolidation of Social Innovation Promotion Models | 1. Developing social impact assessment tools to provide self-diagnosis basis for social enterprises. (Ministry of Health and Welfare) |
| | Social Innovation Purchase Reward Program | 2. Promoting social innovation lab in each district, setting up the experimental field or linking / optimizing the physical local promotion platforms, with a total of at least 10 places within the duration. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) |
| | Planning Social Innovation Talent Training Courses | 3. Organizing 70 social innovation-related publicity activities every year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) 4. Organizing at least 1 session of "Buying Power"-Social Innovation Purchase Reward Program per year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) |
| | Promoting Social Innovation and Creating Employment Opportunities | 5. Demonstrating the achievements of Taiwan's social innovation, reflecting the social impact of at least NT\$50 million per year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) 6. Providing 1,000 local employment opportunities for disadvantaged job-seeking groups through social innovation models each year. (Ministry of Labor) 7. Organizing social innovation functional training courses and training 125 project managers each year. (Ministry of Labor) |
| International Linkage | Using Social Economic Development Web Portal as the Platform to Showcase Taiwan's Social Innovation Achievements | 1. Maintaining the operation of the Social Economic Development Web Portal. (Ministry of Labor) 2. Organizing at least 1 social innovation international event every year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) |
| | Establishment of Global Network | 3. Participating in at least 1 important social innovation international activity every year. (Ministry of Economic Affairs) |
| | Participation in Social Enterprise World Forum as a Delegation | |

2. Qualitative Outcomes

- (1) Enhancing the recognition and consensus of domestic social innovation, and triggering the active participation in social and environmental issues by the public.
- (2) Establishing a friendly financing environment for social innovation in Taiwan, and effectively linking relevant funding channels for the development of social innovation organizations.
- (3) Inter-agency integration and establishing resources, guidance systems and administrative coordination mechanisms to effectively introduce support measures from all parties.
- (4) Reducing social innovation promotion related legal compliance costs, and effectively promoting diversified social innovation models to be operated in various places.
- (5) Creating social innovation ecosystem, such as establishing exchange platforms and connecting regional social innovation labs, etc., to attract external investment in the promotion of social innovation.
- (6) Establishing global exchange network through international social innovation-related activities to increase international reputation and cooperation opportunities.

