

Coverage

1. Agriculture: All enterprises operates growing of crops, animal husbandry, support activities to agriculture and animal husbandry ; its objects were divided into agricultural enterprises and agricultural service enterprises.
 - a. Agriculture and Animal Husbandary: Refer to enterprises had agricultural resources or engaged in agricultural and animal husbandary production or experimentation, such as crop cultivation, livestock and poultry raising, bees and silkworms keeping or operated leisure agriculture with agriculture resources. Enterprises should meet one of the following census criteria:
 - (1) At the end of 2020, a unit managed (including on lease/occupy and be consigned; but not including on lending) cultivated land more than 0.05 hectares (included with or without actual crops grown).
 - (2) At the end of 2020, a unit raised at least 1 big-sized animal (cattle, deer, horse, etc.).
 - (3) At the end of 2020, a unit raised at least 3 medium-sized animals (hog, goat, ostrich, etc.).
 - (4) At the end of 2020, a unit raised at least 100 small-sized animals (chicken, duck, goose, rabbit, etc.).
 - (5) In 2020, a unit of produced and sold NT\$20,000 or more of agricultural products .
 - b. Agricultural service eneterprise: Refer to family households or non-family households offering direct service (i.e., cultivation activities, post-harvest crop activities, support activities to animal husbandary) to farm households and farms, and gross income (without deducting from expenditures and expenses) of their service in 2020 was more than NT\$20,000.
2. Forestry: Refer to enterprises that had forestry resources or engaged in planting, cultivation, and management of forests and bamboo forests, including forestry activities that also provide leisure and recreation for the public, and manage (including on lease and be consigned) forest land area over 0.1 hectares at the end of 2020; however, the forestation and logging contractors should not consider the forest land area of contracting jobs as their managing forestry resources.

3. Fishery: Refer to enterprises that had fishery equipment and aquaculture resources, or engaged in production, and experimentation for fishing and aquaculture, or operated leisure fishery with fishing equipment and aquaculture resources. Enterprises should meet one of the following census criteria:
- a. At the end of 2020, a unit had the right (including on lease; but not including on lending) to use fishing equipment (i.e., powered fishing crafts, sampan, and fishing raft).
 - b. At the end of 2020, a unit managed (including on lease/occupy and be consigned; but not including on lending) aquaculture area more than 0.05 hectares .
 - c. In 2020, a unit produced and sold NT\$20,000 or more of fishing and aquaculture products.

Explanations of Terms

I. Agriculture

- A. Engaged in agriculture:** Refers to the enterprises which engaged in crops planting, livestock and poultry raising, bees and silkworms keeping, or agricultural activity enterprises that provide public leisure and entertainment with agricultural production equipment and places.
- B. Non-engaged in agriculture:** Refers to the enterprises which owned agricultural resources, but did not engage in agricultural production, nor provide leisure activity, including those who turn over the soil without planting green manure.
- C. Main industry:** If the enterprises operate more than two kinds of agricultural products, which are classified the most by annual production value or cost-input. Among which “transition leisure” refers to an agricultural activity enterprise not engaging in the production of agriculture and husbandry but providing public leisure and entertainment with agricultural production equipment and places.
- D. Cultivated land:** Refers to land where the soil on the ground can be used to cultivate crops directly, regardless of whether it is cultivated or not, and where at the end of 2020 has not been transferred to other uses (e.g., converted to concrete paving for housing, livestock and poultry houses, fishponds, storage rooms for agricultural machinery, parking lots, etc.). In terms of recognition, cultivated land should be based on the actual utilization situation, for example, if river land or forest land is planted with crops, it should still be regarded as cultivated land.
- E. Non-cultivated land:** Refers to the facilities area converted to greenhouse, screen house, mushroom house, and plant factories can be used in the growing crops and is difficult to be the cultivated land after the ground laying of cement or asphalt.
- F. Afforestation (6 years & below):** The tree planted on cultivated land less than 6 years (including the 6th year), such as participated in short-term afforestation, if it more than 6 years shall be regarded as woodland.
- G. Not-owned cultivated land:** Refers that cultivated land is leased (borrowed, occupied) and consigned for operation.
- H. Main irrigation water sources:** Water sources that supply and transport crop irrigation water in 2020, no matter how much water is supplied (excluding rainwater) or how long the period is, they are considered as irrigation, and the water sources with more water supply are checked and filled.
- I. Farm manager:** Refers to the commander of agriculture operations, that is, the person who is mainly responsible for the decision of the unit's agricultural

management policy or command and management of various agricultural and animal husbandry operations. Each unit should have one agricultural work commander, and only one person.

- J. Farm successor:** Refers to sole proprietorship agricultural households who are the successor of their own agricultural work, not the successors of agricultural resources. It means that the population over the age of 15 in the household has the willingness to engage in agriculture and can take over the household's agricultural work in the future. There is no limit to the number of people in each household.
- K. Own manpower:** Refers to the population of farm households over 15 years old who work in their own agriculture for more than 1 day throughout the year
- L. Number of employees and workers without wages in agriculture:** Refers to the regular employees, temporary employees and workers without wages who participate in the agricultural work of the unit throughout the year, excluding farm households' own manpower, inter-agricultural exchange workers and manpower input by consigned agricultural service.
- M. Gross income of agriculture:** Includes sales revenue of agricultural and livestock products, food processing, and leisure service revenue, all of which are not deducted from cost expenditures.
- N. Units without gross income of agriculture:** Refers to those who have received policy-based fallow subsidy, or those who consume products for their own use, or those who have no income from the sale of primary agricultural and livestock products due to recent stocking, natural disasters, or illnesses during the year, or those who have no income from the sale of processed products, or income from leisure services.
- O. Sales revenue of agricultural and livestock products:** Refers to the unit's annual sales revenue of agricultural and livestock products, including the amount of public grain purchases, the amount received from entrusted planting (raising), and the sales amount of picking and purchasing by the public after entering the park, excluding various agricultural items received subsidies from the government in 2020 such as fallow (including seed subsidies), conversion, afforestation (6 years & below), natural disaster relief funds, and schooling scholarships for farmers and fishermen's children, etc.
- P. Sales revenue of agricultural and livestock products processing:** Includes sales revenue of primary fishery products after self-processing and outsourcing processing. Self-processing and sales revenue refers to the annual sales revenue (including

processing fee revenue) after the unit's equipment is used to process the primary agricultural and livestock products produced by the unit and not produced by the unit; revenue from outsourced processing refers to the annual sales revenue from the commissioned processing of primary agricultural and livestock products produced by the unit and then selling the processed agricultural and livestock products by the unit itself.

- Q. Leisure service revenue:** Refers to the unit provides income from sightseeing and leisure services throughout the year, including leisure experience, tickets, accommodation, catering, commodity sales, recreation, and rental income from citizen farms, etc. If the sightseeing farm collects tickets (including admission experience and tasting fees) when entering the farm, this income will be included in the leisure service income; if it is for the public to buy their own agricultural and livestock products after entering the farm, the sales amount must be included in the sales income of their own agricultural and livestock products.
- R. Agricultural and livestock products sales distribution object:** Refers to the actual payment of primary agricultural products sold by the family or the flow of input into processing, leisure, and other agricultural related businesses, as the distribution object.
- S. Year-round fallow for rice crops:** Refers to the first and second stages of rice cropping are all fallow, and except for planting green manure, no other crops are planted, and livestock and poultry are raised.
- T. Agriculture-related business:** Agricultural and livestock product processing and leisure agriculture with own agricultural resources, or related business outside of own agricultural resources (internet sales and agricultural and livestock products export are excluded) and must have agricultural and livestock products invested in own production.

II. Agricultural Service

- A. Farm households concurrently engaged in Agricultural Service:** Refers to the unit is eligible for the census of agricultural service and farm households.
- B. Gross income of agricultural service:** Refers to the total of revenue for agricultural service in the census year, without deducting from expenditures and expenses.
- C. Main service item:** Refers to the service item with the most annual service revenue among various service items.

III. Forestry

- A. Forestry land area:** Combined Forest land area and affiliated forest land area.

- B. Forest land area:** The land area used for growing woods including self-owned, leased (borrowed) or mandated to operate.
- C. Affiliated forest land area:** The land was used for forestry purpose except forest land, including land for forest road, wood storing pond (land), logs nursery land, land for recreation and leisure, and other fixed equipment land in forest area as rock land, collapse land, swampland, and forest land etc.
- D. Gross income of forestry:**
- (1) Sales revenue of forest products: Refers to the annual sales revenue of various forest products including timber, bamboo, industrial raw wood, industrial raw bamboo, etc.
 - (2) Forestry by-product sales revenue: Refers to the annual sales revenue of products other than the above-mentioned main products. Forestry by-products include wildlife collection, such as Jelly Fig, ratten, medicinal materials, grass, raw bamboo shoots, dried bamboo shoots, rice paper-plant, shell ginger, tree fruit, bark, fungi, bamboo bark, palm, turmeric, etc.
 - (3) Under-forest economy product sales revenue: Refers to the sales revenue of such under-forest economy products as Basswood Mushroom, fungus, Taiwan golden thread, and forest bee forests.
 - (4) Forest recreation revenue: including annual ticket revenue, vehicle parking revenue, visitor accommodation revenue, food and beverage revenue, etc.
 - (5) Forest product processing, by-product processing and under-forest economic product processing and sales revenue: Refers to the annual sales revenue of the household (unit) after processing its own forest products and by-products and under-forest economic products.

IV. Fishery

- A. Engaged in fishery:** Refers to the enterprises which engaged in fishing or aquaculture, or operated leisure fishery with fishery production equipment and places.
- B. Non-engaged in fishery:** Refers to the enterprises which owned fishery resources, but did not engage in fishery production, nor provide leisure activity.
- C. Main industry:** If the enterprises operate more than two types of fishery products, which are classified by annual production value, or the most cost-input, among which “Transformed leisure” refers to not engaging in fishery production, but operating leisure activity with fishery resources.
- D. Fishery manager:** Refers to the commander of fishery operations, that is, the person who is mainly responsible for the decision of the unit's fishery management policy or

command and management of various fishery operations. Each unit should have one fishery work commander, and only one person.

- E. Fishery successor:** Refers to sole proprietorship fishery households who are the successor of their own fishery work, not the successors of fishery resources. It means that the population over the age of 15 in the household has the willingness to engage in fishing and can take over the household's fishery work in the future. There is no limit to the number of people in each household.
- F. Own manpower:** Refers to the population of sole proprietorship fishery households over 15 years old who work in their own fishery for more than 1 day throughout the year.
- G. Number of employees and workers without wages in fishery:** Refers to the regular employees, temporary employees and unpaid personnel who participate in the fishery work of the unit throughout the year, excluding sole proprietorship fishery households' own manpower, inter-fishery exchange workers and outsourced manpower.
- H. Gross income of fishery:** Includes sales revenue of fishery products and their processed products, and leisure service revenue, all of which are not deducted from cost expenditures.
- I. Units without gross income of fishery:** Refers to those who have received incentive payments from the fishing moratorium, or those who consume fish for their own use, or those who have no income from the sale of primary fishery products due to recent stocking, natural disasters, or illnesses during the year, or those who have no income from the sale of processed fishery products, or income from leisure services.
- J. Sales revenue of fishery products:** Refers to sales revenue of various catches (fry) of the unit throughout the year, including the sales amount purchased by the public after entering the fishing area, excluding self-feeding, gifts to relatives and friends, input into processing, and leisure services, and various fishery subsidies received from the government in 2020, such as fishing moratorium incentives, natural disaster relief funds, and schooling scholarships for farmers and fishermen's children, etc.
- K. Sales revenue of fishery products processing:** Includes sales revenue of primary fishery products after self-processing and outsourcing processing. self-processing and sales revenue refers to the annual gross income (including processing fee revenue) after the unit's equipment is used to process the fishery products produced by the unit and not produced by the unit; revenue from outsourced processing refers to the annual

sales revenue from the commissioned processing of primary fishery products produced by the unit and then selling the processed fishery products by the unit itself.

- L. Leisure service revenue:** Refers to the annual revenue from sightseeing and leisure services provided by the unit, such as leisure experience, tickets, accommodation, catering, commodity sales, recreation, and rental income.