

Performance of Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan in 2022

1-1 Completing Government Open Data and Data Sharing Mechanism	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Digital Affairs
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The openness and transparency of government data is the first step in encouraging public participation. In 2012, Taiwan began to promote government open data, establishing a “Government Open Data Platform” to integrate open data from various agencies and local governments (hereafter referred to as “The Platform”). The Platform provides open format data that is free, irrevocable and have open license, thereby facilitating public value-added uses. At the same time, a data quality seal and reward mechanism were introduced to ensure the quality and volume of open data. As of November 2020, the Platform had opened more than 47,000 datasets. However, the private sector would prefer a more comprehensive system and mechanism to optimize the utilization value of government open data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People hope the government will take the initiative in releasing data with potential value that meets its development needs. 2. There remains room for improvement in data quality and availability, particularly as the majority of open data is static data, with only a small proportion of dynamic API. 3. Although the advisory committees for agency open data currently include members from civil society, agencies still use their own ways to run the committee meetings. People would like the decision making for opening data by agencies to be more open and transparent.
What is the commitment?	<p>This has involved referencing related international open and use data policies and soliciting external viewpoints, while using public-private collaboration to strengthen government open data and re-use mechanisms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on prioritizing opening data with high value: This involves referencing international methods and inviting representatives of government, industry and academia to jointly draft evaluation standards and a public

	<p>advisory mechanism for high priority open data.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthen data standards and format quality: Develop government data standards and encourage agencies to provide dynamic data in the form of API, to facilitate the exchange and integration of cross-field data. 3. Establish processes to deal with public data needs: Agencies need to respond to data applications from the public within a fixed time limit and use public-private collaboration to determine data openness or not, thereby people can keep up to date with open data processes and outcomes.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance governance transparency: Establish an open data mechanism based on open and transparent procedures, encourage ministries to implement the optimization of open data use and make the best use of open data, to assist government decision making, strengthening governance transparency and quality. 2. Encourage civil sector value-added uses: Encourage ministries to prioritize opening data with application value such as that related to transportation, the environment and weather, enhancing the convenience with which government data can be accessed, to promote public participation and data value-added applications, thereby optimizing the benefits derived from the data. 3. Implement public-private collaboration in the provision of innovative services: With the civil sector participating in the open data decision making process and the proposals for developing innovative services, government was encouraged to improve existing administrative procedures, through a public-private collaborative model that combines finite government resources and the boundless creativity of the private sector.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountable government and good governance: Draft new norms to make agencies accountable to complete mechanisms related to open and re-use data as part of promoting good governance. 2. Open and transparent decision-making process for opening data: Agencies make public announcements on the open data decision making process in an open and transparent manner, to enhance trust between the

	<p>public and the government.</p> <p>3. Working with the civil sector to create win-win scenarios: Work with the public participation to draw up a system that improves the ease of accessing government data. This promotes the data economy and improves people's quality of life, jointly creating win-win scenarios.</p>				
Additional information	<p>More information would be provided for reference from the following resources:</p> <p>1. Smart Government Action Plan</p> <p>2. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals</p>				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Establish a public consultation mechanism for high priority open data.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Promote demonstration cases showing the practical application of data.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<p>1. Established mechanisms for public consultation for high priority open data</p> <p>In order to help government agencies, focus on the opening of high-value data, implement the core spirit of open government, and strengthen public consultation and participation, the Ministry of Digital Affairs invited the organizing and co-organizing government agencies of the six major types of high-value data to solicit public recommendations through a web-based public policy participation platform. The Ministry encourages the organizing and co-organizing government agencies to reference the public recommendations and jointly discuss high-value data and expected opening schedule. The aforementioned public consultation and participation status are as follows:</p> <p>(1) Solicited public opinions - Public Policy Online Participation Platform:</p> <p>On October 17, the Ministry used the Public Policy Online Participation Platform to solicit public opinions regarding the topics, sub-categories, and datasets of the six types of high-</p>				

value data. The opinion solicitation period lasted three weeks and the Ministry received 10 responses. People provided positive recommendations and the suggested topics focused on transportation, healthcare, and energy management.

(2) Discussed and exchanged of ideas between the organizing and co-organizing agencies:

From November 8 to 30, the organizing agencies referenced the recommendations from public consultation and invited the co-organizing agencies or stakeholders to jointly discuss the sub-categories, dataset items, and expected opening schedule of the high-value data topics. The participation of the agencies in the topics was as follows:

- i. Topic - Climate environment: Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan, Environmental Protection Bureau of local governments, Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Central Weather Bureau under its jurisdiction.
- ii. Topic - Disaster prevention and relief: Ministry of the Interior, Central Geological Survey and Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan, Central Weather Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and National Science and Technology Council.
- iii. Topic - Transportation: Ministry of Transportation and Communications and its agencies, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of the Interior.
- iv. Topic - Healthcare: Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Health Promotion Administration, Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control, National Health Insurance Administration, and Social and Family Affairs Administration under its jurisdiction, Ministry of Labor, and Ministry of Education.
- v. Topic - Energy management: Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Bureau of Energy under its jurisdiction, Water Resources Agency, Bureau of Mines, Industrial Development Bureau, Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection, Central Geological Survey, Taiwan Power Company, and CPC Corporation, Taiwan.
- vi. Topic - Social aid: Ministry of Health and Welfare and agencies under its jurisdiction, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, etc.

		<p>2. Accelerated case studies of data revitalization and application</p> <p>To expand the use of government data, the Ministry of Digital Affairs adopted matchmaking and assistance mechanisms to help match teams with outstanding proposals to data from government agencies. In the case of the Presidential Hackathon, at least 20 teams that have filed proposals during the preliminary selection in the last two years required data matching services. The Ministry of Digital Affairs helped match the teams that filed proposals to data from government agencies or connected them with contacts in the government. It also consolidated the technical know-how of the public and private sectors and facilitated data revitalization and application by at least 8 teams. These cases can be used by the public and private sectors as a model to learn from, thereby accelerating public service optimization and government service innovation.</p>
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 4. Cheng-Hsia Lin, Legal Consultant, Open Culture Foundation 5. Tung-Po Teng, Vice Chairperson, Open Data Alliance

1-2 Establishing an Open Dataset Platform for Value-added Use	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Science and Technology Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	With the world facing the challenges of climate change and environmental pollution, the public has an interest in information relating to the environment and daily life, particularly in such areas as air quality, water resources, earthquakes, disaster warnings, prevention and relief. The information needs to be subjected to related data analysis by experts or those with practical experience in order to be used.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing a dataset platform at the National Center for High-Performance Computing at the National Applied Research Laboratories. Collecting datasets on air quality, water resources, earthquakes, disaster prevention, atmosphere and satellites, as well as providing data services. 2. Accepting applications to use computing resources at the National Center for High-Performance Computing. 3. Holding seminars for data users to promote exchange and sharing among stakeholders.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dataset platform established by this commitment will collect high value data related to the public issues. This will make it more convenient for industry, government, academia, civic groups and members of the public to access different types of data and after analysis provide objective information that allows a better understanding of situations, thereby assisting in the discussion of possible responses. 2. Data users can apply to use computing resources at the National Center for High-Performance Computing in order to enhance the efficiency of data analysis.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment provides a data platform to assist with the dissemination of information. In this way, information can reach more members of the public encouraging greater public participation, while also indirectly encouraging government departments and agencies to accelerate the speed at which they make data available. As such, it is directly related to the OGP core values of transparency and public participation.				
Additional information	This commitment is also connected to the Civil IoT of Taiwan, cloud services and big data operations platform detailed in the Executive Yuan's Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program.				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Add a minimum of three datasets related to environment.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Provide at least 2,500 virtual machines (VM) (each VM having 2 vCPU) and 1,000 Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) computing resources for applicants to apply to use and provide free data download network traffic.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Hold one seminar for data users that brings together representatives of industry, government, academic, research institutes and civic groups, to share and exchange their experience using datasets.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance	1. Established a dataset platform and provided data services:				

in 2022

- (1) 532 datasets related to the environment were accumulated. The data for the same category from different years were combined to form 75 datasets, and 6 items were added in 2022. They included: groundwater and river water level data, rainfall and flood sensor data, GIM and Space Weather Data, etc.
 - (2) The National Center for High-Performance Computing worked with "Dataportal.asia" and uploaded the data on the dataset platform. After they were uploaded, the number of times they were viewed within six months after the upload increased by 11% compared to the number of views in the six months prior to the upload. This has effectively increased the speed of data diffusion.
2. Provided computing resources that all sectors can apply for use:
- Taiwan Computing Cloud provided more than 2,500 virtual hosts and 2,000 GPUs that all sectors can apply for use. The average GPU usage rate was over 85.7% in 2022 and the total hours used exceeded 8.72 million GPU hours. The National Center for High-Performance Computing also provides an AI development and training environment that can be connected to the dataset platform's big data and computing resources to accelerate users' research and development.
3. Organized a data user conference on August 11, 2022:
- (1) 10 speakers from academia, research institutions, industries, and government agencies were invited to introduce environment-related datasets and their application results in disaster prevention and relief, immediate notifications of earthquakes, climate change, water resources, geospatial information. They also discussed the trends of open data applications and how the government and the private sector can cooperate in using open data to promote the public interest.
 - (2) 535 individuals participated in the conference, which was a 194% increase compared to the number of participants in 2021. Among the participants, 35.7% were from government agencies, 22.7% were from the industries, and 41.6% were from academia or private-sector associations, the latter two had a total increase of 16.5% compared to 2021 (16.5% from the industries and 31.3% from academic and research institutions or private-sector association in 2021), which showed that the use of datasets has gradually spread.

Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chieh-Liang Yang, Information Management Office, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs 2. Chun-I Wu, Group Leader, Satellite Survey Center, Department of Land Administration, Ministry of the Interior 3. Dr. Tzu-Ming Liu, National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chi-Ming Peng, President, WeatherRisk Explore Inc. 2. Group Leader I-Liang Shih, Deputy Researcher Kuo-Ming Tu, Deputy Researcher Chih-Tsung Hsu, National Center for High-Performance Computing 3. Pei-Yang Lin, CEO, P-Waver Inc. 4. Ching-Yu Lin, Vice President, Ling Cheng Technology Co., Ltd. 5. Chih-Chieh Chang, Chief Technology Officer, JRSHEN Digital Culture Co., Ltd. 6. Ta-Chien Chan, Researcher, Center for GIS, Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, Academia Sinica 7. Wei-Chung Huang, Deputy Director, Information and Communications Research Laboratories, Industrial Technology Research Institute

1-3 Strengthening Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As the digital age faces new issues, public awareness of the importance of personal data protection has increased. As such, how to strengthen personal data protection while also permitting the proper use of such data is a significant issue being addressed by countries around the world. In 2019 the National Development Council started to conduct wide ranging discussions with different issues relating to Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA). 2. Strengthening digital privacy and personal data protection involves the protection of the rights and interests of data subjects which requires further discussion: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The current PDPA includes regulations that allow requests to cease collecting, processing, using and objecting to marketing use. In terms of meaning, such rights are similar to the right to object. However, the question is whether under certain conditions, other than those detailed above, a personal data subject can object to allow the agency that has the data to process it. (2) Although the current PDPA has regulations that allow a data subject to make an inquiry of and to review his/her personal data, the question is whether, given the vital development of the digital economy, guidelines or other methods can be used to further clarify the scope of any search of records created by the online activities or actions of data subjects. (3) The current PDPA includes regulations on the notification of direct and indirect collection of personal data. However, it does not include an obligation to inform of “the use of personal data for another purpose” or “use of automatically processed open data to make decisions.” (4) Although current PDPA regulations stipulate that following an investigation of data breach, data

	<p>subjects must be notified via appropriate means after the relevant facts have been clarified. How they should be notified or on what matters specifically is not detailed. Could this be addressed in the guidelines or other methods as a reference?</p> <p>(5) Although the current PDPA lists the “(written) consent has been given by the data subject” as one of the legal requirements to collect, process or use data, the method of consent currently used is too general or the content of the consent is too complex, often leading to disputes.</p> <p>(6) Although the current PDPA implementation rules include regulations on adopting a “mechanism of risk assessment and management of personal data,” which aspects need to be evaluated and how they should be evaluated is unclear. Could the relevant scope and situations be clarified in the guidelines or other methods?</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>1. Strengthening personal data protections</p> <p>(1) Right to object: Study on refining the criteria for individual (data subject) to object to the processing and use of their personal data collected by agencies (including but not limited to the option for data subject to request the destruction of their personal data stored).</p> <p>(2) Right to make an inquiry of and to review his/her personal data: Discussions on drafting rules that will address records of online activities or actions engaged by data subjects and whether they should have the right to make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data collected by agencies to determine whether it is correctly used and make inquiries of and to review the scope of the use of such data.</p> <p>(3) Obligation to inform: Study on the criteria for obligation to inform when using personal data for another purpose or automatically processed open data to make decision.</p> <p>(4) Notification of personal data breach: Discussions are held on how to inform and what information to relay to data subjects in the event of personal data being stolen or disclosed, in order to effectively control</p>

	<p>further damage.</p> <p>(5) Consent: Study on the definition, elements of explicit consent (including but not limited to the timing and criteria for data subject to withdraw his/her consent).</p> <p>2. Data protection impact assessments (DPIA):</p> <p>Discussions held on situations in which DPIAs are applicable, including their scope, content and supporting measures.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. The development of digital technology has led to greater sharing and use of personal data. In order to prevent personal data, without the data subject's awareness, from being randomly collected, processed and used by others, studies will be carried out on such important issues as the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent. The efforts are directed to ensure comprehensive definitions of the rights of data subjects as well as the criteria for obligation to inform. Also, it is to clarify the definition and elements of consent, aiming to safeguard digital privacy and control of personal data, enabling data subjects to be better informed about the use of their information by collection agencies and exercise their rights.</p> <p>2. Discussions of data protection impact assessments should determine the risk and necessity of personal data use as this facilitates better management and countermeasures, which enhances the privacy of data subjects and personal data protections.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. Enhance the transparency of personal data processing</p> <p>After discussions on issues relating to improving personal data protections, including the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent, appropriate control measures should be drafted. This will ensure data subjects are better informed about and understand the collection, processing and use of personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of such information.</p> <p>2. Increase participation of data subjects</p>

	<p>With the advent of the digital economy, public awareness of digital privacy and personal data protection has increased. Discussions relating to this commitment focused on how, by agreeing to the collection, processing and use of their personal data, data subjects ensure they are aware of anything that happens and can thereby agree or disagree at any point of the process. In this way, they decide themselves whether to participate in personal data use procedures.</p> <p>3. Agencies accountable for collecting personal information should conduct data protection impact assessments (DPIA)</p> <p>DPIA involve considering the risks involved in the process of collection agencies assessing the use of personal data and, on the basis of that risk assessment, drafting appropriate control measures to ensure collection agencies observe their legal obligations as laid out in the PDPA.</p>				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Deliberate advisory opinions when determining the direction of amendments to the draft Personal Data Protection Act.	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Guidelines will be issued to address important issues related to guaranteeing the rights of data subjects that do not involve amending the law.	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Performance in 2022	The NDC considered the consultation opinions for the formulation of the proposed amendments to the Personal Data Protection Act and issued guidelines on important issues related to				

		<p>the protection of the rights of the parties not included in the amendments:</p> <p>The NDC included the aforementioned consultation opinions in the discussions of the amendment. However, according to Judgment Xian-Pan No. 13 of the Constitutional Court of the Judicial Yuan dated August 12, 2022, the government must establish independent supervisory mechanisms for personal data protection before August 12, 2025. The establishment of the mechanisms must also account for related rights and obligations. The NDC shall support the establishment of independent supervisory mechanisms for personal data protection and process the matter accordingly. Considering the issuance of guidelines for important issues for the protection of the rights of the parties not included in the amendments, the NDC shall convene meetings of academics and experts and obtain their opinions before forming strategies for implementation based on the conclusions of the meeting.</p>
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	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hsin-Cheng Hsiao, Co-founder, Taiwan National Treasure Foundation 2. Ya-Ping Li, Chief Legal Researcher, Science & Technology Law Institute, Institute for Information Industry 3. Chih-Wei Chang, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University 4. Chi-Hsing Yeh, Assistant Professor, School of Law, Soochow University 5. Hao-Chun Tai, Associate Professor, School of Law, Shih Hsin University

1-4 Enhancing Information Access in the Freedom of Government Information Law	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Members of the public have indicated that government agencies could look at the use to which they plan to put government information applied for as a basis for determining whether to accept or reject applications for such information. 2. Members of the public have suggested government agencies should consider adopting fee standards for government information applications that include not charging for the first few pages, so as not to reduce the public accessibility of information.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the training of civil servants in government agencies, so such agencies are encouraged to correctly apply the Freedom of Government Information Law, ensuring people’s rights are protected. 2. Encourage agencies to review their fee standards for the provision of government information.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the greater openness of government information, making it more convenient for people to share and fairly use such information, guaranteeing people’s right to know, enhancing people’s understanding, trust and supervision of public affairs, while also promoting democratic participation. 2. Encourage government agencies to proactively review their fee standards for the provision of government information and their correlation to the Charges and Fees Act. This will reduce the threshold of information accessibility and thereby increase the willingness and opportunities available to people to access government information, guaranteeing the public’s “right to know.”
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: Encouraging government agencies to correctly apply the Freedom of Government Information Law, embracing the principle of government information as “open” with the exception of restricted information. Protecting the public’s right to know, thereby achieving information openness and transparency.

	<p>2. Public participation: Government information openness can enhance people’s understanding, trust and supervision of public affairs, while the channels for dialogue between the government and public promote democratic participation.</p> <p>3. Accountability: Based on the regulations of the Freedom of Government Information Law, government agencies are responsible for proactively making government information available and responding to legal applications by providing such information. This prevents government officials from wrongly applying the law to prevent people from obtaining government information.</p>				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Plan and draft promotional teaching materials through public-private collaboration.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Refer to opinions provided by the competent authority for the Charges and Fees Act when amending The Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information.	01/2022	12/2022			V

Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Justice compiled and analyzed the questions and opinions on the JOIN Public Policy Online Participation Platform (policy discussions) and proposed comprehensive responses. It also issued official letters regarding public opinions on open government data and other related affairs to relevant authorities for reference and processing. 2. The Ministry of Justice compiled, sorted, and analyzed the opinions regarding issues encountered in the applications for government information and formulated promotional education materials (preliminary draft) and convened a consultation meeting for formulating "The Freedom of Government Information Law" promotional education materials on December 5, 2022. It invited the second-term private-sector members of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce to discuss these issues and reached a consensus on "using public-private collaboration to make the materials easier to understand and more readable". 3. The Ministry of Justice compiled related questions regarding the fee standards for government information provided by central and local authorities and issued an official letter to the Ministry of Finance to provide opinions. After compiling related opinions and issues, the Ministry of Justice convened the "Consultation Meeting on the fee standards for government information " on December 20, 2022 and invited related government agencies to jointly discuss this issue. The results are provided as references for amending fee standards for government information. 	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Central government agencies and municipal and county (city) governments
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Members Chin-Sung Ku, Chung-Shan Shih, Lu-Hung Lin, Lulu Keng, Chih-Wei Chen, and Ken-Ying Tseng of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce

1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Environmental Protection Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance civil service understanding and practical operations relating to public participation. 2. Strengthen the right of public participation in the area of environmental information. 3. Improve access to and integration of information relating to offshore wind power sea areas.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist the EPA’s public service partners and environmental protection units at various levels to develop open government related capabilities, including an open government mindset, information platform operations, information management, public participation mechanism, public-private collaboration mindset; It should also be ensured that related personnel in government agencies have the same capabilities. 2. Integrate offshore wind power existing sea area data from related government agencies and private groups. 3. Disclose information on solar photovoltaic environment and social impact evaluation. 4. Strengthen information standards and format quality to promote value-added use: In concert with the National Development Council’s government open data and re-use working guidelines, information standards and quality mechanism, and through the rolling revision of public participation mechanisms, the open data policy of the EPA is conducted in conjunction with other agencies, to improve environmental decision making or the drafting of related measures and promote public value-added use of environmental data. 5. To encourage public participation in environmental information the EPA should promote empowerment, while helping the public to better understand the content of environmental information and related scientific knowledge. This will reduce the threshold to

	<p>public participation and facilitate feedback to the promotion of government policy.</p> <p>6. Establish links between citizen science data and systematic improvement measures for specific pollution sources, while implementing information systems integration and open data. Ensure the establishment of an institutional framework that promotes “the community’s right to know” and the empowerment of citizen science.</p>				
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>By enhancing the open government capability of the EPA’s public service partners, integrating open data, environmental information public participation, citizen science data links and other commitments, it is possible to effectively improve the public service system’s understanding of and practical operations relating to public participation, the right of public participation in environmental information. This will also increase the openness and integration of data relating to offshore wind power sea areas.</p>				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: Issues relating to the openness and integration of data on offshore wind power sea areas, open data, citizen science data links etc. 2. Public participation: Relating to open data citizen participation, environmental data public participation and citizen science links etc. 3. Accountability: Enhancing the open government capability of public service partners, strengthening information disclosure and public participation corresponds to the core values of accountability. 				
Additional information	<p>Involvement in other government related programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration of offshore wind power sea area data and the development of a national marine database by the National Academy of Marine Science. 2. Open data value-added use and EPA smart government promotion program. 				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Establish mechanisms and channels for public	01/2022	12/2022			V

participation in environmental open data standards and applications.					
Provide open data on solar photovoltaic environment and social impact evaluation	01/2022	12/2022			V
Interface the EPA's offshore wind power sea area ecological environment monitoring data with the national marine database.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Establish an information database that integrates the promotion of open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and related external data.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established Public participation in open environmental data standards and applications <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Agency promoted environmental data integration and openness, and released more than 747 datasets. All datasets received the certification for gold label standard in data quality and 110 datasets received the certification for platinum label standard. It was ranked first in the 2022 Government Open Data Gold Awards. (2) The Agency held an information seminar on "Environmental Data Standards - Atmosphere and Water Quality Category" on October 5, 2022 and invited stakeholders that use related datasets to jointly review and provide inputs on adjustments to environmental data standards. After amendments are completed, the results. 				

- (3) Promoted cross-sector open data integration by completing the API connections for open data between the Central Weather Bureau under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Environmental Protection Administration under the Executive Yuan, and the National Land Surveying and Mapping Center under the Ministry of the Interior. This established an open API with a five-star rating that meets the requirements of the Open Government Data Advanced Action Plan of the National Development Council, and provided the public with one-stop access to integrated cross-sector data such as meteorological observation data for designated coordinates or municipalities, weather forecasts for townships, air quality indicators, data of administrative regions, etc.
2. Established "Environmental and Social Inspection for Aquavoltaics Projects Website" is to introduce environmental and social inspection mechanism as well as to provide information on relevant events and reviewed projects. All of the information is accessible to stakeholders, including solar PV industry, NGOs, local fishermen and residents in order to ensure information transparency.
 3. Completed the establishment of the "National Ocean Database and Sharing System" which was inaugurated on May 30, 2022, and completed data interface mechanisms. It began transmitting environmental quality survey data for offshore wind power environmental assessment cases on July 8. The National Academy of Marine Research of the Ocean Affairs Council shall proceed with its integration, processing, and public display based on the scope of data authorization.
 4. Completed the establishment of the "i-Environment" system to serve as an environmental information disclosure and integration platform. It collects information on 13 environmental issues for open government, environmental information disclosure, public participation, and citizen science to "promote green life for all citizens". It is scheduled to be launched on a trial basis on February 1, 2023, to encourage public partners to brainstorm and incorporate the core concepts of open government into their operation plans by collaborating on issues.
 5. Organized open government empowerment courses on September 6, 2022 to improve the skills of public partners of the Environmental Protection Administration and all levels of environmental protection agencies for using open government resources.

Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Po-Chen Huang
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ocean Affairs, Council, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Central Weather Bureau
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wen-Ling Tu, Professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University 2. Tze-Luen Lin, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 3. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Hsuan-Ju Wang, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Chih-Hsien Tsai, Professor, Department of Horticulture, National Chiayi University 6. Ya-Fen Wang, Secretary General, The Chinese Institute of Environmental Engineering 7. Chung-Te Li, Professor, Graduate Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Central University

2-1 National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Central Election Commission
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of participation in the current referendum joint signatures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The convenience of the electronic joint signatures will increase political engagement. (2) Opinions from stakeholders such as proposer and joint signer shall be included. 2. Lack of trust in the current referendum joint signatures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Transparent systems and procedures boost social trust. (2) The CEC is responsible for publicizing the referendum regarding its impact on the community. 3. Paper joint signatures does not provide enough protection for the personal data of the joint signer: Existing paper joint signatures requires joint signer to disclose their ID number, name, date of birth and address, while joint signer only need to report their ID number in electronic joint signatures. 4. Paper referendum has higher costs: The electronic joint signing system has lower processing and shipping costs and produces less paper waste and carbon emissions.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The electronic referendum joint signing system will be launched as soon as possible to boost political engagement. In the referendum presentation, we will promote in-depth discussions, diverse interpretation of facts and different views, and fully inform the public of correct information. 2. Improvement of the transparency of electronic joint signatures: Only the source code of the CEC’s online authentication system must be open for authorization. API source codes provided by the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) or other authorities are not involved. 3. After a certain number of years, keeping only the results, the original data of the joint signer shall be destroyed to ensure the protection of personal data. 4. Through the cooperation of the administrative agencies, the information is sent to the household and

	<p>scription service system for automatic auditing, which speeds up the auditing and reduces costs.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The commitment expands political participation with the convenient electronic joint signing system. 2. We will enhance the transparency of the joint signatures process and build public trust. Most referendums involve public issues, and the CEC will publicize the pros and cons of the proposal to let the public know its impact. 3. It can reduce the cost of joint signer. The anonymous statistical results of paper or electronic joint signatures will be saved for future research and utilization. 4. Electronic joint signatures can be processed and delivered digitally, and thus lowers paper waste and carbon emissions.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: The electronic joint signing system can boost the transparency of the joint signatures procedure, strengthen trust, and expand political participation, which is the core value of OGP. 2. Participation: We will open public testing before launch to get feedback on the system. 3. Accountability: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The electronic joint signing system is a statutory matter, which is stipulated in Article 9 of the Referendum Act, "The competent authority shall set up an electronic system for the leading proposer to solicit proposals and combined signatures; the method and implementation date for proposals, joint signatures, and examination processes shall be prescribed by the competent authority." The Operational Rules for electronic joint signatures and examination processes of National Referendum is effective on April 10, 2020. (2) The CEC is responsible for the development, maintenance, operation and security of the electronic joint signing system, and the leading proposer may use it free of charge to reduce the cost of the joint signer. The joint signer records are sent to the household and conscription service system of the Ministry of Interior for automatic auditing to speed up the process and reduce the cost.

Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
New application of the citizen digital certificate	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Public testing before launch can boost public participation and improve the system.	01/2021	12/2021		V	
The source code of the authentication mechanism is released under an open license and is not linked to the API source code provided by the Ministry of the Interior or other authorities.	01/2021	12/2021		V	
Launch of the electronic joint signing system for national referendums	01/2021	12/2021		V	
Collect public feedback on the system	01/2022	12/2022	V		
Performance in 2022	<p>The now-defunct Department of Cyber Security, Executive Yuan issued an official letter to the CEC on September 29, 2021 to cooperate with the amendments to the sub-laws of the Cyber Security Management Act on August 23, 2021, examine relevant cyber security protection plans, and implement various cyber security measures. The CEC completed the new protection measures requested by the aforementioned sub-laws of the Cyber Security Management Act in March 2022 and issued an official letter to the Division for confirmation. The Department of Cyber Security issued another official letter on July 12, 2022 to request the CEC to organize its overall cyber security protection measures</p>				

	in accordance with regulations and implement audits at appropriate intervals to verify the implementation. The CEC complied with instructions and conducted ISMS audits on August 17, 2022.	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Hung-Chuan Yu	
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Other Actors Involved	Former Information Communication & Security Division, Executive Yuan	Office of Information & Communication Security, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 3. Hsin-Cheng Hsiao, Co-founder, Taiwan National Treasure Foundation 4. Chia-Liang Kao, Director, Open Culture Foundation 5. Wei-Chung Huang, Deputy Director, Computational Intelligence Technology Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute 6. Chin-Hsiang Shen, Associate Professor, Department of Traffic Science, Central Police University 7. Chih-Chien Wang, Professor, Graduate Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

2-2 Youth Policy Participation	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Education
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient and uneven opportunities for young people in the development of government programs make it difficult for their needs and views to be included into policies. 2. Information of central and local youth advisory bodies needs to be integrated. 3. In order to promote the openness of government information and the spirit of open data, it is necessary that we understand the level of openness in universities and high schools.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct self-initiated Let's Talk discussions by the youth to make them familiar with the practice of "deliberative democracy", and to give young people who are interested in policy making an opportunity to put forward their ideas and have them responded to by the ministries, and to track the implementation of common policy suggestions. 2. Integrate national youth advisory websites, strengthen the information sharing between platforms. 3. Investigate the needs of colleges, universities, and national high schools, suggest the principles of open data on school affairs, and provide the guidelines on implementing the open data in schools.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote policy participation for youth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide young people with opportunities to participate in policy making, and to shape young people's views and blend their views into policies through democratic deliberation. (2) Cultivate young people's ability to participate in public affairs and to play a more active role in the society. 2. Help students or citizens keep abreast of the school affairs in senior high schools and universities, and to facilitate their participation in school affairs.
Why is this	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment relates to participation and

commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>accountability of the OGP values, since it includes the younger generation in policy making.</p> <p>2. This commitment relates to transparency and participation of the OGP values. The commitment will foster students' ability to engage in school affairs and make school operations and policies more transparent.</p>				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Examine the results of the previous year's Let's Talk campaign on open government, youth participation, deliberative democracy, and civic utility, and build evidence-based models for policy discussion and revision.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Have more than 20 discussion sessions initiated by young people every year that attract more than 1,000 young people to discuss public issues.	01/2022	12/2022			V
For the policy suggestions formed in the Let's Talk campaign, the public and private sectors shall work together to figure out ways to track and publish its progress regularly.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Formulate the principles of open	01/2022	12/2022			V

data in colleges and universities					
Formulate the "Principles of Open Data for National Senior High Schools"	01/2022	12/2022			V
Establishment and testing of the Youth Advisory website	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<p>1. Conducted self-initiated Let's Talk discussions by the youth:</p> <p>(1) Completed the establishment of the "Let's Talk Deliberative Democracy and Open Government Indicators" with a focus on six indicators including "Informed Discussions", "Active Listening", "Rational Dialogue", "Respect and Inclusion", "Participation", and "Accountability" to measure the performance of Let's Talk in facilitating the operation of open government, youth participation, and deliberative democracy. Participants of the project generally have agreed that Let's Talk has maintained the quality of public deliberation and effectively encouraged youth participation in related issues. The Ministry will create more opportunities for the youth to communicate with the participating government agencies based on the results of the analyses.</p> <p>(2) The Ministry provided incentives for to youth organizations and NGOs 27 Let's Talk Discussions on mental well-being. The Youth Development Administration also organized two sessions of Level 2 Talks and one seminar for sharing the results to create more opportunities for young people to engage in dialogues on policies with government agencies and increase youth participation in policymaking. A total of eight government agencies including the Ministry of Civil Service, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, National Communications Commission, and Directorate-General of Personnel Administration have been acquainted with views of young people. A total of 1,683 participants participated in the program online and offline in 2022.</p> <p>(3) To ensure the follow-ups of young people's recommendations after conclusion of this annual program, the Ministry has convened consultative meetings with experts and scholars and established public-private partnerships to track the response of government agencies to the proposals". The Ministry has planned to do follow-ups every six months after the annual Talk event. After two follow-ups, the proposals will be</p>				

		<p>managed independently by the accountable government agencies.</p> <p>2. Formulated principles governing open data for colleges and universities and national senior high schools:</p> <p>(1) Colleges and universities: The "University and College Affairs Information Disclosure Platform" published the information on Phase I open data disclosure on December 28, 2022. The information on Phase II has been scheduled to be published on February 24, 2023.</p> <p>(2) National senior high schools: The Ministry completed the formulation of the "National Senior High School Affairs Information Disclosure Framework" and requested six national senior high schools to commence pilot programs. and set up the "school affairs information disclosure section" on their respective websites according to the aforementioned framework for the public to obtain information on school affairs.</p> <p>3. Established the Youth Advisory website around Taiwan:</p> <p>The website has been updated based on the results of the Youth Development Administration's "Survey of Requirements for the Establishment of Youth Advisory Websites Around Taiwan" to integrate information from central and local youth advisory organizations and provide systemic information on local and central youth advisory organizations and the contacts each youth affairs units. The website also provides the latest news, links to websites, contact information, and file downloads for the public or partners to conveniently obtain clear information regarding the operations and contact information of each unit. The website went live in December 2022.</p>
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Shao-Chin Hsu
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Other Actors In volved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	1. Central and local government agencies related to the Let's Talk topic and the Office of the Minister Without Portfolio Audrey Tang, Executive Yuan.

		2. Related personnel of national senior high schools and colleges and universities.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 4. Hsuan-Ju Wang, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Cheng-Hsia Lin, Legal Consultant, Open Culture Foundation 6. Hsin Li, Secretary General, Taiwan Youth Association for Democracy 7. Yu-Tung Cheng, CEO, Xin-Young Foundation 8. Ke-Wen Hu, Director, Taitung County Bunun Youth Sustainable Development Association

2-3 Establishing a Regional Revitalization Interactive Platform	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The Executive Yuan announced that it will vigorously promote the policy of regional revitalization in 2019. As a result, regional revitalization is booming in various places, and several challenges are also coming with it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulties to get talents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The public sector needs to know which talents want to go home and connect them with their demand. (2) The private sector needs to know what business to run after returning home, how to find partners and mentors for consultation, and get appropriate places for the business. 2. The quality of regional revitalization does not meet the expectation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Due to the lack of talents, resources, and proposal integration and execution ability, the quality of proposals has room for improvement. The external team is not well equipped. (2) The content of the proposal lacks innovation, creativity, and local characteristics, which makes it difficult to succeed. (3) Due to the remote location and inconvenient transportation, it may be difficult for the regional revitalization team to communicate with other teams and get the latest information timely.

<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a regional revitalization information sharing and exchange platform: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Regional revitalization portal: <p>Build a homepage of the platform for the latest information and announcements regarding regional revitalization such as all records of previous revitalization information taskforce meetings, cases, ongoing projects, government resources, collaboration space, mentors, other links (such as TESAS database), and other supporting services.</p> (2) Case sharing: <p>Collect relevant cases and reports, summarize, and present them on the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform to pass on experience.</p> 2. Sharing of information, co-creation, collaboration, and exchange: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Collaboration space on the sharing and exchange platform: <p>In the collaboration space on the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform, people can post their initial ideas in text, pictures, and videos as stepping stones for future regional revitalization proposals so that people can understand and brainstorm together.</p> (2) Mentorship: <p>Experts and scholars familiar with regional revitalization in various fields share knowledge, technology, manpower and other information so that the ideas proposed by people can be fully discussed and then developed into new plans.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In addition to clear development goals, adequate and complete information is also necessary for a regional revitalization plan. 2. In the promotion process, the cases are used to enable the central, local participants to fully and correctly grasp the information to put forward proposals that meet the local needs.

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment is mainly related to the participation value of the OGP. In the past, local government plans were developed mainly by government units, consultants, or professors, which did not necessarily meet the expectations of the public. 2. The opinions of local CSOs were simply for the reference of the project development, and there was little room for discussion on whether to incorporate them into the regional revitalization plan. The Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform can break this rigid system. Everyone can present their plans on the platform. Local governments can also refer to the cases on the platform or the experience of other villages to come up with proposals with local characteristics and development potential, to enhance people’s influence on decision-making and thus create a ground for civil society. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Mentorship program for better regional revitalization ideas	01/2022	12/2022			V
Publish regional revitalization cases and reports	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NDC's "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" included sections such as "Revitalization Cases", "Ongoing Projects", "Youth Empowerment Workstations", "Public Building Space Preparation and Revitalization", and "Media Reports". The platform featured 13 revitalization cases, 101 ongoing regional revitalization projects, 58 teams subsidized by the NDC's 2022 Regional Revitalization Youth Empowerment Workstations, and 16 regional revitalization policy campaigns and media report videos. More content will be added in the future. 2. The NDC organized the "2022 Regional Revitalization Innovation Proposal Contest" on the co-creation and collaboration section of the website from July to October 2022, and invited people to identify regional revitalization opportunities such as local products, revitalization tourism, 				

	<p>new cultural elements, immigration support, and regional branding, and plan innovative solutions. It collected 15 revitalization proposals and invited eight committee members including Ren-Hong Peng, the person-in-charge of Goldfish Space, and President Chun-Yen Chung of Fantasystory Inc. to provide valuable recommendations and support regional revitalization.</p>	
<p>Contact information</p>		
<p>Persons responsible from implementing agency</p>		<p>Po-Wei Huang</p>
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<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<p>Central government agencies and local governments related to regional revitalization policies</p>
	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Hsing-Wei Chiu, Founder, Keng Shan Agricultural Innovation Co., Ltd. 4. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout

2-4 Facilitating the Formation of Labor Unions	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Labor
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We need to enable workers to have equal consultation with employers through the right to organize (labor unions), and to protect their labor rights and interests through collective power. 2. After forming a labor union, labors may participate in the governmental meetings to formulate and implement major labor policies.
What is the commitment?	<p>To create a friendly environment for labor unions. Our commitments are set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the plight of labor organizing unions: Through the study and discussion on the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the three labor laws, we will collect the difficulties and policy suggestions on the formation of labor unions and the role of the unions in promoting the rights and interests of workers, such as providing safety and health services. 2. Simplify the process of unionization: We will encourage local governments to simplify the application process for registration certificates by, for example, opening the online application or video conferencing process. 3. Encourage enterprises of a certain size and new types of workers to form labor unions: Cooperate with local authorities to provide information and assistance in organizing labor unions in enterprises of a certain size (more than 30 employees) and new types of workers. 4. Promote the organization of labor unions, occupational safety, and the Decision on the Unfair Labor Practices in multiple ways: Through promotional videos, booklets and campus activities, students, employers, and employees are provided with important knowledge on how to organize a labor union, apply for the Decision on the Unfair Labor Practices and avoid occupational injury.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>This commitment is to assist workers in organizing labor unions from four aspects: Studying and discussing relevant legal provisions, simplifying administrative procedures, assisting in consultation, and avoiding improper practices by employers. It is helpful to increase the willingness to organize</p>

	unions and protect the right to organize.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is related to the OGP values of transparency, participation, and accountability. By assisting workers to organize unions, it further enables workers to participate in the formulation of policies by companies and governments, and enables them to collect workers' opinions when formulating relevant policies, which makes the overall process more transparent and accountable.				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Simplify the administrative process related to the union registration certificate	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Cooperate with local governments to provide information and assistance on organizing labor unions in 200 enterprises of a certain size (more than 30 employees) and new types of workers	01/2022	12/2022			V
Promote trade unions, occupational safety and labor misconduct adjudication mechanisms in various ways to reach more than 3 million people	01/2022	12/2022			V

Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MOL and trade union units of various city and county governments convened business meetings in December 2020 and December 2022 to discuss simplifying the procedures of forming trade unions. It was decided that preparation meetings would be held via teleconferencing, and that units will continue to seek out practical suggestions to be continuously adjusted in the future. The MOL will also continue to collaborate with city and county governments to develop ways to simplify procedures for forming trade unions. 2. In June 2021, 20,000 pamphlets were printed on forming unions through subsidies to help workers understand the process of forming unions at municipality or county (city) government-organized labor-management events and labor-management meets at companies. From 2021 to 2022, the MOL provided labor representatives with information about forming unions to 6,451 people at 164 labor-management meetings. 3. In 2022, the MOL continued to use the courses on the Labor e-Learning Network (e.g., production of new online courses on how to be a good manager-union manager professional skill training), touring stage plays, a labor-themed board game, and interdepartmental campaigns, the MOL continues to improve Taiwanese people’s understanding of labor rights. As of December 2022, these efforts have reached 5,659,664 people. 	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Yu-Chan Yen	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Economic Affairs
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 2. Yu-Lien Sun, Secretary General, Taiwan Labour Front 3. Kuo-Jung Tai, Secretary General, Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions 4. Cheng-Kuan Huang, Professor, College of Law, Chengchi University

2-5 Including the Concept of Open Government into the Civic Curriculum and Teaching, and Empower Teachers	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Education
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers have limited understanding regarding the concept of open government, so they cannot effectively make students understand it. 2. A lot of technical stuff is taught in school, such as the use of law databases, government data search, but there is no systematic discussion and lecture in a conceptual term, so students do not understand the purposes and application of open government. 3. The current curriculum needs to be more closely linked to the concepts of open government.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The public and private sectors will jointly analyze the inadequacies of the current curriculum in the context of open government. 2. This commitment enables teachers and administrators to understand the spirit and significance of open government. 3. This commitment will continue to implement the concept of open government in the classroom.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By reviewing the current curriculum and analyzing its deficiencies in the context of open government, we can clarify the problem. 2. The commitment will equip teachers and administrators with the knowledge of open government and systematically guide students to understand the concept of open government. 3. With the concept of open government and the values of "self-motivation, interaction and common good" in the new curriculum, we will further implement the spirit of democratic governance and promote the overall progress of the society.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation: By blending the concept of open government in the objectives of the new curriculum "cultivating civic responsibility", students will be equipped with the ability to act as citizens. 2. Inclusion: We will invite stakeholders, including teachers,

	students, parents, and administrators, to participate in the review and discussion of curriculum planning. They may express their opinions to form a consensus and strengthen the concept of open government through timely review.				
Additional information	This commitment will help teachers and students understand the concept of open government, make government policies more transparent, and promote the progress of society.				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Public and private sectors work together to review the existing curricula in high schools and elementary schools and compile analysis reports.	01/2021	12/2021		V	
Discuss the study courses with stakeholders, experts, scholars and CSOs	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Through a positive cycle of empowerment and discussion, the training session can be more targeted and functional.	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Performance in 2022	The K-12 Education Administration convened the second project meeting for commitments on November 24, 2022 and invited committee members of NGOs to obtain their opinions and make use of their professional knowledge and skills. It also invited faculty members of National Dong Hwa University or National Taichung University of Education to the third project meeting on February 16, 2023 to jointly conduct a course inventory and plan study courses. They will be used to help teachers and students understand the concepts of open government and implement them in courses.				

Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Hsien-Ho Cheng
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Other Actors Involved	Central and local government agencies related to the topic	Ministries or local governments related to the subject under discussion
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 2. Kui-Cheng Chen, Director, Open Culture Foundation 3. Hsiao-Cheng Wang, Chairperson, Taiwan Pang Phuann Association of Education

3-1 Promoting Gender-inclusive Dialogue and Participation	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Department Gender Equality, Executive Yuan
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Although Taiwan cannot complete the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) depository process for not being a UN member state, the CEDAW was ratified in Taiwan by the president in 2007, while the Enforcement Act of CEDAW was implemented in 2012 in order to promote gender equality and human rights. Every four years, the government submits a report and invite scholars, experts and CSO representatives for review. However, the public awareness of CEDAW is somewhat inadequate, and some administrations do not recognize that the CEDAW has the same effect as domestic laws. There is no guidance for people to directly cite CEDAW in courts and administrative bodies. Furthermore, the existing CEDAW reports are not machine-readable, which is not convenient for the public to analyze and apply widely. 2. Due to the influence of gender stereotypes, there is still an obvious gender gap in decision-making and influence in public affairs in Taiwan. Compared with men, women have fewer opportunities to participate in public affairs. As of the end of December 2019, 89.53% of the committees affiliated to Executive Yuan had more than a third of female members, while 65.49% of foundations with more than a half of government funds have more than one-third female directors, and 77.57% of their supervisors. In 33.33% of state-owned enterprises, more than a third of directors are women, and 58.33% of supervisors.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase opportunities for citizens to participate in the writing, publication, and review of CEDAW national reports: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hold local public hearings that enable conversations with experts, scholars, and NGO representatives with different interests, especially through disadvantaged groups (such as persons with physical and mental disabilities, indigenous people, new immigrants, LGBTI, etc.), to collect opinions

	<p>(2) Through the Facebook page “Gender Equality Observing Station”, the website and email of the Executive Yuan Gender Equality Committee, we collected opinions from individuals and CSOs. We also live-streamed the International Expert Review Meeting on the Executive Yuan’s YouTube channel and the Gender Equality Committee website, to have more access to public opinions.</p> <p>2. CEDAW National Report in an open format:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">CEDAW national report and conclusions have been posted online in sign language and machine-readable format to make the information more accessible.</p> <p>3. Make the administration and the general public more aware of the CEDAW:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The CEDAW Education, Training and Awareness Program promotes the CEDAW among civil servants and the general public. We will update the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" so that people can consult and lodge complaints about their own cases according to the CEDAW.</p> <p>4. Regular disclosure of gender ratio in decision-making in the public sector:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The gender ratio of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors, and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises shall be disclosed. There should be no less than one third of each gender.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. We invite women representatives from disadvantaged groups to participate in the development, publication, and review of CEDAW national reports, and use technology to enhance dialogue and participation, expanding the scope of civic participation and promoting gender inclusive dialogue and participation.</p> <p>2. The CEDAW national report in an open format facilitates access among the people to gender information and the government's progress in eliminating discrimination against women and promoting women's human rights.</p> <p>3. The CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program helps officials, the general public, media, and members of professional associations understand and apply the</p>

	<p>CEDAW.</p> <p>4. We collect feedback from the citizens and officials on citations and suggestions for the contents of the CEDAW, and revise the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" to help the citizens assert their rights guaranteed by CEDAW.</p> <p>5. We set up a target of one-third for the gender distribution of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises. We will regularly post the ratio online, and monitor the situation to promote women's participation in decision-making positions of public affairs.</p>				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>1. We invite experts, scholars and CSO representatives of disadvantages to participate in the writing, midterm and final review of the CEDAW national report and publish relevant information. Through the CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program, we assess the effectiveness of the ministries and local governments, guide them to consult and work with CSOs. We also issue the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" to promote the spirit of the CEDAW among officials and the public. These actions are consistent with the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2. We regularly monitor the gender distribution of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises, post related information on the government website, and include it in the evaluation for more women to get involved in public affairs, which is related to the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p>				
Additional information	<p>1. The government promotes gender equality based on the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines.</p> <p>2. This commitment complies with SDGs to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Publish the fourth CEDAW national	05/2021	07/2022			V

<p>reports in accessible web, sign-language and open format. Seek the opinion from CSOs and individuals, especially those under disadvantaged situations through public hearings, the Gender Equality Observing Station Facebook page the website and the email of the Gender Equality Committee</p>					
<p>Performance in 2022</p>	<p>1. Implemented the "CEDAW Education, Training, and Promotion Plan" as follows:</p> <p>(1) Education and training</p> <p>i. Digital learning courses: The "CEDAW Enforcement Act - Substantive Equality, Direct and Indirect Discrimination", "CEDAW Enforcement Act - Provisional Measures and Case Studies", "Diversity and Gender Protection Training", and "From Gender Diversity to Family Diversity" (Civil Service Development Institute, Kaohsiung City) digital courses were provided on the "Public Service e-Learning + Platform" as reference for public servants and the public.</p> <p>ii. Publication of CEDAW education materials: CEDAW education materials, CEDAW general recommended education materials, Concluding Observations and Recommendations on Taiwan's Third National Report on CEDAW, intersectional discrimination education materials, and gender diversity rights protection (completed at the end of May 2020) were made available on the website of the Executive Yuan Gender Equality Council.</p> <p>(2) Advocacy</p> <p>The government agencies and municipality and county (city) governments were requested to create materials for distribution on their gender mainstreaming web pages and use diverse social media channels such as LINE, Facebook,</p>				

YouTube, and Instagram, TV walls, events, exhibitions, performances, printed ad placements, contests, and broadcasts to communicate the idea of the protection of human rights enshrined in CEDAW to the public with specific case studies and methods that they can easily understand.

2. According to No.15 in the Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Review Committee - Review of Taiwan's Third National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW, government institutions may invite civic social organizations and the media to participate in CEDAW training.

(1) In 2022, the Executive Yuan organized the Gender Equality Training Incentive Program with municipal and county (city) governments to review the implementation by the municipalities from 2020 to 2021. Of the 22 municipalities, 3 municipalities did not require evaluations (Taipei City, New Taipei City, and Miaoli County). Of the remaining 19 municipalities, 17 municipalities met evaluation standards (30% participation rate in in-person courses) and the attainment rate was nearly 90%. The effectiveness of actions taken by agencies of the Executive Yuan will be evaluated in the Gender Equality Training Evaluation and Incentive Program for Subordinate Agencies in 2023>

(2) The Executive Yuan promulgated the "Guidelines and Case Studies for the Public to Cite CEDAW to Administrative Agencies" (Agency Version and the General Public Version) and the "Guidelines for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies (Summary)" in September 2020 and January 2021. To obtain information on the status of use and opinions of both personnel of government institutions and the public, who use the materials for different purposes, the website of the Gender Equality Committee set up separate surveys to obtain the opinions of the personnel of government institutions and the public regarding the "Guidelines and Case Studies for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies". It continues to collect related information as a reference for subsequent improvements.

3. The progress in response to the Fourth National Report on CEDAW

(1) Collected opinions for the preliminary draft of the National Report

On May 7, 2021, the Fourth National Report on CEDAW (preliminary draft) was publicly announced. To establish a mechanism for dialogue and the exchange of opinions between government departments and NGOs, the

Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan (DGE) gathered 33 written opinions from NGOs, experts and scholars, and members of the Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan, including opinions from disability groups in the first round. The relevant authorities also provided responses and explanations to the written opinions, and the relevant information is published on the website Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan

(2) Held In-person seminars (2 sessions)

In accordance with the recommendations of the written opinions gathered in the first round, the DGE revised the national report and issued the Fourth National Report on CEDAW of the ROC (Taiwan) (2nd Draft) on October 15. Two symposiums on the Fourth National Report on CEDAW of the ROC (Taiwan) (second round) were organized on November 23 and December 7, 2021. To expand social participation and interaction, and pay attention to the participation rights of people with disabilities, the symposium provided an accessible environment as well as sign language interpretation and transcription services. The symposiums were also livestreamed on the Facebook page "Gender Equality Observing Station" of the DGE under the Executive Yuan. The DGE also solicits the opinions of NGOs and individuals through the website and mailbox of the Gender Equality Observing Station and the Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan.

(3) Final draft meetings

The members of the Gender Equality Committee and the International Review Guidance Team and the lead implementing agencies for each commitment convened two final draft meetings on January 22 and February 10, 2022, and revised the report based on related opinions after the meeting.

(4) Reported to the meeting of the Gender Equality Committee

The results were reported to the 25th meeting of the Gender Equality Committee on March 16, 2022. The report was revised based on the opinions of the GEC members after the meeting and the National Report was approved in accordance with administrative procedures.

(5) Published the report in Press conference

The CEDAW Fourth National Report was officially published on March 31, 2022. The "Matters of Note for Parallel Reports Filed by Non-Government Organizations" were published on

April 19 to invite NGOs to jointly supervise the implementation by the government. The National Report publication press conference was held on June 15 to communicate the important progress for gender equality shown in the National Report

(6) Convened international review meeting

The review meeting for the Fourth National Report on CEDAW was convened from November 28 to December 2, 2022. Five international women's rights experts were invited to conduct the review in Taiwan and they proposed 86 Points in the Concluding Observations and Recommendations. The participants of the review meeting included representatives of the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan, 418 government officials, and 119 members of NGOs. The meeting was conducted in the UN format with five reviewers reviewing each part of the National Report proposed by Taiwan, parallel reports from NGOs, responses to the list of questions, and parallel responses from NGOs. They also engaged government agencies and NGOs of Taiwan in broad and sufficient dialogue in the review of Taiwan's CEDAW implementation completion report and proposed 86 Points in the Concluding Observations and Recommendations. The meeting was also organized with a live broadcast, sign language interpretation, and transcription services to provide the public with ample opportunities for participating in the meeting. Mechanisms for promoting communication with civic organizations during the evaluation of the CEDAW Concluding Observations and Recommendations will be planned.

4. Implemented the following measures to ensure the periodic disclosure of information and monitoring and the attainment of gender equality targets in the decision making in public sectors:

(1) We included "Facilitating gender equality in participation in decision making in public/private sector" as one of the Executive Yuan's "Important Gender Equality Issues ". In 2021, the Executive Yuan convened 11 discussion meetings for the members of the Gender Equality Committee and related government agencies to formulate targets for issues, key performance indicators, and strategies, and issued official letters to government agencies in the same year to promote related work.

(2) In December 2022, we issued official letters to government agencies to track and report the gender statistics of

	<p>government committees, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than 50% funding sponsored by the government, and state-owned enterprises as of the end of the year.</p> <p>(3) We prepared the "Explanation of the Publication of Gender Statistics of Government Committees, Directors and Supervisors of Foundations with more than 50% Funding Sponsored by the Government, and State-Owned Enterprises" and issued official letters to government agencies to produce information such as the overview of "gender ratio attainment status", "less than one third", and "more than one third but less than 40%" and publish them on their websites before the end of April 2023.</p> <p>(4) The attainment of a gender ratio of more than one third or 40% in the aforementioned committees and directors and supervisors is included as assessment items in the "2023 Executive Yuan Gender Equality Training Evaluation and Incentive Program for Subordinate Agencies and sent to the government agencies to use as common goals for promoting related work.</p>	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Chia-I Li
Title, Department		Advisor, Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chang-Ling Huang, Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 3. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Annie Lee, Senior Researcher and Vice President, Taiwan Research Institute 5. Ling-Hsiang, Vice CEO, Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and

		Development 6. I-Hsiang Shih, Secretary General, Taiwan Association for Human Rights
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3-2 Promoting New Immigrant Public Participation and Development	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Globalization made it easy to move across borders; the number of new immigrants who moved to Taiwan through marriage has exceeded 560,000, adding this number to that of foreign professionals, students and migrant workers, there are more than 1 million migrants in Taiwan, bringing the vitality and pluralism to Taiwan society. However, with the increase of the foreign population, low quality of translation and lack of cultural sensitivity in public services have become challenges for public services like healthcare, transportation, education and labor services.</p> <p>Many new immigrants who came to Taiwan in the early days have grown to understand Taiwanese culture and are willing to join public services. The government has the responsibility to produce channels of empowering them to give full play to their advantages of languages and culture, to serve their communities, be involved in public affairs, or help improve the effectiveness of governance.</p>
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment for self-development and public service To help new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to be involved in public services, the government is committed to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Empower new immigrants to serve as cultural lecturers. With their native language skills and experience in Taiwan, they are able to help newcomers adapt to life in Taiwan and bring knowledge of multiculturalism to local communities. (2) Encourage new immigrants to develop their potential, take vocational training courses in industries, for example, to earn certificate in tourism for better employment opportunities and thus promote local tourism business. (3) Empower new immigrants to serve in language education. (4) Organize exchange activities such as Southeast Asian Culture and Arts Forum, dance courses, and Southeast

	<p>Asian Fable Picture Book Workshop.</p> <p>(5) Encourage new immigrants to serve as interpreters that help non-Chinese speakers understand their rights and interests in various public institutions such as hospitals, government offices, law courts, etc.</p> <p>(6) Encourage new immigrants to participate in the Project of Applying for the New Immigrant Development Fund, which aims to familiarize new immigrants with civic affairs and to motivate them to participate in public services.</p> <p>2. Enhancement and encouragement of civic participation</p> <p>(1) Initiate amendment of regulations on the New Immigrant Development Fund to reserve opportunities for new immigrants and their children to become Fund Committee members and reach certain level of proportion in the Committee.</p> <p>(2) Empower new immigrants to participate in community affairs, deepen their involvement in the communities, and encourage them to offer proposals for community development.</p> <p>(3) Encourage government authorities to inspect their sub-organizations that have to do with affairs related to new immigrants, such as (advisory) committees and task groups, and enhance opportunities for new immigrants and their children to participate.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. Empower new immigrants in various expertise</p> <p>(1) If new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to offer interpretation for public services, they could become good assistance to government in communication to non-Chinese speakers, including other new immigrants, on government regulations and information. This is conducive to creating a more caring and friendly international environment in Taiwan.</p> <p>(2) Since new immigrants have advantage and potential of languages and the diversity of culture, the government holds various new immigrant empowerment projects, which can enhance public understanding of new immigrants and their children. This is conducive to creating social harmony and mutual respect among ethnic groups.</p> <p>2. Develop culture of democracy and civic participation</p>

	among new immigrants: Once the new immigrants engage in public affairs, they will have a voice to express their ideas to better form policies to meet their needs. By deepening new immigrants' cultivation in participating in public affairs, Taiwan will be even more diverse in cultures and further well-prepared as a member in the international society.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase opportunities for new immigrants to participate in public affairs, which helps them better understand the government's initiatives on new immigrants. 2. Offer new immigrants' amicable settlement to leverage their capabilities and expertise in public affairs. 3. Fulfill the government's responsibility of providing care and guidance to new immigrants. The government will co-work with NGOs to fulfill the commitment and establish sustainable networks with civic groups. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
To offer 100 new immigrants multicultural lecturer training and establish a database of the lecturers, so that they can participate in multicultural exchanges and promote multicultural awareness among people	01/2022	12/2022			V
To coach 60 people every year to participate in the tour guide exam for the potential needs for certified tour	01/2022	12/2022			V

guides specialized in Southeast Asian languages under the New Southbound Policy					
To encourage 1,000 new immigrants to participate in self-run, commissioned or subsidized vocational training courses every year, and offer special employment courses for new immigrants	01/ 2022	12/ 2022			V
To hire more than 30 new immigrants as interpreters each year to provide consulting services for migrant workers	01/ 2022	12/ 2022			V
To train 200 new immigrant interpreters to build a talent pool of interpreters	01/ 2022	12/ 2022			V
To cultivate 200 new immigrants to support language teaching every year	01/ 2022	12/ 2022			V
To hire teaching support staff to assist Chinese language remedial teaching, adaptive learning services, and language teaching in	01/ 2022	12/ 2022			V

school. The plan is to recruit 350 people in the first year and increase by 50 people every year.					
To revise relevant regulations of the New Immigrant Development Fund to increase participation rate of new immigrants and their children	01/2022	12/2022			V
To advise relevant committees, advisory committees and task groups to rolling review any opportunities for new immigrants and their children to get involved	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<p>1. Organized multicultural talent cultivation program</p> <p>The National Immigration Agency organized 4 sessions of the preliminary courses of the " Multicultural Talent Cultivation Program" from August 2021 to January 2022 for a total of 150 trainees, and 131 of them passed the program and obtained the certificate of completion. The National Immigration Agency also organized 4 advanced courses for 113 trainees, and 92 of them obtained the certificate of completion. Those who have obtained the certificate of completion on the advanced courses are also listed in an open database of multicultural talents (instructors), ready to serve the general public. In 2022, the service centers of the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior invited the talents trained in the program as the instructors for up to 34 new immigrant family education courses.</p> <p>2. Organized interpreter training program</p> <p>In 2022, the NIA organized the "Interpreter Training Program for New Immigrants Counseling" which was open for registration from March to April for 5 training sessions which were conducted from May to June. Affected by COVID-19,</p>				

	<p>only 108 among the 125 registers attended the training, and 83 of them passed. Those who passed the test are listed in the interpreter database of the NIA.</p> <p>3. Subsidized rare language tour guide exam training</p> <p>To help new immigrants obtain professional tour guide licenses, the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications collaborated with the Ministry of Examination to subsidize the " Rare Language Tour Guide Exam Intensive Training Course" and assist private organizations to arrange the "Rare Language Tour Guide Training Course". A total of 80 trainees participated in the trainings.</p> <p>4. Diversified vocational trainings</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor, by local jurisdiction itself or working with the civil society, conducted a series of diversified vocational training courses for the unemployed new immigrants to equip them to meet the needs of various industries so to find jobs. As of November 2022, 1,312 trainees have received the trainings.</p> <p>5. Provided interpretation services for migrant workers</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor employed 66 new immigrant interpreters at the migrant airport migrant service centers (18 persons) and for the 1955 labor consultation and appeals hotline, (48 persons) providing migrant workers with consultation services to protect their rights and interests.</p> <p>6. Organized training language teaching assistants for new immigrants</p> <p>The K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized teaching assistant trainings for new immigrants. In 2022, 254 new immigrants passed the new immigrant language teaching support training and became qualified teaching assistants.</p> <p>7. Provided educational assistance for children of new immigrants</p> <p>In 2022, the K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized language classes for new immigrants at junior high schools and elementary schools across Taiwan. A total of 735 new immigrant language teaching assistants were hired to help educate the second generation of new immigrants.</p> <p>8. Amended laws regarding the new immigrants development fund to expand participation in public affairs</p>
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<p>To ensure the participation of new immigrants and their children in public affairs, an amendment to Article 5 of the Regulations on the Revenues, Expenditures, Custody and Utilization of the New Immigrants Development Fund was promulgated in November 2020 prescribes that the proportion of members who are new immigrants or the children of new immigrants shall not be less than 1/2 of the total number of non-governmental representatives. The number of new immigrant representatives on the New Immigrants Development Fund Management Committee has risen from 4 in the first term to 5 in the second, 7 in the third, and 9 in the fourth (January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022), thereby expanding the public engagement of new immigrants.</p>		
<p>9. Urged government agencies for further promotion of diverse participation</p> <p>On December 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Interior, with a view to promoting diverse participation, advised relevant agencies to review the compositions of their own committees, advisory committees, and review meetings to provide new immigrants and their children with more involvement and participation opportunities. According to official statistics, three government agencies have set up committees with new immigrants or their children involved in their operations, and seven more agencies are evaluating new immigrants 'participation based on agencies' professional and tasks needs.</p>		
<p>Contact information</p>		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	I-Chieh Li	
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Email and Phone	jeh3074@immigration.gov.tw/ 02-23889393 ext.2521	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labor
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chang-Ling Huang, Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Hsiao-Chuan Hsia, Professor, Graduate Institute for Social Transformation, Shih

		<p>Hsin University</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Chin-Sung Ku, Secretary General, Mei Nong Ph.D. Scholar Association 5. Chiao-Ju Chang, Supervisor, The Garden of Hope Foundation 6. Man-Chih Hung, Director, TransAsia Sisters Association, Taiwan (new immigrant from Vietnam) 7. Ms. Yenny Ferryanto, new immigrant (Indonesia) 8. Yu-Hui Chen, new immigrant (Vietnam) 9. Chi-Man Huang, new immigrant (Mainland China)
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3-3 Increasing Indigenous Peoples' Cross-domain Participation and International Linkage	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Council of Indigenous Peoples
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable cross-domain participation: The indigenous peoples are the masters of the land in Taiwan and have their own language, culture and living norms. However, due to the influence of colonial history, education and media, the mainstream society has long stereotyped the indigenous peoples. We will include local and international communities, scholars, and experts in various fields in indigenous policies, in order to enhance the cultural sensitivity of the people and promote the understanding of diverse ethnic groups. 2. Promote international linkage: Indigenous people in Taiwan have a special cultural affinity with Austronesia people, which is a niche for us to participate in the international indigenous community. However, the uniqueness of Austronesian people in the Pacific region is still not well understood by the general public. We hope that the "Out of Taiwan" theory proposed by linguists and archaeologists can be used to construct regional culture and identity, thus promoting the understanding of indigenous peoples in the mainstream society and the international community, highlighting the importance of indigenous peoples.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop mechanisms for public participation in policy making in indigenous affairs: In combination with the Participation Officers Network, relevant stakeholders of indigenous issues may discuss and express their opinions (live streaming can be adopted). Their opinions will be recorded and made public, while relevant government agencies will respond to the opinions, which will be reference for subsequent administration. 2. Establish an Austronesian library and database: A database of journals, books, studies, papers, court decisions and audio-visual records on foreign and domestic Austronesian research will be set up in both Mandarin Chinese and English. It will also provide a channel for the people to express their views and participate in the research and development of Austronesian peoples in the future.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<p>1. Promote conversations among different ethnic groups: Formulate a public proposal mechanism through open and transparent procedures to enhance the cultural sensitivity of the relevant policies formulated by ministries and commissions and promote the development of diverse ethnic cultures.</p> <p>2. Make Taiwan's indigenous people more well known internationally: Public and private sectors work together in open data of Austronesian information to make Taiwan a hub for Austronesian studies and to promote international participation of indigenous peoples.</p>				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment relates to the OGP's core values of transparency, participation and accountability. Sharing of results of cross-domain and international exchanges of indigenous peoples make people more informative of related information and thus have a positive effect on public participation. In addition, the disclosure of information can help the public supervise the administration and express their opinions, which may serve as a reference for subsequent policy-making, to achieve the purpose of participation and accountability.</p>				
Additional information	<p>The Executive Yuan approved the "Austronesian Forum Six-Year Plan (2020-2025)" on March 19, 2019. The plan is divided into five parts. With Austronesian languages and cultural exchanges as the core, it also includes regional industry development, academic and policy research, human resources development and basic meeting affairs. The total budget of the plan is NT\$739 million.</p>				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial or Completed
Public-private partnership for policy making in indigenous affairs: Implementation of proposals and tracking mechanisms for indigenous affairs that have been developed	01/2022	12/2022			V
Austronesian library and database: Middle	01/2022	12/2022			V

stage: Open database and collect public opinion					
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council organized a collaboration meeting at the end of July 2022 titled "Building an Urban Heritage Language Learning Environment for Indigenous Peoples - Case Study of an Immersive Kindergarten". It was attended by 45 individuals including 10 government agencies, 2 kindergartens, 2 NGOs, indigenous language nannies, and parents of the students. After the meeting, we received 12 reports of difficulties and 9 recommendations, which were provided to operation units as references. 2. We established four guiding principles for improving the cultural sensitivity of indigenous peoples. We compiled a list of proposed advisors on cultural sensitivity toward indigenous peoples, including 19 academics, 25 independent ethnic media, 9 indigenous councils, 22 NGOs, and 12 youth organizations. 3. The Council of Indigenous Peoples set up a live broadcast on the official website of the Austronesian Forum on December 7, 2021, and provided live broadcasts in three languages (Chinese, English, and Amis Language). It also provided discussion and message board functions on the live broadcast platform. It has 202 subscribers and was viewed at least 2,000 times. 4. We completed Austronesian Studies E-Resources Gateway in mid-November 2021 for people to find information. It was browsed at least 2,952 times and we have collected and uploaded the works of the aforementioned 340 researchers totaling 8,485 works. 				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency			I-Ming Chang		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency		Youth Advisory Committee of the Executive Yuan, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, National Communications Commission, Indigenous Peoples Commission of Taipei City		

		<p>Government, Indigenous Peoples Department of New Taipei City Government, Department of Indigenous Affairs of Taoyuan County Government, Commission of Indigenous Affairs of Kaohsiung City Government, National Dong Hwa University, Indigenous Students Resource Center of National Pingtung University, Gushan Elementary School, Danfeng Elementary School</p>
	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiwan Indigenous Language Development Society 2. Tai An Elementary School Kindergarten 3. Chang Hsing Elementary School Kindergarten 4. Danfeng Elementary School Kindergarten 5. Liyuan Elementary School Kindergarten 6. Zhi-Shan Foundation 7. Open Culture Foundation 8. parents of kindergarten children, etc.

3-4 Promoting Public Participation on Hakka Issues	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Hakka Affairs Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>After the revision of the Hakka Basic Act in 2018, Hakka language has become one of the national languages. The Hakka Affairs Council has been working out relevant supporting measures and regulations for the sustainable development of Hakka language and culture. However, when promoting relevant policies in the past, there are issues regarding civic participation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through committee meetings, advisory meetings, and meetings of local Hakka affairs chiefs, we collected the opinions from Hakka people, Hakka associations and local governments. However, there were too many participants in some meetings, making it difficult to focus on specific issues due to the diversity of participants' backgrounds and concerns. With this commitment that strengthens the mechanism of civic participation, it is hoped that a wider range of views can be incorporated into Hakka policies, so that Hakka affairs can be promoted more smoothly. 2. The majority of our advisory committee members are seniors. Although young people have been recruited in recent years, we still need more young people to get involved. As the Hakka language and culture need to be passed down from generation to generation, it is hoped to increase young people's willingness to participate in Hakka affairs through civic technology. 3. There is a problem that the Council failed both to keep the meetings focused and make useful suggestions which are related to the public. In order to have an effective and consensual meeting, the participants need to be fully informed about the agenda in advance. Agenda should therefore be made available through appropriate channels.

What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the public and private sectors to work together to promote government policies on Hakka affairs for sustainable development of Hakka culture. 2. Apply technology to expand the ways of participation of Hakka affairs and encourage Hakka youth to participate in Hakka public affairs. 3. Increase the extent and depth of open government data by the Council. 				
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable non-Hakka groups who are interested in the issue to participate through the civic participation mechanism. 2. Establish a civic participation platform, encourage the participation of Hakka youth, and thus promote Hakka identity and civic participation. 3. Achieve effective civic participation and deepen democracy through open data, appropriate tools, and substantially improved decision-making models. 4. In promoting Hakka policies, if the government can exert the civic participation mechanism during the drafting stage, it can appropriately incorporate the opinions from various fields, which will help the policy implementation. It is also suggested that the government collects opinions during the implementation stage to revise the relevant policies to better meet the needs of the people. 				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment will strengthen the public-private partnership to create a civic participation mechanism, actively focus on the needs of the public and increase the opportunities for participation in Hakka affairs. 2. It will help to improve the completeness of Hakka policies, promote public participation, and shed light on the development of Hakka groups. 3. This commitment creates more opportunities for people to participate in Hakka public affairs directly. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial or Completed
Enhance the	01/	12/		V	

operation of the civic participation mechanism and conduct a mid-term review.	2022	2022			
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Hakka Affairs Council (HAC) organized the Hakka Policy Forum on National Hakka Day, December 28, 2022, to discuss the implementation of Hakka affairs based on the three themes of "creating diversity in Taiwan with ethnic mainstreaming", "promoting the use of the Hakka language" and "multi-language diversity of the mainstream market of the audiovisual industry". The Forum was attended by central government agencies and related personnel from local governments as well as Hakka associations and members of the industry and academia. The event was broadcast live on the Facebook page of the HAC and was viewed more than 12,000 times. 2. The plan for 2022 was based on the consensus reached in the civic discussions regarding Hakka affairs. These issues will be included in the "National Hakka Conference" to be organized in 2023 based on the work schedule. It will be strengthened for the civic participation mechanisms of public-private partnerships. 				
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency		Units responsible for Hakka affairs of central government agencies and local governments		
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hsueh-Chien Chang, Professor, Department of Sinophone Literatures, National Dong Hwa University 2. Sheng-Jung Tang, Producer, Greener Grass Production 3. Wei-An Chang, Professor, Center for General Education, National Chiao Tung University 4. Lieh-Shih Lo, Associate Professor, 		

		Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Hakka Studies, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University
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4-1 Enhancing Political Donation Transparency	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The acceptance and disbursement of political donations by potential candidates has long been a major concern. According to Article 21 of the Political Donations Act amended and published on June 20, 2018, all the contents of the accounting report for a person planning to participate in a campaign should be disclosed to the public, gradually making the income and expenditure of political donations more transparent. However, in addition to political donations, election funds also include the candidates' own funds, which are not included in the calculation of political donations, but are of great concern to NGOs. They hope to make the flow of political donations or election funds transparent, such as the disclosure of information about the sponsors of election advertisements. The candidate who uses political donations to pay for election-related expenses may be subjected to suspicion of profit-seeking if the firm is a specific related party of the candidate. Others argue that disclosure of such information is also necessary.</p>
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss mechanisms for transparency in political donations or election expenditures: We will review the current regulations on political donations or election funds, hold public hearings or seminars with NGOs, experts and scholars, and collect opinions through the efforts of public and private sectors. 2. Update the political donations information system and disclose related party transactions: On July 23, 2020, the Control Yuan amended the Criteria for the Verification of Political Donations, stipulating that related party transactions should be disclosed. We therefore update four systems, i.e., "political donation online declaration system", "political donation declaration and management system" (paper), "political donation accounting report disclosure platform (comprehensive public information)", "political donation check system" (illegal record) to include the registration, display

	<p>and review functions of related party transactions in addition to the name, ID card number (registered number) and address of the object of expenditure and the purpose and amount. This update will be applied on the 2022 election.</p> <p>3. Promote the revision of the law on mandatory disclosure of related party transactions: The Political Donations Act will be revised to include related party transactions and to impose fines on those who fail to disclose information, to have political parties and persons planning to participate in the campaign disclose information about their related party's transactions.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>In view of the current situation of transparency of political donations or election funds, we will work with NGOs, experts and scholars to improve the disclosure mechanism of political donations and election funds in the spirit of public participation. We will also revise the law to make disclosure of related party transactions mandatory, update the information system to make information on political donations more open and transparent, prevent the channeling of improper benefits, and promote political integrity.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment is related to the core values of OGP since the expenditure of political parties, candidates and election funds will be made more transparent and accountable with information disclosure, public participation and supervision.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Control Yuan handles the update and declaration of the political donations information system and makes the information available to the public. 2. The revised law on related party transactions disclosure complies with the conclusions of the first national review conference of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The Ministry of the Interior submitted the draft amendments to Articles 20, 23 and 36 of the Political Donations Act to the Executive Yuan for review on August 7, 2019. The revised draft of the whole Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on June 30, 2020. According to the Executive Yuan's instructions, the three drafts were incorporated into the draft of the Act. On August 4

	and November 16, 2020, the Minister of State of the Executive Yuan held review meetings, but the whole Act has not been completed yet.				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Hold public hearings or symposiums to gather views on transparency in political donations or election funds	01/2022	12/2022			V
Launch the online use of the information system for the election of local officials in 2022	01/2022	12/2022			V
Launch the online use of the information system for the election of local officials in 2022	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of the Interior convened the "Seminar on Political Donations, the Transparency of Campaign Finance, and Related Issues" on December 13, 2022, and invited academics, experts, caucuses of the Legislative Yuan, relevant central government agencies, representatives of NGOs, and private-sector members for discussions. They discussed the necessity of including the own funds of candidates under management, the necessity of extending the period for accepting political donations to include the primaries of political parties, and how to improve the information disclosure in candidates' campaign advertisements. The opinions proposed by the attendees will be used as reference for future legislation. 2. The Control Yuan managed the "Political Donation Online Declaration and Management Information System Restructuring Project". On phase 1, the system designed for persons planning to participate in campaigns was inaugurated on March 22, 2022 for use by persons planning to participate in the local public official elections at the end of the year. On phase 2, the system designed for political parties was officially launched on October 12, 2022 after the completion of parallel testing and the integration with the portal for 				

	<p>persons planning to participate in campaigns into a single portal.</p> <p>3. On October 19, 2022, the Executive Yuan convened the 4th review meeting of the draft amendment to the Political Donations Act. The review of the Act has not been completed yet, and a review meeting will be convened on a later date.</p>	
Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Control Yuan, Ministry of Justice
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<p>1 Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout</p> <p>2 Mr. Ronny Wang, gov contributor</p> <p>3 Hsin-Chan Chien, Editor-in-Chief, Readr</p>

4-2 Establishing and Improving the Government Procurement Integrity Platform	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>The huge amount of money involved in major public construction or procurement cases always attracts the attention of all sectors of the society, putting the civil servants under great pressure when facing various decisions. They may tend to be conservative to avoid problems. As a result, the efficiency and quality of public construction may be reduced, thus causing public resentment.</p> <p>In order to ensure the quality of the infrastructure, provide desirable government services, and promote the competitiveness of the country, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) introduced a "government procurement integrity platform plan" in 2016, which asked the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) and its subordinate institutions to assist the agency to set up an integrity platform for major public construction or important procurement for the AAC, Prosecutor's Office, Investigation Bureau to participate in the procurement process. Independent government agencies such as the Public Construction Commission, experts, scholars and NGOs can also participate. In the spirit of transparency and openness, the platform aims to eliminate improper external interference and enable the public servants to perform their duties in a safe and secure manner.</p> <p>However, the operation, connotation and benefits of the platform are still not well understood. After the establishment of platforms or websites, agencies should actively enhance the accessibility and availability of information and make the information disclosed responsive to the needs of the public. How to promote the platform and adapt to the increasingly large and diversified case scale are the challenges of the government procurement integrity platform.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>1. Establish and intensify the mechanism of cross-field cooperation:</p> <p>To meet the needs of the officials of the agencies, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) of the MOJ will ask the government ethics departments to assist the agencies in setting up integrity platforms as channels for</p>

	<p>communication with relevant agencies, NGOs, vendors, citizens and other stakeholders. The issues in the procurement process will be discussed in platform meetings, and the public and private sectors will work together to seek the best solutions. In addition, we will regularly collect feedback and continue to revise the practices of the platform.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Set up and optimize the integrity section or website: After the establishment of the integrity platform, the agency will set up an anti-corruption section or website to make public the background of the case, the planning process, the progress, the FAQs of the case, and the meeting records. In addition, we will continue to check whether the published content enhances the public's understanding, trust and supervision of major construction projects, and update the contents at any time. 3. Establish a single portal website of the integrity platform: We will link the integrity sections or websites and visualize the relevant information and data on the platform to make them more accessible. 4. Develop a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform: We will develop the unified framework and format of the open data of the platform by referring to open data and open procurement practices of other countries and consulting customers and experts. It is also suggested that the agencies try out the unified framework and format to enhance the availability of data on the platform, facilitate future applications to make the most of the data. 5. Market integrity platform with model cases: We will collate the achievements of the integrity platform, present it in English and an easy-to-understand manner, market the platform to domestic and international audiences, and encourage government officials to set up the integrity platform.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our solution involves different stakeholders in major public constructions, including the prosecutor's office, investigation bureau, government ethics departments, procurement authorities and private sector, this reduces the risk of improper external intervention so that civil

	servants can do their jobs, vendors can do their business, and the major public construction projects can be completed in a timely, proper and clean manner.				
	2. We make the process more transparent, increase the possibility of public supervision, link information between platforms with technologies, improve the situation where the information of platforms is scattered across different web pages, and facilitate the access to cases.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Our commitment is related to the core values of the OGP (transparency, public participation, and accountability) since it gives more information and supervision on major government projects to more people and thus reduces external doubts and undue intervention.				
Additional information	The commitment is in line with point 18 of the 5th step of the specific strategy (2) in the National Action Plan on Building a Clean Government by the Executive Yuan, "to adopt transparent measures on matters related to the public's rights and interests, and to improve the transparency of the review process and the accessibility of public supervision."				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Meet the needs of the heads of government agencies to set up the integrity platforms, special sections or websites, at least 3 cases per year.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Collect feedback regularly and revise platform practices on a regular basis.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Establish a single portal website of the integrity platform	01/2022	12/2022			V
Market integrity platform with	01/2022	12/2022			V

model cases in both English and Mandarin Chinese					
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="448 331 1331 481">1. In 2022, to meet the needs of the heads of government agencies, The Agency Against Corruption (AAC) established 21 cases for Government Procurement Integrity Platforms, integrity sections, or websites. <li data-bbox="448 510 1331 779">2. In 2022, the AAC gathered the practical case studies, experience and feedback provided by the Ethics Department of government agencies that have established Government Procurement Integrity Platforms to compile the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Manual". It also organized 4 sessions of training programs in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan in February. <li data-bbox="448 808 1331 1032">3. In April 2022, the AAC promulgated the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Tiered Setup Principles" to expand the applicable scope of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform. In November, the AAC also amended the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Plan" based on the reality of the situation in operation. <li data-bbox="448 1061 1331 1608">4. In 2022, the official site of the AAC has completed the "single portal website of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform", which provided additional information for inquiries. Viewers can search for more information by selecting "central government agency or local government", "dates and periods", "value of cases", or typing in keywords on its web page. Also, the AAC has also disclosed related regulations and documents of the Platform in the "Document Download" section of the website above for people from outside to understand the achievements of Taiwan's open government policy, revitalize the case data on the platform with connections and applications, and fulfill the commitments for the establishment of the "single portal website of the integrity platform". <li data-bbox="448 1637 1331 2018">5. The AAC has developed the trial guidelines for "uniform structure and format for information disclosure on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform", and issued an official letter in July 2022 to the three government agencies that organized pilot programs, including the Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Department of Civil Service Ethics of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, and the Department of Government Ethics of Taipei City Government, to ask them to examine and confirm the contents and formats of the 				

	<p>disclosed information and further do the trial. The AAC organized two meetings for "uniform structure and format for information disclosure on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform" on August 15 and October 18, 2022 and continues to implement commitments of the Open Government National Action Plan based on the results of the pilot programs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. In June 2022, the AAC has completed the 1-minute and 6-minute versions of the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Safeguarding Major Infrastructure Projects" videos both in Chinese and English and has published them on its official website. 7. In August 2022, the AAC has completed the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Research Project" and published summarized articles in English on the official website of Transparency International Taiwan to promote domestic and foreign marketing on the work of government ethics in Taiwan. 8. In September 2022, the AAC organized the "2022 Indo-Pacific Youth Exchange on Anti-Corruption" and arranged for the Indo-Pacific youth delegation to visit the Danjiang Bridge site of the Directorate General of Highways, MOTC, which is a benchmark case study on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform. 9. In October 2022, the AAC and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Ministry of Labor co-hosted "The Third Taiwan-UK Occupational Safety and Health Summit" and invited Transparency International Taiwan to publish the results (section) of the research paper titled "Government Procurement Integrity Platform: A Paradigm Shift for Implementing Public Projects" for promoting the performance of utilization of the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform" across the world. 10. In November 2022, the Military Manpower Administration of the Ministry of National Defense of South Korea visited the AAC to exchange ideas on government integrity. The AAC provided information on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform during the exchanges, resulting in effective international promotion.
Contact information	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Yuan-Pei Chu

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Prosecutorial, investigation, and audit agencies, Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Ministry of Labor
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I-Chang Yeh, Vice Chairperson, Transparency International Taiwan 2. Hung-Chin Hsiao, Director, Transparency International Taiwan 3. Hsu-Chieh Cheng, Chairperson, Pacific Green Energy Ltd. 4. Lung-Sheng Huang, Professor, Shu-Te University 5. Kaohsiung Branch, Chien Yeh Law Offices 6. Jones Lang LaSalle Taiwan Limited 7. Urbanet Group 8. Federation of the Real Estate Development Associations of the Republic of China 9. National Architects Association 10. CECI Engineering Consultants, Inc., Taiwan

4-3 Legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As most major corruption cases are hidden and secretive, it is difficult to detect fraud immediately unless insiders' disclosure it. Although some laws and regulations in Taiwan have included whistleblower protection clauses, there is still no overall protection system for whistleblowers. 2. Legislating a dedicated act for whistleblower protection is an important mechanism for anti-corruption and an indicator of for assessing national integrity and competency. In order to encourage and protect those who expose corruption, it is necessary to legislate a dedicated act to protect and create a positive image for whistleblowers, building a zero-tolerance atmosphere to fight corruption.
What is the commitment?	Promote legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment demonstrates the government's determination to encourage the disclosure of corruption and to implement the resolutions of the 2017 Presidential Office National Conference on Judicial Reform and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It also gives whistleblowers a positive image to reverse the long-standing negative perception of whistle-blowers. 2. We build a comprehensive protection mechanism for whistleblowers, including identity confidentiality, work rights protection, personal safety, liability release and compensations for damages. We also put the workplace bullying that marginalizes or isolates the whistleblower as an unfavorable measure, and the whistleblower may claim compensation for any injury arising therefrom. 3. We collaborate with both government and private companies to create a friendly environment for whistleblowers, and encourage companies to build internal reporting channels on a voluntary basis, so that companies can effectively alert the corruption in advance

	and avoid further damage, thus helping foster a sustainable governance culture.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	We will specify the rights and interests of whistleblowers to provide protection and make the environment more friendly for them, encouraging people to disclosure corruption, crime and material irregularity actions. The objectives of our commitment are to effectively combat wrongdoing by the government and private companies, and to comply with the core values of OGP, namely, transparency, public participation and accountability.				
Additional information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment is related to resolutions No. 78, No. 80 of the 2017 Presidential Office National Conference on Judicial Reform "Promoting the legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act" (Serial No. 62-1-3, 62-2-2). 2. The draft was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination in May 2019. The examination was discontinued by the reelection of legislators in 2020, and the legislation was not completed. The revised draft was re-submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on February 20 and September 22, 2020, during which the Executive Yuan convened two review meetings with all departments on March 11 and June 5. The draft is now under deliberation by the Executive Yuan. 				
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Complete the Executive Yuan version of the draft	01/2022	12/2022		V	
Collect suggestions from the citizens or stakeholders through public participation tools during the elaboration of the enforcement rules in line with the Legislative Yuan's examination progress	01/2022	12/2022	V		

Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 01/04/2022: The Executive Yuan convened the 3rd meeting for reviewing the draft Whistleblower Protection Act submitted by the Ministry of Justice. 2. 01/25/2022: The Ministry of Justice submitted the draft Whistleblower Protection Act to the Executive Yuan for deliberation. 3. 08/30/2022-09/02/2022: The Review Meeting of the ROC's Second Report under the United Nations Convention against Corruption included the implementation of the draft into the scope of review of the International Review Committee. 4. 12/2022: The AAC continued to update the "Whistleblower Protection" web page on the official Chinese and English website and added detailed explanations for each article in the English version of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act. 5. 12/2022: The AAC followed the "Initial Independent Review of the Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024" and referenced the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act of New Zealand amended in 2022. The AAC completed the English translation of the New Zealand legislation in December 2022 and compared it to the draft for analysis. The results serve as reference for future legislation. 	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 2. Sheng-Chieh Li, Associate Professor, National Chengchi University

5-1 Beneficial Ownership Transparency	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Over the years, trading involving legal entities have increased. Persons involved in illegal activities may use legal entities to engage in money laundering, to hide the actual controlling company or the one who ultimately owns and benefits from the activities of companies, making the government unable to find the beneficial owner and recover the proceeds of the crime, affecting the transaction security and violating social justice. There are also doubts among the businessmen who may involve about the structure of the beneficial ownership register inquiry system, which affects their willingness to provide information on the beneficial ownership. 2. Since charitable trusts are established for the public welfare and enjoy tax benefits, it is advisable to disclose more information of charitable trusts such as the trustee and the beneficiaries that are non-natural persons in order to facilitate the transparency of the trusts.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Users can search and report on two platforms, "Findbiz" and "Company Transparency Platform (CTP)". In order to ensure the accuracy of the information, we plan to expand the use of the information on the platform (such as authorized queries) to make the information more accurate, relevant and timely. In order to raise public awareness of corporate transparency. And we will hold more dissemination and educational sessions for the public, civil servants, companies and trade associations. 2. To promote the trust enterprises to disclose information of charitable trust in accordance with relevant laws and regulations: At present, information of trustees and non-natural person beneficiaries of charitable trusts is made public on the websites of the trust enterprise and Trust Association. In order to make information of charitable trusts more transparent, relevant provisions on information disclosure by trustees are added to the draft amendment of the Trust Law. We will oversee the trust enterprises of charitable trusts to disclose the information according to the law, after the amendment be passed.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The active use of correct information by administrative, financial, and non-financial personnel can enhance the transparency of capital flows and detect illegal activities more effectively. In addition, by enhancing the public's awareness of corporate transparency, it can prevent ordinary people from becoming the accomplice of money laundering and prevent the creation of dummy companies. 2. Financial institutions serving as trustees identify and obtain information of beneficiary owners in accordance with FATF Recommendation 10, customer due diligence. The information of the trustees and the beneficiaries of non-natural persons has been disclosed on the website of the Trust Association. We will continue to ask the trust enterprise to follow the requirements to make charitable trusts transparent. Through the disclosure of charitable trust information, we can prevent the abuse of charitable trusts and promote public welfare.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment improves the search function of and makes the two platforms, Findbiz and CTP, more user-friendly to ensure information transparency and protect transaction security. 2. The commitment enhances the company's understanding of Findbiz queries and reporting obligations on CTP, and provides ongoing clarification to the private sector to help people engage on important issues. 3. The legal authority of the company is committed to establishing a transparent system and strengthening its function. 4. The trust enterprise that serves as the trustee of a charitable trust shall disclose information in accordance with the Trust Law, which helps enhance the transparency of charitable trust and enable public supervision. If the trustee fails to disclose information according to the law, there will be a penalty for the trustee in the draft amendment of the Trust Law. It is consistent with the core values of OGP, namely, transparency, public participation and accountability.
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is related to AGP's third round of mutual evaluation of its members. It is recommended that the Ministry of Economic Affairs work towards corporate transparency and establish a mechanism for beneficial ownership register, to meet the criteria of transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons in FATF Recommendation</p>

24.					
Milestone status in 2022	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Enhance the use of CTP by administrative agencies, financial and non-financial institutions and their affiliates.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Continuously promote Findbiz and increase the number of queries per year.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Competent authorities of financial and non-financial institutions, prosecutors and investigation agencies conduct education and training sessions for the personnel of financial and non-financial institutions to enhance the awareness of corporate transparency.	01/2022	12/2022			V
The Trust Association publishes charitable trust information on its website every year.	01/2022	12/2022			V
The Trust Association shall, based on the	01/2022	12/2022			V

<p>progress of the amendment of the Trust Law, publicize relevant disclosure norms to trust enterprises in due time.</p>					
<p>Performance in 2022</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial institutions (FI) and Designated Non-financial Business or Profession (DNFBPs) may use the Company Transparency Platform (CTP) when establishing business relationships with customers, or conducting Customer Due Diligence (CDD) to strengthen money laundering prevention. As of October 31, 2022, 146,000 searches have been made by the aforementioned institutions and persons. 2. As of December 31, 2022, there have been 307,856,056 searches on Findbiz. 3. As of December 31, 2022, a total of 720 AML/CFT training courses were organized by FI and DNFBPs like the silverware industry, land administration agents, real estate agencies, financial institutions, accountants, public bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, and lawyers, with a total of 50,655 participants. 4. The Trust Association's website has set up a "Charitable Trust Section" to update and disclose information on charitable trusts handled by the trust industry on a quarterly basis. 5. The draft amendment of the Trust Law was passed by the Executive Yuan and submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on April 22, 2021. It is still awaiting review by the Judiciary and Organic Laws Committee of the Legislative Yuan. 				
<p>Contact information</p>					
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<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries,</p>	<p>Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Executive Yuan, Investigation Bureau of</p>			

	Department/Agency	the Ministry of Justice, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Financial Supervisory Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Hsiu-Ming Lin, Chairperson, Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation 3. Hung-Wen Tseng, Deputy Secretary General, Green Citizens' Action Alliance

5-2 Policies on Financial Transparency of Religious Groups to Close AML Loopholes	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The foundation may accept donations and make its financial transparency an issue of public concern. Article 25 and Article 26 of the Foundations Act effective on February 1, 2019, stipulate the relevant provisions on financial disclosure of foundations. In the legislative process of the Foundations Act, most legislators believed that religious foundations should be regulated by a separate law, so Article 75 explicitly excluded religious foundations from the Act. Before a separate law is enacted, how to effectively supervise religious foundations to prevent them from becoming the loopholes of AML has become the focus of attention. In addition, temples also receive donations. How to improve the financial management of temples is also a topic of concern.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen supervision over the finances of national religious foundations: To appoint accountants to audit financial statements of national religious foundations and regularly assess the risk of money laundering. 2. Cooperate with various religious groups to provide consultation on improving financial management for members: Organize sharing sessions about organizations with good financial conditions and hold seminars on establishing correct financial concepts by policy grants or public-private partnerships to help other organizations. 3. The Ministry of Justice and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Office, Executive Yuan, jointly conduct the AML campaigns: Through education and training sessions, the awareness of AML for religious foundations and temples are cultivated. 4. Work with local governments to promote financial transparency of religious groups: The Ministry of the Interior and local religious authorities publish a list of religious foundations and temples that report their annual financial reports in accordance with the regulations respectively for public inspection.
How will the commitment contribute to	The commitment promotes financial supervision, financial integrity, AML, financial transparency and other work regarding religious organizations, and builds a more complete

<p>solving the public problem?</p>	<p>AML mechanism, so that Taiwan can get better results in the next APG mutual evaluation and international OGP evaluation.</p>				
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. Transparency: By entrusting accountants for on-site inspection, the financial records, receipts and statements of religious foundations should be kept intact for verification, and should be open to the government and third-party professionals (accountants). Those who do not comply with the requirements should be listed on the website for public review, thus achieving the core value of transparency.</p> <p>2. Participation: The cooperation of religious organizations, central and local religious authorities, MOJ, and AML offices is necessary for the sharing and training sessions, which is in line with the core value of participation.</p> <p>3. Accountability: The AML Office of the Executive Yuan regularly evaluates risks and selects high-risk religious groups so that the religious authorities can supervise them in different levels and in making effective use of the limited resources.</p>				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment has a budget of about NT\$6 million and is part of the AML/CFT Online Risk Assessment Program for NGOs of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan.</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2022</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
			<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p>
<p>Conduct 6 campaigns and training sessions on AML for religious foundations and temples</p>	<p>01/2022</p>	<p>12/2022</p>			<p>V</p>
<p>Check the financial conditions of 197 national religious foundations.</p>	<p>01/2022</p>	<p>12/2022</p>			<p>V</p>
<p>Compile two AML/CFT reports of national religious</p>	<p>01/2022</p>	<p>12/2022</p>			<p>V</p>

foundations.					
Publish the list of the religious foundations and temples managed by the central and 22 local governments that report their annual financial reports.	01/2022	12/2022			V
Performance in 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On August 27, 2022 and October 28, 2022, the Ministry of the Interior co-organized two sharing sessions with Mennonite Church Taiwan and Taichung Le Cheng Temple to observe religious organizations with excellent financial operations. A total of 96 Christian, Catholic, Buddhist, Taoist, and Yiguandao representatives attended the sessions. 2. On October 12, 13, and 18, 2022, seminars were held in Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taipei, respectively, to ensure that religious organizations establish proper financial management concepts. A total of 166 legal representatives attended the seminars.. 3. On September 30, October 5, and October 12, 2022, seminars on the financial statement of temples were held in Taipei, Hualien, and Kaohsiung respectively. A total of 162 temple personnel and local government administrators participated in the seminars. 4. Completed the financial audit of 197 national religious foundations (applicable from January 2021 to May 2024): In 2022, an accounting firm was commissioned to conduct financial audits on 197 national religious foundations and spot financial inspections of 48 foundations. It also implemented follow-up reviews of 6 foundation. 5. In 2022, MOI completed the development of the religious group financial reporting label function on the "National Religion Information Network". In 2023, we will encourage local governments to log the registrations of financial reports of temples and foundations for the public to view the list of temples and religious foundations that have filed annual financial reports. 				
Contact information					
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Title, Department			Section Member, Department of Civil Affairs, Ministry of the Interior		

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Employees responsible for religious operations of municipal and county (city) governments
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	197 nationwide religious foundations, accounting firms