

Performance of Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan in 2024

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

	<p>referencing international methods and inviting representatives of government, industry and academia to jointly draft evaluation standards and a public 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</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

values?	<p>open and re-use data as part of promoting good governance.</p> <p>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 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Smart Government Action Plan 2. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals 				
Milestone status in 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Establish high priority open data subject-oriented areas.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Counsel agencies on the release of dynamic data in API format.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established high priority open data subject-oriented areas <p>The "High Value Themes Section" was launched on the Government Open Data Platform in 2023. To continue to deepen the development of high value application themes and promote cross-domain data applications, the release of agricultural sustainability and spatial information with high-value application themes was completed together with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Interior in March 2024. Agencies are encouraged to focus on promotion strategies for the themes, deepen their development of ecosystems from the perspective of data application, and facilitate the value-added application of open data.</p>				

<p>2. Counseled agencies on the release of dynamic data in API format</p> <p>(1) As of May 2024, a total of 493 datasets had been released in the high-value themes section of the Government Open Data Platform, and the number of API datasets has reached 179.</p> <p>(2) Promoted the use of API to access government open data in response to requirements on the immediacy and availability of open data, in order to achieve the goal of machine to machine (m2m). The Ministry of Digital Affairs issued a revision on May 15, 2024 to the "Dataset Metadata Standard Specifications Guidelines," "Government Open Data API Guidelines," and "Guidelines for Government Open Data API: Feedback System and Introduction to Quality and Standard Testing," and added "API service" data, providing attribute dataset metadata standards. The agency providing data can offer data resources in datasets via API for access by all sectors. The Ministry of Digital Affairs provides a unified framework and principles through guidance documents to achieve cross-agency data exchange and value-added applications of data, jointly creating data use value.</p>		
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<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan</p>
	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<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.

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>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.</p>				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>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.</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
<p>Add a minimum of three dataset related to environment.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p>
<p>Provide at least 2,500 virtual machines (VM) (each VM having 2 vCPU) and 1,000 Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) computing resources that applicants can apply to use and provide free data download network traffic.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>			<p>✓</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>		<p>✓</p>	
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<p>Performance in 2024</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established a dataset platform and provided data services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) As of May 2024, 22 datasets related to the environment were added, including satellite images of the Taiwan Space Agency (TASA). There are currently a total of 661 datasets related to the environment, which have been integrated with datasets of the same type to form 96 datasets. (2) The traffic fisheye image data prepared in cooperation with the Hsinchu City Government and National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University was selected as one of the competition data of AI City Challenge hosted at the CVPR 2024 (The IEEE / CVF Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Conference), allowing the image data collected locally in Taiwan to be used as one of the major data sources required for AI model development. This will greatly expand the development capabilities for AI image recognition technology. 2. Provided computing resources that all sectors can apply for use: Taiwan Computing Cloud provides more than 2,500 virtual hosts and 2,000 GPUs that all sectors can apply for use. The total GPU usage reached 2.37 million GPU hours in 2024 so far, approximately 1.3 times of that in the same period last year. Virtual host usage grew by approximately 20% compared with the same period last year. We will continue to optimize the AI model market platform to enhance the capacity of research and development environment for users. 3. The National Center for High-Performance Computing conducts
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	questionnaire surveys and analyzes user-related information to understand user needs as a reference for future related seminar planning.	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Department of Foresight and Innovation Policies, National Science and Technology Council
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	National Center for High-Performance Computing, National Applied Research Laboratories

1-3 Strengthening Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council (2021-2023) Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission (2024)
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.”

	<p>(4) Although current PDPA regulations stipulate that following an investigation of data breach, data 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</p>

	<p>the event of personal data being stolen or disclosed, in order to effectively control 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</p>

	<p>and use of personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of such information.</p> <p>2. Increase participation of data subjects 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) 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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
Report to the Executive Yuan on the completion of amendments to the draft Personal Data Protection Act.	2024/1	2024/5	Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed ✓
Performance in 2024	The amendments to Article 1-1, Article 48, and Article 56 of the Personal Data Protection Act were promulgated by the President on May 31, 2023. Except for Article 1-1, which will come into effect at the date specified by the Executive Yuan, the remaining articles came into effect on June 2, 2023.				
Contact information					

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	All Executive Yuan affiliated agencies
	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.”

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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. 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. 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</p>	<p>None</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
<p>Conduct promotional work through public-private collaboration and multiple channels.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p>Collect and compile opinions and feedback on promotional teaching materials and government information fee charging standards at various agencies.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>

Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The draft amendment to the "The Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information" was announced on May 3, 2024. Continued to promote the "Quick Guide to The Freedom of Government Information Law" at the invitation of local governments, and compiled and analyzed the feedback from various agencies. 	
Contact 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

	<p>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 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>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<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>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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.
<p>Additional information</p>	<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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Depending on the relaxation of legal provisions, continue to interface offshore wind power data from various sources with the national marine database.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Establish an information database that integrates the promotion of open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and related external data. Complete a minimum of two cooperative projects.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	<p>1. Verified that fishery data has been integrated and released on the National Ocean Database and Sharing System (NODASS) of the National Academy of Marine Research: Offshore wind power development involves fishermen's rights and interests. Currently, the related datasets available comprise artificial reef area in Taiwan, protected reef areas in Taiwan, bottom trawling and deep sea survey, location map of fishing ports in Taiwan, areas of exclusive fishing rights in Taiwan, areas of stationary pound nets in Taiwan, and aquatic animal and plant breeding and conservation area in Taiwan, all of which have been released on NODASS.</p> <p>2. "Workshop on Future Challenges and Response Strategies of the Internet of Things" held in January 2024: Allowed participants to gain a deeper</p>				

	<p>understanding of the technical characteristics of the data transmission model, strengthened exchanges in the technical and service aspects, and allowed the Ministry of Environment to more directly understand the actual needs of environmental protection units in various regions.</p> <p>3. "Workshop on Proposal of Commitments for the Next Phase of the Open Government National Action Plan" held in February 2024: Discussed how to implement information disclosure and promote the right to know pertaining to environmental information. These discussions will contribute to the next phase of open government proposals in line with the core values of open government.</p>	
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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

	<p>original data of the joint signer shall be destroyed to ensure the protection of personal data.</p> <p>4. Through the cooperation of the administrative agencies, the information is sent to the household and conscription 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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Launch of the electronic joint signatures system for national referendums	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Collect public feedback during system testing to improve its functionality.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Public testing after launch can boost public participation and improve the system.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
New application of the citizen digital certificate	2024/1	2024/5			✓
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.	2024/1	2024/5		✓	

Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The improvements on the national referendum electronic joint signatures system proposed by the Executive Yuan's information security audit on July 10, 2023 were completed in January 2024, and reviewed and approved by the Central Election Commission meeting on February 16, 2024 for launch on April 10, 2024. 2. For the launch of the electronic joint signatures system for national referendums, the Central Election Commission set up the "National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures System" section on its website on March 27, 2024, covering system introduction, operating instructions, videos, and FAQs. A press conference was held on April 8, 2024, whereas the system testing was performed and user feedback was collected from April 10 to 30, 2024. 3. During the above mentioned system testing period, a total of 50 people participated in the testing and filled out a questionnaire. Of which, 80% of them thought the system interface was simple and clear, and about 70% rated the ease of use of the test website and completed the filing of petition within one minute. In terms of public feedback, 26 people provided feedback, 11 of whom suggested using the TW FidO to facilitate the filing of petition. The Central Election Commission will incorporate the TW FidO where appropriate based on the actual use of the national referendum electronic joint signatures system. 	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Heng-Chuan Yu	
Title, Department	System Analyst, Department of Planning, Central Election Commission	
Email and Phone	riveryu@cec.gov.tw / 02-23565474	
Other Actors Involved	Former Information Communication & Security Division, Executive Yuan	Administration for Cyber Security, moda
	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

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Chia-Liang Kao, Director, Open Culture Foundation5. Wei-Chung Huang, Deputy Director, Computational Intelligence Technology Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute6. Chin-Hsiang Shen, Associate Professor, Department of Traffic Science, Central Police University7. Chih-Chien Wang, Professor, Graduate Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University
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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 commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment relates to participation and accountability of the OGP values, since it includes the younger generation in policy making. 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. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2024	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.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Have more than 20 discussion sessions initiated by young people every year that attract more than 1,000 young	2024/1	2024/5			✓

people to discuss public issues.					
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.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Inform senior high schools and universities of the principles of open data to assist schools in publicizing the concept	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Evaluate the benefits of the Youth Advisory website and update if needed	2024/1	2024/5			✓

Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In April 2024, the announcement of 34 groups selected to be part of the implementation team of the "Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk" project was made, and 34 sessions of policy discussion on "housing justice" will be held between July and September. Evaluation of the project's effectiveness indicators and the implementation status of youth opinion conclusions by departments were followed up for the first time in 2023, and announced on the project website in January and May, respectively. 2. Announcements for the second phase were made on the "University Affairs Information Disclosure Platform," which provides external access to university-related information. 3. Information related to central and local youth affairs units will continue to be collected through the "National Youth Advisory Website," and
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	<p>information on youth advisory organizations in various places will be updated. The measures are helpful to youth advisory committee members in different regions in connecting with each other through the website, thus deepening the vertical and horizontal connection of youth affairs.</p>	
<p>Contact information</p>		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Shao-Chin Hsu	
Title, Department	Section Chief, Public Participation Division, Youth Development Administration, Ministry of Education	
Email and Phone	Sandrasahsu2022@mail.yda.gov.tw	
<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	<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. 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.
What is the commitment?	<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: 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

	<p>supporting services.</p> <p>(2) Case sharing: Collect relevant cases and reports, summarize, and present them on the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform to pass on experience.</p> <p>2. Sharing of information, co-creation, collaboration, and exchange:</p> <p>(1) Collaboration space on the sharing and exchange platform: 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> <p>(2) Mentorship: 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>	<p>1. In addition to clear development goals, adequate and complete information is also necessary for a regional revitalization plan.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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. 				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
<p>Mentorship program for better regional revitalization ideas</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p>Publish regional revitalization cases and reports</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p>Complete 2 regional revitalization cases through the platform</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p>Performance in 2024</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Development Council's "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" (https://www.twrr.ndc.gov.tw/) was officially launched with a new layout in May 2024, providing the latest information related to regional revitalization (including Information announcements, ministry 				

	<p>resources, work meeting minutes, subsidy plans, and regional revitalization cases).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" presents existing "Revitalization Cases," "Ongoing Projects," "Youth Empowerment Workstations," and "Public Building Spatial Preparation and Revitalization" in the form of a map. A "Case Map" section was established to summarize and update 431 regional revitalization cases (e.g., 91 township proposals, 57 requests for diverse proposals, 106 Youth Empowerment Stations, 45 cases of public building spatial preparation and revitalization, and 132 cases of rewards for youth to engage in regional revitalization). In addition, the multimedia section contains 18 local regional revitalization policy promotion and media coverage videos for information to the public. 3. In 2024, the NDC interviewed the implementation units of 35 regional revitalization projects and prepared the introduction to these cases. Ten regional revitalization projects were selected for in-depth reporting. They were prepared in such a way that is easy-to-read so that the public can clearly understand the contents of regional revitalization projects. Detailed contents are available in the "Special Recommendations" section on the homepage of the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform. 4. Organized the "2022 Regional Revitalization Innovation Proposal Contest." Proposal teams must go to the "Co-creation and Collaboration" section of the "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" to submit proposals. A total of 15 proposals were completed, and three winning teams were selected.
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Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Po-Wei Wang
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Central government agencies and local governments related to regional revitalization policies

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group3. Hsing-Wei Chiu, Founder, Keng Shan Agricultural Innovation Co., Ltd.4. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout
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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?	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 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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
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	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Promote labor unions, occupational safety and labor misconduct	2024/1	2024/5			✓

adjudication mechanisms in various ways to reach more than 3 million people					
Performance in 2024	The MOL continuously improved citizens' labor concepts through courses on the MOL e-learning website in 2022 to 2024 (e.g., the new online courses "How to be a good cadre - Explanation of professional knowledge for labor union cadres," "Organizing a labor union for dummies! - How to organize a labor union"), touring stage plays, a labor-themed board game, and cross-departmental campaigns. As of the end of April 2024, these efforts have reached over 12.92 million people.				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency			Hsin-Pei Wu		
Title, Department			Specialist, Department of Employment Relations, Ministry of Labor		
Email and Phone			100499828@mol.gov.tw / 02-85902820		
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 Labor 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.

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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. 				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment will help teachers and students understand the concept of open government, make government policies more transparent, and promote the progress of society.</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
<p>Review the teaching results through formative assessment.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p>Performance in 2024</p>	<p>After completing the teaching and supplementary materials aimed at enhancing the understanding of open government concepts in senior high, junior high, and elementary school, the Ministry of Education continued to organize workshops to enhance teachers' understanding of open government concepts and help them incorporate the materials in their instruction.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;">Contact information</p>					
<p>Persons responsible from implementing agency</p>		<p>Hsien-Ho Cheng</p>			
<p>Title, Department</p>		<p>Temporarily assigned personnel, Division of Student Affairs and School Security, K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education</p>			
<p>Email and Phone</p>		<p>e-3237@mail.k12ea.gov.tw / 04-37061319</p>			
<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Central and local government agencies related to the topic</p>	<p>Ministries or local governments related to the subject under discussion</p>			

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout2. Kui-Cheng Chen, Director, Open Culture Foundation3. Hsiao-Cheng Wang, Chairperson, Taiwan Pang Phuann Association of Education
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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?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>1. Increase opportunities for citizens to participate in the writing, publication, and review of CEDAW national reports:</p> <p>(1) Hold local public hearings that enable conversations with</p>

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

(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.

2. CEDAW National Report in an open format: CEDAW national report and conclusions have been posted online in sign language and machine-readable format to make the information more accessible.

3. Make the administration and the general public more aware of the CEDAW: 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.

4. Regular disclosure of gender ratio in decision-making in the public sector:

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>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 3. The CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program helps officials, the general public, media, and members of professional associations understand and apply the CEDAW. 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. 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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

	<p>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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Guide the ministries, committees and local governments to consult and work together with CSOs through the CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program. Assess the effectiveness through the Executive Yuan's Guidance Program.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Publish the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations (summary)" and revise it according to the feedback from the citizens and officials, for the ease of reading and citations.	2024/1	2024/5			✓

<p>At least 97% of the committee of the Executive Yuan (second-level and third-level agencies) shall have a gender ratio of no less than one-third of each gender. Related data will be scrutinized and published on a regular basis. The number is also included in the evaluation of the Executive Yuan's Guidance Program.</p>	2024/1	2024/5			✓
<p>At least 85% of the directors and 90% of the supervisors of the foundations with more than half of funds from the Executive Yuan (second-level and third-level agencies) shall have a gender ratio of no less than one-third of each gender. Related data will be scrutinized and published on a regular basis. The number is also included in the evaluation of the Executive Yuan's Guidance Program.</p>	2024/1	2024/5			✓
<p>At least 85% of the directors and the supervisors of the state-owned enterprises shall have a gender ratio of no less than one-third of each gender. Related data will be scrutinized and published on a regular basis. The number is also included in the evaluation of the</p>	2024/1	2024/5			✓

Executive Yuan's Guidance Program.					
Performance in 2024	<p>The Mid-term Review Meeting on the Conclusions and Recommendations of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW was held on April 29 and 30, 2024. The mid-term review team for the Conclusions and Recommendations of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW was established by the Minister without Portfolio, Lo Ping-Cheng, and six other experts who are familiar with the United Nations CEDAW national human rights reporting system and paying attention to gender equality issues to examine the implementation of CEDAW Conclusions and Recommendations. For the selection of venue, accessibility (including wheelchair seats and accessible toilets) was taken into consideration. Meanwhile, on-site sign language interpretation and verbatim transcription services were arranged according to the needs of participants. The meeting also invited experts and scholars, including members of the Executive Yuan's Gender Equality Committee, the Executive Yuan's Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Executive Yuan Human Rights Protection Promotion Group. Attendees included 197 people from 22 agencies across the five Yuans and 46 non-governmental organizations.</p>				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Zi-Hui Wu			
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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 			

		<p>Working Group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Annie Lee, Senior Researcher and Vice President, Taiwan Research Institute5. Ling-Hsiang, Vice CEO, Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development6. 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?	<p>1. Empowerment for self-development and public service</p> <p>To help new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to be involved in public services, the government is committed to:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Empower new immigrants to serve in language education.</p>

	<p>(4) Organize exchange activities such as Southeast Asian Culture and Arts Forum, dance courses, and Southeast 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</p>

	<p>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 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.</p>				
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. Increase opportunities for new immigrants to participate in public affairs, which helps them better understand the government's initiatives on new immigrants.</p> <p>2. Offer new immigrants' amicable settlement to leverage their capabilities and expertise in public affairs.</p> <p>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.</p>				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</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>To offer 100 new immigrants multicultural lecturer training and establish a database of the lecturers, so that they can participate</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>			<p>✓</p>

in multicultural exchanges and promote multicultural awareness among people					
To coach 60 people every year to participate in the tour guide exam for the potential needs for certified tour guides specialized in Southeast Asian languages under the New Southbound Policy	2024/1	2024/5			✓
New immigrants participate in employment-oriented vocational training courses, either self-organized, commissioned, or subsidized, with 1,000 participants annually. Various vocational classes are offered, including specialized classes for new residents, to increase training opportunities for them.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
To hire more than 30 new immigrants as interpreters each year to provide consulting services for migrant workers	2024/1	2024/5			✓
To cultivate 200 new immigrants to	2024/1	2024/5			✓

support language teaching every year					
To hire teaching support staff to assist Chinese language remedial teaching, adaptive learning services, and language teaching in school. The plan is to recruit 350 people in the first year and increase by 50 people every year.	2024/1	2024/5			✓

Performance in 2024	<p>1. Provided trainings for people with multicultural backgrounds:</p> <p>A total of 113 people participated in advanced courses of the "New Immigrant Multicultural Talent Training Program" implemented by the National Immigration Agency (NIA) in 2022, of which, 92 people obtained certificates of completion. These people have been included in the multicultural database that can be accessed by the public. In addition, they act as bridges between cultures and help the NIA service centers promote multiculturalism. A total of 16 people trained by the program were hired as new immigrants' family education lecturers in 2024 (end of April).</p> <p>2. Provided training courses for rare language tour guide certification examinations:</p> <p>To help new immigrants obtain tour guide licenses, in coordination with the tour guide exam schedule in 2024, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Tourism Administration organized three batches of the "Rare Language Tour Guide Examination Training Courses" in 2024, and provided training to 116 new immigrants.</p> <p>3. Increased diversified vocational trainings:</p> <p>To help unemployed new immigrants join the workforce, the Ministry of Labor provided vocational trainings independently (or combined training resources of the private sector) for new immigrants according to industrial manpower needs. As of the end of April 2024, 276 new</p>
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immigrants received training, and a total of 1,000 new immigrants are expected to be trained for the year.

4. Provided interpretation services for migrant workers:

The Ministry of Labor hired 63, 26, and 45 (134 in total) new immigrants to serve as bilingual interpreters at the migrant workers service stations in the airports, one-stop service center for migrant workers, and the 1955 Foreign Workers' Free Hotline, respectively, to provide migrant workers with airport pick-up, consultation, and complaint services to protect their rights and interests.

5. Cultivated teaching support personnel of immigrants' native languages:

The review meeting of the Ministry of Education K-12 Education Administration's 2024 subsidy given to local governments for training the first batch of teaching support personnel of the Chinese language courses for new immigrants was held on April 15, 2024. Subsidies were provided to 12 training programs in nine counties and cities, and the subsidy agency will continue to handle student recruitment and training. The application for the second batch of training programs is scheduled to begin in July, and expected to train 200 people for the entire year.

6. Provided educational assistance for children of new immigrants:

In 2024, 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 738 new immigrant language support staff were hired to help educate the children of new immigrants.

Contact information

Persons responsible from implementing agency		I-Chieh Li
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labor

	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<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 Hsin University 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?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	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.				
Additional information	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.				
Milestone status in 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial or Completed
Create cultural awareness cards and disseminate them through government agencies and online communities	2024/1	2024/5			✓

Broadcast public meetings on domestic and foreign indigenous affairs via live streaming platforms	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Austronesian library and database: Late stage: Publicity and promotion	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting on cards to enhance indigenous cultural awareness was concluded, and the bid was awarded on May 9, 2024. Card planning and design is expected to be completed before the end of December, and the cards will be provided for use by government agencies for promotion through multiple channels. As of the end of May 2024, the Austronesian Studies E-Resources Gateway had garnered 4,427 views, meeting the target of 100 views per month. It provided academic workers in fields related to Austronesian studies with an online platform. 				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Kang-Ning Li			
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture.			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Piggy Flight Films Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group yapasuyongu akuyana, Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policy Bing-qin lin, Lawyer, Legal Center of Indigenous Peoples, LAF 			

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?	1. Encourage the public and private sectors to work together to promote government policies on Hakka affairs for sustainable

	<p>development of Hakka culture.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<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. 		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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. 		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>		
<p>Milestone status in</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>

2024			Not started	Limited progress	substantial or Completed
The National Hakka Development Plan shall be revised according to the conclusions of the National Hakka Conference, and the relevant policies or plans shall be carried out by governments at all levels.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	Based on the speeches and discussions at the National Hakka Conference on August 28, 2023, revisions were made based on the recommendations of related departments, while the division of labor was adjusted in 2024 under the theme of "Hakka involvement in the mainstream." The Phase Two National Hakka Development Plan (Draft) was formulated on this basis and covers four overall goals, 15 promotion strategies, and 44 important measures.				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Kun-Hao Kao			
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Units responsible for Hakka affairs of central government agencies and local governments			

	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<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"

	<p>(paper), "political donation accounting report disclosure platform (comprehensive public information)", "political donation check system" (illegal record) to include the registration, display 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

	<p>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.</p>				
Milestone status in 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Draft the Executive Yuan version of the Political Donations Act revision	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	Four review meetings have been convened since the draft amendment to the Political Donations Act was sent to the Executive Yuan on June 30, 2020. The review is not yet completed and notices will be issued in 2024 for further review meetings.				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Yun-Fang Cheng			
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Control Yuan, Ministry of Justice			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 2. Mr. Ronny Wang, g0v contributor 3. Hsin-Chan Chien, Editor-in-Chief, Readr 			

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?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and intensify the mechanism of cross-field cooperation: 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 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.

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.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<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. 				
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>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.</p>				
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>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."</p>				
<p>Milestone status in 2024</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>2024/1</p>	<p>2024/5</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial or Completed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>

Collect feedback regularly and revise platform practices on a regular basis.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Develop a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Market integrity platform with model cases in both English and Mandarin Chinese	2024/1	2024/5			✓

Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervised the Department of Government Ethics, Ministry of Environment in formulating the "Implementation Plan for the Integrity Platform of Environmental Protection Departments to Participate in Major Public Construction Projects" in January 2024, and provided professional consultation by appointing contact persons and participating in platform contact meetings. The practices were forwarded to the government ethics department of each competent authority to provide reference for improving the platform. This not only expanded the scope of cooperation of the government procurement integrity platform, but also fully embodies the spirit of ESG (environmental, social, and governance). 2. To meet the needs of the heads of government agencies, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) established five projects, including the government procurement integrity platforms, website sections, or webpages between January 1 and May 9, 2024. 3. Attended a total of 10 coordination meetings in conjunction with the progress of the government procurement integrity platforms as of May 9, 2024. 4. Assisted the following central government agencies in establishing a government procurement integrity platform for the first time: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assisted the Civil Aviation Administration, MOTC in establishing the 				
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"Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Kaohsiung International Airport New Terminal Phase I Construction Project" in January 2024.

- (2) Assisted the Port of Keelung, Taiwan International Ports Corporation, MOTC in establishing the " Integrity Platform for the Execution Management and Leveling Engineering of Public Construction Surpluse Reusing for the Second Phase of Land Reclamation Project at Logistic and Warehousing area In Taipei Port (the Second bid) " in January 2024.
- (3) Assisted the First River Management Branch, Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs in establishing the " Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Su'ao River Flood Diversion Project - Su'ao River Diversion Channel Construction Plan " in March 2024.
5. The long and short versions of the video "Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Revitalizing Public Infrastructure" in Chinese and English produced by the AAC were released on both the AAC's Chinese and English version official websites in March 2024, actively promoting mechanisms of the government procurement integrity platform in Taiwan and overseas.
6. Added a regular inspection mechanism in March 2024 to regularly monitor the risk status of each government procurement integrity platform.
7. In April 2024, a letter was sent to all competent authorities to supervise specific practices for "administrative transparency," and to publish and disclose "information on procurement documents that may be disclosed, as well as processing progress, case explanations, or integrity and ethical incidents" as the basic structure of the platform website and disclosure content.
8. In May 2024, the Taiwan Association for Schools of Public Administration and Affairs (TASPAA) organized an international academic seminar on "The Global Vision and Local Caring of Public Administration." The Agency Against Corruption attended the

	<p>"Academic Seminar on Military Integrity Evaluation" organized by the Ministry of National Defense, and discussed the public and private domains of the government procurement integrity platform with Professor Tse-Chun Pu of National Tsing Hua University, Professor Kevin Yeh (Vice Chairman of Transparency International Chinese Taipei), Professor Hong-Chin Hsiao (Chairman of the Taiwan Society of Transparency and Integrity Governance), Chung-Chuan Chiu (Director-General of Tainan City Government Water Resources Bureau), and Chang-Hsin Liao (Director of the Department of Civil Service Ethics, Ministry of Economic Affairs).</p>	
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 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Complete the Executive Yuan version of the draft	2021/01	2021/12		✓	
Organize publicity campaigns for public participation in accordance with	2022/01	2022/12		✓	

the Legislative Yuan's examination progress					
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	2024/1	2024/5		✓	

Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 311 separate regulations with whistleblowing clauses were reviewed on February 20, 2024. The protective measures cover identity confidentiality, whistleblowing reward, personal protection, prohibition of adverse personnel measures, and penalties for leaks. 2. For foundations that have reached the regulatory scale, and state-owned enterprises and non-departmental public bodies that are required to incorporate the "public version of the whistleblower protection clauses" into existing regulations or to amend related regulations in accordance with the "Whistleblower Protection Project" approved by the Executive Yuan, there were 134 cases whose regulation was compliant or amended as of May 15, 2024. 3. The draft proposed by the Ministry of Justice was an important bill in the first session of the 11th Legislative Yuan on January 24, 2024. 4. The Executive Yuan convened the 11th meeting of the Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce on January 29, 2024, and the Ministry of Justice reported the draft implementation progress and public participation. 5. The Executive Yuan convened the 12th meeting for reviewing the draft Whistleblower Protection Act on February 23, 2024. 6. The Ministry of Justice submitted the 14th version of the draft
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	Whistleblower Protection Act to the Executive Yuan for review on February 16, 2024.
	7. The Ministry of Justice submitted the 15th version of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act to the Executive Yuan for review on March 4, 2024.
Contact information	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Wan-Cheng Li
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups
	Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
	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

	<p>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>
<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.				
Additional information	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 24.				
Milestone status in 2024	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.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Continuously promote findbiz and increase the number of queries per year.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
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	2024/1	2024/5			✓

to enhance the awareness of corporate transparency.					
The Trust Association publishes charitable trust information on its website every year.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
The Trust Association shall, based on the progress of the amendment of the Trust Law, publicize relevant disclosure norms to trust enterprises in due time.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial institutions, and non-financial enterprises or persons subject to the Money Laundering Control Act may use the Company Transparency Platform (CTP) when establishing business relationships with customers, or conducting regular reviews of existing customers to strengthen money laundering prevention. As of May 16, 2024, 57,094 queries had been made by the aforementioned institutions and persons. 2. As of April 30, 2024, 103,388,728 queries had been made on Findbiz. 3. As of May 20, 2024, a total of 207 AML training courses were organized by FI and DNFBPs like the jewelry businesses, land administration agents, real estate agencies, financial institutions, CPAs, public bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, and lawyers, garnering a total of 13,551 participants. 4. The Trust Association's website set up a charitable trust section to update and disclose information on charitable trusts handled by the trust industry on a quarterly basis. 				
Contact information					

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	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?	<p>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.</p>
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 solving the public problem?	The commitment promotes financial supervision, financial integrity, AML, financial transparency and other work regarding religious organizations, and builds a more complete AML mechanism, so that Taiwan can get better results in the next APG mutual evaluation and international OGP evaluation.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>1. Transparency:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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>				
Additional information	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.				
Milestone status in 2024	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Check the financial conditions of 197	2024/1	2024/5			✓

national religious foundations.					
Compile two AML/CFT reports of national religious foundations.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Publish the list of the religious foundations and temples managed by the central and 22 local governments that report their annual financial reports.	2024/1	2024/5			✓
Performance in 2024	In 2024, an accounting firm was commissioned to conduct financial audits on 202 national religious foundations and spot financial inspections of 50 foundations. It also implemented follow-up reviews of six foundations.				
Contact information					
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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			