

Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024

Self-Assessment Report

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| Country | Taiwan |
| Period Covered by the Action Plan | From 2021 to May 2024 |
| Date Prepared | July 2024 |

1. Introduction

Taiwan has been working to advance democracy and support the promotion of open government for years. Innovation driving forces from civil society are channeled into the government by civil initiatives and responses from the public sector which are complemented by network technologies and collaboration. This public and private collaboration governance model helps to increase public participation in government affairs and provide civil society a better understanding of the complexity of government at the same time, thereby facilitating mutual trust and effective policy implementation.

Taiwan declared at the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Global Summit in May 2019 that Taiwan would take the initiative to develop its own national action plan, demonstrating its commitment to supporting open government and an attempt to join the OGP. Through constantly engaging in domestic and foreign exchanges and practices, Taiwan not only shows determination and results in government affairs, but also enhances its global image of being open and diverse. This will also strengthen relationships with other countries sharing the same democratic values.

The Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024 was the result of a partnership between government agencies and civil society. It took 17 months to plan and was implemented from 2021 to May 2024. The five categories and 19 commitments are the following:

- (I) Promote Open Data and Freedom of Information
 - 1-1 Completing Government Open Data and Data Sharing Mechanism
 - 1-2 Establishing an Open Dataset Platform for Value-added Use
 - 1-3 Strengthen Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection
 - 1-4 Enhancing Information Access in the Freedom of Government Information Law
 - 1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment

- (II) Expand the Public Participation Mechanism
 - 2-1 National referendum electronic joint signatures
 - 2-2 Youth policy participation
 - 2-3 Establish a regional revitalization interactive platform
 - 2-4 Facilitate the formation of labor unions
 - 2-5 Include the concept of open government into the civic curriculum and teaching, and empower teachers

- (III) Increase Gender and Ethnic Group Inclusive Dialogue
 - 3-1 Promote gender-inclusive dialogue and participation
 - 3-2 Promote new immigrant public participation and development
 - 3-3 Increase indigenous peoples' cross-domain participation and international linkage
 - 3-4 Promote public participation on Hakka issues

- (IV) Enhance integrity policies
 - 4-1 Enhance political donation transparency
 - 4-2 Establish and improve the government procurement integrity platform
 - 4-3 Legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act

(V) Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

5-1 Beneficial ownership transparency

5-2 Policies on financial transparency of religious groups to close AML loopholes

2. Action Plan Process

Since declaring the initiative to develop an open government national action plan, the Taiwan government had been inviting civil groups and experts from various fields to join the discussion. The action plan process is described as follows.

(I) Preliminary Work

From July 2019 to July 2020, the government invited civil groups and government agencies to attend three meetings to make plans for the national action plan. The process also involved consulting the public regarding the proposed commitments via the Public Policy Online Participation Platform. In addition, the agencies responsible for respective commitments invited stakeholders to attend 16 multi-stakeholder forums.

(II) Planning Period

In August 2020, the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce was established. The first taskforce consisted of 25 members, of which 12 members are non-governmental organization representatives (experts, scholars, and civil society members familiar with government issues) and 13 members are government representatives (Ministers Without Portfolio, and Ministers or Deputy Ministers of relevant ministries). In December 2020, the taskforce met twice and held one pre-meeting, as well as 20 working group meetings. The national action plan and 19 commitments, 13 proposed by government agencies and 6 by the public, were finalized at the end.

(III) Implementation Period

Taiwan's first open government national action plan came into effect in January 2021, with public-private collaboration supporting the commitments. The taskforce convenes a meeting once every four months, coordinating efforts on the action plan, and tracking and assessing progress on each commitment. The taskforce's support unit, the National Development Council (NDC), compiles and releases a status update every year. In 2022, the NDC commissioned Keitha Booth, an independent Reporter from New Zealand, and Associate Professor Mei Jen Hung of the Department of Political Science of the National Taiwan University, to draft and publish the Initial Independent Review of the Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024. In the meantime, Taiwan also organizes workshops every year in order to raise awareness of open government and increase the public-private collaboration capabilities in taking actions. Taiwan also hosts and attends open government-themed international conventions to share its practical experience with the global community.

On the whole, Taiwan adopts the core values of open government for the design and implementation of its national action plan. All information related to the process is disclosed in the open government section on the NDC website. The Initial Independent Review of the Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024, completed in 2022, also indicates that the planning process of Taiwan's action plan complied with the OGP Participation & Co-Creation Standards, and met the minimum requirements in eight indicators, including Space for Dialogue, OGP Website, Repository, Advanced Notice, Outreach, Feedback Mechanism, Reasoned Response, Open Implementation.

3. Use of IRM Recommendations

The Initial Independent Review of the Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024, completed by Keitha Booth, an independent Reporter from New Zealand, and Associate Professor Mei Jen Hung of the Department of Political Science of the National Taiwan

University pursuant to the OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism in 2022, makes the following recommendations to facilitate overall implementation of the action plan in the future:

- (I) Be transparent about open government action plan and activities
- (II) Clarify Task Force and departmental team roles and assistance for participation from NGOs
- (III) Train and support civil servants in charge of open government activities
- (IV) Be open-minded when implementing the commitments
- (V) Work with local governments to promote open government
- (VI) Learn from other countries

Regarding the above recommendations, Taiwan promotes the following measures in the process of promoting the Open Government National Action Plan:

- (I) The Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce meets once every four months to track and assess the progress of the action plan. The agencies responsible for respective commitments present status updates and results in the meetings, and share public and private collaboration cases or problems encountered. The agendas, minutes (including transcripts) and related materials for each meeting are disclosed online. An in-person seminar will be held before the start of a new phase in the Open Government National Action Plan. An online consultation process will also be initiated to announce the subsequent steps of the procedure and the schedule.
- (II) The Guidelines for the Establishment of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce are implemented in support of the Open Government National Action Plan. The taskforce is responsible for the planning, coordination, and implementation of the action plan. In addition, the Operational Regulations for the Working Groups of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce are established to help the departments responsible fulfill the commitments through public and private collaboration. Both the taskforce of the Executive Yuan and working

groups of the ministries highly adhere to the public and private collaboration principle when it comes to their roles and responsibilities. They are composed of government and non-government representatives in equal percentages in general and include diversified stakeholders.

- (III) To raise awareness of open government in different fields, the NDC organized open government workshops for government agency employees and for the public separately every year between 2020 and 2023. The materials and videos are made available to the public in the open government section on the NDC website. Other campaigns launched to promote the action plan included social media exposure, special reports, videos in the Chinese and English languages, and partnerships with YouTubers.
- (IV) When promoting the commitments, the responsible agencies will invite non-government members to participate as needed. For example, non-government representatives in the taskforce are invited to join discussions at the relevant meetings. Moreover, in the spirit of openness and transparency, some responsible agencies will establish designated sections or webpages. For example, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) of the Ministry of Justice created the Government Procurement Integrity Platform; the Youth Development Administration of the Ministry of Education created the Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk project website; and the NDC created the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform.
- (V) The agencies responsible for the commitments in the action plan are under the Executive Yuan. They are also required to work with local governments during the implementation process. For example, the National Youth Advisory Website was created to integrate resources from youth affairs units in the central and local governments. The responsible agency also helps local governments build government procurement integrity platforms, and collaborate with local competent authorities in providing assistance for forming unions and processing related matters.

(VI) The NDC held an online international conference in 2021 and another one in 2022. Experts and scholars from more than ten countries joined the discussions on open government, public private collaboration, and government integrity and anti-corruption. They also shared experiences with Transparency International, Open Contracting Partnership and other international organizations from different countries.

4. Assessment of the Commitments

■ Completed or substantial progress
 ■ Limited progress
 ■ Not started/With severe delays

| Commitment | Assessment of Progress (Green/Amber/Red) | Evidence supporting the assessment | Reasons for the assessment | Next Steps |
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| 1-1 Completing Government Open Data and Data Sharing Mechanism | | 1. Amended the Operational Principle of Government Open Data for Executive Yuan's Agencies, the Establishment Directions for the Consultative Committee for Government Open Data, and the Awarding Program of Quality Certification and Deepen Application of Government Open Data. 2. Amended the Dataset Metadata Standard Specifications Guidelines, the Agencies Information Communication Application Management Guidelines, the Government Data Quality Enhancement Mechanism Operation Guidelines, and the Government Open Data API Guidelines to accelerate data release and encourage their | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | To enhance data circulation and format quality; to guide agencies to focus on the release of high value-themed data; and to boost the value of open government data applications. |

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| | | <p>applications.</p> <p>3. Formulated the High Value Theme Assessment Procedure; established public consultation mechanisms, where the Join platform and other channels disclose high-value theme subcategories and data projects; and established the High Value Themes Section.</p> <p>4. The agencies providing data can offer data resources as datasets via API for access by all sectors. Regular multi-themed training courses or workshops are held to explain the promotion of open data as a whole and open data in institutions. The course materials are converted into a digital format and shared on the Government Open Data Platform.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>1. High Value Themes Section of The Government Open Data Platform</p> | | |
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| | | <p>https://gov.tw/eR4)</p> <p>2. Meeting Minutes of Executive Yuan's Consultative Committee for Government Open Data</p> <p>https://gov.tw/EHx)</p> <p>3. M2M Themes Section of The Government Open Data Platform (https://gov.tw/2Nj)</p> | | |
| <p>1-2 Establishing an Open Dataset Platform for Value-added Use</p> | | <p>1. The National Center for High-Performance Computing of the National Applied Research Laboratories has collected over 32,000 datasets, 661 of which are on the environment. The number of datasets dropped to 96 after similar datasets were combined. A total of 31 datasets were added to the collection while the action plan took place (from 2021 to May 2024).</p> <p>2. The National Center for High-Performance Computing (NCHC) Data Market launched Dataportal.asia to facilitate international</p> | <p>Apart from 2024, where no data user conference was held, the evaluation indicators for other years met targets, showing real progress.</p> | <p>1. To utilize Data Market to help data providers manage data on their own and expand data collection.</p> <p>2. To make virtual servers and computing resources available to various parties by application in order to facilitate data value-add, AI development, and other research and applications.</p> |

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| | | <p>dissemination of data.</p> <p>3. The NCHC makes hosts for virtual compute service and GPU computing resources available for industry, government, academia, and research use by application every year. These resources combine information in Data Market, and provide a development and training environment for AI computing resources, thereby accelerating the efficiency of researches conducted by the users.</p> <p>4. Held 3 seminars for users of Data Market and invited a total of 34 experts and scholars from industry, government, academia, and research fields. Participants discussed and exchanged dataset knowledge and applications, such as disaster prevention and rescue and early warning, earthquake alert service, climate change, air quality warning, water resources, and space information. Other topics</p> | | |
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| | | <p>of discussion at the events included open data, data invigoration applications, data governance and other international trends and strategies.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>1. Data Market, National Center for High-Performance Computing (https://scidm.nchc.org.tw/)</p> | | |
| <p>1-3 Strengthen Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection</p> | | <p>1. Organized commissioned research projects:</p> <p>(1) January 2021 - Analyses of 2nd Year Anniversary of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Related Issues (impact analysis, right of access and other topics).</p> <p>(2) November 2021 - Analysis of the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA) Issues in Strengthening Digital Privacy (information owner's right to object, inquire, or view; information of use for purposes other than those originally</p> | <p>All quantitative targets for different years are met.</p> | <p>To continue to study ways to strengthen personal data protection and assess impacts of personal data in order to provide a basis for amendments to the PDPA.</p> |

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| | | <p>specified or automated use of open data; information owner's consent; impact analysis of personal data and other topics).</p> <p>(3) December 2022 - Analysis of GDPR Guidelines (right of access related topics).</p> <p>(4) 12 consultation meetings with experts and scholars pertaining to PDPA topics were held. The discussion also covered topics related to data owners' rights (such as the right to data portability, the right to be forgotten, and rights restrictions).</p> <p>2. Article 1-1 was added to the Personal Data Protection Act to explicitly name the Personal Data Protection Commission (not yet created) to be the competent authority of the Personal Data Protection Act. Articles 48 and 56 were also amended to urge non-government institutions to invest manpower,</p> | | |
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| | | <p>technology, and funds to effectively fulfill the responsibility of protecting personal data. The amendments became effective on June 2, 2023.</p> <p>3. The Guidelines for Declining Commercial Marketing were promulgated on June 13, 2023.</p> <p>4. The Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission was created on December 5, 2023 for the purpose of planning and promoting the establishment of a full-time independent institution for data protection.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>1. The Executive Yuan passed the amendments to Article 1-1, Article 48, and Article 56 to create an independent supervision institution for data protection and to impose heavier penalties for personal data leak. https://gov.tw/CWZ)</p> <p>2. The Legislative Yuan</p> | | |
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| | | <p>passed the third reading of the amended PDPA to impose heavier penalties on business entities for personal data leak and to establish the Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission as soon as possible.</p> <p>https://gov.tw/KiB)</p> <p>3. Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission)</p> <p>https://pipa.pdpc.gov.tw/)</p> | | |
| <p>1-4 Enhancing Information Access in the Freedom of Government Information Law</p> | | <p>1. Completed the digital version of the training materials for the Quick Guide to the Freedom of Government Information Law through PPP. The materials have been disseminated by central and local government agencies to the appropriate departments and are made available to the public.</p> <p>2. Discussed the amendments to the Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information.</p> | <p>All quantitative targets for different years are met.</p> | <p>To continue to raise awareness of the Freedom of Government Information Law, and finish the amendments to the Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information, which will be made available to other institutions for</p> |

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| | | <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Policy Online Participation Platform/Advance announcement of the draft amendment of the Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information. https://gov.tw/xZS) 2. Ministry of Justice (MOJ) website/Quick Guide to the Freedom of Government Information Law https://gov.tw/MCa) | | reference. |
| 1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combined and published the offshore wind power and marine data from the Ministry of Environment, the Dept of Land Administration, the National Academy of Marine Research, and the Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture on the National Ocean Database and Sharing System (NODASS). 2. Created an environmental data integration and disclosure platform, i.e., i-Environment, which | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | To continue to help the public gain more understanding on environmental issues and open environmental data, and to raise environmental awareness and encourage public participation. |

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| | | <p>covers 17 topics, including Review of Environmental and Social Issues of Photovoltaic, Fishery and Electricity Symbiosis, and Open Data and Integration of Offshore Wind Farm Zones.</p> <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NAMR NODASS (https://gov.tw/7Qh) 2. i-Environment (https://gov.tw/BZy) | | |
| <p>2-1 National referendum electronic joint signatures</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures System was launched on April 10, 2024. 2. It was made available for online testing to gather user feedback for 50 members of the public from April 10 to April 30, 2024. 26 people provided feedback, 11 of whom suggested using the TW FidO to facilitate the filing of petitions. <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures System | <p>cept for one item that is not completed, namely “The source code of the authentication mechanism is released under an open license and is not linked to the API source codes provided by the Ministry of the Interior or other authorities,” other quantitative targets were met, showing real progress.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To add TW FidO to the Electronic Joint Signatures System. 4. To evaluate the licensing of the source code of the system authentication mechanism. 5. To strengthen cybersecurity capabilities of the systems. |

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| | | <p>(https://gov.tw/CAa)</p> <p>2. Press release dated February 16, 2024 - “Central Election Commission discussed and passed launch date of National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures System” (https://gov.tw/2sb)</p> <p>3. Press release dated April 8, 2024 - “National Referendum Electronic Joint Signatures System to launch on April 10, invite public feedback” (https://gov.tw/FWq)</p> | | |
| 2-2 Youth policy participation | | <p>1. The "Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk" project developed a total of 93 youth teams. The youth teams organized 59 discussion sessions on their own, garnering 2,134 participants. A youth tracking mechanism and a participation indicator were created for the completion of the youth policy participation system.</p> <p>2. Established the University Affairs</p> | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | <p>6. To provide channels for participation in youth policy making and strengthen combination of local issues.</p> <p>7. To update the University Affairs Information Disclosure Platform regularly on a yearly basis, or assess the addition of disclosure items in conjunction with external demands.</p> |

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| | | <p>Information Disclosure Platform to provide university information for the public.</p> <p>3. Established the National Youth Advisory Website to combine information from central and local youth affairs units and integrate available resources in the country.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>1. Announcement of the list of teams selected to join the 2024 Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk. (https://www.youthhub.tz/news/detail?id=2f3954b5-b7af-469e-b58b-52c0471d7c59)</p> <p>2. 2023 Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk - Indicators and Benefit Assessment for Deliberative Democracy and Open Government (https://www.youthhub.tz/news/detail?id=fd9df150-9e9b-4c92-84f8-dcc4fc23c393)</p> <p>3. 2023 Youth Good Governance - Let's Talk - Presentation of</p> | <p>8. To assess the benefits of the National Youth Advisory Website and make revisions on a rolling basis.</p> |
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| | | <p>Conclusions and Results of Co-creation https://www.youthhub.tw/news/detail?id=d0eb15a9-e9ba-4c0c-b5d5-bc2b3d6a4b77</p> <p>4. University Affairs Information Disclosure Platform https://udb.moe.edu.tw/data/</p> <p>5. National Youth Advisory Website https://gov.tw/URL</p> | | |
| <p>2-3 Establish a regional revitalization interactive platform</p> | | <p>Established the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform to provide the latest information related to regional revitalization. The platform compiled and updated a total of 431 regional revitalization cases, providing in-depth coverage to give a clear understanding of regional revitalization projects to the public in general.</p> <p>References:</p> | <p>All quantitative targets for different years are met.</p> | <p>To optimize the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform, and help promote regional revitalization policies by reviewing website contents on a rolling basis.</p> |

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| | | <p>1. Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform (https://gov.tw/JC6)</p> <p>2. 2022 Regional Revitalization Innovation Proposal Contest award ceremony and result presentation (https://gov.tw/ubs)</p> | | |
| <p>2-4 Facilitate the formation of labor unions</p> | | <p>1. The MOL and labor departments of city and county governments that handle labor union affairs convened business meetings in December 2020, December 2022, and December 2023 to discuss ways to simplify procedures for forming labor unions. County (City) governments allowed laborers may prepare to form labor unions via teleconferencing.</p> <p>2. From 2021 to 2023, subsidized municipality or county (city) government-organized labor-management events and labor-management meetings at companies to help workers understand the process of forming</p> | <p>Except for one item that is not completed, namely “Simplify the administrative process related to the union registration certificate,” other quantitative targets were met, showing real progress.</p> | <p>1. To collaborate with city and county governments in developing ways to simplify procedures for forming trade unions.</p> <p>2. To conduct diversified campaigns to raise awareness of union forming and workers rights.</p> |

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| | | <p>unions for a total of 237 sessions, garnering 9,292 participants.</p> <p>3. From 2022 to 2024, enhanced understanding of labor rights through diverse methods like courses on the MOL e-learning website, stage plays, a labor-themed board game, and interdepartmental campaigns, reaching more than 129.2 million people.</p> | | |
| <p>2-5 Include the concept of open government into the civic curriculum and teaching, and empower teachers</p> | | <p>1. Public and private sectors worked together to review the existing curricula in high schools and elementary schools and compile analysis reports.</p> <p>2. Engaged stakeholders, experts, scholars and NGOs in discussions, and produced a draft copy of supplementary civil and social materials on open government for junior high schools and elementary schools.</p> | <p>All quantitative targets for different years are met.</p> | <p>To combine mechanisms of the K-12 Education Administration , centers for study area, and regional education advisory groups to continuously promote supplementary civil and social materials on open government (for junior high schools and</p> |

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| | | | | elementary schools). |
| 3-1 Promote gender-inclusive dialogue and participation | | <p>9. In 2023, the Gender Equality Guidance, Evaluation, and Incentive Program for Subordinate Agencies of the Executive Yuan was implemented to review the implementation by subordinate agencies from 2021 to 2022. 28 agencies, or 90%, met evaluation standards.</p> <p>10. Promulgated the CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations (summary).</p> <p>11. Organized the Mid-term Review Meeting on the Conclusions and Recommendations of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW, which was attended by 197 people from the five Yuans, 22 agencies and 46 NGOs.</p> | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | <p>12. To uphold principles of data transparency and encourage equal participation by the public for the preparation of Taiwan's Fifth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW. The private and public sectors shall work together to demonstrate Taiwan's achievements in gender equality.</p> <p>13. To pay more attention to the rights of disadvantaged groups, and ensure that the rights of people of different genders, gender orientation and gender identities are respected and</p> |

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| | | <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidelines and Case Studies for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies (https://gov.tw/XVY) 2. The CEDAW Education, Training and Awareness Program (2020-2023) (https://gov.tw/RLM) 3. Gender Equality Guidance, and Evaluation (https://gov.tw/iRi) 4. Mid-term Review Meeting on the Conclusions and Recommendations of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW (https://gov.tw/e8P) 5. Important Gender Equality Issues Database (https://gov.tw/jtN) | | protected. |
| 3-2 Promote new immigrant public participation and | | 1. Provided immigrants diversified public participation opportunities for development; and worked with different government agencies to | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | To refine new immigrant training programs and build up Taiwan's talent pool. |

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| development | | <p>conduct a wide range of training courses in areas such as teaching support personnel of immigrants' native languages, interpretation for migrant workers, and rare language tour guide.</p> <p>2. From 2021 to 2023, a total of 751 new immigrants passed the training for cultivating teaching support personnel of immigrants' native languages and obtained qualifications.</p> <p>3. The K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized immigrants' language classes at junior high schools and elementary schools national wide from 2021 to 2023, and recruited 738 to help educate the children of new immigrants.</p> | | |
| 3-3 Increase indigenous peoples' cross-domain participation and international | | <p>1. Establish an Austronesian library and database, which provides academic workers in fields related to Austronesian studies with an online platform.</p> <p>2. Invited indigenous</p> | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | To complete and provide cards to enhance indigenous cultural awareness for the use of government agencies and for promotion through |

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| linkage | | <p>experts and citizen groups to work on cards to enhance indigenous cultural awareness.</p> <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Austronesian library and database (https://www.austronesia.ndata.org/) | | diversified mediums. |
| 3-4 Promote public participation on Hakka issues | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Held 10 civil forums on the draft Hakka Language Development Act, which were supported by online livestreams for greater reach, garnering more than 130 suggestions for the draft and more than 20 suggestions on governance. 2. Held a civil review meeting for the National Hakka Day in which an open invitation was issued to encourage participation from people of different age groups, regions, genders, and social backgrounds. 3. The 2022 and 2023 National Hakka Day events and the National Hakka Conference held in August 2023 all invited participants from various | All quantitative targets for different years are met. | To adopt diversified, online and offline civil participation to invite the public to propose suggestions pertaining to Hakka issues. |

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| | | <p>fields. They encouraged PPP to promote Hakka policies or measures in order to ensure sustainable development of the Hakka culture.</p> | | |
| <p>4-1 Enhance political donation transparency</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed the update of the political donations information system so that information on political donations recipients, whether they are political parties, potential candidates or other stakeholders, is disclosed on the website. 2. Article 47 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and Article 51 of the Public Officials Election And Recall Act were amended on June 9, 2023 to facilitate the transparency of election expenses. The publishers, the sponsors, and other information of campaign ads published on newspaper, magazines, or broadcast on television or online media are now required to be disclosed. 3. Four review meetings have been convened since | <p>cept for one item that is not completed, namely “Complete the draft amendment of the Executive Yuan version of the Political Donations Act,” other quantitative targets were met, showing real progress.</p> | <p>To continue to raise mandatory disclosure of related party transactions to the status of a parent act.</p> |

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| | | <p>the draft amendment of the Political Donations Act was sent to the Executive Yuan on June 30, 2020. The review has not yet been completed and notices will be issued in 2024 for further review meetings.</p> | | |
| <p>4-2 Establish and improve the government procurement integrity platform</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established 55 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms, designated section or webpage projects, as per the requests of heads of government agencies. 2. Created a single portal website of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform to disclose the rules and documents related to the Government Procurement Integrity Platform so that the public has an understanding of Taiwan's achievements in open government. 3. Developed a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform, and invited institutions, | <p>All quantitative targets were met.</p> | <p>To establish Government Procurement Integrity Platforms as per the requests of heads of government agencies; to promote model examples of the Government Procurement Integrity Platform through diversified channels; and to refine the transparency of related administrative measures, strengthen risk management, and proactively engage in cross-disciplinary collaborations to safeguard major infrastructure in the country on a rolling basis.</p> |

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| | | <p>experts and scholars to review and refine information disclosed before publishing on the Government Open Data Platform.</p> <p>4. Produced 2 long and short versions of videos in Chinese and English, namely the “Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Protecting Major Infrastructure” and “Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Revitalizing Public Infrastructure.”</p> <p>References:</p> <p>1. AAC video “Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Revitalizing Public Infrastructure.”</p> <p>(1) Chinese long version https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EcXglB0hHR8)</p> <p>(2) Chinese short version https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDBju2D7Wk4)</p> <p>(3) English long version https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pnt3Bnt4bVw)</p> <p>(4) English short version https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MhTRkrNnWz4</p> | | |
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| | |) 2. Official English website (https://gov.tw/tN9) | | |
| 4-3 Legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act | | <p>1. The Ministry of Justice submitted the 15th version of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act to the Executive Yuan for review on March 4, 2024.</p> <p>2. The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan added 7 proposals to its review schedule on May 16, 2024, including the draft Whistleblower Protection Act proposed by members of the Legislative Yuan.</p> <p>3. Gathering feedback from the public and suggestions from stakeholders is very important when drafting the Whistleblower Protection Act. If public sector regulations are better formulated, it would be less controversial. Nevertheless, private sectors are required to provide incentives and favorable arguments for the act, such as increasing</p> | The 15th version of the draft Whistleblower Protection Act is still being reviewed by the Executive Yuan. | To gather feedback from the public and modify legislative strategies as needed. |

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| | | <p>competitiveness in the international markets, and uncovering corruption more effectively to mitigate legal liabilities and prevent large fines in the future. Furthermore, government agencies including the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) and the Small and Medium Enterprise and Startup Administration (SMESA) are brought together to reduce obstacles in promoting the act through administrative guidelines or model business awards.</p> | | |
| 5-1 Beneficial ownership transparency | | <p>14. Increased use of the Company Transparency Platform, garnering more than 470,000 queries between January 2021 and May 16, 2024.</p> <p>15. Increased queries on “findbiz,” garnering more than 1 billion queries between January 2021 and May 16, 2024.</p> <p>16. A total of 2,555 AML training courses were organized by FI and DNFBPs like the jewelry businesses, land administration agents, real estate agencies, financial institutions, CPAs, public</p> | All quantitative targets were met. | <p>17. To continue to increase transparency regarding juridical persons.</p> <p>18. To proactively support amendments to the Trust Law.</p> |

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| | | <p>bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, and lawyers, garnering a total of 173,320 participants.</p> <p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Charitable Trust Section" on the Trust Association website (https://www.trust.org.tw/tw/special/1) | | |
| <p>5-2 Policies on financial transparency of religious groups to close AML loopholes</p> | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Completed the financial reporting label for religious groups on the National Religious Information Network so that the public is able to search for the list of temples and religious institutions filing financial statements. 20. Completed the financial audit of 202 national religious foundations. 21. In 2023, 94.9% of national religious foundations filed the final report on total income and 92.4% filed statements for reference. Both reporting and filing rates are rising every year. 22. Regarding the anti-money laundering/countering | <p>Except for one item that is not completed, namely "AML/CFT risk assessment report for national religious foundations," other quantitative targets were met, showing real progress.</p> | <p>To strengthen financial supervision over national religious foundations; to commission certified public accountants to perform onsite financial audit of national religious foundations; to perform regular AML risk assessments; and to work with local governments to improve the financial transparency of religious groups.</p> |

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| | | <p>the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) risk assessment report for national religious foundations, the risk questionnaire system built in collaboration with the Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Executive Yuan is still in the pipeline.</p> | | |
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5. Lessons and Insights

Taiwan has completed 90% of its initial commitments under the Open Government National Action Plan. Commitments that are yet to be fulfilled are mostly legislation commitments, including the Whistleblower Protection Act (draft) and the Political Donations Act (draft amendment). This is due to the fact that the process involves a large number of stakeholders and extensive influence. Therefore, there is room for improvement in terms of fulfilling these commitments on schedule. Nevertheless, the process of formulating these regulations has facilitated dialogue and consensus, which is constructive for strengthening government integrity. In addition, some commitments contain the number of events held or the number of participants as indicators, which may not be reflective of the results of respective commitments. In the future, we will work to devise outcome-based indicators.

Private sectors were invited to work with government agencies in the formulation, execution, and evaluation of the action plan. However, in the regular meetings of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce, the host agencies usually focused on reporting the progress of commitments, and mentioned little about the problems and challenges encountered during execution. From a long-term perspective, the ongoing campaign to promote the Open Government National Action Plan should be used to strengthen mutual trust between the public and private sectors, urging government agencies to identify practical problems during execution and inviting private sectors to work together for solutions.

6. Recommendations

- (I) Continuous expansion of public participation in open government issues

To increase the depth and coverage of public participation in the Open Government National Action Plan, appropriate planning can be made as needed to expand the scope of participation during the formulation, execution, and evaluation of the action plan. We will also work to

encourage participation from different groups, thereby attracting more attention to open government issues and creating a space for public discussions.

Many commitments not only require inter-agency collaboration, but also cooperation with NGOs, businesses, local groups, experts and scholars from universities, and other from various sectors. Government agencies can utilize existing public consultation mechanisms such as workshops and consultation meetings, or diversified channels such as official websites and social media, to encourage participation from the private sector, experts and scholars, and social groups.

(II) Strengthening of digital governance commitments

Amid the global Artificial Intelligence (AI) boom, digital governance becomes more important in open government. How to incorporate the spirit of openness, transparency, and diverse participation into technological development to create positive benefits of AI and reduce its potential risks will be a challenge faced by all governments.

Furthermore, for in-depth development of digital governance, more attention should be paid to open data and personal data protection. In particular, in the face of a plateauing phase of data provision, it is difficult for government agencies to maintain the effort. It is necessary for them to steer the exchanges between data providers and users, so as to facilitate more data value-added applications and maximize the value of open data. Regarding digital privacy protection, while an independent supervisory body for personal data protection will be created to raise awareness of personal data protection and compliance among businesses and consumers, competent authorities are still required to collaborate with one another to strengthen and implement the personal data protection laws and policies.