



Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2024

I. Preface

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, the situation has become increasingly severe around the world, and Taiwan's experience in combating the virus has been affirmed by the international community. In fact, its humanitarian help during COVID-19 as represented by the slogan "Taiwan Can Help, and Taiwan is Helping," has highlighted Taiwan as a reliable partner and force for good in the world. In her May 20, 2020 inauguration speech President Tsai Ing-Wen said that in the future, Taiwan will actively take part in the international community, while continuing to fight for participation in international organizations, and bolster ties with the United States, Japan, Europe, and other like-minded countries. Therefore, issues such as how to continue deepening democratic values and strengthening international ties, while promoting the Taiwan model globally are important issues to be addressed in the post-pandemic era.

Taiwan has put a lot of effort in deepening democracy. The government's response to the advocacy of civil society has sought to actively promote open government related policies. In recent years, this has involved the establishment of a public policy participation platform, the addition of government contacts in each ministry and the launch of the Presidential Hackathon. Internet technology has been used to bring together opinions dispersed throughout society and transform them into a motivational driving force for creative policies. As a result, government agencies have been able to co-opt the innovative strength of civil society through collaborative sharing to brainstorm new resolutions for policy- or daily life-related problems. The creation of the Mask Map APP during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is an example of positive outcomes resulting from

cooperation involving open data from government departments, platforms and visualization set by private sectors.

In the digital age, technology is now more widely used than in the past which can reduce the obstacle of the public on obtaining information on policies. In addition, governance models based on information transparency and sharing and public-private collaboration will be the key to government transformation. Open government not only facilitates public participation in public affairs, but also enables civil society to better understand the complex factors considered when governing, boosting their trust in the government. Policies can only be effectively promoted when such mutual trust exists.

With the pandemic changing how people interact with each other and the rise in zero distance business opportunities and remote working, governments across the world have sought to speed up digital reformation. However, data-driven and digital transformations are very much dependent on the existence of trust between the government and civil society. With the impact of the pandemic, rebuilding public trust and using digital technology to achieve innovation has both become an opportunity and challenge faced by governments around the world. Since the start of the pandemic, governance in Taiwan has embraced openness, transparency and public-private collaboration, ensuring COVID-19 has had only a minimal impact. As a result, Taiwan has attracted the attention of the international community and sought to take advantage of this situation by showcasing to the world the achievements and values of open government.

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) was established as an important international open government organization in 2011 by eight countries, including the United Kingdom and United States. The core values for which it advocates

include transparency, accountability, participation and inclusion, emphasizing the cooperation and co-creation of the government and civil society. As a declaration of its determination to introduce open government, during the Canada OGP Summit in May 2019, Taiwan announced its intention to draft an open government national action plan, working with civil society to determine commitments, while examining the direction and progress made in the promotion of open government from a national level, as a stepping stone for entry to the OGP.

II. Efforts and Results of the Promotion of Open Government in Taiwan

Taiwan began officially implementing its first open government national action plan in 2021. This involved announcing five major categories of commitment: “promote open data and freedom of information”, “Increase gender and ethnic groups inclusive dialogues”, “expand the public participation mechanisms”, “enhance integrity policies” and “anti-money laundering (AML)”. In addition to highlighting efforts and achievements of the government in these areas, this report also details policy direction for future efforts to promote open government and show the intention to adhere to the OGP spirit, while also working with civil society to explore the various possibilities of open government in terms of policy and deepen democratic literacy, to allow Taiwan to become a reliable partner to the international community.

1. Promote Open Data and Freedom of Information

In order to promote the publication of government information, in 2005 Taiwan promulgated “The Freedom of Government Information

Law,” which adopted the principle that policies, measures and government information related to people’s rights and interests would be made available to the public actively and timely. This enabled the public to share and fairly utilize government information, thereby guaranteeing the public’s right to know, encouraging the public’s participation in democracy, while also enhancing the public’s understanding, trust and supervision of public affairs.

Taiwan began to promote government open data in November 2012, adopting an approach that combined public wisdom and innovation, the promotion of transparency in governance and government operations, supervision of the government, and improvements in the quality of public services. In April 2013, an inter-ministerial government open data platform was established to provide open format data that was free, irrevocable and have open authorization, thereby facilitating the public’s value-added applications. In 2015 and 2016-2017, as a result of the joint efforts of the public and private sectors, Taiwan was ranked first on Open Knowledge International’s Global Open Data Index; In 2018, the six municipalities of Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung City signed an open data charter, becoming the first cities in Asia to do so. As of November 2020, the government open data platform had made available more than 47,000 datasets. In 1995, the Computer-Processed Personal Data Protection Act was passed to strengthen personal data protection in the digital age. In 2010, the act was amended and renamed the Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA). At the same time, the scope of the law was expanded to include personal data that was not computer processed, using laws and regulations to avoid violating personality rights, while also facilitate the proper use

of personal data. In response to the comprehensive implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of establishing a strict legal framework for personal data protection by the European Union in 2018, Taiwan established a Personal Data Protection Office, to conduct overall planning of GDPR-related matters, while coordinating, integrating The enforcement of the PDPA among various government agencies.

2. Expand the Public Participation Mechanism

In 1999, Taiwan promulgated the “Administrative Procedure Act” which was implemented in 2001. This stipulated that in terms of administrative dispositions, legal orders or administrative plans, administrative authorities should provide the people with opportunities to participate and express their opinions. It also required that process of the hearing be held for major administrative dispositions, as a way for the person subject to the disposition or the person affected to participate in the decision of administrative acts, an indication of the government recognizing the importance of public participation. In 2015, the “Online Public Policy Participation Platform” officially launched as one of the permanent channels for the people to participate in public policy, a huge milestone in public participation. To date, more than 7,000 proposals have been made since the “citizen’s proposal” online service was launched, with 3,713 issues being raised with about 1.6 million people participating.

In 2016 the Executive Yuan established a Youth Advisory Committee, providing young people with a channel to participate in the formation of government policies. The committee collects and reflects the ideas of the younger generation, while actively providing promotional ideas for public

policies that most concern young people.

3. Increase Gender and Ethnic Groups Inclusive Dialogue

From the mid-1990s, following the lifting of Martial Law and the development of the democratic system, the government established participatory democracy platforms on a wide range of issues. In 1997, the Executive Yuan established the Gender Equality Committee taskforce, which through a government-private sector partnership and continued dialogue exerted substantive policy influence, implemented a series of laws: “Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act,” “Domestic Violence Prevention Act,” “Act of Gender Equality in Employment ,” “Gender Equity Education Act” and “Sexual Harassment Prevention Act.” In 2011, the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines were adopted and in 2012 the Executive Yuan established the Department of Gender Equality, completing the foundation work for related legal organizations. Meanwhile, although Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, we have taken the initiative to promote work related to “The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” (CEDAW) to showcase the importance of women’s rights. In 2007, the Legislative Yuan passed a bill to become a CEDAW signatory that stipulated CEDAW as part of domestic law in Taiwan. In January 2012, the “Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” was implemented, in conjunction with an examination of existing laws, the compilation of a national report and the holding of related educational, training and promotional work. As a result, the spirit of CEDAW was gradually practiced, leading to the elimination of any gender differentiation, limits and discrimination, which established a

II. Efforts and Results of the Promotion of Open Government in Taiwan

solid foundation for Taiwan to move toward becoming a more gender equal society, where women enjoy the full range of rights.

In 1996 and 2001, the Executive Yuan established the Council of Indigenous Peoples and Hakka Affairs Council, and in 2005 and 2010 respectively promulgated the “Indigenous Peoples Basic Law” and “Hakka Basic Law”. In 2017, it promulgated the “Indigenous Languages Development Act” and in 2018 amended the “Hakka Basic Law,” to list both indigenous and Hakka languages as “national languages.” Also in 2018, Taiwan and 12 Pacific countries reactivated the “Austronesian Forum” as a permanent organization, with efforts to build a regional culture and identity, based on the cultural closeness of Taiwan’s indigenous people and Austronesian people. It was hoped that this would also promote a better understanding of Taiwan’s indigenous people and its multi-ethnic culture by mainstream society and the international community.

Based on the increasing number of immigrants living in Taiwan as a result of marriage, since 2012 the government has promoted a series of related programs to care for, counsel and empower these “new immigrants.” The programs include, “New Immigrants and Their Children Foreign Training Program,” “The Program of Assuring Brodband Internet Access for New Immigrants,” “New Immigrant Digital Applications Program” and “New Immigrants and Their Children Foreign Training and Scholarships Program” Such programs seek to help new immigrants to quickly adapt to their new lives and participate in Taiwanese society, while also effectively enhancing the multicultural knowledge and literacy of the Taiwanese public, as well as their understanding of new immigrants, thereby helping to build a

harmonious society based on mutual understanding and respect.

4. Enhance Integrity Policies

In 2000, Taiwan promulgated the “Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest” which was amended in 2018 and established norms to be followed by public servants for the recusal due to conflicts of interest, so that corruption and conveyance of unjust interests can be efficiently eliminated. In 2004, the government promulgated the “Political Donations Act,” which is enacted to normalize and manage political donations to guarantee the fairness and justness of political activities, while also making the spending of political donations more transparent and accountable. In 2009, Taiwan’s government referenced the “United Nations Convention against Corruption” and related proposals from Transparency International, in the drafting and implementation of its “National Integrity Building Action Plan.” This sought to establish a national anti-corruption development strategy and objectives, with a vision based on a clean government and an honest society. In 2011, the Ministry of Justice established the Agency against Corruption which thereafter became the primary agency responsible for planning anti-corruption policies, including efforts to combat, prevent and eliminate corruption. As part of the efforts to implement the 2003 “United Nations Convention against Corruption” and strengthen international cooperation against corruption, in 2015 Taiwan promulgated the “Act to Implement United Nations Convention against Corruption” and in 2018 completed its first United Nations Convention against Corruption national report. In 2016, the government drafted an “Implementation Program for a Government Agency Procurement Integrity

Platform” establishing an anti-corruption platform for major Infrastructure works classifications. This sought to guarantee the quality of major Infrastructure works, eliminate improper mediation, lobbying and pressure, while also facilitating external examination of information relating to administrative procedures, thereby minimizing external suspicions over major national projects. Through the establishment of the many dedicated laws and mechanisms detailed above, a comprehensive government Integrity and anti-corruption regulatory environment has been established.

5. Anti-Money Laundering

In 1996, Taiwan promulgated the “Money Laundering Control Act,” the first dedicated money laundering prevention law in Asia. In 2017, in response to the third round of evaluations made by the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), the Executive Yuan established an “Anti-Money Laundering Office.” Through this dedicated office, central government personnel were trained to comprehensively promote APG Third Round Mutual Evaluation preparatory work which led to the drafting of a series of related laws and regulations: “Anti-Money Laundering Guidelines for Cross-border Declaration and Reporting,” “Counter-Terrorism Financing Act,” “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering of Financial Institutions,” “Regulations Governing Anti-money Laundering of Agricultural Financial Institutions,” “Regulations Governing the Implementation and Report of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism for Jewelry Businesses,” “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism for Certified Public Accountants,” “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism

Financing for Land Administration Agents and Real Estate Brokerages,” “Regulations Governing Anti-money Laundering and Countering Terrorism Financing of Financial Technology Innovative Experimentation,” “Regulations on Competent Authorities Governing Specific Foundations for Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorist Financing” and “Regulations on Anti-Money Laundering & Countering the Financing of Terrorism Operations Matters Conducted by Attorneys.” These regulations ensured the anti-money laundering mechanisms in Taiwan were more comprehensive, preventing such criminal activities by removing loopholes in money laundering and establishing a transparent payment flow order, ensuring efforts to eliminate money laundering and terrorist financing control in Taiwan meet international standards. As a result, the APG Third Round Mutual Evaluation designated Taiwan as having the best “regular follow-up” results in the Asia Pacific.

III. Action Plan Development Process

At the OGP Global Summit in May 2019, Taiwan announced that it would draft its own open government national action plan. After one year of discussions and preparations with civic society and government ministries, the Executive Yuan officially established the Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce in August 2020 and launched Taiwan’s first open government national action plan in January 2021.

III. Action Plan Development Process

Time	Activities	Public-Private Collaboration Results
<p>I. Preliminary Work</p> <p>July 2019 – July 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invited civic groups, scholars and experts (who have been concerned with issue related to open government) to help plan Taiwan’s open government national action plan. • Inter-ministerial meetings, with 32 commitments proposed. After further discussions, 12 commitments were proposed for government ministries. • Public response to the proposed commitments was consulted from the “Online Public Policy Participation Platform.” • Competent authorities for the commitments invited related stakeholders to attend 16 multi-stakeholder forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite Civic society and government ministries to three meetings, attended by representatives of 32 agencies with a total of 175 people. • A total of 46 public responses were received on the “Online Public Policy Participation Platform.” • 16 multi-stakeholder forums were held, with 320 people attending from civic society and government ministries.
<p>II. Planning Period</p> <p>August 2020</p>	<p>Established “Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce”</p>	<p>The Taskforce has 25 members, with 12 scholars and experts or non-governmental organization representatives who have been concerned with issues related to this Action Plan for a long time or are familiar with the operation of open government related international organizations.</p>

Time	Activities	Public-Private Collaboration Results
		The other 13 members are ministers of without Portfolio, or the ministers or deputy ministers of ministries related to the policy and execution of this Action Plan.
September 2020	Held the first pre-meeting of “Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce”	Inter-ministerial meetings are held to examine public proposals made on the “Online Public Policy Participation Platform” and six proposals are adopted as new commitments.
October 2020	Held the first “Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce” meeting	The government, civic groups and promotion group agree on 19 commitments in five major categories.
November – December 2020	Competent agencies for various commitments convened with working groups to discuss details and indicators for related commitments.	Preparatory working groups from competent agencies for various commitments convened in 20 meetings, attended by 330 participants from civic groups and government ministries.
December 2020	Held the second “Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Promotion Group” meeting	Approval of Taiwan’s open government national action plan
III. Implementation Period January 2021	Official implementation of Taiwan’s first open government national action plan	

IV. Commitments

1. Promote Open Data and Freedom of Information

While adhering to digital privacy and personal data protection, the government will embrace the core concept of data governance as way of resolving daily life problems faced by the public. As such, establishing a mechanism for open data and data reuse can revitalize data links and applications between the public and private sectors and across different fields. This will also encourage the private sector to engage in information sharing and through public-private collaboration boost the development of the data economy, while promoting the use of digital technology to facilitate innovative government services.

1-1 Completing Government Open Data and Data Sharing Mechanism	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council (Executive Yuan and all affiliated agencies)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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 was introduced to ensure the quality and volume of open data. As of November 2020, the platform had opened more than

	<p>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.
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>This has involved referencing related international open and use data policies and soliciting external viewpoints, while using public-private collaboration to strengthen government open data and re-use mechanisms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus on prioritizing opening data with high value: This involves referencing international methods and inviting representatives of government, industry and academia to jointly draft evaluation standards and a public advisory mechanism for high priority open data. 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. Enhances governance transparency: Establish an open data mechanism based on open and transparent procedures, encourage ministries to implement the optimization of open data use and make the best use of open data, to assist government decision making, strengthening governance transparency and quality. 2. Encourage civil sector value-added uses: Encourage ministries to prioritize opening data with application value such as that related to transportation, the environment and weather, enhancing the convenience with which government data can be accessed, to promote public participation and data value-added applications, thereby optimizing the benefits derived from the data. 3. Implement public-private collaboration in the provision of innovative services: With the civil sector participating in the open data decision making process and the proposals for developing innovative services, government was encouraged to improve existing administrative procedures, through a public-private collaborative model that combines finite government resources and the boundless creativity of the private sector.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountable government and good governance: draft new norms to make agencies accountable to complete mechanisms related to open and re-use data as part of promoting good governance. 2. Open and transparent decision making process for opening data: Agencies make public announcements on the open data decision making process in an open and transparent manner, to enhance trust between the public and the government. 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.	
Additional information	<p>More information would be provided for reference from the following resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Government Action Plan • Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals 	
Milestone status		Start Date
End Date		
1. Draft new guidelines for openness and reuse of government data.	January 2021	December 2021
2. Establish advanced data standards and quality mechanism.		
1. Establish a public consultation mechanism for high priority open data.	January 2022	December 2022
2. Promote demonstration cases showing the practical application of data.		
1. Establish high priority open data subject-oriented areas.	January 2023	May 2024
2. Counsel agencies on the release of dynamic data in API format.		
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chen Chin-Jung	
Title, Department	Analyst / Department of Information Management, National Development Council	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Transportation and Communications 2. Ministry of Economic Affairs 3. Ministry of the Interior 4. Environmental Protection Administration , Executive Yuan

Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wu Ming-Hsuen, CEO, Doublethink Lab 2. Tuhi Martukaw, Head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Chairperson, Tainan Sprout 4. Lin Cheng-Hsia, Legal Advisor, Open Culture Foundation 5. Deng Dung-Po, Vice Director, Open Data Alliance
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1-2 Establishing an Open Dataset Platform for Value-added Use	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Science and Technology (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan)
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. These information need 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 provide 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.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The dataset platform established by this commitment will collect high value data related to the aforementioned 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</p>		<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add a minimum of three datasets related to environment. 2. Provide at least 2,500 virtual machines (VM) (each VM having 2 vCPU) and 1,000 Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) computing resources for applicants to apply to use and provide free data download network traffic. 3. 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>January 2021</p>	<p>December 2021</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add a minimum of three datasets related to environment. 2. Provide at least 2,500 virtual machines (VM) (each VM having 2 vCPU) and 1,000 Graphics Processing Units (GPU) computing resources for applicants to apply to use and provide free data download network traffic. 3. 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>January 2022</p>	<p>December 2022</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add a minimum of three datasets related to environment. 2. 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. 3. 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>January 2023</p>	<p>December 2023</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add a minimum of one dataset related to environment. 2. 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. 3. 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>January 2024</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<p>Contact information</p>		
<p>Persons responsible from implementing agency</p>	<p>Tzy-Mei Lin</p>	

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Foresight and Innovation Policies, Ministry of Science and Technology 2. National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior 3. Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs 4. Central weather Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications 5. Department of Environmental Monitoring and Information Management, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan 6. National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chi-Ming Peng, president, WeatherRisk Explore Inc. 2. Tuhi Martukaw, head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Wei-Chieh Lai, director, Green Citizens' Action Alliance 4. Dong-Po Deng, chief data scientist, GeoThings Inc. 5. Chen-Yu Hao, vice president, GEOSENSE Digital Technologies Inc. 6. Tsu-Yu Chao, director, Division Director, Industry, Science and Technology International Strategy Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Center 7. Hsi-Ching Lin, deputy director general, National Center for High-Performance Computing, National Applied Research Laboratories

1-3 Strengthen Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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). ● Strengthening digital privacy and personal data protection involves the protection of the rights and interests of data subjects which requires further discussion: ● 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. ● 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. ● 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

	<p>data for another purpose” or “use of automatically processed open data to make decisions.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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? ● 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. ● 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>What is the commitment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening personal data protections ● 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). ● 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Notification of personal data breach: Discussions are held on how to inform and what information to relay to data subjects in the event of personal data being stolen or disclosed, in order to effectively control further damage. ● 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). ● Data protection impact assessments (DPIA): Discussions held on situations in which DPIAs are applicable, including their scope, content and supporting measures.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance the transparency of personal data processing After discussions on issues relating to improving personal data protections, including the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent, appropriate control measures should be drafted. This will ensure data subjects are better informed about and understand the collection, processing and use of personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of such information. ● 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. ● 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</p>	<p>None</p>

Milestone status		Start Date	End Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research into various issues relating to commitments, including collection and research of related overseas legislation and the solicitation of opinions from experts, academics and businesses. Compilation and pooling of advisory opinions. 		January 2021	December 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliberate advisory opinions when determining the direction of amendments to the draft Personal Data Protection Act. Guidelines will be issued to address important issues related to guaranteeing the rights of data subjects that do not involve amending the law. 		January 2022	December 2022
Report to the Executive Yuan on the completion of amendments to the draft Personal Data Protection Act.		January 2023	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Chen Wan-Ting	
Title, Department		Officer / Regulatory Reform Center, National Development Council	
Email and Phone		wtchen618@ndc.gov.tw; 02-23165967	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	All Executive Yuan affiliated agencies	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, co-founder and chief technology officer, “Taiwan National Treasure” Project Lee Ya-Ping, chief legal researcher, Science and Technology Law Institute, Institute for Information Industry 	

Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chang Chih-Wei, assistant professor Department of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University • Yeh Simon, assistant professor, Department of Law, Soochow University • Tai Hao-Chun, associate professor, Department of Law, Shih Hsin University
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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, (Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Encourage agencies to review their fee standards for the provision of government information.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages 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. • Encourages 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency: Encourage 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. • 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. • 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>

Milestone status	Start Date	End Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft an explanation on the difference between freedom of government information and open government data. • Consult, compile and analyze problems encountered by the public and government agencies when people apply for government information. 	January 2021	December 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicit the opinion of the competent authority for the Charges and Fees Act on issues relating to fees charged for government information applications by various agencies. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and draft promotional teaching materials through public-private collaboration. • Refer to opinions provided by the competent authority for the Charges and Fees Act when amending The Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information. 	January 2022	December 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete promotional teaching materials through public-private collaboration. • Provide information on the revision of government information fee charging standards from the Ministry of Justice to other agencies for their reference. 	January 2023	December 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct promotional work through public-private collaboration and multiple channels. • Collect and compile opinions and feedback on promotional teaching materials and government information fee charging standards at various agencies. 	January 2024	May 2024
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Wang Shang-Wei	
Title, Department	Section Chief / Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice	

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Ministry of Justice, Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geng Lu, executive secretary, Open Culture Foundation • Mr. Yeh Ji-Chia, Chutung community worker • Tseng Po-Yu, researcher, Doublethink Lab

1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Environmental Protection Agency, Executive Yuan (Ocean Affairs, Council, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Central Weather Bureau)
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?	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.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Integrate offshore wind power existing sea area data from related government agencies and private groups. 3. Disclosure of information on solar photovoltaic environment and social impact evaluation 4. Strengthen information standards and format quality to promote value-added use: In concert with the National Development Council's government open data and re-use working guidelines, information standards and quality mechanism, and through the rolling revision of public participation mechanisms, the open data policy of the EPA is conducted in conjunction with other agencies, to improve environmental decision making or the drafting of related measures and promote public value-added use of environmental data. 5. To encourage public participation in environmental information the EPA should promote empowerment, while helping the public to better understand the content of environmental information and related scientific knowledge. This will reduce the threshold to public participation and facilitate feedback to the promotion of government policy. 6. Establish links between citizen science data and systematic improvement measures for specific pollution sources, while implementing information systems integration and open data. Ensure the establishment of an institutional framework that promotes "the community's right to know" and the empowerment of citizen science.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<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		Start Date	End Date
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an inventory of items appropriate for public participation and cooperation (including open data), external data and current offshore wind power sea area related data from various agencies. 2. Plan an information platform that integrates open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and external data. 		<p>January 2021</p>	<p>December 2021</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish mechanisms and channels for public participation in environmental open data standards and applications. 2. Provide open data on solar photovoltaic environment and social impact evaluation 3. Interface the EPA's offshore wind power sea area ecological environment monitoring data with the national marine database. 		<p>January 2022</p>	<p>December 2022</p>

4. Establish an information database that integrates the promotion of open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and related external data.		January 2022	December 2022
1. Where information can be legally made accessible, interface the offshore wind power data of other agencies with the national marine database.		January 2023	December 2023
2. 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 five cooperative projects.			
1. Depending on the relaxation of legal provisions, continue to interface offshore wind power data from various sources with the national marine database.		January 2024	May 2024
2. 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.			
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Huang Po-Jhen	
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Other participants	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Ocean Affairs, Council, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Central Weather Bureau	

Other participants	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tu Wen-Ling, professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University 2. Lin Tzu-Lun, associate professor, Department of Political Science, national Taiwan University 3. Tuhi Martukaw, head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Wang Hsuen-Ju, committee member, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Tsai Chih-Hsien, professor, Department of Horticulture, National Chiayi University 6. Wang Ya-Fen, secretary-general, Chinese Institute of Environmental Engineering 7. Lee Chung-Te, professor, Graduate Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Central University
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2. Expand the Public Participation Mechanism

In order to promote civic engagement, civic knowledge of people and the change in the traditional mode of public participation, we will carry out policies regarding referendum electronic joint signatures, youth policy participation, regional revitalization interactive platform, labor union formation and public participation empowerment so as to build a more democratic and open government.

2-1 National referendum electronic joint signatures	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Central Election Commission (CEC), Office of Information & Communication Security, Executive Yuan

Commitment Description	
<p>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</p>	<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.
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<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:

	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. After a certain number of years, keeping only the results, the original data of the joint signer shall be destroyed to ensure the protection of personal data. 4. Through the cooperation of the administrative agencies, the information is sent to the household and conscription service system for automatic auditing, which speeds up the auditing and reduces costs.
<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.

	<p>3. Accountability:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 so as 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.</p>		
Additional information	None		
Milestone status	Start Date	End Date	
New application of the citizen digital certificate	January 2021	December 2021	
Public testing before launch can boost public participation and improve the system.	January 2021	December 2021	
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.	January 2021	December 2021	

Launch of the electronic joint signing system for national referendums		January 2021	December 2021
Collect public feedback on the system		January 2022	December 2022
Improve the system based on public feedback		January 2023	December 2023
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Chen Ying-Ju	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Office of Information & Communication Security, Executive Yuan	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Wu Min-Hsuan, CEO of Doublethink Lab 3. Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, founder and CTO of Taiwan National Treasure 4. Kao Chia-Liang, director of Open Culture Foundation 5. Huang Wei-Zhong, deputy director of Computational Intelligence Technology Center, ITRI 6. Shen Jin-Hsiang, associate professor at Department and Graduate School of Traffic Science, Central Police University 7. Wang Chih-Chien, professor at Graduate Institute of Information Management, NTPU 	

2-2 Youth policy participation	
Commitment Start 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.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. Promote policy participation for youth:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Cultivate young people's ability to participate in public affairs and to play a more active role in the society.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. This commitment relates to participation and accountability of the OGP values, since it includes the younger generation in policy making.</p> <p>2. This commitment relates to transparency and participation of the OGP values. The commitment will foster students' ability to engage in school affairs and make school operations and policies more transparent.</p>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>		
<p>Milestone status</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	
<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. Have more than 20 discussion sessions initiated by young people every year that attract more than 1,000 young people to discuss public issues.</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	

3. 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.	January 2021	May 2024
1. Collect information regarding open data of the universities and convene stakeholder meetings or use other means to clarify actual needs for information. 2. Sum up information regarding open data of national senior high schools and convene stakeholder meetings or use other means to clarify actual needs for information.	January 2021	December 2021
1. Formulate the principles of open data in colleges and universities 2. Formulate the "Principles of Open Data for National Senior High Schools"	January 2022	December 2022
Inform senior high schools and universities of the principles of open data to assist schools in publicizing the concept	January 2023	May 2024
Hold a national meeting with stakeholders of the Youth Advisory website to check the status and needs for information integration.	January 2021	December 2021
Establishment and testing of the Youth Advisory website	January 2022	December 2022
Launch and regular update of the Youth Advisory website	January 2023	December 2023
Evaluate the benefits of the Youth Advisory website and update if needed	January 2024	May 2024
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Huang Jia-Ting	

Title, Department		Division Chief/Public Participation Division, Youth Development Administration, Ministry of Education
Email and Phone		chiating@mail.yda.gov.tw
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministries, local governments related to the topic of Let's Talk, or Audrey Tang, Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan. 2. Related personnel of national senior high schools, colleges and universities.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 4. Wang Xuan-Ru, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Lin Cheng-Hsia, legal counsel of Open Culture Foundation 6. Li Hsin, executive secretary of Taiwan Youth Association for Democracy 7. Zheng Yu-Tong, CEO of Xin Young Foundation 8. Hu Ke-Wen, director of Taitung Bunun Youth Sustainable Development Association

2-3 Establish a regional revitalization interactive platform	
Commitment Start 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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,

	<p>ongoing projects, government resources, collaboration space, mentors, other links (such as TESAS database), and other supporting services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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>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>	<p>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.</p> <p>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, so as to enhance people's influence on decision-making and thus create a ground for civil society.</p>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>		
<p>Milestone status</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	
<p>Establish a regional revitalization information sharing and exchange platform</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>February 2021</p>	
<p>Establish a collaboration space on the sharing and exchange platform</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>February 2021</p>	
<p>Mentorship program for better regional revitalization ideas</p>	<p>March 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	
<p>Publish regional revitalization cases and reports</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	
<p>Complete 2 regional revitalization cases through the platform</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	

Contact information	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Wang Bo-Wei
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups
Central ministries or local governments related to the regional revitalization policy	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Chiu Hsing-Wei, head of Geng Shan Nong Chuang Co., Ltd 4. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 	

2-4 Facilitate the formation of labor unions	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Labor (MOL), (Ministry of Economic Affairs)
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 trade union, labors may participate in the governmental meetings to formulate and implement major labor policies.

What is the commitment?

To create a friendly environment for labor unions. Our commitments are set out below:

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 up 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.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>This commitment is to assist workers in organizing labor unions from four aspects: studying and discussing relevant legal provisions, simplifying administrative procedures, assisting in consultation and avoiding improper practices by employers. It is helpful to increase the willingness to organize unions and protect the right to organize.</p>		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>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.</p>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>		
<p>Milestone status</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	
<p>Organize a conference on the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the three major labor laws</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>December 2021</p>	
<p>Simplify the administrative process related to the union registration certificate</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>December 2022</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>January 2024</p>	
<p>Promote trade unions, occupational safety and labor misconduct adjudication mechanisms in various ways to reach more than 3 million people</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	

Contact information	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Xie Wei-Sheng
Title, Department	Executive Officer/Department of Employment Relations, MOL
Email and Phone	bago7547@mol.gov.tw; 02-85902821
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency Ministry of Economic Affairs
Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups 1. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. Sun Yu-Lien, secretary-general of Taiwan Labor Front 3. Dai Guo-Rong, secretary-general of Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions 4. Hwang Cheng-Guan, professor at College of Law, National Chengchi University 5. Mr. Yang Jia-Xun

2-5 Include the concept of open government into the civic curriculum and teaching, and empower teachers	
Commitment Start 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?	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.

	<p>3. The current curriculum needs to be more closely linked to the concepts of open government.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<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.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<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.

Additional information		This commitment will help teachers and students understand the concept of open government, make government policies more transparent, and promote the progress of society as a whole.	
Milestone status		Start Date	End Date
Public and private sectors work together to review the existing curricula in high schools and elementary schools and compile analysis reports.		January 2021	December 2021
1. Discuss the study courses with stakeholders, experts, scholars and CSOs 2. Through a positive cycle of empowerment and discussion, the training session can be more targeted and functional.		January 2022	December 2022
Hold training courses and workshops to implement the teaching philosophy.		January 2023	December 2023
Review the teaching results through formative assessment.		January 2024	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Qiu Rui-Yu	
Title, Department		Secondment officer/Division of Student Affairs and School Security, K-12 Education Administration, MOE	
Email and Phone		e-3240@mail.k12ea.gov.tw	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Ministries or local governments related to the subject under discussion	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. KC Chen, director of Open Culture Foundation 3. Wang Xiao-Ren, president of Tainan Pang-Phuaan Association of Education	

3. Increase Gender and Ethnic Group Inclusive Dialogue

Taiwan is a multicultural society with expatriates and immigrants from all over the world. For a more harmonious and developed society, we need to include the concept of gender and ethnic equality and eliminate all forms of racial discrimination into all of governance measures, promote social progress and harmony through continuous conversations, and remove discrimination due to differences in race, gender, religion, ethnic group, language and culture.

3-1 Promote gender-inclusive dialogue and participation	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Department Gender Equality, Executive Yuan and other agencies
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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>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>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>1. Increasing 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 experts, scholars and NGO representatives with different interests, especially through disadvantaged groups (such as persons with physical and mental disabilities, indigenous people, new immigrants, LGBTI, etc.), to collect opinions</p> <p>(2) Through the Facebook page “Gender Equality Observing Station”, the website and email of the Executive Yuan Gender Equality Committee, we collected opinions from individuals and CSOs. We also live-streamed the International Expert Review Meeting on the Executive Yuan’s YouTube channel and the Gender Equality Committee website, so as to have more access to public opinions.</p> <p>2. CEDAW National Report in an open format:</p> <p>CEDAW national report and conclusions have been posted online in sign language and machine-readable format to make the information more accessible.</p>

	<p>3. Make the administration and the general public more aware of the CEDAW:</p> <p>The CEDAW Education, Training and Awareness Program promotes the CEDAW among civil servants and the general public. We will update the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" so that people can consult and lodge complaints about their own cases according to the CEDAW.</p> <p>4. Regular disclosure of gender ratio in decision-making in the public sector:</p> <p>The gender ratio of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises shall be disclosed. There should be no less than one third of each gender.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. We invite women representatives from disadvantaged groups to participate in the development, publication and review of CEDAW national reports, and use technology to enhance dialogue and participation, expanding the scope of civic participation and promoting gender inclusive dialogue and participation.</p> <p>2. The CEDAW national report in an open format facilitates access among the people to gender information and the government's progress in eliminating discrimination against women and promoting women's human rights.</p> <p>3. The CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program helps officials, the general public, media and members of professional associations understand and apply the CEDAW.</p>

	<p>4. We collect feedback from the citizens and officials on citations and suggestions for the contents of the CEDAW, and revise the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" to help the citizens assert their rights guaranteed by CEDAW.</p> <p>5. We set up a target of one-third for the gender distribution of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises. We will regularly post the ratio online, and monitor the situation to promote women's participation in decision-making positions of public affairs.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. We invite experts, scholars and CSO representatives of disadvantages to participate in the writing, midterm and final review of the CEDAW national report and publish relevant information. Through the CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program, we assess the effectiveness of the ministries and local governments, guide them to consult and work with CSOs. We also issue the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" to promote the spirit of the CEDAW among officials and the public. These actions are consistent with the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2. We regularly monitor the gender distribution of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises, post related information on the government website, and include it in the evaluation for more women to get involved in public affairs, which is related to the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p>

<p>Additional information</p>	<p>1. The government promotes gender equality based on the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines. 2. This commitment complies with SDGs to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>	
<p>Milestone status</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>
<p>Guide the ministries, committes and local governments to consult and work together with CSOs through the CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program. Access the effectiveness through the Executive Yuan’s Guidance Program.</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<p>Publish the fourth CEDAW national reports in accessible web, sign-language and open format. Seek the opinion from CSOs and individuals, especially those under disadvantaged situations through public hearings, the Gender Equality Observing Station Facebook page the website and the email of the Gender Equality Committee</p>	<p>May 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<p>Organize the reviewing of the fourth CEDAW national report by foreign experts (The report and conclusions and recommendations shall be published online, the public and private sectorsshall have a dialogue with the review committee, and the meeting shall be streamed via Executive Yuan’s YouTube channel and the website of the Gender Equality Committee)</p>	<p>July 2022</p>	<p>May 2024</p>

<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>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<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>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<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 Executive Yuan's Guidance Program.</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>
<p>Contact information</p>		
<p>Persons responsible from implementing agency</p>	<p>Shih Jing-Hao</p>	
<p>Title, Department</p>	<p>Officer/Department Gender Equality, Executive Yuan</p>	
<p>Email and Phone</p>	<p>stone928@ey.gov.tw; (02)3356-8108</p>	
<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology</p>	

Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huang Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 3. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Annie Lee, senior research fellow & vice president of Taiwan Research Institute 5. Huang Ling-Hsiang, vice director of Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development 6. Shih Yi-Hsiang, secretary-general of Taiwan Association for Human Rights
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3-2 Promote new immigrant public participation and development	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior, (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Culture)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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 1million 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>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>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Empower new immigrants to serve as cultural lecturers. With their native language skills and experience in Taiwan, they are capable to help newcomers adapt to life in Taiwan and bring knowledge of multiculturalism to local communities. (2) Encourage new immigrants to develop their potential, take vocational training courses in industries, for example, to earn certificate in tourism for better employment opportunities and thus promote local tourism business. (3) Empower new immigrants to serve in language education. (4) Organize exchange activities such as Southeast Asian Culture and Arts Forum, dance courses, and Southeast Asian Fable Picture Book Workshop. (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>(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 issue concerned?</p>	<p>1. To empower new immigrants in various expertise</p> <p>(1) If new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to offer interpretation for public services, they could become good assistance to government in communication to non-Chinese speakers, including other new immigrants, on government regulations and information. This is conducive to creating a more caring and friendly international environment in Taiwan.</p>

	<p>(2) Since new immigrants have advantage and potential of languages and the diversity of culture, the government holds various new immigrant empowerment projects, which can enhance public understanding of new immigrants and their children. This is conducive to creating social harmony and mutual respect among ethnic groups.</p> <p>2. To develop culture of democracy and civic participation among new immigrants</p> <p>Once the new immigrants engage in public affairs, they will have a voice to expresses 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>How is this commitment relevant to OGP values? (transparency, civic participation, accountability)</p>	<p>1. To 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. To offer new immigrants amicable settlement to leverage their capabilities and expertise in public affairs.</p> <p>3. To 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>Performance Indicator</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>
<p>To offer 100 new immigrants multicultural lecturer training and establish a database of the lecturers, so that they can participate in multicultural exchanges and promote multicultural awareness among people</p>	<p>June 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>

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	January 2021	May 2024
To encourage 1,000 new immigrants to participate in self-run, commissioned or subsidized vocational training courses every year, and offer special employment courses for new immigrants	January 2021	May 2024
To hire more than 30 new immigrants as interpreters each year to provide consulting services for migrant workers	January 2021	May 2024
To train 200 new immigrant interpreters to build a talent pool of interpreters	January 2021	June 2022
To cultivate 200 new immigrants to support language teaching every year	January 2021	May 2024
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.	January 2021	May 2024
To recruit more than 100 new immigrants to participate in a series of activities regarding Southeast Asian culture	January 2021	December 2021
To organize 4 briefing sessions for the application of the New Immigrant Development Fund, empower CSO staff to increase civic participation	January 2021	December 2021
To revise relevant regulations of the New Immigrant Development Fund to increase participation rate of new immigrants and their children	January 2021	December 2021
To facilitate 20 community participation proposals	January 2021	December 2021

To advise relevant committees, advisory committees and task groups to rolling review any opportunities for new immigrants and their children to get involved		January 2021	December 2021
Contact information			
Point of Contact		Li, Yi-Jie	
Title, Department		Senior Executive Officer/National Immigration Agency, MOI	
Email and Phone		jeh3074@immigration.gov.tw; 02-23889393 ext. 2521	
Other Participants	Relevant Ministries	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labor	
	CSOs, private sector, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huang, Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Hung Chien, Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Hsia, Hsiao-Chuan, professor at Graduate Institute for Social Transformation Studies, Shih Hsin University 4. Gu, Jin-Song, secretary-general of Meinong Ph.D. Scholar's Association 5. Zhang, Qiao-Ru, supervisor at the Garden of Hope Foundation 6. Hung, Man-Chih, director of TransAsia Sisters Association, Taiwan (new immigrant from Vietnam) 7. Fong, Yan-Ni, new immigrant from Indonesia 8. Chen, Yu-Shui, new immigrant from Vietnam 9. Huang, Qi-Man, new immigrant from mainland China 	

3-3 Increase indigenous peoples' cross-domain participation and international linkage	
Commitment Start 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?	<p>1. Enable cross-domain participation:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Promote international linkage:</p> <p>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.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>1. Develop mechanisms for public participation in policy making in indigenous affairs:</p> <p>In combination with the Participation Officers Network, relevant stakeholders of indigenous issues may discuss</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. Promote conversations among different ethnic groups: Formulate a public proposal mechanism through open and transparent procedures to enhance the cultural sensitivity of the relevant policies formulated by ministries and commissions and promote the development of diverse ethnic cultures.</p> <p>2. Make Taiwan's indigenous people more well known internationally: Public and private sectors work together in open data of Austronesian information to make Taiwan a hub for Austronesian studies and to promote international participation of indigenous peoples.</p>

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment relates to the OGP's core values of transparency, participation and accountability. Sharing of results of cross-domain and international exchanges of indigenous peoples make people more informative of related information and thus have a positive effect on public participation. In addition, the disclosure of information can help the public supervise the administration and express their opinions, which may serve as a reference for subsequent policy-making, so as to achieve the purpose of participation and accountability.</p>		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The Executive Yuan approved the "Austronesian Forum Six-Year Plan (2020-2025)" on March 19, 2019. The plan is divided into five parts. With Austronesian languages and cultural exchanges as the core, it also includes regional industry development, academic and policy research, human resources development and basic meeting affairs. The total budget of the plan is NT\$739 million.</p>		
<p>Milestone status</p>		<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>
<p>Public-private partnership for policy making in indigenous affairs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals and tracking mechanisms for policies of indigenous affairs developed with the efforts of public and private sectors 2. Implementation of proposals and tracking mechanisms for indigenous affairs that have been developed 3. Review the results of the indigenous proposals last year on a rolling basis 		<p>January 2021</p>	<p>December 2021</p>
		<p>January 2022</p>	<p>December 2022</p>
		<p>January 2023</p>	<p>May 2024</p>

Enhance indigenous cultural awareness:			
1. Develop guidelines for indigenous cultural awareness and a list of experts available for consultation		January 2021	December 2021
2. Create cultural awareness cards and disseminate them through government agencies and online communities		January 2022	May 2024
Use live streaming platforms to increase the publicity in indigenous affairs and policy discussions:			
1. Build a live streaming platform on the existing Austronesian Forum website for discussion of domestic and foreign indigenous affairs		January 2021	December 2021
2. Broadcast public meetings on domestic and foreign indigenous affairs via live streaming platforms		January 2022	May 2024
Austronesian library and database:			
1. Early stage: Data collection and research investigation		January 2021	December 2021
2. Middle stage: Open database and collect public opinion		January 2022	December 2022
3. Late stage: Publicity and promotion		January 2023	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chang Yi-Ming		
Title, Department	Designer/Comprehensive Planning Department, Council of Indigenous Peoples		
Email and Phone	ymchang@cip.gov.tw; 02-89953086		
Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture		

Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Chen Min-Yuan (yapasuyongu akuyana), Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policy 4. Lin Bing-Qin, attorney at law, Legal Center of Indigenous Peoples, Legal Aid Foundation
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3-4 Promote public participation on Hakka issues	
Commitment Start and End Date: 2021/1-2024/5	
Lead implementing agency	Hakka Affairs Council, (other agencies)
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.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the public and private sectors to work together to promote government policies on Hakka affairs for sustainable development of Hakka culture. 2. Apply technology to expand the ways of participation of Hakka affairs and encourage Hakka youth to participate in Hakka public affairs. 3. Increase the extent and depth of open government data by the Council.
<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.

	<p>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 collect 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>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.</p> <p>2. It will help to improve the completeness of Hakka policies, promote public participation, and shed light on the development of Hakka groups.</p> <p>3. This commitment creates more opportunities for people to participate in Hakka public affairs directly.</p>		
Additional information	None		
	Milestone status	Start Date	End Date
	Review the existing civic participation mechanisms on Hakka affairs and encourage youth participation through workshops and technology.	January 2021	December 2021
	Consensus on Hakka public issues are brought into the National Hakka Conference according to the working schedule.	January 2021	December 2023
	Enhance the operation of the civic participation mechanism and conduct a mid-term review.	January 2022	December 2022
	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.	January 2024	May 2024

Contact information	
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Liao Chen-Zuo
Title, Department	Division Chief/Department of Planning, Hakka Affairs Council
Email and Phone	ha0364@mail.hakka.gov.tw; 02-89956988 ext. 515
Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Relevant ministries (such as Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Welfare) and local governments at all levels that are in charge of Hakka affairs
Other Actors Involved	<p>CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huang Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 3. Chiu Hsing-Wei, head of Geng Shan Nong Chuang Co., Ltd 4. Yeh Jih-Chia, community worker in Zhudong 5. Wu Che-Ming, manager of Hou Sheng Tuan Shou Group

4. Enhance integrity policies

To thoroughly implement anti-corruption policies, enforce anti-corruption measures, prevent and eradicate corruption, Taiwan will further enhance political donation transparency, promote whistle-blower protection laws, upgrade and expand the existing government procurement integrity platform. Through long-term efforts in companies, schools and communities, we will gradually raise public awareness for anti-corruption, foster a "zero tolerance" attitude towards corruption, effectively curb illegal and unfair

practices in public and private sectors, and protect human rights, so as to become a country of high integrity and rights.

4-1 Enhance political donation transparency	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 - May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior, (Control Yuan)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	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.
What is the commitment?	4.1.i.1 Discuss mechanisms for transparency in political donations or election expenditures

	<p>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.</p> <p>4.1.i.2 Update the political donations information system and disclose related party transactions</p> <p>On July 23, 2020, the Control Yuan amended the Criteria for the Verification of Political Donations, stipulating that related party transactions should be disclosed. We therefore update four systems, i.e., "political donation online declaration system", "political donation declaration and management system" (paper), "political donation accounting report disclosure platform (comprehensive public information)", "political donation check system" (illegal record) to include the registration, display 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>4.1.i.3 Promote the revision of the law on mandatory disclosure of related party transactions</p> <p>The Political Donations Act will be revised to include related party transactions and to impose fines on those who fail to disclose information, so as to have political parties and persons planning to participate in the campaign disclose information about their related party's transactions.</p>
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<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>In view of the current situation of transparency of political donations or election funds, we will work with NGOs, experts and scholars to improve the disclosure mechanism of political donations and election funds in the spirit of public participation. We will also revise the law to make disclosure of related party transactions mandatory, update the information system to make information on political donations more open and transparent, prevent the channeling of improper benefits, and promote political integrity.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment is related to the core values of OGP since the expenditure of political parties, candidates and election funds will be made more transparent and accountable with information disclosure, public participation and supervision.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Control Yuan handles the update and declaration of the political donations information system and makes the information available to the public. 2. The revised law on related party transactions disclosure complies with the conclusions of the first national review conference of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The Ministry of the Interior submitted the draft amendments to Articles 20, 23 and 36 of the Political Donations Act to the Executive Yuan for review on August 7, 2019. The revised draft of the whole Act was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on June 30, 2020. According to the Executive Yuan's instructions, the three drafts were incorporated into the draft of the Act. On August 4 and November 16, 2020, the Minister of State of the Executive Yuan held review meetings, but the whole act has not been completed yet.

Milestone status		Start Date	End Date
Compile transparency reports on political donations or election funds		January 2021	December 2021
Hold public hearings or symposiums to gather views on transparency in political donations or election funds		January 2022	December 2022
Update the Political Donations Information System		January 2021	June 2022
Launch the online use of the information system for the election of local officials in 2022		July 2022	December 2022
Disclose the information on related party transactions		August 2023	December 2023
Draft the Executive Yuan version of the Political Donations Act revision		May 2021	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Cheng Yun-Fang	
Title, Department		Officer/Department of Civil Affairs, MOI	
Email and Phone		moi1750@moi.gov.tw; 02-23565917	
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Control Yuan, Ministry of Justice (MOJ)	
	CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups	1. Yan Wan-Ling, Chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. Ronny Wang, gov member 3. Chien Hsin-Chan, editor-in-chief of Readr	

4-2 Establish and improve the government procurement integrity platform	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 - May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and other agencies
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>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and intensify the mechanism of cross-field cooperation: <p>To meet the needs of the officials of the agencies, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) of the MOJ will ask the government ethics departments to assist the agencies in setting up integrity platforms as channels for communication with relevant agencies, NGOs, vendors, citizens and other stakeholders. The issues in the procurement process will be discussed in platform meetings, and the public and private sectors will work together to seek the best solutions. In addition, we will regularly collect feedback and continue to revise the practices of the platform.</p> 2. Set up and optimize the integrity section or website: <p>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.</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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?	Our commitment is related to the core values of the OGP (transparency, public participation, and accountability) since it gives more information and supervision on major government projects to more people and thus reduces external doubts and undue intervention..		
Additional information	The commitment is in line with point 18 of the 5th step of the specific strategy (2) in the National Action Plan on Building a Clean Government by the Executive Yuan, "to adopt transparent measures on matters related to the public's rights and interests, and to improve the transparency of the review process and the accessibility of public supervision."		
	Milestone status	Start Date	End Date
	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.	January 2021	May 2024
	Collect feedback regularly and revise platform practices on a regular basis.	January 2021	May 2024
	Establish a single portal website of the integrity platform	January 2021	December 2022
	Develop a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform	January 2021	May 2024
	Market integrity platform with model cases in both English and Mandarin Chinese	January 2021	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chen Ya-Chieh		
Title, Department	AAC Agent/Corruption Prevention Division, Agency Against Corruption (AAC), MOJ		
Email and Phone	aac2068@mail.moj.gov.tw		

Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Prosecutors Office, Investigation Bureau, Audit Office, Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan
Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Geng, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Wu Min-Hsuan, CEO of Doublethink Lab 3. Liu Chia-Kai, CEO of DSP, Inc. 4. Yeh Kevin I. J., CEO of Transparency International Chinese Taipei 5. Liao Hsin-Chung, Associate Professor at the Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University 6. Chen Li-Xiu, Vice President of the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners Taiwan Chapter

4-3 Legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 - May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
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 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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>		
Milestone status		Start Date	End Date
1. Cooperate with the deliberation process of the Executive Yuan		November 2020	December 2020
2. Disclosure of information: Revisions to the draft			
Complete the Executive Yuan version of the draft		January 2021	December 2021
Organize publicity campaigns for public participation in accordance with the Legislative Yuan's examination progress		January 2022	December 2022
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		January 2023	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Liu Jui-Ling		

Title, Department		AAC Agent/Corruption Prevention Division, Agency Against Corruption (AAC), MOJ
Email and Phone		aac18024@mail.moj.gov.tw; 02-23141000 ext. 2106
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Agency Against Corruption, MOJ
	CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wu Min-Hsuan, CEO of Doublethink Lab 2. Lee Sheng-Chieh, Associate Professor at National Chengchi University

5. Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

To ensure a more transparent, orderly and healthy financial environment, and meet the international standards to facilitate large-scale economic activities, we will continue to require companies to renew the information promptly and correctly, and use this transparency information to prevent shell corporations ‘ abnormal real estate transactions. We will also review the financial statements of religious groups and assess the risk of money laundering, establish transparent records of money flows to strengthen overall financial efficiency and prevent crime, build a good reputation in AML in the Asia Pacific region, and strive to become an important AML partner in the world.

5-1 Beneficial ownership transparency	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 - May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Anti-Money Laundering Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Financial Supervisory Commission, (Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Finance, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, National Police Agency, Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, Investigation Bureau)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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"> 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.

	<p>2. To promote the trust enterprises to disclose information of charitable trust in accordance with relevant laws and regulations:</p> <p>At present, information of trustees and non-natural person beneficiaries of charitable trusts is made public on the websites of the trust enterprise and Trust Association. In order to make information of charitable trusts more transparent, relevant provisions on information disclosure by trustees are added to the draft amendment of the Trust Law. We will oversee the trust enterprises of charitable trusts to disclose the information according to the law , after the amendment be passed.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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>

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment improves the search function of and makes the two platforms, findbiz and CTP, more user-friendly to ensure information transparency and protect transaction security. 2. The commitment enhances the company's understanding of findbiz queries and reporting obligations on CTP, and provides ongoing clarification to the private sector to help people engage on important issues. 3. The legal authority of the company is committed to establishing a transparent system and strengthening its function. 4. The trust enterprise that serves as the trustee of a charitable trust shall disclose information in accordance with the Trust Law, which helps enhance the transparency of charitable trust and enable public supervision. If the trustee fails to disclose information according to the law, there will be a penalty for the trustee in the draft amendment of the Trust Law. It is consistent with the core values of OGP, namely, transparency, public participation and accountability. 		
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is related to AGP's third round of mutual evaluation of its members. It is recommended that the Ministry of Economic Affairs work towards corporate transparency and establish a mechanism for beneficial ownership register, to meet the criteria of transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons in FATF Recommendation 24.</p>		
<p>Milestone status</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	
<p>Enhance the use of CTP by administrative agencies, financial and non-financial institutions and their affiliates.</p>	<p>January 2021</p>	<p>May 2024</p>	

Continuously promote findbiz and increase the number of queries per year.		January 2021	May 2024
Competent authorities of financial and non-financial institutions, prosecutors and investigation agencies conduct education and training sessions for the personnel of financial and non-financial institutions to enhance the awareness of corporate transparency.		January 2021	May 2024
The Trust Association publishes charitable trust information on its website every year.		January 2021	May 2024
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.		January 2021	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Lien Szu-Fan	
Title, Department		Head Prosecutor/Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, MOJ	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan Investigation Bureau, MOJ Taiwan High Prosecutors Office Financial Supervisory Commission Ministry of Economic Affairs Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Education	
	CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups	1. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Sherman Lin, Chairman of Taiwan Depository & Clearing 3. Zeng Hong-Wen, Deputy Secretary-General of the Green Citizens' Action Alliance	

5-2 Policies on financial transparency of religious groups to close AML loopholes	
Commitment Start and End Date: January 2021 - May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior, (MOI)
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The foundation may accept donations and make its financial transparency an issue of public concern. Article 25 and Article 26 of the Foundations Act effective on February 1, 2019, stipulate the relevant provisions on financial disclosure of foundations. In the legislative process of the Foundations Act, most legislators believed that religious foundations should be regulated by a separate law, so Article 75 explicitly excluded religious foundations from the Act. Before a separate law is enacted, how to effectively supervise religious foundations to prevent them from becoming the loopholes of AML has become the focus of attention. In addition, temples also receive donations. How to improve the financial management of temples is also a topic of concern.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen supervision over the finances of national religious foundations: To appoint accountants to audit financial statements of national religious foundations and regularly assess the risk of money laundering. 2. Cooperating 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.

	<p>3. The Ministry of Justice and Anti-Money Laundering(AML) Office, Executive Yuan, jointly conduct the AML campaigns:</p> <p>Through education and training sessions, the awareness of AML for religious foundations and temples are cultivated.</p> <p>4. Work with local governments to promote financial transparency of religious groups:</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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	<p>This commitment has a budget of about NT\$6 million and is part of the AML/CFT Online Risk Assessment Program for NGOs of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan.</p>		
	Milestone status	Start Date	End Date
	<p>1. Formulate the Ministry of Interior’s subsidy plan for the financial condition improvement of religious foundations and temples in 2021.</p> <p>2. Organize 2 sharing sessions on improving financial conditions of religious foundations and temples.</p>	January 2021	December 2021
	<p>Conduct 6 campaigns and training sessions on AML for religious foundations and temples</p>	January 2021	December 2022
	<p>1. Check the financial conditions of 197 national religious foundations.</p> <p>2. Compile two AML/ CFT reports of national religious foundations.</p> <p>3. Publish the list of the religious foundations and temples managed by the central and 22 local governments that report their annual financial reports.</p>	January 2021	May 2024
Contact information			
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chu Chao-Hua		

Title, Department		Officer/Department of Civil Affairs, MOI
Email and Phone		moi1416@moi.gov.tw/02-23565393
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/ Agency	MOJ Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan
Other Actors Involved	CSOs, private sectors, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, founder and CTO of Taiwan National Treasure 3. Lin Pen-Hsuan, professor at College of Hakka Studies, National United University 4. Lin Rong-Zhi, secretary-general of Chinese Buddhist Temple Association 5. Chen Ke, secretary-general of Chinese Regional Bishops' Conference of Taiwan 6. Tsai Yu-Ming, secretary of Finance Committee, Presbyterian Church in Taiwan 7. Liu Mei-De, chairman of Chinese Taoist Association



National Development Council