

Performance of Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan in 2023

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

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthen data standards and format quality: Develop government data standards and encourage agencies to provide dynamic data in the form of API, to facilitate the exchange and integration of cross-field data. 3. Establish processes to deal with public data needs: Agencies need to respond to data applications from the public within a fixed time limit and use public-private collaboration to determine data openness or not, thereby people can keep up to date with open data processes and outcomes.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance governance transparency: Establish an open data mechanism based on open and transparent procedures, encourage ministries to implement the optimization of open data use and make the best use of open data, to assist government decision making, strengthening governance transparency and quality. 2. Encourage civil sector value-added uses: Encourage ministries to prioritize opening data with application value such as that related to transportation, the environment and weather, enhancing the convenience with which government data can be accessed, to promote public participation and data value-added applications, thereby optimizing the benefits derived from the data. 3. Implement public-private collaboration in the provision of innovative services: With the civil sector participating in the open data decision making process and the proposals for developing innovative services, government was encouraged to improve existing administrative procedures, through a public-private collaborative model that combines finite government resources and the boundless creativity of the private sector.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountable government and good governance: Draft new norms to make agencies accountable to complete mechanisms related to open and re-use data as part of promoting good governance. 2. Open and transparent decision-making process for opening data: Agencies make public announcements on the open data decision making process in an open and transparent manner, to enhance trust between the 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	More information would be provided for reference from the following resources: 1. Smart Government Action Plan 2. Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Draft new guidelines for openness and reuse of government data.	2021/1	2021/12			V
Establish high priority open data subject-oriented areas.	2023/1	2023/12			V
Counsel agencies on the release of dynamic data in API format.	2023/1	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	1. Established high priority open data subject-oriented areas (1) To focus on the development of high-value data that meets the needs of the private sector and is in line with Taiwan's national situation, we referenced domestic and foreign development trends in 2022, and worked with ministries and agencies to promote six high value themes, including climate environment, disaster prevention, traffic, health care, energy management, and social assistance. The "High Value Themes Section" was officially launched on the Government Open Data Platform on February 24, 2023. (2) To continuously deepen the development of high value themes and encourage agencies to prioritize the provision of high-value data, the first meeting of the Executive Yuan Government Open Data Advisory Group held in 2023 reached a consensus to add high value themes, including agricultural sustainability, spatial information; continuously encourage government agencies to				

focus on theme implementation strategies; drive the development of ecosystems for high value themes from the perspective of data application; and facilitate value-added application of open data.

2. Counseled agencies on the release of dynamic data in API format.

(1) The Ministry of Digital Affairs (moda) established the "High Value Theme Assessment Procedure" for all agencies to refer to and follow (Digital-Diversity Doc No. 1123000768 dated June 12, 2023 from the moda), in order to continuously promote the High Value Themes Section:

A. Agency assessment phase: For the technical self-assessment aspect, the proposed dataset must be in a machine-readable format, and was encouraged to be provided through application programming interfaces (APIs) with an appropriate frequency for update based on contents of the dataset.

B. Optimization action stage: Dynamic data was recommended to be provided in real time via an API.

The moda established the "High Value Theme Assessment Procedure" as an operation reference for various agencies with the hope of jointly creating value for data use.

(2) To continuously drive agencies to improve the quality of open data and their capability to add value, the moda offered a series of courses on "Data Availability" from November 2023 to February 2024. It also planned to organize a public-private collaboration workshop on high-value data in 2024. These efforts aimed to help agencies respond to data application needs of the private sector more appropriately, as well as improving data quality, accuracy, ease of use, immediacy, and releasing government data in suitable formats. As of December 31, 2023, the Government Open Data Platform provided access to a total of 347 datasets in the High Value Themes Sections, and the number of API datasets reached 179.

3. Drafted new guidelines for openness and reuse of government data

(1) Actively revised relevant regulations to improve open data procedure: Related regulations were revised from institutional and technical aspects in 2022 and 2023 to encourage various agencies to provide high-quality data that is easy for the public to use and

meets the needs of the public. On the institutional side, the "Open Government Data License," "Operational Principle of Government Open Data for Executive Yuan's Agencies," "Establishment Directions for the Consultative Committee for Government Open Data," and "Awarding Program of Quality Certification and Deepen Application of Government Open Data" were established to deal with licensing, operating principles, roles of personnel, and incentive principles. On the technical side, guidelines including the "Reference Guidelines for the Establishment of Domain Data Standards," "Dataset Metadata Standard Specifications," "Agencies Information Communication Application Management Guidelines," "Government Data Quality Enhancement Mechanism Operation Guidelines," and "Government Open Data API Specifications" were formulated to accelerate data release and encourage application through the data quality certification and incentives.

- (2) Released guidelines for feasible technologies in advance to facilitate compliance and diversified application of data: To increase the positive value of data sharing and improve the trust mechanism, the moda consulted the public through a variety of ways, including the open government collaboration meeting, the public policy online participation platform, and HackMD collaborative writing. The first meeting of the Data Innovation Legislation Working Group under the Executive Yuan's Digital Policy and Legal Coordination Project was held on December 26, 2023, and the "Data Altruism Operation Guidelines" and "Privacy-Enhancing Technologies Application Guidelines" were released on January 26, 2024. After the draft and scope of amendment to the Personal Data Protection Act were determined in coordination with the "Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission," a mechanism for the lawful operation of data altruism will be established, and technical support for privacy protection will also be strengthened, in the hope that government agencies will adopt appropriate privacy protection technologies based on data processing needs and applicable scenarios. The moda will continuously improve data governance policies and associated support measures of privacy-enhancing technologies in order to facilitate the use of non-personal data and maximize the value of data.

Contact information

Persons responsible from implementing

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agency		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 4. Cheng-Hsia Lin, Legal Consultant, Open Culture Foundation 5. Tung-Po Teng, Vice Chairperson, Open Data Alliance

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

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment provides a data platform to assist with the dissemination of information. In this way, information can reach more members of the public encouraging greater public participation, while also indirectly encouraging government departments and agencies to accelerate the speed at which they make data available. As such, it is directly related to the OGP core values of transparency and public participation.				
Additional information	This commitment is also connected to the Civil IoT of Taiwan, cloud services and big data operations platform detailed in the Executive Yuan's Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program.				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Add a minimum of one dataset related to environment.	2023/1	2023/12			V
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.	2023/1	2023/12			V
Hold one seminar for data users that brings together representatives of industry, government, academic, research institutes and civic groups, to share and exchange their experience using	2023/1	2023/12			V

datasets.					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established a dataset platform and provided data services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In 2023, 127 new datasets related to the environment were added, and integrated with datasets of the same type to form 19 datasets, including analysis of drone aerial images, underwater biological related datasets, and crop image training datasets, etc. There are currently a total of 637 datasets related to the environment, which have been integrated with datasets of the same type to form 94 datasets. (2) Over 110,000 crop image data of the Ministry of Agriculture were integrated and stored on the dataset platform, which provided convenient download services. The large amount of crop image data for research and development provided will help enhance image recognition technology in the field of agriculture. Assisted the National Science and Technology Council's "AI Research Project" teams to upload meteorological, earthquake, and other environment data, as well as aerial image data pertaining to rivers, mountainous roads, etc., onto the dataset platform, which gathers important resources required for AI model development and expands the scope of application. Overall, data access in 2023 increased by approximately 65% compared to 2022. 2. Provided computing resources that all sectors can apply for use: <p>Taiwan Computing Cloud provides more than 2,500 virtual hosts and 2,000 GPUs that all sectors can apply for use. The total GPU usage was over 13.43 million GPU hours in 2023, roughly the same as the previous year. Virtual host usage grows by approximately 10% compared with the same period last year. We also continued to optimize the AI model market platform and provide new functions, such as model import, to enhance the capabilities of users' research and development environment.</p> 3. Organized a data user conference on October 5, 2023: <p>A total of seven speakers from academia, industry, and government agencies were invited to share the results of special applications, such as environment, voice, imaging, and AI training. They also discussed topics on emerging data governance strategies for AI applications, and the trends in open data driven by AI development. A total of 308 people participated in the conference, of which 53.6% are from the public sector, 23.9% from industry, and 22.5% from academia or civil society.</p> 				

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

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

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

	<p>data subject to withdraw his/her consent).</p> <p>2. Data protection impact assessments (DPIA):</p> <p>Discussions held on situations in which DPIAs are applicable, including their scope, content and supporting measures.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. The development of digital technology has led to greater sharing and use of personal data. In order to prevent personal data, without the data subject's awareness, from being randomly collected, processed and used by others, studies will be carried out on such important issues as the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent. The efforts are directed to ensure comprehensive definitions of the rights of data subjects as well as the criteria for obligation to inform. Also, it is to clarify the definition and elements of consent, aiming to safeguard digital privacy and control of personal data, enabling data subjects to be better informed about the use of their information by collection agencies and exercise their rights.</p> <p>2. Discussions of data protection impact assessments should determine the risk and necessity of personal data use as this facilitates better management and countermeasures, which enhances the privacy of data subjects and personal data protections.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>1. Enhance the transparency of personal data processing</p> <p>After discussions on issues relating to improving personal data protections, including the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent, appropriate control measures should be drafted. This will ensure data subjects are better informed about and understand the collection, processing and use of personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of such information.</p> <p>2. Increase participation of data subjects</p> <p>With the advent of the digital economy, public awareness of digital privacy and personal data protection has increased. Discussions relating to this commitment focused on how, by agreeing to the collection, processing and use of their personal data, data subjects ensure they are aware of anything that happens and can thereby agree or disagree at any point of the</p>

	<p>process. In this way, they decide themselves whether to participate in personal data use procedures.</p> <p>3. Agencies accountable for collecting personal information should conduct data protection impact assessments (DPIA)</p> <p>DPIA involve considering the risks involved in the process of collection agencies assessing the use of personal data and, on the basis of that risk assessment, drafting appropriate control measures to ensure collection agencies observe their legal obligations as laid out in the PDPA.</p>				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Report to the Executive Yuan on the completion of amendments to the draft Personal Data Protection Act.	2023/1	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The amendments to Article 1-1, Article 48, and Article 56 of the Personal Data Protection Act were promulgated by the President on May 31, 2023, and came into effect on June 2, 2023. The Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission was established on December 5, 2023 (please see Order Yuan-Shou-Ren-Zu-Zi No. 11220021931 of the Executive Yuan in 2023). 				
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	All Executive Yuan affiliated agencies			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hsin-Cheng Hsiao, Co-founder, Taiwan National Treasure Foundation Ya-Ping Li, Chief Legal Researcher, Science 			

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

	<p>2. Public participation: Government information openness can enhance people’s understanding, trust and supervision of public affairs, while the channels for dialogue between the government and public promote democratic participation.</p> <p>3. Accountability: Based on the regulations of the Freedom of Government Information Law, government agencies are responsible for proactively making government information available and responding to legal applications by providing such information. This prevents government officials from wrongly applying the law to prevent people from obtaining government information.</p>				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Complete promotional teaching materials through public-private collaboration	1/1	12/26			V
Provide information on the revision of government information fee charging standards from the Ministry of Justice to other agencies for their reference	1/1	12/31		V	
Performance in 2023	<p>1. Public-private partnerships, such as forming working groups, soliciting opinions from relevant agencies, etc. culminated in the completion of promotional material "Quick Guide to the Freedom of Government Information Law," which was sent to all central government agencies and local governments in Letter Fa-Lu-Zi No. 11203515940 from the Ministry of Justice dated December 26, 2023. It is also available on the Ministry of Justice's website.</p> <p>2. Through public-private partnership, the promotional material is provided to the public under a "Creative Commons License."</p>				

	3. The Fee Standard for Requesting the Ministry of Justice and its Subordinate Agencies to Provide Government Information is currently being revised, and a notice of the draft will be given in the near future.	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Central government agencies and municipal and county (city) governments
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Members Chin-Sung Ku, Chung-Shan Shih, Lu-Hung Lin, Lulu Keng, Chih-Wei Chen, and Ken-Ying Tseng of the Executive Yuan Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce

1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Environmental Protection Agency
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance civil service understanding and practical operations relating to public participation. 2. Strengthen the right of public participation in the area of environmental information. 3. Improve access to and integration of information relating to offshore wind power sea areas.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist the EPA’s public service partners and environmental protection units at various levels to develop open government related capabilities, including an open government mindset, information platform operations, information management, public participation mechanism, public-private collaboration mindset; It should also be ensured that related personnel in government agencies have the same capabilities. 2. Integrate offshore wind power existing sea area data from related government agencies and private groups. 3. Disclose information on solar photovoltaic environment and social impact evaluation 4. Strengthen information standards and format quality to promote value-added use: In concert with the National Development Council’s government open data and re-use working guidelines, information standards and quality mechanism, and through the rolling revision of public participation mechanisms, the open data policy of the EPA is conducted in conjunction with other agencies, to improve environmental decision making or the drafting of related measures and promote public value-added use of environmental data. 5. To encourage public participation in environmental information the EPA should promote empowerment, while helping the public to better understand the content of environmental information and related scientific knowledge. This will reduce the threshold to 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.				
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	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.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: Issues relating to the openness and integration of data on offshore wind power sea areas, open data, citizen science data links etc. 2. Public participation: Relating to open data citizen participation, environmental data public participation and citizen science links etc. 3. Accountability: Enhancing the open government capability of public service partners, strengthening information disclosure and public participation corresponds to the core values of accountability. 				
Additional information	<p>Involvement in other government related programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integration of offshore wind power sea area data and the development of a national marine database by the National Academy of Marine Science. 2. Open data value-added use and EPA smart government promotion program. 				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Where information can be legally made accessible, interface the offshore wind	2023/1	2023/12			V

power data of other agencies with the national marine database.					
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.	2023/1	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	<p>1. Integration and release of offshore wind power data</p> <p>(1) The Ministry of Environment released offshore wind power environmental impact assessment data of closed cases on the "National Ocean Database and Sharing System" (NODASS) of the National Academy of Marine Research (NAMR) in June 2023. Links to open data of NODASS, Environmental Impact Assessment Inquiry System, and Single Service Window for Wind Power are provided on the i-Environment website, which serves as a single window for information.</p> <p>(2) The Department of Land Administration completed the interface mechanism with NODASS in 2023 to provide structural data through the interface with Web Map Service (WMS).</p> <p>(3) The Bureau of Cultural Heritage (BOCH) held a consultation meeting on the "Principles of Interface, Utilization, and Release of Underwater Cultural Heritage Investigation Data in Water Exploitation Projects" on August 29, 2023 for continuous discussions on the release and application of underwater cultural heritage investigation data.</p> <p>(4) The Ministry of Environment held the fourth working group</p>				

meeting on this commitment on December 6, 2023, and discussed the subsequent direction for implementing committed matters across departments.

2. Established an information database that integrates the promotion of open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and related external data. Completed a minimum of five cooperation projects.

- (1) Open government empowerment courses

In May 2023, the Ministry of Environment held the open government empowerment course, "How to Prepare and Handle Collaboration Meetings?"

- (2) Citizen science data promotion events

- A. The National Academy of Marine Research (NAMR) organized nine events for "NODASS Ocean Big Data Competition" between June and November 2023. The competition aimed to cultivate students' ability to apply knowledge and methods in marine science, establish proficiency in utilizing National Ocean Database And Sharing System(NODASS) to address maritime issues.

- B. The OAC organized the "2023 Seminar on NODASS Applications" on September 21, 2023 to promote NODASS.

- (3) Environmental information disclosure

- A. The Ministry of Environment completed the official launch of a five-star open link on the meteorological open data platform in January 2023, providing the public with one-stop access to a wide range of integrated data across fields.

- B. The Ministry of Environment released 19 high-value climate and environmental datasets in 2023, providing more valuable data that can be applied in promoting public interests, social progress, economic development, and government transparency. The datasets won third place in the 2023 Government Open Data Gold Award.

- C. The "Environmental Data Standards - Atmosphere and Water Quality" established by the Ministry of Environment in December 2023 has been released on the Government Data Standards Platform.

D. In 2023, the Ministry of Environment continued to disclose information on green tourism, green consumption, green diet, green living, and green office policies on the "National Green Life Movement" platform, allowing government agencies and non-government organizations to respond to and participate in the net-zero green lifestyle policy.

E. In 2023, the Energy Administration continued to provide the authorized version of environmental and social issue identification reports for announced aquavoltaics zones. Additionally, information on the aquavoltaics zone searching system, as well as details about environmental and social inspection empowerment courses and activities, were provided on the "Aquavoltaics Environmental and Social Inspection" website. These resources aimed to assist farmers and solar power companies in choosing suitable development sites, creating environmental and social plans for aquavoltaics, and gaining a better understanding of the regulations governing the application process.

F. The Department of Land Administration provided 28 physical maps, including the first batch of the territorial sea baseline, outer limits of the territorial sea and the contiguous zone. As well as 22 WMS for isobath, submarine cables or pipelines and Taiwan's coastal protection areas on the multi-dimensional maritime integration platform's "Marine Map Depository" service in December 2023.

G. As of the end of August 2023, the NODASS platform had collected over 3.3 billion records from 30 domestic and foreign organizations.

(4) Integrated platform for environmental information disclosure

A. i-Environment was completed in June 2023 as an integrated platform for environmental information disclosure, displaying the results of efforts committed and promoting information related to the concept of open government.

B. i-Environment implements functions in Chinese and English and has included 16 topics. It can switch dashboards for exploring environmental information, and display information on the surrounding environment in a map.

(5) The Ministry of Environment organized collaboration meetings

(workshops) and citizen participation activities

A. Completed five collaboration meetings and workshops in 2023:

- a. "Workshop on High-Value Data and Briefing on Datasets" in February 2023: Discussed the release of 19 high-value datasets.
- b. "Civilian Life Risk Map" in May 2023: Interviewed stakeholders and summarized their opinions regarding environmental information disclosure, gained understanding of target groups and included the opinions of stakeholders, and established related indicators to understand the effectiveness of data use.
- c. "Water Internet of Things (WIoT) Platform Training and Experiential Design Workshop" in November 2023: Learned about the actual needs of local environmental protection agencies to continuously optimize the functions and services of the WIoT platform, expand the application of digital governance, and develop more application results.
- d. "Environmental Messenger Service Optimization Discussion and Collaboration Meeting" in November 2023: Learned about public opinion on the environmental messaging app through citizen participation, discussed three aspects -- data, functions, and publicity -- and collected public opinions to meet the citizens' needs for information services.
- e. Collaborated with the Central Weather Administration in the "Workshop on High-Value Data and Implementation Discussion Meeting" in December 2023: Through public-private partnership, consultation with academia, and cross-agency collaboration and discussion, it was established that four more high-value datasets can be released.

B. Other citizen participation activities

- a. "2023 Taiwan-German International Symposium on Net-Zero Life Transition" in October 2023: Taiwanese and German experts and representatives from industry, government, academia, and research institutes were invited to share how to improve green life literacy and behavioral changes, and explain their experience in promoting sharing economy in industries, so as to provide reference for future strategies to improve lifestyle transition.

	<p>b. "International Conference on Carbon Reduction Behavioral Changes" and "2023 International Symposium on Analytical Models for Carbon Footprint Behavioral Changes" in December 2023: Invited members of industry, government, academia and research institutes worldwide to discuss carbon reduction measures of net-zero green lifestyles and feasibility planning.</p> <p>c. "Implementing Zero Food Waste -- Communication Meeting for Consumer Behavior Change Designers" in December 2023: Communicated with domestic enterprises to collect practical experience and suggestions, in order to conduct rolling reviews on the implementation of key strategies for net-zero green lifestyles.</p>	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Po-Chen Huang	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ocean Affairs, Council, Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Central Weather Bureau
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wen-Ling Tu, Professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University 2. Tze-Luen Lin, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 3. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Hsuan-Ju Wang, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Chih-Hsien Tsai, Professor, Department of Horticulture, National Chiayi University 6. Ya-Fen Wang, Secretary General, The Chinese Institute of Environmental Engineering

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

	reduces costs.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<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.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency: The electronic joint signing system can boost the transparency of the joint signatures procedure, strengthen trust, and expand political participation, which is the core value of OGP. 2. Participation: We will open public testing before launch to get feedback on the system. 3. Accountability: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The electronic joint signing system is a statutory matter, which is stipulated in Article 9 of the Referendum Act, "The competent authority shall set up an electronic system for the leading proposer to solicit proposals and combined signatures; the method and implementation date for proposals, joint signatures, and examination processes shall be prescribed by the competent authority." The Operational Rules for electronic joint signatures and examination processes of National Referendum is effective on April 10, 2020. (2) The CEC is responsible for the development, maintenance, operation and security of the electronic joint signing system, and the leading proposer may use it free of charge to reduce the cost of the joint signer. The joint signer records are sent to the household and conscription service system of the Ministry of Interior for automatic auditing to speed up the process and reduce the cost.
Additional information	None

Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
New application of the citizen digital certificate	2021/01	2024/05		V	
The source code of the authentication mechanism is released under an open license and is not linked to the API source code provided by the Ministry of the Interior or other authorities.	2021/01	2024/05		V	
Launch of the electronic joint signing system for national referendums	2021/01	2024/05		V	
Public testing before launch can boost public participation and improve the system.	2021/01	2024/05	V		
Collect public feedback on the system	2021/01	2024/05	V		
Performance in 2023	<p>1. On December 5, 2022, the Administration for Cyber Security submitted a report on the retest results of the national referendum electronic joint signatures system and related suggestions, requesting the Central Election Commission to include 42 recommendations in the Report on Cyber Security Guidance Service and Recommendations issued by the Cyber Security Service Team in 2022 as information security improvement items. The Central Election Commission completed the improvements on March 25, 2023. The Administration for Cyber Security sent personnel to the Central Election Commission on May 17 the same year to conduct another retest of the</p>				

	<p>aforementioned retest results report.</p> <p>2. The Administration for Cyber Security replied on June 26 and July 10, 2023 that the national referendum electronic joint signatures system passed the retest. In addition, the Executive Yuan conducted a cyber security audit at the Central Election Commission on July 10, 2023. The audit team listed a total of 22 items for improvement.</p> <p>3. To ensure the information security and system resilience, the Central Election Commission's plan for the system launch was reviewed and approved at the Central Election Commission meeting in August 2023. After improvements to be made in the Executive Yuan cyber security audit in July 2023 were completed in January 2024, the system launch date was reviewed at the Central Election Commission meeting in February 2024.</p>
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Contact information	
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Persons responsible from implementing agency	Hung-Chuan Yu
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Title, Department	Assistant Designer, Department of Planning, Central Election Commission
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Email and Phone	riveryu@cec.gov.tw / 02-23565137
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Other Actors Involved	Former Information Communication & Security Division, Executive Yuan	Office of Information & Communication Security, Executive Yuan
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	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 3. Hsin-Cheng Hsiao, Co-founder, Taiwan National Treasure Foundation 4. Chia-Liang Kao, Director, Open Culture Foundation 5. Wei-Chung Huang, Deputy Director, Computational Intelligence Technology Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute 6. Chin-Hsiang Shen, Associate Professor, Department of Traffic Science, Central Police University 7. Chih-Chien Wang, Professor, Graduate Institute of Information Management,
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2-2 Youth Policy Participation	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Education
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient and uneven opportunities for young people in the development of government programs make it difficult for their needs and views to be included into policies. 2. Information of central and local youth advisory bodies needs to be integrated. 3. In order to promote the openness of government information and the spirit of open data, it is necessary that we understand the level of openness in universities and high schools.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct self-initiated Let's Talk discussions by the youth to make them familiar with the practice of "deliberative democracy", and to give young people who are interested in policy making an opportunity to put forward their ideas and have them responded to by the ministries, and to track the implementation of common policy suggestions. 2. Integrate national youth advisory websites, strengthen the information sharing between platforms. 3. Investigate the needs of colleges, universities, and national high schools, suggest the principles of open data on school affairs, and provide the guidelines on implementing the open data in schools.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote policy participation for youth: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Provide young people with opportunities to participate in policy making, and to shape young people's views and blend their views into policies through democratic deliberation. (2) Cultivate young people's ability to participate in public affairs and to play a more active role in the society. 2. Help students or citizens keep abreast of the school affairs in senior high schools and universities, and to facilitate their participation in school affairs.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment relates to participation and accountability of the OGP values, since it includes the younger generation in policy making.

values?	2. This commitment relates to transparency and participation of the OGP values. The commitment will foster students' ability to engage in school affairs and make school operations and policies more transparent.				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Examine the results of the previous year's Let's Talk campaign on open government, youth participation, deliberative democracy, and civic utility, and build evidence-based models for policy discussion and revision.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Have more than 20 discussion sessions initiated by young people every year that attract more than 1,000 young people to discuss public issues.	2023/01	2023/12			V
For the policy suggestions formed in the Let's Talk campaign, the public and private	2023/01	2023/12			V

sectors shall work together to figure out ways to track and publish its progress regularly.					
Inform senior high schools and universities of the principles of open data to assist schools in publicizing the concept	2023/01	2023/12			V
Launch and regular update of the Youth Advisory website	2023/01	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	<p>1. "Youth Good Governance Series - Let's Talk" (hereinafter referred to as the "Talk") Project</p> <p>(1) The Talk Project adopts the spirit of open government and deliberative democracy, and provides a platform for communication and dialogue between the youth and government agencies. In 2023, youth and non-government organizations independently organized 30 discussions on "Environmental Sustainability - Net Zero Emissions," and involved a total of 1,898 youth and government agency representatives in discussions on net-zero related issues through five training and exchange events. The "Collaboration, Co-creation and Achievements Sharing Event" held on October 14 invited representatives of government agencies to the table to engage in a dialogue with the youth, and the results of each discussion with the youth were used to create concrete and feasible policy recommendations through public-private partnerships. Results of the collaboration are disclosed on the "Youth Good Governance" website of the Youth Development Administration and have been reported to government agencies for reference. The deliberation status will be tracked and disclosed in May 2024.</p> <p>(2) The 2023 Indicators for Talk Open Government and Deliberative Democracy Observation are expected to be announced on the project website in early 2024; In addition, the second follow-up on youth opinions and its observation indicators on the annual</p>				

Talk theme - "Mental Health" in the previous year (2021-2022) have also been disclosed on the Youth Good Governance website.

2. Open school data

(1) National senior high schools

A. The K-12 Education Administration invited six national senior high schools to jointly develop the "National Senior High School Affairs Information Disclosure Framework" in August 2022, and established a "school affairs information disclosure section" on a trial basis.

B. In addition, the K-12 Education Administration invited the national senior high schools through Letter Tai-Jiao-Guo-Shu-Gao-Zi No. 1120060637 dated May 15, 2023 to formally set up a "school affairs information disclosure section" on the homepage of their website based on the aforementioned framework.

C. The "Briefing on the Release of School Affairs Information on Websites of National Senior High Schools" was held on May 26. The library director the National Hua-Nan Commercial Vocational High School was invited to serve as the lecturer, to share the administrative procedures and implementation methods of setting up the disclosure section.

(2) Colleges and universities

The "University Affairs Information Disclosure Platform" reminds universities to review information before making an announcement. Phase one information was expected to be announced at the end of December 2023; Phase two information was announced at the end of February 2024.

3. National Youth Advisory Website

The Youth Development Administration launched the National Youth Advisory Website in December 2022, in order to integrate the latest information of central and local youth advisory organizations and dedicated units. The website currently has information on 19 dedicated youth affairs units and 20 county and city youth advisory organizations across the country. It provides updated youth information on a rolling basis, allowing the public or youth affairs partners to clearly and conveniently understand the overall operating status and contact information of each unit, thus increasing opportunities for young people from different regions to connect with

	each other.	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Shao-Chin Hsu	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Central and local government agencies related to the Let's Talk topic and the Office of the Minister Without Portfolio Audrey Tang, Executive Yuan. 2. Related personnel of national senior high schools and colleges and universities.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 4. Hsuan-Ju Wang, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Cheng-Hsia Lin, Legal Consultant, Open Culture Foundation 6. Hsin Li, Secretary General, Taiwan Youth Association for Democracy 7. Yu-Tung Cheng, CEO, Xin-Young Foundation 8. Ke-Wen Hu, Director, Taitung County Bunun Youth Sustainable Development Association

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

	<p>Exchange Platform to pass on experience.</p> <p>2. Sharing of information, co-creation, collaboration, and exchange:</p> <p>(1) Collaboration space on the sharing and exchange platform: In the collaboration space on the Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform, people can post their initial ideas in text, pictures, and videos as stepping stones for future regional revitalization proposals so that people can understand and brainstorm together.</p> <p>(2) Mentorship: Experts and scholars familiar with regional revitalization in various fields share knowledge, technology, manpower and other information so that the ideas proposed by people can be fully discussed and then developed into new plans.</p>		
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>1. In addition to clear development goals, adequate and complete information is also necessary for a regional revitalization plan.</p> <p>2. In the promotion process, the cases are used to enable the central, local participants to fully and correctly grasp the information to put forward proposals that meet the local needs.</p>		
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<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, 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 in</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>

2023			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Mentorship program for better regional revitalization ideas	2023/01	2023/12			V
Publish regional revitalization cases and reports	2023/01	2023/12			V
Complete 2 regional revitalization cases through the platform	2023/01	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" (https://www.twrr.ndc.gov.tw/index) (hereinafter referred to as the "Website") was completed and officially launched in March 2021, providing the latest information on regional revitalization. The maintenance and functional optimization of the Website was commissioned in June 2023. 2. The website continuously provides update on "Revitalization Cases," "Ongoing Projects," "Youth Empowerment Workstations," "Public Building Spatial Preparation and Revitalization," and "Media Coverage." As of December 2023, the Website featured information on 13 revitalization cases, 101 ongoing regional revitalization projects, teams subsidized by the NDC's Regional Revitalization Youth Empowerment Workstations (30 teams in 2022 and 30 teams in 2023), subsidies for public building spatial preparation and revitalization (46 projects in 2021-2024), and 18 regional revitalization policy promotion and media coverage videos. 3. To welcome proposals from youth who were interested in engaging in regional revitalization-related affairs and coming up with innovative ideas, the NDC's 2023 Action Plan to Reward Youth for Engaging in Regional Revitalization subsidized 63 youth team proposals. 4. In 2023, the NDC invited manufacturers (UDN Digital Co., Ltd., National Tsinghua University Regional Innovation Center) to interview 35 regional revitalization projects and write case introductions. Ten regional revitalization projects were selected to write in-depth but 				

	<p>yet easy-to-read reports to let the public clearly understand the contents of regional revitalization projects. The reports were expected to be uploaded to the website in February 2024 for public access.</p>	
<p>Contact information</p>		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Po-Wei Huang	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Central government agencies and local governments related to regional revitalization policies
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Hsing-Wei Chiu, Founder, Keng Shan Agricultural Innovation Co., Ltd. 4. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout

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

contribute to solving the public problem?	provisions, simplifying administrative procedures, assisting in consultation, and avoiding improper practices by employers. It is helpful to increase the willingness to organize unions and protect the right to organize.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is related to the OGP values of transparency, participation, and accountability. By assisting workers to organize unions, it further enables workers to participate in the formulation of policies by companies and governments, and enables them to collect workers' opinions when formulating relevant policies, which makes the overall process more transparent and accountable.				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Simplify the administrative process related to the union registration certificate	2021/01	2022/12		V	
Cooperate with local governments to provide information and assistance on organizing labor unions in 200 enterprises of a certain size (more than 30 employees) and new types of workers	2023/01	2023/12			V
Promote labor unions, occupational safety and labor misconduct adjudication mechanisms in various ways to	2023/01	2023/12			V

reach more than 3 million people					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MOL and labor departments of city and county governments that handle labor union affairs convened business meetings in December 2020, December 2022, and December 2023 to discuss ways to simplify procedures for forming labor unions. County (City) governments gave permission that laborers may prepare to form labor unions via teleconferencing. The MOL would continuously collect practical opinions and make rolling adjustments, and also collaborate with city and county governments to develop ways to simplify the procedures for forming labor unions. 2. In June 2021, the MOL printed 20,000 pamphlets on forming unions. Through subsidies to municipality or county (city) government in organizing briefing sessions on labor-management meetings at companies and provision of guidance in labor-management meetings of factories, the MOL helped workers understand the process of forming unions. From 2021 to 2023, the MOL provided labor representatives with information about forming unions to 9,292 people at 237 labor-management meetings. 3. From 2022 to 2023, the MOL continuously improved citizens' labor concepts through courses on the MOL e-learning website (e.g., the new online courses "How to be a good manager - Explanation of professional knowledge for labor union cadres," "Organizing a labor union for dummies! - How to organize a labor union"), touring stage plays, a labor-themed board game, and cross-departmental campaigns. As of December 2023, these efforts had reached 10.83 million people. 				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Yu-Chan Yen			
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Economic Affairs			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 2. Yu-Lien Sun, Secretary General, Taiwan Labour Front 			

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Kuo-Jung Tai, Secretary General, Taiwan Confederation of Labor unions4. Cheng-Kuan Huang, Professor, College of Law, Chengchi University
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2-5 Including the Concept of Open Government into the Civic Curriculum and Teaching, and Empower Teachers	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Education
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers have limited understanding regarding the concept of open government, so they cannot effectively make students understand it. 2. A lot of technical stuff is taught in school, such as the use of law databases, government data search, but there is no systematic discussion and lecture in a conceptual term, so students do not understand the purposes and application of open government. 3. The current curriculum needs to be more closely linked to the concepts of open government.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The public and private sectors will jointly analyze the inadequacies of the current curriculum in the context of open government. 2. This commitment enables teachers and administrators to understand the spirit and significance of open government. 3. This commitment will continue to implement the concept of open government in the classroom.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By reviewing the current curriculum and analyzing its deficiencies in the context of open government, we can clarify the problem. 2. The commitment will equip teachers and administrators with the knowledge of open government and systematically guide students to understand the concept of open government. 3. With the concept of open government and the values of "self-motivation, interaction and common good" in the new curriculum, we will further implement the spirit of democratic governance and promote the overall progress of the society.
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation: By blending the concept of open government in the objectives of the new curriculum "cultivating civic responsibility", students will be equipped with the ability to act as citizens. 2. Inclusion: We will invite stakeholders, including teachers, students, parents, and administrators, to participate in the

	review and discussion of curriculum planning. They may express their opinions to form a consensus and strengthen the concept of open government through timely review.				
Additional information	This commitment will help teachers and students understand the concept of open government, make government policies more transparent, and promote the progress of society.				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Hold training courses and workshops implement the teaching philosophy.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The K-12 Education Administration organized the third and fourth meetings for project commitments in February and June 2023, respectively, engaging NGO committee members to solicit their opinions and leverage their expertise. 2. A training workshop titled "Incorporating Open Government Concepts into the Curriculum" was held on August 14, 2023. Participants included educators from regional education advisory groups and the Civics and Society Resource Center; researchers and trainers of the Open Government Training Project; and teachers from schools at all levels. 3. A broad range of stakeholders, including teachers, students, parents, and administrative staff, were invited to participate in the review of available courses and course planning. A course analysis report was completed in September 2023. 4. Preliminary versions of teaching and supplementary materials aimed at enhancing the understanding of open government concepts in senior high, junior high, and elementary schools had been completed. After review, the teaching materials would be printed and distributed across schools. Through ongoing training and refining curriculum, teachers would be able to enhance their understanding of open government concepts and incorporate the materials in their instruction. 				

Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Hsien-Ho Cheng
Title, Department		Temporarily assigned personnel, Division of Student Affairs and School Security, K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education
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Other Actors Involved	Central and local government agencies related to the topic	Ministries or local governments related to the subject under discussion
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout 2. Kui-Cheng Chen, Director, Open Culture Foundation 3. Hsiao-Cheng Wang, Chairperson, Taiwan Pang Phuann Association of Education

3-1 Promoting Gender-inclusive Dialogue and Participation	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Department Gender Equality, Executive Yuan
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>1. Although Taiwan cannot complete the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) depository process for not being a UN member state, the CEDAW was ratified in Taiwan by the president in 2007, while the Enforcement Act of CEDAW was implemented in 2012 in order to promote gender equality and human rights. Every four years, the government submits a report and invite scholars, experts and CSO representatives for review. However, the public awareness of CEDAW is somewhat inadequate, and some administrations do not recognize that the CEDAW has the same effect as domestic laws. There is no guidance for people to directly cite CEDAW in courts and administrative bodies. Furthermore, the existing CEDAW reports are not machine-readable, which is not convenient for the public to analyze and apply widely.</p> <p>2. Due to the influence of gender stereotypes, there is still an obvious gender gap in decision-making and influence in public affairs in Taiwan. Compared with men, women have fewer opportunities to participate in public affairs. As of the end of December 2019, 89.53% of the committees affiliated to Executive Yuan had more than a third of female members, while 65.49% of foundations with more than a half of government funds have more than one-third female directors, and 77.57% of their supervisors. In 33.33% of state-owned enterprises, more than a third of directors are women, and 58.33% of supervisors.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>1. Increase opportunities for citizens to participate in the writing, publication, and review of CEDAW national reports:</p> <p>(1) Hold local public hearings that enable conversations with 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</p>

	<p>Station”, the website and email of the Executive Yuan Gender Equality Committee, we collected opinions from individuals and CSOs. We also live-streamed the International Expert Review Meeting on the Executive Yuan’s YouTube channel and the Gender Equality Committee website, to have more access to public opinions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. CEDAW National Report in an open format: CEDAW national report and conclusions have been posted online in sign language and machine-readable format to make the information more accessible. 3. Make the administration and the general public more aware of the CEDAW: The CEDAW Education, Training and Awareness Program promotes the CEDAW among civil servants and the general public. We will update the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" so that people can consult and lodge complaints about their own cases according to the CEDAW. 4. Regular disclosure of gender ratio in decision-making in the public sector: The gender ratio of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors, and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises shall be disclosed. There should be no less than one third of each gender.
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We invite women representatives from disadvantaged groups to participate in the development, publication, and review of CEDAW national reports, and use technology to enhance dialogue and participation, expanding the scope of civic participation and promoting gender inclusive dialogue and participation. 2. The CEDAW national report in an open format facilitates access among the people to gender information and the government's progress in eliminating discrimination against women and promoting women's human rights. 3. The CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program helps officials, the general public, media, and members of

	<p>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.</p> <p>2. This commitment complies with SDGs to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>								
<p>Milestone status in 2023</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="892 1872 1495 1933">Assessment of Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="892 1933 1062 1993">Not start</td> <td data-bbox="1062 1933 1273 1993">Limited pro</td> <td data-bbox="1273 1933 1495 1993">Substantial o</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Assessment of Progress			Not start	Limited pro	Substantial o
Assessment of Progress									
Not start	Limited pro	Substantial o							

			ed	gress	r Completed
Guide the ministries, committees 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.	2023/01	2023/12			✓
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.	2023/01	2023/12			✓
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 sectors shall 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)	2023/01	2023/12			✓

<p>Performance in 2023</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The implementation status of the "CEDAW Education, Training, and Promotion Plan" was as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Education and training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Digital learning courses <p>Digital courses such as the "Enforcement Act of CEDAW - Substantive Equality, Direct and Indirect Discrimination", "Enforcement Act of CEDAW – Temporary Special Measures and Case Studies", " Gender Diversity Rights and Interests Protection Training", and "From Gender Diversity to Family Diversity (Civil Service Development Institute, Kaohsiung City)" were provided on the "Public Service e-Learning + Platform" as reference for public servants and the general public.</p> B. Publication of CEDAW education materials CEDAW general education materials, CEDAW general recommendations education materials, conclusions and recommendations on Taiwan's Third National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW, intersectional discrimination education materials, and gender diversity rights protection were made available on the website of the Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as "Gender Equality Committee"). (2) In 2022, the Executive Yuan organized the Gender Equality Guidance and Incentive Program to review the implementation by the municipalities from 2020 to 2021. Of the 22 municipalities, 3 municipalities did not require evaluations (Taipei City, New Taipei City, and Miaoli County). Of the remaining 19 municipalities, 17 municipalities met evaluation standards (30% participation rate in in-person courses) and the attainment rate was nearly 90%. In 2023, the Executive Yuan implemented the Gender Equality Training Guidance, Evaluation, and Incentives Program to review the implementation by subordinate agencies from 2021 to 2022. Of the 28 agencies, 90% met evaluation standards (in-person courses garnering more than 60% participation rate). 2. The implementation of the "Guidelines for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies" was as follows:
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(1) The Executive Yuan promulgated the "Guidelines and Case Studies for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies (Agency Version and the General Public Version) " and the "Guidelines for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies (Summary)" in September 2020 and January 2021. Considering both personnel of government institutions and the public might use the materials for different purposes, to obtain information on their usage and opinions, the website of the Gender Equality Committee set up separate surveys to obtain the opinions of the personnel of government institutions and the public regarding the "Guidelines and Case Studies for the Public to Cite CEDAW to the Administrative Agencies."

(2) There was no feedback from the general public or public servants in 2023. This program will continuously collect relevant information as reference for subsequent improvements.

3. The implementation of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW was as follows:

(1) International review

The review meeting from November 28 to December 2, 2022 was attended by international women's rights experts, more than 400 government officials, and 119 members of non-governmental organizations. Review Committee members engaged in broad and adequate dialogue with government agencies and NGOs of Taiwan, reviewed Taiwan's CEDAW implementation completion report, and proposed 86 conclusions and recommendations. The meeting was also provided with a live broadcast, sign language interpretation, and transcription services to give the general public with comprehensive opportunities for participating in the meeting.

(2) Management and evaluation

The "Implementation Plan for Conclusions and Recommendations of Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the Implementation of CEDAW " was issued on May 3, 2023, requiring competent authorities for each item to formulate a list of concrete active responses, and for the Executive Yuan

to convene review meetings on the list of responses, citizen participation mechanisms, and mid-term review meetings on the list of responses, in order to establish and implement citizen participation mechanisms, eliminate gender discrimination, and promote gender equality.

(3) Reviewed meetings for the Active Response List

Nine review meetings of active responses for conclusions and recommendation (hereinafter referred to as "Active Response List") were held between April 12 and August 28, 2023. Civilian members of the Gender Equality Committee and civilian members of the Executive Yuan Human Rights Protection Promotion Group were invited to attend meetings related to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Meanwhile, information on signing up for the meeting was made public, whereas non-governmental organizations that have submitted parallel reports or responses to the list of questions and attended international review meetings were proactively invited to attend the meetings. Wheelchair seats and transcription services were arranged according to the needs of the attendees. Meeting materials and minutes were all disclosed on the Gender Equality Committee's website.

(4) Expanded participation through the Active Response List

To further expand private sector participation, the Executive Yuan disclosed the second draft of the Active Response List online from November 15 to December 16, 2023, inviting all sectors to jointly review the list and propose specific suggestions for competent authorities to reference. As of the deadline, a total of 53 opinions from NGOs were collected. The Executive Yuan issued an official letter to all competent authorities on December 22, 2023, to request them to properly address the opinions of NGOs by January 5, 2024. A mid-term review was scheduled to be held in April 2024. At the meeting, all sectors will be invited to jointly review the implementation of conclusions and recommendations of review on the implementation of the CEDAW.

4. The following measures had been implemented to ensure the periodic information disclosure and monitoring, and the achieving

of gender equality targets in the decision making by government agencies :

- (1) The achievement rate of "any gender accounting for no less than one third of the members" as of the end of December 2022 :
 - A. Committees affiliated to the Executive Yuan (including third-level agencies/institutions): 96.21%
 - B. Government-endowed foundations: Directors 72.97%, supervisors 87.27%
 - C. State-owned enterprises: Directors 66.67%, supervisors 83.33%
- (2) The achievement of any gender accounting for one-third of all committee members, directors, and supervisors has been announced on the "Major Gender Statistics Database" on the website of the Gender Equality Committee.
- (3) We prepared the " Instruction of the Publication of Gender Statistics of Government Committees, Directors and Supervisors of Foundations with more than 50% Funding Sponsored by the Government, and State-Owned Enterprises" and issued official letters to government agencies to produce information, such as the overview of "all gender ratio attainment rate", "less than one third", and "more than one third but less than 40%," which had been disclosed on their respective websites.
- (4) "Important Gender Equality Issues - Facilitating gender equality in decision-making in public and private sectors" was periodically tracked at the Gender Equality Committee's three-tiered meetings and proactively implemented to improve the achievement rate.
- (5) Official letters were issued to government agencies to periodically track and report the gender statistics of government committees, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than 50% funding sponsored by the government, and state-owned enterprises as of the end of the year.
- (6) The achievement of gender ratio in the aforementioned committees, directors, and supervisors was included in the

	"Gender Equality Guidance, Evaluation, and Incentive Program for Subordinate Agencies of the Executive Yuan in 2023," and on-site evaluations were completed in November.	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chia-I Li	
Title, Department	Advisor, Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Science and Technology
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chang-Ling Huang, Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Lulu Keng, Executive Secretary, Open Culture Foundation 3. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Annie Lee, Senior Researcher and Vice President, Taiwan Research Institute 5. Ling-Hsiang, Vice CEO, Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development 6. I-Hsiang Shih, Secretary General, Taiwan Association for Human Rights

3-2 Promoting New Immigrant Public Participation and Development	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Globalization made it easy to move across borders; the number of new immigrants who moved to Taiwan through marriage has exceeded 560,000, adding this number to that of foreign professionals, students and migrant workers, there are more than 1 million migrants in Taiwan, bringing the vitality and pluralism to Taiwan society. However, with the increase of the foreign population, low quality of translation and lack of cultural sensitivity in public services have become challenges for public services like healthcare, transportation, education and labor services.</p> <p>Many new immigrants who came to Taiwan in the early days have grown to understand Taiwanese culture and are willing to join public services. The government has the responsibility to produce channels of empowering them to give full play to their advantages of languages and culture, to serve their communities, be involved in public affairs, or help improve the effectiveness of governance.</p>
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment for self-development and public service To help new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to be involved in public services, the government is committed to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Empower new immigrants to serve as cultural lecturers. With their native language skills and experience in Taiwan, they are able to help newcomers adapt to life in Taiwan and bring knowledge of multiculturalism to local communities. (2) Encourage new immigrants to develop their potential, take vocational training courses in industries, for example, to earn certificate in tourism for better employment opportunities and thus promote local tourism business. (3) Empower new immigrants to serve in language education. (4) Organize exchange activities such as Southeast Asian Culture and Arts Forum, dance courses, and Southeast Asian Fable Picture Book Workshop. (5) Encourage new immigrants to serve as interpreters that help

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

	<p>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>				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase opportunities for new immigrants to participate in public affairs, which helps them better understand the government's initiatives on new immigrants. 2. Offer new immigrants' amicable settlement to leverage their capabilities and expertise in public affairs. 3. Fulfill the government's responsibility of providing care and guidance to new immigrants. The government will co-work with NGOs to fulfill the commitment and establish sustainable networks with civic groups. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
To offer 100 new immigrants multicultural lecturer training and establish a database of the lecturers, so that they can participate in multicultural exchanges and promote multicultural awareness among people	2023/01	2023/12			V
To coach 60 people every year to participate in the tour guide exam	2023/01	2023/12			V

for the potential needs for certified tour guides specialized in Southeast Asian languages under the New Southbound Policy					
To encourage 1,000 new immigrants to participate in self-run, commissioned or subsidized vocational training courses every year, and offer special employment courses for new immigrants	2023/01	2023/12			V
To hire more than 30 new immigrants as interpreters each year to provide consulting services for migrant workers	2023/01	2023/12			V
To cultivate 200 new immigrants to support language teaching every year	2023/01	2023/12			v
To hire teaching support staff to assist Chinese language remedial teaching, adaptive learning services, and language teaching in school. The plan is to	2023/01	2023/12			v

recruit 350 people in the first year and increase by 50 people every year.					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided trainings for people with multicultural backgrounds A total of 92 people obtained certificates of completion of advanced courses in the "New Immigrant Multicultural Talent Training Program" implemented by the National Immigration Agency (NIA). These people have become human resources of the multicultural database that is open to the public. In addition, these people act as bridges between cultures and help NIA service centers to promote multiculturalism. A total of 56 people trained by the program were hired as new immigrants' family education lecturers. 2. Provided training courses to help new immigrants to pass qualifying examinations and obtain rare language tour guide licenses To help new immigrants obtain tour guide licenses, based on the Ministry of Examination's exam schedule, the Tourism Administration organized three batches of the "Rare Language Tour Guide Training Course" in 2023, with a total of 75 trainees participated. 3. Increased diversified vocational trainings To help unemployed new immigrants to join the workforce, the Ministry of Labor provided vocational trainings independently (or combine training resources of private sectors) for new immigrants according to industrial manpower needs of different jurisdictions. A total of 1,035 trainees participated in 2023. 4. Provided interpretation services for migrant workers The Ministry of Labor hired 59, 50, and 47 (156 in total) new immigrants to serve as bilingual interpreters at the migrant airport service station migrant workers service stations in the airports, one-stop service center for migrant workers, and the 1955 Foreign Workers' Free Hotline, respectively, to provide migrant workers with airport pick-up and consultation services to protect their rights and interests. 5. Cultivated teaching assistants of immigrants' native languages The K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized trainings for cultivating teaching assistants of immigrants' native languages. In 2023, a total of 243 new immigrants passed the training and obtained qualifications. 6. Provided educational assistance for children of new immigrants 				

	To implement the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education, the K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized immigrants' language classes at junior high schools and elementary schools national wide in 2023, and recruited 738 to help educate the children of new immigrants.	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	I-Chieh Li	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labor
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chang-Ling Huang, Professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Ting-Hui Hung Chien, Group Leader, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Hsiao-Chuan Hsia, Professor, Graduate Institute for Social Transformation, Shih Hsin University 4. Chin-Sung Ku, Secretary General, Mei Nong Ph.D. Scholar Association 5. Chiao-Ju Chang, Supervisor, The Garden of Hope Foundation 6. Man-Chih Hung, Director, TransAsia Sisters Association, Taiwan (new immigrant from Vietnam) 7. Ms. Yenny Ferryanto, new immigrant (Indonesia) 8. Yu-Hui Chen, new immigrant (Vietnam) 9. Chi-Man Huang, new immigrant (Mainland China)

3-3 Increasing Indigenous Peoples' Cross-domain Participation and International Linkage	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Council of Indigenous Peoples
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable cross-domain participation: The indigenous peoples are the masters of the land in Taiwan and have their own language, culture and living norms. However, due to the influence of colonial history, education and media, the mainstream society has long stereotyped the indigenous peoples. We will include local and international communities, scholars, and experts in various fields in indigenous policies, in order to enhance the cultural sensitivity of the people and promote the understanding of diverse ethnic groups. 2. Promote international linkage: Indigenous people in Taiwan have a special cultural affinity with Austronesia people, which is a niche for us to participate in the international indigenous community. However, the uniqueness of Austronesian people in the Pacific region is still not well understood by the general public. We hope that the "Out of Taiwan" theory proposed by linguists and archaeologists can be used to construct regional culture and identity, thus promoting the understanding of indigenous peoples in the mainstream society and the international community, highlighting the importance of indigenous peoples.
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop mechanisms for public participation in policy making in indigenous affairs: In combination with the Participation Officers Network, relevant stakeholders of indigenous issues may discuss and express their opinions (live streaming can be adopted). Their opinions will be recorded and made public, while relevant government agencies will respond to the opinions, which will be reference for subsequent administration. 2. Establish an Austronesian library and database: A database of journals, books, studies, papers, court decisions and audio-visual records on foreign and domestic Austronesian research will be set up in both Mandarin Chinese and English. It will also provide a channel for the people to express their views and participate in the research and development of Austronesian peoples in the future.
How will the	1. Promote conversations among different ethnic groups: Formulate

<p>commitment to contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>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, 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 in 2023</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>		
			<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>substantial or Completed</p>
<p>Broadcast public meetings on domestic and foreign indigenous affairs via live streaming platforms</p>	<p>2023/01</p>	<p>2023/12</p>			<p>v</p>
<p>Austronesian library and database: Late stage: Publicity and promotion</p>	<p>2023/01</p>	<p>2023/12</p>			<p>v</p>

Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To further publicize and promote the guiding principles for increasing the sensitivity of indigenous cultures, the Council of Indigenous Peoples planned to produce graphic contents and provide it for reference and use by indigenous TV stations, government agencies, governments at all levels, and NGOs, hoping to strengthen cultural exchanges between ethnic groups, and allow citizens to understand the history and culture of indigenous peoples, so that they would further respect Taiwan's multicultural values. 2. On June 15, July 28, and December 1, 2023, indigenous experts and citizen groups were invited to three meetings to discuss elevation of sensitivity to indigenous cultures, and summarized card design. Procurement of labor services was completed before the end of January 2024, and cards will be provided for promotion through different media in 2024. 3. The Council of Indigenous Peoples set up a live broadcast on the official website of the Austronesian Forum on December 7, 2021, and provided live broadcasts in three languages (Chinese, English, and Ami). It also provided discussion and message board functions on the live broadcast platform. It had 202 subscribers and was viewed at least 2,000 times. 4. As of the end of December 2023, the Austronesian Studies E-Resources Gateway had garnered 4,100 views, meeting the target of 100 views per month. It provided academic workers in fields related to Austronesian studies with an online platform. 	
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency	I-Ming Chang	
Title, Department	Designer, Comprehensive Planning Department, Council of Indigenous Peoples	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Youth Advisory Committee of the Executive Yuan, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, National Communications Commission, Indigenous Peoples Commission of Taipei City Government, Indigenous Peoples Department of New Taipei City Government, Department of Indigenous Affairs of Taoyuan County Government, Commission of

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

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

	3. Increase the extent and depth of open government data by the Council.				
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable non-Hakka groups who are interested in the issue to participate through the civic participation mechanism. 2. Establish a civic participation platform, encourage the participation of Hakka youth, and thus promote Hakka identity and civic participation. 3. Achieve effective civic participation and deepen democracy through open data, appropriate tools, and substantially improved decision-making models. 4. In promoting Hakka policies, if the government can exert the civic participation mechanism during the drafting stage, it can appropriately incorporate the opinions from various fields, which will help the policy implementation. It is also suggested that the government collects opinions during the implementation stage to revise the relevant policies to better meet the needs of the people. 				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment will strengthen the public-private partnership to create a civic participation mechanism, actively focus on the needs of the public and increase the opportunities for participation in Hakka affairs. 2. It will help to improve the completeness of Hakka policies, promote public participation, and shed light on the development of Hakka groups. 3. This commitment creates more opportunities for people to participate in Hakka public affairs directly. 				
Additional information	None				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial or Completed
Consensus on Hakka public issues are brought into the National Hakka Conference according to the working schedule.	2021/01	2023/12			V

Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Hakka Affairs Council co-organized eight regional meetings with the Hakka affairs departments of county (city) governments between June 14 and July 7, 2023, in order to organize the "2023 National Hakka Conference" on August 28, 2023. Representatives from government agencies, advisory members of the Hakka Affairs Council, experts, scholars and the public were invited to discuss the next phase of the national Hakka development plan, which were included in the discussion at the "National Hakka Conference." A total of more than 1,000 people participated in the "National Hakka Conference" and eight regional meetings, including people from industry, government, academia and the private sector who cared about Hakka affairs. In addition to providing suggestions on the second phase of the National Hakka Development Plan, more than 100 attendees made suggestions for improvements to be undertaken by the Hakka Affairs Council. Related information is summarized on the website of the Hakka Affairs Council. 	
Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Units responsible for Hakka affairs of central government agencies and local governments
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hsueh-Chien Chang, Professor, Department of Sinophone Literatures, National Dong Hwa University Sheng-Jung Tang, Producer, Greener Grass Production Wei-An Chang, Professor, Center for General Education, National Chiao Tung University Lieh-Shih Lo, Associate Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, College of Hakka Studies, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University

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

	<p>party transactions in addition to the name, ID card number (registered number) and address of the object of expenditure and the purpose and amount. This update will be applied on the 2022 election.</p> <p>3. Promote the revision of the law on mandatory disclosure of related party transactions: The Political Donations Act will be revised to include related party transactions and to impose fines on those who fail to disclose information, to have political parties and persons planning to participate in the campaign disclose information about their related party's transactions.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>In view of the current situation of transparency of political donations or election funds, we will work with NGOs, experts and scholars to improve the disclosure mechanism of political donations and election funds in the spirit of public participation. We will also revise the law to make disclosure of related party transactions mandatory, update the information system to make information on political donations more open and transparent, prevent the channeling of improper benefits, and promote political integrity.</p>
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment is related to the core values of OGP since the expenditure of political parties, candidates and election funds will be made more transparent and accountable with information disclosure, public participation and supervision.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>1 The Control Yuan handles the update and declaration of the political donations information system and makes the information available to the public.</p> <p>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</p>

	the Executive Yuan held review meetings, but the whole Act has not been completed yet.				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Disclose the information on related party transactions	2023/8	2023/12			V
Draft the Executive Yuan version of the Political Donations Act revision	2023/1	2023/12		V	
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A total of 1,669 political donation accounting reports were submitted by candidates for the 2022 election of municipal councilors, county (city) councilors, village (district) heads, and heads of mountain indigenous districts in municipalities, and the reports were disclosed online by the Control Yuan on July 27, 2023. Information about related party transactions can be found online on the Political Donations Public Access Platform. 2. On October 19, 2022, the Executive Yuan convened the fourth review meeting of the draft amendment to the Political Donations Act. The act has not yet to be reviewed, and a review meeting will be convened at a later date. 				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Yun-Fang Cheng			
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Control Yuan, Ministry of Justice			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1	Urda Yen, Director, Tainan Sprout		
		2	Mr. Ronny Wang, g0v contributor		
		3	Hsin-Chan Chien, Editor-in-Chief, Readr		

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

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

	platforms is scattered across different web pages, and facilitate the access to cases.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	Our commitment is related to the core values of the OGP (transparency, public participation, and accountability) since it gives more information and supervision on major government projects to more people and thus reduces external doubts and undue intervention.				
Additional information	The commitment is in line with point 18 of the 5th step of the specific strategy (2) in the National Action Plan on Building a Clean Government by the Executive Yuan, "to adopt transparent measures on matters related to the public's rights and interests, and to improve the transparency of the review process and the accessibility of public supervision."				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Meet the needs of the heads of government agencies to set up the integrity platforms, special sections or websites, at least 3 cases per year.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Collect feedback regularly and revise platform practices on a regular basis.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Develop a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform	2023/01	2023/12			V
Market integrity platform with model cases in	2023/01	2023/12			V

both English and Mandarin Chinese					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2023, to meet the needs of the heads of government agencies, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) established 18 Government Procurement Integrity Platforms, website sections, or webpages. 2. Attended a total of 34 meetings in coordination with the progress of the Government Procurement Integrity Platforms in 2023. 3. Assisted the following central government agencies or local governments in establishing a Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the first time: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Assisted Yilan County Government in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Wujie Floodgate Improvement Project in Yilan County" in February 2023. (2) Assisted Yunlin County Government in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Lunzi Bridge Reconstruction & Expansion Project" in March 2023. (3) Assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the connection project between the zhuo main line and bei main line of Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan Irrigation System" in March 2023. (4) Assisted the National Science and Technology Council in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Southern Taiwan Science Park-Tainan Science Park Resource Recycling Center Lump Sum Contract Work Expansion Project" in May 2023. (5) Assisted Kinmen County Government in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for the Jincheng Township, Kinmen County Phase Three Land Acquisition" in August 2023, which is the first platform established by an offshore island. (6) Assisted the Ministry of Education in establishing the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform for Building Construction Project of National Cheng Kung University Shalun Hospital" in November 2023. 4. A meeting on "Uniform Structure and Format for Information Disclosure on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform" was 				

convened in May 2023. Deputy Director Chen Yi-Chun of the moda's Department of Plural Innovation, and Vice Executive Director Liao Hsin-Chung of Transparency International Chinese Taipei were invited to provide external professional opinions. Based on conclusions of the meeting, a letter on the "2023 Pilot Plan for the Uniform Structure and Format of Information Disclosure on the Government Procurement Integrity Platform" was sent to six departments of civil service ethics, including the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Finance, Taipei City Government, Tainan City Government, and Kaohsiung City Government, to take inventory and verify the format of open data for implementation on a trial basis.

A second meeting on the "Uniform Structure and Format for Information Disclosure on the Government Procurement Integrity Platforms" was held in July 2023 to review and improve the contents of open data. The Data of the platforms was disclosed on the "Government Open Data Platform" in June and September 2023, concluding the pilot project. Commitments of the Open Government Action Plan will continue to be fulfilled based on the results of the pilot project.

5. In June 2023, the AAC organized a series of activities for the "Indo-Pacific Youth Exchange on Anti-Corruption," inviting 15 young leaders of from NGOs across four countries, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Papua New Guinea, to visit and learn about the results of the Kaohsiung City Government's Government Procurement Integrity Platform and administrative transparency measures.
6. In August 2023, the AAC attended the "International Military Integrity Academic Forum - [Military Anti-Corruption Risks Workshop] A New Strategy for Tackling Anti-Corruption Risks: For the Government Procurement Integrity Platform" organized by the Ministry of National Defense. Director-General Lai Chien-Hsin of the Water Resources Agency, MOEA, Director Chan Yi-Hsiang of the Northern Region New Construction Branch Office of the Highway Bureau, MOTC, and Vice-Chair Yeh I-Jan of Transparency International Chinese Taipei were invited to participate in discussions. They shared their experiences in implementing Government Procurement Integrity Platforms with international experts, scholars, and distinguished guests from Transparency International, effectively marketing the Government Procurement Integrity Platform mechanism

	<p>internationally.</p> <p>7. Published an English articles on "The Solution of Honest Management and Sustainable Procurement in Taiwan Water Corporation - Establishing the Government Procurement Integrity Platform" at the 9th IWA-ASPIRE Conference & Exhibition in October 2023, marketing the Government Procurement Integrity Platform mechanism internationally.</p> <p>8. During the International Occupational Safety and Health Conference of Green Energy Industries organized by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration on December 5, 2023, Director-General Chuang Rong-Sung of the AAC shared the Government Procurement Integrity Platform mechanism with distinguished guests from the Economic Affairs Department of the British Office Taipei, the British Health and Safety Executive, the International Association of Labour Inspection, and the German Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), marketing such mechanism internationally.</p> <p>9. The long and short versions of the video "Government Procurement Integrity Platform - Revitalizing Public Infrastructure" in Chinese and English spearheaded in July 2023 have been completed, and will be available on the AAC's official website for policy marketing purposes.</p>
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Contact information	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Prosecutorial, investigation, and audit agencies, Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan, Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Ministry of Labor
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I-Chang Yeh, Vice Chairperson, Transparency International Taiwan 2. Hung-Chin Hsiao, Director, Transparency International Taiwan 3. Hsu-Chieh Cheng, Chairperson, Pacific Green Energy Ltd. 4. Lung-Sheng Huang, Professor, Shu-Te

		<p>University</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Kaohsiung Branch, Chien Yeh Law Offices6. Jones Lang LaSalle Taiwan Limited7. Urbanet Group8. Federation of the Real Estate Development Associations of the Republic of China9. National Architects Association10. CECI Engineering Consultants, Inc., Taiwan
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4-3 Legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Justice
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As most major corruption cases are hidden and secretive, it is difficult to detect fraud immediately unless insiders' disclosure it. Although some laws and regulations in Taiwan have included whistleblower protection clauses, there is still no overall protection system for whistleblowers. 2. Legislating a dedicated act for whistleblower protection is an important mechanism for anti-corruption and an indicator of for assessing national integrity and competency. In order to encourage and protect those who expose corruption, it is necessary to legislate a dedicated act to protect and create a positive image for whistleblowers, building a zero-tolerance atmosphere to fight corruption.
What is the commitment?	Promote legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment demonstrates the government's determination to encourage the disclosure of corruption and to implement the resolutions of the 2017 Presidential Office National Conference on Judicial Reform and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It also gives whistleblowers a positive image to reverse the long-standing negative perception of whistleblowers. 2. We build a comprehensive protection mechanism for whistleblowers, including identity confidentiality, work rights protection, personal safety, liability release and compensations for damages. We also put the workplace bullying that marginalizes or isolates the whistleblower as an unfavorable measure, and the whistleblower may claim compensation for any injury arising therefrom. 3. We collaborate with both government and private companies to create a friendly environment for whistleblowers, and encourage companies to build internal reporting channels on a voluntary basis, so that companies can effectively alert the corruption in advance and avoid further damage, thus helping foster a

	sustainable governance culture.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	We will specify the rights and interests of whistleblowers to provide protection and make the environment more friendly for them, encouraging people to disclosure corruption, crime and material irregularity actions. The objectives of our commitment are to effectively combat wrongdoing by the government and private companies, and to comply with the core values of OGP, namely, transparency, public participation and accountability.				
Additional information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment is related to resolutions No. 78, No. 80 of the 2017 Presidential Office National Conference on Judicial Reform "Promoting the legislation of the Whistleblower Protection Act" (Serial No. 62-1-3, 62-2-2). 2. The draft was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination in May 2019. The examination was discontinued by the reelection of legislators in 2020, and the legislation was not completed. The revised draft was re-submitted to the Executive Yuan for review on February 20 and September 22, 2020, during which the Executive Yuan convened two review meetings with all departments on March 11 and June 5. The draft is now under deliberation by the Executive Yuan. 				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Complete the Executive Yuan version of the draft	2021/01	2021/12			V
Organize publicity campaigns for public participation in accordance with the Legislative Yuan's examination progress	2022/01	2022/12			
Collect suggestions from the citizens or	2023/01	2023/12			

<p>stakeholders through public participation tools during the elaboration of the enforcement rules in line with the Legislative Yuan's examination progress</p>				
<p>Performance in 2023</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. January 18, 2023: The Executive Yuan convened the eighth meeting for Open Government National Action Plan Taskforce, and the Ministry of Justice reported the draft implementation progress and public participation situations. 2. March 23, 2023: The Executive Yuan held the 26th Central Integrity Committee meeting and resolved to promote measures regarding implementing the Whistleblower Protection philosophy. 3. The draft was submitted on June 1, 2023. 4. June 28, 2023: The Executive Yuan convened the 4th meeting for reviewing the draft whistleblower protection Act submitted by the Ministry of Justice. 5. July 11, 2023: The Ministry of Justice submitted the draft Whistleblower Protection Act (Version Applicable to both Public and Private Sectors, Version 6 of 2020) to the Executive Yuan for deliberation. 6. July 27, August 24, November 1, 2023: The Executive Yuan convened 2 project meetings and approved the "Executive Yuan Whistleblower Protection Project" to encourage the private sector to participate in whistleblower protection. 7. The Executive Yuan notified related agencies on September 11, 2023 to supervise foundations that have reached the regulatory scale, state-owned enterprises, and non-departmental public bodies to incorporate the public version of the whistleblower protection clauses into their regulations. 8. November 15 and November 23, 2023: The Public Construction Commission completed the revision of 13 contract templates, including construction work procurement, service procurement, property procurement, and information service procurement, in 			

	accordance with resolutions of the 26th meeting of the Central Integrity Committee. The revision included whistleblower protection clauses into the contract templates, so that whistleblower protection measures can be embedded in government procurements.	
Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ming-Hsuan Wu, CEO, Taiwan Doublethink Lab 2. Sheng-Chieh Li, Associate Professor, National Chengchi University

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

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

persons in FATF Recommendation 24.					
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Enhance the use of CTP by administrative agencies, financial and non-financial institutions and their affiliates.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Continuously promote findbiz and increase the number of queries per year.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Competent authorities of financial and non-financial institutions, prosecutors and investigation agencies conduct education and training sessions for the personnel of financial and non-financial institutions to enhance the awareness of corporate transparency.	2023/01	2023/12			V
The Trust Association publishes charitable trust information on its website every year.	2023/01	2023/12			V
The Trust Association shall, based on the progress of the amendment of the	2023/01	2023/12			V

Trust Law, publicize relevant disclosure norms to trust enterprises in due time.					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial institutions and non-financial enterprises or persons designated by the Money Laundering Control Act may use the Company Transparency Platform (CTP) when establishing business relationships with customers, or conducting regular reviews of existing customers to strengthen money laundering prevention. As of December 31, 2023, 145,000 searches had been made by the aforementioned institutions and persons. 2. As of December 31, 2023, there had been 276,790,508 queries on Findbiz. 3. As of December 31, 2023, a total of 649 AML training courses were organized by FI and DNFBPs like the jewelry businesses, land administration agents, real estate agencies, financial institutions, CPAs, public bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, and lawyers, garnering a total of 51,073 participants. 4. The Trust Association's website set up a charitable trust section to update and disclose information on charitable trusts handled by the trust industry on a quarterly basis. 5. The draft amendment of the Trust Law was passed by the Executive Yuan and submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on April 22, 2021. It is currently being reviewed by the Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan. 				
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Title, Department	Chief Prosecutor, Department of Prosecutorial Affairs, Ministry of Justice				
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Executive Yuan, Investigation Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office, Financial			

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

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

contribute to solving the public problem?	organizations, and builds a more complete AML mechanism, so that Taiwan can get better results in the next APG mutual evaluation and international OGP evaluation.				
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>1. Transparency: By entrusting accountants for on-site inspection, the financial records, receipts and statements of religious foundations should be kept intact for verification, and should be open to the government and third-party professionals (accountants). Those who do not comply with the requirements should be listed on the website for public review, thus achieving the core value of transparency.</p> <p>2. Participation: The cooperation of religious organizations, central and local religious authorities, MOJ, and AML offices is necessary for the sharing and training sessions, which is in line with the core value of participation.</p> <p>3. Accountability: The AML Office of the Executive Yuan regularly evaluates risks and selects high-risk religious groups so that the religious authorities can supervise them in different levels and in making effective use of the limited resources.</p>				
Additional information	This commitment has a budget of about NT\$6 million and is part of the AML/CFT Online Risk Assessment Program for NGOs of the Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan.				
Milestone status in 2023	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial or Completed
Check the financial conditions of 197 national religious foundations.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Compile two AML/ CFT reports of national religious foundations.	2023/01	2023/12			V
Publish the list of the religious foundations and	2023/01	2023/12			V

temples managed by the central and 22 local governments that report their annual financial reports.					
Performance in 2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of the Interior held two national financial seminars for religious foundations in Taichung and Taipei on October 13 and 18, 2023 respectively. The courses included accounting treatment and final accounts reporting for foundations, as well as discussions on financial operations and practices. A total of 183 representatives of foundations participated in the seminars. 2. The Ministry of the Interior held three sessions of seminar on the financial declaration for temples in Taipei, Kaohsiung, and Taichung on November 1, November 7, and November 24, 2023 respectively. A total of 210 temple personnel and local government administrators participated in the seminars. 3. Completed the financial audit of 198 national religious foundations (performed from January 2021 to May 2024): In 2023, an accounting firm was commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior to conduct financial audits on 200 national religious foundations and on-site financial inspections on 48 foundations. It also conducted follow-up reviews of six foundations. 4. In 2022, the development of the religious group financial reporting label function on the "National Religion Information Network" was completed. The Ministry of the Interior encourages local governments to log the registrations of financial reports of temples and foundations for the public to view the list of temples and religious foundations that have filed annual financial reports. 				
Contact information					
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Chang-Lin Liu				
Title, Department	Section Member, Department of Civil Affairs, Ministry of the Interior				
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Employees responsible for religious operations of municipal and county (city) governments			

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	197 nationwide religious foundations, accounting firms
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