

Performance of Taiwan Open Government National Action Plan in 2021

1-1 Completing Government Open Data and Data Sharing Mechanism	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	National Development Council
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.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthen data standards and format quality: Develop government data standards and encourage agencies to provide dynamic data in the form of API, to facilitate the exchange and integration of cross-field data. 3. Establish processes to deal with public data needs: Agencies need to respond to data applications from the public within a fixed time limit and use public-private collaboration to determine data openness or not, thereby people can keep up to date with open data processes and outcomes. <hr/> <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 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Draft new guidelines for openness and reuse of government data.	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Establish advanced data standards and quality mechanism.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<p>1. Draft new guidelines for openness and reuse of government data</p> <p>(1) Implement cooperation between the government and the private sector to stay in line with international trends:</p> <p>To complete government open data and data reuse system, the NDC has re-examined the existing regulations and made reference to the relevant laws and policies of advanced countries such as the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and European countries on open data access, and has discussed the promotion methods of high-value data, government-funded research data, public consultation mechanisms, data classification, and format quality. In addition to the task force meeting held in December 2020, ministries, agencies, and non-governmental representatives were also invited in April 2021 to discuss the definition of high-value data as well as evaluation processes and mechanisms to complete the government open data mechanism and encourage agencies to prioritize the release of high-value data. In August 2021, the Ministry of Science and Technology and relevant agencies were also invited to discuss common suggestions regarding the release of data on government-funded research, with the spirit of public-private cooperation, interdisciplinary collaboration, administrative transparency, and public participation to complete the mechanism for openness and reuse of government data.</p> <p>(2) Refine executive regulations to effectively respond to the needs of the public</p>					

With reference to international trends, non-governmental initiatives, and the opinions of government agencies and scholars, the “New guidelines for Openness and Reuse of Government Data (draft)” which includes 17 regulations on data classification, data identification principles and procedures, data format, procedures for government agencies to process public suggestions, high- value data, terms and conditions for data authorization and utilization, and system development based on the principle of open data. The NDC is currently collecting opinions through expert interviews and correspondence with various agencies. After these opinions are compiled and the draft is completed, the draft will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for promulgation in order to promote the enhancement within the agencies for technical standards and internal operating procedures for open data and to response to the needs of the public for improving the value of government data and open data-related mechanisms.

2. Establish mechanisms to refine data standards and quality

(1) Invite stakeholders to participate and improve the data standard review mechanism

To ensure that the government data standards meet the needs of the public, the NDC has held seminars for experts and scholars, public information sessions on government data standards, and counseling sessions for agencies to collect the needs and suggestions of agencies and experts on data standards in accordance with the “Guidelines for Establishing Field Data Standards”. In addition, the relevant stakeholders are invited to examine and review the data standards to ensure that the format and quality meet the needs of each field and align with the international framework.

(2) Develop data standards for different fields to facilitate data circulation

So far, the "schema.gov.tw" includes data standards in 15 fields, including common data, highway supervision, finance and taxation, commerce and industry, government accounting, household registration, finance, currency and finance, long-term care, labor insurance, health insurance, epidemic prevention, food and drug management, water resources, and biodiversity. The NDC is currently promoting data standards in 5 additional fields, namely laws and regulations, soil and water conservation, arts and cultural activities and cultural facilities, meteorology, and NHI medical institutions. The development has effectively facilitated cross-field data exchange and

	<p>circulation. For example, the standard format of highway supervision data has provided ETC, logistics systems of convenience stores, and other application systems to interface data. With the data standard of food and drug permit license registration data to be introduced, the public will be able to query, receive, and apply food and drug management data in a uniform format. The NDC will continue to guide government agencies to develop data standards for different fields and to improve government data circulation and utilization.</p>	
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<p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Transportation and Communications 2. Ministry of Economic Affairs 3. Ministry of the Interior 4. Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan
	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wu Ming-Hsuen, CEO, Doublethink Lab 2. Tuhi Martukaw, Head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Urda Yen, Chairperson, Tainan Sprout 4. Lin Cheng-Hsia, Legal Advisor, Open Culture Foundation 5. Deng Dung-Po, Vice Director, Open Data Alliance

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

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment provides a data platform to assist with the dissemination of information. In this way, information can reach more members of the public encouraging greater public participation, while also indirectly encouraging government departments and agencies to accelerate the speed at which they make data available. As such, it is directly related to the OGP core values of transparency and public participation.</p>					
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is also connected to the Civil IoT of Taiwan, cloud services and big data operations platform detailed in the Executive Yuan's Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program.</p>					
<p>Milestone status in 2021</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>			
<p>Add a minimum of three datasets related to environment.</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial progress</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Provide at least 2,500 virtual machines (VM) (each VM having 2 vCPU) and 1,000 Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) computing resources for applicants to apply to use and provide free data download network traffic.</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>				<p>V</p>
<p>Hold one seminar for data users that brings together representatives of industry, government, academic, research institutes and civic groups, to share and exchange their experience using datasets.</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>				<p>V</p>

<p>Performance in 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A minimum of 4 datasets related to the environment have been established, including: FORMOSAT-5 data from the first half of 2020, simulation map of rainfall and flooding in Taipei City, the scope of geologically sensitive areas, and agricultural environment sensor parameters. 2. As of the end of 2021, the dataset platform includes 32,380 sets of open and non-open data, 357 of which are related to the global environment. In 2021, approximately 1.5 million people visited the dataset platform and downloaded a total of approximately 97.7 TB of data. 3. The government's open data combine computing resources and academic research and development, transforming cold, static data into applications that benefit people's lives. For example: Academia Sinica has developed a forecasting model that can predict the hourly air quality for the next 3 days within a range of 3 kilometers by 3 kilometers using intensive air quality sensing data and the high-speed computing resources of the National Center for High-performance Computing at the National Applied Research Laboratories. The model has become the data source for the Environmental Protection Administration's air quality forecast, which is very useful in helping people reduce exposure to harmful substances and maintain their health. 4. Implementation effectiveness has been improved through cooperation between the government and the private sector: The dataset platform actively solicits data from FLOSS and the open-source community and private institutions such as Maker Wisdom to diversify its datasets. The platform also gathers user opinions through questionnaires to improve the platform's functions and usability. Seminars have been organized for data users, inviting civilian members of the task force, non-governmental communities, as well as academia, industry, and government units to participate, share and exchange case studies of data applications related to the global environment, to enhance the value of the data and expand their application.
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Foresight and Innovation Policies, Ministry of Science and Technology 2. National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior 3. Water Resources Agency, Ministry of Economic Affairs 4. Central weather Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications 5. Department of Environmental Monitoring and Information Management, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan 6. National Science and Technology Center for Disaster Reduction, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chi-Ming Peng, president, WeatherRisk Explore Inc. 2. Tuhi Martukaw, head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Wei-Chieh Lai, director, Green Citizens' Action Alliance 4. Dong-Po Deng, chief data scientist, GeoThings Inc. 5. Chen-Yu Hao, vice president, GEONSENSE Digital Technologies Inc. 6. Tsu-Yu Chao, director, Division Director, Industry, Science and Technology International Strategy Center, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Center 7. Hsi-Ching Lin, deputy director general, National Center for High-Performance Computing, National Applied Research Laboratories

1-3 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

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

	<p>(5) Consent: Study on the definition, elements of explicit consent (including but not limited to the timing and criteria for data subject to withdraw his/her consent).</p> <p>2. Data protection impact assessments (DPIA): 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>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</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>1. Enhance the transparency of personal data processing After discussions on issues relating to improving personal data protections, including the right to object, make inquiries of and to review his/her personal data, obligation to inform, personal data breach notifications and consent, appropriate control measures should be drafted. This will ensure data subjects are better informed about and understand the collection, processing and use of personal data, ensuring fairness and transparency in the use of such information.</p> <p>2. Increase participation of data subjects With the advent of the digital economy, public awareness of digital privacy and personal data protection has increased. Discussions relating to this commitment focused on how, by agreeing to the collection, processing and use of their personal data, data subjects ensure they are aware of anything that happens and can thereby agree or disagree at any point</p>

Additional information	<p>of the process. In this way, they decide themselves whether to participate in personal data use procedures.</p> <p>3. Agencies accountable for collecting personal information should conduct data protection impact assessments (DPIA)</p> <p>DPIA involve considering the risks involved in the process of collection agencies assessing the use of personal data and, on the basis of that risk assessment, drafting appropriate control measures to ensure collection agencies observe their legal obligations as laid out in the PDPA.</p>					
	None					
Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Research into various issues relating to commitments, including collection and research of related overseas legislation and the solicitation of opinions from experts, academics and businesses.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Compilation and pooling of advisory opinions.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct commissioned research projects Gathering and analyzing foreign legislations on the subject of commitments from the US, the EU, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, etc. and conduct an overall integrated analysis of Taiwan's Personal Data Protection Act. 2. Hold consultation meetings over commitments A summary of the opinions of non-governmental committee members, experts and scholars, and representatives of public associations is as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Right to object It is recommended strengthening instructions regarding the right to object to marketing through guidelines, letters, or other supportive measures. Also, considering considered 					

aspects such as Taiwan's personal data protection framework and impacts on industries with referenced examples of foreign legislation to introduce the right to object in the PDPA and expanded the scope of such rights.

(2) Right to inquire or review personal data

It is recommended to clarify whether records generated by online activities are considered personal data through guidelines, authorization, or amendments of the Enforcement Rules of the Personal Data Protection Act. Mechanisms such as "dynamic consent" and "history tracing" can help users understand how their personal data are used.

(3) Obligation to Inform

It is recommended strengthening the information or technical specifications on the use of open data for automated decision-making by means of guidelines or letters. Amendments can also be made to the Personal Data Protection Act or its Enforcement Rules to stipulate matters and methods regarding information for use of data other than the original specified purpose. Considering the specific goals and amount of data used for certain purposes, exceptions can be made to allow information through announcements to reduce the burden on business operators.

(4) Notification of personal data breach

It is recommended the use of guidelines to explain how people will be notified in incidents of personal data breaches and the strengthening of relevant education and advocacy to protect people's personal data. The Enforcement Rules of the Personal Data Protection Act should also be amended to stipulate the risks posed by data breaches to data subjects' rights should be assessed and used to determine the standards as to whether subjects should be notified of data breaches. It is also suggested amending the PDPA to include obligations to notify competent authorities and revise provisions on notifying data subjects involved.

(5) Consent

It is recommended using guidelines or letters to define "voluntary, specific, informed, and clear" consent, the scope and content of consent, and the consent of minors. A "dynamic consent" system can be designed with information, so the data subjects can inquire about and consent to the use of their personal data at any time. It is also recommended to amend the Enforcement Rules of the Personal Data Protection Act to clearly define the requirements for valid consent.

(6) Data protection impact assessments (DPIA)

It is suggested referencing foreign legislations in considering

amending the Personal Data Protection Act or its Enforcement Rules to clearly stipulate requirements for personal data impact assessment and formulate guidelines to help industries understand the contents of impact assessments.

3. Subsequent key initiatives

- (1) To strengthen Digital Privacy and Personal Data Protection, appropriate measures to be adopted based on the initial direction of opinions from non-governmental members, experts, scholars, and representatives of public associations will be further discussed.
- (2) Over the following year, plans to revise the Enforcement Rules of the Personal Data Protection Act or issue relevant guidelines or letters regarding issues that do not involve amendments to the PDPA under a policy direction that takes into account the protection and reasonable use of personal data will be made.
- (3) Continue to observe the development of international legislations to discuss future amendments to the PDPA.

Contact information

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	All Executive Yuan affiliated agencies
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, co-founder and chief technology officer, "Taiwan National Treasure" Project 2. Lee Ya-Ping, chief legal researcher, Science and Technology Law Institute, Institute for Information Industry 3. Chang Chih-Wei, assistant professor Department of Public Affairs, Ming Chuan University 4. Yeh Simon, assistant professor, Department of Law, Soochow University 5. Tai Hao-Chun, associate professor, Department of Law, Shih Hsin University

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

	<p>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 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Draft an explanation on the difference between freedom of government information and open government data.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Consult, compile and analyze problems encountered by the public and government agencies when people apply for government information.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Solicit the opinion of the competent authority for the Charges and Fees Act on issues relating to fees charged for government information applications by various agencies.	01/2021	12/2021				V

Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representatives of relevant agencies and non-governmental members are invited to discuss, complete, and publish the "Difference Between Freedom of Government Information and Open Government Data" and "Information Overview" on the MOJ global website for the public and various sectors of the community to browse and reference. 2. Consultations and the compilation of relevant opinions are conducted on the problems encountered in applying for government information, and classify and analyze them to use as a reference to assist government agencies in promotional campaigns and the correct application of the Freedom of Government Information Law. 3. Solicit the opinion of the competent authority for the Charges and Fees Act on issues relating to fees charged for government information applications. 	
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministry of Justice, Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary, Open Culture Foundation 2. Mr. Yeh Ji-Chia, Chutung community worker 3. Tseng Po-Yu, researcher, Doublethink Lab

1-5 Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Environmental Protection Agency
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?	<p>1. Transparency: Issues relating to the openness and integration of data on offshore wind power sea areas, open data, citizen science data links etc.</p> <p>2. Public participation: Relating to open data citizen participation, environmental data public participation and citizen science links etc.</p> <p>3. Accountability: Enhancing the open government capability of public service partners, strengthening information disclosure and public participation corresponds to the core values of accountability.</p>					
Additional information	<p>Involvement in other government related programs:</p> <p>1. Integration of offshore wind power sea area data and the development of a national marine database by the National Academy of Marine Science.</p> <p>2. Open data value-added use and EPA smart government promotion program.</p>					
Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial progress	Completed
Conduct an inventory of items appropriate for public participation and cooperation (including open	01/2021	12/2021				V

data), external data and current offshore wind power sea area related data from various agencies.					
Plan an information platform that integrates open government empowerment, citizen science data, environmental information disclosure and external data.	01/2021	12/2021			V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An inventory of civic engagement and collaboration issues and information regarding offshore wind farms of various agencies was completed. The inventory included over 10 issues regarding civic engagement, namely: the Green Living initiative; promotion of coastal cleanup projects; climate change literacy surveys; analysis and application of data on river water and sediment pollutants; interdepartmental resource recycling and circular economy; high-quality public restrooms policy, management, environmental cleaning and maintenance; resource recycling management information disclosure; nationwide water environment patrols; chemical substance safety information dissemination; stationary pollution source information disclosure; in addition to a culture of not wasting food and environmental education. The sources of offshore wind farm data include the Environmental Protection Administration, the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Land Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Bureau of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture. These agencies are responsible for providing these data to the National Ocean Database according to planned schedules and relevant laws and regulations. 2. The planning, analysis, and design of the “Environmental Information Disclosure and Integration Platform” was completed. The EPA is currently working on developing the platform’s functions, including the topics, overview, and history of the information disclosed, as well as links to relevant information, links to download information, statistical data, and the ability to view nearby environments via web maps. Development of the platform is set to be completed in 2022 and made available through the web portal. 				

	<p>3. As part of the commitments made in the Open Government National Action Plan, the second task force meeting on “Information Disclosure Relating to the Environment” was held on October 13, 2021. In addition to the EPA and the co-organizers, non-governmental members of the task force and non-governmental scholars such as Secretary General Wang Ya-Fen of the Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Central University environmental engineering professor Lee Chung-Te, and National Chengchi University (NCCU) Center for Democratic Innovation and Governance CEO Shih Chia-liang were also invited to discuss the current status and planning regarding the commitments.</p>	
Contact information		
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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. Tu Wen-Ling, professor, Department of Public Administration, National Chengchi University 2. Lin Tzu-Lun, associate professor, Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 3. Tuhi Martukaw, head, LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 4. Wang Hsuen-Ju, committee member, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Tsai Chih-Hsien, professor, Department of Horticulture, National Chiayi University 6. Wang Ya-Fen, secretary-general, Chinese Institute of Environmental Engineering 7. Lee Chung-Te, professor, Graduate Institute of Environmental Engineering, National Central University

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

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

Additional information	None					
	Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
Not started				Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
New application of the citizen digital certificate	01/2021	12/2021		V		
Public testing before launch can boost public participation and improve the system.	01/2021	12/2021		V		
The source code of the authentication mechanism is released under an open license and is not linked to the API source code provided by the Ministry of the Interior or other authorities.	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Launch of the electronic joint signing system for national referendums	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> On October 7, 2020, the Executive Yuan's Office of Information and Communication Security carried out an information and communication safety audit, which found 25 matters in need of improvement. The CEC has made these improvements by June 2021. On September 29, 2021, the Office of Information and Communication Security also sent a memo requiring the CEC to cooperate with the amendments to the sub-laws of the Cyber Security Management Act on August 23, 2021, examine relevant cybersecurity protection plans, and implement various cybersecurity measures. The CEC completed the tendering for the maintenance of the electronic joint signature system in November and plans to implement the new cybersecurity protection measures required by the sub-laws of the Cyber Security Management Act in June 2022. 					

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Office of Information & Communication Security, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Wu Min-Hsuan, CEO of Doublethink Lab 3. Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, founder and CTO of Taiwan National Treasure 4. Kao Chia-Liang, director of Open Culture Foundation 5. Huang Wei-Zhong, deputy director of Computational Intelligence Technology Center, ITRI 6. Shen Jin-Hsiang, associate professor at Department and Graduate School of Traffic Science, Central Police University 7. Wang Chih-Chien, professor at Graduate Institute of Information Management, NTPU

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

Additional information	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.					
	None					
	Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Have more than 20 discussion sessions initiated by young people every year that attract more than 1,000 young people to discuss public issues.	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Collect information regarding open data of the universities and convene stakeholder meetings or use other means to clarify actual needs for information.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Sum up information regarding open data of national senior high schools and convene stakeholder meetings or use other means to clarify actual needs for information.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Hold a national meeting with stakeholders of the Youth Advisory website to check the status and needs for information integration.	01/2021	12/2021				V

Performance
in 2021

1. Let's Talk

- (1) In the spirit of open government and deliberative democracy, the MOE established the Let's Talk evaluation indicators and questionnaire. Experts, youth organizer teams, youth participants, and observers are evaluating the performance of the 2021 Talk activities in the areas of open government and deliberative democracy. The evaluation report is expected to be completed in June 2022.
- (2) In response to the pandemic in 2021, to ensure that young people got the chance to participate in policy-making, the MOE organized "online deliberative research", online deliberation training courses, and two "online deliberation" pilot programs. The virtual deliberative events lowered the threshold for youth participation in policy-making. A total of 27 youth teams were selected to organize 27 Talks from January to March, 2022. The events were expected to achieve a total attendance of over 1,000 young people, including engagement and participation in discussions on the issue of mental health.

2. Open school data

- (1) The information about college and university affairs, in accordance with the law, shall be made available to the public actively. To facilitate the information public disclosure and to assist third party in evaluating the operation of college and university, the MOE has enacted "Table of Public Disclosure Information about College and University Affairs and Finances". College and university shall disclose the information including but not limited to the description of affairs, financial analysis, tuition and miscellaneous fees, educational assistance, and other important information.
- (2) The MOE hold the consultative meeting of public disclosure information about college and university on October 29th, 2021, and invited interested parties to discuss the public disclosure matters. The MOE will continue discussing with college, university, and student representatives, improving the Platform of Public Disclosure Information about College and University Affairs and provide the relevance instructions to college and university for reference.
- (3) The MOE has completed an inventory of the current information disclosure status of national high schools, formulating the "National High School Information Disclosure Framework (Draft)". Additionally, since there is no unified information disclosure standard for the current information disclosure status of national high schools, a meeting will be held in 2022 to discuss the proposed framework.

		3. Integration of youth advisory websites around Taiwan: The MOE has gathered the opinions and ideas of 12 specialist youth affairs units and 165 youth advisory committee members regarding the establishment of a national youth consultation website. The opinions will be used as the basis for website development.
Contact information		
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministries, local governments related to the topic of Let's Talk, or Audrey Tang, Minister without Portfolio, Executive Yuan. 2. Related personnel of national senior high schools, colleges, and universities.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 4. Wang Xuan-Ru, Department of Interior Design, Chung Yuan Christian University 5. Lin Cheng-Hsia, legal counsel of Open Culture Foundation 6. Li Hsin, executive secretary of Taiwan Youth Association for Democracy 7. Zheng Yu-Tong, CEO of Xin Young Foundation 8. Hu Ke-Wen, director of Taitung Bunun Youth Sustainable Development Association

2-3 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

	<p>Information Sharing and Exchange Platform to pass on experience.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sharing of information, co-creation, collaboration, and exchange: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (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>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In addition to clear development goals, adequate and complete information is also necessary for a regional revitalization plan. 2. In the promotion process, the cases are used to enable the central, local participants to fully and correctly grasp the information to put forward proposals that meet the local needs.
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment is mainly related to the participation value of the OGP. In the past, local government plans were developed mainly by government units, consultants, or professors, which did not necessarily meet the expectations of the public. 2. The opinions of local CSOs were simply for the reference of the project development, and there was little room for discussion on whether to incorporate them into the regional revitalization plan. The Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform can break this rigid system. Everyone can present their plans on the platform. Local governments can also refer to the cases on the platform or the experience of other villages to come up with proposals with local characteristics and development potential, to enhance people's influence on decision-making and thus create a ground for civil society.
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>

Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Establish a regional revitalization information sharing and exchange platform	01/2021	12/2021				V
Establish a collaboration space on the sharing and exchange platform	01/2021	12/2021				V
Publish regional revitalization cases and reports	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC's "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" website officially opened in March 2021. Website: https://www.twrr.ndc.gov.tw/index. The website provides the latest information about regional revitalization. The NDC has established a regional revitalization collaboration section on the "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" to provide the public with localized, public, and sustainable regional revitalization ideas through text, photos, and videos as stepping stones for regional revitalization proposals in the future, allowing the public to understand the concept of regional revitalization and brainstorm future ideas. Website: https://www.twrr.ndc.gov.tw/board/wish/fountain. The NDC's "Regional Revitalization Information Sharing and Exchange Platform" includes sections such as "Revitalization Cases", "Ongoing Projects", and "Media Reports". The platform features 13 revitalization cases, 45 ongoing regional revitalization projects, and 16 regional revitalization policy campaigns and media report videos, and more content will be added in the future. 					
Contact information						
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Other Actors Involved		Government Ministries, Department/Agency Central ministries or local governments related to the regional revitalization policy				

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Geng Lu, executive secretary of Open Culture Foundation2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group3. Chiu Hsing-Wei, head of Geng Shan Nong Chuang Co., Ltd4. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout
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2-4 Facilitating the Formation of Labor Unions	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of Labor
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We need to enable workers to have equal consultation with employers through the right to organize (labor unions), and to protect their labor rights and interests through collective power. 2. After forming a labor union, labors may participate in the governmental meetings to formulate and implement major labor policies.
What is the commitment?	<p>To create a friendly environment for labor unions. Our commitments are set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the plight of labor organizing unions: Through the study and discussion on the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the three labor laws, we will collect the difficulties and policy suggestions on the formation of labor unions and the role of the unions in promoting the rights and interests of workers, such as providing safety and health services. 2. Simplify the process of unionization: We will encourage local governments to simplify the application process for registration certificates by, for example, opening the online application or video conferencing process. 3. Encourage enterprises of a certain size and new types of workers to form labor unions: Cooperate with local authorities to provide information and assistance in organizing labor unions in enterprises of a certain size (more than 30 employees) and new types of workers. 4. Promote the organization of labor unions, occupational safety, and the Decision on the Unfair Labor Practices in multiple ways: Through promotional videos, booklets and campus activities, students, employers, and employees are provided with important knowledge on how to organize a labor union, apply for the Decision on the Unfair Labor Practices and avoid occupational injury.
How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?	This commitment is to assist workers in organizing labor unions from four aspects: Studying and discussing relevant legal provisions, simplifying administrative procedures, assisting in consultation, and avoiding improper practices by employers. It is helpful to increase the willingness to organize unions and protect the right to organize.

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>This commitment is related to the OGP values of transparency, participation, and accountability. By assisting workers to organize unions, it further enables workers to participate in the formulation of policies by companies and governments, and enables them to collect workers' opinions when formulating relevant policies, which makes the overall process more transparent and accountable.</p>					
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>None</p>					
<p>Milestone status in 2021</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>			
<p>Organize a conference on the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the three major labor laws</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial progress</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Performance in 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From November 26 to 27, 2021, the MOL and the NCCU Center for Public and Business Administration Education organized the “2011-2021 Legal System and Practical Operation Seminar for the 10th Anniversary of the Enactment of the Thee Major Labor Laws”. The seminar reviewed the legislative history of the Labor Union Act, Collective Agreement Act, and Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes over the past 10 years, the current status of the three major labor rights, and reflections and outlooks for the three major labor laws. The seminar is divided into 12 sub-topics, with 24 scholars and labor and employment groups invited to present separate reports. The suggestions provided by various sectors that attended the seminar are listed as a reference for the MOL in improving relevant laws and labor policies, continuing to complete and improve the protection of workers’ collective rights. In December 2020, the MOL and trade union units of various city and county governments convened a business meeting to discuss simplifying the procedures of forming trade unions. It was decided that online video preparation meetings would be held, and that units will continue to seek out practical suggestions to be rolled out in the future. The MOL will also continue to collaborate with city and county governments to develop ways to simplify procedures for forming trade unions. 					

3. In June 2021, the MOL printed 20,000 pamphlets on forming unions through subsidies to help workers understand the process of forming unions at municipality or county (city) government-organized labor-management events and labor-management meets at companies. In 2021, the MOL provided labor representatives with information about forming unions to 3,525 people at 107 labor-management meetings.
4. Through diverse methods like the labor education e-learning course, stage plays, a labor-themed board game, and interdepartmental campaigns, the MOL continues to improve Taiwanese people's understanding of labor rights. As of December 2021, these efforts have reached 2,764,149 people.

Contact information

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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. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. Sun Yu-Lien, secretary-general of Taiwan Labor Front 3. Dai Guo-Rong, secretary-general of Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions 4. Hwang Cheng-Guan, professor at College of Law, National Chengchi University 5. Mr. Yang Jia-Xun

2-5 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 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Public and private sectors work together to review the existing curricula in high schools and elementary schools and compile analysis reports.	01/2021	12/2021		V		
Performance in 2021	Completed inventory of the courses at the upper secondary education stage and produced an analysis report. Conducted open government skills training for teachers in upper secondary education .					
Contact information						
Persons responsible from implementing agency	Qiu Rui-Yu					
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Ministries or local governments related to the subject under discussion				
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. KC Chen, director of Open Culture Foundation 3. Wang Xiao-Ren, president of Tainan Pang-Phuaan Association of Education 				

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

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

Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<p>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>1. We invite experts, scholars and CSO representatives of disadvantages to participate in the writing, midterm and final review of the CEDAW national report and publish relevant information. Through the CEDAW Education, Training and Promoting Program, we assess the effectiveness of the ministries and local governments, guide them to consult and work with CSOs. We also issue the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations" to promote the spirit of the CEDAW among officials and the public. These actions are consistent with the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>2. We regularly monitor the gender distribution of members in committees of the Executive Yuan, the directors and supervisors of foundations with more than half of the public funds and state-owned enterprises, post related information on the government website, and include it in the evaluation for more women to get involved in public affairs, which is related to the OGP's core values of participation, transparency and accountability.</p>					
Additional information	<p>1. The government promotes gender equality based on the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines.</p> <p>2. This commitment complies with SDGs to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p>					
Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Publish the "CEDAW Guidelines for People Referring to Administrations (summary)" and revise it according to	01/2021	12/2021				V

<p>the feedback from the citizens and officials, for the ease of reading and citations.</p>					
<p>Organize the reviewing of the fourth CEDAW national report by foreign experts (The report and conclusions and recommendations shall be published online, the public and private 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)</p>	<p>01/ 2021</p>	<p>12/ 2021</p>			<p>V</p>
<p>Performance in 2021</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Department of Gender Equality (DGE) under the Executive Yuan announced ROC (Taiwan) CEDAW Fourth National Report (draft) on May 7, 2021. To establish a mechanism for dialogue and exchange of opinions between government departments and NGOs, the ROC (Taiwan) CEDAW Fourth National Report Symposium was originally expected to be held between May and July of 2021. Due to the severe COVID-19 epidemic at the time, the originally planned two rounds of physical symposiums became a round of soliciting opinions in writing from various sectors of society between mid-June and August of 2021, with competent authorities responding with revision reports, followed by a round of physical symposiums after considering the situation with the pandemic. In the first round, DGE gathered 33 written opinions from NGOs, experts and scholars, and members of Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan, including opinions from disability groups. The competent authorities responded to these opinions, and the relevant information is published on the website Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan. 2. In accordance with the recommendations of the written opinions gathered in the first round, the DGE revised the 				

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

3. The DGE published “The Guidelines and the case of how CEDAW be invoked by people in administration bodies”. The guidelines are compiled in a Q&A format, helping the public to understand and cite the CEDAW. Along with the case studies, 16,650 manuals were printed for the public to obtain at government agencies as a reference. The DGE also disclosed public opinion surveys on the website of Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan as a reference for subsequent improvements.
4. Every year, the DGE tracks the gender ratio of various government committees, the directors and supervisors of foundations sponsored by the government, and state-owned enterprises to see the rate of achieving neither gender should occupy less than one-third of the seats. On December 9, 2021, the DGE has requested the ministry to provide data up to the end of December 2021. It is expected that the data will be compiled in the first quarter of 2022.

Contact information

Persons responsible from implementing agency		Shih Jing-Hao
Title, Department		Officer/Department Gender Equality, Executive Yuan
Email and Phone		stone928@ey.gov.tw; (02)3356-8108
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. Huang Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open

		<p>Culture Foundation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group4. Annie Lee, senior research fellow & vice president of Taiwan Research Institute5. Huang Ling-Hsiang, vice director of Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development6. Shih Yi-Hsiang, secretary-general of Taiwan Association for Human Rights
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3-2 Promoting New Immigrant Public Participation and Development	
Commitment Started and End Date: January 2021 – May 2024	
Lead implementing agency	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>Globalization made it easy to move across borders; the number of new immigrants who moved to Taiwan through marriage has exceeded 560,000, adding this number to that of foreign professionals, students and migrant workers, there are more than 1 million migrants in Taiwan, bringing the vitality and pluralism to Taiwan society. However, with the increase of the foreign population, low quality of translation and lack of cultural sensitivity in public services have become challenges for public services like healthcare, transportation, education and labor services.</p> <p>Many new immigrants who came to Taiwan in the early days have grown to understand Taiwanese culture and are willing to join public services. The government has the responsibility to produce channels of empowering them to give full play to their advantages of languages and culture, to serve their communities, be involved in public affairs, or help improve the effectiveness of governance.</p>
What is the commitment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment for self-development and public service To help new immigrants use their advantages of languages and culture to be involved in public services, the government is committed to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Empower new immigrants to serve as cultural lecturers. With their native language skills and experience in Taiwan, they are able to help newcomers adapt to life in Taiwan and bring knowledge of multiculturalism to local communities. (2) Encourage new immigrants to develop their potential, take vocational training courses in industries, for example, to earn certificate in tourism for better employment opportunities and thus promote local tourism business. (3) Empower new immigrants to serve in language education. (4) Organize exchange activities such as Southeast Asian Culture and Arts Forum, dance courses, and Southeast Asian Fable Picture Book Workshop.

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) Encourage new immigrants to serve as interpreters that help non-Chinese speakers understand their rights and interests in various public institutions such as hospitals, government offices, law courts, etc. (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>2. Enhancement and encouragement of civic participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (2) Empower new immigrants to participate in community affairs, deepen their involvement in the communities, and encourage them to offer proposals for community development. (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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empower new immigrants in various expertise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (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>2. Develop culture of democracy and civic participation among new immigrants: Once the new immigrants engage in public affairs, they will have a voice to express their ideas to better form policies to meet</p>

	their needs. By deepening new immigrants' cultivation in participating in public affairs, Taiwan will be even more diverse in cultures and further well-prepared as a member in the international society.					
Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase opportunities for new immigrants to participate in public affairs, which helps them better understand the government's initiatives on new immigrants. 2. Offer new immigrants' amicable settlement to leverage their capabilities and expertise in public affairs. 3. Fulfill the government's responsibility of providing care and guidance to new immigrants. The government will co-work with NGOs to fulfill the commitment and establish sustainable networks with civic groups. 					
	None					
Additional information	Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress		
				Not started	Limited progress	substantial progress
To offer 100 new immigrants multicultural lecturer training and establish a database of the lecturers, so that they can participate in multicultural exchanges and promote multicultural awareness among people.	01/2021	12/2021				V
To coach 60 people every year to participate in the tour guide exam for the potential needs for certified tour guides specialized in Southeast Asian languages under the New Southbound Policy.	01/2021	12/2021				V

To encourage 1,000 new immigrants to participate in self-run, commissioned or subsidized vocational training courses every year, and offer special employment courses for new immigrants.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To hire more than 30 new immigrants as interpreters each year to provide consulting services for migrant workers.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To cultivate 200 new immigrants to support language teaching every year.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To hire teaching support staff to assist Chinese language remedial teaching, adaptive learning services, and language teaching in school. The plan is to recruit 350 people in the first year and increase by 50 people every year.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To recruit more than 100 new immigrants to participate in a series of activities regarding Southeast Asian culture.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To organize 4 briefing sessions for the application of the New Immigrant Development Fund, empower CSO staff to increase civic participation.	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V

To revise relevant regulations of the New Immigrant Development Fund to increase participation rate of new immigrants and their children	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To facilitate 20 community participation proposals	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
To advise relevant committees, advisory committees and task groups to rolling review any opportunities for new immigrants and their children to get involved	01/ 2021	12/ 2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided multicultural training courses to cultivate talent To cultivate multicultural lecturers, the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior organized the “New Immigrants Multicultural Talent Training Program”, which offered multi-level classes across Taiwan between August 21, 2021 and January 2022. The beginner level courses have been completed. 169 people signed up for the courses, 150 were admitted to attend the courses, and 131 obtained the certificate of completion for finishing the course. The advanced course is still ongoing. 2. Held rare language tour guide exams Considering the potential needs for tour guide manpower rising from the New Southbound Policy, the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications collaborated with the Ministry of Examination and guided the Tourist Guide Association and Chaoyang University of Technology to organize the “Rare Language Tour Guide Training Course”. A total of 61 trainees have participated in the course. 3. Provided vocational training courses for new immigrants To assist the unemployed new immigrants to find employment, the Ministry of Labor, based on new immigrants’ needs, works alone or with the civil societies to hold vocational training courses such as hairdressing, cosmetics, and catering services. 					

As of 2021 (November), these courses have trained 1,101 people.

4. Provided interpretation service for migrant workers

The Ministry of Labor maintain a network of bilingual interpreters in airport service centers and 1955 hotline service (11 and 41, respectively) to provide migrant workers with consultation services and protect their rights and interests.

5. Launched new immigrant interpreter training courses

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the New Immigrant Interpreter Training Courses organized by the NIA, initially planned in 2021, was cancelled. To continue providing service to new immigrants, the NIA has formulated a new plan for outsourcing the courses service and will launch the courses when COVID-19 measures relaxing.

6. Provided training courses to cultivate teaching assistants

The K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized a training program providing new immigrants with competencies required for the jobs of teaching their mother tongues. In 2021, 254 new immigrants passed the new immigrant language teaching support training and became qualified teaching assistants.

7. Recruited new immigrant language teaching assistants

In 2021, the K-12 Education Administration of the Ministry of Education organized new immigrant language classes at junior high schools and elementary schools across Taiwan. A total of 640 new immigrant language teaching assistants were hired.

8. Held Southeast Asian cultural empowerment events

The Ministry of Culture's "New Immigrant Cultural Empowerment and International Art Exhibition Tour" was held between September 3 to December 19, 2021 at the National Tainan Living Art Center, the Ministry of Culture's Cultural Heritage Park, and National Taiwan Museum. A total of 7,815 people participated in the "Monkeys – Exhibition on the Legend of the 'Monkey' in Southeast Asia."

9. Provided application assistance and fostered civic involvement

To familiarize new immigrant groups with public affairs operations, the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior organized 4 workshops in December 2021, in which shares some tips on how to apply for funding from the New Immigrant Development Fund. A total of 179 civil units participated in the workshops. In January and July 2021, the workshop course manual and digital course materials were

	<p>published on the new immigrant empowerment development information website to encourage further participation.</p> <p>10. Promulgated changes to the rules and fostered civic involvement</p> <p>To ensure the number of new immigrants and their children that participate in public affairs, an amendment to Article 5 of the Regulations on the Revenues, Expenditures, Custody and Utilization of the New Immigrants Development Fund was promulgated on November 28, 2020 prescribes that the proportion of members who are new immigrants or the children of new immigrants shall not be less than 1/2 of the total number of non-governmental representatives. The number of new immigrant representatives on the New Immigrants Development Fund Management Committee has risen from 4 in the first term to 5 in the second, 7 in the third, and 9 in the fourth (January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022), thereby expanding the public engagement of new immigrants.</p> <p>11. Subsidized new immigrant organizations to organize related projects</p> <p>Between January and December of 2021, the Ministry of Culture subsidized 38 organizations, including the Indonesia Care Association, to organize new immigrant and migrant workers-related projects.</p> <p>12. Issued notices to relevant agencies for their self-reflection to promote new immigrants' diverse participation</p> <p>On December 8, 2021, the Ministry of the Interior advised relevant agencies to review the staff composition of their own committees, advisory committees, and task forces to provide new immigrants and the children of new immigrants with opportunities of diverse participation.</p>
Contact information	
<p>Persons responsible from implementing agency</p> <p>Title, Department</p> <p>Email and Phone</p> <p>Other Actors Involved</p>	<p>Li, Yi-Jie</p> <p>Senior Executive Officer/National Immigration Agency, MOI</p> <p>jeh3074@immigration.gov.tw;02-23889393 ext. 2521</p> <p>Government Ministries, Department/Agency</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labor</p> <p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p> <p>1. Huang, Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University</p> <p>2. Hung Chien, Ting-Hui, head of LIMA</p>

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

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote conversations among different ethnic groups: Formulate a public proposal mechanism through open and transparent procedures to enhance the cultural sensitivity of the relevant policies formulated by ministries and commissions and promote the development of diverse ethnic cultures. Make Taiwan's indigenous people more well known internationally: Public and private sectors work together in open data of Austronesian information to make Taiwan a hub for Austronesian studies and to promote international participation of indigenous peoples. 					
<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>					
Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial progress	Completed
<p>Proposals and tracking mechanisms for policies of indigenous affairs developed with the efforts of public and private sectors</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>			<p>v</p>	
<p>Develop guidelines for indigenous cultural awareness and a list of experts available for consultation</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>			<p>v</p>	

Build a live streaming platform on the existing Austronesian Forum website for discussion of domestic and foreign indigenous affairs	01/2021	12/2021				V
Early stage of Austronesian library and database: Data collection and research investigation	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation was facilitated between the government and the private sector through the Executive Yuan's open-government collaboration meeting mechanisms to plan a platform for discussion and tracking of policy proposals from indigenous peoples', with plans to hold demonstration sessions this year (2022). The Council of Indigenous Peoples has established a draft of guiding principles and a list of experts, which will continuously be revised on a rolling basis. The guiding principles and list of experts have already been expanded. A live broadcast platform was set up on the official website of the Austronesian Forum, providing three languages (Chinese, English, Ami) to choose from, and provide discussion and message board functions on the live broadcast platform. The database was completed and officially launched in mid-November 2021, and the regional data construction for the Pacific Islands will be completed this year. The database has already logged the data of 361 researchers, 9,285 books and 1,603 dissertations, and the data of 279 researchers will be displayed on the digital page. 					
Contact information						
Persons responsible from implementing agency			Chang Yi-Ming			
Title, Department			Designer/Comprehensive Planning Department, Council of Indigenous Peoples			
Email and Phone			ymchang@cip.gov.tw; 02-89953086			
Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency		Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture			

	<p>CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Hung Chien Ting-Hui, head of LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group 3. Chen Min-Yuan (yapasuyongu akuyana), Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policy 4. Lin Bing-Qin, attorney at law, Legal Center of Indigenous Peoples, Legal Aid Foundation
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3-4 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 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	substantial progress	Completed
Review the existing civic participation mechanisms on Hakka affairs and encourage youth participation through workshops and technology.	01/2021	12/2021				V

Performance
in 2021

1. Inventory the existing civic participation mechanisms on Hakka affairs: The first inventory was taken between January and February of 2021, the second between February and March, and the third in November.
2. Organize a public forum for the drafting of the “Hakka Language Development Act”: In order to allow scholars, experts, the general public, civil organizations and relevant stakeholders who concern about the development of Hakka language have sufficient and appropriate opportunities to express their opinions and participate in the process of drafting Hakka language development policies, the Hakka Affairs Council (HAC) combined the abundant academic resources of domestic Hakka study and research institutions with the spirit of civic participation to hold 10 citizen forums across Taiwan on the drafting of the “Hakka Language Development Act” on August 24 to September 23. These forums were also broadcast live to expand public participation opportunities, thereby gathering more opinions regarding Hakka language development. And it gathered more than 130 suggestions on the draft and over 20 policy suggestions.
3. Organize empowerment courses: The HAC invited Prof. Sun Way, the Director of the Office of Social Responsibility at National Central University, to give a lecture on "Public Empowerment of Deliberate Public Participation" on November 26. And he conducted a training course for civic deliberation along with an empowerment course on civic deliberation for HAC personnel.
4. Explore National Hakka Day from the perspective of deliberative democracy
 - (1) In order to resolve the controversy of National Hakka Day and enable the public to discuss related issues in depth, the HAC openly solicited citizens of different ages, regions, genders, and social backgrounds from all over the country. Nearly 100 people signed up, and 20 were selected to participate. The National Hakka Day civil deliberation was held from November 29 to November 30. Through methods such as world cafés and scenario workshops, participants discussed the elements that should be present in the National Hakka Day, and what date could be a suitable alternative for National Hakka Day.
 - (2) After two days of discussions and exchange of opinions, the participating citizens went from creative brainstorming to consensus building, and finally proposed that the elements of National Hakka Day should include "contemporaneity", "commonality", "inheritability" and "shareability". Compared

with the “Sky Mending Day” folk tradition, the “Hakka Language Restoration Movement” on December 28 is a better representative of the spirit and values of Hakka people in Taiwan. Therefore, the participants suggested that December 28 would be the most suitable date for National Hakka Day. The relevant opinions have been noted for the HAC to reference when adjusting the National Hakka Day policies.

5. Improve youth participation via technology:

- (1) Google online forms were used as registration forms for the “Hakka Language Development Act” draft citizen forum and the National Hakka Day citizen deliberation. And these events were also promoted through press releases posted on the government’s website, Facebook, and Line, which helps to increase young people’s willingness to participate.
- (2) The HAC not only solicited opinions from the public regarding the draft for the “Hakka Language Development Act” from the NDC Public Policy Online Participation Platform, but also livestreamed the discussion process on Facebook, so that those who were unable to make it in person could watch online, expanding the benefits of civic participation.

Contact information

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Relevant ministries (such as Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Welfare) and local governments at all levels that are in charge of Hakka affairs
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huang Chang-Ling, professor at Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University 2. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 3. Chiu Hsing-Wei, head of Geng Shan Nong Chuang Co., Ltd 4. Yeh Jih-Chia, community worker in Zhudong 5. Wu Che-Ming, manager of Hou Sheng Tuan Shou Group

4-1 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 party transactions in addition to the name, ID card number (registered

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<p>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>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 the Executive Yuan held review meetings, but the whole Act has not been completed yet.</p>

Milestone status in 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Compile transparency reports on political donations or election funds	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The report on the regulation and implementation of campaign fund transparency regulations was approved on September 26, 2021 and was sent to all non-governmental members for reference on October 22, 2021. 2. The Control Yuan handled the “Political Donation Online Declaration and Management Information System Restructuring Project”, launching the first meeting on May 3, 2021. Interviews were conducted to understand the needs of various parties, as well as explanations regarding the prototype. The system is expected to be finished and used before June 30, 2022, just in time for local elections in late 2022. The project is still being processed. 3. On December 9, 2021, the Executive Yuan convened the 3rd review meeting of the draft amendment to the Political Donations Act. The Act has yet to be reviewed, and the 4th meeting will be held on a scheduled date for further discussion. 					
Contact information						
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency		Control Yuan, Ministry of Justice			
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Yan Wan-Ling, Chairman of Tainan Sprout 2 Ronny Wang, g0v member 3 Chien Hsin-Chan, editor-in-chief of 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:</p> <p>To meet the needs of the officials of the agencies, the Agency Against Corruption (AAC) of the MOJ will ask the government ethics departments to assist the agencies in setting up integrity platforms as channels for communication with relevant agencies, NGOs, vendors,</p>

	<p>citizens and other stakeholders. The issues in the procurement process will be discussed in platform meetings, and the public and private sectors will work together to seek the best solutions. In addition, we will regularly collect feedback and continue to revise the practices of the platform.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Set up and optimize the integrity section or website: After the establishment of the integrity platform, the agency will set up an anti-corruption section or website to make public the background of the case, the planning process, the progress, the FAQs of the case, and the meeting records. In addition, we will continue to check whether the published content enhances the public's understanding, trust and supervision of major construction projects, and update the contents at any time. 3. Establish a single portal website of the integrity platform: We will link the integrity sections or websites and visualize the relevant information and data on the platform to make them more accessible. 4. Develop a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform: We will develop the unified framework and format of the open data of the platform by referring to open data and open procurement practices of other countries and consulting customers and experts. It is also suggested that the agencies try out the unified framework and format to enhance the availability of data on the platform, facilitate future applications to make the most of the data. 5. Market integrity platform with model cases: We will collate the achievements of the integrity platform, present it in English and an easy-to-understand manner, market the platform to domestic and international audiences, and encourage government officials to set up the integrity platform.
<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 2021	Start Date	End Date	Assessment of Progress			
			Not started	Limited progress	Substantial progress	Completed
Meet the needs of the heads of government agencies to set up the integrity platforms, special sections or websites, at least 3 cases per year.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Market integrity platform with model cases in both English and Mandarin Chinese	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2021, to meet the needs of the heads of government agencies, The Agency Against Corruption (AAC) established 11 integrity platforms, integrity sections or websites. 2. In 2021, the AAC gathered the practical case studies, experience and feedback provided by the ethics department of government agencies that have established integrity platforms to compile the "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Manual". 3. In 2021, the AAC established a "Government Procurement Integrity Platform" section under the anti-corruption section of 					

its official website, with a clearly displayed hyperlink on the home page. The AAC is constantly examining and gathering opinions to optimize and enrich the contents of the website. The plan is to establish the indicator “single portal website of the integrity platform” by December 31, 2022.

4. By 2022, it is expected that the aforementioned "Government Procurement Integrity Platform Manual" will be used to conduct education and training to enhance ethics officials' understanding of the spirit and practical operations of the integrity platforms and achieve the goal of encouraging the heads of government agencies to set up integrity platforms and establish a uniform structure and format for information disclosure.
5. Bilingual videos are made, and staff are sent to participate in the online international seminars on open government organized by the National Development Council, and interact with international organizations such as the Open Contracting Partnership (OCP). Along with the 2021 Taiwan International Water Week forum of the Water Resources Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, or 2021 the anti-corruption professional certification course organized by the Ministry of Justice, visit the classic case study of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's Danjiang Bridge integrity platform. In the case of procuring print media advertisement services (Global Views Commonwealth Publishing Co., Ltd), an exclusive interview was conducted with the Director of the Agency Against Corruption, Ministry of Justice, focusing on highlighting how the procurement of integrity platforms helps the agency, the actual process of solving problems, and demonstrating the “administrative transparency” spirit of integrity platforms and the integrity governance achieved by collaboration between the government and the private sector. The Agency Against Corruption of the Ministry of Justice has taken various steps to strengthen domestic and international marketing, hoping to expand integrity investigations, communication between public and private agencies, and international forums, promoting inter-disciplinary collaboration between integrity platforms, cooperation between the government and the private sector, administrative transparency, and national supervision to establish a world of integrity, efficiency and transparency.

Contact information

Persons responsible from implementing agency

Chen Ya-Chih

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

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

<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>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.</p>					
<p>Additional information</p>	<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. 					
<p>Milestone status in 2021</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>			
			<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial progress</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>Complete the Executive Yuan version of the draft</p> <p>Performance in 2021</p>	<p>01/2021</p>	<p>12/2021</p>			<p>V</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4/14/2021: The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan organized the "The Taroko Railway Accident on April 2 and the Imperativeness of Formulating the Whistleblower Protection Act" public hearing. 2. 8/24/2021: The draft was listed as a priority bill for consideration in the 4th session of the 10th Legislative Yuan. 3. 12/2/2021: The Ministry of Justice sent the revised draft to the Executive Yuan for further review. 4. 12/8/2021: The Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan held the public hearing "Discussing Whistleblower Protection from the Perceptive of the Safety of Nuclear Power Plant 4 and Enhancing Government Integrity and Administrative Neutrality." 5. 1/4/2022: The Executive Yuan held the "Whistleblower Protection Act draft discussion meeting".

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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	Agency Against Corruption, MOJ
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wu Min-Hsuan, CEO of Doublethink Lab 2. Lee Sheng-Chieh, Associate Professor at National Chengchi University

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

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The active use of correct information by administrative, financial, and non-financial personnel can enhance the transparency of capital flows and detect illegal activities more effectively. In addition, by enhancing the public's awareness of corporate transparency, it can prevent ordinary people from becoming the accomplice of money laundering and prevent the creation of dummy companies. 2. Financial institutions serving as trustees identify and obtain information of beneficiary owners in accordance with FATF Recommendation 10, customer due diligence. The information of the trustees and the beneficiaries of non-natural persons has been disclosed on the website of the Trust Association. We will continue to ask the trust enterprise to follow the requirements to make charitable trusts transparent. Through the disclosure of charitable trust information, we can prevent the abuse of charitable trusts and promote public welfare. 					
<p>Why is this commitment relevant to OGP values?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This commitment improves the search function of and makes the two platforms, Findbiz and CTP, more user-friendly to ensure information transparency and protect transaction security. 2. The commitment enhances the company's understanding of Findbiz queries and reporting obligations on CTP, and provides ongoing clarification to the private sector to help people engage on important issues. 3. The legal authority of the company is committed to establishing a transparent system and strengthening its function. 4. The trust enterprise that serves as the trustee of a charitable trust shall disclose information in accordance with the Trust Law, which helps enhance the transparency of charitable trust and enable public supervision. If the trustee fails to disclose information according to the law, there will be a penalty for the trustee in the draft amendment of the Trust Law. It is consistent with the core values of OGP, namely, transparency, public participation and accountability. 					
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>This commitment is related to AGP's third round of mutual evaluation of its members. It is recommended that the Ministry of Economic Affairs work towards corporate transparency and establish a mechanism for beneficial ownership register, to meet the criteria of transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons in FATF Recommendation 24.</p>					
<p>Milestone status in 2021</p>	<p>Start Date</p>	<p>End Date</p>	<p>Assessment of Progress</p>			
			<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited progress</p>	<p>Substantial progress</p>	<p>Completed</p>

Enhance the use of CTP by administrative agencies, financial and non-financial institutions and their affiliates.	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Continuously promote Findbiz and increase the number of queries per year.	01/2021	12/2021			V	
Competent authorities of financial and non-financial institutions, prosecutors and investigation agencies conduct education and training sessions for the personnel of financial and non-financial institutions to enhance the awareness of corporate transparency.	01/2021	12/2021				V
The Trust Association publishes charitable trust information on its website every year.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<p>1. Financial Institutions (FI) and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBP) may use the Company Transparency Platform (CTP) when establishing business relationships with customers, or conducting Customer Due Diligence (CDD) to strengthen money laundering prevention. This year as of October 31, 2021, 112,000 searches have been made by the aforementioned institutions and persons.</p> <p>2. This year as of October 31, 2021, there have been 269,628,788 searches on Findbiz.</p>					

3. This year as of October 31, 2021, a total of 554 AML training courses were organized by FI and DNFBPs like the silverware industry, land administration agents, real estate agencies, financial institutions, accountants, public bookkeepers, bookkeeping and tax agents, and lawyers, with a total of 31,635 participants.
4. The Trust Association's website has set up a "Charitable Trust Section" to update and disclose information on charitable trusts handled by the trust industry on a quarterly basis.
5. The draft amendment of the Trust Law was passed by the Executive Yuan on April 22, 2021 and is still awaiting review by the Judiciary and Organic Laws Committee of the Legislative Yuan.

Contact information

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	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	1. Geng Lu, Executive Secretary of Open Culture Foundation 2. Sherman Lin, Chairman of Taiwan Depository & Clearing 3. Zeng Hong-Wen, Deputy Secretary-General of the Green Citizens' Action Alliance

5-2 Policies on Financial Transparency of Religious Groups to Close AML Loopholes	
Commitment 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.

religious foundations and temples.						
Conduct 6 campaigns and training sessions on AML for religious foundations and temples.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Check the financial conditions of 197 national religious foundations.	01/2021	12/2021				V
Performance in 2021	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A subsidy plan has been formulated for handling and improving the financial system of religious foundations and temples in 2021 (applicable from January 2021 to December 2021): On March 5, 2021, the 2021 subsidy plan for processing and improving the financial system of religious foundations and temples in 2021 was formulated. Temples, religious foundations, and religious social groups that have been legally registered for over a year may apply for subsidies to organize seminars lasting one day or more from June 15, 2021 to October 15, 2021 on the tax affairs, asset management, financial transparency of religious organizations or other issues related to improving the financial system of religious organizations. 2. Two sharing sessions were organized on improving the financial conditions of religious foundations and temples (applicable from January 2021 to December 2021). On November 12, 2021 and December 18, 2021, we co-organized two sharing sessions with the Chung Tai Shan Buddhist Foundation and the Hsinchu Diocese to observe religious organizations with excellent financial operations. A total of 104 Christian, Catholic, Buddhist, Taoist, and Yiguandao representatives attended the sessions. 3. Six training sessions were completed on improving the financial system of religious organizations and temples and money laundering prevention (applicable from January 2021 to December 2022): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Chinese Buddhist Temple Association was subsidized to hold the "2021 Temple Affairs Management and Development Seminar" on October 4 to 5, 2021 at Hsuan Chuang University in Hsinchu to lecture about temple property, finance and taxation. The seminar was attended by 72 representatives of Buddhist, Taoist, Yiguandao and other religious organizations. 					

- (2) On October 13, 14 and 19, 2021, 3 seminars were held in Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Taipei, respectively, to ensure that religious organizations establish proper financial management concepts. A total of 159 legal representatives attended the seminars.
- (3) On October 20, November 24, and December 2, 2021, three seminars on the financial statement of temples were held in Northern, Central, and Southern Taiwan. Officials from the Executive Yuan Anti-Money Laundering Office were invited to give anti-money laundering lectures. A total of 173 temple personnel and local government administrators participated in the seminars.
- (4) In order to improve the financial operation of temples and cultivate anti-money laundering risk awareness, a memo was sent on February 8, 2021 asking municipality and county (city) governments to set up courses on temple financial systems and anti-money laundering promotion when organizing temple-related seminars in 2021. Local governments that have complied with the request include:
 - i. On September 10, 2021, the Miaoli County Government and the Gongtian Temple of Tunghsiao Town jointly organized the "Temple Finance and Anti-Money Laundering Course", inviting the chief prosecutor of the Miaoli Prosecutor's Office to give a lecture on "Anti-Money Laundering and Temple Financial Systems". A total of 80 temple staff and representatives of local governments' religious affairs authorities participated in the event.
 - ii. On October 28, 2021, the Pingtung County Government organized a training course on the finance of religious organizations and anti-money laundering. The Executive Yuan sent officials from the Anti-Money Laundering Office to give lectures at the event, which was attended by a total of 80 people.
 - iii. Taipei City Government set up the "2021 Business and Finance Topics for Religion and Ancestral Consortium Foundations" and "Educational Training on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism" courses as part of the online courses offered by Taipei e-Campus. A total of 289 religious groups participated in the training.
 - iv. On November 23, 2021, the Hsinchu County Government organized a course on temple finance and anti-money laundering. The Executive Yuan sent staff from the Anti-Money Laundering Office to lecture at the event, which was attended by a total of 40 people.

		4. Completed the financial audit of 197 national religious foundations (applicable from January 2021 to May 2024): In 2021, an accounting firm was commissioned to conduct financial audits on 198 (1 newly added in December 2020) national religious foundations and spot financial inspections of 40 foundations.
Contact information		
Persons responsible from implementing agency		Chu Chao-Hua
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Other Actors Involved	Government Ministries, Department/Agency	MOJ Anti-Money Laundering Office, Executive Yuan
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yan Wan-Ling, chairman of Tainan Sprout 2. Hsiao Hsin-Cheng, founder and CTO of Taiwan National Treasure 3. Lin Pen-Hsuan, professor at College of Hakka Studies, National United University 4. Lin Rong-Zhi, secretary-general of Chinese Buddhist Temple Association 5. Chen Ke, secretary-general of Chinese Regional Bishops' Conference of Taiwan 6. Tsai Yu-Ming, secretary of Finance Committee, Presbyterian Church in Taiwan 7. Liu Mei-De, chairman of Chinese Taoist Association