

行政院所屬各機關因公出國報告書

(出國類別：開會)

出席「亞洲資訊通路聯盟(Asian
Access to Information
Alliance)」首屆會員大會報告

服務機關：國家發展委員會

姓名職稱：張富林處長

楊壹鈞專員

會議期間：2023年6月19日至21日

報告日期：2023年8月

摘要

我國於2022年9月28日由國家發展委員會代表簽署「亞洲資訊通路聯盟(Asian Access to Information Alliance, AAIA)」聯合宣言，以正式國名「Republic of China (Taiwan)」與菲律賓、以色列、馬爾地夫、斯里蘭卡及柬埔寨等5個亞洲國家，共同成為AAIA創始會員，以言論自由、資訊公開及公民賦權為基礎、守護民主為目標，期能促進亞洲區域內民主國家之交流與合作。

本次會議為AAIA首屆會員大會，亦為創始會員國代表首次實體會面，會中各國依序介紹國內推動資訊自由現況，並就組織憲章草案及未來運作機制進行討論，我國代表說明臺灣資訊自由之法制層面及治理層面，並介紹臺灣開放政府國家行動方案內容，會後AAIA秘書處表示將彙整各國意見後，再提供憲章草案及未來活動規劃予各國確認。

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壹、目的

「亞洲資訊通路聯盟(Asian Access to Information Alliance, 下稱AAIA)」是以言論自由、資訊公開及公民賦權為基礎、守護民主為目標而成立的多邊組織，由菲律賓效法「國際資訊專員會議(International Conference of Information Commissioners, 下稱ICIC)¹」倡議成立，主張「資訊」在議程建構、決策，以及國家發展、轉型過程中，扮演相當重要的角色，希望亞洲區域內民主國家共襄盛舉，推動交流與合作。

我國2022年9月28日由國家發展委員會（以下簡稱國發會）施副主任委員克和代表出席AAIA聯合宣言線上簽署儀式，與菲律賓、以色列、馬爾地夫、斯里蘭卡及柬埔寨等5個亞洲國家，共同簽署AAIA聯合宣言，以正式國名「Republic of China (Taiwan)」成為AAIA創始會員，享有正式會員之權利與義務。

本次會議為AAIA首屆會員大會，亦為創始會員國代表首次實體會面，由AAIA秘書處（菲律賓總統府資訊自由暨專案管理辦公室擔任）籌辦，會議目的係討論組織憲章草案及未來運作機制，並邀請各國分享國內資訊自由推動現況。國發會作為我國AAIA簽署機關代表，應邀出席本次會議，有助提升區域內國家橫向合作，並展現我國開放政府與資訊自由的成就。

貳、過程

AAIA 秘書處 2023 年 3 月 9 日寄發邀請函，邀請各創始會員國出席首屆會員大會，本次會議於 112 年 6 月 20 日下午 2 時 45 分在菲律賓國際會議中心舉辦，以 ICIC 年會之分組區域會議形式辦理，議程包括各創始會員國資訊近用現況說明、AAIA 憲章草案檢視及未來運作機制等。

¹ 國際資訊專員會議(ICIC)於 2003 年成立，目的係為促進及保障民眾資訊近用權利相關法制，以強化透明及課責，現有包含英國、加拿大、德國等 81 名會員（含國家、地方政府及公民團體）及 2 席觀察員，菲律賓係東南亞區域中唯一加入 ICIC 之國家，我國目前尚非會員。

本次會議除柬埔寨因國內選舉不克出席外，計有以色列、馬爾地夫、菲律賓、斯里蘭卡及我國等 5 國派員出席，並開放 ICIC 代表與會旁聽。我國由國發會張處長富林偕楊專員壹鈞代表出席，另駐菲律賓代表處周大使民淦、政務組邵副組長詠潔、呂副組長淑娥及數位發展部莊司長明芬、林科長哲豪等亦陪同與會。

一、會議議程

日期	時間	議程
6 月 20 日	14:45-14:50	開幕式
	14:50-15:50	會員國資訊自由現況分享（依國家英文字母順序） <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 資訊部，柬埔寨 ■ 資訊自由小組，以色列 ■ 資訊委員會辦公室，馬爾地夫 ■ 資訊自由專案辦公室，菲律賓 ■ 資訊權委員會，斯里蘭卡 ■ 國家發展委員會，臺灣
	15:50-16:15	憲章草案意見回饋
	16:15-16:30	活動與計畫提案
	16:30-16:40	官方贈禮合影
	16:40-16:45	閉幕式

二、開幕式

菲國總統府新聞辦公室次長 Cherbett Karen L. Maralit 代表主辦單位歡迎各會員國代表參與會議，表示此次會議係 AAIA 創始會員國代表們首次面對面交流，盼藉此機會相互認識，為未來合作奠定良好基礎。

三、各會員國資訊自由現況分享

- (一) 柬埔寨（因國內選舉因素未派代表出席，由 AAIA 秘書處人員代為分享）

柬埔寨 1995 年通過新聞法 (Law on the Press)，2007 年由政府官員、公民團體、聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處及聯合國教育、科學與文化組織，組成工作小組，研擬資訊公開法草案，該草案業完成公眾諮詢程序，目前正由政府進行跨部門研商討論。未來柬埔寨在推動資訊自由上，所面臨的挑戰包括：缺少相關法令規範、資訊公開的處理成本、資訊自由觀念尚不普及等。

- (二) 以色列（由以色列法務部政府資訊自由部主管 Shlomi Bielawsky 代表分享）

Covid-19 疫情期間，以色列防疫部門收到大量民眾對於資訊公開的申請要求，但由於主要人力投入防疫工作，以致政府人力難以負荷民眾要求，未能依照原本規範在期限內回應民眾訴求，中間所產生的資訊落差造成民眾對政府防疫措施的不信任，顯示出資訊公開對於社會互信的必要性。

期間，以色列防疫部門推出疫情資訊儀表板，一天更新 3 次，呈現疫情感染人數、疫苗施打率、年齡、死亡率等數據，該措施被媒體、學界及大眾廣為運用，亦獲得資訊公開相關獎項，然而這項獎項卻引來民眾的批判及質疑。因此，政府透明與公眾信任並非絕對的正向關係，只有透明並不足以帶來政府與社會的互信，對於 AAIA 這類以資訊自由為宗旨的國際組織來說，探究政府透明與公眾信任間的影響是具有其意義的。

- (三) 馬爾地夫（由馬爾地夫資訊專員辦公室秘書長 Idrees Ismail 代表分享）

馬爾地夫對於資訊公開是否為憲法所規範人民的權利，目前尚有爭論，但資訊專員辦公室秘書長一職係由總統提名，相對具

有獨立性。資訊公開的重要性在 Covid-19 疫情前並未普及，民眾普遍缺乏可以向政府申請資訊公開的意識，但疫情爆發以來的 18 個月，民眾申請政府資訊公開的案件數大幅增加，已是疫情前的 6 倍，占總申請件數的 52%，也讓政府各單位意識到資訊公開議題的必要性。

依據數據顯示，馬爾地夫申請政府公開的案件中，多數是與居留者或囚犯相關的議題資訊，這一點是在其他國家中尚未看到的，目前也在探詢原因；另外，申請人以男性占絕大多數，只有 9% 是女性，顯示未來性別是可持續努力的目標。在未來面對的挑戰中，主要來自財務獨立性，儘管近期案件數大幅增加，但資訊專員辦公室的預算已多年沒有成長，而如何在民眾對資訊公開的期待以及政府機關的保守態度中取得平衡，也是近期的重點推動工作。

(四) 菲律賓 (由菲律賓資訊自由-計劃管理辦公室主管 Krizia Avejar 代表分享)

菲律賓資訊公開係由總統府資訊自由專案辦公室負責執行相關政策措施，該辦公室下設三個單位，分別為法令遵循 (監督行政部門是否遵循資訊自由相關法令規範)、溝通與能力發展 (發展、執行及評估相關工具與機制，以提升資訊自由相關利害關係人之意識，如政府部門、公民團體、媒體、學術單位、私部門及大眾)、政策規劃支援 (發展相關政策、法令規範、管制措施提供方案執行時的策略方向)。同時，為提升民眾意識，菲國政府積極辦理培力及多元宣導推廣。

(五) 斯里蘭卡 (由斯里蘭卡資訊自由權利委員會委員 Kishali Pinto-Jayawardena 代表分享)

不同於印度的資訊自由肇因於大規模的群眾運動訴求，斯里蘭卡對於資訊自由的討論，最初開始於城市中的記者、學者、律師等少數菁英間的討論，並且係從屬於媒體自由改革中的一部

分，並非將資訊自由本身視為一項單獨的權利。2004年，資訊公開法草案曾提送國會審查，但隨後因時任總統解散國會，接著2005年Mahinda Rajapaksa擔任總理後，在反民主的統治下導致資訊公開法難以推動，直到2015年資訊自由成為新政府的改革號召，這項議題才重新被提出討論，並通過立法。

然而，儘管法案通過，資訊公開在斯里蘭卡仍然非常脆弱且易受影響，由於普羅大眾缺少對於政府資訊公開的認知，以致於政府不會感受到執行的必要性，在目前政府資訊公開申請案件中，多數都是公務員基於被解雇或停職的原因提出申請，或是媒體基於報導需求所提出，一般大眾仍屬少數。因此，單有資訊公開的法制尚遠不足以達成公開透明的社會，最為必要的是強而有力的公民社會。

(六) 臺灣（由國發會張富林處長代表分享）

臺灣為落實政府資訊公開，在法制基礎上，2005年公布施行政府資訊公開法，與人民權益相關的政府資訊均以主動公開為原則；依據資訊公開法，進一步於2012年訂定「行政院及所屬各級機關政府資料開放作業原則」，促進政府運作透明、監督政府、改善公共服務品質；2010年公布個人資料保護法，促進數位時代個人資料合理利用。

在治理架構上，2022年8月成立數位發展部，連結公民與技術，開創更多數位創新可能；2023年5月三讀通過「個人資料保護法」修正草案，未來將以獨立專責機關整體規劃公務機關及非公務機關個資保護之監督機制；此外，我國與美國、日本、新加坡等國共同推動成立「全球跨境隱私規則論壇」(Global Cross-Border Privacy Rules Forum)，強化資料流通與隱私保護間之衡平機制。

此外，我國於2021年推動首部開放政府國家行動方案，計有「推動資料開放與資訊公開」、「增加性別及族群包容性對話」、

「擴大公共參與機制」、「落實清廉施政」與「執行洗錢防制」等 5 大範疇承諾事項，將資料開放與資訊公開之核心精神，具體應用於反貪等領域，未來我國將持續培力公民具備數位參與能力，並深化參與國際合作機制。

四、憲章草案意見回饋

AAIA 秘書處於會前先行提供憲章草案供各創始會員國檢視，各會員國均提出檢視意見，包括放寬會員資格，以擴大與理念相近國家之交流合作，經各國與會代表會中討論，我國所提意見已納入調整，AAIA 秘書處表示將綜整各國意見，更新憲章草案並提供各會員國審閱後，再予確認，現場並未定稿。

五、活動與計畫提案

以色列代表建議未來可以視訊會議為主要交流模式，另鑒於各國發展與文化不同，可每 3 個月進行主題式案例分享；此外，建議各會員國積極洽邀其他國家加入 AAIA，以擴大國際組織影響力。

馬爾地夫同意以色列代表建議，表示各會員國應積極洽邀其他國家加入 AAIA，斯里蘭卡亦建議各國分享最佳實踐，並表示盼學習臺灣成功經驗。我國回應表示，舉行定期會議有助各國交流互惠，並樂於分享我國經驗予 AAIA 各會員國參考。

AAIA 秘書處將參考各會員國建議，規劃未來交流方案供會員國評估，達成共識後據以實施。

參、心得與建議

一、心得

(一) 把握國際參與機會，提升我國能見度

本次會議各會員國均指派主管資訊自由機關之相當層級代表出席，顯示對 AAIA 之重視與期待，且 AAIA 秘書處全程均以我國正式國名「Republic of China(Taiwan)」稱呼並呈現於相關文

件，現場座位處並置有我國國旗，在國際正式場域中實屬難得。另考量中國不具資訊自由條件，現階段難以加入，倘未來中國表達參加意願，亦應經全體會員同意，我國身為創始會員，享有正式會員之權利義務，應積極掌握此國際參與機會。

(二) 持續深化開放政府政策，展現我國專業量能

在議題上，本次會議我方分享簡報內容詳細及資料完整，且內容除資訊自由外，尚觸及開放政府領域其他議題，故引起其他會員國之迴響及會後詢問，顯示我國在資訊自由、數位政策等等領域之成就受他國肯定，因此未來除資訊自由相關議題外，似亦可向外延伸至放政府相關領域，作為議題分享的選擇。

(三) 學習相關國際會議辦理經驗

本次會議為 ICIC 年會之分組區域會議，主辦方菲律賓動員大量人力與物力籌備，從交通接駁及場地設施部分，都可看出主辦方用心。考量未來 AAIA 可能由各會員國依序舉辦年會，透過參與類似國際會議，可觀察主辦方之議程設定、場地規劃、各國講者演說方式等，可學習籌辦大型國際會議之細節，作為未來我國舉辦相關國際性會議或活動之參考。

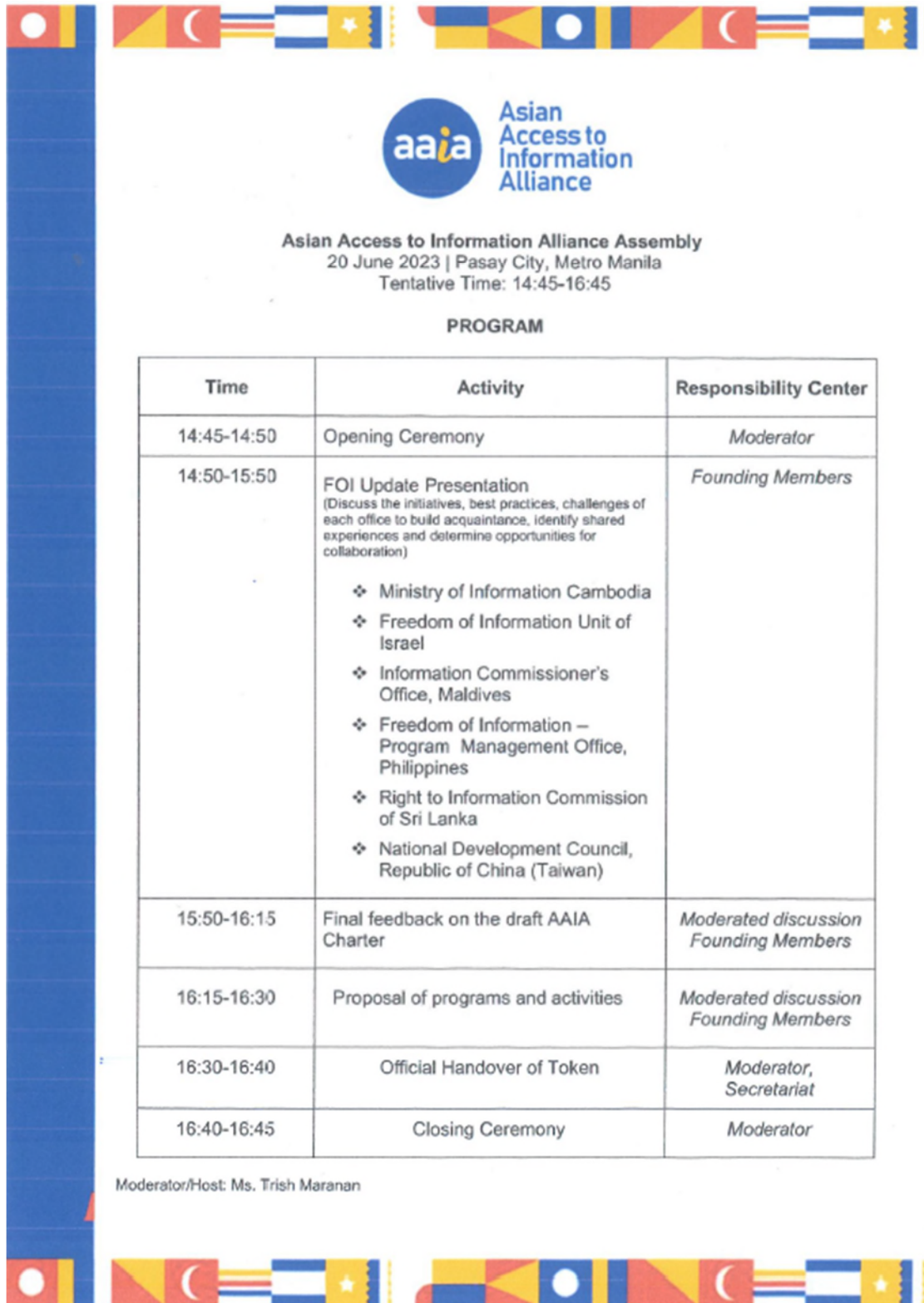
二、建議


(一) 開放政府與資訊自由係國際社會治理趨勢，我國民主政治發展成熟，相關領域之表現備受國際社會肯定，我國應把握此良機，積極參與，聯合區域內理念相近國家組成區域聯盟，增進橫向聯繫，互相分享經驗與相互學習，藉機加強與各會員國之合作交流，以多邊機制精進雙邊關係。

(二) 本會為「行政院開放政府國家行動方案推動小組」幕僚機關，推動開放政府國家行動方案目的係為加入「開放政府夥伴關係聯盟(Open Government Partnership)」，鑒於 AAIA 創始會員

中，菲律賓、斯里蘭卡均為 OGP 會員，藉由資訊自由議題之持續交流，或有助於未來我國推動加入 OGP 之相關推展。

附錄一、AAIA 首屆會員大會議程





Asian Access to Information Alliance Assembly
 20 June 2023 | Pasay City, Metro Manila
 Tentative Time: 14:45-16:45

PROGRAM

Time	Activity	Responsibility Center
14:45-14:50	Opening Ceremony	<i>Moderator</i>
14:50-15:50	FOI Update Presentation (Discuss the initiatives, best practices, challenges of each office to build acquaintance, identify shared experiences and determine opportunities for collaboration) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ministry of Information Cambodia ❖ Freedom of Information Unit of Israel ❖ Information Commissioner's Office, Maldives ❖ Freedom of Information – Program Management Office, Philippines ❖ Right to Information Commission of Sri Lanka ❖ National Development Council, Republic of China (Taiwan) 	<i>Founding Members</i>
15:50-16:15	Final feedback on the draft AAIA Charter	<i>Moderated discussion Founding Members</i>
16:15-16:30	Proposal of programs and activities	<i>Moderated discussion Founding Members</i>
16:30-16:40	Official Handover of Token	<i>Moderator, Secretariat</i>
16:40-16:45	Closing Ceremony	<i>Moderator</i>

Moderator/Host: Ms. Trish Maranan

附錄二、活動照片



圖 1：左起依序為駐菲律賓臺北經濟文化辦事處周大使民淦、國發會張處長富林、數位部莊司長明芬、國發會楊專員壹鈞



圖 2：國發會張處長富林代表分享我國資訊自由推動情形



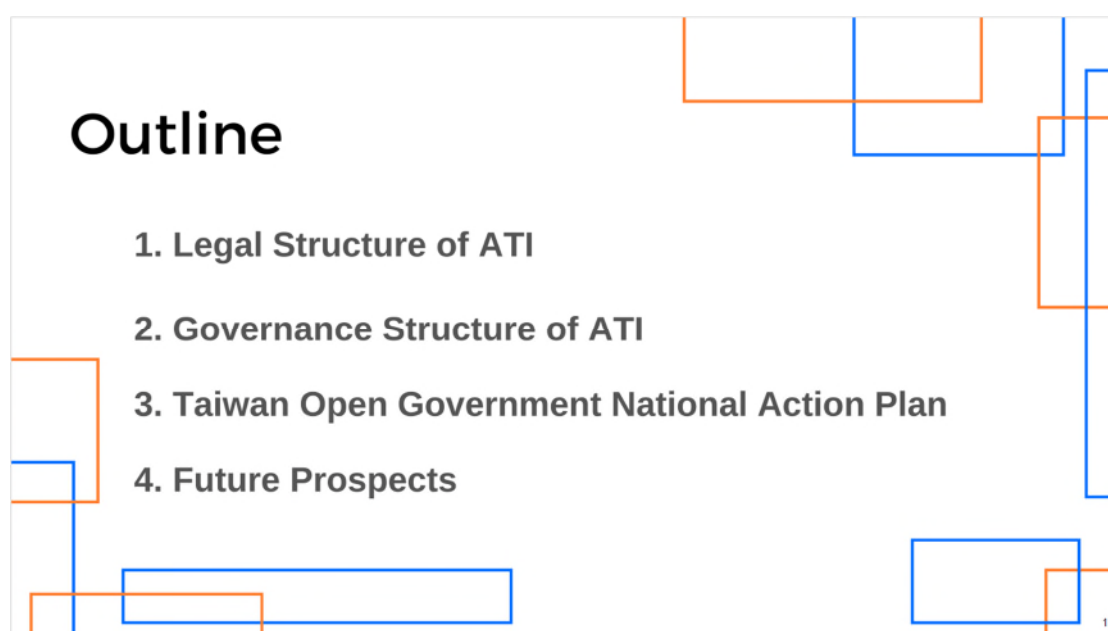
圖 3：斯里蘭卡代表 kishali Pinto-Jayawardena 分享該國資訊自由
相關書籍



圖 4：AAIA 秘書處致贈禮品予各創始會員國代表並合影留念

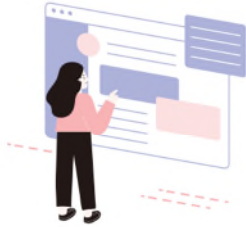
附錄三、各國資訊自由現況分享簡報²

一、臺灣



² 以色列、馬爾地夫代表為現場口述說明，未提供簡報。

Legal Structure of ATI



The Freedom of Government Information Law



Operational Principle of Government Open Data



Personal Data Protection Act

2

Governance Structure of ATI

moda



Ministry of Digital Affairs

Consolidating telecommunications, information, cyber security, internet, and communications

Personal Data Protection Commission

Designating a new independent Commission as the Competent Authority for personal data protection.

Cross-Boarder Privacy Rules

Taking an inclusive approach to develop cross-boarder data flow while protecting privacy

3

Taiwan Open Government NAP

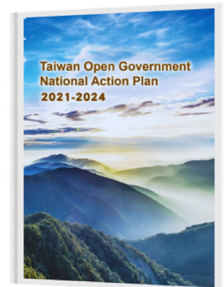
Co-Creation
2019-2020



Launch 1st NAP
2021-2024.5



*Multi-stakeholder forum
(civil society and government)



4

Structure of Taiwan NAP



01

Open Data and FOI



03

Gender and Ethnic
Inclusiveness



02

Public Participation
Mechanism



04

Anti-corruption



05

Anti-Money Laundering

5

Open Data and FOI



- 1 Completing government open data and Sharing Mechanism
- 2 Establishing Open Dataset Platform for Value-added use
- 3 Strengthening Digital Privacy and Personal Data Collection
- 4 Facilitating the Freedom of Government Information Law
- 5 Revealing Information of Environmental Issues

6

Anti-corruption



✓ Political Donation Transparency

- Updated the political donations information system and disclose related party transactions

7

Anti-corruption



Government Procurement Integrity Platform



- Established a single portal website of the integrity platform, visualize the relevant information and data to more accessible.
- Developed a unified framework and format for the disclosure of information on the platform

8

Future Prospects

Digital Empowerment

- empower citizens to engage in public affairs digitally
- innovate government services by digital technology

International collaboration

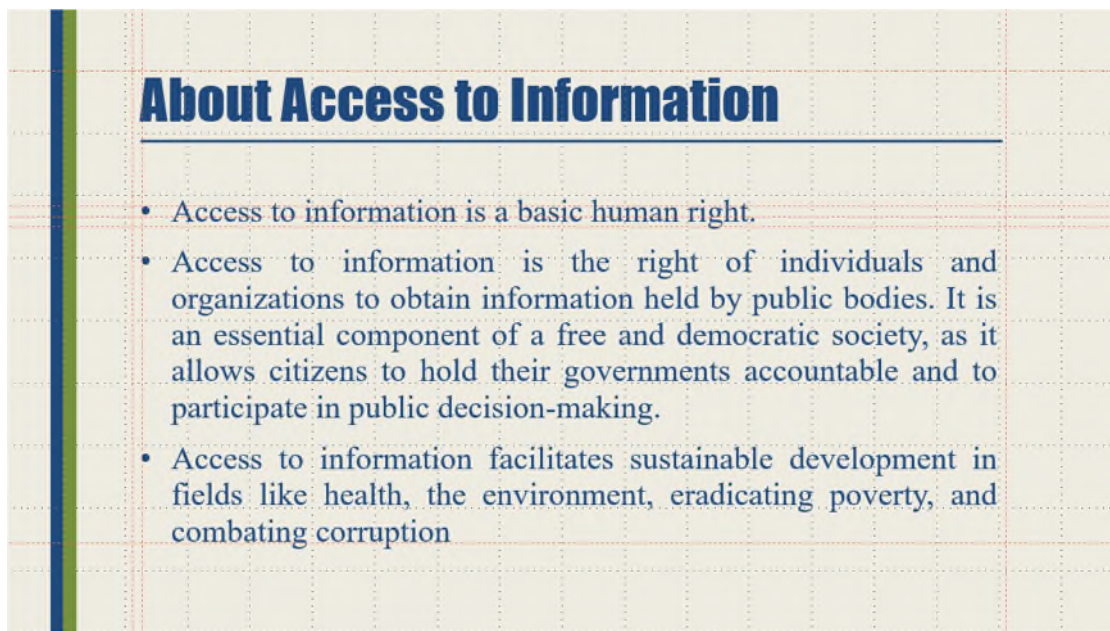
- participate in global digital democratic networks
- facilitate cross-border data flows

9



Thank you

二、柬埔寨



Access to Information in Cambodia

- The Kingdom of Cambodia has consistently implemented and promoted respect for human rights, women's rights, children's rights, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly from one stage to another. Duration of the adoption of the Law on the Press in 1995.
- The draft law on access to information has been in the process of development since 2007 by a Technical Working Group composed of relevant government officials, CSOs, OHCHR and UNESCO.
- The draft law has been subjected to public consultations and feedback through sectoral forums and public forums covering various thematic issues and regions of Cambodia.
- On date, the initial draft law on the Access to information has been completed in inter-ministerial discussions and commentary.

The challenges of access to information

Some of the key challenges include

- Lack of laws and regulations on access to information.
- Cost of accessing information.
- Lack of awareness of the right to information.
- Discrimination



Address the challenges of access to information

- Passing comprehensive laws on access to information.
- Promoting government transparency and accountability.
- Lowering the cost of accessing information.
- Raising awareness of the right to information.
- Addressing discrimination.

Building Strong Democracies and Societies.

Best Practices for access to information

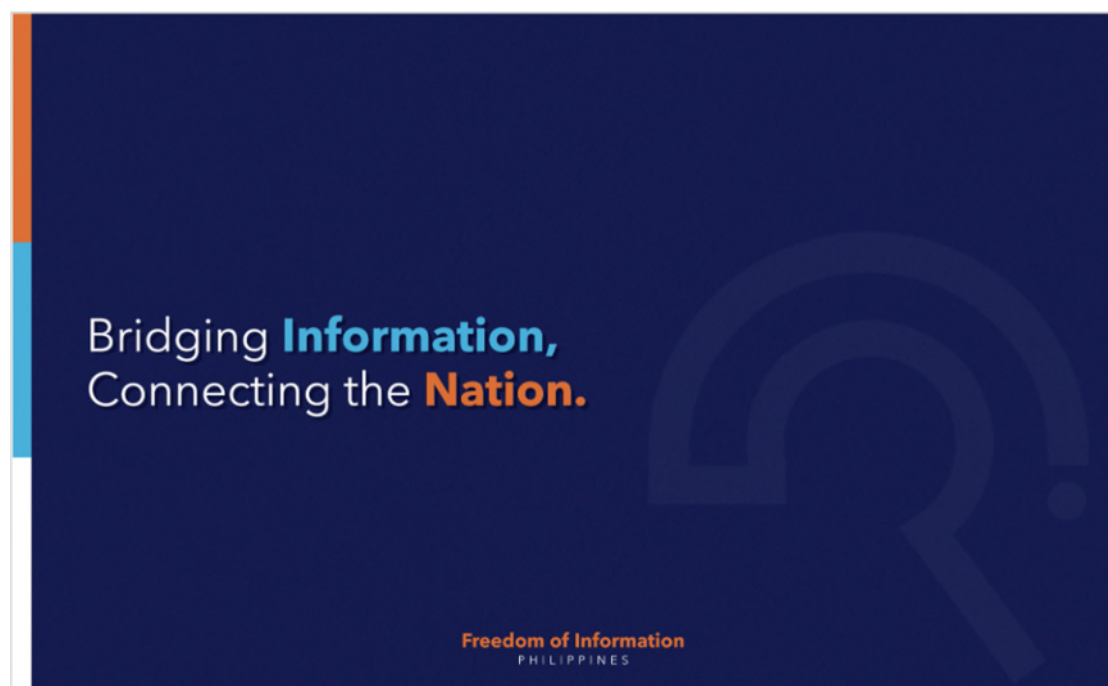
Access to Information in Cambodia

- Having a clear and accessible law on access to information.
- Providing training to public officials on the right to access information.
- Promoting public awareness of the right to access information.
- Establishing a central repository for public records.
- Providing information in a variety of formats, including electronic formats.
- Providing information in a timely manner.
- Making information available free of charge or at a nominal cost.

Thank you for your kind attention!

Wishes to Your Excellences and all delegates with the best health and success in their respective noble tasks.

三、菲律賓



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE (FOI-PMO)

PCOO Department Order No. 18, s. 2017



29 Staff Complement

OVERSEE, DEVELOP, AND OPERATIONALIZE PROGRAMS AND MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2, S. 2016 OR THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOI) PROGRAM ACROSS THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH; AND ALL OTHER FOI INITIATIVES, INCLUDING THE ELECTRONIC FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (eFOI) PLATFORM OF THE PROGRAM.

FOI-PMO Divisions

1. Compliance Monitoring Division (CMD)

Monitor and evaluate compliance of all government agencies of the Executive branch

2. Communications and Capacity Development Division (CCDD)

Develop, conduct, and evaluate programs and mechanisms to increase awareness on the FOI Program for stakeholders such as government agencies, civil society organizations, the media, the academe, and the private sector, and the general public

3. Policy, Planning, and Support Division (PPSD)

Develop policies, rules, procedures, and regulations necessary to provide the strategic direction in implementing the program

Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES



The FOI Program



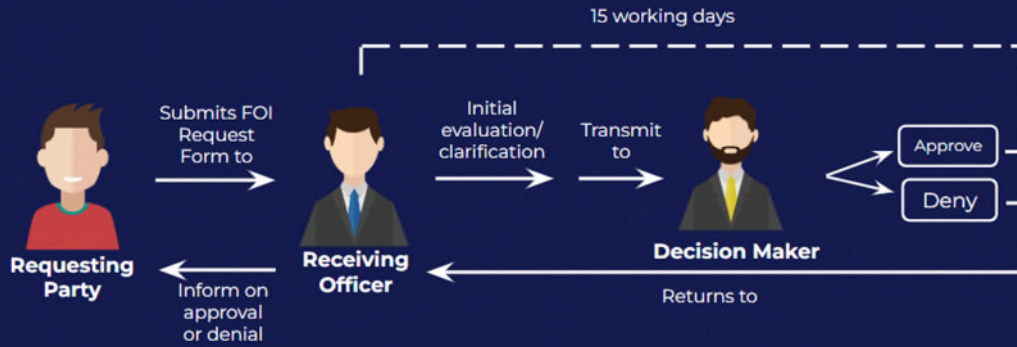
Standard FOI



Electronic FOI

Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

What are the requirements for filing an FOI request?

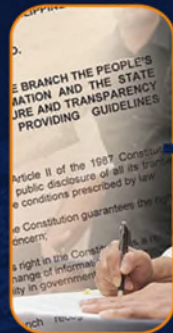


Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

LOBBYING FOR THE PASSAGE OF AN FOI LAW

IN NUMBERS

FOI Legislative Lobbying Efforts for the FOI Bill in the **19th Congress**



To date, 18 FOI Bills have been filed in the 19th Congress, with 14 coming from the House of Representatives and 4 from the Senate.

Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

Bridging Information,
Connecting the Nation

Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

FOI for the Government

Capacity building for FOI Implementers



The FOI Bootcamp for newly designated FOI Officer



FOI Receiving Officers (FROs)' Hangout



FOI Online Consultation System



Certificate Course for Information Officers

Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

FOI for the Public

Expanding Awareness



Newly Elected Officials (NEO) Orientation Course for Local Legislators: Primed Leaders for Renewed Local Governance



Youth Week Webinar Series entitled "Shift-Control-Delete: Data Privacy and Freedom of Information," conducted by City of Biñan



DEMOCRACY BOOTCAMP: A Capacity Building Training for Building Transparency and Open Government Initiatives

FOI for the Public

Expanding Awareness

FRO
FOI RECEIVING OFFICERS' HANGOUT

FOI Workshop
FOR LIBRARIANS

TRANSPARENCY
ROADSHOW
LUZON • VISAYAS • MINDANAO

CERTIFIED
FOI
Youth
Ambassador
PHILIPPINES

TOI
Training
Of
Trainers

Civil Society Organizations (CSO)
Hangouts
for the Women and LGBTQIA+ Sector

FOI CAMPUS CARAVAN

FOI FOR THE ACADEME:
The Role of Access to Government Information
in today's Data-Driven Society

LGU
FOI CONFERENCE

FOI Manual
WRITESHOP

TRANSPARENCY
LEGACY

BARANGAY
FOI



FOI New Media and Platforms

Utilizing digital communications



Mobile App



Data as of February 2023

Social Media Management

Facebook

Followers: 94,411
Post Reach: 73,370


• Twitter

Followers: 1,771
Reach: 163

• Instagram

Followers: 1,090
Reach: 366

Thank you!

 FOI Philippines

 @foi_ph

 @foiph



Freedom of Information
PHILIPPINES

附錄四、國際媒體報導

一、菲律賓

Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

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Asian Access to Information Alliance assembles in Manila

June 29, 2023, 7:15 pm

Share

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MANILA – The co-founding members of the Asian Access to Information Alliance (AAIA) held its first face-to-face meeting at the Philippine International Convention Center in Pasay City on June 20.

The event is part of the lineup of regional meetings in the 14th Edition of the International Conference of Information Commissioners (ICIC), alongside the meeting of the Latin American, North American, African, European, and Australia-Oceanian networks.

AAIA was established on September 28 last year, along with the celebration of the International Day for Universal Access to Information, with the main goal of strengthening collaborative efforts among access to information implementing bodies in Asia to promote transparent and accountable governance and encourage active citizen participation.

The co-founding members — the Kingdom of Cambodia, the State of Israel, the Republic of Maldives, the Republic of the Philippines, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and the Republic of China (Taiwan) — have their respective access to information legislation or policies and have dedicated oversight offices to ensure the implementation of these.

"It seemed unrealistic at first, but with us here today is proof that impossible is possible... When access to information offices come together, we can learn more from each other and achieve more," Commissioner Kishali Pinto-Jayawardena of Sri Lanka said.

Representatives from each of these offices, sans Cambodia, gathered in Manila and discussed the steps the Alliance must make to steer its direction. As it is only laying its foundation, the establishment of its Charter is of utmost importance to devise a structure that works for its members and the rights it protects.

"Our main resource is knowledge. We can work on our knowledge exchange activities by exhausting virtual platforms," suggested by Advocate Shlomi Bielawsky of Israel in the gathering of proposals for the Alliance's future activities and programs.

All members of the Alliance agreed with Advocate Bielawsky's suggestion, with Director General Chang Fu-Lin of Taiwan articulating that his office is open to sharing its best practices.

"We are all eager to move forward and work on our proposed activities to advance access to information in Asia," Freedom of Information Philippines Head Krizia Casey Avejar said.

Three of the co-founding members of AAIA, namely the Philippines, Israel and Maldives, are members of the ICIC network. (PR)



ACCESS TO INFORMATION Access to information commissioners and heads of the State of Israel, the Republic of Maldives, the Republic of the Philippines, the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, and the Republic of China (Taiwan) gathers for the first physical meeting of the Asian Access to Information Alliance (AAIA) at the Philippine International Convention Center on June 20, 2023. The Philippines, Israel and Maldives are co-founding members of AAIA. (Contributed photo)

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ASEAN's 54th founding anniversary commemorated in Kenya

SoKor holds 1st Korean arts, culture exhibit in PH

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Pistang Pinyo in Shizuoka: Celebrating PH cultural identity in Japan

Bloggers tapped to raise awareness on ASEAN, combat fake news

二、斯里蘭卡

Thursday Aug 17, 2023

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FT TV E-PAPER

Sri Lanka becomes a founding partner of Asian Alliance on Access to Information

Saturday, 1 July 2023 00:08



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Sri Lanka...

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