



Part 2. Party Platform

I. Fundamental Principles

–Our Main Propositions

1. Establishing the Republic of Taiwan as a sovereign, independent, and autonomous nation

The establishment of national sovereignty and national identity is the prerequisite for legal and political orders in a modern sovereign state domestically and the expansion of diplomatic ties externally. Taiwan is a sovereign state. It is a historical fact and a de facto status quo that Taiwan is not a part of the People's Republic of China nor does her sovereignty encompass Mainland China. Such is also the consensus reached by the international community. It is natural that Taiwan should establish its constitution and nation based on its de facto sovereignty. This is the way to safeguard the dignity and security of Taiwanese collective society and its citizens as individuals, as well as providing the people with the opportunity to pursue freedom, democracy, happiness, justice and self-realization. In contrast, the Kuomintang (KMT) has long been making false claims of itself as "the sole legitimate government in China" and relying on the titular "Five-Power Constitution of the Republic of China" to justify their anti-democratic rule and privileges. The KMT's approaches have violated Taiwan's de facto sovereignty, creating an impasse in the constitutional reform domestically and inviting Chinese Communist Party's ambitious coveting. On an international scale, the KMT's doing has prevented Taiwan from conducting normal engagement with the global community and even clouded the national identity of the

people of Taiwan and hindered cultural development. It is against such backdrop that we propose to:

- (1). Establish a sovereign state and a new constitution in accordance with Taiwan's de facto sovereignty, so as to align the legal and political systems in Taiwan with the reality of Taiwanese society and that Taiwan shall return to the international community based on the principles of international law.
- (2). Redefine the territorial and national sovereignty in accordance with the Taiwan's de facto autonomy so that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait will be able to establish a legal order pursuant to international laws and safeguard the rights and interests of both peoples in their exchanges.
- (3). Build on the premise of Taiwanese society and readjust the contents of citizen education following the principles of pluralistic cultural development. This is to allow people to develop and refine their national, social and cultural identities in due course, shaping a national consciousness that is in line with the reality.

Following the principle of popular sovereignty, we hereby propose that the decision for establishing the Republic of Taiwan as a sovereign state and formulating a new constitution should be made by the residents of Taiwan via referendum.

2. Legal and political orders that are free and democratic

A free democratic country should rule out any form of

violence and tyranny and conform to the legal and political orders based on the majority's free will and autonomous decision making, as well as abiding by the following basic principles of guaranteeing: basic human rights, national sovereignty, indigenous people's autonomy, separation of powers, checks and balances, government accountability, the rule of law, judicial independence, and equality and freedom for political parties. However, the three or four decades since 1949 had not only failed to see a reelection of the Legislative Yuan, but saw the imposition of the martial law for extended periods of time with the Temporary Provisions nullifying the constitution and completely distorting the constitutional principle. (Although the Legislative Yuan was fully re-elected by the end of 1992 and the martial law lifted, the Temporary Provisions were constitutionalized in the form of "constitutional amendments", thereby seriously muddling the structure of political power and continuing to distort the constitutional principle.) It is against such backdrop that we reiterate our mission to:

(1). **Safeguard human dignity and basic human rights**

People are central to state and social institutions. The very existence of the state and social system is to serve the people, rather than the opposite. From legislative, judicial, administrative, regulations, to economic or other social institutions, these are instruments put in place to safeguard human dignity and basic human rights. As such, the Constitution protects human dignity and basic human rights, wherein freedom of thought, beliefs and academic

expression should never be deprived or abridged by laws of any kind. Laws that restrict the freedom of speech, publication, assembly, and association should abide by the principles of proportionality for specific means and ends, and shall not be excessive than what is necessary.

(2). **Affirm the principles of national sovereignty**

People are the source of all state powers. They authorize and entrust the parliament at all levels on a regular basis and such parliament reelections are expected in due course. All legislation and policymaking should conform to public opinions and the formulation and implementation of the laws and policies should be compliant and legitimate, otherwise, the people can exercise their natural right of resistance. The government is answerable to the people and the people have the right to supervise, alter, and abolish the government. The people have the right to decide on the form of the government and the political direction for the future.

(3). **Establish separation of powers and checks and balances**

Public authorities at all levels should have separation of powers and horizontal checks and balances. It is even more imperative for the central and local governments to exercise division of powers and vertical checks and balances in order to ensure local autonomy.

- (4). **Establish healthy and sound partisan politics**
A constitutional government requires political parties to jointly shape the political will of the people. Party politics should abide by the principles of freedom, equality of political parties and intra-party democracy.
- (5). **Acknowledge the freedom of assembly and association and self-organized movements**
In a pluralistic society, people are entitled to the rights to assemble and associate, and such rights should be free of government infringement. People are encouraged to engage in spontaneous organization and movement as ways to express their opinions, thereby minimizing social harms brought on by state power abuse or political inaction, or capitalist monopolies or collusion between bureaucrats and businesses.
- (6). **Guarantee freedom of the press**
Newspaper, magazine, radio, and television should all be charged with public missions in informing the public and reflecting diversified public discourse. Newspapers, televisions and radios should be free from political party controls and avoid oligopoly. Legal protection over the independence and autonomy of their staff should also be a given.
- (7). **Ensure the law pursue and realize justice**
Countries governed by the rule of law should abide by the constitution, uphold the principle of hierarchy of laws, and realize substantive justice. Legislation should uphold the concept of justice and

be kept up to date with developments of society and the progress of time. The judiciary should also transcend political partisanship and make independent rulings pursuant to the rule of law.

(8). **Establish a neutral and accountable executive branch**

With the expansion of government jurisdictions and inflated powers among administrative departments, the executive branch must establish a system to maintain political neutrality and code of conducts, in conjunction with checks and balances by other departments, so as not to become a partisan tool for ruling.

(9). **Exercise the right to supervise national state of emergency**

No state of emergency should undermine the constitutional rule. The declaration and ending of the state of emergency remain subject to parliament supervision. The state should acknowledge people's right of resistance for the purpose of keeping executive powers in check during the state of emergency to avoid infringing upon human rights.

3. A well-balanced economic and fiscal growth

In this day and age, daily progress made in transportation and communications technologies have given rise to a global economic system. Countries are compelled to ensure at least a modest economic growth and understand that isolation is an adversary to economic prosperity. This is particularly true for Taiwan, being an island economy

and as an integral member in the international economic community. On the one hand, Taiwan must pursue economic development in conjunction with growth, implementing autonomous policies to ward off the impact of international economic fluctuations. On the other hand, Taiwan must implement wealth redistribution via public finance and taxation, enabling the fruits of the economy to be sharable by the entire population, paving the way for sustainable growth and prosperity. It is on such premise that we propose to:

(1). **Respect private property**

Ensure that individuals are fully rewarded with the fruits of investment to enhance their productivity and promote economic growth. In addition to offering passive guidance, government policies should actively create an environment that is favorable to private investment and protection of private property.

(2). **Maintain stable economic growth**

For purposes of mitigating the impact of overseas market fluctuations on Taiwan's island economy, it is necessary to formulate policies that reflect changes in global industrial structure as guidelines for industrial development. This will increase opportunities for business profitability and ensure a steady economic growth.

(3). **Promote full employment**

Labor forces are an important productive resource. To prevent unemployment from taking away people's dignity, depriving them of their chances of

survival, and wasting useful national resources, the government shall provide education and training to improve people's ability to provide for themselves and develop local industries to create new job opportunities.

(4). **Support small and medium enterprises**

Recognizing that freedom of entrepreneurship is a fundamental economic right and acknowledging that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the main drivers for national economic development, the government shall follow the changes in industry structures and step up the efforts to support SMEs.

(5). **Ensure a balanced regional development**

Rectifying biased industrial development policies to prevent urbanized population, which leads to income disparities between regions spawning socio-economic problems. It is imperative that we demarcate living circles based on the status of resources in each region, devise industrial development policies, and define reserve lands for the indigenous people of Taiwan in order to protect their living space.

(6). **Maintain the ecological environment**

Rectify previous policies that prioritized economic growth over ecological sustainability and lay down new principles in which ecological conservation and quality of life come first. Strict assessment should be given to policies concerning the extraction and utilization of natural resources, the production and

use of chemical products, and the investment in nuclear power.

(7). **Privatize state-owned enterprises**

For purposes of preventing political patronage, monopoly of the market, and to enhance efficiency of operation, there should be clear principles for the privatization of public utilities. For the enterprises that are currently monopolistic or oligopolistic and will not be privatized in the immediate future, they should be subject to business function adjustments and strict supervision by government watchdog agencies.

(8). **Develop agricultural and fishing resources**

Recognizing the contribution of agriculture and fisheries to the economy as a whole and noting the adverse conditions they face relative to artisans and merchants, it is important that we lift the Haijin (restriction on private maritime trading and coastal settlement) and the Shanjin (restriction on access to the mountains), expand the space for agricultural and fishery activities, protect the safety of fishermen at sea by providing the necessary facilities and skills training, and improve the production and selling processes, in order to increase farmers' and fishermen's income.

(9). **Strengthen fiscal and tax systems**

Establish a fiscal and tax system that conforms to social justice, reduce income disparities, eliminate corruption and waste, and relieve tax burdens.

Restore order to the financial institutions to facilitate corporate funding and improve the yield of private savings.

4. Fair and open welfare society

With the impact of social transformation and the government at a loss, Taiwan's social structures and functions are facing serious impediments and distortion. Many of the social institutions upon which survival and development of all modern societies depend are in poor conditions. Such reduced social adaptability has engendered unruly ethics and subsequently loss of sense of security and social solidarity. As such issues call for remedial actions, we hereby propose to:

(1). **Establish a fair and stable social system**

Have social achievements and resources allocated and shared in all fairness. There will no longer be any social exploitation, no more inhumane labor conditions, and that people may seek personal growth in work settings that facilitates solidarity and gives meaning to the work involved. This will be a society where harmony is established between people and the natural environment and between people and their own aspirations and desires, without being suppressed by external forces.

(2). **Pursue a higher level of welfare state protection**

The government shall, to the best of its abilities, give priority to providing adequate living conditions for each member of the society to maintain their human dignity, rather than solely relying on non-

governmental organizations. For the poor, the beleaguered and the weak, social help is more than humanitarian aid. It involves active protections in order to realize the ideal of a welfare state.

(3). **Realize a universal social security system**

There should be a universal social insurance that extends coverage from labor, military personnel, civil servants, and teachers to the general public. Insurance after retirement should be provided in the form of pension and unemployment benefits should be implemented as soon as possible. For the people in need whose income does not qualify for social insurance, the state should define a poverty line threshold. Any person with income below the threshold should be entitled to social security benefits. The state should give special consideration to Taiwan's indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, orphans, widows, and other disadvantaged members of the society.

(4). **Raise the benchmarks for labor protection**

Labor Law should be applied to all working population. Flexibility should be given to working hours, specifically half-day work or part-time work for child-rearing women. Labor income should be adjustable to compensate for changes in consumer price index. Protection should be given to labors' rights, including the right to associate, the right to collectively dispute and the right to strike.

(5). **Democratize the production of public-owned enterprises**

"Work" should be more than fulfilling an individual's survival needs, but also meet the human needs for solidarity, collective progress, and self-realization. As such, the logic of production should change. The purpose of production should be "collaboration and sharing". Therefore, it is imperative to promote the "democratized production" in which decision-making is carried out jointly by the workers, the employers and the community representatives. This is the way towards realizing a democratic society in the future. At this stage the state-owned enterprises should allow their employees to exercise the right of participation in the enterprise.

(6). **Ease the pressure of overpopulation**

Population policy should focus on improving the caliber of the people, reducing birth rate and taking immediate actions to set an immigration policy. The government should take charge or provide guidance to emigration or employment, in order to address the long-time phenomenon of "toothbrushism" brought on by unplanned and unreasonable emigrations.

5. Innovative and progressive education

Education is the cornerstone for cultivating modern national consciousness. Following years of undue interference by the political authorities, schools have been reduced to a place where students cram textbook knowledge through memorization and revere outdated dogmas. The society has also seen a mainstreaming of

vulgar and consumerist culture, ignoring the high-context and grass-root cultures. People are imbued with official stereotyped biased thinking, while loosing the spirit of rationalism, the sense of social solidarity, the correct historical understanding, the elegant sense of cultural understanding, and knowledge of the modern world. As such, we propose to:

(1). **Establish an open education system**

Education in schools should cater to imparting knowledge and skills for different stages and different fields, so as to realize holistic education, with specific attention given to developing students' ability to think independently, to form their own judgments and understand the importance of freedom and democracy. To that end, students should be given greater opportunities to explore their learning potential and more freedom and opportunities to make choices, along with an increase in education funding and overhauling the curriculum to add pragmatic content to each subject matter. More importantly, all political intervention in schools should be removed so that schools can enjoy the freedom to teach, to conduct research, and become truly functional in servicing the society. In order to establish a lifelong education system, vertical and horizontal connectedness should be established between schooling from pre-school education, social education, all the way to adult education.

- (2). **Maintain neutral education and academic freedom**
Ensure teachers and students' right to education and improve the quality of the education they receive. Students should have complete freedom of press and the right to organize colloquiums on campus. Both the faculty and students in universities have the right of association and school autonomy. Universities and research institutes should set up a qualification review committee to give fair rulings to decide whether or not to renew contract with current members of the faculty. Intervention by political powers is strictly prohibited. Outstanding teachers with considerable years of professional experience should be guaranteed life-long employment.
- (3). **Strike a balance between modern culture and local culture**
In a specific context, culture should be inheritable from one generation to the next and naturally develop into a symbol of the collective existence where social trends take root, and where foreign cultures are integrated and assimilated. Any deliberate transplantation, suppression or elimination of culture by political force will be opposed. Cultural work should recognize the local culture and incorporate world civilizations in forming a new and progressive culture.
- (4). **Enrich the cultural essence of the society**
Encourage heightened thinking and knowledge elements in culture and play down on excessive

consumerist culture. Support non-profit cultural events and preserve cultural characteristics in different regions, societies and communities. Enhance international exchanges. Be mindful of balancing cultural events in the city and countryside. Most importantly, never allow partisan intent to infiltrate any cultural events so as to prevent them from becoming propaganda tools.

6. Peaceful and independent national defense and diplomacy

Following the admission of the People's Republic of China into the UN, there have been a dwindling number of countries with official diplomatic ties with Taiwan. In consequence, Taiwan's isolation in the world grew by the day, depriving the Taiwanese people of their right and interest to engage in international affairs, resulting in huge inconvenience to its people in traveling and doing business abroad and a series of capital outflows. Moreover, this has seriously hindered Taiwan's overseas development endeavors. Still, the KMT regime maintains its claim as the sole representation of all of China and continues upholding the "Three Noes Policy" in their dealings with mainland China. Non-government relations were all that was left of Taiwan's feeble diplomacy, compromising the country's ability to autonomously survive and occluding her foresight to move forward. On this front, we propose:

(1). Restore and develop international relations

We shall strive for peace and progress for all mankind, based on the principle of equality,

reciprocity, independence, the love of peace, international justice, faith in freedom and democracy, respect for national sovereignty and the right to life. For Taiwan to develop its own independent diplomacy, it is paramount that it enhances viability as a state and approaches the current issue of its status in the international community more flexibly and proactively.

- (2). **Resolve international disputes via peaceful means**
Affirm non-violent pacifism without undermining the basic rights of self-defense. Oppose any country seizing the territories of others via military occupation or conquer by force the divided states and political entities whose status are subject to dispute in international politics. Support worldwide disarmament negotiations, arms control and destruction of all nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons owned by countries around the world.
- (3). **Taiwanese should have the right to decide its future**
People should have the right of self-determination under the principle disclosed in the International Covenant on Economic, Social Economic, and Cultural Rights. People should have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue economic, social and cultural development. All residents in Taiwan should be entitled to decide the future of Taiwan jointly in a free, autonomous, universal, fair and equal manner. No government or coalition has the power to decide on Taiwan's political belonging.

(4). **End the Cross-Strait confrontation**

Seek solutions that are humane, equal, and peaceful in order to safeguard the overall interests of the people in Taiwan. Under the great disparity of the political, social and economic systems on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, priority should be given to improving the lives of peoples on both sides of the Strait and avoid creating confrontational tensions. All the residents through their own free will should determine the issue across the Taiwan Strait. We object to any negotiation and settlement between the KMT and the Communist Party that are in violation of the principle of "people's self-determination."

(5). **Adopt high-technology and streamlined military forces**

Shorten the term of compulsory military service. As a top priority, there should be stringent national defense budgeting and final accounts auditing processes to eliminate wasteful expenditure, and to concentrate funds on the procurement of air and sea defense equipment from multiple sources, while stepping up on self-production capacity.

(6). **Enforce principle of civilian control of the military**

Establish a civilian and civil service control over armed forces and ensure the servicemen remain politically sterile and neutral. The army should have no involvement in the partisan disputes. All political parties should withdraw from the military. The military departments should be fully subject

to parliamentary supervision and be accountable to the highest-ranking agencies that represent the people. 🇪🇺

II. Action Guidelines

—Our Specific Propositions for Current Issues

Amended at the 2nd Session of the 8th DPP National Congress on May 8 and 9, 1999

1. Diplomacy

- (1). Oppose the People's Republic of China (PRC) threatening Taiwan by force of arms. The two sides of the Taiwan Strait should work together to maintain lasting peace on the basis of equality and rationality.
- (2). Oppose the use of force in resolving international disputes and any government or power in their dismissal of the wishes of the local residents in resolving disputes.
- (3). Actively strive to join the United Nations as Taiwan, abide by the UN Charter and international treaties and return to the international community on the principle of equality and reciprocity.
- (4). Oppose racial discrimination and affirm the principle of "internationalization of human rights" in solidarity with victims of human rights violations and human rights workers all over the world.
- (5). Oppose international terrorists and indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians; and call for the reconstruction of a fair and just international political order.
- (6). Promote cooperation in economic development in the Far East and the Pacific regions, and strengthen

international exchanges in culture, science, technology and economic affairs.

- (7). Support and facilitate non-governmental organizations in joining their international counterparts dedicated to promoting ecological conservation, health care, education and culture.

2. National Defense

- (8). The principle of national defense forces is to ensure the security of Taiwan.
- (9). Oppose the manufacture, purchase, storage and use of biological, chemical warfare agents or nuclear weapons.
- (10). Abolish Kuomintang's political warfare system and prohibit any political parties to set up any political organizations in the army to carry out political activities.
- (11). Revise the Act of Military Service System to shorten the period of active service of standing soldier service. Reform examination system for reserve officer (second lieutenant) at the college level prohibiting any such examinations be held during school terms.
- (12). Implement a unified military policy and military orders and ensure parliament supervision over the heads of national defense and military intelligence.
- (13). Exchange security intelligence with neighboring countries in the Asia-Pacific region to jointly promote freedom of navigation in the high seas and international maritime traffic safety and to promote

the South China Sea as a peaceful sea area shared by the world.

- (14). Recruit civilian professionals to take part in an integrated assessment of Taiwan's overall defense needs, devise a program for military establishment and armaments and preparedness; avoid any self-serving parochialism that results in a waste of defense resources.
- (15). Improve various defense systems and establish active and effective deterrent defense policy based on the principle of defense modernization.
- (16). Reduce the number of military personnel stationed in Kinmen and Matsu yearly, in order to develop economies in the two regions.
- (17). Strengthen the capacity to fight electronic warfare and strive to gain a competitive edge in information gathering across Taiwan Strait.

3. The Right to Freedom

- (18). All are equal before the law.
- (19). Protect personal liberty. No one should be subject to unlawful arrest, detention, interrogation, penalties, or torture.
- (20). Protect people's freedom of opinion. The government shall not implement any system of censorship.
- (21). Adopt a registration system for the formation of civil groups, in order to protect people's freedom of association.
- (22). Guarantee people's freedom of secrecy of

correspondence by prohibiting the control and theft of posts and telecommunications, opening sealed letters and conducting illegal wiretapping surveillance.

- (23). Protect people's freedom of migration and never restrict private maritime trading, coastal settlement, or access to the mountains, with the exception of environmental protection purposes.
- (24). Protect freedom of thought and belief and prohibit persecution of dissidents.
- (25). Respect personal dignity of prisoners and prohibit any abuse and humiliation excessive of due punishment.
- (26). Respect for life, prevent miscarriage of justice, and deliberate the feasibility of abolishing the death penalty.
- (27). Prohibit any forms of discrimination and persecution of political prisoners and their families and amend relevant laws and ordinances to protect political prisoners' right to political participation and employment.
- (28). Revise the Code of Criminal Procedure and establish the jury system. Offenses involving civil strife or treason should be tried publicly with a jury composed of representatives of political parties, congressional representatives and impartial public persons.

4. Politics

- (29). Oppose any form of one-party dictatorship and

totalitarian authoritarianism. No political disputes should be addressed using violent and revolutionary means. All countries should coexist peacefully and compete fairly, so as to work jointly towards a stable and prosperous world.

- (30). A political party shall not misappropriate public property and may not invest or operate a profit-making business. Any property acquired by a political party through privileges or improper means shall be returned to the state.
- (31). Withdraw all political parties from the military, police, intelligence, and schools.
- (32). Oppose organized crime and timocracy to be involved in the political process. Electoral bribery should be stringently prohibited.
- (33). Abolish the National General Mobilization Law promulgated during the period of political tutelage and lift all abnormal wartime regulations.
- (34). Amend the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act based on the principle of free and publicly funded elections, in which the ballot duly reflect the number of seats.
- (35). County and municipal governments should be given complete autonomous jurisdiction over personnel, legislation, organization and public finances, in order to implement decentralization.
- (36). Abolish the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee.
- (37). Establish self-rule regions for Taiwan's indigenous peoples to safeguard their political, economic and

- cultural autonomies. The rights and interests of indigenous peoples should be legalized for their protection.
- (38). Safeguard the private property of the people. The government shall not forcefully expropriate people's property except for the purpose of public interests. All expropriations shall be reasonably compensated.
 - (39). Stamp out corruption and eradicate privileges. Civil servants shall not own private businesses. A registration system for documenting the property of civil servants should be established.
 - (40). Public officials may not concurrently hold positions in any state-run enterprises nor state-invested businesses, with the exception of serving as a government legal representative.
 - (41). Public officials should maintain administrative neutrality and should not be allowed to use their authority to intervene in party strife.
 - (42). Improve the administrative efficiency of civil servants, eliminate redundancy, and ensure the promotion of talented personnel is not restricted by party affiliation or the ancestral home of the said person.
 - (43). The Military Intelligence Bureau shall not conduct intelligence activities on its own people within this country.
 - (44). The activities and operations of military intelligence and investigation offices are subject to the supervision of the Legislative Yuan.
 - (45). Judges should preside over trials independently, free

- of influences of money, power and party affiliation.
- (46). Demand strict integrity of the judiciary and facilitate rectification of judicial discipline.
 - (47). Correct police ethics and discipline. Anyone involved in corruption, infringement of laws, or engagement with crime syndicates is subject to harsh penalties.
 - (48). Publicize the truth about the February 28 incident and build the Taiwan 228 Martyrs' Hall.
 - (49). Implement the proposition to abolish the provincial government in order to improve administrative efficiency.
 - (50). Terminate elections at the township (town and city) level; the county governors will appoint township mayors by law.

5. Economy and Finance

- (51). Facilitate industrial upgrading and promote the development of industries with low-pollution, energy efficiency, and high added value, making Taiwan a science and technology center that is environmentally friendly.
- (52). Establish disciplines in the financial market, prohibit giving loans to people with special privileges, and eradicate insider trading and improper intersect holdings.
- (53). The application and management of foreign exchange reserves should be subject to stringent supervision by the Legislative Yuan.
- (54). Establish the independence of central bank operation and a stable economy on a macro scale.

- (55). Map out Taiwan's industrial development and strategy by conducting dialogues among the government, industry and labor on a regular basis.
- (56). Forbid monopolization and collusion between officials and businesses to ensure reasonable operations of the market.
- (57). Encourage the combining of production and distribution to avoid exploitative intermediaries.
- (58). The government should minimize its involvement in production-related activities. The privatization of public enterprises should be prevented from becoming consortiums or party-run businesses, in order to protect the rights and interests of the entire population.
- (59). For public utilities that are privatized and monopolized or oligarchic in nature, the price and quality of their products or services should be subject to review and supervision by agencies that represent the public.
- (60). Abolish the monopoly on alcohol and tobacco.
- (61). Regulations should be imposed on foreign-funded businesses involved in national security or are monopoly in nature.
- (62). Strengthen efficiency of tax collection; prevent tax evasion by high-income earners and major taxpayers.
- (63). Reform the tax system to enhance income redistribution. No nationals or businesses should be subject to different tax treatment based on their occupations or business operations.

- (64). Oppose any new nuclear generating facilities and actively develop alternative energy sources, in order to shut down the existing nuclear power plants within a timeframe.
- (65). Strengthen the safety and management of existing nuclear power plants to enhance the quality of nuclear power workers and remove nuclear waste from Lanyu Island.
- (66). Strengthen the inspection of food, medicines and commodities and adjust the safety standards in accordance with the latest information so as to ensure consumer safety.
- (67). Maintain the ecological environment and enforce stringent factory safety regulations, in order to improve workplace safety and reduce industrial disasters.
- (68). Understand that the enjoyment of a safe and comfortable living environment is the fundamental right of the people.
- (69). Encourage individuals and industries to recycle, and reduce the generation of waste, and ban any illegal disposal of waste to minimize the impact on the ecological environment.

6. Society

- (70). Establish social welfare authorities at the ministerial level to promote social welfare nationwide; improve local government social welfare administrative organizations and promote local social affairs.
- (71). Organize a complete system of social insurance,

- social allowance and social assistance, in order to guarantee people's basic living conditions.
- (72). Ensure a sound and comprehensive national health insurance system. Provide a convenient national health checkup system and high-quality medical care, and community-based health management and medical care to the general public.
- (73). Implement a national pension insurance that gradually integrates the currently divided systems with different old-age pension schemes for different occupations, in order to provide a national pension system that is fair and just, facilitating income redistribution and protecting the economic security of the elderly.
- (74). Establish a long-term care system for the elderly and persons with disabilities, implement long-term care insurance and provide a complete community-based long-term care system.
- (75). Guarantee access to education, employment, economic security, and full participation in the society for persons with disabilities, and gradually achieve an accessible living environment.
- (76). Construct residential buildings to be let to lower-income citizens and stabilize housing prices to safeguard the right to housing for the citizens.
- (77). Promote gender equality policies, guarantee women's right to political participation, and the right to work and protect their personal safety.
- (78). Protect the rights of children and adolescents to life by launching public nurseries, providing high

quality childcare services, establishing networks for the protection of children and adolescents, and preventing abuse of children and adolescents.

- (79). Bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, implement employment services and income transfer programs, increase the incomes of low-earning households and provide adequate social assistance to low-income households.
- (80). For the purposes of rebalancing resource distribution among urban and rural areas, the state shall take the initiative to bring more resources into public construction in poor and underdeveloped areas.
- (81). Affirm the principle of sustainable land use, curb land speculation and establish a transparent land change feedback mechanism.
- (82). Promote long-term national housing policies, refine the trading mechanism in the housing market, rationalize housing prices and protect the rights and living quality for all the citizens.
- (83). Scale up the level of the government authorities currently in charge of planning and managing national lands, in order to promote the planning and development of national lands.

7. Labor

- (84). Raise the baseline for labor protection, improve the working conditions and work environment safety for workers, and protect workers' right to association, dispute and collective bargaining.
- (85). State-owned enterprises should give priority to

- implementing the workers participation system to guarantee the right of workers to participate in the decision-making and operation of public enterprises.
- (86). Build up the functions of national employment agencies, establish a national employment information network, and enhance job trainings to facilitate employment and career change, increase job opportunities and improve labor productivity.
 - (87). Bolster unemployment insurance to provide adequate living for unemployed workers.
 - (88). Increase women's participation rate in the workforce, guarantee women's right to work, and implement parental leave and flexible working hours, so that women are not discriminated against on the grounds of sex, marriage, pregnancy and childbirth.
 - (89). Diversify labor union groups and allow civil servants and public school staffs to form labor unions. Obligate corporate employers to conduct collective bargaining with labor unions.
 - (90). Ensure that workers with Taiwanese citizenship receive fair and reasonable wages so that they and their families can maintain a dignified life.
 - (91). Workers should receive equal pay for equal work, regardless of gender. Laborers and staff deserve equal respect.
 - (92). Establish the Ministry of Labor to handle labor administration nationwide.
 - (93). Oppose the introduction of laborers of Chinese nationality, and reduce the yearly introduction of

foreign migrant laborers to Taiwan; guarantee the human rights of foreign workers with work permits.

8. Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry, Animal Husbandry

- (94). Encourage a production and distribution cooperative system for agriculture, forestry, fishery, and animal husbandry.
- (95). Bolster agricultural forecast network to avoid supply and demand imbalance.
- (96). Rectify the agricultural and fishery associations and eliminate the control of political parties.
- (97). Launch natural disaster insurance for crops.
- (98). Provide long-term low-interest loans for developing rural areas and encourage farmers to improve their living environment.
- (99). National military and police officers should protect the safety of fishermen at sea.
- (100). Prevent marine pollution in shallow seas and provide guidance to facilitate coastal aquaculture.
- (101). Develop inshore and offshore fisheries and operate deep-sea farming.
- (102). Reinforce afforestation and conservation works, and outlaw indiscriminate deforestation.
- (103). Strictly prohibit commercial and industrial enterprises to embezzle livestock incentives through fraudulent means, in order to protect the farmers engaged in animal husbandry.

9. Education

- (104). Establish freedom of academic research and creative

- works, in order to safeguard university autonomy.
- (105). Diversify compulsory education curricula and textbooks to foster students' ability to think freely and independently.
 - (106). Restore the Constitutional provisions mandating a budget threshold for education, science and culture, with a view to sufficiently fund the compulsory education and establish a Higher Education Fund Allocation Committee to rationally allocate higher education budgets.
 - (107). Protect the right of the people to establish private schools at all levels and to determine the content of their curricula, without violating the goals of the national education.
 - (108). Remove military training instructors from campus, abolish the military training system and ban all political parties and their organizations from meddling with school affairs.
 - (109). Promote twelve-year compulsory education, affirm the citizens' right to higher education, regardless of economic factors.
 - (110). Reform the college entrance examination system and abolish the exam on The Three Principles of the People.
 - (111). Promote a system of "small class, small school".
 - (112). Offer scholarships to low-and-middle-income families, indigenous peoples, and students with disabilities.
 - (113). Outlaw improper accumulation of wealth by private schools, protect the faculty and staff in private

schools, and reasonably reward well-performing private schools.

- (114). Give priority to subsidizing underdeveloped areas to improve education facilities and seek balanced development of education.
- (115). Introduce legislation to protect the decision-making power of communities and parent groups in participating in the compulsory education school development.
- (116). The state shall ensure that citizens have the right to life-long learning.

10. Culture

- (117). Preserve cultural assets and encourage multicultural development.
- (118). The national compulsory education is not to be limited to monolingual education and should respect the language of all ethnic groups and promote mother tongue education.
- (119). The essence of education should encompass respect for the unique lifestyles of all ethnic groups and communities and share the experience of living together among ethnic groups and communities.
- (120). Improve community sports venues and facilities, promoting sports nationwide.
- (121). The cultural development fund at all levels of the government should give priority to sponsoring creative works and activities of local art.
- (122). Television and radio channels are owned by the people. Oppose political parties owning channels.

(123). Respect the cultures, languages and religions of indigenous peoples and assist them in making developments. 🌐