

Implementation of the Convention on
the Elimination of All Forms of
Discrimination against Women

Fourth Report Submitted under
Article 18 of the Convention

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Common Core Document

November 2021

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Profile of the Nation Submitting the Report

A. Demographic, Economic, Social, and Cultural Characteristics

1. Taiwan is a democracy with a diverse culture and a prospering economy. Its people exercise their right to freedom of belief in a variety of religions. The country boasts diverse terrain features and rich ecological environments. Taiwan's history and culture are significantly influenced by Chinese and Austronesian cultures. Past colonial regimes of the Netherlands, Spain, and Japan, as well as new Asian immigrants in recent years, have also left their mark. The integration of these diverse cultural legacies can be seen in the food and language of Taiwan today.
2. The Republic of China (R.O.C.) was founded in 1912 as Asia's first democratic republic. In December 1949, the R.O.C. government relocated to Taiwan and has since held control over the following territories: the island of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, the Tungsha (Pratas) Islands, the Chungsha (Macclesfield Bank) Islands, the Shisha (Paracel) Islands, and the Nansha (Spratly) Islands, the collective of which will hereinafter be referred to simply as *Taiwan*. The total land area under the country's effective jurisdiction is 36,197.067 square kilometers.

Population Indicators

3. Han Chinese currently comprise the largest ethnic group in Taiwan, accounting for 96.2 percent of the population. Indigenous peoples account for 2.4 percent of the population, while immigrants who have household registration constitute 1.4 percent of the population. Inter-marriage between ethnic groups is common and the cultures and customs of different groups have gradually converged over time. There are 210 Mongolian households with 446 people in total and 342 Tibetan households with 639 people in total. As for the Hakka population, a 2016 survey found that approximately 4,537,000 people have Hakka blood or Hakka origins and those who self-identify as Hakka, as defined by the Hakka Basic Act, accounting for 19.3 percent of Taiwan's population.¹
4. As of 2020, there were 875,830 foreigners residing in Taiwan with valid Alien Resident Certificates, 465,159 (53.11 percent) of whom were female and 410,671 (46.89 percent) of whom were male. The migrant workers represent the largest population, with totaling

¹ Due to numerical rounding when calculating the percentages, there might be slight discrepancies between the sum of the subcategories and the total. The same applies to all the following.

704,781 (80.47 percent) while the number is continuing to increase over the years. The second largest category of foreigners were dependent immigrants at 66,805 (7.63 percent), followed by students at 40,837 (4.66 percent), professionals at 28,823 (3.29 percent), investors at 320 (0.04 percent), missionaries at 1,538 (0.18 percent), and others at 32,726 (3.74 percent).

5. Mandarin is the most commonly used language in Taiwan. Due to single-language policies in the past, the loss of certain languages has become an increasingly serious problem. To preserve and restore the native languages of Taiwan's ethnic groups as well as Taiwanese sign language, the Indigenous Languages Development Act, the Hakka Basic Act, and the Development of National Languages Act were established (amended) between 2017 and 2019. In 2020, the Hakka Language Development Act was also drafted to give equal legal status to existing languages and Taiwanese sign language.
6. Although the total population of Taiwan had been increasing year by year, the population growth rate in 2017 was 1.33 per thousand and the annual trend was downward. By 2020, the population growth rate had dropped to -1.77 per thousand. The gender ratio has decreased steadily and the population density has also decreased due to negative population growth. For statistics on the total population, population growth rate, gender ratio, and population density of Taiwan from 2017 to 2020, see Table 1.

Table 1. Statistics on Total Population, Population Growth Rate, Gender Ratio, and Population Density

Unit: Persons; ‰; Persons/square kilometer

Item Year	Total population			Population growth rate	Gender ratio	Population density
	Total	Male	Female			
2017	23,571,227	11,719,580	11,851,647	1.33	98.89	651
2018	23,588,932	11,129,913	11,876,019	0.75	98.63	652
2019	23,603,121	11,705,186	11,897,935	0.60	98.38	652
2020	23,561,236	11,673,765	11,887,471	-1.77	98.20	651

Source: Ministry of the Interior

7. Between 2017 and 2020, the population aged zero to 14 decreased from 3,091,873 to 2,963,396 (representing 12.58 percent of the total), whereas the population aged 15 to 64 decreased from 17,211,341 to 16,810,525 (representing 71.35 percent of the total) and the population aged 65 and above increased from 3,268,013 to 3,787,315 (representing 16.07 percent of the total). The child population has been decreasing over the years while the elderly

population has steadily increased.

8. The dependency ratio measures the percentage of the population aged 14 and below plus the population aged 65 and above relative to the population aged 15 to 64 years old. The dependency ratio in Taiwan has shown an upward trend over the years, rising from 36.95 in 2017 to 40.16 in 2020 (indicating that there are 40.16 dependents for every 100 people in the working population). Population-related statistics for the period from 2017 to 2020 are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Population-related Statistics

Unit: Persons; %, %

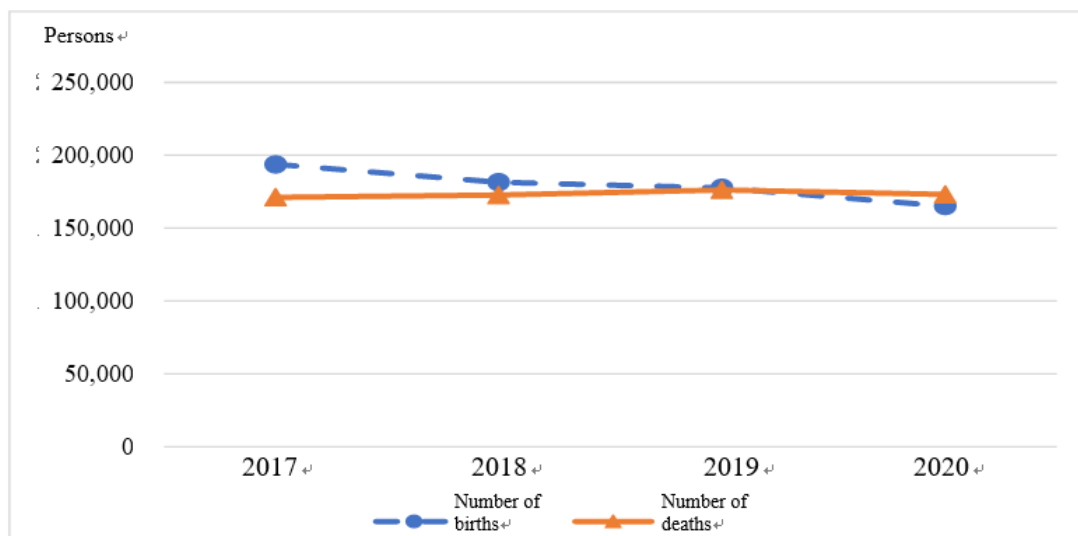
Year	Age structure						Dependency ratio	Births		Deaths		Marital status of the population aged 15 or over				Total fertility rate	Average number of persons per household	Ratio of women over 15 years of age serving as head of the household (%)
	0-14 years old		15-64 years old		Age 65 or over			Number of births	Crude birth rate (%)	Number of deaths	Crude mortality rate (%)	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed			
	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)												
2017	3,091,873	13.12	17,211,341	73.02	3,268,013	13.86	36.95	193,844	8.23	171,242	7.27	34.46	50.61	6.53	1.13	1.13	2.73	42.46
2018	3,048,227	12.92	17,107,188	72.52	3,433,517	14.56	37.89	181,601	7.70	172,784	7.33	34.36	50.45	8.59	6.60	1.06	2.70	42.78
2019	3,010,351	12.75	16,985,643	71.96	3,607,127	15.28	38.96	177,767	7.53	176,296	7.47	34.26	50.29	8.78	6.67	1.05	2.67	43.10
2020	2,963,396	12.58	16,810,525	71.35	3,787,315	16.07	40.16	165,249	7.01	173,156	7.34	34.16	50.11	8.98	6.75	0.99	2.64	43.40

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Note: Birth and death statistics are tabulated according to the date of registration and the total fertility rate is tabulated according to the date of occurrence.

9. The number of births has decreased over the years, falling from 193,844 in 2017 to 165,249 in 2020. The crude birth rate fell from 8.23 per thousand in 2017 to 7.01 per thousand in 2020, revealing that Taiwan has entered an era of declining fertility. The number of deaths increased from 171,242 in 2017 to 176,296 in 2019, before falling to 173,156 in 2020. The crude death rate of the past four years was respectively 7.27, 7.33, 7.47, and 7.34 per thousand, indicating that Taiwan is a low-mortality nation, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Birth and Death Statistics



Source: Ministry of the Interior

10. Changes in the unmarried, married, divorced, and widowed populations aged 15 and above as percentages of the total population aged 15 and above, as well as the percentage of children born to married couples and out of wedlock between 2017 and 2020, are as follows: the proportion of the unmarried population decreased from 34.46 to 34.16 percent; the proportion of the married population decreased from 50.61 to 50.29 percent; the proportion of the divorced population increased from 8.39 to 8.78 percent; the widowed population fluctuated over the period, rising from 6.53 to 6.67 percent; the percentage of children born to married couples and the percentage of children born out of wedlock (including children without a competent parent or guardian) also fluctuated, coming respectively to 96.08 and 3.92 percent in 2020.
11. The total fertility rate of women of childbearing age from 2017 to 2020 was 1.13, 1.06, 1.05, and 0.99 persons, respectively, indicating that Taiwan is a low-fertility country.
12. From 2017 to 2020, the average number of persons per household also steadily decreased each year from 2.73 to 2.70, 2.67, and 2.64 persons, respectively.
13. Table 3 shows Life Expectancy at Birth, 2017-2020.

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth

Unit: Years

Year	Gender	Total population	Male	Female
2017		80.39	77.28	83.70
2018		80.69	77.55	84.05

2019	80.86	77.69	84.23
2020	81.32	78.11	84.75

Source: Ministry of the Interior

14. Regional demographic statistics from 2017 to 2020 are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Regional Demographic Statistics

Unit: Persons; %

Item	Total population	Percentage of the total population	Gender ratio	0-14 years old	Ratio	15-64 years old	Ratio	Age 65 or over	Ratio	Aging index	Indigenous population	Percentage of the total population
2017	23,571,227	100.00	98.89	3,091,873	13.11	17,211,341	73.02	3,268,013	13.86	105.70	559,426	2.37
2018	23,588,932	100.00	98.63	3,048,227	12.92	17,107,188	72.52	3,433,517	14.56	112.64	565,561	2.40
2019	23,603,121	100.00	98.38	3,010,351	12.75	16,985,549	71.96	3,607,127	15.28	119.82	571,427	2.42
2020	23,561,236	100.00	98.20	2,963,396	12.58	16,810,525	71.35	3,787,315	16.07	127.80	576,792	2.45
Northern Taiwan	10,745,030	100.00	95.92	1,417,223	13.19	7,646,188	71.16	1,681,619	15.65	118.66	205,714	1.91
New Taipei City	4,030,954	100.00	95.55	482,286	11.96	2,930,407	72.70	618,261	15.34	128.19	57,407	1.42
Taipei City	2,602,418	100.00	90.98	344,525	13.24	1,762,254	67.72	495,639	19.05	143.86	17,131	0.66
Taoyuan City	2,268,807	100.00	98.52	331,764	14.62	1,644,984	72.50	292,059	12.87	88.03	77,662	3.42
Keelung City	367,577	100.00	99.67	37,499	10.20	265,671	72.28	64,407	17.52	171.76	9,492	2.58
Hsinchu City	451,412	100.00	97.24	76,360	16.92	315,940	69.99	59,112	13.09	77.41	4,374	0.97
Yilan County	453,087	100.00	101.90	52,865	11.67	322,020	71.07	78,202	17.26	147.93	17,664	3.90
Hsinchu County	570,775	100.00	104.25	91,924	16.11	404,912	70.94	73,939	12.95	80.43	21,984	3.85
Central Taiwan	5,797,752	100.00	100.97	747,559	12.89	4,140,802	71.42	909,391	15.69	121.65	85,302	1.47
Taichung City	2,820,787	100.00	96.72	394,806	14.00	2,041,377	72.37	384,604	13.63	97.42	35,836	1.27
Miaoli County	542,590	100.00	106.48	65,571	12.08	383,908	70.75	93,111	17.16	142.00	11,409	2.10
Changhua County	1,266,670	100.00	103.53	160,083	12.64	895,705	70.71	210,882	16.65	131.73	6,025	0.48
Nantou County	490,832	100.00	104.68	52,375	10.67	346,914	70.68	91,543	18.65	174.78	29,384	5.99
Yunlin County	676,873	100.00	107.41	74,724	11.04	472,898	69.87	129,251	19.10	172.97	2,648	0.39
Southern Taiwan	6,324,945	100.00	99.73	721,901	11.41	4,522,993	71.51	1,080,051	17.08	149.61	112,408	1.78

Item Year and region	Total population		Gender ratio	0-14 years old	Ratio	15-64 years old	Ratio	Age 65 or over	Ratio	Aging index	Indigenous population	Percentage of the total population
	Total population	Percentage of the total population										
Tainan City	1,874,917	100.00	99.34	223,484	11.92	1,342,162	71.59	309,271	16.50	138.39	8,406	0.45
Kaohsiung City	2,765,932	100.00	97.61	323,231	11.69	1,981,308	71.63	461,393	16.68	142.74	35,756	1.29
Chiayi City	266,005	100.00	94.12	35,103	13.20	187,581	70.52	43,321	16.29	123.41	1,153	0.43
Chiayi County	499,481	100.00	108.01	44,930	9.00	352,944	70.66	101,607	20.34	226.15	5,945	1.19
Pingtung County	812,658	100.00	104.10	84,227	10.36	582,078	71.63	146,353	18.01	173.76	60,500	7.44
Penghu County	105,952	100.00	106.60	10,926	10.31	76,920	72.60	18,106	17.09	165.71	648	0.61
Eastern Taiwan	539,633	100.00	103.85	62,594	11.60	382,780	70.93	94,259	17.47	150.59	171,964	31.87
Taitung County	215,261	100.00	106.04	24,595	11.43	153,082	71.11	37,584	17.46	152.81	78,514	36.47
Hualien County	324,372	100.00	102.42	37,999	11.71	229,698	70.81	56,675	17.47	149.15	93,450	28.81
Kinmen and Matsu	153,876	100.00	102.31	14,119	9.18	117,762	76.53	21,995	14.29	155.78	1,404	0.91
Kinmen County	140,597	100.00	99.76	12,614	8.97	107,664	76.58	20,319	14.45	161.08	1,160	0.83
Lienchiang County	13,279	100.00	134.23	1,505	11.33	10,098	76.04	1,676	12.62	111.36	244	1.84

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Note: Special municipalities are marked in bold.

15. Following the enactment of the Status Act for Indigenous Peoples in 2001, the number of citizens who have opted to obtain or reinstate their indigenous status has continued to rise. The distribution of the indigenous population over the age of 15 as of 2020 is shown in Table 5. Indigenous population statistics of special municipalities, counties, and cities in 2020 are shown in Table 6.

Table 5. Distribution of the Indigenous Population over the Age of 15

Administrative district	Number of households	Population over the age of 15	Population distribution
Total	202,732	464,879	100.00
Mountain areas	52,258	138,436	29.78
Lowland cities, towns, and	51,338	112,845	24.27

Unit: Households;
Persons; %

townships with significant indigenous populations

Cities, towns, and townships with small indigenous populations

99,136

213,598

45.95

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Table 6. Indigenous Populations of Special Municipalities, Counties, and Cities

Unit: Persons; %

Region	Number of persons by tribe																		Not reported
	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Pinuyumayan	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami (Tao)	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	
Total	576,792	100.00	215,377	92,843	103,759	60,101	13,588	14,709	6,715	6,795	4,751	826	1,528	32,811	1,009	10,645	423	375	10,537
New Taipei City	57,407	9.95	33,855	7,695	4,654	3,843	569	1,379	230	552	82	43	298	2,167	55	340	14	-	1,631
Taipei City	17,131	2.97	8,117	2,987	1,725	1,125	254	519	175	193	51	24	41	945	31	253	1	1	689
Taoyuan City	77,662	13.46	37,025	21,575	6,302	4,757	537	1,265	213	1,157	118	36	185	2,484	137	514	1	6	1,350
Taichung City	35,836	6.21	10,704	9,396	6,843	4,743	442	764	294	227	80	163	53	768	14	916	14	23	392
Tainan City	8,406	1.46	2,646	695	2,570	1,179	229	364	106	33	20	16	16	316	7	80	4	6	119
Kaohsiung City	35,756	6.20	10,091	1,463	9,175	9,215	2,681	838	580	70	41	19	35	646	13	182	338	310	59
Taiwan	343,190	59.50	112,244	48,865	72,300	35,102	8,853	9,562	5,095	4,544	4,357	523	896	25,400	751	8,345	51	28	6,274
Yilan County	17,664	3.06	2,309	13,441	341	327	53	118	30	34	6	4	16	530	8	46	1	2	398
Hsinchu County	21,984	3.81	2,070	16,340	603	436	72	156	47	1,583	19	9	8	267	12	94	-	1	267
Miaoli County	11,409	1.98	1,492	6,247	438	390	22	97	24	2,327	18	11	14	148	1	63	3	-	114
Changhua County	6,025	1.04	2,211	519	1,412	1,038	143	210	51	29	14	27	25	146	-	107	2	8	83
Nantou County	29,384	5.09	1,033	5,888	533	14,040	75	82	251	43	5	435	3	127	3	6,845	10	2	9
Yunlin County	2,648	0.46	1,073	307	461	363	65	73	47	26	9	-	3	130	2	31	2	-	56
Chiayi County	5,945	1.03	633	212	338	326	35	73	4,068	31	1	20	6	69	1	43	4	1	84
Pingtung County	60,500	10.49	2,434	481	49,340	820	6,121	252	73	30	13	5	12	199	8	43	23	6	640
Taitung County	78,514	13.61	36,055	529	16,936	8,384	2,094	7,727	40	55	4,227	3	112	228	10	35	2	4	2,073
Hualien County	93,450	16.20	53,182	2,710	931	8,322	87	514	33	69	23	-	671	23,092	690	931	4	-	2,191
Penghu County	648	0.11	259	88	152	60	10	24	7	4	1	-	-	24	-	15	-	4	-
Keelung City	9,492	1.65	7,593	673	290	253	16	98	29	16	10	3	15	218	8	43	-	-	227
Hsinchu City	4,374	0.76	1,636	1,339	379	201	40	95	19	289	11	5	4	199	2	33	-	-	122

Region	Number of persons by tribe																		Not reported
	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Pinuyumayan	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami (Tao)	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	
Chiayi City	1,153	0.20	264	91	146	142	20	43	376	8	-	1	7	23	6	16	-	-	10
Fujian Province	1,404	0.24	695	167	190	137	23	18	22	19	2	2	4	85	1	15	-	1	23
Kinmen County	1,160	0.20	578	134	160	117	21	14	19	18	-	2	2	61	-	11	-	1	22
Lienchiang County	244	0.04	117	33	30	20	2	4	3	1	2	-	2	24	1	4	-	-	1,631

Source: Ministry of the Interior

16. In 2020, people with disabilities accounted for 5.08 percent of Taiwan's total population. The population, gender, and disability level of people with disabilities from 2017 to 2020 are shown in Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7. Number of Persons with Disabilities

Unit: Persons

Year	Category	Total number of people with disabilities	Visual impairment	Hearing impairment	Balance impairment	Language disability	Physical disability	Learning disability	Severe organ impairment	Facial disfigurements	Persistent vegetative state	Dementia	Autism	Chronic mental health conditions	Multiple disabilities	Stubborn epilepsy	Rare diseases	Others	Unclassifiable as the result of changes to the classification
2017		1,167,450	56,830	122,835	3,501	15,007	366,781	101,428	154,313	4,720	3,684	50,813	13,905	125,932	127,336	4,873	1,937	3,862	9,693
2018		1,173,978	56,582	123,208	3,405	15,145	363,290	101,872	153,140	4,673	3,296	55,578	14,533	127,591	130,577	4,801	1,815	4,091	10,381
2019		1,186,740	56,209	124,485	3,322	15,274	360,234	102,127	154,258	4,666	3,002	61,705	15,439	129,885	133,764	4,753	1,763	4,149	11,705
2020		1,197,939	56,036	124,825	3,300	15,462	357,241	102,149	158,172	4,648	2,776	66,268	16,683	131,624	135,166	4,735	1,751	4,251	12,852

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 8. Gender and Disability Level of Persons with Disabilities

Unit: Persons; %

			Total	Profound	Severe	Moderate	Mild
2017	Male	Number of persons with disabilities	658,682	74,405	107,563	210,785	265,929
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	56.42	6.37	9.21	18.06	22.78
	Female	Number of persons with disabilities	508,768	65,765	88,414	162,907	191,682
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	43.58	5.63	7.57	13.95	16.42
	Total	Number of persons with disabilities	1,167,450	140,170	195,977	373,692	457,611

		Percentage of total population with disabilities	100.00	12.01	16.79	32.01	39.20
2018	Male	Number of persons with disabilities	658,673	74,123	109,353	212,063	263,134
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	56.11	6.31	9.31	18.06	22.41
	Female	Number of persons with disabilities	515,305	64,973	90,834	165,171	194,327
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	43.89	5.53	7.74	14.07	16.55
	Total	Number of persons with disabilities	1,173,978	139,096	200,187	377,234	457,461
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	100.00	11.85	17.05	32.13	38.97
2019	Male	Number of persons with disabilities	661,690	75,139	110,585	213,813	262,153
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	55.76	6.33	9.32	18.02	22.10
	Female	Number of persons with disabilities	525,050	65,663	92,880	168,332	198,175
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	44.24	5.53	7.83	14.18	16.70
	Total	Number of persons with disabilities	1,186,740	140,802	203,465	382,145	460,328
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	100.00	11.86	17.14	32.20	38.79
2020	Male	Number of persons with disabilities	665,776	76,207	111,311	214,713	263,545
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	55.58	6.36	9.29	17.92	22.00
	Female	Number of persons with disabilities	532,163	66,356	94,126	170,879	200,802
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	44.42	5.54	7.86	14.26	16.76
	Total	Number of persons with disabilities	1,197,939	142,563	205,437	385,592	464,347
		Percentage of total population with disabilities	100.00	11.90	17.15	32.19	38.76

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Living Standards among People of Varying Social, Economic, and Cultural Status

17. The economic conditions of the indigenous population remain relatively disadvantaged. The average income of an indigenous household for 2017 was NT\$727,600 (not including imputed rent), which is 10.57 percent higher than that of 2014 and approximately 0.56 times the national average. Also, because indigenous peoples have continued to migrate from their ancestral lands toward townships and urban areas dominated by other ethnic groups, the proportion of the indigenous population who have a residence for their own use remains relatively low, at only 74.35 percent, which is 1.15 percentage points higher than that of 2014 (73.2 percent) but still lower than the national average of 89.27 percent. In addition, the quintile distribution of income in indigenous households shows that the disposable income of the top quintile is 7.35 times that of the lowest quintile. Though the disparity is lower than that of 2014 (11.93 times), it is still significantly higher than the national average of 6.07 times. The Gini coefficient for indigenous households is 0.42, which is also higher than the national average of 0.337. Indigenous households in the lowest quintile have difficulties making ends meet and have negative savings rates. Income inequality among indigenous peoples is more marked compared to the general population.
18. The Constitution and the Primary and Junior High School Act require citizens between ages six and 15 to receive mandatory education. The laws also specify regulations on compulsory school enrollment, prevention of dropping out, and tracking and counseling mechanisms for school reentry.
19. Table 9 shows the amounts of average annual compensation of employees and income from current transfers per household between 2017 and 2020. Both the ratio and total amount of transfer income are on upward trends. In particular, government subsidies and social insurance benefits accounted for approximately 73 percent of transfer income in 2020.

Table 9. Average Annual Compensation of Employees and Current Transfer Income per Household

		Unit: NT\$	
Year	Item	Compensation of employees	Current transfer income
2017		695,838	249,137
2018		707,123	251,904
2019		724,607	259,930
2020		725,932	279,122

Source: Family income and expenditure survey by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

20. In July 2011, the amendments were made to the Public Assistance Act to extend social relief and aid to middle-to-low-income households. Low-income and middle-to-low-income statuses have undergone asset review procedures (for both movable and immovable property). The average divided monthly income among each person in low-income households must fall below the lowest living index; and those in middle-to-low-income should also fall below the amount 1.5 times as much as the lowest living index. The lowest living index and the asset criteria may vary by region. Before the amendment (In June 2011), there were 276,128 people in low-income households, accounting for 1.19 percent of the total population. Following the amendment and as of 2020, there were 625,922 people in low-income and middle-to-low-income households, accounting for 2.66 percent of the total population. Among them, male were slightly more than female at 323,177 than at 302,745, accounting for 2.77 percent and 2.55 percent of their respective gender populations. After the amendment, the social assistance had been extended with an increase of 349,794 people being taken care. The proportion of people receiving the social assistance also increased from 1.19 percent to 2.66 percent. Table 10 shows an overview of low-income and middle-to-low-income households before and after the amendment.

Table 10. Overview of Low/ Middle-to-low-income Households Before and After the Amendment

Unit: Persons; %

Year	Low-income households			Middle-to-low-income households			Low-income and Middle-to-low-income households (total)		
	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female	Population	Male	Female
Before the amendment June 2011	276,128(1.19)	141,058(1.21)	135,070(1.17)	NA			276,128(1.19)	141,058(1.21)	135,070(1.17)
2017	317,257(1.35)	167,287(1.43)	149,970(1.27)	350,425(1.48)	174,377(1.48)	176,048(1.27)	667,682(2.83)	341,664(2.92)	326,018(2.75)
2018	311,526(1.32)	165,319(1.41)	146,207(1.23)	338,468(1.43)	168,163(1.44)	170,305(1.43)	649,994(2.76)	333,482(2.85)	316,512(2.67)
2019	304,407(1.28)	162,658(1.39)	141,812(1.19)	334,237(1.42)	165,881(1.41)	168,356(1.42)	638,707(2.71)	328,539(2.81)	310,168(2.61)
2020	300,241(1.27)	161,390(1.38)	138,851(1.17)	325,681(1.38)	161,787(1.39)	163,894(1.38)	625,922(2.66)	323,177(2.77)	302,745(2.55)

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Note: Percentage of total population is noted in parentheses.

21. Due to the worldwide financial crisis in 2009, the quintile ratio of household disposable income widened to 6.34, and the Gini coefficient increased to 0.345. Since then, Taiwan's economy has improved and the unemployment rate has fallen. In 2020, the quintile ratio decreased to 6.13 and the Gini coefficient fell to 0.340. Comparing the structure of household

consumption expenditure of high-income families with that of low-income households, both spend the highest proportion on housing, with the former spending 21.8 percent and the latter 31.4 percent. The next highest category is food expenditure, with high-income families spending 24.0 percent and low-income households spending 27.6 percent. With regard to healthcare expenditure, the wide availability of healthcare services has kept expenditures at a similar level for both income groups, approximately 16.7 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively. In education, as low-income families have fewer members on average and have a higher average age, their education expenditure accounts for only 0.8 percent, while high-income households spend 4.3 percent. In 2019, national health expenditure (NHE) amounted to NT\$1.2385 trillion, or 6.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). NHE per capita was NT\$52,486. Personal healthcare comprised the largest share of NHE at 87.6 percent. The public sector accounted for 59.8 percent of the expenditures, while the private sector accounted for 40.2 percent. In terms of funding sources, households made the largest contribution at 50.2 percent, followed by the government sector at 27.4 percent.

22. For the 2020 academic year, the net elementary school enrollment rate (children aged six to 11) was 97.31 percent—97.27 percent for girls and 97.35 percent for boys (a difference of 0.08 percentage points). The net junior high school enrollment rate (children aged 12 to 14) was 97.40 percent—97.44 percent for girls and 97.35 percent for boys (a difference of 0.09 percentage points). Over the last five years, net elementary and junior high school enrollment rates have remained around 97 to 98 percent, with no significant gender gap.
23. In 2020, the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above was 99.03 percent, an increase of 0.33 percentage points compared with that of 2016. The literacy rate is on an upward trend. Thanks to nine-year compulsory education, the literacy rate of citizens between ages 15 and 24 is nearly 100 percent. There is no significant gender gap in literacy rates for the population aged 15 to 34. However, for people over the age of 35, who still tend to be influenced by traditional ideas, women have fewer educational opportunities and a lower literacy rate than men, although the literacy gap has been narrowing over the years. In 2020, the literacy rate of the male population over the age of 15 was 99.82 percent, 1.56 percentage points higher than the 98.26 percent for the female population.
24. Table 11 shows the student-teacher ratios of public educational institutions between the academic years of 2017 to 2020.

Table 11. Student-Faculty Ratio in Public Schools

Unit: Persons				
Academic year	Total	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
2017	12.99	12.00	11.72	19.21
2018	12.77	11.96	11.32	18.93
2019	12.59	11.96	10.90	18.84
2020	12.44	11.94	10.61	18.80

Source: Ministry of Education

25. Table 12 and 13 show Taiwan's labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, and employment rate between 2017 and 2020.

Table 12. Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

Unit: %							
Year	Item	Labor force participation rate			Unemployment rate		
			Male	Female		Male	Female
2017		58.83	67.13	50.92	3.76	4.00	3.45
2018		58.99	67.24	51.14	3.71	3.89	3.48
2019		59.17	67.34	51.39	3.73	3.85	3.58
2020		59.14	67.24	51.41	3.85	3.92	3.76

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

Note: Labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons. The Labor Force Participation Rate refers to the proportion of the civilian population who are labor force.

Table 13. Employment Rate

Unit: %								
Year	Item	Total	Male	Female	15-24 years old	25-44 years old	45-64 years old	Age 65 or over
		2017		56.62	64.44	49.17	28.78	84.79
2018		56.81	64.62	49.36	30.38	85.43	61.95	8.42
2019		56.96	64.75	49.55	31.80	86.04	62.25	8.29
2020		56.86	64.61	49.48	32.29	85.99	62.52	8.74

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

Note: *Employment rate* refers to the proportion of the civilian population who are employed. *Civilian population* refers to members of the population who are over the age of 15, discounting the armed forces, the incarcerated population, and missing persons. It includes all people who are classified as labor force and not in labor force.

26. As of August 2018, the number of street vendors totaled 475,698, a decrease of 16,185 people (3.29 percent) compared to 2013. Among them, the number of female vendors was 260,572 (54.78 percent), a decrease of 20,139 in five years, whereas the number of male vendors increased by 3,954 over the same period, reaching 215,126 (45.22 percent).

27. Table 14 shows the number of unions and their members from 2017 to 2020.

Table 14. Unions and Members

Unit: Organizations; persons; %

Year	Total				Confederated labor unions						Corporate unions		Industry unions		Occupational unions	
	Number of unions	Institutional members	Number of members		General		Corporate and industrial		Occupation		Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members
			Organization rate	Institutional members	Institutional members	Institutional members	Institutional members									
2017	5,499	5,120	3,380,879	33.2	107	4,194	43	295	110	631	895	581,531	194	85,950	4,150	2,713,398
2018	5,536	5,070	3,369,165	32.9	112	4,152	43	289	110	629	900	585,153	210	87,271	4,161	2,696,741
2019	5,576	5,050	3,353,660	32.5	116	4,133	43	287	110	630	909	588,121	214	84,442	4,184	2,681,097
2020	5,655	5,094	3,363,998	32.6	118	4,160	43	277	111	657	916	590,089	231	86,424	4,236	2,687,485

Source: Ministry of Labor

28. Taiwan is a country with no foreign debt. Table 15 shows macroeconomic data between 2017 and 2020.

Table 15. Macroeconomic Overview

Unit: NT\$100 million; NT\$; %

Year	Gross national income (GNI)	Gross domestic product (GDP)	GDP per capita	Economic growth rate	Annual change rate of Consumer Price Index (CPI)
2017	184,307	179,833	763,445	3.31	0.62
2018	187,898	183,750	779,260	2.79	1.35
2019	194,090	189,325	802,361	2.96	0.56
2020	203,137	197,662	838,191	3.12	-0.23

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

29. From the end of 2017 to 2020, the percentage of women among all civil servants increased from 42.10 percent to 42.31 percent, and the percentage of women among political appointee officials increased from 21.08 percent to 22.13 percent. The percentage of women among indigenous civil servants increased from 35.22 percent at the end of 2017 to 37.33 percent and showed an upward annual trend.

Right to Health Indicators

30. In 2020, Taiwan's maternal mortality rate was 13 deaths per 100,000 live births. The main causes of death were amniotic fluid embolisms, gestational hypertension with proteinuria (comorbidity or complication), postpartum hemorrhaging, and other complications during

birth.

31. There were 161,288 births recorded in 2020, with a crude infant mortality rate of 3.63 per thousand and a crude neonatal mortality rate of 2.39 per thousand. The main causes of infant death were: congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (17.9 percent); respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period (13.5 percent); disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (13.0 percent); accidental injuries (6.7 percent); and infections specific to the perinatal period (4.9 percent). These top five causes accounted for 56 percent of infant deaths.
32. According to the 12th Fertility and Family Survey conducted in 2016, 75.2 percent of married women between the ages 20 and 49 used contraception, a 4.5 percentage point decrease from 2012.
33. The major causes of death between 2017 and 2019 were malignant tumors; heart disease; pneumonia; cerebrovascular disease; diabetes; accidental injury; chronic lower respiratory disease; hypertension; nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis; and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. In 2020, aside from hypertension and chronic lower respiratory disease switching places, the rankings of the causes of death remained the same. In terms of gender, there were more deaths in men than women from 2017 to 2020, although the top two causes of death for both genders were malignant tumors and heart diseases. In 2019, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was one of the top 10 causes of deaths in men, but not in women. The opposite is true for vascular and unspecified dementia. Table 16 shows the number of deaths and death rates for the top five cancers of 2020.

Table 16. Deaths and Mortality Rates of the Top Five Cancers in 2020

Unit: Persons; Persons/100,000 population

Male				Female			
Type	Number of deaths	Crude mortality rate	Standardized mortality rate	Type	Number of deaths	Crude mortality rate	Standardized mortality rate
Lung cancer	6,037	51.6	29.7	Lung cancer	3,592	30.2	15.1
Liver cancer	5,296	45.3	26.8	Colorectal cancer	2,853	24.0	11.8
Colorectal cancer	3,636	31.1	17.9	Breast cancer	2,655	22.3	12.8
Oral cancer	3,137	26.8	16.8	Liver cancer	2,477	20.8	10.0
Esophageal cancer	1,801	15.4	9.5	Pancreatic cancer	1,101	9.3	4.7

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Notes: 1. Statistics on major causes of death are compiled based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision.

2. The standardized mortality rate was calculated based on the WHO world population in 2000.

34. The percentage of smokers among males aged 18 and older decreased from 42.9 percent in 2004 to 23.1 percent in 2020. The percentage of men aged 18 and older who consume betel nuts also decreased from 17.2 percent in 2007 to 6.2 percent in 2018.
35. From 2017 to 2019, the number of people receiving screenings for colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, and breast cancer continued to increase while the screening rate remained at the same level. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of people receiving cancer screening services slightly decreased in 2020. Considering oral cancer screenings are targeted at people who smoke or consume betel nuts that changes in tobacco and betel nut consuming behaviors will change the screening rate, the oral cancer screening rate since 2017 has not been shown. There has been an upward trend in the number of precancerous cancer cases detected through screening. The standardized incidence rates and mortality rates of these cancers have decreased slightly.
36. Table 17 shows the number of cases and incidences of communicable diseases per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2019. Diseases with incidence rates above five persons per 100,000 population that differ significantly in their occurrences between genders include tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhoea, HIV, and AIDS. The gender statistics of the incidence rates of these diseases in 2020 (female/male) are as follows: tuberculosis (20.30/46.30), syphilis (12.00/63.07), gonorrhoea (5.79/54.72), HIV (0.29/11.60), and AIDS (0.29/6.54). The gender difference can be attributed to factors such as clinical differences caused by different physiological structures between the genders, delayed medical treatment, unprotected sex, prevalence of high-risk chronic diseases, and differences in hormones and immune system responses between the genders. Compared to 2019, the incidence rates of the five aforementioned diseases all decreased in 2020, with the exception of gonorrhoea.

Table 17. Statistics on Communicable Diseases

Unit: Persons; Persons / 100,000 population

Disease	Confirmed cases				Incidence per 100,000 population			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dengue fever	343	533	640	137	1.46	2.26	2.71	0.58
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	162	172	147	151	0.69	0.73	0.62	0.64
Malaria–imported	7	7	7	2	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01
Acute viral hepatitis A	369	88	107	74	1.57	0.37	0.45	0.31
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis	103	120	79	74	0.40	0.50	0.33	0.30

Tuberculosis	9,759	9,179	8,732	7,823	41.40	38.90	37.01	33.20
Acute viral hepatitis B	151	143	111	108	0.64	0.61	0.47	0.46
Acute viral hepatitis C	325	510	626	602	1.38	2.16	2.65	2.55
Syphilis	9,835	9,808	9,397	8,799	41.75	41.59	39.82	37.31
Gonorrhoea	4,601	4,209	4,523	7,082	19.53	17.85	19.17	30.03
HIV	2,514	1,992	1,755	1,390	10.67	8.45	7.44	5.89
AIDS	1,390	1,091	1,005	800	5.90	4.63	4.26	3.39
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	24	36	69	6	0.10	0.15	0.29	0.03
Invasive pneumococcal disease	454	459	447	228	1.93	1.95	1.89	0.97
Severe influenza complications	1,359	1,096	2,325	444	5.77	5.07	9.85	1.88

Source: Annual reports and statistics on communicable diseases between 2017 and 2020 by the Ministry of Health and Welfare

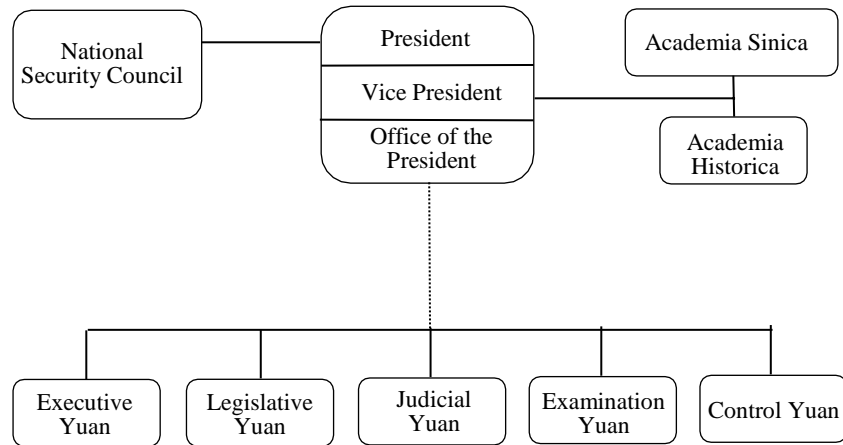
37. Social protection expenditures are government expenditures provided to mitigate the risks or expenses of families or individuals related to old age, disability, bereavement, sickness and health, maternity, family and children, unemployment, occupational injury, housing, and other income support and assistance, and to provide universal access to healthcare and assurances for minimum living standards. In 2019, social protection expenditures formulated or enforced by the government reached NTD 2,086.4 billion (representing 11.0% of GDP). This was 13.7% higher than 2016.

B. Constitutional, Political, and Legal Frameworks of the Reporting Nation

Constitutional, Political, and Legal Frameworks

38. The system of government of the R.O.C. (Taiwan), according to the Constitution, is led by the President as the head of state, under whom there are five separate branches of the government with their own functions and responsibilities: Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan. The system of government is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2. System of Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan)



Source: Office of the President website

39. The Executive Yuan, the highest administrative agency of Taiwan, has a Premier appointed by the President. Under the Premier is a Vice Premier and seven to nine ministers without portfolio, all of whom are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Premier. Executive Yuan meetings are chaired by the Premier. Their function is to decide on major policy directions and make proposals to the Legislative Yuan on statutory or budgetary bills or bills concerning martial law, amnesties, declarations of war, conclusions of peace, and treaties. The organization of the Executive Yuan includes 12 ministries: the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Culture, and Ministry of Science and Technology. It has 11 councils or commissions, including the National Development Council, Mainland Affairs Council, Financial Supervisory Commission, Ocean Affairs Council, Overseas Community Affairs Council, Veterans Affairs Council, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Hakka Affairs Council, Public Construction Commission, Atomic Energy Council, and the Council of Agriculture. It also encompasses the Environmental Protection Administration as well as four independent agencies (Central Election Commission, Fair Trade Commission, National Communications Commission, and Transitional Justice Commission), one bank (Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan)), one museum (National Palace Museum), and two directorate-generals (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics and Directorate-General of Personnel Administration).

40. The Legislative Yuan is the country's highest legislative body. Members of the Legislative Yuan are elected by the people and exercise legislative power on behalf of their constituencies. They have the power to decide by resolution upon statutory or budgetary bills or bills concerning martial law, amnesties, declarations of war, conclusions of peace, and treaties, as well as other important affairs of the state. All acts, laws, statutes, and regulations must be passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the President before they become the law of the land. Constitutional amendments and alterations of national territory must first be passed by the Legislative Yuan as resolutions before they are put to national referendums in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of China. Therefore, based on the nature and function of its authority, the Legislative Yuan is the equivalent of a unicameral parliament of a democracy.
41. There are 15 justices in the Constitutional Court, including the President and the Vice President of the Judicial Yuan, who are nominated by the President of the Republic and appointed with the consent of the Legislative Yuan. Each justice serves a term of eight years, independent of the order of appointment to office, and shall not serve consecutive terms. The justices serving as President and Vice President of the Judicial Yuan shall not enjoy the guarantee of an eight-year term. According to Article 5, Paragraph 4 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution and the current Constitutional Court Procedure Act, in addition to exercising their power through the Council of Justices, the justices may also form a Constitutional Court to adjudicate matters relating to the impeachment of the President and Vice President and the dissolution of unconstitutional political parties.
42. The Constitutional Interpretation Procedure Act was amended and promulgated on January 4, 2019, and renamed the Constitutional Court Procedure Act. The Act will come into force on January 4, 2022. The new legislation provides that the Justices comprise the Constitutional Court and review the constitutionality of laws and constitutional complaints, disputes between constitutional organs, impeachment of the President and the Vice President, dissolution of unconstitutional political parties, local self-governments, and uniform interpretation of statutes and regulations. Rulings made by the court must be published as judgments and orders instead of Interpretations.
43. Pursuant to the provisions of the Court Organization Act, there are three levels of courts: the Supreme Court, the High Court and its branches, and the District Courts and their branches. The courts engage in civil and criminal trials as well as other legal proceedings required by law. In addition, the courts have jurisdiction over noncontentious cases. Trials are generally conducted based on the three-level, three-instance system, with the first and second instances

being conducted based on matters of fact, and the third instance being conducted as a legal review. After the amendment of the Military Trial Regulations on August 13, 2013, if any military personnel on active duty violates the Criminal Code of the Armed Forces or its special laws in peacetime, their case is going to the ordinary criminal court, waiting for trial.

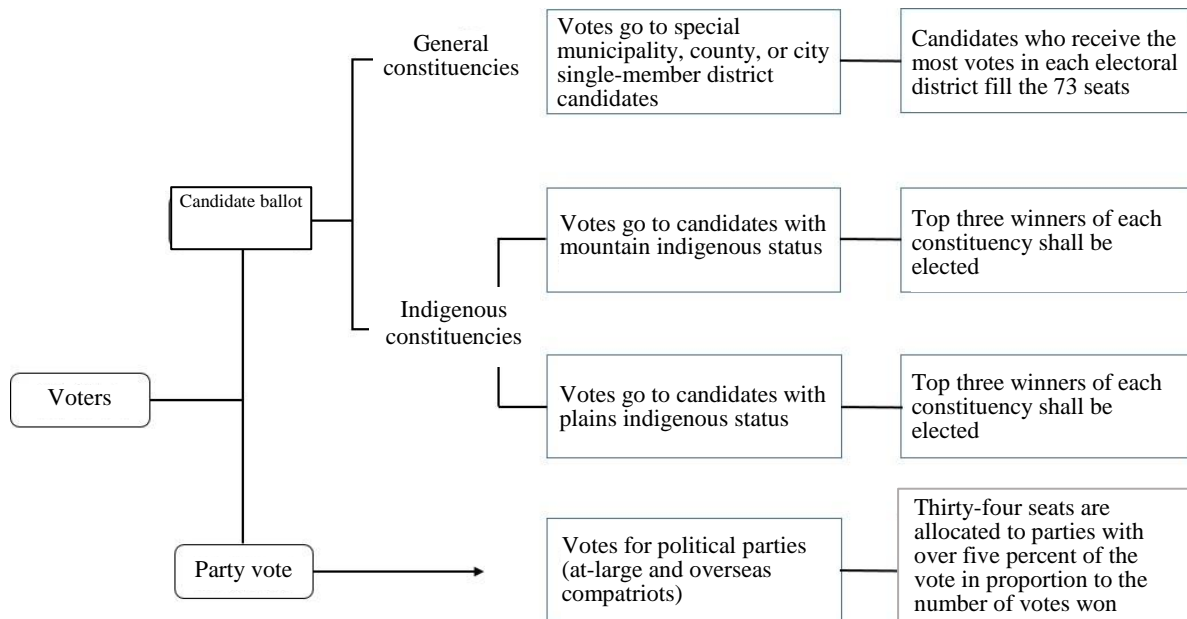
44. Additionally, administrative courts were established to handle matters of administrative litigation. The Intellectual Property Court was established to handle judicial matters concerning intellectual property. Renamed the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court starting July 1, 2021, it oversees civil litigation, criminal litigation, and administrative litigation regarding intellectual property as well as commercial civil litigation and noncontentious cases. The Juvenile and Family Court was established to handle juvenile and family cases. The Disciplinary Court was established to handle disciplinary cases of civil servants, judges, and prosecutors.
45. According to Article 80 of the Constitution, judges shall be above partisanship and shall, in accordance with the law, hold trials independently, free from any interference. Article 81 of the Constitution further stipulates that judges shall hold office for life. No judge shall be removed from office unless proven guilty of a criminal offense, subjected to disciplinary measure, or declared to be under interdiction. No judge shall, except in accordance with the statutes, be suspended or transferred or receive a reduction in salary. Article 2 of the Judges Act, revised and announced on June 10, 2020, stipulates that the judges referred to in the law include justices of the Judicial Yuan, judges of the Disciplinary Court, and judges of other courts. Article 4 of the Judicial Yuan Organization Act stipulates specific eligibility requirements for justices. Article 5 of the Judges Act, which was enacted on July 6, 2012, stipulates specific eligibility requirements for Supreme Court judges, Supreme Administrative Court judges, High Administrative Court judges, High Court and branch court judges, District Court judges, as well as members of the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission. Article 5 of the Judges Act, promulgated on July 17, 2019, outlines the qualifications for the appointment of Academia Sinica research fellows, associate research fellows, or assistant research fellows as judges for courts below the level of the High Court. It also specifies the qualifications for the appointment of Academia Sinica research fellows as judges of the Supreme Court or Supreme Administrative Court, or members of the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission. A revision of the Disciplinary Court Organization Act, which was announced on June 10, 2020, and enacted on July 17 of the same year, renamed the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission as the Disciplinary Court and commission members as Disciplinary Court judges.

46. The Examination Yuan shall be the highest examination organ of the State. It shall have a president, a vice president, and seven to nine members, all of whom shall be nominated and, with the consent of the Legislative Yuan, appointed by the President of the Republic. They shall serve a term of 4 years. The Examination Yuan shall have charge of matters concerning examinations, as well as the qualification screening, security of tenure, pecuniary aid in case of death, retirement, employment and discharge, service rating, scale of salaries, promotion and transfer, commendation and award of civil servants. Members of the Examination Yuan shall be above partisanship and shall independently exercise their functions in accordance with law.
47. The Control Yuan is the nation's highest supervisory authority. It has 29 members, including a president and a vice president, all of whom are nominated by the President and appointed to six-year terms upon approval from the Legislative Yuan. The Control Yuan exercises the right of impeachment, censure, and audit. Its members must be above partisanship and independently exercise their duties according to the law

Political System Indicators

48. The Central Election Commission was established as an independent agency with members who transcend party affiliations and exercise their duties as unbiased and neutral parties free of improper influence and interference from political parties. Members of the commission serve a four-year term, and no political party shall have more than one-third of membership of the commission. The commission handles 11 types of elections for public officials, namely elections for the President, Vice President, legislators, special municipal councilors, county (city) councilors, township (city) council representatives, mountain indigenous district council representatives of special municipalities, special municipal mayors, county (city) mayors, township (city) mayors, and chiefs of indigenous districts in special municipalities and village (borough) chiefs.
49. Candidates for President and Vice President may be recommended by political parties that have received at least five percent of all valid votes by its candidate for the most recent presidential and vice presidential election or legislative election. A potential candidate who has not been recommended by a political party may secure his or her candidacy by joint endorsement; whereas the number of joint signers must be at least 1.5 percent of the total number of voters for the most recent legislative election.
50. The single-district two-votes system of Legislative Yuan elections is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Single-district Two-votes System



Source: Central Election Commission

51. The numbers of elected chiefs of local administrations, chiefs of villages (boroughs), and local elected representatives in 2018 are shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Elected Chiefs of Local Administrations, Chiefs of Villages (Boroughs), and Local Representatives

Unit: Persons

Special municipalities				County (city)	
Chiefs of local administrations		Elected representatives		Chiefs of local administrations	Elected representatives
Mayors 6		City councilors 380		Magistrates (mayors) of counties (cities) 16	County (city) councilors 532
District executives (appointed by the mayor)	Mountain indigenous district executives 6	(None)	Mountain indigenous district council representatives 50	Mayors of townships (cities) 198	Township (city) council representatives 2,099
Chiefs of boroughs 4,157				Chiefs of villages (boroughs) 3,603	

Source: Central Election Commission

52. A citizen who meets the criteria of a voter shall be automatically included in the official list of voters by the household registration authority based on the citizen's household registration. Citizens are not required to register as voters. All public servants in Taiwan are elected by a relative majority in one round of elections. Guaranteed quotas are reserved for women in

elections for central and local representatives. The number of eligible voters for elections of central and local government officials in 2018 and 2020 is presented in Table 19.

Table 19. Number of Eligible Voters for Elections of Central and Local Government Officials

Unit: Persons; %				
Year	Election type	Population	No. of eligible voters	Eligible voters as percentage of population
2018	Election of local government officials	23,580,833	19,102,512	81.01
2020	Election of President and Vice President	23,598,776	19,311,105	81.83
2020	Regional and indigenous legislator elections	23,598,776	19,221,861	81.45
2020	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	23,598,776	19,312,105	81.84

Source: Central Election Commission

53. The current share of legislative seats to various political parties is as follows: out of the 113 legislators elected to the 10th Legislative Yuan in 2020, the Democratic Progressive Party has 61 seats (53.98 percent), the Kuomintang has 38 (33.63 percent), the Taiwan People's Party has five (4.42 percent), the New Power Party has three (2.65 percent), and the Taiwan Statebuilding Party has one (0.88 percent); five seats (4.42 percent) were won by candidates with no political affiliations.

54. The number and gender of elected legislators in 2020 are presented in Table 20.

Table 20. Number and Gender of Elected Members of the Legislative Yuan

Unit: Persons; %					
Year	Election type	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of women
2020	Total	113	66	47	41.59
	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	34	15	19	55.88
	Regional constituent legislator elections	73	48	25	34.25
	Indigenous legislator elections	6	3	3	50.00

Source: Central Election Commission

55. The number and gender ratio of local elected officials in 2018 are presented in Table 21.

Table 21. Number and Gender of Local Elected Officials

Unit: Persons; %				
Election type	Total	Male	Female	Ratio of women
2018 special municipality/county/city mayor election	22	15	7	31.82
2018 special municipal councilor and county/city councilor elections	912	605	307	33.66

Source: Central Election Commission

56. The average number and gender ratios of voters in national and local elections by administrative units between 2017 and 2020 are presented in Tables 22, 23, and 24.

Table 22. Voter Turnout and Gender Ratios in Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections

Unit: Persons; %					
Year	No. of eligible voters	No. of voters	Turnout	Turnout by gender	
				Male	Female
2020	19,311,105	14,464,571	74.90	73.2	76.7

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 23. Voter Turnout in Legislative Yuan Elections

Unit: Persons; %				
Year	Election type	No. of eligible voters	No. of voters	Turnout
2020	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	19,312,105	14,456,293	74.86
	Regional constituent legislator elections	18,806,913	14,129,999	75.13
	Indigenous legislator elections	414,948	272,076	65.57

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 24. Voter Turnout and Gender Ratios in Elections of Local Public Officials

Unit: Persons; %					
Election type	No. of eligible voters	No. of voters	Turnout	Turnout by gender	
				Male	Female
2018 special municipality/county/city mayor elections	19,102,502	12,791,031	66.96	65.6	68.0
2018 special municipal councilor and county/city councilor elections	19,053,128	12,764,179	66.99	65.7	68.1

Source: Central Election Commission

57. According to the revised Referendum Act of January 3, 2018, to submit a proposal for a referendum, the leading proposer shall submit a written proposal, a statement of reasons, the original roster, and a copy of the proposer's details to the competent authority. The number

of proposers shall be not less than one-ten thousandth of the total electorate in the most recent election of President and Vice President. The number of joint signers shall not be less than 1.5 percent. With regard to the result of voting for a proposal of a referendum, if the valid ballots of assent are more than ballots of dissent and reach one-quarter of eligible voters, the proposal is adopted.

58. Since the enactment of the Referendum Act on December 31, 2003, and as of 2020, a total of 16 national referendum proposals have been announced and voted on. Six of the proposals came before 2018, all of which failed to pass the threshold of votes needed. However, amendments to the Referendum Act on January 3, 2018, significantly lowered the proposal, joint signature, and voting thresholds for referendums. In the same year, 10 referendums were proposed and voted upon, of which seven passed.
59. From 2017 to 2020, 62 political parties applied for registration with the competent authority. As of 2020, Taiwan had 127 political parties.
60. In the 2018 special municipality mayor elections, special municipality councilor elections, county (city) mayor elections, county (city) councilor elections, township (city) mayor elections, and township (city) councilor elections, a total of 1,827 people were convicted of election bribery, 62 were convicted of violent behavior, and 610 were convicted of other criminal charges. In the 2020 presidential, vice presidential, and legislative elections, 49 people were convicted of election bribery, six people were convicted of violent behavior, and 158 people were convicted of other criminal charges.
61. Violations of electoral regulations: There were 304 cases in the local elections of 2018. There were 129 cases in total in the 2020 presidential and vice presidential election (86 cases) and legislative election (43 cases).
62. Local referendum proposals shall be submitted to special municipality or county (city) governments. Unless specified by the Referendum Act, matters regarding referendum proposals shall be subject to the self-governing laws of special municipalities and counties (cities). As of 2020, there have been five referendums, held in 2008, 2009, 2012, 2016, and 2017. The turnout was respectively 5.35 percent, 42.16 percent, 40.76 percent, 39.56 percent, and 24.17 percent. Only one of the five proposals passed the vote, resulting in a 20 percent pass rate.

Crime and Justice Indicators

63. The national crime rate decreased from 1,245.79 cases (per 100,000 people) in 2017 to 1,101.31 in 2020. The number of crime suspects decreased from 287,294 in 2017 to 281,811

- in 2020. The number of crime victims increased from 188,570 in 2017 to 190,198 in 2020.
64. The number of homicides from 2017 to 2020 were 399, 323, 302, and 233, respectively. The number of crime suspects decreased from 765 in 2017 to 489 in 2020.
 65. From 2017 to 2020, the number of violent crimes or other serious offenses (e.g., homicide, robbery, assault, and smuggling) of which crime suspects had been arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed, were 1,260, 993, 859, and 707, respectively. The incidence rates (cases per 100,000 people) were 5.35, 4.21, 3.64, and 3.00, respectively, showing a downward trend. The number of crime suspects decreased from 1,910 in 2017 to 1,195 in 2020.
 66. Conviction rates of major violent crimes (homicide, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and forced sexual intercourse) from 2017 to 2020: Homicide (not including death by negligence) conviction rates were 90.6, 93.7, 87.7, and 93.0 percent, respectively. Robbery conviction rates were 92.2, 92.5, 90.0, and 96.4 percent, respectively. Kidnapping for ransom conviction rates were 88.2, 71.4, 75.0, and 93.8 percent, respectively. Forced sexual intercourse conviction rates were 82.4, 83.4, 82.6, and 81.2, respectively.
 67. The number of sexual assault cases from 2017 to 2020 were 302, 228, 201, and 170 for each respective year.
 68. Pursuant to the Crime Victim Protection Act, the family members of deceased victims, seriously injured victims of criminal acts, and victims of sexual assault crimes shall be entitled to apply for crime victim compensation. Table 25 shows statistics on applications for crime victim compensation from 2017 to 2020.

Table 25. Applications for Crime Victim Compensation

Unit: Cases; %			
Year	No. of applications	No. of applications approved	Ratio
2017	1,352	709	52.44
2018	1,345	637	47.36
2019	1,261	539	42.74
2020	1,495	675	45.15

Source: Ministry of Justice

69. The number of police officers (per 100,000 people) from 2017 to 2020 were 271, 282, 293, and 301 and the number of female police officers (per 100,000 people) were 26, 30, 34, and 37 for each respective year. The expenditure of central government police agencies from 2017 to 2020 totaled NT\$25,267,097,757, NT\$26,330,021,785, NT\$26,749,154,717, and

NT\$27,200,048,961 for each respective year.

70. Tables 26 and 27 show the average number of days it takes for judges at all levels of courts to complete cases from 2017 to 2020.

Table 26. Average Court Case Completion Time

Unit: Days

Year	District Courts						High (Administrative) Court					Supreme (Administrative) Court				
	Civil (excluding family matters)	Domestic	Criminal (excluding juvenile cases)	Juvenile criminal cases	Juvenile protection cases	Administrative	Civil (excluding family matters)	Domestic	Criminal (excluding juvenile cases)	Juvenile	Administrative	Civil (excluding family matters)	Domestic	Criminal (excluding juvenile cases)	Juvenile	Administrative
2017	105.74	147.88	79.01	152.24	47.63	144.32	186.33	170.09	81.73	35.03	122.73	41.87	22.59	29.19	24.78	35.23
2018	106.97	151.46	81.49	129.46	48.32	131.83	191.61	171.41	84.01	36.39	134.99	45.02	24.26	28.14	16.63	38.59
2019	102.88	162.58	85.72	135.30	48.67	134.75	188.62	168.04	88.98	33.34	141.11	45.37	24.97	29.95	20.92	49.22
2020	102.63	172.56	85.39	131.24	49.99	135.86	185.16	190.05	87.85	33.43	176.91	38.48	27.35	28.57	47.40	52.90

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: The average case completion time for the High Administrative Courts, the Supreme Administrative Court, and the Supreme Court is the number of days between case assignment and case completion. For other courts, it refers to the number of days between when a case is accepted and when it is completed.

Table 27. Average Case Completion Time for the Intellectual Property Court

Unit: Days

Year	Civil first instance	Civil second instance	Criminal	Administrative suits
2017	228.18	228.67	131.43	218.25
2018	221.26	203.65	149.65	228.46
2019	170.01	236.54	142.43	190.87
2020	186.62	208.85	128.62	192.78

Source: Judicial Yuan

71. From 2017 to 2020, the average number of days required by prosecutors at district prosecutors offices to investigate and complete cases was 52.69, 52.14, 54.95, and 53.49, respectively; the average number of days required by prosecutors at the High Prosecutors Office and its branches to complete cases was 1.69, 1.97, 1.90, and 1.91, respectively; the average number of days required by prosecutors at the Supreme Prosecutors Office to complete cases was 1.60, 1.76, 1.88, and 1.64, respectively.
72. Table 28 shows the gender distribution statistics of Judicial Yuan justices, superintendents, division-chief judges, and general judges from 2017 to 2020.

Table 28. Gender Distribution of Justices of the Constitutional Court, Superintendents, Division-chief Judges, and General Judges

Unit: Persons; %

Year	Category	Gender	Judicial Yuan	Supreme Court	Supreme Administrative Court	High Court	High Administrative Court	Intellectual Property Courts	District Courts
2017	Justices	Male	15						
		Female	5						
		Female ratio	25.0						
	Superintendent	Male	2	1	1	5	1	1	15
		Female					2		8
		Female ratio	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	34.8
	Division-chief judge	Male		10	3	40	6	3	93
		Female		3		28	4		74
		Female ratio		23.1	-	41.2	40.0	-	44.3
	General judges	Male		35	8	196	26	6	623
		Female		20	5	153	16	8	692
		Female ratio		36.4	38.5	43.8	38.1	57.1	52.6
2018	Justices	Male	15						
		Female	5						
		Female ratio	25.0						
	Superintendent	Male	2	1	1	6	1	1	17
		Female					2		6
		Female ratio	-	-	-	-	66.7	-	26.1
	Division-chief judge	Male		11	3	41	3	2	96
		Female		4		31	4	1	71
		Female ratio		26.7	-	43.1	57.1	33.3	42.5
	General judges	Male		34	7	190	30	7	624
		Female		18	5	164	17	6	711
		Female ratio		34.6	41.7	46.3	36.2	46.2	53.3
2019	Justices	Male	15						
		Female	5						
		Female ratio	25						
	Superintendent	Male	2	1	1	5	2		17
		Female				1	1		6
		Female ratio	-	-	-	16.7	33.3		26.1
	Division-chief judge	Male		8	3	43	4	2	93
		Female		3		29	3	1	76
		Female ratio		27.3	-	40.3	42.9	33.3	45.0
	General judges	Male		36	5	184	30	7	637
		Female		21	6	173	18	5	71.3
		Female ratio		36.8	54.5	48.5	37.5	41.7	52.8
2020	Justices	Male	15						
		Female	5						
		Female ratio	25.0						
	Superintendent	Male	2	1	1	3	2		14
		Female				3	1	1	8
		Female ratio	-	-	-	50.0	33.3	100.0	36.4
	Division-chief judge	Male		7	2	50	4	2	84
		Female		4		18	3	1	88
		Female ratio		36.4	-	26.5	42.9	33.3	51.2
	General judges	Male		33	4	181	30	4	636
		Female		22	7	190	19	8	707

		Female ratio	40.0	63.6	51.2	38.8	56.7	52.6
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Source: Judicial Yuan

Notes: 1. Justices of the Judicial Yuan include privilege justices; superintendents include deputy superintendents.

2. Judges include privilege judges and candidate judges.

3. “-” means the ratio is zero.

73. Number of prosecutors per 100,000 population: The number of prosecutors in 2017 was 1,366, or 5.8 per 100,000 population. The number of prosecutors in 2018 was 1,352, or 5.7 per 100,000 population. The number of prosecutors in 2019 was 1,357, or 5.7 per 100,000 population. The number of prosecutors in 2020 was 1,395, or 5.9 per 100,000 population. Number of judges per 100,000 population: The number of judges in 2017 was 2,074, or 8.7 per 100,000 population. The number of judges in 2018 was 2,101, or 8.9 per 100,000 population. The number of judges in 2019 was 2,120, or 9.0 per 100,000 population, and the number of judges in 2020 was 2,130, or 9.0 per 100,000 population.
74. Table 29 shows the ratio of granted applications for legal aid from criminal defendants, inmates, and detainees between 2017 and 2020.

Table 29. Ratio of Granted Applications from Criminal Defendants, Inmates, and Detainees for Legal Aid Relative to Total Number of Applications

Unit: Persons; %						
Year	No. of applications filed by defendants in criminal cases (A)	No. of advocacy and defense cases approved for criminal cases (B)	Ratio of individuals for whom advocacy and defense were approved to total applicants (C) = (B)/(A)	No. of applications by detainees for legal aid (D)	No. of approved cases of legal aid for detainees (E)	Ratio of granted applications from detainees for legal aid to the total no. of applications (F) = (E)/(D)
2017	39,020	26,649	68.30	9,548	6,517	68.26
2018	40,907	26,832	65.59	11,047	6,985	63.23
2019	43,579	27,979	64.20	11,195	6,872	61.38
2020	42,694	27,995	65.57	9,914	5,442	54.89

Source: (A), (B) Legal Aid Foundation work report

Note: The type of legal aid for criminal cases in (E) is different from that in (B), and (E) is not restricted to advocacy and defense.

75. Average detention period of courts at all levels from 2017 to 2020: 2.41 months for district courts and their branches, 2.95 months for the High Court and its branches, and 1.45 months for the Supreme Court.
76. Table 30 shows the death rate of detainees in custody from 2017 to 2020. The main causes of death were cardiogenic shock, hypertrophy of the heart, heart/lung failure, malignant tumors, and septic shock accompanied by respiratory failure.

Table 30. Death Rates in Custody

Unit: %

Year	Total	Death rate before arrival at the hospital	Death rate after arrival at the hospital	Death rate under guarded inpatient treatment	National mortality rate
2017	0.2181	0.0420	0.0275	0.1486	0.727
2018	0.2053	0.0305	0.0192	0.1556	0.733
2019	0.1877	0.0369	0.0289	0.1219	0.743
2020	0.2162	0.0219	0.0338	0.1604	0.735

Source: Ministry of Justice

77. No capital punishment was carried out from 2006 to 2009, while 33 people were executed between 2010 and 2016. None were executed in 2017, one in 2018, none in 2019, and one in 2020.

Media Access

78. The National Communications Commission (NCC) is an independent authority that aims to ensure the acquisition and allocation of frequency for broadcasting provide equal opportunities and are as balanced and widespread as possible.

79. In order to protect the viewing rights of people in remote areas, such as mountains and outlying islands, the NCC has promoted terrestrial television for remote areas and enhanced transmission towers. As a result, accessibility was expanded to 96.79 percent during 2020. Moreover, NCC shall continue to provide subsidies for follow-up operations and maintenance of television stations.

Nongovernmental Organizations

80. The organization and activities of civil associations (nongovernmental organizations) are governed by the Civil Organizations Act. Based on their attributes, each civil association is classified as either a social association, occupational association, or political association (including political parties). Due to the nature of the three types of organizations, three laws were conceived to support the development of civil associations: the Social Associations Act, Occupational Associations Act, and Political Parties Act. Before the promulgation of the Political Parties Act on December 6, 2017, political parties were established through a registration-based system and political associations were established through a permission-based system. After its promulgation, all associations created in accordance with Article 3 of the Act are now referred to as political parties and are established through a registration-based system. According to the current Civil Associations Act, the main procedures for

initiators to establish a social association are as follows: (1) apply to establish the association and prepare the required documents for the application process; (2) convene an initiators' and preparatory meeting and hold an establishment conference; (3) upon approval of registration, the association is issued an accreditation certificate and an official seal by the competent authority; (4) register to apply for juridical association status (the association may apply directly to a district court as required). As of 2020, Taiwan had a total of 59,783 social associations at various levels (21,075 national associations and 38,708 local associations). There were 5,270 commercial and freelance associations (of which 369 were national and 4,901 were local, including 183 industrial associations, 2,392 commercial associations, and 2,695 freelance associations).

81. Out of respect for freedom of association, the government has actively reformed civil association laws to allow greater freedom of association and replace interference with support. The government is pressing ahead with the registration system instead of the system of applying for permission. Even before the relevant laws were amended, civil organizations needed only to notify the competent authorities about matters that formerly required official approval. In response to the Civil Code amendment to lower the age of majority from 20 to 18, the age of requirement to initiate civil associations has been revised from "age 20 or older" to "of the age of majority," effective January 27, 2021. Initiators must not have any disqualifying factors. The legislation is intended to ensure that after a civil association is established, its responsible person, elected staff, and members can carry out juristic acts and assume liabilities for any association (business) affairs that involve them. However, to expand the scope of public participation and protect freedom of association, the Ministry of the Interior drafted and resubmitted the Social Associations Act to the Executive Yuan for review on January 17, 2020. Regulations regarding the capability of members, directors, and supervisors of associations have been canceled and full respect has been given to the self-governance of associations and results of related elections. These measures will favor the freedom of association and development of civil associations.

General Framework for Protecting and Promoting Human Rights

C. Acceptance of International Criteria on Human Rights

Approval of Major International Documents on Human Rights

82. Table 31 shows a list of core UN international human rights conventions ratified, acceded to, or incorporated into domestic law by Taiwan. Table 32 (page 60) shows a list of other UN-related international human rights conventions that have been signed, ratified, or incorporated

into domestic law. Table 33 shows the International Labour Organization conventions signed, ratified, or joined by Taiwan. Table 34 shows the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conventions signed, ratified, or joined by Taiwan. Table 35 shows the Hague Conference on Private International Law conventions signed, ratified, or joined by Taiwan.

D. Legal Framework for Human Rights Protection at National Level

Constitution

83. Chapter 2 of the Constitution stipulates the rights and duties of the people. Articles 7 to 24 specify regulations on the basic human rights of equality; personal freedom; freedom of residence and change of residence; freedom of speech, teaching, writing, and publication; freedom of privacy of correspondence; freedom of religious belief; freedom of assembly and association; existence, work, and property; presenting petitions, instituting complaints, and presenting legal proceedings; election, recall, initiative, and referendum; taking public examinations and holding public offices; receiving education; and other freedoms and rights, including the right to claim damages from the state.
84. In Chapter 13 of the Constitution on Fundamental National Policies, Articles 142 to 151 outline fundamental economic principles that concern human rights, such as land policies, operation of monopolistic state-owned enterprises, control and support of private capital, agricultural development, balance in local economic development, trade in goods, management of financial institutions, financial institutions for the common people, and economic development involving overseas Chinese compatriots. Articles 152 to 157 outline fundamental human rights such as employment, protection of laborers and farmers, employer-employee relations, social insurance and relief, women's and children's welfare policies, and promotion of sanitation and health protection services. Articles 158 to 167 outline fundamental human rights with regard to education and cultural development, the principle of equal opportunity to receive an education, primary and supplemental education, establishment of scholarships, supervision of educational and cultural institutions, promotion of educational and cultural enterprises, assurance of educational and cultural budgets and funding, assurance for educational and cultural workers, incentives for scientific inventions and discoveries, protection of cultural heritage, and subsidization of educational and cultural enterprises. Articles 168 to 169 outline fundamental human rights for ethnic groups in frontier regions and support to frontier businesses.

Human Rights Conventions Incorporated in Domestic Legislation

85. Of the nine core United Nations human rights conventions, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination remains binding on the R.O.C. (Taiwan), as it completed the procedures for depositing the instrument of ratification before it withdrew from the United Nations. Five others, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), have been incorporated into domestic law through the enactment of implementation acts. The aforementioned conventions that have entered into force do not contain reservation clauses. In addition to the enactment of implementation acts, the incorporation of conventions into domestic law can also be completed through Article 11 of the Conclusion of Treaties Act. The validity and practice of these two measures are the same and the method of adoption is determined by the competent authorities for each human rights convention. Although use of the Conclusion of Treaties Act can reduce the administrative cost to the government, civil society groups generally hope that the government can enact implementation acts. To meet the expectations of civil society groups, Taiwan enacted the General Operating Regulations for the Drafting of the National Human Rights Report and Organization of International Review Meetings for Core Human Rights Conventions. It specifies that national reports, international reviews, and implementation of Concluding Observations and Recommendation must be completed for the human rights conventions incorporated into domestic law in accordance with the requirements therein and the procedural requirements of the General Operating Regulations. With regard to the progress of the other three human rights conventions that have not yet been incorporated into domestic law are as follows:

- (1) The Enforcement Act of Convention and Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, had been redrafted by The Ministry of the Interior, which mandated that government agencies at all levels shall plan, promote, and implement the provisions of the convention; establish dedicated national prevention mechanisms and norms. The draft act was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for examination by the Executive Yuan on December 10, 2020.
- (2) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW): The Ministry of Labor has promoted the incorporation of the ICMW into domestic law since 2017, holding workshops and meetings with experts,

scholars, and government agencies to draft the ICMW in traditional Chinese and assess the gap between the convention and Taiwan's domestic laws. A proposal to join the convention was submitted to the Executive Yuan on July 5, 2021, in accordance with the procedures specified in the Conclusion of Treaties Act. On August 11, 2021, the Executive Yuan held a premeeting negotiation to discuss reservation clauses and explanatory notes to clarify disputed points. Going forward, the Ministry of Labor, in conjunction with relevant agencies, will continue to review laws and administrative measures, gradually incorporating the ICMW into Taiwan's domestic law while adhering to the principles and purpose of the convention.

- (3) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED): In response to issues arising from the fact that Taiwan is no longer a member of the UN and therefore cannot ratify a convention after signing it, and considering that the procedures outlined by the Conclusion of Treaties Act have lower administrative costs and require fewer diplomatic resources than establishing an act for implementation, the government chose to follow the procedures of the Conclusion of Treaties Act to make the ICPPED legally binding in Taiwan. The proposal for the ICPPED was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on September 7, 2017. However, the term of the Ninth Legislative Yuan expired on March 31, 2020, and due to the noncarryover principle for unpassed bills, the Ministry of Justice has taken over the processing of the submitted draft.
86. After the incorporation of international conventions into domestic law, they become law, carrying the same validity as other laws of R.O.C. (Taiwan). The applicability of a certain law in a specific trial shall be decided by the judge, who considers the regulatory purpose, object, historical background, and appropriateness for achieving justice in determining whether legislation should be applied to a specific case. See Note 115 of this report for the number of cases in which CEDAW was cited.

Domestic Laws that Protect Rights Enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

87. The Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act, the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act, and the Referendum Act protect citizens' political participation rights.
88. The Labor Union Act protects the right to freedom of association.
89. The Code of Criminal Procedure, the Detention Act, and the Criminal Speedy Trial Act protect the right to a fair trial.
90. The State Compensation Law provides effective remedies when the right to freedom or other rights are infringed on by a public servant. The Crime Victim Protection Act safeguards the

rights and interests of victims of crime, providing effective remedial and protective measures.

91. The Personal Data Protection Act regulates the collection, processing, and use of personal data to prevent infringements of personality rights and promote the reasonable use of personal data.

Domestic Laws that Protect Rights Enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

92. The HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act protects the right to equality without discrimination.
93. Laws such as the Labor Insurance Act, the Act of Insurance for Military Personnel, the Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act, the Farmer Health Insurance Act, the National Pension Act, the Employment Insurance Act, the National Health Insurance Act, the Senior Citizens Welfare Act, and the Act of Assistance for Family in Hardship protect the rights to social security.
94. The Housing Act, Basic Environment Act, the Taxpayer Rights Protection Act, the Income Tax Act, the Vehicle License Tax Act, the Land Tax Act, the House Tax Act, and the Water Supply Act protect the right to appropriate living standards for people and their families.
95. The Communicable Disease Control Act protects the right to bodily integrity and health.
96. The Primary and Junior High School Act, the Educational Fundamental Act, and the Compulsory Education Act protect the right to education.
97. The Labor Standards Act, the Act for Settlement of Labor-Management Disputes, the Collective Agreement Act, the Employment Service Act, and the Middle-aged and Elderly Employment Promotion Act promote better working conditions and prohibit employment discrimination.
98. The Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, the Culture and the Arts Reward and Promotion Act, the Development of the Cultural and Creative Industries Act, the Museum Act, the Public Television Act, the Motion Picture Act, the Underwater Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, the Development of National Languages Act, the Organizational Act of the Taiwan Creative Content Agency, the Organizational Act of the National Human Rights Museum, and the Cultural Fundamental Act protect citizens' cultural rights.

Domestic Laws that Protect Rights Enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child

99. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act protect the rights of children and teenagers.

Domestic Laws that Protect Rights Enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

100. The People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Mental Health Act protect the physical and mental health of people with disabilities and mental health illness.

Domestic Laws that Protect Rights Enshrined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

101. The Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, and the Domestic Violence Prevention Act protect the rights of victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Furthermore, the Gender Equity Education Act and the Act of Gender Equality in Employment safeguard educational and workplace gender equality.

Legislative Departments

102. The Legislative Yuan is responsible for the deliberation, acceptance, and approval of international treaties and conventions when states are the parties. It may deliberate on related proposed human rights acts, supervise applicable implementation by administrative departments, and accept petitions or lobbying from the general public to fulfill its functions. It may also hold public hearings, question government administrative officials, and retrieve related documents in order to assist with the aforementioned functions. Executive decrees issued by any central government agency must be submitted to the Legislative Yuan to be either taken note of or referred to a committee for examination. Should the Legislative Yuan determine that a decree contravenes, alters, or violates any law, or that a decree has regulated certain matters that should have been stipulated by law, it may, upon the resolution of the legislature, request the initiating government agency to revise or revoke the decree within two months. Should the government agency fail to do so, the decree shall be voided.

Judicial Departments

103. Human rights protected by the Constitution and various laws and regulations are consolidated through all kinds of judicial practices of the courts.

104. The Judicial Yuan funded the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation, pursuant to the Legal Aid Act.

Administrative Departments

105. Pursuant to the CEDAW Enforcement Act, when human rights protected by CEDAW involve functions of government agencies at all levels, government agencies are obligated to protect and enforce human rights to the extent of their vested authorities. The Department of Gender Equality under the Executive Yuan is the competent authority tasked with promoting gender equality and the principles of CEDAW.
106. Pursuant to the implementation act for the two covenants, government agencies have the obligation to protect and enforce human rights to the extent of their vested authorities. The Ministry of Justice is the central authority responsible for promoting the two covenants.
107. The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority responsible for protecting citizens' rights to political participation, freedom of association, housing justice, and freedom of movement. It also protects the rights of new immigrants.
108. The Ministry of Education is the competent authority charged with protecting the right to education. The Ministry of Culture is the central authority responsible for protecting the right to culture.
109. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is the central authority responsible for protecting human rights related to health, social welfare, and social assistance.
110. The Ministry of Labor is the central authority responsible for protecting the rights of workers.
111. The Environmental Protection Administration is the central authority responsible for the right of citizens to a healthy environment.
112. The Civil Service Protection and Training Commission is the central authority responsible for protecting civil servants' rights.
113. The Control Yuan is the constitutional institution that protects human rights by exercising its supervisory powers.

Judicial Citations of CEDAW

114. The Judicial Yuan compiled a list of court judgments and Judicial Yuan interpretations citing CEDAW, which can be found in the human rights section of the Judicial Yuan's website. The list is a useful reference for judges and also serves to inform academics, experts, and the general public.
115. Citations of the CEDAW by Justices' opinions for interpretations:
 - (1) Interpretation No. 666 (November 6, 2009) found unconstitutional Article 80, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Social Order Maintenance Act, which stipulated a fine on those who provide sexual services for financial gain. Justice Pai-Hsiu YEH cited Articles 6 and 11 of

CEDAW in his concurring opinion, and Justice Tzong-Li HSU cited Articles 2, 5, 6, and 11 of CEDAW in his concurring opinion.

- (2) Interpretation No. 694 (December 30, 2011) found unconstitutional the provisions of the Income Tax Act that allow only taxpayers who support relatives or family members under 20 years of age or over 60 years of age to claim an exemption when calculating tax. Justice Chang-Fa LO cited CEDAW in his concurring opinion in part and dissenting opinion in part.
 - (3) Interpretation No. 728 (March 20, 2015) found constitutional the Act Regarding Ancestor Worship Guilds, which provides that the qualifications of successors of ancestor worship guilds established before the promulgation of the act shall abide by their guild charters. Justice Chen-Shan LI cited Articles 2 and 5 of CEDAW in his dissenting opinion; Justice Pai-Hsiu YEH cited Articles 2 and 5 of CEDAW in his dissenting opinion; and Justice Chang-Fa LO cited Articles 1, 2, and 5 of CEDAW in his dissenting opinion.
 - (4) Interpretation No. 791 (May 29, 2020) found unconstitutional the criminal punishment for adultery. Justice Ming-Yan SHIEH cited Article 2 of CEDAW in his concurring opinion.
116. After the incorporation of international conventions into domestic law, they become law, carrying the same validity as all other laws of the R.O.C. (Taiwan). The rights protected by the covenants are also protected in relation to tortious acts in Articles 184 to 198 of the Civil Code. Where such rights are violated by illegal acts, the individual may file a petition for remedies in accordance with the aforementioned regulations.

Remedies for Rights Violations

117. When human rights conventions incorporated into domestic law are applicable to a court ruling, yet one or more of the parties believes that the court failed to take the convention into account, the party may appeal to an upper-instance court.

E. Legal Framework for Human Rights Advancement at National Level

118. To establish a national human rights institution that meets the Paris Principles, the Control Yuan drafted the Organic Act of the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission, which was passed upon the third reading at the Legislative Yuan on December 10, 2019, promulgated by the President on January 8, 2020, and went into force on May 1 of the same year. On August 1, 2020, the National Human Rights Commission officially began operating. Its functions are to investigate human rights violations, submit suggestions or reports to government agencies, assist in promoting the incorporation of major international human rights instruments into domestic laws, publish thematic reports on major human rights issues

or annual reports on the state of human rights in the nation, provide independent opinions for national reports submitted by the government, monitor the effectiveness of government agencies in promoting human rights education, and facilitate cooperation with domestic and international human rights organizations.

119. The Control Yuan may review the actions of government agencies in accordance with international human rights norms and propose corrections and directives for improvement in cases of human rights violations. In accordance with implementation acts of human rights conventions, the Control Yuan shall continue to organize internal seminars and training regarding conventions on human rights, as well as inviting scholars, experts, and representatives of government departments and NGOs to hold seminars on human rights issues of public concern.
120. In response to the promulgation of the Organic Act of the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission on January 8, 2020, and its entry into force on May 1 of the same year, the National Human Rights Commission was officially established on August 1, 2020. The Human Rights Protection Committee of the Control Yuan ceased operations, and the Human Rights Protection Task Force was established in its place on February 22, 2021.
121. The Executive Yuan established a human rights protection and promotion task force in 2001. It is tasked to study human rights protection systems in other countries and international human rights regulations, promote collaboration and exchange with international human rights organizations, deliberate upon and promote the establishment of the organization of a national agency for human rights protection, discuss human rights protection policies, laws, and regulations, negotiate and promote human rights protective measures, research and develop human rights education policies, and raise awareness of human rights protection as well as to set up the human rights mail box as the platform for the general public to make proposals and file complaints. To ensure gender equality, protect the rights of indigenous peoples and new immigrants, revive Hakka culture, and organize services related to the human rights of children and teenagers, the Executive Yuan's Gender Equality Committee (GEC), Council of Indigenous Peoples, Committee for the Coordination of New Immigrant Affairs, Hakka Affairs Council, Task Force for Promoting the Welfare and Rights of Children and Youth, and Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities direct and supervise relevant operations carried out by government agencies at all levels.
122. To promote horizontal communication across various government agencies and strengthen the overall effectiveness of the government's enforcement of women's rights and interests, the Executive Yuan established the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion in 1997,

incorporating initiatives from representatives of women's organizations, scholars, and experts into the country's highest decision-making mechanisms. By combining wide-ranging professional backgrounds and knowledge, as well as the power of the government and the people, the Executive Yuan maximized policy planning, consultation, supervision, and resource integration functions to promote women's rights. To strengthen Taiwan's promotion of gender equality and respond to increasing international attention regarding gender equality issues, the Executive Yuan established the Department of Gender Equality in 2012 as the nation's first authoritative unit dedicated to gender equality. The Committee of Women's Rights Promotion was expanded, becoming the GEC, which is staffed by the Department of Gender Equality. The GEC helps integrate gender equality policies across various government bodies, directing central and local governments on how to promote CEDAW, gender equality policy guidelines, and gender mainstreaming. Such work allows the government to implement gender equality and adopt different gender perspectives, while incorporating the advice of experts and scholars into the nation's highest decision-making authority. This ensures the reasonable and fair protection of women's rights in Taiwan through government legislation and policy implementation, thereby effectively promoting women's rights. Of the GEC's 34 current members, 18 are women (accounting for 52.9 percent). The GEC is funded by the Executive Yuan. To ensure sound operations and improve the efficiency of committee proceedings, a meeting handbook was introduced to specify its mission, list its members, and provide guidelines for self-policing and avoiding conflicts of interest. A three-level meeting framework was also adopted and, in principle, the GEC meets once every four months. The chair of the GEC is the Premier, who is responsible for convening and presiding over meetings, as well as inviting all GEC members (including government officials and members of the public) and representatives from relevant ministries to attend. Government members of the GEC are the heads of ministerial-level agencies. This facilitates interagency coordination and ensures that policies are carried out efficiently and consistently. Between 2017 and 2020, the GEC actively promoted numerous gender equality policies and measures and identified important gender equality issues, including making publicly available the third report on the implementation of CEDAW, the implementation status of the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines, the results of gender mainstreaming policy, and international exchange strategies and accomplishments. It also conducted discussions on issues such as publicly available childcare, female labor force participation rates, flexible working hours, same-sex marriage, and online gender-based violence. The GEC facilitates the implementation of gender equality policies and provides oversight on the enforcement of

such policies by ministerial-level government agencies.

123. The Establishment Guidelines for the Legislative Yuan Task Force on Gender Equality were formulated in 2012, and the Legislative Yuan Task Force on Gender Equality was founded based on Article 1 of the guidelines. The Legislative Yuan Gender Equality Committee was founded in 2016 and is chaired by the president of the Legislative Yuan. Of the 13 current members, seven are women (accounting for 53.9 percent).
124. The Judicial Yuan Human Rights and Gender Equality Commission was established in 2012 and is chaired by the secretary general. In October 2017, in order to response to the resolution of the Preparatory Committee for the National Conference on Judicial Reform, and to improve children's rights and the protection thereof, published establishment Guidelines for the Judicial Yuan Human Rights and Child Protection and Gender Friendly Committee. The Judicial Yuan Human Rights and Gender Equality Commission were reorganize into the Judicial Yuan Human Rights and Child Protection and Gender Friendly Committee. To declare its commitment to promoting human rights, children's rights, and gender equality, the Judicial Yuan revised the guidelines in November 2019, and established the president of the Judicial Yuan as the committee's chair. The number of committee members also increased from 17 to a flexible range of 19 to 23. An educational training team was also established to oversee gender equality educational training at the Judicial Yuan. Of the 22 current members, 11 are women (accounting for 50 percent).
125. In 2011, the Examination Yuan established its human rights task force, with the vice president of the Examination Yuan as the convener. Members of the task force include the secretary general of the Examination Yuan, heads of affiliate ministries and departments, scholars, and experts, who are charged with examining the human rights protection efforts of their respective departments, regularly submitting reports at Examination Yuan meetings, and providing instructions for improvement to the relevant departments. In 2012, the Examination Yuan established the National Examinations Gender Equality Committee, with the president as the chair and the vice president as the vice chair. The committee is comprised of three members of the Examination Yuan, the secretary general of the Examination Yuan, heads of affiliate ministries and departments, scholars, and experts. The committee is responsible for encouraging the Examination Yuan and its affiliate ministries and departments to establish gender equality mechanisms, develop gender equality implementation plans, bolster gender awareness and training, collect and conduct gender-based statistical analyses, organize assessments of gender-based impacts on legal cases, appropriate a gender-related budget, and create a gender equality section on their websites. The aforementioned task force currently

has 13 members, six of whom are women (accounting for 46.2 percent). The National Examinations Gender Equality Committee currently has 17 members, nine of whom are women (accounting for 52.9 percent).

Training and Advocacy on Gender Equality and Human Rights Instruments

126. To enhance various educational and advocacy resources on CEDAW, the Executive Yuan GEC established a CEDAW section on its website, which contains Chinese and English versions of CEDAW and its general recommendations; national reports; concluding observations and recommendations to enforce CEDAW; case studies of regulatory revisions; guidelines and case studies the general public can use to cite CEDAW to administrative agencies; and various training materials. In addition, short promotional films, broadcast videos, posters, digital learning programs, and educational materials have been produced to raise gender equality awareness among the general public. The GEC also established a gender diversity section on its website in 2019.
127. To promote CEDAW-related educational training, the Great Leap for Gender Equality—CEDAW Implementation Program; the CEDAW Educational Training and Evaluation Program; and the Regulatory Revision Program for General Recommendations Under CEDAW No. 29 to No. 33 were launched in 2012, 2015, and 2016, respectively. The Regulatory Revision Program for General Recommendations Under CEDAW No. 34 to No. 37 and the CEDAW Education Training and Advocacy Program were launched in 2020. For details on training accomplishments, see Article 2 of the convention-specific document.
128. To strengthen gender mainstreaming advocacy at government agencies and help government officials develop gender sensitivity, the Executive Yuan implemented the Gender Mainstreaming Training Program in 2018, requiring all agencies under the Executive Yuan, as well as special municipality, county, and city governments, to provide their staff with at least two hours of training on gender mainstreaming each year. The scope of the training program has been expanded to include politically appointed officials and civil servants. A gender equality training evaluation incentive program was established to encourage central government agencies and local governments to implement and improve relevant training. The training participation rates at most government agencies have exceeded 80 percent. The Executive Yuan also established the Gender Awareness and Empowerment Resource Integration Platform to integrate the training resources of various agencies for reference and self-study. For details on gender mainstreaming advocacy, see Article 3 of the convention-specific document.

129. Due to international political circumstances that prevent Taiwan from joining the UN, related documents on human rights are forwarded to overseas missions and submitted to local government officials and people friendly to Taiwan to raise awareness about Taiwan's human rights advances. Included in the responsibilities of Taiwan's overseas missions are the promotion of democracy, freedom, and human rights to showcase Taiwan's implementation of basic human rights protection and adherence to UN human rights conventions, as well as to promote human rights diplomacy.
130. In order to raise awareness of human rights and implement human rights education, international human rights conventions have been made as mandatory course topics of policy training programs for administrative agencies. Courses on international conventions related to human rights and gender mainstreaming have also been added to basic training for new civil servants, those undergoing training for rank promotion, and those undergoing senior civil service training.
131. Human rights concepts have been incorporated into the Civil Service Special Examination for Judges and Prosecutors and the Bar Examination. Human rights education has also been listed as a key component of formative education or in-service training (including for judges, prosecutors, other judicial personnel, and judicial police).
132. Out of respect for human dignity and human rights, related courses on the ICCPR and ICESCR, gender equality, indigenous rights, children's rights, labor rights, disability rights, elderly rights, and CEDAW have been enhanced to improve judicial officials' professional knowledge about the rights of defendants and victims, gender equality awareness, antidiscrimination concepts, protections for people with disabilities, and multicultural sensitivity. For details concerning training accomplishments, see Article 15 of the convention-specific document.
133. Human rights courses are now included as part of basic training for lawyers. These courses emphasize topics such as the roles of and defense strategies for criminal lawyers, wrongful cases, postconviction reviews, parental rights and child support in divorce cases, employment-related constitutional lawsuits before interpretation, severance pay, and occupational hazards. Preservice training for lawyers includes courses on human rights conventions, legal aid, public participation, the Constitutional Court, and criminal, civil, and administrative litigation.
134. The Ministry of National Defense adheres to the Guidelines on Law Education for Military Personnel by requiring all military officers to provide training to subordinates on the ICCPR and ICESCR, along with the ICCPR/ICESCR Enforcement Act, the UN Convention against

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, human rights cases, and issues concerning the rights of military personnel. Additionally, international human rights and humanitarian laws have been incorporated into training courses to promote human rights awareness in the military. Furthermore, to strengthen awareness of gender equality, military personnel and supervisors undergo a minimum of three hours of training on gender mainstreaming annually in the form of special classes, ad hoc in-class training, and keynote speeches. Gender equality-related laws are also introduced through legal education, helping military personnel improve their understanding of laws and regulations.

135. The National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior and its affiliated police agencies have incorporated courses of human rights and gender equality in their training. The Central Police University and the Taiwan Police College have subsumed CEDAW and gender equality-related issues into their curriculum planning and keynote speeches, to increase gender equality and human rights awareness among police leaders, field officers, teachers, and students. To raise the enforcement officers' awareness of human rights, the Ministry of the Interior has formulated human rights education and training programs and edited instruction manuals of human trafficking prevention, a compilation of related laws and regulations, and booklets of "*Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking*" in multiple languages which were issued for use by law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices.
136. Courses on domestic violence prevention, sexual assault prevention, child and youth protection, elderly protection, and the protection of people with disabilities have been provided to enhance the human rights awareness of protective services social workers. Human rights education has also been incorporated into professional medical ethics and core clinical competencies for recently graduated doctors. In 2020, 2,752 doctors attended clinical training after graduation.
137. To enhance teachers' awareness of gender and human rights issues, the Ministry of Education revised the Republic of China Directions Regarding Teachers' Professionalism: Stages of Pre-service Teacher Education and Criteria Governing Pre-service Teacher Education Programs to include topics such as gender equality education. Below is an overview of courses at various Universities with Teacher Education Programs in 2019.
 - (1) Gender equity education and related issues: 49 schools and 302 departments and graduate institutes offered gender equity related courses. There were a total of 825 courses taken by 16,544 students (66.6% female).
 - (2) All Universities with Teacher Education Programs provides gender equity education and related issues courses. Among the programs of subjects of area, there were 40 of secondary

school, 15 of elementary school, and 10 of preschool offering gender equity issues related courses.

- (3) Universities with Teacher Education Programs continue to be supervised and advised to offer preservice teachers gender equity and human rights courses. The progression of promoting gender equity and human rights courses maintains an indicator of Evaluation of Universities with Teacher Education in order to enhance gender awareness among preservice teachers.
138. For detailed information on the academic implementation of gender equality education, see Article 10 of the convention-specific document.
139. In order to advance the rights of minorities and protect cultural diversity, the NCC has implemented policies and regulations that encourage television and radio companies to ensure measures on promoting gender equality, the protection of children or juveniles, and cultural diversity are in place. The NCC also keeps these enterprises informed on national human rights policies and laws.
140. Every year, the Ministry of Labor organizes advocacy seminars on workplace gender equality and sexual harassment prevention, which are supplemented by media coverage and informational websites dedicated to workplace gender equality. The purpose of these measures is to promote public understanding of the provisions of the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, which are included in the scope of labor inspections to encourage enterprises to comply.

Measures Taken to Enhance Social Involvement in Human Rights Protection

141. The Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development was established in 1997 and funded by the Ministry of the Interior. Since 2008, the foundation has been commissioned to run the Taiwan Women's Center, which aims to strengthen the protection of women's rights. The center organizes related studies, communications, and personnel training programs on the promotion and development of women's rights; proactively initiates exchanges between domestic and international women's organizations and information exchanges related to gender issues; and facilitates dialogue between the government and civil society. The center has published books and other articles on CEDAW-related issues since 2009. It also organizes meetings between the public and private sectors, holds empowerment workshops and other activities for NGOs, and proactively works with the government to jointly implement CEDAW.
142. To strengthen the advocacy of indigenous peoples' human rights, the Council of Indigenous Peoples appropriates annual funds to sponsor propagandas related to the basic rights of

indigenous peoples, including cultural, educational, and industrial development-related campaigns organized by private organizations. It also granted individuals and groups to participate in relevant international conferences.

143. The Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, founded and funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aims to promote the development of democracy and human rights and maximize the involvement of NGOs in global democracy. The foundation also subsidizes activities, international conferences, and exchange programs related to democracy and human rights to encourage the participation of local and foreign academic institutions, think tanks, private-sector organizations, NGOs, and domestic political parties. The foundation regularly publishes *Taiwan Democracy Quarterly* and the English-language *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*.
144. The National Human Rights Museum of the Ministry of Culture has conducted thorough research and interviews on Taiwan's human rights history. In separate stages, the museum restores historical sites, enriches its archives, and assists local governments and NGOs in their educational programs and research of human rights history.
145. The Ministry of Education Human Rights and Civic Education Mid-Range Plan, revised by the Ministry of Education in 2016, was implemented from 2017 to 2021. The implementation of the revised plan was based on a systematic, integrated, comprehensive, practical, continuous, and forward-looking approach. It incorporated four strategies: creating friendly school environments that respect human rights and encourage public participation; developing and implementing human rights and civic education courses and teaching materials; strengthening teachers' professional ethics and understanding of human rights, civic knowledge, and the rule of law; and widely disseminating and promoting human rights and civic education concepts and practices. These approaches, together with 23 work indicators, integrate the diverse resources of the government, communities, and NGOs to establish a student-oriented human rights and civic education environment.
146. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is committed to promoting children's rights and protecting the rights of people with disabilities. The central government, employing diverse channels, has cooperated with local governments, NGOs, and the media to organize training activities and raise awareness for the rights of children and people with disabilities.
147. Easy-to-read, Braille, sign language, and audio book versions of the initial national report on the CRC, national reports on the CRPD, and relevant documents were produced, published online, and distributed to local governments, public libraries, special education schools, and national organizations. To protect the rights of people with disabilities, the 2020 People with

Disabilities Rights Protection Act draft amendment included the principles of reasonable accommodation and universal design, stipulating that agencies, schools, institutions, enterprises, and organizations make necessary, reasonable, and proportional accommodations for people with disabilities. Additionally, plans for public buildings, public facilities, event venues, accessible transportation facilities, transportation services, internet platforms, everyday communication, as well as information and communications technologies and systems, must be made based on universal design principles. The Legal Aid Program for People with Disabilities was also established to provide necessary legal assistance to people with disabilities.

148. Between 2017 and 2020, the Public Welfare Lottery Feedback Fund was used to subsidize central and local governments, as well as NGOs. Combined with private resources to promote victim protection and gender violence prevention, funds totaled NT\$894,548,072. In addition, from 2017 to 2020, subsidies totaling NT\$787,720,436 were allocated from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Fund to support central and local government agencies as well as NGOs in organizing domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment prevention programs.
149. Since 2005, under the provisions of the Legal Aid Act, the Judicial Yuan has annually allocated funds to finance the Legal Aid Foundation, providing necessary legal aid for individuals not accessible to legal protection due to indigent or other reasons. Between 2017 and 2020, the Judicial Yuan donated NT\$80 million to the foundation and subsidized NT\$5,215,214,000 of its operating budget. The Legal Aid Foundation has 22 branches nationwide. Between 2017 and 2020, it received 324,584 legal aid applications, of which 227,759 were granted, bringing the approval rate for legal aid to 74.03 percent. The foundation also provided legal counsel in 458,188 cases.
150. The Ministry of Justice founded the Association for Victims Support and supervises its victim protection efforts. From 2017 to 2020, the ministry provided the association with subsidies of NT\$87,300,000, NT\$75,246,000, NT\$62,691,000, and NT\$70,148,000, respectively.
151. The Ministry of Justice oversees the Taiwan After-Care Association and the Fujian After-Care Association, which assist former convicts, and also subsidizes NGOs that assist with the rehabilitation of former convicts. From 2017 to 2020, the ministry provided the associations with subsidies of NT\$43,322,000, NT\$38,917,000, NT\$37,360,000, and NT\$44,794,000, respectively.

International Cooperation, Development, and Assistance

152. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) is an institution that specializes in providing foreign aid. It organizes various international cooperation projects with Taiwan's partner countries and helps promote government development and aid programs. In 2020, the budget for official development assistance was approximately US\$516 million, accounting for 0.073 percent of Taiwan's Gross National Income (GNI), which was an improvement on the 0.051 percent of GNI in 2019.
153. Since 2015, Taiwan has organized four workshops on female empowerment with like-minded nations, such as the United States and Japan, under the Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF). In addition, the APEC Skills Development Capacity Building Alliance project was launched in 2016. Two APEC upskilling workshops were held in Taiwan to help promote high-quality growth and enhance talent cultivation and exchanges in the Asia-Pacific. Taiwan, the United States, and Australia jointly established the APEC Women and the Economy Sub-fund in 2017 to promote the economic empowerment of women, improve their employment environments, and advance women's rights development. In 2018 and 2019, international digital exhibition courses were held, and representatives from countries such as Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, and Vietnam joined Taiwanese experts for training. In 2019, TaiwanICDF launched the Women and Youth Entrepreneurs and Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises Relending Project in Palau. In March 2020, the government launched the three-year Capacity Building Project for Microfinance Ecosystem Focusing on Grassroots Women in Eswatini. The project focuses on helping economically disadvantaged women in the Kingdom of Eswatini, improving economic productivity through financing, and providing training programs in collaboration with financial institutions or training units. The project aims to establish financial and market concepts for local disadvantaged women, assist them in increasing their household incomes, and improve women's opportunities for financial and economic independence. Additionally, in 2020, Taiwan began contributing to the 2X Women's Initiative run by the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC). Funding supports training programs for government officials and female entrepreneurs from Taiwan's Latin American and Caribbean diplomatic allies. Taiwan and the United States announced on December 14, 2020, that they would be taking part in the Women's Livelihood Bond Series, created by the Singapore-based Impact Investment Exchange. TaiwanICDF and the DFC will provide the series with key credit enhancement. Moreover, by successfully consolidating international and Taiwanese private sector resources to help disadvantaged

women in the Indo-Pacific region establish sustainable livelihoods, contributions have been made to UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

154. In 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned TaiwanICDF to send a total of 23 technical, investment, and trade service teams on 77 overseas missions to 22 countries in the Asia-Pacific, West Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. The teams consisted of 149 technicians, project managers, experts, and Chinese language teachers, who carried out collaboration programs in agribusiness, finance, environmental protection, disaster prevention, animal husbandry, horticulture, fisheries, technical and vocational education, Chinese language teaching, information and communications technology, industry, trade and investment, and public health and medicine. Additionally, experts from small and medium-sized enterprises, economic and trade experts, and volunteers were also sent to countries with diplomatic ties to Taiwan to conduct short- to mid-term guidance or provide consultancy services. Personnel from developing countries with diplomatic ties to Taiwan and partner countries were also invited to Taiwan to receive education and training and participate in seminars. Scholarship programs were provided to undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral students to help partner countries cultivate talent.
155. The COVID-19 pandemic has wreaked havoc across the globe. Since the outbreak began, Taiwan has been actively working with other nations to collaborate on antipandemic measures and provide international humanitarian assistance.
 - (1) Donations of antipandemic supplies: In 2020, Taiwan donated a total of 53 million masks, 380,300 protective gowns, 128,400 forehead thermometers, and other medical supplies to over 80 countries worldwide.
 - (2) Joint antipandemic collaboration: On March 18, 2020, Taiwan and the United States issued the Taiwan-U.S. Joint Statement on a Partnership against Coronavirus. On August 10, Taiwan and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding to further strengthen healthcare collaboration between the two nations. In addition, Taiwan and the Czech Republic issued the Taiwan-Czech Joint Statement on a Partnership against Coronavirus. Taiwan continues to promote collaboration with the European Union on supply chains for antipandemic technology and antipandemic supplies.
 - (3) Antipandemic experience sharing: Taiwan has shared its success in combating the COVID-19 pandemic in videoconferences and professional forums. In 2020, Taiwan organized over 140 professional epidemiology conferences with government officials, hospitals, universities, and think tanks from 60 countries.

(4) Antipandemic technical assistance: Taiwan and the United States held the Virtual Pacific Islands Dialogue on COVID-19 Assistance on June 4, 2020, to discuss the coordination of COVID-19 assistance to Pacific island nations. On June 24, 2020, Taiwan, in collaboration with the United States, Japan, and Australia, organized the online workshop entitled “COVID-19: Preparing for the Second Wave” under the GCTF. On September 29, 2021, Taiwan, the United States, and Japan cohosted the Virtual Global Cooperation and Training Framework Workshop on Building Resilience and Accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals through Technology. To help Taiwan’s diplomatic allies fight COVID-19, Taiwan leveraged bilateral public health programs to assist diplomatic allies in improving their pandemic response capabilities. In May 2020, a team of epidemiologists was sent to the Kingdom of Eswatini, a diplomatic ally of Taiwan, to help fight the pandemic, including supporting and providing guidance to local healthcare professionals on intensive care, adjusting hospital patient flow management, and establishing standard operating procedures for triage. Through the Taiwan Medical Program, Taiwan also provides COVID-19-related consultancy and information exchange services to Pacific island countries. In addition, Taiwan International Health Action continued to organize international medical collaboration and emergency medical aid programs in accordance with diplomatic policies, launching the Consultancy Project for Disaster Management and Medical Capacity Building in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in 2021.

156. Taiwan has been an active participant in international foreign aid collaboration campaigns and has entered into bilateral agreements, memorandums of understanding, and cooperation frameworks on agricultural cooperation with numerous countries to promote various international agricultural cooperation efforts. TaiwanICDF has offered assistance on developing agriculture, fishery, and animal husbandry industries through technical cooperation and personnel training.
157. Taiwan organized an event entitled “A Civil Society Dialogue on Securing Religious Freedom in the Indo-Pacific Region” in March 2019, which was attended by 80 religious figures and representatives of human rights groups from more than 10 countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Sam Brownback, then US Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, also came to Taiwan to attend the event. In addition to selecting Taiwan’s first ambassador-at-large for international religious freedom, Taiwan also announced five consecutive years of donations (beginning in 2019) to the US government’s International Religious Freedom Fund.
158. Tibetans-in-exile mostly reside in countries such as India, Nepal, and Bhutan. Tibetan

communities often lack medical, sanitary, and educational resources. The Taiwan government works with domestic NGOs on the implementation of humanitarian aid programs for Tibetan communities overseas, including training local medical and nursing personnel and providing volunteer clinic services, health education, information technology education, and disaster prevention training. Between 2001 and 2020, these measures helped over 98,973 overseas Tibetans and trained 1,078 Tibetan healthcare professionals. In addition, the annual Tibet Assistance Volunteers Training Camp, which trains professionals to provide aid to Mongolian and Tibetan communities, had trained 2,096 people as of 2020.

159. In 2014, the Ministry of Labor began accepting proposals to organize career training programs for young people from countries that are Pacific diplomatic allies of Taiwan to assist them in cultivating professional skills. It has assisted Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu train local professionals for the labor market.
160. Between 2004 and 2020, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held the Industrial Technology Training Program for New Teachers. From 2016 to 2020, the program offered four courses in computer-aided machinery manufacturing, optoelectronics and machine industry automation technologies, smart machinery, and solar power and green energy. The program trained 73 instructors from 12 countries in the field of industrial technology and assisted Taiwan's diplomatic allies in developing their industrial technology.

F. Reporting Procedures at the National Level

161. Although the UN refuses to accept the CEDAW letter of ratification from the Republic of China (Taiwan), Taiwan presented its First National Report on Human Rights in 2009 and established the reporting system for CEDAW, submitting national reports once every four years thereafter. The second and third national reports on CEDAW were submitted in 2013 and 2017, respectively. The Department of Gender Equality of the Executive Yuan, as the competent authority for the reports, is responsible for coordinating and supervising the drafts of the respective central government agencies and holding training sessions. The agencies must proactively report their gender equality implementation statuses, challenges, and solutions for improvement.
162. Taiwan has established mechanisms for drafting national reports and all central government agencies are required to take part in the drafting process. Statistical data and implementation status at the national level include data from local governments. Taiwan has held related domestic review meetings and invited NGOs, scholars, and experts outside the government to participate, debate drafts of the reports, and provide recommendations to ensure the

suitability of the contents. In addition, as the UN cannot review Taiwan's reports, Taiwan designed a review system similar to that of the UN and invited international human rights experts to visit Taiwan every four years (starting in 2013) to review the reports and publish concluding observations and recommendations. Related procedures for the drafting of the national reports on core human rights covenants and the organization of international review meetings are provided in Figure 4, while related task assignments are provided in Figure 5.

163. To actively implement the concluding observations and recommendations submitted after the review of the third national report on CEDAW, the Executive Yuan launched the Plan for the Implementation of the Concluding Observations and Recommendations on the Third National Report on CEDAW in November 2018, in which the competent authorities were asked to plan specific measures. Since December 2018, two rounds of review meetings have been held, with a total of 19 sessions, in which NGOs, experts, scholars, and government agencies were invited to implement concluding opinions and recommendations and follow-up on the implementation every six months. To help government agencies review the implementation of the concluding opinions and recommendations on CEDAW and identify areas for improvement, and to gather public opinions before initiating the drafting of the fourth national report on CEDAW, the advice of NGOs and experts was incorporated to help government agencies accelerate the implementation of forward-looking improvement strategies for the concluding opinions and recommendations on CEDAW. The review of the concluding opinions and recommendations was scheduled for mid-2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the review committee meeting was changed to a written review. Beginning March 2020, 79 opinions were gathered from review committee members, members of the Executive Yuan's GEC, and NGOs. The competent authorities were asked to respond to the opinions. Two closed-door review meetings were held on June 24 and July 13, 2020. A mid-term review conclusion was provided to the competent authorities to help them strengthen efforts to promote relevant measures.
164. To improve the nature and quality of content included in Taiwan's fourth national report—and to enable relevant personnel in the ministries and departments under the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan who participated in the report drafting process to gain a better understanding of the review mechanism, drafting framework, standards, and guidelines for writing the national reports—a one-session training course on writing and compiling reports was held in December 2020 to address the provisions contained in Taiwan's fourth national report on CEDAW (including the implementation status of the Conclusions and Recommendations of CEDAW for

Taiwan's Third National Report and CEDAW General Recommendations No. 34 to 37). The course covered fundamental guidelines for writing and helped writers from the competent authorities submit data for the national report.

165. To establish mechanisms for government agencies and NGOs to engage in dialogue and exchange opinions, plans were made to hold two rounds (nine symposiums) on the fourth national report on CEDAW in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Hualien from May to July 2021. However, as the COVID-19 pandemic became more severe, the COVID alert in Taiwan was raised to level three. Prioritizing pandemic relief, the GEC considered the workload of various sectors during the pandemic and, to ensure that the fourth national report on CEDAW would be issued on schedule, the GEC made adjustments to the originally planned symposiums. The first round was held from mid-June to the end of August 2021 to gather the written opinions of different sectors and the responses of the relevant competent authorities. In-person symposiums may be held during the second round, depending on the developments of the pandemic. In the first round, 33 written opinions were provided by NGOs, experts, scholars, and members of the GEC.
166. As the COVID-19 pandemic abated in Taiwan, to strengthen dialogue between the government and NGOs in the drafting process of the fourth national report on CEDAW, round two of in-person symposiums was held from November 23 to December 7, 2021. In the symposiums, the GEC met with representatives from agencies responsible for writing different sections of the report and solicited opinions from NGOs to make the report more comprehensive. To expand social participation and respect the rights of people with disabilities to participate, sign language interpretation was provided during the symposiums. The symposiums were also livestreamed on the GEC's Gender Equality Watch Facebook page.
167. In addition, two sessions of a finalization meeting for Taiwan's fourth national report on CEDAW were convened in January and February 2022 to ensure the appropriateness and completeness of the report's contents.

Information on Nondiscrimination, Equality, and Effective Relief Measures

G. Nondiscrimination and Equality

Inequality Caused by Economic and Social Conditions

168. Women's rights: To uphold the UN CEDAW of 1979, Taiwan adopted the Enforcement Act of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and incorporated it into domestic law to eliminate discrimination against women, protect gender-

based human rights, and promote gender equality.

169. Children's rights: To uphold the UN CRC of 1989, The Implementation Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was enacted and incorporated into domestic law to ensure that children enjoy special care and assistance, as well as to facilitate the full and harmonious development of their character and ability to live independently in society.
170. Rights of persons with disabilities: To uphold the UN CRPD of 2006, Taiwan enacted the Act to Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and incorporated it into domestic law to protect the rights of people with disabilities, ensure equal participation opportunities, and eliminate discrimination and inappropriate treatment in all aspects of life.
171. Rights of the elderly: To implement the UN Principles for Older Persons of 1991 aimed at ensuring the independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and dignity of senior citizens, Taiwan established the National Pension Insurance program to protect individuals without employment insurance and provide basic economic security for the elderly, as well as an allowance for low- and middle-low-income senior citizens. In accordance with the Senior Citizens Welfare Act, the elderly receive a 50 percent discount on domestic state- or private-run marine, land, and air public transportation, as well as on recreational, cultural, and educational facilities. Community service stations have also been set up and other resources made available to senior citizens through public-private partnerships.
172. To implement aging in place and preventive care services, the Taiwan government works with NGOs to establish Community Care Stations. As of 2020, 4,305 stations had been set up across the country, providing home visit services to more than 110,000 people, telephone greetings to more than 130,000 people, and meal services to more than 220,000 people. Health promotion activities were also organized and attended by more than 90,000 people. The stations also strengthened care services for seniors living alone. As of 2020, 2,366,078 people had received telephone greetings, 1,815,335 people had received home visits, 21,432 people had been accompanied to medical care visits, and 4,209,352 people had received meal services.
173. Labor rights: To implement the International Labour Organization Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention of 1958 (No. 111), Taiwan enacted the Employment Service Act, which prohibits employment discrimination based on 16 specific attributes, including age, place of birth, gender, and sexual orientation. Horoscope and blood type were added in 2018 to ensure that all workers are accorded the right to equality in employment.
174. Immigration service personnel visit outlying townships to provide relevant information, help

immigrants submit applications, and refer immigrants to new immigrant family service centers. This narrows the gap between urban and rural access to services and resources. Taiwan also promotes mobile outreach services that allow new immigrants to enjoy a more convenient life, receive employment information, and attend special family education forums and informative events focusing on health, welfare, licensing laws, and regulations.

175. To improve the health of all citizens, Taiwan implemented the National Health Insurance, providing insurance coverage for illness, injury, and maternity issues. The health insurance premium is based on the ability-to-pay principle, and is jointly paid for by the government, employers, and the insured. The government offers full or partial health insurance subsidies to certain disadvantaged groups, including children aged three or below, people from low- and middle-to-low-income households, middle-to-low income seniors aged 70 above, people with disabilities, unemployed indigenous peoples aged 20 or below or 55 or above, and unemployed workers and their dependents (while receiving unemployment benefits or vocational training living allowances). Assistance measures, such as referral services, interest-free relief loans, and installment payment plans are available for those who do not qualify for subsidies under the above criteria but are unable to pay insurance premiums due to temporary financial hardship. These measures ensure the right of all citizens, including those from low-income households and disadvantaged groups, to receive medical care.
176. Taiwan enacted the Housing Act and relevant regulations and measures to protect citizens' housing rights, improve the residential market, enhance living standards, and allow all citizens to live in appropriate housing and enjoy a dignified living environment.
177. To prevent defendants who have been detained from being discriminated against due to their detainee status, the government has added a new article to the Detention Act to safeguard defendants' rights. In addition, to enhance the protection of refugees and asylum seekers and their families, the government is currently working on drafting a refugee bill. Antidiscrimination amendments related to family and succession issues have also been introduced into the Civil Code to protect equal rights and prohibit all forms of discriminatory acts.

Protection of the Rights of Various Disadvantaged Groups

178. To protect adults who have inadequate discernment, the government has implemented a long-standing system for legal adult guardianship and declaration of assistantship. In 2019, Taiwan added the guardianship-by-agreement system to the Civil Code to allow individuals to designate their future guardian when they are still capable of expressing intent, rather than

having a court select one when the need arises. This measure, based on the principle of voluntary choice, upholds human dignity and helps promote the interests of the individual.

179. Rights of crime victims: The government restructured the protection plans for victims of crimes so as to actively provide protection and litigation information, prompt assistance, support services, personal safety, and privacy in accordance with victims' needs. This empowers victims in trials, protects their rights to claim compensation and file civil suits, provides special protection or measures for special cases, promotes restorative justice, strengthens the professional competencies of related practitioners, enhances victimization prevention, and improves policies for protecting victims of crimes.
180. Rights of rehabilitated former prison inmates: Aftercare associations provide a number of protective services, including counseling upon entering shelters, skills training and employment guidance, education, medical care, accommodation, emergency assistance, visitation and care, travel expense subsidies, safe transport home or to another location, and small business startup loans. In 2010, the government began implementing support services and family aid programs, thereby extending protective services to families and providing greater support to help rehabilitated former prison inmates reintegrate back into their homes.
181. The Primary and Junior High School Act and the Compulsory Education Act protect all citizens' right to education. To ensure equal rights to education, most students are not required to take an admissions exam under the Senior High School Education Act, and tuition is waived under certain circumstances. Universities have introduced diverse admissions channels, such as admission by recommendation, to narrow the gap between urban and rural access to educational resources. Disadvantaged applicants may receive extra points or prioritized acceptance under the admission-by-recommendation program, which increased to 62 participating institutions in 2019. The government also encourages universities to recruit disadvantaged students through special recruitment channels. For the 2020 academic year, 1,214 openings were provided in 458 departments across 47 schools. The government requires schools to include students from different educational backgrounds—including overseas Taiwanese students, children of new immigrants, economically disadvantaged students, local students, and students from experimental education programs—and guides schools to establish comprehensive learning assistance mechanisms for disadvantaged students. To reduce the impact of a variety of admissions policies on disadvantaged students, the government has reduced or waived many exam registration fees for students from low- and middle-low-income households and promoted the digitalization of personal applications to reduce economic burdens. The government has also enacted the Special Education Act and

Education Act for Indigenous Peoples to provide more extensive protection for the education rights of various disadvantaged groups. Moreover, to uphold the concept of gender equality, the Gender Equity Education Act expressly prohibits any discriminatory conduct against either gender and protects women's right to education.

182. In order to ensure the right to education for students with disabilities, Article 22 of the Special Education Act specifies that all the schools must not reject student admission to school for the sake of disability itself. Taiwan implements 12-year basic education, which includes compulsory education in elementary and junior high schools and universal education in senior high schools. In addition to exam-free admission and selective recruitment channels available to all students, the government also provides adaptive counseling-based placement for students with disabilities to enroll in senior high schools. To safeguard and increase opportunities for higher education for students with disabilities, the Ministry of Education holds an additional unified entrance exam for students with disabilities each year and encourages universities and colleges to conduct their own admission interview for students with disabilities. The Regulations Governing Grievance Services for Special Education Students were implemented to provide remedies for students with disabilities who have been subjected to inappropriate treatment (such as discrimination). The school must hire at least two additional members, scholars and experts related to the student's special needs, representatives of parent organizations or other special education related professionals, onto the existent Student Grievance Evaluation Committee. (The same grievance mechanisms are available to all students but additional special members are hired for special education students.)

Other Specific Measures for Attaining Equality

183. Article 129 and Article 130 of the Constitution state that elections shall be carried out by universal, equal, and direct suffrage and by secret ballot and that any citizen who has attained the age of 20 shall have the right of election in accordance with the law. The Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act stipulate that the same age requirements apply, except for individuals still under guardianship. Therefore, the right to participate in elections is not restricted in any way by financial capability, gender, or educational criteria. Each person is entitled to one vote and all votes are equal. In addition, Article 15 of the Constitution states that the right to existence, the right to work, and the right to own property shall be guaranteed to the people. Article 152 requires that the state provide suitable opportunities for work to those persons who have the ability to

work. Article 4 of the Employment Service Act stipulates that every national with working capability is equal in terms of their access to employment services, and Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the act states that discrimination against any job applicant or employee on the basis of gender is prohibited. The Act of Gender Equality in Employment covers the prohibition of gender-based discrimination, prevention and correction of sexual harassment, and measures for promoting equality in employment, providing a set of comprehensive guarantees to protect gender equality in the workplace.

184. For the purposes of protecting the privacy of indigenous voters in urban areas, due to their relatively small population and to prevent the results of elections from being exposed to the public and the principle of secret ballots from being violated, Article 57 of the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act states that in an election of indigenous civil servants, the election commission may, depending on the actual circumstances, adjust the establishment of polling stations in urban areas by adopting centralized voting to safeguard the rights of indigenous voters.
185. To improve core residential areas in tier-two and tier-three townships, the government launched the Heart of Town Development Program, allocating NT\$8.38 billion for the program from 2017 to 2021 to create 21 scenic spots that contribute to overall regional development. In conjunction with the Executive Yuan's National Strategic Plan for Regional Revitalization, the Townscape Renaissance and Placemaking Construction Project was launched in 2021 to promote local placemaking, support local businesses, and encourage young people to return to their hometowns.
186. The Ministry of Science and Technology launched the Science Education Research Project for Indigenous Students in 2009. The program integrates information on indigenous cultures into science education, develops school curricula based on indigenous cultures, and trains math and science teachers for indigenous communities. Between 2012 and 2018, 788 teachers and 1,027 indigenous students from 344 elementary and junior high schools competed for the Council of Indigenous Peoples Science Education Award.

Various Educational Programs Advanced by the Government and Related Promotional Activities

187. Since 2008, the government has organized a series of activities each year around the time of the UN-designated International Migrants Day (December 18) to help citizens gain a deeper understanding of the value of cultural diversity. Coverage of these activities in Chinese- and English-language media has strengthened respect for cultural diversity.
188. Schools under senior high should develop the individualized education plan for each and

every special needs student based on a multidisciplinary team, invite parents for participation and, where it needs, encourage professionals to accompany parents for participation. The curriculum, materials, methods and assessment in special education should be flexible to the extent that they meet the needs and suit the characteristics of individual students.

189. The government presents the experiences and life stories of rehabilitated former prison inmates to the public through various advocacy activities, promotional materials, volunteer participation, and media coverage to improve the public’s understanding of the circumstances and rights of former inmates so that discrimination and prejudice against them can be reduced.
190. Each year, the Golden Eagle Award is presented to 10 outstanding individuals with disabilities. Winners are selected through a three-stage nationwide review process and hail from all walks of life. This promotes the general public’s understanding and acceptance of individuals with disabilities, thereby enhancing social harmony.
191. To effectively protect veterans’ rights to education, employment, medical services, nursing, and care, the government promotes related education plans and promotional activities each year through diverse channels. From 2016 to 2020, 140 seminars were held for 9,351 participants. From 2016 to 2020, 40,449 veterans found jobs through the employment assistance program, with the figure for 2020 showing an increase of 4,775 jobs (86 percent) compared to that of 2016.

Table 31. UN Human Rights Conventions and Covenants Ratified, Adopted, or Incorporated into Domestic Law by Taiwan

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Date effective	Involvement of Taiwan			Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
				Date of signing	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification/ acceptance/ accession Effective date	
1	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Dec 21, 1965 New York	Jan 4, 1969	Mar 31, 1966	Nov 14, 1970	Dec 10, 1970	The ICERD took effect in Taiwan as part of domestic law on January 9, 1971. It was not incorporated into an implementation act as was the case with other covenants and conventions. A draft of an implementation plan for the ICERD was submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval in 2019.
2	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Dec 19, 1966 New York	Mar 23, 1976	Oct 5, 1967	May 14, 2009		The covenant and its enforcement act were reviewed and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was promulgated by the President on April 22, and the covenant was ratified by the President on May 14. The enforcement act took effect on December 10, 2009.
	First Optional Protocol	Dec 16, 1966	Mar 23,	Oct 5,			

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Date effective	Involvement of Taiwan			Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
				Date of signing	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification/ acceptance/ accession Effective date	
2-1	on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (individual complaints)	New York	1976	1967			
3	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Dec 19, 1966 New York	Jan 3, 1976	Oct 5, 1967	May 14, 2009		The covenant and its enforcement act were reviewed and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was promulgated by the President on April 22, and the covenant was ratified by the President on May 14. The enforcement act took effect on December 10, 2009.
4	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Dec 18, 1979 New York	Sep 3, 1981		Feb 9, 2007		The convention was reviewed and approved by the Legislative Yuan on January 5, 2007, and the letter of accession to the convention was signed by the President on February 9 of the same year. The enforcement act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2011, promulgated on June 8, 2011, and enforced on January 1, 2012.
5	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Dec 10, 1984 New York	Jun 26, 1987				See Note 57 of the third national report on the ICCPR.
5-1	Optional Protocol on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Dec 18, 2002 New York	Jun 22, 2006				
6	Convention on the Rights of the Child	Nov 20, 1989 New York	Sep 2, 1990		May 16, 2016		The Implementation act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2014, promulgated on June 4, and came into effect on November 20 of the same year.
7	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Dec 18, 1990 New York	Jul 1, 2003				Refer to Notes 3 and 4 of the Response to the Concluding Observations and Recommendations on the second national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.
8	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	Dec 20, 2006 Paris	Dec 23, 2010				Refer to Note 5 of the Response to the Concluding Observations and Recommendations by on the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.
9	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Dec 13, 2006 New York	May 30, 2008		May 16, 2016		The enforcement act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Date effective	Involvement of Taiwan			Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
				Date of signing	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification/ acceptance/ accession Effective date	
							Legislative Yuan on August 1, 2014, promulgated on August 20, and enforced on December 3, 2014.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 32. Other UN-related International Human Rights Conventions Ratified, Adopted, or Incorporated into Domestic Law by Taiwan

No.	Other relevant international human rights conventions of the United Nations	Signed	Ratified	Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
1	Slavery Convention revised in the protocol of December 7, 1953	Dec 7, 1953	Dec 14, 1955	
2	Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labor and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention	May 23, 1957	May 28, 1959	

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 33. International Labour Organization Conventions Signed, Ratified, or Acceded to by Taiwan

International Labour Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (No. 7)	Signing not required	Oct 10, 1936	
Convention Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement (No. 22)	Oct 10, 1936	Dec 2, 1936	
Convention Concerning the Repatriation of Seamen (No. 26)	Oct 10, 1936	Dec 2, 1936	
Convention Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships (No. 53)	Signing not required	Aug 25, 1964	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (Amended) (No. 58)	Signing not required	Oct 8, 1964	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment (No. 59)		Feb 21, 1940 Approval of the International Labour Organization's registration of the R.O.C.	Feb 21, 1940
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers (No. 73)	Signing not required	Aug 25, 1964	
Convention Concerning Labor Inspection in Industry and Commerce, 1947 (No. 81)	Signing not required	Sep 26, 1961	Feb 13, 1962
Convention Concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Amended) (No. 92)	Signing not required	Dec 23, 1970	Feb 3, 1971
Wage Protection Convention (No. 95)	Signing not required	Oct 22, 1962	Nov 16, 1962
Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively, 1949 (No. 98)	Signing not required	Sep 10, 1962	Oct 11, 1962
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Signing not required	Mar 1, 1958	May 1, 1958
Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957 (No. 105)	Signing not required	Jan 23, 1959	
Convention Concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (No. 107)	Signing not required	Sep 10, 1962	Oct 11, 1962
Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (No. 111)	Signing not required	Aug 31, 1961	
Convention Concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment as Fishermen (No. 112)	Signing not required	Aug 31, 1961	
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Fishermen (No. 113)	Signing not required	Aug 31, 1961	
Convention Concerning Fishermen's Articles of Agreement (No. 114)	Signing not required	Aug 31, 1961	
Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)		Jan 22, 1962	Nov 16, 1962
Convention Concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy (No. 117)	Signing not required	Oct 8, 1964	
Convention Concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (No. 118)	Signing not required	Oct 8, 1964	
Convention Concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to Be Carried by One Worker (No. 127)	Signing not required	Dec 23, 1969	Feb 2, 1970

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Table 34. Relevant UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Conventions
Signed, Ratified, or Acceded to by Taiwan**

Relevant UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization conventions	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Against Discrimination in Education	Signing not required	Nov 16, 1964	Feb 12, 1965

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

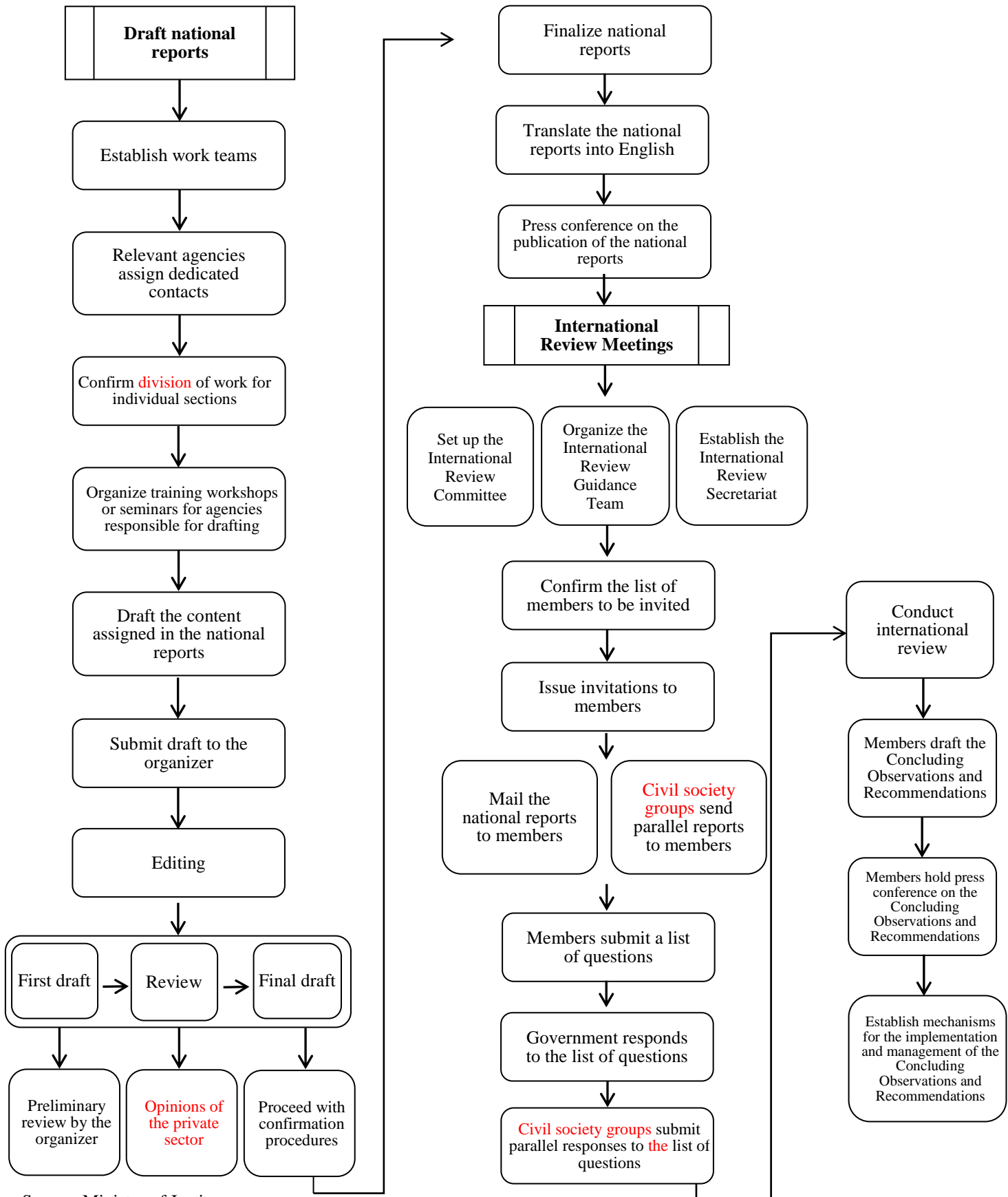
Note: Research commissioned by the Ministry of Justice for the *International Convention Adoption Research Report*, October 29, 2009.

**Table 35. Hague Conference on Private International Law Conventions Signed, Ratified, or
Acceded to by Taiwan**

Hague Conference on Private International Law	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance (with Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations)	Dec 4, 1956	May 16, 1957	Jun 25, 1957
Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations/Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	May 16, 1957	Jun 25, 1957	
1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	Feb 20, 1957	Aug 12, 1958	Sep 22, 1958

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Figure 4. Operating Flowchart for the Drafting of the National Reports on Core Human Rights Covenants and Organization of International Review Meetings



Source: Ministry of Justice

Figure 5. Task Assignment for the Drafting of the National Reports on Core Human Rights Covenants and Organization of International Review Meetings



Source: Ministry of Justice