

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

Third Report Submitted under Article 18 of
the Convention

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Common Core Document

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*With regard to education-related statistics, an academic year begins in August and ends in July of the following year. For example, academic year 2014 refers to the period from August 2014 to July 2015.

Preface

According to the regulations set forth under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, state parties should, at a minimum, produce a national report once every four years after submitting their initial national report. The Republic of China (Taiwan) completed its first national report on CEDAW in 2009, and submitted its second national report in 2013.

In accordance with the *"Consolidated Guidelines for State Reports Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights"* issued by the UN Human Rights Council, Taiwan is now publishing its third national report in 2017, consisting of a common core document and convention-specific document, to be submitted to the international review committee. In April 2016, Taiwan issued its second national reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which provided comprehensive information in accordance with UN guidelines for the content of common core documents. Since common core documents are a common part of all national reports on human rights conventions, the common core document for Taiwan's third national report on CEDAW is based on the common core document prepared for Taiwan's second national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR, with updated information as of 2016. The convention-specific document has been compiled in accordance with the provisions of CEDAW and general recommendations no. 29 to 34, which were issued following the publication of Taiwan's second national report. It provides an overview of the development of women's rights in Taiwan from 2013 to 2016; the laws, regulations, and administrative measures adopted for the implementation of CEDAW; and the progress made in areas identified for further efforts in the second national report. All of this information is supplemented by a wide range of statistical data. With regard to the concluding observations and recommendations for the second national report, an article-by-article approach is used to explain what measures have been taken to resolve various issues, as well as the challenges and problems Taiwan currently faces. Footnotes are provided where necessary, and a comparison table illustrating response actions has been appended to the end of the report for greater ease of reference.

For the initial draft of Taiwan's third national report on CEDAW, the Department of Gender Equality under the Executive Yuan invited members of the Executive Yuan's Gender Equality Committee, scholars and experts, as well as nongovernmental organizations, to jointly review the content and assist related agencies of the central government in producing the document. The final report was completed after widely consulting the views of various sectors of society

through extensive discussions, forums with civic groups, and public hearings.

By publishing the third national report on CEDAW, the government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) aims to give the international review committee a thorough understanding of the efforts made since the publication of the second report in promoting and safeguarding women's rights.

I. Profile of the Nation Submitting the Report

A. Demographic, Economic, Social, and Cultural Characteristics

1. See Note 2 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
2. The Republic of China was founded in 1912, at which time the total area under its jurisdiction was 11,418,174 square kilometers. In December 1949, the ROC government relocated to Taiwan and has since held effective jurisdiction over Taiwan proper and its outlying islands including Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, the Tungsha (Pratas) Islands, the Chungsha (Macclesfield Bank) Islands, and the Nansha (Spratly) Islands, the collective of which will hereinafter be referred to simply as Taiwan. The total area under the country's effective jurisdiction is 36,193.62 square kilometers.

Demographic Indicators

3. See Notes 3, 4, and 23 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
4. The ROC population continues to increase. However, the population growth rate has fallen from 2.47‰ in 2013 to 2.03‰ in 2016, and the sex ratio has also declined in recent years. According to estimates made by the National Development Council in August 2016, zero population growth is expected to happen in 2021. Meanwhile, population density has increased marginally year after year. Table 1 shows Taiwan's total population, population growth, sex ratio, and population density from 2013 to 2016.

Table 1 Population, Population Growth, Sex Ratio, and Population Density

Unit: persons; ‰; persons/square kilometer

Year	Total population			Population growth	Sex ratio	Population density
	Total	Male	Female			
2013	23,373,517	11,684,674	11,688,843	2.47	99.96	646
2014	23,433,753	11,697,971	11,735,782	2.58	99.68	647
2015	23,492,074	11,712,047	11,780,027	2.49	99.42	649
2016	23,539,816	11,719,270	11,820,546	2.03	99.14	650

Source: Ministry of the Interior

5. From 2013 to 2016, the population aged 0-14 fell from 3,346,610 to 3,141,881 (representing 13.35% of the total). The population aged 15-64 increased from 17,332,510 to 17,365,715 from 2013 to 2015, but fell to 17,291,830 (representing 73.46% of the total) in 2016. The population aged 65 and above increased from 2,694,406 to 3,106,105 (representing 13.20% of the total) between 2013 and 2016. This shows a gradual decrease in the number of younger people and a gradual increase in the number of older people.
6. From 2013 to 2016, the dependency ratio (measuring the percentage of the population aged

14 and below and 65 and older relative to the population aged 15–64) grew from 34.85 to 36.13. This means that every 100 people of the working population are supporting 36.13 dependents. The dependency ratio continues to increase.

7. The number of births gradually rose from 199,113 in 2013 to 213,598 in 2015, and then declined to 208,440 in 2016. The crude birth rate was 8.53‰ in 2013, which rose to 9.10‰ in 2015 and fell to 8.86‰ in 2016. It is evident that the nation is currently seeing low fertility rates.
8. The number of deaths increased from 155,908 in 2013 to 172,405 in 2016, whereas the crude death rate rose from 6.68‰ to 7.33‰. Mortality rates are thus low.
9. The percentages of unmarried, married, divorced, and widowed people aged 15 and above relative to the total population aged 15 and above from 2013 to 2016 are as follows: The percentage of unmarried people fell from 34.74% to 34.52%, the percentage of married people fell from 51.29% to 50.81%, the percentage of divorced people increased from 7.71% to 8.20%, and the percentage of widowed people rose from 6.26% to 6.46%.
10. The fertility rate of women at childbearing age was 1.07 in 2013, 1.17 in 2014, 1.18 in 2015, and 1.17 in 2016, which put the nation among those with low fertility. In light of this trend, the government continued to introduce marriage and birth incentives between 2013 and 2016.
11. Between 2013 and 2016, the average number of persons per household also steadily decreased from 2.82 to 2.80, 2.77, and 2.75, respectively.
12. The percentage of female heads of households aged 15 and above has increased from 41.01% in 2013 to 41.40% in 2014, 41.76% in 2015, and 42.11% in 2016. Demographic statistics for the period 2013-2016 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Demographic Statistics

Unit: persons; %; ‰

Year	Age						Dependency ratio	Births		Deaths		Marital status of population aged 15 and above (%)				Total fertility rate	Average no. of people per household	Percentage of households with female heads of household aged 15 and above (%)
	0-14		15-64		65 and above			Births	Crude birth rate (‰)	Deaths	Crude death rate (‰)	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed			
	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)												
2013	3,346,601	14.32	17,332,510	74.15	2,694,406	11.53	34.85	199,113	8.53	155,908	6.68	34.74	51.29	7.71	6.26	1.07	2.82	41.01
2014	3,277,300	13.99	17,347,763	74.03	2,808,690	11.99	35.08	210,383	8.99	163,929	7.00	34.67	51.12	7.88	6.33	1.17	2.80	41.40
2015	3,187,780	13.57	17,365,715	73.92	2,938,579	12.51	35.28	213,598	9.10	163,858	6.98	34.64	50.94	8.03	6.40	1.18	2.77	41.76
2016	3,141,881	13.35	17,291,830	73.46	3,106,105	13.20	36.13	208,440	8.86	172,405	7.33	34.52	50.81	8.20	6.46	1.17	2.75	42.11

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Note: Birth and death statistics are based on date of registration; total fertility rate is based on date of occurrence.

13. In 2015, the average life expectancy at birth for ROC nationals was 80.20 years (77.01 years for men and 83.62 years for women). Compared to 2014, this was an increase of 0.36 year (0.29 year for men and 0.42 year for women), which was primarily due to a decline in the age-specific mortality rate. The standardized mortality rate declined by 2.7% as compared to 2014 (by 2.1% for men and by 3.4% for women). This caused an increase in the life expectancy at birth for men and women as compared to 2014. However, because the increase in women's life expectancy at birth outpaced that of men in 2015, the average life expectancy gap at birth between men and women grew to 6.61 years, a 0.14-year increase from 6.47 years in 2014. Data concerning life expectancy for the period 2013-2015 are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Life Expectancy

Unit: years

Year	Gender	All ROC nationals	Men	Women
2013		80.02	76.91	83.36
2014		79.84	76.72	83.19
2015		80.20	77.01	83.62

Source: Ministry of the Interior

14. In terms of regional distribution, New Taipei City was home to the largest number of people in 2016 with 3,979,208 (16.90% of the total). The next most populated cities or counties were Kaohsiung City with 2,779,371 (11.81%) and Taichung City with 2,767,239 (11.76%). In fact, 69.05% of the nation's population was concentrated in six special municipalities.

In terms of the aging index, the northern and central parts were lower at 90.47% and 95.37%, respectively, whereas the southern and eastern parts were higher at 116.38% and 119.15%, respectively. Looking at individual counties and cities, Chiayi County had the highest aging index at 174.29%, followed by Yunlin County at 140.37% and Nantou County at 137.47%. The aging index was lowest in Hsinchu City (63.11%), Taoyuan City (66.63%), and Hsinchu County (69.84%). Due to aging factors among men and women, the nation's sex ratio declined to a historical low of 99.14 in 2016. The ratio was highest in eastern parts of Taiwan at 105.00, followed by Kinmen/Matsu at 102.45 and the central region at 101.71. The northern region had the lowest sex ratio at 96.65. As for individual counties and cities, Lienchiang County had the highest sex ratio at 132.51, followed by Chiayi County at 108.45 and Yunlin County at 108.11. Taipei City had the lowest sex ratio at 91.70. Regional demographic statistics covering the period 2013-2016 are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Regional Demographic Statistics

Unit: persons; %

Item Year and region	Total population		Sex ratio	0-14 of age		15-64 of age		Age 65 and above		Aging index	Indigenous population	
	Total population	Percentage of total		Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Percentage of total			
2013	23,373,517	100.00	99.96	3,346,601	14.32	17,332,510	74.15	2,694,406	11.53	80.51	533,601	2.28
2014	23,433,753	100.00	99.68	3,277,300	13.99	17,347,763	74.03	2,808,690	11.99	85.70	540,023	2.30
2015	23,492,074	100.00	99.42	3,187,780	13.57	17,365,715	73.92	2,938,579	12.51	92.18	546,698	2.33
2016	23,539,816	100.00	99.14	3,141,881	13.35	17,291,830	73.46	3,106,105	13.20	98.86	553,228	2.35
Northern region	10,637,131	45.19	96.65	1,477,175	13.89	7,823,554	73.55	1,336,402	12.56	90.47	192,189	1.81
New Taipei City	3,979,208	16.90	96.32	507,423	12.75	3,005,876	75.54	465,909	11.71	91.82	54,882	1.38
Taipei City	2,695,704	11.45	91.70	375,128	13.92	1,901,446	70.54	419,130	15.55	111.73	16,181	0.60
Taoyuan City	2,147,763	9.12	99.57	329,307	15.33	1,599,031	74.45	219,425	10.22	66.63	69,896	3.25
Keelung City	372,100	1.58	100.51	40,508	10.89	279,643	75.15	51,949	13.96	128.24	9,281	2.49
Hsinchu City	437,337	1.86	97.77	76,283	17.44	312,913	71.55	48,141	11.01	63.11	3,912	0.89
Yilan County	457,538	1.94	102.62	56,836	12.42	332,894	72.76	67,808	14.82	119.30	16,830	3.68
Hsinchu County	547,481	2.33	104.70	91,690	16.75	391,751	71.56	64,040	11.70	69.84	21,207	3.87
Central region	5,813,610	24.70	101.71	803,717	13.82	4,243,357	72.99	766,536	13.19	95.37	81,119	1.40
Taichung City	2,767,239	11.76	97.53	409,212	14.79	2,056,123	74.30	301,904	10.91	73.78	33,049	1.19
Miaoli County	559,189	2.38	106.56	76,178	13.62	400,240	71.58	82,771	14.80	108.65	11,278	2.02
Changhua County	1,287,146	5.47	104.18	175,423	13.63	928,761	72.16	182,962	14.21	104.30	5,577	0.43
Nantou County	505,163	2.15	105.21	58,294	11.54	366,734	72.60	80,135	15.86	137.47	28,874	5.72
Yunlin County	694,873	2.95	108.11	84,610	12.18	491,499	70.73	118,764	17.09	140.37	2,341	0.34
Southern region	6,389,653	27.14	100.48	777,143	12.16	4,708,108	73.68	904,402	14.15	116.38	107,371	1.68
Tainan City	1,886,033	8.01	100.01	236,571	12.54	1,389,761	73.69	259,701	13.77	109.78	7,525	0.40
Kaohsiung City	2,779,371	11.81	98.48	343,793	12.37	2,061,974	74.19	373,604	13.44	108.67	33,622	1.21
Chiayi City	269,874	1.15	94.91	38,588	14.30	195,018	72.26	36,268	13.44	93.99	1,048	0.39
Chiayi County	515,320	2.19	108.45	52,919	10.27	370,167	71.83	92,234	17.90	174.29	5,810	1.13
Pingtung County	835,792	3.55	104.83	93,786	11.22	614,990	73.58	127,016	15.20	135.43	58,892	7.05
Penghu County	103,263	0.44	106.07	11,486	11.12	76,198	73.79	15,579	15.09	135.63	474	0.46
Eastern region	551,713	2.34	105.00	68,578	12.43	401,426	72.76	81,709	14.81	119.15	171,351	31.06
Taitung County	220,802	0.94	107.14	27,326	12.38	160,416	72.65	33,060	14.97	120.98	78,872	35.72
Hualien County	330,911	1.41	103.59	41,252	12.47	241,010	72.83	48,649	14.70	117.93	92,479	27.95
Kinmen and Matsu	147,709	0.63	102.45	15,268	10.34	115,385	78.12	17,056	11.55	111.71	1,198	0.81
Kinmen County	135,114	0.57	100.04	13,674	10.12	105,671	78.21	15,769	11.67	115.32	1,005	0.74
Lienchiang County	12,595	0.05	132.51	1,594	12.66	9,714	77.13	1,287	10.22	80.74	193	1.53

Source: Ministry of the Interior

15. Following the introduction of the Status Act for Indigenous Peoples in 2001, there has

been an increase in the number of people seeking to reinstate or acquire indigenous identity. The number of indigenous households was 215,000 as of August 2015, an increase of 6% compared to 2012, which was 1.7 times the national average household growth rate (7.1%). The indigenous population has increased progressively year after year from 474,919 in 2006 to 553,228 in 2016 (representing 2.35% of the total population). Hualien County had the highest number of indigenous people (92,479), followed by Taitung County (78,872) and Taoyuan County (69,896). Lienchiang County had the lowest number (193), followed by Penghu County (474) and Kinmen County (1,005). There are a total of 16 indigenous tribes, i.e., Amis, Paiwan, Atayal, Bunun, Truku, Puyuma, Rukai, Sediq, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Kavalan, Sakizaya, Thao, Hla'alua, and Kanakanavu. Amis has the largest population at 206,126. Table 5 shows demographic statistics of indigenous people by region in 2016.

16. According to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, people of Mongolian origin currently total 469 in 213 households in Taiwan, whereas people of Tibetan origin total 648 in 344 households. According to a survey conducted by the Hakka Affairs Council in 2016, the Hakka population (whether by descent or identification, as defined in the Hakka Basic Act) totaled approximately 4,537,000, representing 19.3% of the total population.

Table 5 Indigenous Population by Region and Tribe

Unit: persons; %

2016																			
Region	Total		Number of persons by tribe																Not reported
	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Puyuma	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	
Total	553,228	100.00	206,126	88,243	98,951	57,436	13,121	13,838	6,609	6,533	4,538	776	1,431	30,845	881	9,686	358	317	13,539
New Taipei City	54,882	9.92	32,444	7,265	4,336	3,650	534	1,277	196	509	70	51	294	1,976	46	259	5	-	1,970
Taipei City	16,181	2.92	7,757	2,762	1,562	1,038	247	488	174	147	35	21	38	817	28	224	1	1	841
Taoyuan City	69,896	12.63	33,339	19,871	5,441	4,117	459	1,052	176	1,040	96	25	160	2,013	101	412	-	5	1,589
Taichung City	33,049	5.97	9,740	8,845	6,485	4,309	417	673	263	195	70	148	47	614	13	706	14	20	490
Tainan City	7,525	1.36	2,307	608	2,373	1,066	209	315	107	25	12	15	12	256	3	63	4	4	146
Kaohsiung City	33,622	6.08	9,305	1,308	8,514	9,021	2,590	778	633	59	42	16	22	538	6	131	294	267	98
Taiwan Province	336,875	60.89	110,660	47,421	70,077	34,125	8,651	9,237	5,039	4,536	4,211	499	857	24,564	683	7,886	40	19	8,370
Yilan County	16,830	3.04	2,084	12,613	278	293	47	115	28	26	4	2	10	465	5	36	-	2	822
Region	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Puyuma	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	Not reported
Hsinchu County	21,207	3.83	1,817	16,049	504	403	62	123	37	1,573	23	9	6	208	9	57	-	1	326
Miaoli County	11,278	2.04	1,407	6,243	402	360	25	83	22	2,380	15	12	13	122	2	46	2	-	144
Changhua County	5,577	1.01	2,060	448	1,299	933	142	201	48	27	12	25	23	137	-	91	2	4	125
Nantou County	28,874	5.22	928	5,965	480	13,897	64	68	234	51	6	415	2	121	2	6,602	8	1	30
Yunlin County	2,341	0.42	934	317	400	309	48	58	37	22	7	-	2	109	1	19	2	-	76
Chiayi County	5,810	1.05	549	201	339	298	37	61	4,057	33	2	20	-	61	1	29	3	-	119
Pingtung County	58,892	10.65	2,164	442	48,120	683	5,995	196	66	31	12	3	11	145	4	20	18	6	976
Taitung	78,872	14.26	36,700	476	16,574	8,244	2,080	7,636	40	52	4,096	4	109	192	6	30	2	1	2,630

2016																			
Region	Total		Number of persons by tribe																Not reported
	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Puyuma	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	
County																			
Hualien County	92,479	16.72	52,741	2,687	870	8,107	76	459	39	59	16	-	656	22,594	639	869	3	-	2,664
Penghu County	474	0.09	177	70	112	42	13	18	4	2	2	1	-	17	-	12	-	3	1
Keelung City	9,281	1.68	7,428	649	263	260	15	103	23	17	9	3	11	204	6	26	-	-	264
Region	Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Puyuma	Tsou	Saisiyat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Sediq	Hla'alua	Kanakanavu	Not reported
Hsinchu City	3,912	0.71	1,453	1,187	331	176	32	77	22	257	7	4	3	164	2	33	-	-	164
Chiayi City	1,048	0.19	218	74	105	120	15	39	382	6	-	1	11	25	6	16	-	1	29
Fujian Province	1,198	0.22	574	163	163	110	14	18	21	22	2	1	1	67	1	5	-	1	35
Kinmen County	1,005	0.18	497	123	134	96	14	14	16	21	-	1	1	48	1	4	-	1	34
Lienchiang County	193	0.03	77	40	29	14	-	4	5	1	2	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	1

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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17. From 2013 to 2015, average annual employment remuneration per household—as denominated in New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$)—was NT\$ 656,000, NT\$ 668,000, and NT\$ 665,000, respectively. In addition, the proportion and total amount of current transfer receipts are on an upward trend, with government subsidies and social insurance schemes accounting for around 70%. From 2013 to 2015, the average total income from current transfers per household was NT\$ 219,000, NT\$ 218,000, and NT\$ 229,000, respectively. Table 6 shows the amount of average annual employment remuneration and current transfer receipts per household between 2013 and 2015.

Table 6 Average Annual Employment Remuneration and Current Transfer Receipts per Household

Unit: NT\$

Year \ Item	Employment remuneration	Current transfer receipts
2013	655,707	219,444
2014	667,520	217,829
2015	665,122	229,085

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

18. Low-income households are defined as families that earn less than the lowest living index per person per month, and have undergone asset review procedures (for movable and immovable property). The lowest living index and asset criteria vary depending on the place of residence. In July 2011, changes were made to the Public Assistance Act to extend social assistance to more people. In 2016, 331,776 people (1.4% of the total population) were identified as members of low-income households, which represented an increase of 17,494 over 2011. Among these, 173,000 were male and 158,000 were female, representing 1.5% and 1.3% of their respective gender populations. The percentage of low-income household members was similar among the two genders. Compared to 2011, the number of low-income men had increased by 13,000, whereas the number of low-income women had increased by 4,000. An overview of the nationwide status of households and low-income households between 2013 and 2016 is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 Status of Nationwide Households and Low-income Households

Unit: persons; %

Year	Percentage of household spending on food, accommodation, healthcare, and education	Percentage of population below minimum food expenditure	Gini coefficient of disposable income	Low-income household population	Low-income household population		Percentage of nationwide population	Percentage of nationwide population	
					Male	Female		Male	Female
2013	67.8	0	0.336	361,765	186,087	175,678	1.55	1.59	1.50
2014	68.0	0	0.336	357,722	185,438	172,284	1.53	1.59	1.47
2015	-	-	-	342,490	178,253	164,237	1.45	1.52	1.38
2016	-	-	-	331,776	173,763	158,013	1.40	1.48	1.33

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Health and Welfare
Notes: The percentage of the population below minimum food expenditure is calculated based on the minimum food spending of USD 1.25 per person per day. (Approximately NT\$ 19 when converted using IMF's PPP; the PPP in 2012, 2013, and 2014 was 14.93, 14.91, and 14.97, respectively.)

19. As a result of the worldwide financial crisis, the quintile ratio (i.e., the ratio between the income of the top and bottom quintiles) of household disposable income had widened to 6.34 in 2009, and the Gini coefficient had increased to 0.345. By 2014, the quintile ratio had fallen to 6.05, while the Gini coefficient was also down to 0.336. Analysis of the spending of high- and low-income households revealed housing as the largest expenditure, representing 21.3% in the high-income group and 33.0% in the low-income group. Food was the next largest expenditure, representing 21.7% and 26.8% in the respective income groups. With regard to healthcare expenditure, the wide availability of healthcare services has kept expenditures between 14% and 16% for both income groups. Lastly, education expenditure represented only 1.1% in low-income households given their smaller family size and higher average age. In the high-income group, education expenditure represented 4.9% of total spending. In 2015, national health expenditure (NHE) amounted to NT\$ 1.0292 trillion, or 6.1% of GDP. NHE per capita was NT\$ 43,864. Based on detailed analysis of the NHE, personal healthcare comprised the largest share at 87.9%. Meanwhile, the public sector accounted for 59.7% and the private sector for 40.3%. Households made the largest contribution at 51.7%, followed by the government sector at 27.0%.
20. The indigenous population remains a financially challenged group, averaging an annual household income of NT\$ 658,100 in 2014, which was 61.4% of the national household average, despite having increased by 32.3% from 2010. In addition, indigenous people continue to move out of their homeland into urban areas, resulting in relatively low home ownership. In 2014, 73.2% of indigenous people were homeowners, which, despite having increased by 0.6 percentage point from 2010, was lower than the nationwide average of 85.3%.
21. For information concerning ROC citizens' right to education, please see Note 27 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

22. The net elementary school enrollment rate of children aged 6-11 was 97.5% in academic year 2015—97.6% for boys and 97.4% for girls (a difference of 0.2 percentage point). The net junior high school enrollment rate of students aged 12-14 was 97.8% in academic year 2015—97.9% for boys and 97.8% for girls (a difference of 0.1 percentage point). Over the last five years, net enrollment rates have been near 98%, with the ratio slightly higher for boys. Table 8 shows net elementary and junior high school enrollment rates between academic years 2011 and 2015.

Table 8 Elementary and Junior High School Net Enrollment Rate

Unit: %

Item Academic year	Elementary (age 6-11)			Junior high (age 12-14)		
	Average	Boys	Girls	Average	Boys	Girls
2011	97.9	98.0	97.8	97.5	97.6	97.5
2012	97.8	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.8
2013	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.8	97.9	97.8
2014	97.6	97.7	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.8
2015	97.5	97.6	97.4	97.8	97.9	97.7

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: Net enrollment rate = number of students enrolled / population due to be enrolled × 100%

23. Table 9 shows the number and percentage of dropouts between academic years 2011 and 2015.

Table 9 Number and Percentage of Dropouts

Unit: persons; %

Item Academic year	No. of dropouts	Percentage
2011	1,071	0.046
2012	818	0.037
2013	676	0.032
2014	661	0.032
2015	606	0.031

Source: Ministry of Education

Notes: 1. Number of dropouts refers to the number of students who were still not enrolled by the end of the academic year (month).

2. Percentage of dropouts is calculated as the number of students who were still not enrolled by the end of the academic year (month) divided by the total number of elementary and junior high school students.

24. Literacy rate

(1) In 2016, 98.7% of people aged 15 and above were literate. This was a 0.31 percentage point increase over 2013, and the rate is currently on a rising trend. The literacy rate of the population aged 15-24 is almost 100% because of the mandatory nine-year education program. There was no significant difference between literacy rates of the two genders in the 15-24 age group. People aged 25 and above were still more influenced by traditional values, so women in these age groups have had fewer education opportunities than men, and therefore have lower literacy rates. Nevertheless, the gap between men and women is gradually declining. In 2016, the

literacy rate of boys and men aged 15 and above was 99.73%. This was 2.04 percentage points higher than the literacy rate of girls and women aged 15 and above, which stood at 97.69%. Table 10 shows the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above between 2013 and 2016.

Table 10 Literacy Rate of the Population Aged 15 and Above

Unit: %

Item \ Year	Age 15 and above	Men	Women	Age 15-24	Men	Women	Age 25 and above	Men	Women
2013	98.39	99.65	97.15	99.99	99.99	99.99	98.09	99.58	96.65
2014	98.50	99.68	97.34	99.99	99.98	99.99	98.23	99.62	96.88
2015	98.60	99.71	97.52	99.98	99.98	99.98	98.35	99.65	97.10
2016	98.70	99.73	97.69	99.98	99.98	99.98	98.47	99.69	97.31

Source: Ministry of the Interior

- (2) In 2016, 769,977 foreigners resided in Taiwan with valid Alien Resident Certificates, of whom 350,724 (45.6%) were men and 419,253 (54.5%) were women. The majority were foreign workers, totaling 629,644 (81.8%). The number and ratio of foreign workers has continued to increase in recent years. The next largest categories of foreigners were dependent immigrants (61,427; 8%), students (35,577; 4.6%), professionals (24,145; 3.1%), investors (271; 0.03%), missionaries (2,252; 0.3%), and others (16,661; 2.2%). Table 11 shows the number of foreigners residing in Taiwan between 2013 and 2016.

Table 11 Foreigners Residing in Taiwan by Purpose of Stay

Unit: persons

Purpose \ Year	Total	Subtotal		Dependent immigrant		Student		Professional		Investor		Missionary		Foreign worker (blue collar)		Others (e.g., special purposes, PASS card holders)	
		Male	Female	Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2013	578,967	253,003	325,964	17,686	41,900	12,646	11,665	16,740	4,422	228	46	1,178	790	197,835	261,036	6,690	6,105
				59,586		24,311		21,162		274		1,968		458,871		12,795	
2014	665,632	297,501	368,131	18,084	40,852	13,976	13,089	17,219	4,649	227	52	1,139	791	238,728	301,834	8,128	6,864
				58,936		27,065		21,868		279		1,930		540,562		14,992	
2015	722,846	327,719	395,127	18,540	42,207	16,569	15,595	17,923	5,289	240	58	1,344	906	265,009	324,363	8,094	6,709
				60,747		32,164		23,212		298		2,250		589,372		14,803	
2016	769,977	350,724	419,253	18,807	42,620	18,128	17,449	18,518	5,627	212	59	1,359	893	284,540	345,104	9,160	7,501
				61,427		35,577		24,145		271		2,252		629,644		16,661	

Source: Ministry of the Interior

25. The average number of students per teacher (student-teacher ratio) in public schools at the elementary and secondary levels gradually decreased between academic years 2013 and 2016. The ratio has increased in higher education. Table 12 provides an overview of the student-teacher ratios of public schools between academic years 2013 and 2016.

Table 12 Student-Teacher Ratio of Public Schools

Unit: persons

Academic year	Total	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
2013	14.1	13.2	13.3	18.7
2014	13.6	12.6	12.8	18.8
2015	13.3	12.4	12.3	19.0
2016	13.2	12.2	12.0	19.4

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: The number of full-time tertiary instructors and tertiary student-teacher ratios both include assistants.

26. The labor force participation rate (LFPR) and the number of people in the labor force have both continued to increase in recent years. In 2016, a total of 11.267 million people were employed, for an LFPR of 58.75%. While the unemployment rate has gradually declined in recent years, the average unemployment rate was 3.92% in 2016, a slight uptick compared to the previous year. With regard to differences in gender, the unemployment rate and LFPR among women are lower than among men. In 2016, the LFPR of women was 50.80%, an increase of 0.34 percentage point as compared to 2013. The difference in the LFPR between men and women has narrowed from 16.28 percentage points in 2013 to 16.25 percentage points in 2016. The reduction of the gap is largely attributable to the growing number of people in tertiary education, which has enhanced the employable skills of women in Taiwan and increased their importance in the labor market. In 2016, there were 6.267 million men and 5.000 million women in the labor force, an increase of 151,000 and 149,000, respectively, compared to 2013. The relative increase in the LFPR among women (3.07%) was greater than that of their male counterparts (2.47%). A gender-based overview of the labor market from 2013 to 2016 is provided in Table 13.

Table 13 Labor Market Overview by Gender

Unit: %

Year	LFPR			Unemployment rate					
	Men	Women		Men	Women				
2013	58.43	66.74	50.46	4.18	4.47	3.80			
2014	58.54	66.78	50.64	3.96	4.27	3.56			
2015	58.65	66.91	50.74	3.78	4.05	3.44			
2016	58.75	67.05	50.80	3.92	4.19	3.57			
Year	Employed population						Unit: 1,000		
			Industry		Service				
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
2013	10,967	6,116	4,851	3,965	2,712	1,253	6,458	3,013	3,446
2014	11,079	6,166	4,913	4,004	2,746	1,258	6,526	3,029	3,498
2015	11,198	6,234	4,964	4,035	2,771	1,264	6,609	3,060	3,549
2016	11,267	6,267	5,000	4,043	2,779	1,264	6,667	3,083	3,584

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

Note: The employed population includes data from the farming, forestry, fishery, animal husbandry, industrial, and service sectors.

27. In 2013, the number of street vendors totaled 492,000, representing an increase of 19,000, or

4.1%, over 2008. Among these, 281,000, or 57.1%, were women, while 211,000, or 42.9%, were men. Compared to 2008, the number of female vendors had increased by 5.0%, whereas the number of male vendors had increased by 2.9%.

28. As of the third quarter of 2016, there were a total of 5,466 unions with 3,344,190 members. This was 42 more unions and 6,330 fewer members compared to 2015. Meanwhile, the union organization rate of 33.2% represented a 0.2 percentage point decrease. There were a total of 254 confederated labor unions, 919 corporate unions totaling 547,425 members, and 4,124 professional unions totaling 2,717,658 members. Table 14 shows the number of registered unions and members between 2013 and September 2016.

Table 14 Unions and Members

Unit: persons; %

Year	Total				Confederated labor unions						Corporate unions		Industrial unions		Professional unions	
	Union count	Institutional members	Member count	Organization rate	General		Corporate and industrial		Professional		Union count	Member count	Union count	Member count	Union count	Member count
					Institutional members		Institutional members		Institutional members							
2013	5,285	5,218	3,362,024	34.3	90	4,264	40	302	106	652	884	551,267	101	67,807	4,064	2,742,950
2014	5,382	5,213	3,349,521	33.7	98	4,258	41	302	108	653	905	551,367	142	72,781	4,088	2,725,373
2015	5,424	5,175	3,350,520	33.4	100	4,222	43	304	109	649	909	547,283	158	79,217	4,105	2,724,020
2016 (Jan.-Sep.)	5,466	5,170	3,344,190	33.2	103	4,241	43	307	108	622	919	547,425	169	79,107	4,124	2,717,658

Source: Ministry of Labor

29. Between 2013 and 2016, Taiwan averaged an economic growth rate of 2.1%. In 2016, the nation achieved an economic growth rate of 1.5%. Nominal GDP was NT\$ 17.1 trillion and GDP per capita was USD 22,530. The consumer price index has increased steadily in recent years, with growth lower than 1.5% per year. Table 15 shows the nation's macroeconomic data between 2013 and 2016.

Table 15 Macroeconomic Overview

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

Year	GNI	GDP	GDP per capita (GDP)	Economic growth	CPI increase
2013	156,546	152,307	652,429	2.20	0.79
2014	165,824	161,119	688,434	4.02	1.20
2015	173,179	167,590	714,277	0.72	-0.31
2016	177,166	171,113	727,818	1.50	1.40

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

30. As of December 2016, the outstanding debt with maturity of more than one year at all government levels stood at NT\$ 6.0733 trillion. Furthermore, the ratio of outstanding debt of all government levels to average GDP for the previous three years stood at 37.88%, which is within the legal limit of 50%. Loans received from foreign countries in earlier stages of

Taiwan's economic development had all been paid back as of September 15, 2011, and Taiwan has since become a country free of foreign debt. Table 16 shows the national debt from 2013 to 2016.

Table 16 National Debt Overview

Unit: NT\$ 100 million; %

Year	Central government outstanding debt - 1 year and above	As a ratio of average GDP for the previous 3 years	Local government outstanding debt - 1 year and above	As a ratio of average GDP for the previous 3 years	All levels of government outstanding debt - 1 year and above	As a ratio of average GDP for the previous 3 years
	2013	51,508	35.84	7,932	5.52	59,441
2014	52,802	35.81	8,192	5.56	60,994	41.37
2015	53,012	34.55	8,334	5.43	61,346	39.98
2016	53,258	33.22	7,475	4.66	60,733	37.88

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: Outstanding debt balances of one year and above between 2013 and 2015 are finalized figures, whereas balances of 2016 are actual figures.

31. The percentage of women among civil servants has increased from 40.5% in 2013 to 42.1% in 2016, and the percentage of women among political appointees has risen from 18.3% to 21.8%. Table 17 shows the number and gender distribution of civil servants and political appointees between 2013 and 2016. The percentage of women among indigenous civil servants has increased from 29.5% to 34.2%, while the percentage of women among indigenous political appointees has decreased from 36.4% to 35.3%. Table 18 shows the number and gender distribution of indigenous civil servants and political appointees between 2013 and 2016.

Table 17 Number and Gender Ratio of Civil Servants and Political Appointees

Unit: persons; %

Year Item	2013	2014	2015	2016
Civil servants	346,059	347,816	347,552	347,572
Male	205,852	204,827	202,669	201,323
Ratio	59.5	58.9	58.3	57.9
Female	140,207	142,989	144,883	146,249
Ratio	40.5	41.1	41.7	42.1
Political appointees	458	424	450	449
Male	374	341	362	351
Ratio	81.7	80.4	80.4	78.2
Female	84	83	88	98
Ratio	18.3	19.6	19.6	21.8

Source: National civil servants database

Table 18 Number and Gender Ratio of Indigenous Civil Servants and Political Appointees

Unit: persons; %

Item \ Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indigenous civil servants	6,740	6,734	6,626	6,597
Male	4,750	4,628	4,452	4,340
Ratio	70.5	68.7	67.2	65.8
Female	1,990	2,106	2,174	2,257
Ratio	29.5	31.3	32.8	34.2
Indigenous political appointees	11	12	14	17
Male	7	8	10	11
Ratio	63.6	66.7	71.4	64.7
Female	4	4	4	6
Ratio	36.4	33.3	28.6	35.3

Source: National Civil Servants Database

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32. There were 24 maternal deaths in 2016, representing a maternal mortality rate of 11.6 per 100,000 live births. The main causes of death were amniotic fluid embolism and postpartum hemorrhage, and the highest mortality rate was in the 30-34 age group, accounting for nine deaths.
33. There were 207,600 births recorded in 2016, with an infant death rate of 3.9 per 1,000 and a neonatal death rate of 2.4 per 1,000. The main causes of infant mortality were congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (20.5%); respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period (14.4%); disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (6.9%); accidental injuries (5.7%); and infections specific to the perinatal period (5.2%). These top five causes accounted for 52.7% of infant deaths. Rates of neonatal, infant, and maternal mortality are shown in Table 19.

Table 19 Neonatal, Infant, and Maternal Mortality Rate

Unit: persons

Year	Neonatal			Infant			Maternal (Per 100,000 live births)
	Total (Per 1,000 live births)	Male (Per 1,000 live births)	Female (Per 1,000 live births)	Total (Per 1,000 live births)	Male (Per 1,000 live births)	Female (Per 1,000 live births)	
2013	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	9.2
2014	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	6.6
2015	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.1	4.4	3.8	11.7
2016	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	11.6

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Notes: 1. Neonate refers to a baby up to 28 days of age; infant refers to a baby up to one year of age.

2. Since 2015, a pregnancy circumstances field has been used on death certificates to classify maternal mortality for statistical purposes.

34. According to the 11th Family and Fertility Survey conducted in 2012, 76.6% of married or once-married women aged 20-49 practiced contraception, which represented a 1.4-percentage point decrease over 2008. In addition, 98.1% of women aged 20-49 who had

never been married but had sexual experience used contraception in 2012, which represented a three-percentage point increase over 2008.

35. Table 20 shows the main causes of death between 2013 and 2016. Tables 21 and 22 show the main causes of death for men and women, respectively. Table 23 shows the number of deaths and death rates for the top-five cancers in 2016.

Table 20 Main Causes of Death among the Total Population

Unit: persons

Year	All causes of death	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	Rank	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Rank
2013	154,374	44,791	1	17,694	2	11,313	3	9,042	5	9,438	4	6,619	6	5,959	7	5,033	8	4,489	10	4,843	9
2014	162,886	46,093	1	19,399	2	11,733	3	10,353	4	9,846	5	7,118	6	6,428	7	5,459	8	4,868	10	4,962	9
2015	163,574	46,829	1	19,202	2	11,169	3	10,761	4	9,530	5	7,033	6	6,383	7	5,536	8	4,762	9	4,688	10
2016	172,418	47,760	1	20,812	2	12,212	3	11,846	4	9,960	5	7,206	6	6,787	7	5,811	8	5,226	9	4,738	10

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 21 Main Causes of Death among Men

Unit: persons

Year	All causes of death among men	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Rank	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	Rank
2013	93,340	27,883	1	10,559	2	5,680	4	6,599	3	4,733	5	4,653	6	4,408	7	3,513	8	2,535	9	2,257	11
2014	97,979	28,476	1	11,484	2	6,305	4	6,980	3	5,108	5	4,883	6	4,698	7	3,558	8	2,825	9	2,541	10
2015	98,230	28,776	1	11,244	2	6,579	4	6,589	3	5,096	5	4,853	6	4,733	7	3,354	8	2,853	9	2,413	11
2016	102,985	29,215	1	12,235	2	7,461	3	6,916	4	5,224	5	5,018	6	4,931	7	3,404	8	3,062	9	2,616	10

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 22 Main Causes of Death among Women

Unit: persons

Year	All causes of death among women	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Rank	Septicemia	Rank
2013	61,034	16,908	1	7,135	2	4,785	3	4,714	4	3,362	5	2,498	6	2,232	7	1,886	8	1,551	9	1,365	10
2014	64,907	17,617	1	7,915	2	4,963	3	4,753	4	4,048	5	2,634	6	2,327	7	2,010	8	1,730	9	1,438	10
2015	65,344	18,053	1	7,958	2	4,677	3	4,580	4	4,182	5	2,683	6	2,349	7	1,937	8	1,650	9	1,349	10
2016	69,433	18,545	1	8,577	2	4,942	3	4,930	4	4,751	5	2,819	6	2,610	7	1,982	8	1,856	9	1,594	10

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 23 Deaths and Mortality Rate of Top-5 Cancers in 2016

Unit: persons; 100,000 persons

Men				Women			
Type	Deaths	Crude death rate	Standardized mortality rate	Type	Deaths	Crude death rate	Standardized mortality rate
Lung cancer	5,961	50.9	33.2	Lung cancer	3,411	28.9	16.7
Liver cancer	5,619	48.0	32.1	Liver cancer	2,734	23.2	13.2
Bowel cancer	3,288	28.1	18.1	Bowel cancer	2,434	20.6	11.6
Oral cancer	2,700	23.0	15.9	Breast cancer	2,176	18.4	11.8
Esophageal cancer	1,620	13.8	9.3	Stomach cancer	894	7.6	4.3

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Note: Standardized mortality rate was calculated based on the WHO's 2000 world standard population.

36. The percentage of smokers among men aged 18 and older decreased from 32.5% in 2013 to 28.6% in 2016, while the percentage of smokers among women aged 18 and older increased from 3.3% in 2013 to 3.8% in 2016. Meanwhile, the percentage of men who consumed betel nuts declined from 9.5% in 2013 to 8.4% in 2016.
37. Table 24 shows cancer screening rates between 2013 and 2016.

Table 24 Cancer Screening Rates

Unit: %

Year	Percentage of women aged 30-69 who have had Pap smear tests in the last 3 years	Percentage of women aged 45-69 who have had mammograms in the last 2 years	Percentage of people aged 50-69 who have had fecal occult blood tests in the last 2 years	Percentage of smokers or betel nut consumers aged 30 and above who have had oral cancer screening in the last 2 years
2013	76	36	38.2	54
2014	73.5	38.5	40.7	54.3
2015	74.5	39.5	42.0	56.1
2016	72.1	39.3	40.7	55.1

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

38. Between 2013 and 2016, newly reported cases of patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus numbered 2,244 (2013), 2,236 (2014), 2,327 (2015), and 2,396 (2016). Between 2013 and 2016, newly reported cases of patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome numbered 1,430 (2013), 1,387 (2014), 1,440 (2015), and 1,412 (2016). These statistics are presented in Table 25. Cases and incidence rates of communicable diseases between 2013 and 2015 are presented in Tables 26-28.¹

¹ Compilation of data for the full year 2016 for the Ministry of Health and Welfare's annual report on communicable diseases has not yet been finalized. Tables 26-28 therefore do not include figures for 2016.

Table 25 Newly Reported Cases of Patients with HIV and AIDS by Gender

Unit: persons

Disease	Confirmed cases							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
HIV	52	2,192	60	2,176	65	2,262	62	2,334
AIDS	75	1,355	64	1,323	61	1,379	72	1,340

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 26 Statistics on Communicable Diseases

Unit: persons; per 100,000 persons

Disease	Confirmed cases			Incidence per 100,000 people		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Dengue fever	860	15,732	43,784	3.68	67.22	186.61
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	155	132	186	0.66	0.56	0.79
Malaria—imported	13	19	8	0.06	0.08	0.03
Acute viral hepatitis A	139	117	171	0.60	0.50	0.73
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	129	112	117	0.55	0.48	0.50
Tuberculosis	11,528	11,326	10,711	49.38	48.39	45.65
Acute viral hepatitis B	97	120	125	0.42	0.51	0.53
Acute viral hepatitis C	10	205	217	0.04	0.88	0.92
Syphilis	6,346	6,986	7,471	27.18	29.85	31.84
Gonorrhoea	2,155	2,622	3,587	9.23	11.20	15.29
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	12	6	6	0.05	0.03	0.03
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	625	587	524	2.68	2.51	2.23
Severe complicated influenza	965	1,721	857	4.13	7.35	3.65

Source: Annual reports on communicable diseases by the Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 27 Confirmed Cases of Communicable Disease by Gender

Unit: persons

Disease	Confirmed cases					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dengue fever	426	434	7,892	7,840	21,974	21,810
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	104	51	93	39	92	94
Malaria—imported	5	8	4	15	1	7
Acute viral hepatitis A	54	85	50	67	34	137
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	32	97	30	82	30	87
Tuberculosis	3,457	8,071	3,432	7,894	3,212	7,499
Acute viral hepatitis B	42	55	44	76	58	67
Acute viral hepatitis C	5	5	70	135	73	144
Syphilis	1,407	4,939	1,607	5,379	1,377	6,094
Gonorrhoea	152	2,003	164	2,458	232	3,355
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	3	9	1	5	3	3
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	201	424	220	367	163	361
Severe complicated influenza	423	542	736	985	350	507

Source: Annual reports on communicable diseases by the Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 28 Confirmed Cases of Communicable Disease per 100,000 Persons by Gender

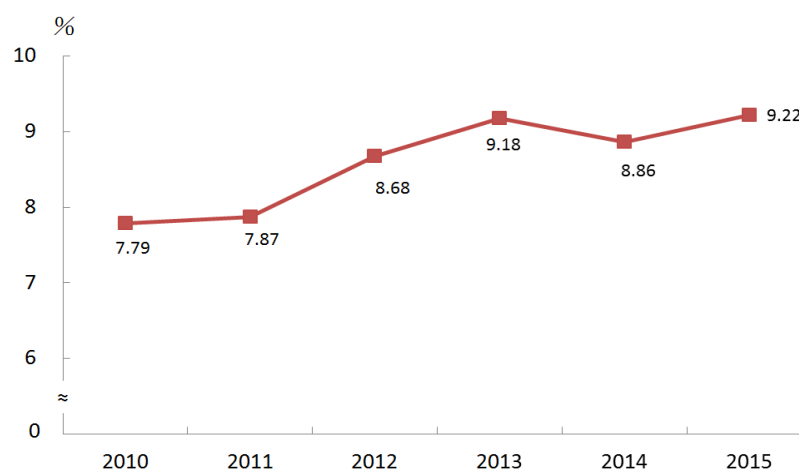
Unit: per 100,000 persons

Disease	Incidence per 100,000 people					
	2013		2014		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dengue fever	3.65	3.72	67.38	67.06	186.89	186.33
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	0.89	0.44	0.79	0.33	0.78	0.80
Malaria—imported	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.06
Acute viral hepatitis A	0.46	0.73	0.43	0.57	0.29	1.17
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	0.27	0.83	0.26	0.70	0.26	0.74
Tuberculosis	29.63	69.11	29.30	67.52	27.32	64.07
Acute viral hepatitis B	0.36	0.47	0.38	0.65	0.49	0.57
Acute viral hepatitis C	0.04	0.04	0.60	1.15	0.62	1.23
Syphilis	12.06	42.29	13.72	46.01	11.71	52.06
Gonorrhea	1.30	17.15	1.40	21.02	1.97	28.66
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	1.72	3.63	1.88	3.14	1.39	3.08
Severe complicated influenza	3.63	4.64	6.28	8.43	2.98	4.33

Source: Annual reports on communicable diseases by the Ministry of Health and Welfare

39. The government has developed social welfare policies to provide universal access to healthcare and ensure minimum living standards. In 2015, the amount of social welfare expenditure stipulated or enforced by the government reached NT\$ 1.5454 trillion (representing 9.2% of GDP). This was 40.6% higher than 2010. Figure 1 shows social welfare expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

Figure 1 Social Welfare Expenditure as Percentage of GDP



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

Note: Social welfare expenditure presented above represents sums paid from various funds (i.e., national health insurance, labor insurance, employment insurance, farmers' health insurance, civil servants' and teachers' insurance, military personnel insurance, national pension, new labor pension fund, old labor pension fund, pension fund for private school teachers and staff, and civil servant pension). It does not include spending on social relief and assistance programs, nor does it include imputed amounts.

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

Constitutional, Political and Legal Frameworks

40. See Notes 37 to 39 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

The Judiciary

41. See Notes 40 to 48 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

42. According to Paragraph 4 of Additional Article 5 of the Constitution and Article 2 of the Constitutional Interpretation Procedure Act, the justices of the Constitutional Court may exercise their power through one of the following ways: (1) Assembly of Justices: the justices of the Constitutional Court may convene assemblies to interpret the Constitution and to provide uniform interpretation of statutes and regulations; (2) Constitutional Court: the justices of the Constitutional Court may form a Constitutional Court to conduct trials on the impeachment of the president and vice president, and the unconstitutionality of political parties and their dissolution. An amendment was made to Article 3 of the Judicial Yuan Organization Act on February 4, 2015, to remove rules on how justices of the Constitutional Court should exercise judgments. In addition, it was stipulated that the Judicial Yuan must have 15 justices, whose duty and authority are prescribed by separate statute.

43. From February 5, 2015, to the end of 2016, a total of 17,562 petitions for detention were heard by an administrative court of a district court as the court of first instance, and a total of 21 appeals to such petitions were heard by a high administrative court.

44. Article 5 of the Judges Act sets forth specific eligibility requirements for Supreme Court judges, Supreme Administrative Court judges, members of the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission, high court and branch court judges, and district court judges.

Political System Indicators

45. See Notes 49 to 51, 56, 58, 62, 63, as well as Tables 25 and 26, in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

46. There are 11 types of public officials elected in the Republic of China (Taiwan): president, vice president, members of the Legislative Yuan, special municipality councilors, county (city) councilors, township councilors, councilors of indigenous districts in special municipalities, special municipality mayors, county magistrates (city mayors), township chiefs, and chiefs of indigenous districts in special municipalities and related villages (boroughs).

47. Election of local administrators and chiefs of villages (boroughs): Each special municipality government, county (city) government, township office, and village office shall have, respectively, one special municipality mayor, one county magistrate (city mayor), one township chief, one chief of indigenous districts in special municipalities, and one village (borough) chief elected by citizens of the special municipality, county (city), township, district, and village (borough). The candidate who receives the largest number of votes is elected. All aforementioned positions have

a term of four years. With the exception of village (borough) chiefs, who may be reelected an indefinite number of times, special municipality mayors, county magistrates (city mayors), township chiefs, and chiefs of indigenous districts in special municipalities can only be reelected for one additional term. In 2014, there were a total of six special municipality mayors, 16 county magistrates (city mayors), 198 township chiefs, six chiefs of indigenous districts, and 7,851 village (borough) chiefs.

48. Election of local representatives: Councilors of special municipalities, counties (cities), townships, and indigenous districts in special municipalities are elected from local residents or indigenous people. Candidates who receive the majority of votes are elected councilors. They can be reelected an infinite number of times. There are guaranteed quotas reserved for women. In 2014, a total of 375 special municipality councilors, 532 county (city) councilors, 2,096 township councilors, and 50 councilors in indigenous districts in special municipalities were elected.
49. Between 2013 and 2016, there were a total of 77 officially registered political parties.
50. Six national political associations were established with approval from 2013 to 2016.
51. The numbers of eligible voters in the elections of local public officials in 2009, 2010, and 2014 are presented in Table 29.

Table 29 Election of Local Public Officials—Number of Voters

Unit: persons; %

Type of election	Population relevant areas	No. of eligible voters	Eligible voters as percentage of population
2009 county magistrate/city mayor elections	9,346,529	7,051,039	75.4
2009 county/city councilor elections	9,346,529	7,036,653	75.3
2010 special municipality mayor elections	13,793,251	10,663,545	77.3
2010 special municipality councilor elections	13,793,251	10,629,560	77.1
2014 special municipality mayor/county magistrate/city mayor elections	23,417,116	18,511,356	79.1
2014 special municipality/county/city councilor elections	23,417,116	18,453,151	78.8

Source: Central Election Commission

52. Table 30 shows the results of election investigations conducted in 2012, 2014, and 2016. Table 31 shows the number of administrative penalties imposed for election violations in 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Table 30 Election Investigations

Unit: persons

Type of election	Offenders convicted for election bribery	Offenders convicted for crimes of violence	Offenders convicted in other criminal cases
2012 Legislative Yuan elections	102	2	18
2012 presidential and vice presidential elections	2	1	110
2014 county magistrate and city mayor elections	1	-	10
2014 county and city councilor elections	269	2	51
2014 city mayor and township chief elections	142	1	18
2014 city and township councilor elections	231	3	49
2014 special municipality mayor elections	1	-	-
2014 special municipality councilor elections	123	1	8
2014 village (borough) chief elections	353	21	242
2016 Legislative Yuan elections	58	1	13
2016 presidential and vice presidential elections	-	2	28

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 31 Violations of Electoral Regulations—Administrative Penalties

Unit: cases

Type of election	Offense				
	Illegal establishment of campaign offices	Election personnel promoting candidates	Newspaper or magazine campaign advertisements not disclosing the name of the purchaser	Publicity articles not personally signed	Illegal posting of campaign advertisements in the form of slogans, billboards, flags, or banners
2012 presidential and vice presidential elections	-	2	-	-	-
2012 Legislative Yuan elections	-	-	-	2	-
2014 special municipality mayor elections	-	-	1	1	7
2014 borough chief elections in special municipalities	1	-	3	7	-
2016 presidential and vice presidential elections				2	
2016 Legislative Yuan elections		3		3	
Total	1	5	4	15	7

Source: Central Election Commission

Note: No administrative penalties were imposed in relation to the elections for special municipality councilors, county magistrates (city mayors), county (city) councilors, township chiefs, township councilors, chiefs/councilors of indigenous districts in special municipalities and village (borough) chiefs in 2014.

53. Regarding cases raised by candidates on invalidating election results, from 2012 to 2016 election results were annulled by court order for 217 elected candidates.
54. The following details the distribution of seats in the Legislative Yuan among political parties in recent years. In the seventh session of the Legislative Yuan (2008-2012), the distribution of the 113 seats was as follows: Kuomintang (81), Democratic Progressive Party (27), People First Party

(1), Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (3), and independent (1). In the eighth session (2012-2016), the distribution of the 113 seats was as follows: Kuomintang (64), Democratic Progressive Party (40), People First Party (3), Taiwan Solidarity Union (3), Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (2), and independent (1). In the ninth session (2016-present), the distribution of the 113 seats is as follows: Democratic Progressive Party (68), Kuomintang (35), New Power Party (5), People First Party (3), Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (1), and independent (1).

55. Table 32 provides an overview of eligible voters for Legislative Yuan elections.

Table 32 Eligible Voters in Legislative Yuan Elections

Unit: persons; %

Election Year	Type of election	Population	No. of eligible voters	No. of eligible voters as share of population (%)
2008	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	22,925,311	17,288,551	75.4
	Regional constituent legislator elections	22,443,311	16,856,584	75.1
	Indigenous legislator elections	482,000	323,072	67.7
2012	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	23,224,912	18,090,295	77.9
	Regional constituent legislator elections	22,704,928	17,625,632	77.6
	Indigenous legislator elections	519,984	354,946	68.3
2016	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	23,483,793	18,786,940	80.0
	Regional constituent legislator elections	22,937,575	18,305,112	79.8
	Indigenous legislator elections	546,218	387,105	70.9

Source: Central Election Commission

56. The number and gender distribution of elected members of the Legislative Yuan in the 2008, 2012, and 2016 elections are presented in Table 33.

Table 33 Number and Gender of Elected Members of the Legislative Yuan

Unit: persons; %

Election Year	Type of election	Total	Men	Women	Ratio of women
2008	Total	113	79	34	30.1
	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	34	17	17	50.0
	Regional constituent legislator elections	73	57	16	21.9
	Indigenous legislator elections	6	5	1	16.7
2012	Total	113	75	38	33.6
	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	34	16	18	52.9
	Regional constituent legislator elections	73	54	19	26.0
	Indigenous legislator elections	6	5	1	16.7
2016	Total	113	70	43	38.1
	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	34	16	18	52.9

Election Year	Type of election	Total	Men	Women	Ratio of women
	Regional constituent legislator elections	73	50	23	31.5
	Indigenous legislator elections	6	4	2	33.3

Source: Central Election Commission

57. The number and gender distribution of elected local public officials in 2009, 2010, and 2014 elections are presented in Table 34.

Table 34 Number and Gender of Elected Local Public Officials

Unit: persons; %				
Type of Election	Total	Men	Women	Ratio of women elected
2009 county magistrate/city mayor election	17	14	3	17.6
2009 county/city councilor election	592	430	162	27.4
2010 special municipality mayor election	5	4	1	20.0
2010 special municipality councilor election	314	207	107	34.1
2014 special municipality mayor/county magistrate/city mayor election	22	20	2	9.1
2014 special municipality/county/city councilor election	907	629	278	30.7

Source: Central Election Commission

58. All the elections listed in Table 34 were held on schedule in accordance with the law, representing a 100% completion rate.

59. Voter turnout for Legislative Yuan elections in 2008, 2012, and 2016 is presented in Table 35.

Table 35 Voter Turnout in Legislative Yuan Elections

Unit: persons; %						
Election Year	Type of election	No. of eligible voters	No. of votes cast	Turnout (%)	Turnout by gender (%)	
					Men	Women
2008	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	17,288,551	10,076,239	58.3	58.5	58.1
	Regional constituent legislator elections	16,856,584	9,897,618	58.7	No data collected	
	Indigenous legislator elections	323,072	153,001	47.4	No data collected	
2012	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	18,090,295	13,445,992	74.3	Men	Women
					No data collected	
	Regional constituent legislator elections	17,625,632	13,170,279	74.7	No data collected	
	Indigenous legislator elections	354,946	220,045	62.0	No data collected	
2016	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	18,786,940	12,447,036	66.3	Men	Women
					No data collected	
	Regional constituent legislator elections	18,305,112	12,187,927	66.6	No data collected	
	Indigenous legislator elections	387,105	212,102	54.8	No data collected	

Source: Central Election Commission

60. Elections of public officials at the central level: In the 2008 presidential and vice presidential elections, there were a total of 17,321,622 eligible voters, accounting for 75.6% of the total population of 22,925,311. In the 2012 presidential and vice presidential elections, there were a total of 18,086,455 eligible voters, accounting for 77.9% of the total population of 23,224,912. In the 2016 presidential and vice presidential elections, there were a total of 18,782,991 eligible voters, accounting for 80.0% of the total population of 23,483,793.
61. Voter turnout for presidential and vice presidential elections in 2008, 2012, and 2016 is provided in Table 36.

Table 36 Voter Turnout in Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections

Unit: persons; %

Year	No. of eligible voters	No. of votes cast	Turnout (%)	Turnout by gender (%)	
				Men	Women
2008	17,321,622	13,221,609	76.33	75.0	77.7
2012	18,086,455	13,452,016	74.38	73.5	75.3
2016	18,782,991	12,448,302	66.27	66.2	66.3

Source: Central Election Commission

62. Voter turnout for elections of local public officials in 2009, 2010, and 2014 is provided in Table 37.

Table 37 Voter Turnout in Elections for Local Public Officials

Unit: persons; %

Type of election	No. of eligible voters	No. of votes cast	Turnout (%)	Turnout by gender (%)	
				Men	Women
2009 county magistrate/city mayor elections	7,051,039	4,466,403	63.3	62.9	63.7
2009 county/city councilor elections	7,036,653	4,460,846	63.4	-	
2010 special municipality mayor elections	10,663,545	7,647,135	71.7	71.1	72.4
2010 special municipality councilor elections	10,629,560	7,627,923	71.8	-	
2014 special municipality mayor/county magistrate/city mayor elections	18,511,356	12,512,431	67.6	67.7	67.5
2014 special municipality/county/city councilor elections	18,453,151	12,241,793	66.4	62.9	

Source: Central Election Commission

63. The proposals and results of local referendums are presented in Tables 38 and 39.
- (1) Kaohsiung City: The proposal was that the number of students in each class be reduced appropriately in order to improve learning efficiency. In Kaohsiung City, the maximum class size for first, third, and fifth grades in public elementary schools and for junior high schools was to be capped at 31 starting from the 2007 academic year. This maximum class size would be reduced by two each year thereafter. Starting from the 2010 academic year, the maximum class size was

to be 25.

- (2) Penghu County: The proposal was about building an international tourist casino resort in Penghu County.
- (3) Lienchiang County: The proposal was about building an international tourist casino resort in Matsu.
- (4) Penghu County: The proposal was about building an international tourist casino resort in Penghu County.

Table 38 Outcomes of Local Referendums

Area	No.	Voting date	Outcome	Key aspects
Kaohsiung City	Proposal #1	November 15, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (5.4%) did not reach 50% of eligible voters.
Penghu County	Proposal #1	September 26, 2009	Rejected	Valid votes in favor of the proposal did not exceed 50% (42.9%).
Lienchiang County	Proposal #1	July 07, 2012	Passed	Valid votes in favor of the proposal exceeded 50% (56.7%).
Penghu County	Proposal #2	October 15, 2016	Rejected	Valid votes in favor of the proposal did not exceed 50% (18.8%).

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 39 Voter Turnout and Vote Breakdown for Local Referendums

Unit: persons; votes; %

Area	Number of eligible voters	No. of votes cast	In favor	Opposed	Invalid votes	Turnout (%)	Outcome
Kaohsiung City	1,159,368	62,068	56,375	5,432	261	5.4	Rejected
Penghu County	73,651	31,054	13,316	17,440	298	42.2	Rejected
Lienchiang County	7,762	3,164	1,795	1,341	28	40.8	Passed
Penghu County	83,469	33,024	6,210	26,598	216	39.6	Rejected

Source: Central Election Commission

Crime and Justice Indicators

64. See Note 82 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
65. The national crime rate decreased from 1,208.7 per 100,000 people in 2013 to 1,256.3 in 2016. The number of people charged with a crime increased from 255,310 in 2013 to 276,696 in 2016. The number of crime victims decreased from 208,630 in 2013 to 190,670 in 2016.
66. The number of homicides from 2013 to 2016 was 469, 474, 442, and 416, respectively. The number of people charged decreased from 831 in 2013 to 816 in 2016.
67. The number and rate (per 100,000 people) of people arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned for violent crimes or other serious offenses (e.g., homicide, robbery, assault, and smuggling): The number of violent crimes from 2013 to 2016 was 2,525 (2013), 2,289 (2014),

1,956 (2015), and 1,693 (2016), equivalent to 10.8 (2013), 9.8 (2014), 8.3 (2015), and 7.2 (2016) cases per 100,000 people. This shows a declining trend. The number of people charged with a crime decreased from 3,052 in 2013 to 2,346 in 2016.

68. The number of forced sexual encounters from 2013 to 2016 was 1,019 (2013), 950 (2014), 745 (2015), and 606 (2016).
69. The number of police officers per 100,000 people from 2013 to 2016 was 269, 265, 261, and 262, respectively. The number of female police officers per 100,000 people was 18 (2013), 19 (2014), 21 (2015), and 23 (2016). The expenditures of central government police agencies from 2013 to 2016 totaled NT\$ 25,042,041,464 (2013), NT\$ 24,753,234,580 (2014), NT\$ 24,996,642,126 (2015) and NT\$ 25,185,683,337 (2016).
70. Tables 40 to 43 show the numbers of people tried, convicted, and sentenced for violent crimes and other serious offenses (e.g., homicide, robbery, assault, smuggling) between 2013 and 2016.

Table 40 Homicide Statistics

Unit: persons

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme Court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2013	278	248	181
2014	268	237	145
2015	302	252	171
2016	271	238	144

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: These cases include offenses stipulated in the Criminal Code, i.e., Article 271 (offense of homicide where a person takes the life of another); Article 272 (offense of homicide where a person takes the life of his or her lineal blood ascendant); Article 273 (offense of homicide where a person kills another person on the scene by righteous indignation); Article 274 (offense of homicide where a mother causes the death of her child at the time of or immediately after its birth); Paragraph 1 of Article 332 (offense of homicide where a person commits robbery and intentionally kills another); and Paragraph 1 of Article 334 (offense of homicide where a person commits piracy and intentionally kills another).

Table 41 Robbery Statistics

Unit: persons

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme Court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2013	906	385	253
2014	815	346	170
2015	754	278	150
2016	699	306	151

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: These cases include offenses stipulated in the Criminal Code, i.e., Article 325 (forceful taking of property); Article 326 (aggravated case of forceful taking of property); Article 328 (robbery); Article 329 (constructive robbery); and Article 330 (aggravated robbery).

Table 42 Assault Statistics

Unit: persons

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme Court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2013	4,401	1,065	208
2014	4,540	993	179
2015	4,622	923	114
2016	4,903	879	82

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: These cases include offenses stipulated in the Criminal Code, i.e., Article 277 (simple offense of causing injury); Article 278 (offense of causing serious physical injury to another); Article 279 (offense of causing injury wherein a person acts in the heat of passion caused by legally adequate provocation); and Article 283 (offense of causing injury wherein a person participates, in any way other than acting in self-defense, in a fight or an attack involving a number of people which results in death or serious physical injury).

Table 43 Smuggling (Offenses Defined in the Smuggling Penalty Act)

Unit: persons

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme Court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2013	38	17	8
2014	38	13	2
2015	20	13	7
2016	33	4	

Source: Judicial Yuan

71. Table 44 shows the number of cases pending at various courts between 2013 and 2016.

Table 44 Average Number of Court Cases Pending

Unit: cases

Year	District courts					High courts		Supreme Court	
	Civil	Family	Criminal	Juvenile	Administrative	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
2013	95.6	158.6	68.8	102.9	70.7	59.7	28.0	19.7	11.7
2014	99.3	153.7	76.3	97.4	72.5	64.9	26.9	21.0	8.7
2015	98.1	153.8	83.5	111.6	93.5	63.8	27.6	20.8	9.9
2016	106.3	158.0	95.3	103.7	102.0	60.5	30.9	20.2	10.4

Source: Judicial Yuan

Notes:

1. District court civil cases do not include family cases; criminal cases do not include juvenile cases.
2. The number of judges actually handling family and juvenile cases at the high court level is considered to be the number of full-time and part-time judges; the average number of pending cases per judge cannot be calculated.
3. Data for the Supreme Court only includes pending court cases and does not include cases that have been transferred to the Supreme Court but not yet assigned a judge.

72. Table 45 shows the gender distribution of justices of the Constitutional Court, chief judges, division-chief judges, and judges from 2013 to 2016.

Table 45 Gender Distribution of Justices of the Constitutional Court, Chief Judges, Division-chief Judges, and Judges

Unit: persons; %

Year	Category	Gender	Judicial Yuan	Supreme Court	Supreme Administrative Court	High courts	High administrative courts	Intellectual Property Court	District courts
2013	Justices of the Constitutional Court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female ratio	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chief Judges	Male	2	1	1	6	1	-	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
		Female ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	13.6
	Division-chief Judges	Male	-	9	4	60	6	2	101
		Female	-	2	-	19	3	-	59
		Female ratio	-	18.2	0.0	24.1	33.3	0.0	36.9
Judges	Male	-	51	12	206	28	6	607	
	Female	-	18	6	130	18	8	654	
	Female ratio	-	26.1	33.3	38.7	39.1	57.1	51.9	
2014	Justices of the Constitutional Court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female ratio	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chief Judges	Male	2	1	1	6	1	1	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
		Female ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	13.6
	Division-chief Judges	Male	-	11	4	51	7	1	104
		Female	-	3	-	29	3	1	62
		Female ratio	-	21.4	0.0	36.3	30.0	50.0	37.4
Judges	Male	-	50	12	206	29	5	629	
	Female	-	14	6	134	16	9	670	
	Female ratio	-	21.9	33.3	39.4	35.6	64.3	51.6	
2015	Justices of the Constitutional Court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female ratio	21.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chief Judges	Male	2	1	1	6	1	1	18
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
		Female ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	18.2
	Division-chief Judges	Male	-	11	4	38	7	1	103
		Female	-	4	-	28	3	1	63
		Female ratio	-	26.7	0.0	42.4	30.0	50.0	38.0
Judges	Male	-	41	11	197	28	5	627	
	Female	-	14	5	143	16	9	679	
	Female ratio	-	25.5	31.3	42.1	36.4	64.3	52.0	
2016	Justices of the Constitutional Court	Male	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female ratio	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Category	Gender	Judicial Yuan	Supreme Court	Supreme Administrative Court	High courts	High administrative courts	Intellectual Property Court	District courts
		ratio							
	Chief Judges	Male	2	1	1	5	1	1	17
		Female					2		6
		Female ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	26.1
	Division-chief Judges	Male	-	13	3	34	7	2	97
		Female	-	3	-	32	2	1	77
		Female ratio	-	18.8	0.0	48.5	22.2	33.3	44.3
	Judges	Male	-	35	8	202	24	6	593
		Female	-	17	4	141	19	8	712
		Female ratio	-	32.7	33.3	41.1	44.2	57.1	54.6

Source: Judicial Yuan

- Notes: 1. Justices of the Constitutional Court include privilege justices; chief judges includes deputy chief judge.
2. Judges include senior judges and candidate judges.

73. Prosecutors per 100,000 people: The number of prosecutors was 1,395 in 2013 (6.0 per 100,000 people), 1,398 in 2014 (6.0 per 100,000 people), 1,389 in 2015 (6.0 per 100,000 people), and 1,385 in 2016 (6.0 per 100,000 people).
74. Judicial spending accounted for 1.1 percent to 1.3 percent of public spending from 2013 to 2016. Table 46 shows the budget allocated to the Judicial Yuan and its share of the total central government budget from 2013 to 2016.

Table 46 Percentage of the Judicial Yuan Budget Relative to the Total Central Government Budget

Unit: NT\$ thousand; %

Year	Item	Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation	Budget for Judicial Yuan	Total central government budget	Percentage of Judicial Yuan budget relative to the total central government budget
			(includes funding for Legal Aid Foundation)		
2013	Current	686,647	18,795,893	1,598,456,499	1.2
	Capital	209,442	2,581,559	309,110,888	0.8
	Total	896,089	21,377,452	1,907,567,387	1.1
2014	Current	736,639	18,945,494	1,614,423,708	1.2
	Capital	210,228	3,317,655	301,804,006	1.1
	Total	946,867	22,263,149	1,916,227,714	1.2
2015	Current	820,294	19,287,732	1,620,708,121	1.2
	Capital	165,641	1,984,813	313,927,914	0.6
	Total	985,935	21,272,545	1,934,636,035	1.1
2016	Current	1,079,632	19,877,511	1,665,829,540	1.2
	Capital	87,468	4,958,731	310,141,614	1.6
	Total	1,167,100	24,836,242	1,975,971,154	1.3

Source: Judicial Yuan

75. From 2013 to 2016, the ratio of granted applications for free legal aid from criminal defendants and detainees gradually increased, as shown in Table 47.

Table 47 Ratio of Granted Applications from Criminal Defendants and Detainees for Free Legal Aid Relative to Total No. of Applications

Unit: persons; %

Year	No. of applications filed by criminal defendants for legal aid	No. granted	Ratio granted	No. of applications by detainees for legal aid	No. granted	Ratio granted
2013	18,337	13,017	71.0	3,947	2,652	67.2
2014	18,633	13,608	73.0	3,558	2,404	67.6
2015	21,033	15,582	74.1	3,911	2,692	68.8
2016	24,807	19,681	79.3	7,423	5,413	72.9

Source: Legal Aid Foundation

76. Tables 48 and 49 show the number and ratio of detainees who died in custody from 2013 to 2016. The main causes of death were cardiogenic shock, hypertrophy of the heart, heart/lung failure, septic shock accompanied by respiratory failure, suffocation, and neck compression.

Table 48 Number of Deaths in Custody

Unit: persons

Year	Death in prison	Death on way to hospital	Death under guarded inpatient treatment	Total
2013	6	30	65	101
2014	6	28	109	143
2015	13	28	108	149
2016	9	22	110	141

Source: Ministry of Justice

Note: Detainees who died while on medical parole are not included in the statistics.

Table 49 Death Rates in Custody

Unit: %

Year	Death rate in custody	Death rate on way to hospital	Death rate under guarded inpatient treatment	Total
2013	0.0102	0.0512	0.1110	0.1724
2014	0.0104	0.0486	0.1891	0.2481
2015	0.0206	0.0445	0.1717	0.2368
2016	0.0144	0.0353	0.1763	0.2260

Source: Ministry of Justice

77. No capital punishment was carried out from 2006 to 2009, whereas four people were executed in 2010, five in 2011, six in 2012, six in 2013, five in 2014, six in 2015, and one in 2016.

78. Pursuant to the Crime Victim Protection Act, surviving family members of deceased victims, seriously injured victims of criminal acts, and victims of sexual assault crimes are entitled to crime victim compensation. From 2009 to 2016, compensation was granted in 3,364 cases. The number of persons given compensation was 4,157 (1,511 men and 2,646 women). The total compensation amounted to NT\$ 1,700,056,344 during this period (NT\$ 691,859,952 for

men and NT\$ 1,008,196,392 for women). Table 50 shows statistics on applications for crime victim compensation from 2013 to 2016.

Table 50 Applications for Crime Victim Compensation

Unit: case; %

Year	No. of applications	No. of applications approved	Ratio
2013	1,032	512	49.6
2014	1,196	588	49.2
2015	1,073	490	45.7
2016	1,178	552	46.9

Source: Ministry of Justice

79. Conviction rates for major violent crimes: Between 2013 and 2016, the annual conviction rates for homicide (excluding negligent homicide) were 92.3%, 91.4%, 90.8%, and 88.2%, respectively; conviction rates for robbery were 91.5%, 94.8%, 94.4%, and 95.7%, respectively; conviction rates for kidnapping were 95.2%, 100.0%, 95.7%, and 90.0%, respectively; and conviction rates for forced sexual intercourse were 86.6%, 84.0%, 85.9%, and 83.0%, respectively.

Media Coverage

80. See Notes 65 to 67, as well as Note 70, in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

81. Following the abolishment of the Publication Act on January 25, 1999, a registration system was adopted for news organizations. For-profit print media can be established simply by registering with the local government. News content is regulated through three different approaches: (1) Self-governance: News associations have a set of codes that each member is bound to comply with in accordance with professionalism, ethics, and self-governance principles; (2) Third-party oversight: Civic groups monitor news reports, acting as third parties in overseeing content; (3) Laws and regulations: Pursuant to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act, local governments are authorized to penalize registered print media for content that contravenes the law, so as to protect the rights and interests of audiences.

82. To protect freedom of speech, the Radio and Television Act was amended on January 6, 2016, removing several restrictions, such as the prohibition of content that undermines the dignity of the nation or the nation's strategy in the fight against the Communists in mainland China, as well as reviews of advertisements prior to being broadcast. On April 16, 2015, the Enforcement Rules of the Radio and Television Act were amended to remove Article 29, which stipulated that a certificate of approval be obtained for programs before being broadcast.

83. In order to boost the coverage rate of digital terrestrial television, a total of 60 improvement stations were built in 2013 to extend digital terrestrial TV coverage to mountainous areas, islands, and other outlying areas, raising the coverage rate to 96.8%.
84. The household penetration rate of cable TV is 95.8% for digital services and 60.8% for analog services. Table 51 shows the penetration of analog cable TV and coverage of digital terrestrial TV between 2013 and 2016.

Table 51 Analog Cable TV Penetration and Digital Terrestrial TV Coverage

Unit: %; stations

Item	Year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Household penetration rate of analog cable TV services	60.2	59.7	60.0	60.8
No. of digital terrestrial TV stations created	4	0	0	0
Population coverage of digital terrestrial TV	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8

Source: National Communications Commission

Notes: 1. Coverage of digital terrestrial TV is simulated using L&S software.

2. Household penetration rate = no. of household users/total households.

Nongovernmental Organizations

85. See Note 72 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
86. Civic associations
- (1) To protect people's freedom of association and respect the self-governance of civic groups, the government has promoted amendments to relevant laws and regulations, aiming to further enshrine the freedom of association and adjust the government's role from interference to counseling. Permits are no longer necessary for civic groups; they simply need to register. Unnecessary restrictions on the establishment of groups have been relaxed, and minimum supervision is conducted over their affairs. These changes were made to bolster the development of civic groups, promote self-governance, simplify administrative processes, and minimize government intervention.
- (2) As of June 2015, there were a total of 5,259 occupational associations throughout the country, of which 333 were national organizations and 4,926 were local (including 117 provincial). There were also 45,284 social associations throughout the country, of which 12,541 were national organizations and 32,743 were local (including 258 provincial).

II. General Framework for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

C. Acceptance of International Human Rights Standards

Ratification of Major International Documents on Human Rights

87. See Note 90 and Tables 41 and 42 in the common core document of the second national report

on CEDAW.

88. Table 59 shows the list of core UN human rights conventions and covenants that Taiwan has ratified, acceded to, or incorporated into domestic law.

Acceptance of Other International Criteria on Human Rights

89. See Note 92 and Table 46 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
90. Table 60 shows a list of other UN-related international human rights conventions that Taiwan has signed, ratified, or incorporated into domestic law. See Table 61 for conventions of the International Labor Organization and Table 62 for conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

D. Legal Framework for Human Rights Protection at the National Level

Constitution

91. See Note 93 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
92. In Chapter 13 (Fundamental National Policies) of the Constitution, Articles 142 to 151 outline fundamental principles and human rights concerning the national economy, 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 masses, and economic development of overseas compatriot communities. Articles 152 to 157 outline fundamental human rights concerning the full development of people, 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, equal education opportunities, primary and supplemental education, establishment of scholarships, supervision of educational and cultural authorities, promotion of educational and cultural businesses, protection of educational and cultural budgets and funding, assurances for educational and cultural workers, incentives for scientific inventions and creations, protection of cultural heritage, and subsidization of educational and cultural businesses. Articles 168 to 169 outline fundamental human rights concerning people in frontier regions and support for frontier businesses.
93. Additional Article 10 of the Constitution outlines the state's responsibility to uphold fundamental human rights related to scientific and technological development and investment; economic development; survival and development of small and medium-sized enterprises; management of state-owned financial institutions; national health insurance; protection of

women's dignity; insurance and medical care for persons with disabilities; social aid and priority for employment aid budgets; medical care, education, employment, and support following military service; priority in education budgeting; support for the languages and cultures of indigenous people; protection of social status and political participation of indigenous people; and protection of political participation for citizens living abroad.

Basic Law

94. See Notes 94 to 96 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
95. To incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law, Taiwan announced the Implementation Act of the CRC on June 4, 2014, which went into effect on November 20 of the same year. Subsequently, on April 22, 2016, the Legislative Yuan passed a resolution for Taiwan's planned ratification of the CRC, and the president signed a letter of accession on May 16 of the same year.
96. To incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into domestic law, Taiwan announced the Act to Implement the CRPD on August 20, 2014, which went into effect on December 3 of the same year. Subsequently, on April 22, 2016, the Legislative Yuan passed a resolution for Taiwan's planned ratification of the CRPD, and the president signed a letter of accession on May 16 of the same year.

Domestic Law

97. See Notes 97, 98, 100, 102 to 105, 107, 109, and 111 to 114 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
98. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the Implementation Act of the CRC were enacted to protect the rights of children and youths, whereas the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Act to Implement the CRPD were introduced to protect people with disabilities.
99. Taxpayer Rights Protection Act: The Taxpayer Rights Protection Act, which was promulgated on December 28, 2016, and set to go into effect one year thereafter (on December 28, 2017), aimed to resolve deficiencies in the regulations of the Tax Collection Act, guaranteeing the right of citizens to not have taxes levied on their basic living expenses, establishing sensible legal procedures, achieving a fair and equitable taxation system, creating an institution for protecting the rights of taxpayers, and putting into place improved administrative remedies to protect taxpayers.
100. Mental Health Act: To protect the rights and interests of seriously ill patients, procedures were introduced in April 2013 to allow them to express opinions on compulsory hospitalization via phone or videoconference to a review committee. Cases of compulsory hospitalization

declined from 772 in 2013 to 725 in 2016. Furthermore, the Habeas Corpus Act was amended in July 2014 to include mental health patients under compulsory hospitalization in its scope.

101. Personal Information Protection Act: In order to regulate the gathering, processing, and use of personal information, prevent infringement of personal rights, and promote the reasonable use of such data, certain provisions of the Personal Information Protection Act were amended and implemented on October 1, 2012, and March 15, 2016, respectively.
102. Detention Act: According to Judicial Yuan Interpretation no. 654, the Detention Act serves to protect detainees' right to meet with and correspond with their attorneys by enforcing two principles: monitor but not pry (meeting sessions) and open but not read (correspondence). Amendments were made on May 13, 2009, to reflect these two principles.
103. Crime Victim Protection Act: The Crime Victim Protection Act was amended on May 22, 2013, to support the creation of a victims' fund. The fund is used to provide financial assistance and protective services to surviving family members of any nationals who die in a foreign country due to the intentional act of a third party.
104. Transparency laws: To eliminate corruption, the government has been enforcing the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants, the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest, the Political Donations Act, and the Lobbying Act, so as to prevent the transfer of improper gains, regulate and supervise political donations, and ensure full transparency in lobbying procedures concerning government policies and legislation. Information such as property declarations and accounting statements on political donations are published on the Control Yuan website and in related publications. The Control Yuan also has detailed rules about reviewing and imposing penalties on violations against transparency laws.
 - (1) The Control Yuan has an anti-corruption committee in place to enforce transparency laws. From 2013 to 2016, the committee investigated 1,667 cases related to property declaration, 78 cases related to conflicts of interest, and 718 cases related to political donations. Table 52 presents an overview of the number of cases reviewed and investigated, the number and percentage of cases in which penalties were imposed, and the amount of penalties imposed by the Control Yuan.

Table 52 Anti-corruption Efforts by the Control Yuan

Unit: cases; %; NT\$ 10,000

Category	Year	Cases reviewed/investigated	Penalties imposed		Amount of penalties
			Cases	Ratio	
Property declarations	2013	323	18	5.6%	338
	2014	519	39	7.5%	470
	2015	413	39	9.4%	789
	2016	412	48	11.7%	1,589
	Subtotal	1,667	144	8.6%	3,186
Conflicts of interest	2013	21	13	61.9%	1,910
	2014	23	5	21.7%	386
	2015	19	3	15.8%	956.4
	2016	15	6	40.0%	1,200
	Subtotal	78	27	34.6%	4,452.4
Political donations	2013	187	86	46.0%	1,753.5
	2014	103	212	205.8%	3,540.3
	2015	74	2	2.7%	50
	2016	354	448	126.6%	6,814.1
	Subtotal	718	748	104.2%	12,157.9
Lobbying	2013	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-
	2015	-	-	-	-
	2016	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Total		2,463	919	37.3%	19,796.3

Source: Control Yuan

Note: Political donations are examined via an account-based approach. When transactions related to an account are found to have violated the law, the account is listed as one for which penalties were imposed. Multiple penalties may be imposed for a single account.

- (2) The Ministry of Justice has set up a review committee on property declarations by public servants to deal with penalties. From 2013 to 2016, 643 cases were examined related to property declarations by public servants. Penalties were imposed in 410 of these cases, totaling NT\$ 56.75 million. Meanwhile, 104 cases were examined related to conflicts of interest of public servants. Penalties were imposed in 60 of these cases, totaling NT\$ 346.36 million. Related statistics are provided in Table 53.

Table 53 Cases Involving Property Declarations and Conflicts of Interest of Public Officials

Unit: cases; NT\$ 10,000

Category	Year	Cases reviewed	Penalties imposed	
			Cases	Amount of penalties
Property declaration by public servants	2013	197	100	955
	2014	112	46	759
	2015	123	74	910
	2016	211	190	3,051
	Subtotal	643	410	5,675

Conflict of interest of public servants	2013	35	16	17,267
	2014	27	15	6,486
	2015	24	18	7,099
	2016	18	11	3,784
	Subtotal	104	60	34,636

Source: Ministry of Justice

105. In July 2015, the Ministry of Justice submitted a draft amendment to the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest to the Executive Yuan, adjusting the scope of public servants covered by the Act; adjusting the scope of family members and acquaintances covered by the Act; clearly defining non property interests; adjusting the scope of forbidden transactions; and adjusting the amount of fines. In September 2015, the Ministry of Justice submitted a draft amendment to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants to the Executive Yuan, adjusting the scope of people obligated to make declarations; clearly defining the reporting due dates and recording dates for declarations; providing a legal basis for the use of its relevant systems for information gathering and defining the agencies, groups, and individuals obligated to provide information when requested; revising the scope of parties obligated to publicly announce property declarations; revising reviews of mandatory trust and changing the reporting system; and changing penalty types and monetary amounts.

Legislative Agencies

106. See Note 154 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

Judicial Agencies

107. Human rights protected by the Constitution and various laws are consolidated through the courts.

Apart from civil and criminal courts, administrative courts have also been established under the existing judicial system to resolve disputes with government institutions. Furthermore, an intellectual property court was established to ensure the quick resolution of intellectual property disputes, and thereby promote the country's technological and economic development. Lastly, juvenile and family courts have been created to protect the rights of women and children.

108. To further enhance the existing legal aid system, the Judicial Yuan has been reviewing various details such as the target subjects, the scope of legal aid, source of lawyers, collection of various proceeds, and foundation governance. After referring to the existing legal aid systems adopted by advanced nations such as Japan and the UK, as well as opinions of various sectors of society, amendments to the Legal Aid Act were announced on July 1, 2015.

Administrative Agencies

109. Pursuant to the implementation acts of CEDAW, the ICCPR, and the ICESCR, government agencies are obligated to protect and enforce human rights to the extent of their vested authorities.

Government agencies at all levels are responsible for human rights regulations stipulated under CEDAW and the ICCPR and ICESCR in accordance with their vested authorities.

110. The Department of Gender Equality under the Executive Yuan is the competent authority tasked with promoting gender equality and the principles of CEDAW.
111. The Ministry of Justice is the competent authority tasked with promoting the ICCPR and ICESCR.
112. The Ministry of the Interior is the competent authority tasked with protecting the right to political participation, the freedom of assembly and association, the rights of new immigrants, the right to accommodation, and freedom of movement.
113. The Ministry of Education is the competent authority tasked with protecting the right to education. The Ministry of Culture is the competent authority tasked with protecting the right to culture.
114. The Ministry of Health and Welfare is the competent authority tasked with protecting people's right to health, social welfare, and social aid.
115. The Ministry of Labor is the competent authority tasked with protecting labor rights.
116. The Environmental Protection Administration is the competent authority tasked with protecting the right to a healthy environment.
117. The Civil Service Protection and Training Commission is the competent authority tasked with protecting the rights of civil servants.
118. The Control Yuan contributes to the protection of human rights by exercising supervision.

Citation of Conventions

119. As of 2016, there had been 614 court judgments and Judicial Yuan Interpretations in which the ICCPR and/or ICESCR were cited. Meanwhile, the ICCPR was cited 50 times and the ICESCR 24 times in reasoning and opinions for Judicial Yuan Interpretations. For more information concerning CEDAW citations in court judgments, please refer to Article 15.22 of the convention-specific document of the third national report on CEDAW.

Remedies for Rights Violations

120. See Notes 130 and 131 of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
121. Existing procedures allow litigants to seek remedy by making appeals against judgments or decisions made by lower courts. The remedy system serves mainly to correct errors made by judges of lower courts in applying appropriate regulations, so that the litigants' interests are properly protected. The system also has the benefit of eliminating diverging views of the law among courts, thereby ensuring consistency and clarity in the way the law is applied.

E. Legal Framework for the Advancement of Human Rights at the National Level

122. See Notes 145 to 148, as well as Note 156, in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
123. The Executive Yuan established the Human Rights Promotion Task Force in 2001, which is comprised of 21 to 27 members. The convener and deputy convener roles are currently fulfilled by a minister without portfolio and a deputy minister of justice, respectively, with the rest of the task force consisting of heads of government agencies as well as scholars and experts. In addition, the Executive Yuan has also established the Gender Equality Committee, the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Hakka Affairs Council, and the Social and Family Affairs Administration under the Ministry of Health and Welfare, so as to enforce gender equality, protect the rights of indigenous people, revitalize Hakka culture, and deal with child and juvenile affairs. These agencies provide guidance and supervision for all levels of government agencies on related issues.
124. The Gender Equality Committee came into being in 2012 following an expansion of the responsibilities of the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion. As of the end of 2016, 34 members served on the committee, of whom 18 (52.9%) are women. For more information concerning the operating mechanism of the Gender Equality Committee, please refer to Article 3.5 of the convention-specific document of the second national report on CEDAW. For more information concerning the respective gender equality committees set up under each of Taiwan's other four Yuan (i.e., Legislative Yuan, Control Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Judicial Yuan), please refer to Article 3.7 of the convention-specific document of the third national report on CEDAW.
125. The Control Yuan consists of 29 members, who are nominated by the president and approved by the Legislative Yuan to serve a term of six years. These members are expected to rise above party affiliation and exercise their authorities independently in accordance with the law. Among the 18 incumbent members, 10 (56%) are female. In accordance with the Constitution and Additional Articles thereof, the Control Yuan is the country's highest supervisory authority. It holds the authority to impeach, censure, and audit, and to conduct investigations based on public complaints. It also reviews the performance of government agencies using international human rights standards and proposes or demands improvements in cases of human rights violations. More than 50% of all cases investigated by the Control Yuan involve human rights issues. Although Taiwan has yet to establish a national human rights commission, the Control Yuan has been an official member of the International Ombudsman Institute since 1994. In terms of its level of authority, the Control Yuan satisfies the criteria set forth under the Paris Principles with respect to the powers vested in an independent national human rights institution.
126. The Control Yuan established the Human Rights Protection Committee in 2000. The committee comprises nine to 11 members of the Control Yuan. Among the 11 incumbent members of the

committee, five (45%) are female. Its main functions are uncovering and investigating human rights violations; deliberating the Control Yuan's human rights investigative reports and offering suggestions; providing recommendations on human rights legislation; promoting and supervising the incorporation of international human rights conventions in domestic law; communicating with human rights groups at home and abroad; and formulating and promoting human rights education. From 2013 to 2016, of the written complaints processed by the Control Yuan, 50,039 (83.2% of the total) were on human rights issues. Among all investigations conducted by the Control Yuan, 721 (51.6% of the total) involved human rights issues. For 210 of these (29.1% of all human rights-related investigations) the Control Yuan has demanded corrections. Infringement of property rights was the most common topic of human rights investigations (representing 11.3% of the total), followed by judicial fairness (10.2%) and the right to health and life (8.8%). For every violation or act of negligence found, the Control Yuan demands immediate correction or improvement within a certain timeframe, based on which the respective government agencies can review and enhance procedures and amend relevant laws and regulations. The Control Yuan follows up on the progress made to ensure that international human rights conventions are being properly upheld domestically. Table 54 provides an overview of human rights cases handled by the Control Yuan from 2013 to 2016.

Table 54 Human Rights Cases Handled by the Control Yuan

Unit: cases; %

Category	Year	Total	Type of human rights													Not related to human rights
			Total	Right to liberty	Right to equality	Right to political participation	Judicial fairness	Right to health and life	Labor rights	Property rights	Cultural rights	Educational rights	Environmental rights	Social security	Other	
Written complaints by the public	Total	60,138	50,039	549	228	2,211	19,400	1,849	5,092	12,228	632	1,844	1,322	1,584	3,100	10,099
	Ratio	100%	83.2%	0.9%	0.4%	3.7%	32.3%	3.1%	8.5%	20.3%	1.1%	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	5.1%	16.8%
	2013	18,017	15,316	147	86	396	5,338	630	1,544	3,795	232	546	440	500	1,662	2,701
	2014	14,747	12,105	112	64	526	4,654	395	1,248	3,117	128	362	307	387	805	2,642
	2015	13,759	11,311	124	34	775	4,700	461	1,089	2,766	108	312	305	363	274	2,448
	2016	13,615	11,307	166	44	514	4,708	363	1,211	2,550	164	624	270	334	359	2,308
Cases investigated	Total	1,398	721	19	18	5	142	123	48	158	19	47	52	42	48	677
	Ratio	100%	51.6%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	10.2%	8.8%	3.4%	11.3%	1.4%	3.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%	48.4%
	2013	535	295	7	6	3	76	47	12	66	10	16	20	12	20	240
	2014	380	198	7	7	1	37	29	15	42	3	18	10	15	14	182
	2015	210	114	4	3	1	14	20	10	27	4	6	12	6	7	96
	2016	273	114	1	2	-	15	27	11	23	2	7	10	9	7	159
Cases corrected	Total	426	210	6	6	-	29	51	12	36	5	15	13	17	20	216
	Ratio	100%	49.3%	1.4%	1.4%	-	6.8%	12.0%	2.8%	8.5%	1.2%	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%	4.7%	50.7%
	2013	219	106	3	-	-	20	28	4	18	3	7	6	6	11	113
	2014	118	52	2	3	-	5	10	4	9	-	5	2	7	5	66
	2015	89	52	1	3	-	4	13	4	9	2	3	5	4	4	37
	2016	71	36	-	-	-	2	11	2	9	-	2	5	3	2	35

Source: Control Yuan

Notes:

1. Written complaints by the public were systematically classified based on their nature. They were dated based on when they were processed by the Control Yuan.
2. The number of cases investigated and corrected were classified by investigators. These cases were dated based on the date they were passed by the permanent committee members.
3. For more detailed definitions, visit the Control Yuan's website (<http://humanrights.cy.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=883&CtUnit=486&BaseDSD=7&mp=71>).

127. In 2011, the Examination Yuan established a human rights task force to oversee related affairs within the Examination Yuan and its subordinate agencies. The task force consists of 11 to 15 members, with the vice president of the Examination Yuan serving as the convener. Members of the task force include the secretary-general of the Examination Yuan, heads of subordinate agencies, as well as scholars and experts. Their responsibilities are to supervise the implementation of human rights protections within their respective domains, report regularly to the Examination Yuan, and oversee related improvements.

Training and Advocacy on Gender Equality and Human Rights Instruments

128. See Notes 157 to 161, 164, 166 to 170, and 172 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

129. Education, training, and advocacy on gender equality

- (1) See Article 2.18 of the convention-specific document of the second national report on CEDAW. For more information concerning education and training related to CEDAW and gender mainstreaming, please refer to Articles 2.7 to 2.10 of the convention-specific document of the third national report on CEDAW.
- (2) The Executive Yuan has continued to provide assistance to government agencies in promoting CEDAW-related issues since 2012 through six TV stations, advertising boxes at Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport and Kaohsiung International Airport, and its official Facebook page. In addition, the Executive Yuan has helped produce various promotional campaigns, including a 30-second video advertisement ("Promoting CEDAW: Everyone Gets a Seat"), as well as a 30-second radio advertisement ("Promoting CEDAW: My Aspirations"), a print advertisement ("Promoting CEDAW: Chairs"), a pamphlet ("Girls of Taiwan: Have Courage to Pursue Your Dreams!"), media advertisement, a pamphlet, and two light box ads ("Gender Equality Starts with You!" and "Gender Is Never an Obstacle"). In addition, a short film competition regarding gender equality was held to further boost the effectiveness of promotional efforts.
- (3) To strengthen human rights awareness among domestic violence prevention workers, the Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a series of courses from 2013 to 2016 with varying themes such as domestic violence prevention, social initiatives and actions, supervision, and sexual assault prevention. For more information on efforts to boost gender awareness among law enforcement personnel tasked with handling cases involving women and children, please refer to Articles 15.17 to 15.22 of the convention-specific document of the third national report on CEDAW.
- (4) For more information concerning other forms of education and advocacy aimed at eliminating discrimination as well as education on gender diversity, please refer to Articles 10.34 to 10.46 of the convention-specific document of the third national report on CEDAW.

130. In 2013, the Ministry of Examination revised its white paper on gender equality in national examinations, as well as its white paper on examinations for disabled persons, so as to comply with international human rights standards.
131. To implement comprehensive human rights education, the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration has incorporated courses on international human rights conventions (including human rights education, human rights impact assessments, and guidance related to the CRPD and CRC) into training programs for all central and local government agencies under the Executive Yuan since 2013. The courses became mandatory items in 2015 and are now treated as a part of employees' performance evaluations. Human rights training programs have been organized by the Civil Service Development Institute and related local agencies.
132. Judicial personnel training: Out of respect for human dignity and human rights, the Judicial Yuan has held training courses on the ICCPR and ICESCR; protection of human rights; gender equality; rights of indigenous people, children and youth, workers, persons with disabilities, seniors, and disadvantaged groups; and CEDAW. These courses are intended to raise awareness among judicial personnel of the rights of defendants and victims, gender equality, elimination of discrimination, protection of persons with disabilities, and cultural diversity. In 2014, the Judges Academy introduced digital courses to give judicial personnel the freedom of learning online at any time.
133. The Academy for the Judiciary has made human rights education a priority in training for judges and prosecutors.
134. Human rights courses have been included as part of the basic training program for lawyers. These courses emphasize topics such as the roles and defense strategies of criminal lawyers, miscarriages of justice, extraordinary relief, constitutional complaints regarding parental rights and child support in divorce cases prior to constitutional interpretation, and employment-related cases concerning severance pay and occupational hazards.
135. To promote human rights awareness among law enforcement personnel, the National Police Agency has devised a series of human rights training programs comprised of basic and advanced courses, as well as lectures on special topics. Every law enforcement agency has been instructed to follow these training guidelines. Summaries of the ICCPR and ICESCR, as well as guidelines on human rights practices, have been incorporated into the course curriculum.
136. To help detainees understand relevant rules and rights, the Ministry of the Interior has printed information in 17 languages (i.e., Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Hindi, German, Khmer, Mongolian, Bengali, Burmese, Filipino, Urdu, Nepali, Malay, and Tamil) that is distributed to detainees when they enter detention facilities. This is to advise them of their rights and obligations, while providing them with assurances so that they can await their repatriation with peace of mind.

137. The Ministry of National Defense complies with guidelines on law education for military personnel by requiring all military legal officers to provide training to subordinates on the ICCPR and ICESCR and their implementation acts; the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; human rights cases in the military; and issues concerning the rights of military personnel. Meanwhile, international human rights and humanitarian laws have been incorporated into training courses in order to promote understanding of human rights within the military. Furthermore, to strengthen awareness of gender equality among military personnel, a minimum of three hours of training on gender mainstreaming is conducted annually for personnel and officers in the form of special classes, adhoc in-class training, and keynote speeches. From 2013 to 2016, training was provided to participants a total of 1,026,253 times (women accounted for 14%). In addition, efforts are undertaken to communicate relevant gender equality laws and regulations, in order to boost awareness and enhance respect for the law among officers and soldiers. From 2013 to 2016, training was provided to participants a total of 1,879,441 times (women accounted for 10%). In 2015, steps were taken to determine the implementation status of gender mainstreaming among general military personnel in all branches by dispatching staff to help conduct performance evaluations on related matters, thereby further promoting gender equality. In 2016, personnel received specialized training on gender awareness provided by the Ministry of Health and Welfare to coincide with a seminar series on gender-based violence prevention. A total of 100 seminars were held across all branches of the military, thereby strengthening capabilities to prevent gender-based violence.
138. Meanwhile, in order to advance the interests of disadvantaged groups and protect cultural diversity, the National Communications Commission added articles to relevant laws and regulations that sought to reward TV and radio stations for any contributions made toward gender equality, protection of children and youths, and cultural diversity. In addition, TV and radio stations are constantly informed of the nation's major human rights policies and laws.

Measures Taken to Enhance Social Involvement in Human Rights Protection

139. See Notes 173, 174, and 178 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.
140. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sponsored the founding of the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, an association devoted to promoting democracy and human rights. The organization promotes democracy and human rights domestically and assists related private-sector organizations to work with global trends. Between 2012 and August 2015, the Ministry joined the efforts of local and international NGOs to further enhance and protect human rights. In addition to forming alliances with world-renowned democracy and human rights organizations, the ministry has also funded local and foreign academic institutions, think tanks, private-sector organizations, and

NGOs that promote democracy and human rights. Other efforts that the ministry made in this regard include exploring challenges to democracy, publication of the *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*, funding domestic NGOs' participation in international and domestic human rights conferences, assisting domestic political parties engaging in international democratic interaction, and organizing democracy and human rights-related conferences.

141. The Ministry of Culture's Preparatory Office of the National Human Rights Museum has been conducting thorough research, including interviews, on the nation's human rights history. The preparatory office will enrich its collection of human rights records in stages for use by local governments and NGOs in their education and research efforts.

142. Between 2013 and 2015, the Ministry of Education sponsored private-sector organizations ECPAT Taiwan and the Taiwan Association for China Human Rights to hold summer camps and exhibition tours so as to advance human rights education.

143. On Universal Children's Day (November 20, 2014), the Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a seminar where the President met with children's representatives from all parts of the country and discussed the need to protect children's rights. At the seminar, the Implementation Act of the CRC was announced. Furthermore, the Social and Family Affairs Administration under the Ministry of Health and Welfare has completed a variety of promotional and educational materials, including a website to promote children's rights. It has also promoted the establishment of participatory platforms for children by local governments. In addition, the Administration has helped to promote and develop various welfare services for children and provides support and assistance to civil organizations on the implementation of local children's community services and educational initiatives along with activities designed to promote the rights of children. It is hoped that these efforts will raise awareness of protecting the rights of children.

144. To encourage NGOs to assist with promoting education in the law, the Ministry of Justice has been offering funding to legal service associations at tertiary institutions of education as well as civil associations to advocate against drug use, street racing, and violence. The relevant number of cases and dollar amount of funding for such campaigns between 2013 and 2016 are shown in Table 55. The Ministry of Health and Welfare also offers annual subsidies to sponsor the Center for Drug Evaluation and private anti-drug organizations.

Table 55 Cases and Amount of Funding Provided by the Ministry of Justice for Campaigns against Drugs, Street Racing, and Violence

Unit: case; NT\$

Year	Cases funded	Amount funded
2013	26	614,734
2014	24	558,000

2015	18	475,000
2016	37	3,940,929

Source: Ministry of Justice

145. The government is a long-time supporter of anti-violence initiatives around the world. Its efforts in this area include victim protection, offender treatment, violence prevention, and domestic violence victim assistance. Between 2013 and 2016, the Ministry of Health and Welfare funded civil organizations, and coordinated private resources to promote victim protection and violence prevention, with funding totaling NT\$ 459,758,000 being allocated for this purpose. In addition, funding of NT\$ 705,436,985 was granted to support government agencies and civil organizations engaging in the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.
146. The Judicial Yuan funded the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation to assist the public in legal matters pursuant to the Legal Aid Act. Between 2012 and 2016, the Judicial Yuan donated NT\$ 810 million to the foundation, and allocated NT\$ 4,111,685,000 toward its operating budget. As of 2016, the Legal Aid Foundation had 21 branches nationwide. Between 2012 and 2016, it received a total of 326,700 legal aid applications, of which 216,290 were granted. In addition, the foundation provided legal counsel in another 391,802 cases.
147. The Ministry of Justice founded the Association for Victims Support and supervises its victim protection efforts. For each of the years 2013 through 2016, the association was funded to the amount of NT\$ 28,821,000, NT\$ 22,544,000, NT\$ 57,290,000, and NT\$ 83,010,000, respectively.
148. To help rehabilitated persons reenter society, the Ministry of Justice oversees the Taiwan After-care Association and the Fujian After-care Association, which assist such people. The ministry also funds other private-sector organizations assisting the rehabilitated. Table 56 shows the number and amount of subsidies granted by the Ministry of Justice between 2013 and 2016 to private-sector organizations assisting the rehabilitated.

Table 56 Cases and Amount of Subsidies Granted by the Ministry of Justice to Private-sector Organizations Assisting the Rehabilitated

Unit: cases; NT\$

Year	Cases funded	Amount funded
2013	2	11,400,000
2014	2	10,000,000
2015	2	8,817,000
2016	12	42,437,809

Source: Ministry of Justice

International Cooperation, Development, and Assistance

149. See Notes 184 and 196 in the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

150. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) is an institution that specializes in providing foreign aid. It assists in the ROC government's international projects, helping partner countries develop sustainable models that can be implemented and maintained on their own and contributing to the development of the international community.
151. In 2015, a sum of USD 278 million (0.052% of the GDP) was budgeted for official development assistance. In 2014, NGOs provided USD 75 million in monetary contributions and USD 13 million in materials for foreign aid. In the first half of 2015, the same provided USD 35 million in monetary contributions and USD 520,000 in materials.
152. Taiwan became a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in 1991 and of the World Trade Organization in 2002. It has subsequently been involved in various international organizations, conferences, and initiatives, and has provided assistance to those in need. One of the many initiatives taken was the founding of Taiwan International Health Action in 2006, which has been involved in many humanitarian assistance initiatives throughout the world.
153. In 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs commissioned the International Development and Cooperation Fund to dispatch a total of 11 technical, medical, and investment and trade service teams to 33 partner countries around the world to implement a total of 18 on-site programs, 57 special projects, five consulting-based programs, and one Chinese language education program. In all, 165 technical personnel were dispatched, and the content of these programs spanned subjects including agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, fishing, technical and vocational education, Chinese language instruction, information and communications technology, and healthcare. In addition, 96 draftees (16th group) were dispatched to a total of 21 partner countries in the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean to engage in substitute service on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Service sites included nine technical and medical teams responsible for implementing 36 projects and programs. The International Development and Cooperation Fund was also involved in humanitarian assistance efforts, with five major programs implemented in 2016 including a hygiene and flood prevention program in Solomon Islands; a project to reconstruct a healthcare site in Nepal; a food security and livelihood support program in the Gorkha District of Nepal (Phase 1); a food security and livelihood enhancement program in the Gorkha District (Phase 2); and a solid waste management improvement program for local residents and Syrian refugees living in the Azraq refugee camp in Jordan. As far as medical collaboration is concerned, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been engaged in healthcare collaborative programs in Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific and Burkina Faso in Africa. In addition, the International Development and Cooperation Fund implemented public health and medical care programs in Belize, Paraguay, and Malawi, and also completed project milestones

and assessment tasks for new public health and medical programs in the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis and Guatemala, underscoring Taiwan's commitment to cooperating with partner countries to meet their specific needs and strengthen their healthcare and hygiene systems.

154. Taiwan has expanded its participation in international organizations and activities by engaging in multiple international disease prevention efforts with the United States, the European Union, Austria, and Asian countries. Taiwan signed Implementing Arrangements No. 3 through No. 5 with the US, which cover programs on tuberculosis, epidemiology training, and influenza monitoring; and implemented a three-year disease prevention program in Haiti to help develop talent for the National Public Health Laboratory and the field of epidemiology, which also included the donation of required laboratory instruments and equipment. Moreover, Taiwan periodically selects a medical officer to participate in the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training at the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety, which focuses on setting up disease surveillance and reporting systems and analyzing collected data. In response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, Taiwan donated 100,000 sets of personal protective equipment in 2014 for use by frontline health workers on international rescue teams. From 2015 to 2016, Taiwan continued to cooperate with the United States on organizing prevention training camps for Asia-Pacific countries targeting four major communicable diseases which are of global concern—namely, Ebola, MERS, dengue fever, and Zika—in order to help these countries establish comprehensive disease prevention systems and effectively boost local capabilities to jointly fight against contagious diseases. More than 95 percent of participants in the training indicated that the program would be helpful to their future prevention efforts. One trainee happened to encounter an imported case of MERS shortly after returning to the home country and was subsequently entrusted with conducting examinations and diagnoses, showing that the training had achieved its purpose.

155. Taiwan International Health Action (TaiwanIHA), a cross-ministerial effort of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2009 with the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia as part of a joint effort to support medical endeavors and promote humanitarian aid. In 2016, the Taipei Hospital (which is administrated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare) assisted citizens of Indonesia in Sumatra and Kalimantan affected by a serious air pollution crisis by purchasing and donating 6,000 disposable N95 respirators. In April 2016, Chang Liang-jen, Taiwan's representative to Indonesia, presented the donated masks in person to the Indonesian Red Cross Society. In May 2016, TaiwanIHA worked with the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia, based in Japan, to assemble a medical team drawn from the Noordhoff Craniofacial Foundation and Chang Gung Memorial Hospital which was sent to two hospitals in the cities of Parepare and Barru, located

in Indonesia's South Sulawesi Province, to help 23 impoverished patients with cleft lips and palates undergo reconstructive facial surgery. After completing the surgery, the team continued to care for the patients and exchanged surgical knowledge and skills with local healthcare practitioners.

156. Taiwan has been an active participant in international collaborative campaigns and has signed bilateral agreements, memorandums, and cooperation frameworks on agricultural cooperation with numerous countries to promote international agricultural cooperation efforts. Among Taiwan's partners are the United States, Israel, Canada, the Netherlands, South Africa, Australia, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Hungary, Indonesia, India, and Turkey. Moreover, Taiwan engages in bilateral agricultural meetings to lend assistance in the development of agriculture and fishery industries through technical cooperation and staff education and training. In addition, Taiwan has cooperated with the International Rice Research Institute and the Regional Organization for Agriculture and Livestock Sanitation to promote multilateral seed-sharing programs, technical exchanges and training, and regional pest prevention and disease control projects. Taiwan also participates in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings, the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, African-Asian Rural Development Organization, and Asian Productivity Organization and appropriates NT\$ 170 million a year to be donated to three international agricultural organizations and institutions in Taiwan—namely, the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center/The World Vegetable Center, the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center/Asian and Pacific Region, and the International Center for Land Policy Studies and Training—to engage in cooperation on international agricultural and farming research, promotion, and capacity-building as well as to provide assistance to various nations to aid in the development of farming villages and the agricultural industry. The APEC Multi-Year Project to Strengthen the Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Waste, an initiative begun by Taiwan in 2013, has received approximately USD 500,000 in funding from APEC to investigate and analyze agricultural losses in the Asia-Pacific region and establish a database of techniques and methods (toolkits) for segments of the supply chain. This database is used by more than 500 persons each year. As of 2016, a total of six seminars had been organized under the project to help minimize losses of grains, vegetables and fruit, and fishery and livestock products as well as to reduce waste at the retail and consumer end. These have reinforced the public-private partnership and reduced food loss at each step of the supply chain. The food processing techniques and competitive advantages of enterprises are boosted, and targets are set to help developing members and small farmers reduce losses and promote agricultural village development. A goal has also been set to have APEC minimize losses through the project by 10

percent. Concerning humanitarian assistance, starting in 2002, the government has appropriated rice free of charge on a yearly basis to relevant government agencies and private public interest groups (stocks permitting), so that the latter can offer humanitarian support in the event of famines and other disasters overseas. As of 2016, more than 30 developing countries had benefited from donations of over 300,000 tons of rice valued at USD 270 million. These included areas devastated by the South Asia earthquake and tsunami, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, famine in the ROC diplomatic ally Haiti, and Africa, where food aid is needed most.

157. Since 2013, Taiwan has received funding from APEC to implement the APEC Multi-year Project Innovation for Women and Economic Development (2013–2016), which is the only multi-year project to be implemented under the Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy. Thanks to the joint efforts of member economies including Australia, relevant information has been collected and analyzed on the use of information and communication technology tools to help women engage in entrepreneurship and business operations in the APEC region, and international forums, conferences, and seminars on the APEC innovation economy and utilization of information and communications technologies have been held along with publishing knowledge toolkits and the creation of an online entrepreneurship game system designed especially for women called “WE boss.” Together, these efforts help advance women’s economic empowerment while fostering innovative economic opportunities for women.
158. In 2016, James Soong was selected to be Taiwan’s envoy to the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting and also attended the APEC Breakfast Gala in Celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the San Francisco Declaration to Include Women as an Economic Growth Strategy. At this event, he delivered remarks while sharing the stage with Mercedes Aroz, the Second Vice President of Peru, and US Secretary of State John Kerry. Taiwan and the US used this occasion to announce their intention to establish the APEC Women and the Economy Sub-Fund. Taiwan shared its experiences with and achievements gleaned from implementing women’s empowerment initiatives. Taiwan anticipates that programs funded by the sub-fund will reach important objectives, including helping women establish startups, enter new markets, hone their capabilities to create and maintain strong enterprises, become business leaders, and engage in innovative and technological fields.
159. The Ministry of Culture encourages artists, museums, and art museums to take part in arts festivals, artists-in-residence programs, and exhibitions, and hosts various international arts and cultural events each year to present Taiwan’s artistic and cultural accomplishments to the world.
160. Whenever an international disaster occurs, the people of Taiwan invariably demonstrate their generosity by donating funds to international aid organizations. Over the past few years, they have donated: NT\$ 382.58 million to the Philippines in the aftermath of 2014’s Typhoon Haiyan;

NT\$ 96,030,505 to Nepal in the wake of the 2015 earthquake; NT\$ 24,454,911 to Japan following the 2016 earthquake in Kumamoto Prefecture.

161. The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission has instituted platforms and conferences on healthcare with Mongolians and Tibetans in Taiwan. Teams formed by government agencies, NGOs, and scholars and experts have been offering free clinics, health education, health examinations, care for the disadvantaged, and high-tech education. From 2012 to 2016, the Taiwan Medical Team visited mainland China's Inner Mongolia on medical exchanges that helped 5,158 persons. Meanwhile, 35 healthcare professionals from Taiwan traveled to Tibetan areas in Qinghai and Yunnan provinces to provide medical examinations and services and to engage in exchanges on medical services with their local counterparts. They also aided 22 healthcare professionals from Tibetan areas in Qinghai and Sichuan to visit Taiwan to observe treatment to improve their professional medical knowledge. Between 2012 and 2016, Aletheia University received funding to implement a volunteer service program in areas inhabited by Mongolians. Information technology facilitates the sharing of cultural heritage: ethnic Mongolian students, young people, and teachers at colleges and universities were encouraged to take part in cultural life; a total of 11,172 people benefited from the program. A total of 331 experts and volunteers visited Tibetan areas to provide services that benefited more than 37,088 Tibetans.
162. The Ministry of Economic Affairs established an industrial technology seed teacher education program in 2004. A total of seven classes, including a course on intelligent machinery, were offered between 2013 and 2016 to help cultivate a total of 62 seed teachers in the field of industrial technology. This also helped countries with diplomatic ties with Taiwan develop their industrial technology. Further, between 2013 and 2016, the Ministry of Labor was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and International Cooperation and Development Fund to implement vocational training programs that advance international exchanges and helped countries having diplomatic ties with Taiwan develop their industrial technologies. Among the programs held under this rubric were the Taiwan-Burkina Faso Cooperative Vocational Training Program, Advanced Training Program for Vocational Trainers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Industrial Technology Training Program for New Teachers, and Vocational Training Project for Youth in the Pacific. Through these, a total of 214 government officials, businesspeople, educators, and graduate students from 30 developing and developed nations were enabled to come to Taiwan to participate in advanced training. Furthermore, the Ministry of Labor employed a turnkey solution for the vocational training industry to help the Ministry of Foreign Affairs establish 22 vocational training centers in countries which maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan, helping these countries develop their

technical manpower by learning from Taiwan's experience. To advance international exchanges and share Taiwan's successful experiences with other countries, the TaiwanICDF was also commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to organize professional workshops and training classes in Taiwan. These were in areas that Taiwan has a specialty in and were tailored to meet the developmental needs of diplomatic allies and friendly countries. Government officials from said countries come to Taiwan for the workshops and classes. Some 15 to 17 professional workshops are organized, and a total of nearly 400 people are trained, annually. In 2015 and 2016, the ICDF organized 19 and 12 professional workshops, respectively. In 2016, a total of 56 persons from Taiwan's diplomatic allies and friendly countries working in various technical fields visited Taiwan for training through a cooperative program, including 36 from Thailand, 10 from Swaziland, 1 from Saint Lucia, 4 from Belize, 2 from the Dominican Republic, and 3 from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The training covered a wide range of subjects including computer instruction and software design, electrical machinery and vehicle maintenance and repair, vegetable and fruit cultivation management and plant disease prevention and control, detection of residual biochemical pesticides in vegetables and fruits, goat husbandry and breeding techniques, electronic documents and digital certificate systems, and information security.

163. The National Applied Research Laboratories, operated by the Ministry of Science and Technology, has entered into a cooperation agreement with 65 important scientific research institutes around the world on joint research, sharing of major research facilities, technical collaboration, mutual visits and training, workshops, and information exchange.

164. On June 1, 2011, the Mackay Program was implemented to pay respects to Dr. George Leslie Mackay, who dedicated his life to serving the disadvantaged, and to elderly foreigners who have lived in Taiwan for years and greatly contributed to society. Foreigners who have lived in Taiwan for more than 20 years, and more than 183 days each year, hold an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate issued by the Ministry of the Interior, are 65 or older, and have made special contributions to society over the years may apply for three benefits available to Taiwan's senior citizens—free public transportation, free access to public recreational places, and free long-term care services. As of December 2016, a total of 256 foreigners had applied for and were granted these benefits.

F. Reporting Procedures at the National Level

165. While the UN has not accepted Taiwan's letter of ratification of CEDAW, Taiwan resolved to present its first national report on human rights in 2009 and has since established a reporting system for CEDAW. It will henceforth continue to submit national reports once every four years. As the authority composing the report, the Department of Gender Equality is responsible for

coordinating the provision of drafts by respective central government agencies as well as organizing training for related personnel. Moreover, agencies must report on the implementation of their gender equality efforts, including bottlenecks encountered and solutions to same.

166. To improve Taiwan's third national report, and to enable relevant personnel in central government ministries, as well as the Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan, participating in the report's drafting to better understand the review process, drafting framework, and standards and guidelines for writing national reports, a training course was held in December 2016 by the Department of Gender Equality. Four informational seminars on writing and compiling Taiwan's national report on CEDAW were also held. These covered fundamental writing guidelines addressing provisions contained in Taiwan's third national report on CEDAW (including the implementation status of the Conclusions and Recommendations of CEDAW Taiwan's Second National Report and CEDAW General Recommendations Nos. 29–34).
167. A total of 23 small group training workshop sessions and step-by-step discussions led by experts and scholars on CEDAW were held in January and February 2017. The workshops entailed discussions and explanations on core issues addressed in each provision, the directions of future efforts raised in Taiwan's second national report, how to incorporate responses to the recommendations of international experts for Taiwan's second national report into the drafting process, and other topics. Assistance was also provided to personnel at relevant agencies on collecting and submitting data germane to the national report.
168. To spur dialogue between government departments and civil organizations and create a mechanism for exchanging opinions, four discussion sessions with civil organizations and two public hearings were held in May 2017. These canvassed the opinions of both civil organizations and the general public. Many civil organizations participated, including the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, Taiwan Association for Human Rights, National Council of Women of Taiwan, the Garden of Hope Foundation, Awakening Foundation, Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development, Modern Women's Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence, Mental Health Association Taiwan, Taiwan Tongzhi Hotline Association, Taiwan Family Education and Rights Promotion Association, Taiwan Protect Family Alliance, Ren Ching Community Service Association, Thoughts and Strategies National Think Tank Institute, Warm Breeze Caring Society, and Oii-Chinese (Chinese language affiliate of Organization Intersex International).
169. In June and July 2017, four review panels were arranged to allow domestic experts to analyze the content of Taiwan's third national report on CEDAW (second draft). Members of the Review and Consultative Committee of International Experts for Taiwan's Third National Report on

CEDAW, members of the Executive Yuan's Gender Equality Committee, and relevant experts and scholars and government agencies were invited to take part in the panels. In addition, two sessions of a Finalization Meeting for Taiwan's Third National Report on CEDAW (Third Draft) were convened in August and September 2017, respectively, in order to ensure the appropriateness and completeness of the report's contents.

III. Nondiscrimination, Equality, and Effective Relief Measures

G. Nondiscrimination and Equality

Implementation of Human Rights Documents

170. See Notes 202, 208, 209, and 213 (1), (3), and (4) of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

171. Women's rights: The CEDAW Enforcement Act was enacted specifically to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women, help women fully develop, protect gender-based human rights, and promote gender equality as part of CEDAW.

172. Rights of senior citizens: In accordance with the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, healthy and moderately healthy seniors in Taiwan are encouraged to take part in society. The central government and local governments are to jointly implement stage two of a senior citizen service program; county and municipal governments are to be funded to work with NGOS to organize community care stations, senior citizen schools, retirement workshops and seminars, health forums, athletic events, and other programs. Meanwhile, senior citizens enjoy discounts on domestic state-run and private marine, land, and public transportation, recreational facilities, and cultural and educational facilities so as to promote health and prevent or delay disability. Implementation of the Ten Year Long-term Care Program 2.0 began in 2016. In addition to providing services to disabled and infirm persons age 65 years and older, the program has removed age restrictions for disabled persons, indigenous persons, and persons with dementia to be eligible for various services including home care, day care, adult foster care, transportation assistance, and meal deliveries. The program also provides institutional services to senior citizens in need of specialized care.

173. Children's rights: To achieve the aims of the CRC, amendments were made to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act in 2011, 2012, 2014, and 2015 to enshrine basic children's rights into law, ensure greater protection of children, and foster a friendlier environment for parents and their children. In addition, efforts have been actively made to incorporate the CRC into domestic law, including the promulgation of the Implementation Act of the CRC on November 20, 2014. The Act calls for the establishment of a committee under the Executive Yuan to promote the interests of children and youth in accordance with the law;

the prioritized review and revision of laws and regulations inconsistent with CRC provisions within three years of the Act's implementation, and completion of a full review within five years of same; the completion of Taiwan's first national report on the CRC within two years of the Act's implementation; and subsequent submission of a national report once every five years thereafter.

174. Rights of persons with disabilities: In the spirit of the CRPD, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act was amended in 2007 to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure equal participation opportunities, eliminating discrimination and inappropriate treatment in all aspects of life. In addition, to incorporate the convention into domestic law, the Act to Implement the CRPD was promulgated on August 20, 2014, taking effect on December 3, 2014. As stated in the act, a committee for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities is to be established by the Executive Yuan, and a priority review list for legislation and administrative measures provided within two years of the act's coming into force. Any inconsistencies with the provisions of the convention are to be corrected by addition, amendment, or repeal of relevant legislation or improvement to administrative measures within three years of the act's coming into force. Establishment (amendment), revision, or repeal of remaining legislation or improvement to administrative measures are to be completed within five years of the act's coming into force. An initial national report is to be submitted within two years, with periodic reports filed every four years thereafter.
175. Environmental rights: In accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction and Management Act came into force on July 1, 2015. Policies and measures addressing climate change are to be cost effective, with national development taken into consideration. This is crucial as a response to the effects of climate change.
176. To ensure people enjoy equal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, the government has enacted various legal standards regarding different aspects of human rights, such as the Act of Assistance for Family in Hardship; Implementation Act of the CRC; Implementation Act of the CRPD; HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act; and the Act of Human Rights Protection and Compensation for Hansen's Disease Patients. To better ensure the human rights of patients with Hansen's disease and strengthen their legal protections, a total of NT\$ 732 million has been granted as compensation (consolation) funds in accordance with the Hansen's Disease Patients Human Rights Protection and Compensation Act, benefiting 293 patients at the Lesheng Sanatorium and Hospital and 955 other patients receiving care at home.
177. To ensure that victims of crimes who are foreign nationals or stateless persons receive reasonable and equal treatment in the Republic of China, the Crime Victim Protection Act was amended on

November 30, 2011. The pecuniary aid system was amended on May 22, 2013, as a result of which the heirs of citizens of the Republic of China who have perished as the result of intentional conduct by another person outside the nation's jurisdiction are entitled to apply for pecuniary aid.

Other measures to eliminate discrimination

178. See Notes 214, 215, and 216 of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

179. As of October 2016, 14.0% of political executive and equivalent positions were held by women; for the period between the end of 2012 and the end of 2016, the proportion of female political appointees increased from 18.2% to 21.8%; meanwhile, the proportion of women among senior administrative staff increased from 27.9% to 32.5%; the number of indigenous women serving as civil servants as a proportion of the total number of indigenous persons serving as civil servants increased from 28.6% to 34.2%, and the percentage of indigenous women serving as senior civil servants increased from 11.1% to 20.0%; the number of women with disabilities serving as civil servants as a proportion of the total number of persons with disabilities serving as civil servants increased from 33.5% to 34.9%, and the percentage of women with disabilities serving as senior civil servants increased from 10.8% to 14.3%.

180. The Immigration Act stipulates that no one may discriminate against any person residing in Taiwan on the basis of nationality, race, color, class, or place of birth.

Protection of the rights of various disadvantaged groups

181. See Notes 223 and 224 of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

182. The number of people who utilized the Crime Victim Protection Program each year from 2013 to 2016 was 17,155; 19,025; 16,835; and 16,886, respectively.

183. After receiving the roster of detainees to be released within the next six months provided by a jail or detention center, the Taiwan After-care Association coordinates with the jail or detention center to arrange group and individual counseling with the assistance of related organizations. Detainees are provided information on employment, medical care, and social welfare benefits, among other protective measures that help released detainees return to society. Prior to their release, they are given counseling outside the jail concerning their subsequent schooling or employment. In accordance with Article 26-2 of the Prison Act and the Regulations Governing Exit of Inmates, a detainee who is eligible to leave prison during the daytime may apply with the correctional institution to receive outside schooling or occupational training. The institution must then seek approval from the Ministry of Justice. Between 2013 and 2016, 78 detainees received occupational training outside their prison during the daytime (no inmates have applied

for schooling yet). The number of detainees who received services under the After-care Program between 2012 and 2016 is shown in Table 57.

Table 57 Number of People Receiving Services under the After-care Program

Unit: persons; %

Item \ Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Counseling on shelters	562	480	406	334	374
Skills training	619	502	547	422	370
Employment guidance	1,017	1,434	1,446	1,305	1,817
Education guidance	285	272	259	156	284
Medical care guidance	113	99	106	66	64
Emergency assistance	447	556	583	447	476
Visitation and care	18,714	16,624	16,395	13,965	14,662
Transport subsidies	1,564	1,613	1,791	1,341	2,120
Medical care subsidies	102	114	111	77	55
Home escort service	32	37	57	38	44
Small business start-up loans	22	27	23	20	28
Funded meals and housing	931	860	956	890	1,110
Halfway house services	16,321	15,072	15,473	13,258	14,133
Men (%)	88.1				
Women (%)	11.9				

Source: Ministry of Justice

184. To improve welfare services available to immigrants, the National Immigration Agency began conducting a Mobile Service Train program on a trial basis in July 2010 and launched mobile services in 2014, providing employment information, family education forums and related events, and information concerning health and welfare and licensing laws and regulations. Immigration service personnel contributed to the effort by visiting outlying townships to provide related information and help people submit applications as well as to identify and refer people in need of assistance to foreign spouse family service centers. Overall, these efforts have helped minimize the urban-rural divide with respect to access to immigration-related services and resources.
185. In order to put into practice the concepts of aging in place and community empowerment, the government initiated a community care implementation project in 2005, providing care and visitation to 80,928 people, telephone reassurance calls to 77,495 people, and meal services to 100,849 people. As of December 2016, more than 250,000 people had benefitted from such services, and 64,810 people at 2,674 sites had participated in related health promotion activities. To care for senior citizens living alone, apart from providing living management services and emergency assistance hotlines, additional care and support services have been provided to them with the help of civil organizations, volunteers, community resources, and substitute military

service personnel. As of 2016, 1,158,266 people had received telephone reassurance calls; 1,191,946 people had been visited and received care; 33,521 people had been escorted on medical care visits; and 2,635,681 people had received meal services.

186. Improvements in upholding the right to receive education:

- (1) With respect to the right to receive education, the Primary and Junior High School Act guarantees that all citizens have the right to nine years of compulsory education (12-year compulsory education was begun in 2014). In addition, the Special Education Act and the Education Act for Indigenous Peoples further protect the rights of disadvantaged groups to education. Moreover, in order to strengthen the concept of equality between men and women, the Gender Equity Education Act expressly prohibits any discriminatory conduct against either gender.
- (2) To achieve homogeneity in high school education and regional balance, the Ministry of Education instituted the University Multi-Star Project. This project was combined with university admission application procedures to create the STAR PLAN. The number of participating public and private senior high schools has increased to 69, and the number of available vacancies to 15,735, for which 13,915 students were subsequently admitted. To close the urban and rural divide, consolidate community-based senior high and vocational education, move toward the normalization of vocational education, and guarantee financially disadvantaged students admission to quality technical colleges, the Ministry of Education instituted the Multi-Star Project for schools and colleges of science and technology. Four schools started a trial run of the project during the 2007 school year. The number of schools increased to 33 by the 2016 school year, with openings available increasing to 2,114 youths.
- (3) Disadvantaged applicants are entitled to score bonuses or prioritized acceptance. The number of openings increased from 123 at six schools in the 2013 school year to 1,265 at 42 schools in the 2016 school year.
- (4) National universities are encouraged to recruit disadvantaged students, and both national and private universities are given assistance to create a sound counseling system to help such students' academic performance.
- (5) To reduce the burden on students from low-income and medium-to-low income households, registration fees for various exams are waived. In addition, the written review of personal applications has been made electronic to further reduce their economic burden. Furthermore, the registration fees for adaptive counseling-based exams for students with disabilities are remitted.

187. To guarantee the right to education for students with disabilities, Article 22 of the Special Education Act stipulates that no schools or test centers may reject a student's admission to school or test due solely to the disability. In principle, during compulsory national education, students with disabilities

are entitled to attend the school nearest to them. Students with disabilities at senior high or vocational high school have three options with regard to accessing higher education—adaptive counseling-based placement, exam-free admission, and feature-based recruiting. During higher education, in addition to being able to participate in all channels for educational advancement in multi-track admissions programs offered by colleges and universities, students with disabilities may also participate in certain special admissions channels, including admission interviews for students with disabilities and special exams independently organized by universities for admitting students with disabilities.

Other Specific Measures

188. See Note 232 of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

189. In terms of urban and rural developments, the transformation of the industrial structure has driven young people seeking better employment opportunities to relocate to cities. However, they often cannot afford the expensive housing in cities. On the other hand, rural areas face worsening issues of aging and decline as a result of dying local industries and loss of young manpower. To reverse the imbalance in urban and rural development, the Ministry of the Interior introduced the Proposal on Balancing Urban and Rural Developments in August 2014. Through this, demonstration townships with great potential will be identified. The resources of related ministries and departments can then be integrated and distributed to build on services and create growth in five major areas: industrial guidance, talent utilization, infrastructure, financing, and vital functions. This will then drive development in these rural areas. The short-term goal is to slow migration, while the long-term goal is to reverse it, to help people return to their homes. As of the end of 2016, a total of 328 programs had been launched.

190. The education of indigenous peoples has long been hampered by the fact that the more communities focus on mainstream education, the more quickly they lose their own culture. Moreover, cultural differences lead to lower performance in math and science compared to nonindigenous students. Studies have found that curriculum and teaching materials are crucial to boosting the education of indigenous peoples. In light of this, the Ministry of Science and Technology launched the Science Education Research Project for Indigenous Students in 2009. This program emphasizes science and mathematics teaching for indigenous students, developing curriculum based on indigenous cultures. Related teachers for indigenous schools have also been trained. In addition, to encourage indigenous students at the middle and elementary school levels to engage in special research on the topics of science, technology, and traditional understanding of the natural sciences, culture, and ecology, the Council of Indigenous Peoples provides assistance to indigenous middle and elementary school students on making use of information and

communications technologies to learn about the cultures and life wisdom of indigenous tribes. This augments their understanding and knowledge of information science. Statistics concerning participation by indigenous persons in the ASUS Indigenous Science Education Award from 2013 to 2016 are provided in Table 58.

Table 58 ASUS Indigenous Science Education Award

Unit: persons

Year	Number of schools	Number of teachers			Number of indigenous students		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2013	40	114	60	54	146	70	76
2014	49	87	39	48	123	59	64
2015	57	94	52	42	148	69	79
2016	37	79	49	30	116	54	62
Total	183	374	200	174	533	252	281

Source: Council of Indigenous Peoples

Educational Programs Advanced by the Government and Associated Promotional Activities

191. See Notes 235, 238, 239, 240, and 241 of the common core document of the second national report on CEDAW.

192. Each year, the Ministry of Health and Welfare selects 10 outstanding individuals with disabilities to receive the Golden Eagle Award as a way of recognizing their impressive achievements and special contributions to society. The award also promotes greater understanding among the general public and enables society to pay closer attention to issues affecting individuals with disabilities.

193. To protect the rights of veterans, the Veterans Affairs Council organizes communication and promotion events each year to make government information transparent to the public and give people an equal opportunity to take part. Between 2012 and 2016, a total of 101 sessions of the Instructional Seminar on the Right of Veterans to Receive Education, Employment, and Vocational Training were held and attended by a total of 4,754 veterans. In addition, a total of 82 sessions of the Education, Employment, and Vocational Training Workshop for Veterans were held; a total of 4,703 veterans participated in the workshops. On April 14, 2015, a directive was issued regarding methods for incentivizing the use of social media for communications purposes. Web-based forms of communication enable intended recipients of these services to be reached more effectively and also achieve greater transparency in terms of access to government information. With respect to the program's effectiveness in the area of employment services, as of 2016, a total of 5,531 persons were referred jobs through the Veterans Affairs Council, an increase of 228 persons as compared to the previous year (2015).

194. The Ministry of Education organized multiple workshops and training programs to help familiarize educators the essence and content of the Gender Equity Education Act and applicable laws, human rights education issues, and gender equity education. Local governments were funded between

2014 and 2015 to form gender equity education resource centers and schools to organize in-service education programs, seminars, and workshops for members of gender equity committees.

195. To encourage businesses to promote a work-life balance and create a friendly workplace, the Ministry of Labor encourages businesses to help employees find work-life balance through communication, assistance, commendation, and subsidies. Between 2013 and 2016, it organized 92 information-sharing, observation, or educational sessions for 7,885 business representatives on developing plans to help employees strike such a balance. In addition, 525 businesses received funding for the 788 family-friendly measures they had taken. The Work-Life Balance Awards were held twice, in 2014 and 2016, to recognize 51 and 39 outstanding enterprises, respectively, which were selected through the use of 432 specific indicators to determine the extent to which their work-life balance measures outperform legal requirements.

Table 59 Core UN Instruments on Human Rights–Taiwan’s Approval of, Accession to, or Incorporation as Part of Domestic Law

No.	International Human Rights Instrument	Date of adoption by UN General Assembly	Date of entry into force	Status and date of ROC (Taiwan) participation			Schedule and outcome of incorporation as part of domestic law
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
1	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)	1965/12/21 New York	1969/01/04	1966/03/31	1970/11/14	1970/12/10	Entered into effect for the ROC on January 9, 1971
2	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	1966/12/16 New York	1976/03/23	1967/10/5	2009/5/14		The covenant and its enforcement act were deliberated and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was announced by the president on April 22, and the covenant was approved by the president on May 14, with the enforcement act taking effect on December 10 of the same year.
2-1	Optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (individual complaints)	1966/12/16 New York	1976/03/23				
2-2	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	1989/12/15 New York	1991/07/11				
3	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	1966/12/16 New York	1976/01/03	1967/10/5	2009/5/14		The covenant and its enforcement act were deliberated and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was announced by the president on April 22, and the covenant was approved by the president on May 14, with the enforcement act taking effect on December 10 of

No.	International Human Rights Instrument	Date of adoption by UN General Assembly	Date of entry into force	Status and date of ROC (Taiwan) participation			Schedule and outcome of incorporation as part of domestic law
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
							the same year.
3-1	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	2008/12/10 New York	2013/05/05				
4	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1979/12/18 New York	1981/09/03		2007/02/09		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 by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2011, promulgated on June 8, and took force on January 1 of the following year.
4-1	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1999/10/06 New York	2000/12/22				
5	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	1984/12/10 New York	1987/6/26				State of incorporation as part into domestic law as of August 21, 2015:
5-1	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2002/12/18 New York	2006/06/22				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of the Interior called a meeting on September 15, 2014, to discuss the incorporation into domestic law of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It was decided that an enforcement act would be drafted for the convention. 2. Related research projects have been completed as scheduled. The Ministry of the Interior is drafting an enforcement act for the Convention.
6	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	1989/11/20 New York	1990/09/02				The enforcement act of the convention was passed by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2014, promulgated on June 4, and entered into force on November 20 of the same year.
6-1	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	2000/05/25 New York	2002/02/12				
6-2	Optional Protocol to the	2000/05/25	2002/01/18				

No.	International Human Rights Instrument	Date of adoption by UN General Assembly	Date of entry into force	Status and date of ROC (Taiwan) participation			Schedule and outcome of incorporation as part of domestic law
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
	Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	New York					
6-3	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure	2011/12/19 New York	2014/04/14				
7	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICPMW)	1990/12/18 New York	2003/07/01				
8	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2006/12/20 Paris	2010/12/23				
9	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006/12/13 New York	2008/05/30				The implementation act of the convention was passed by the Legislative Yuan on August 1, 2014, promulgated on August 20, and came into force on December 3 of the same year.
9-1	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006/12/13 New York	2008/05/03				

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 60 Other Relevant United Nations Instruments on Human Rights—Their Approval in Taiwan, Accession to or Internalization as Part of Domestic Law

No.	Other relevant United Nations human rights instruments	Signed	Ratified	Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
1	United Nations Charter	1945/10/24		
2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948		
3	Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949: Geneva Convention I: for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field Geneva Convention II: for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea Geneva Convention III: relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War Geneva Convention IV: relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War	1949/08/12		
4	Slavery Convention, as amended by protocol, December 7, 1953	1953/12/07	1955/12/14	

No.	Other relevant United Nations human rights instruments	Signed	Ratified	Schedule and outcome of incorporation into domestic law
5	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	1957/05/23	1959/05/28	
6	December 2, 1949, Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	Not signed		
7	July 28, 1951, Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	Not signed		
8	December 16, 1966, Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	Not signed		
9	September 28, 1954, Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	Not signed		
10	August 30, 1961, Convention on the Reduction of the Stateless	Not signed		
11	December 10, 1985, International Convention against apartheid in sports	Not signed		
12	July 17, 1998, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	Not signed		
13	November 15, 2000, UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Not signed		The draft enforcement act of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on November 27, 2014, and the general assembly resolved to turn it over to the Foreign and National Defense Committee and the Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee for review.
14	November 15, 2000, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not signed		
15	May 31, 2001, Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not signed		
16	October 31, 2003, United Nations Convention against Corruption	Not signed		The enforcement act of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was promulgated on May 20, 2015, and came into force on December 9 of the same year.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development Council

Table 61 International Labour Organization Conventions

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	1936/10/10	

International Labour Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement (No. 22)	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	
Convention Concerning the Repatriation of Seamen (No. 26)	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships (No. 53)	Signing not required	1964/08/25	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (Amended) (No. 58)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment (No. 59)		1940/02/21	1940/02/21
Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers (No. 73)	Signing not required	1964/08/25	
Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce, 1947 (No. 81)	Signing not required	1961/09/26	1962/02/13
Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 (No. 87)	Not signed		
Convention concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Revised) (No. 92)	Signing not required	1970/12/23	1971/02/03
Convention concerning the Protection of Wages (No. 95)	Signing not required	1962/10/22	1962/11/16
Convention concerning Migration for Employment, 1949 (Revised) (No. 97)	Not signed		
Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, 1949 (No. 98)	Signing not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Signing not required	1958/03/01	1958/05/01
Convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957 (No. 105)	Signing not required	1959/01/23	
1957 Convention concerning Weekly Rest in Commerce and Offices (No. 106)	Not signed		
Convention concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (No. 107)	Signing not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11
Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (No. 111)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment as Fishermen (No. 112)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention concerning the Medical Examination of Fishermen (No. 113)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention concerning Fishermen's Articles of Agreement (No. 114)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)		1962/01/22	1962/11/16
Convention concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy (No. 117)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Convention concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (No. 118)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Convention concerning Employment Policy, 1964 (No. 122)	Not signed		
Convention concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to Be Carried by One Worker (No. 127)	Signing not required	1969/12/23	1970/02/02
Convention concerning Labour Inspection in Agriculture, 1969 (No. 129)	Not signed		
Convention concerning Holidays with Pay (Revised), 1970 (No. 132)	Not signed		
Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973 (No. 138)	Not signed		
Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	Not signed		
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	Not signed		
Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the	Not signed		

International Labour Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Working Environment, 1981 (No. 155)			
1981 Convention on Workers with Family Responsibilities (No. 156)	Not signed		
Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989 (No. 169)	Not signed		
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Not signed		

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 62 Hague Conference on Private International Law

Hague Conference on Private International Law	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
1955 Convention Relating to the Settlement of Conflicts between the Law of Nationality and the Law of Domicile	Not signed		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance (final act of UN Conference on Maintenance Obligations)	1956/12/04	1957/05/16	1957/06/25
Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations/Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	1957/05/16	1957/06/25	
1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women	1957/02/20	1958/08/12	1958/09/22
1958 Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations Towards Children	Not signed		
1961 Convention Concerning the Powers of Authorities and the Law Applicable in Respect of the Protection of Minors	Not signed		
1965 Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees Relating to Adoptions	Not signed		
1973 Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations	Not signed		
1970 Convention on Recognition of Divorce and Legal Separation	Not signed		
1973 Convention on Recognition and Implementation of Maintenance Obligations	Not signed		
1980 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Not signed		
1978 Convention on Celebration and Recognition of the Validity of Marriage	Not signed		
1978 Convention on the Law Applicable to Matrimonial Property	Not signed		
1980 Convention on Uses of International Justice	Not signed		
1989 Convention on the Law Applicable to Succession to the Estates of Deceased Persons	Not signed		
1993 Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	Not signed		
1996 Convention Concerning Jurisdiction of Parental Responsibility, Applicable Law, Recognition, Implementation, and Cooperation and Child Protective Measures	Not signed		
2000 Adult International Protection Convention	Not signed		

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs