

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

Second National Report  
Republic of China

Common Core Document

December 2013

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## **Introduction<sup>1</sup>**

In 1979 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), an important code of human rights for women that came into force in 1981. As of the end of 2012, 187 countries had become signatories to CEDAW. Although not a member of the United Nations, the Republic of China (Taiwan) has always taken the initiative to comply with international standards. Under the advocacy of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), President Ma Ying-jeou signed the ratification of CEDAW on February 9, 2007, and Taiwan actively sought to deposit the instrument of ratification at the UN through diplomatic channels. Although UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon subsequently declined to accept it, citing UN General Assembly Resolution 2758, Taiwan has remained committed to implementing CEDAW. Recently, with the great efforts undertaken by the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion (reorganized as the Gender Equality Committee, or GEC, in January 2012) of the Executive Yuan to promote CEDAW, the government completed the initial national report in March 2009 and engaged former CEDAW committee members to review the report in Taiwan. To fully implement CEDAW, the Legislative Yuan passed the Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter the "CEDAW Enforcement Act") on May 20, 2011, with the president promulgating it on June 8, 2011. The law entered into effect on January 1, 2012, making the provisions of CEDAW enforceable in Taiwan.

Gender discrimination, according to CEDAW, includes direct and indirect discrimination based on gender, and the impact of the implementation of policies, regulations and measures regarding gender need to be assessed. Government agencies at each level should initiate legislation or take measures to eliminate gender discrimination and actively promote gender equality. CEDAW lists various gender equality rights, including the right to participate in political and public affairs, the right to participate in international organizations, the right to nationality, the right to education, the right to employment, the right to health, social and economic rights, rights of women in rural areas, legal rights, and marriage and family rights. The CEDAW Enforcement Act requires government agencies at all levels to complete the

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<sup>1</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 7 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

enactment, amendment or repeal of relevant laws within 3 years following the promulgation of the Act, and improve administrative measures. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, the ROC shall issue its National Report on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women every 4 years and invite scholars, experts and representatives of civil organizations to review the report. The funding required by government agencies at all levels to implement the various measures specified by the Convention in order to protect gender rights shall be given priority, as permitted by the fiscal budget.

This is the second national report<sup>2</sup> submitted to provide information on the efforts to promote CEDAW domestically and has been prepared in accordance with specifications outlined by the United Nations Human Rights Council. The Common Core Document describes the progress of the development of CEDAW between 2006, a year before the ROC adopted the convention, and 2012. In particular, information regarding the state of the country, the framework for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as non-discrimination, equality, and effective relief measures have been updated based on the content of the common core documents in the initial national reports of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Taiwan has also improved its analysis of gender statistics and has incorporated its progress on promoting CEDAW and implementing the CEDAW Enforcement Act into this report. In addition, two new sections have been added--Mechanisms for Gender Mainstreaming and National Gender Budgeting. With respect to the *Convention-specific Document*, the status of the enforcement of the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in Taiwan between 2009 and 2012 and all relevant statistics have been provided as per the provisions of CEDAW and the general recommendations. Furthermore, additional information has been provided based on the recommendations made by the international expert reviewers of the initial report, including those on specific measures, difficulties encountered, and future improvement measures.

The initial draft of this report was produced by government agencies under the joint

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<sup>2</sup> The government administrative agencies mentioned in this report will be referred to by their 2012 names.

oversight and with the assistance of members of the GEC, experts, scholars, and non-governmental organizations. The final report was completed following the collection of ideas and opinions from the general public through the extensive discussions, forums organized for civic organizations, and public hearings held around the country.

**I. Profile of the Country Submitting this Human Rights Report**

**A. Population, Economic, Social, and Cultural Characteristics of the Country on Which This Report is Based**

1. The Republic of China was founded in 1911, at which time the total area under its jurisdiction was 11,418,174 square kilometers. In December 1949 the Nationalist government of the Republic of China relocated to Taiwan and has since held control over the following territories: Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, Dongsha Islands, Zhongsha Islands (Macclesfield Bank) and the Nansha Islands (the Spratly Islands), the collective of which will hereinafter be referred to simply as "Taiwan." The total area under the country's jurisdiction is 36,192 square kilometers. This report describes the human rights conditions in the Republic of China. The administrative regions of Taiwan under the central government include the following: 5 special municipalities, 14 counties, 3 county-level cities, 211 townships (and county-controlled cities), all of which are local self-governing bodies.<sup>3</sup>
2. Taiwan is a democracy that enjoys cultural diversity and economic prosperity, and its people uphold the freedom to worship a variety of religions. The country boasts a wide range of geological features and rich ecological environments. Four centuries ago, Portuguese sailors sighted the main island of Taiwan and named it Ilha Formosa, which means "beautiful island." Ships from the Asian continent and the Pacific Ocean converged here, making the island a center of activity in the western Pacific. Many people of different ethnic backgrounds and countries have since been attracted to this land. Taiwan's history and culture have been significantly influenced by Chinese and Austronesian cultures. The island's

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<sup>3</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 5 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

colonization by the Netherlands, Spain and Japan in the past has also left their cultural imprint. Today the people of Taiwan practice a wide variety of religions and embrace a wide range of music, art, architecture, crafts, drama, religions, customs, and cuisine, highlighting Taiwan's cultural diversity and vitality.

3. Taiwan has a population of about 23 million, with Han Chinese comprising the largest ethnic group in Taiwan, accounting for 98% of the island's total population. The remaining 2% consists of indigenous peoples, minority groups from mainland China, and foreign nationals. Inter-marriage between ethnic groups is common, and cultural life and customs of different groups have converged gradually over time. The most commonly used languages include Mandarin, Taiwanese (Minnan), Hakka, and the Formosan languages (those spoken by indigenous peoples), with Mandarin being the most widespread language. The teaching of mother tongues has become an integral part of elementary education, which shows that the government values and supports a multilingual society.
4. Today Taiwan is a democratic society that embraces cultural diversity. Although the government imposed martial law on Taiwan after its relocation to the island, the political and constitutional reforms that began after the lifting of martial law in 1987 resulted in a political party-based system of government, which has since become the norm. Now the country's media and citizens enjoy full freedom of speech. In terms of economic development, with the diligent efforts of the people, Taiwan has been transformed from a pre-war agricultural society into a world-famous manufacturing center and key global supplier of high-tech products, thus propelling the country into the ranks of developed countries. In 2012 Taiwan's GDP per capita exceeded US\$20,000, and the 2012 Global Competitiveness Report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked Taiwan 13<sup>th</sup> among the 144 countries surveyed.
5. With its long-term efforts in research and development, Taiwan has become a key supply center of high-technology products for the global market and a manufacturing powerhouse. As a member of the global community, Taiwan has participated in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum since 1991. In 2002 Taiwan acceded to the



World Trade Organization (WTO) as a full member and has since participated actively in associated international organizations. Taiwan has also taken the initiative to provide assistance to other countries in order to give back to the international community.

**Demographic Indicators** (refer to Appendix A for tables of statistics)

6. Although Taiwan's population has been increasing over the years, its population growth rate has been declining. Now the population is approaching the 1:1 equilibrium sex ratio, and estimates put Taiwan reaching a zero population growth rate in 2025, with its population density slightly moving upward (Table 1).
7. Between 2006 and 2012, the population of children (aged 0-14) decreased from 4,145,631 to 3,411,677 (accounting for 14.63% of the total population); young and older adults (aged 15-64) increased from 16,443,867 to 17,303,993 (74.22% of the total population); the elderly population (aged 65 and above) rose from 2,287,029 to 2,600,152 (11.15% of the total population). The number of births declined substantially over the years, causing the child population to decrease, while the elderly population continued to increase (Table 2).
8. The dependency ratio refers to the proportion of population under the age of 15 and over the age of 64 compared to the remaining population (aged 15-64). Between 2006 and 2012, the dependency ratios (in %) were 39, 38, 38, 37, 36, 35 and 35, respectively, which shows a downward trend. This was mainly due to the fact that the young population ratio saw a significant drop, while the old age population ratio was on a slight upward trend. The dependency ratio for 2012 was 35%, which indicates that for each 100 persons with the ability to work, there were 35 dependents.
9. The number of births decreased from 204,459 in 2006 to 166,886 in 2010, the lowest level ever, but the number rebounded significantly to 229,481 in 2012. The crude birth rate decreased over the years from 8.96 ‰ in 2006 to the lowest level of 7.21 ‰ in 2010, but it rebounded significantly to 9.86‰ in 2012. Taiwan has entered the era of low birth rate (Table 2).
10. The number of deaths increased from 135,839 in 2006 to 154,251 in 2012, with the crude death rising from 5.95 ‰ to 6.63 ‰. The crude death rate

rose between 2006 and 2008 rate, but dropped slightly in 2009. Although it rose again between 2010 and 2012, Taiwan remains a low-mortality society (Table 2).

11. The unmarried, married, divorced, and widowed populations aged 15 and above as percentages of the total population aged 15 and above between 2006 and 2012 are shown in Table 2. The unmarried population ratio was on an upward trend, increasing from 34.39% to 34.91% in 2010, but dropped to 34.77% in 2011. In 2012 the ratio increased to 34.88%. For that same period, the married population ratio decreased from 53.70% to 51.42%, while the divorced population ratio rose from 6.13% to 7.52% and the widowed population ratio increased from 5.79% to 6.18%.
12. As for the fertility rates between 2006 and 2012, the total fertility rates for women of childbearing age decreased steadily from 1.12 in 2006 to 0.90 in 2010, making Taiwan one of the countries with a low fertility rate. The government subsequently instituted a series of campaigns in 2011 and 2012 to encourage couples to get married and raise families. For instance, outdoor family activities were co-organized with civic groups for disadvantaged families, and parenting education materials were made and disseminated. Also, the government established childcare allowance payments and created websites to encourage parents to take parenting courses. Likewise, it sponsored recreational activities for single young adults, and public service announcements that encourage people to have babies, while soliciting innovative thinking on population policies from the public. The total fertility rate rebounded and increased to 1.27 in 2012, which was slightly higher than those of South Korea and Singapore but lower than various OECD member countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Sweden.<sup>4</sup>
13. Between 2006 and 2012, the average number of persons per household was 3.09, 3.06, 3.01, 2.96, 2.92, 2.88, and 2.85, respectively, showing a downward trend.
14. Also from 2006 to 2012, the ratios of ordinary female heads of household aged 15 and above were 37.46%, 38.12%, 38.69%, 39.23%, 39.72%,

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<sup>4</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 2 by Singaporean expert Dr. Anamah Tan for Section 13 of the Initial Country Report.

40.17%, and 40.61%, respectively, revealing an upward trend.

15. The combined life expectancy of males and females was 77.90 years in 2006 and 79.51 in 2012, an increase of 1.61 years over the 6-year period. Individually, the life expectancy of males was 76.43 years and that of females 82.82 years, a difference of 6.39 years, which is 0.28 years less than the difference of 6.67 in 2011 (Table 3).<sup>5</sup>
16. As of 2012, among the populations of Taiwan's special municipalities, counties, and cities, New Taipei City's population of 3,939,305 accounted for the largest (16.90%) in the country, followed by 2,778,659 in Kaohsiung (11.92%) and 2,684,893 in Taichung (11.52%). In terms of population distribution, 68.57% of the country's population is concentrated in the five special municipalities and Taoyuan County, a quasi-special municipality. From the perspective of elder-child ratio, the northern and central regions have lower ratios, at 69.14% and 75.28%, respectively, whereas the outlying islands (Kinmen and Matsu) and the eastern region have higher ratios, 94.45%, 94.18%, respectively. The elder-child ratios broken down by individual cities and counties are as follows, in descending order: Chiayi County (127.68%), Penghu County (113.61%), Yunlin County (110.10%) being the top three, and Taoyuan County (51.11%), Hsinchu City (51.90%), and Taichung City (56.40%) being the lowest three. Affected by male-female aging structural factors, the gender ratio of Taiwan's total population has continued to decline. The ratio dropped to a historical low of 100.26 in 2012, with the eastern region having the highest ratio (106.74), followed by Kinmen and Matsu (104.27) and the central region (102.70), while the ratio in the northern region is the lowest (97.79). Among all cities and counties, Lienchiang County has the highest gender ratio at 132.62, followed by Chiayi County (108.89), Yunlin County (108.82), with Taipei City having the lowest ratio (92.61) (Table 4).
17. The indigenous population steadily increased from 474,919 in 2006 to 527,250 in 2012 (2.26% of total population). The male/female breakdown was 48.91%/51.06%, or 95.74 in terms of male-to-female ratio, which is

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<sup>5</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 9 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

lower than the nationwide figure of 100.26. The largest concentrations of the indigenous population are, in descending order, in Hualien County (population 90,976), Taitung County (79,437), and Taoyuan County (62,818); the smallest concentrations are, in ascending order, in Lienchiang County (155), Penghu County (372), and Kinmen County (681). There are currently 14 major groupings ("tribes") of the Taiwanese indigenous peoples: Ami, Atayal, Bunun, Kavalan, Paiwan, Puyuma, Rukai, Saisiyat, Tao, Thao, Tsou, Truku, Sakizaya, and Sediq. The Amis (population 194,865) make up the largest percentage (Table 5).

18. From 2006 to 2012, the number of foreign workers increased from 338,755 to 445,579, with women accounting for 60.08% and men accounting for 39.92%. The breakdown by industry is: 242,885 foreign workers in manufacturing industries, of whom 27.49% are women and 72.51% are men; and 202,694 foreign workers in domestic services, of whom 99.13% are women and 0.87% men. In terms of nationality, the largest group is Indonesian (191,127, or 42.89%), followed by Vietnamese (100,050, or 22.45%) and Filipino (86,786, or 19.48%) (Table 6).<sup>6</sup>
19. From 2006 to 2012, the number of foreign spouses increased from 383,204 to 473,144 (92.89% women; 7.11% men). In terms of nationality, mainland Chinese made up the largest group of foreign spouses (67.48%), Vietnamese (18.46%) and Indonesian (5.85%) (Table 7).

**Social, Economic and Cultural Indicators–Standard of Living of Population by Income Level** (refer to Appendix B for tables of statistics)

20. From the sources of Taiwan's total family income, the compensation for employed workers represents the largest segment (55%). For 2008 and 2009, the global financial turmoil caused the income from salaries per household to decline, but the pace of the labor market picked up in 2012, with the average annual compensation for employed workers per household rebounding to NT\$647,000 (US\$20,911.44). In addition, the proportion and total amount of transfer income are on an upward trend. In particular, government subsidies and social insurance benefits account for

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<sup>6</sup> Sections 18 and 19 are in response to recommendation 3 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

around 70% of transfer income. With the global economic downturn in 2008 and 2009, the government introduced short-term measures to alleviate the negative impact on people's livelihoods (e.g. wage subsidies and consumer vouchers). With the economy's subsequent return to normal, the government adopted a progressive rate for social welfare subsidies. In 2012 the government adjusted eight social welfare subsidies upward, and the average current transfer payment per household was increased to NT\$212,000 (US\$6,851.97).

21. The status of low-income household is determined when the average monthly income of a person fails to meet the minimum living expense standard and he/she lacks assets (both movable and immovable property), as proven by a required review procedure. The minimum living expense standard and asset criteria vary from one region to another. In addition, in July 2011 the Public Assistance Act relaxed the criteria for receiving public assistance and has expanded to provide assistance to a larger segment of the population. As of the end of 2012, a total of 357,000 people had been classified as members of low-income households, which accounted for 1.53% of the country's total population and represented an increase of 139,000 (or 0.6 percentage points) compared with 2006. The male/female breakdown was 182,000/175,000 persons, or 1.56%/1.50% of their respective population, with male members of low-income households slightly more than their female counterparts. Compared with 2006, the increase in male and female members of low-income households grew by 74,000 and 65,000, respectively (Table 8).
22. The ratio of household disposable income, top 20% vs. lowest 20%, widened to 6.34 in 2009, with the Gini coefficient increasing to 0.345. In 2012, the same ratio decreased to 6.13, and the Gini coefficient fell to 0.338. Comparing the structure of household consumption expenditures of high-income families with that of low-income households, both spent the highest proportion of income on housing, with the former spending 21.5% and the latter 32.8%. The next highest category is food expenditures, with high-income families spending 22.2%, and low-income households 26.6%. As healthcare is now readily available, both groups have similar profiles on medical expenditures (between 14% and 16%). In education, as

low-income families have fewer members on average and have a higher average age, their education expenditures account for only 1.6%, while high-income households spend 5.3%.

23. As of the end of November 2009, there were 324,846 single-parent households. northern Taiwan had the most (140,105; 43.13%), followed by southern Taiwan (94,610; 29.12%). In terms of the parent's gender of these households, mothers accounted for 56.68% (184,116 households), and fathers 43.32% (140,730 households). Single-parent households are mostly the result of divorce, regardless of geographic region or the parent's gender (Table 9).
24. The Status Act for Indigenous Peoples was enacted in 2001, and in recent years the number of citizens obtaining or reinstating their indigenous status has been rising. As of 2012, there were 168,000 indigenous households, a 15% increase over 2006, which represents a growth 1.5 times the national average (Table 10). However, the economic conditions of the indigenous population remains relatively disadvantaged. Their average annual income was NT\$479,000 (US\$16,063.35) in 2010, a decrease of 2.4% compared with 2006 and only about 46.3% of the national average. As the indigenous population continued to migrate from their ancestral lands toward townships and urban areas dominated by other ethnic groups, the proportion of the population who owned their own residential properties remained quite low at 72.6% (a decrease of 0.2% over 2006), which is lower than the national average of 87.9%. In addition, based on the quintile distribution of income in indigenous households, the disposable income of the top 20% is 15.1 times that of the lowest 20%. Although this is lower than the figure in 2006 (29.9 times), it remains much higher than the national average of 6.2. The Gini coefficient that applies to indigenous households, which is 0.49, is also higher than the national average of 0.342. Indigenous households in the lowest and second lowest quintiles (i.e. 40%) have difficulties making ends meet and have negative savings rates. The income inequality issue is more evident with indigenous households compared with the average household.

## Right to Health Indicators

25. For gender health statistics, including infant death rates, maternal death rates, contraceptive prevalence rate, number persons who have AIDS, and ten leading causes of death, refer to Article 12 of the *Convention-specific Document*.
26. The enrollment rate of 6-year-old school-aged children for 2012 was 98.88% (98.94% for boys and 98.80% for girls, a difference of 0.14 percentage points between the two genders). The enrollment rates of the country's 6-year-old school-aged children over the past 5 years were all above 98.88%. The enrollment rate of school-aged children between ages 6 and 11 for 2012 was 97.79% (97.89% for boys and 97.68% for girls, a difference of 0.21 percentage points between the two genders). The enrollment rates of the country's school-aged children between ages 6 and 11 over the past 5 years were all in the vicinity of 98% (Table 11).
27. The Constitution and the Primary and Junior High School Act require citizens between ages 6 and 15 to receive mandatory education and also specify the regulations for compulsory enrollment in schools, prevention of dropping out, as well as the tracking and counseling mechanisms for school reentry. Article 21 of the Constitution stipulates that citizens have both the right and the obligation to receive compulsory education. Article 2 of the Civil Education Act requires that citizens between 6 and 15 years of age receive a primary and junior high school education. As a result, if elementary or junior high school students fail to report to school for three days or more without first applying for leave or without explanation, they will be designated as "drop-out students." The same applies to transfer students who fail to report to their new schools. By law, schools are to conduct searches with assistance from government authorities and provide guidance to readmit these students when found. Refer to Article 6 and Table 6-14 of the *Convention-specific Document* on gender statistics on elementary and junior high school drop-outs between the academic years 2008 and 2011.
28. As of the end of 2012 the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and above was 98.29%, an increase of 0.81 percentage points compared with that at the end of 2006, and the literacy rate is continuing on an upward trend.

The literacy rate of citizens between ages 15 and 24 is nearly 100%, thanks to Taiwan's nine-year compulsory education. In terms of gender, there is no significant gap in literacy rates between the genders for the population aged 15 to 24. However, for the segment of the population above 25 years of age, women have a lower literacy rate due to the earlier practice of not encouraging females to receive as much education as males, although the gap has been narrowing over the years. As of the end of 2012 the literacy rate of the male population was 99.62%, whereas that of the female population was 96.97%, a difference of 2.65 percentage points (Table 12).

29. On average, the numbers of students taught by each teacher (student-teacher ratios) in public schools of all levels show a downward trend between the academic years 2006 through 2012 (from August 2006 to July 2013), with the largest decline in schools at the secondary level and below, due to the decreasing number of students in these segments over the years. In particular, the student-teacher ratio in elementary education has had the largest decrease, by 3.83. If the data is broken down by level of education, for the 2012 academic year (from August 2012 to July 2013), the student-teacher ratio for higher education is the highest (18.80), followed by elementary (13.99) and secondary education (13.62) (Table 13).
30. Both labor force participation rates and total employment figures for the most recent two years show an upward trend. Affected by the global financial crisis in the second half of 2008, the unemployment rate rose gradually to 5.85% in 2009 with total employment falling to 10,279,000, a decline by 124,000 over 2008, and the country's overall labor force participation rate dropped to 57.90%. In 2010 unemployment fell slightly, with both the labor force participation rate and the employment rate increasing. In 2012 the unemployment rate dropped to 4.24%, and employment rose to 10,860,000, with the labor force participation rate increasing to 58.35%. If the data is broken down by gender, female unemployment rates and labor force participation rates were all lower than those of their male counterparts. However, the female labor force participation rate in 2012 was 50.19%, an increase of 1.51 percentage points over 2006. As for employment figures in 2012,



employment of the male population was 6.083 million and that of the female population was 4.777 million, which represent an increase of 273,000 and 476,000, respectively, over 2006, with the percentage of increase in the female population (11.07%) being higher than that of the male population (4.70%) (Table 14)<sup>7</sup>.

31. In 2008 there were 473,000 street vendors, a 6.5% increase over 2003. Female vendors accounted for 56.6% (267,000 people), which was 62,000 more than their male counterparts. Compared with 2003, female and male vendors increased by 6.8% and 6.2 %, respectively. In order to help street vendors return to the formal economy, 10 counties and cities have completed their respective self-governing regulations for the management and guidance of street vendors. They have proceeded to gather street vendors at centralized locations, allowing them to operate at designated time periods, thus legalizing and bringing their operations under government control as well as safeguarding their livelihoods. In the meantime the government has introduced the five-year Project to Raise the Competitiveness and Improve the Operations and Management of Traditional Retail Markets (2011-2015) to provide entrepreneurial training courses to new street vendors, the unemployed, and new graduates.
32. The number of labor unions at all levels and their memberships: In 2012 there were 5,225 labor unions at all levels, with members totaling 3,387,443. These figures represent an increase of 725 labor unions and 402,842 members, respectively, over 2006. Union membership decreased by 1.1 percentage points to 34.9%. In particular, there were 233 labor union federations composed of labor unions; 892 corporate unions with 537,419 members; 84 industrial unions with 51,603 members; and 4,016 craft unions with 2,798,421 members (Table 15). Refer to Article 7 of the *Convention-specific Document* for relevant gender statistics.
33. There were a total of 19 state-run enterprises as of 2012. As for private enterprises:<sup>8</sup>
  - (1) Compared with those owned by men, enterprises owned by women in

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<sup>7</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 6 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

<sup>8</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 6 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

Taiwan generally face shortage of funds, lack of technical capability and difficulty in recruiting necessary manpower. For these reasons women's enterprises suffer from limited growth. Despite these unfavorable conditions, the percentage of women-owned businesses held steady between 2006 and 2012 and remained at the 35%-36% level (Table 16). It can therefore be seen that women's enterprises play a considerable role in the development of Taiwan's economy and that they exert an important force in maintaining social stability.

- (2) The total number of factories in Taiwan currently in operation is 78,005 (as of the end of 2010), a 0.55% increase over 2007. The total number of female corporate responsible persons of factories was 16,724 as of the end of 2010, an increase of 5.34% over 2007. Moreover, from the perspective of the four major industry sectors, the consumer goods industry has the largest percentage of female corporate responsible persons (23.66% in 2010), followed by the chemical industry (22.55%), metals industry (21.06%), and IT and electronics industry (17.17%). In terms of annual growth, between 2007 and 2010 the percentage of female corporate responsible persons were on a gradual upward trend: 22.95% to 23.66% for the consumer goods industry, 21.32% to 22.55% for the chemical industry, 19.86% to 21.06% for the metals and machinery industry, and 16.94% to 17.17% for the IT and electronics industry (Table 17).
- (3) The number of registered companies as of 2012 was 605,365, up 5% from 2008. In 2012 there were 176,744 registered companies with women as their responsible persons, which was 29.2% of the total number of registered companies, an increase of 1.28% over 2008 (Table 18).
34. The average rate of economic growth was 3.42% between 2006 and 2012. The rate of economic growth in 2012 was 1.26%, with the nominal GDP being NT\$14 trillion (US\$452.49 billion) and GDP per capita being US\$20,378.
35. Apart from an increase in the consumer price index (CPI) by 3.52% in 2008, the annual CPI growth rates in recent years were all lower than 2%, with the figure for 2012 being 1.93% (Table 19).
36. In 2012 the central government's outstanding debts with maturity period

longer than one year totaled NT\$4.9495 trillion (US\$159.97 billion), accounting for 36.27% of the average nominal GNP over the previous 3 years, which remained under the statutory debt limit of 40%. Debts owed to foreign countries that were required in the earlier stage of the ROC's economic development were paid in full on September 15, 2011, making the ROC a country free of foreign debt (Table 20).

**B. Constitutional, Political and Legal Frameworks of the Country Submitting this Human Rights Report**

**Constitutional, Political, and Legal Frameworks<sup>9</sup>**

37. The system of government of the Republic of China, according to the Constitution, is led by the president as the nation's head of state, under whom there are five separate branches of government, each with its own functions and responsibilities: the Executive Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan.
38. The amended Executive Yuan Organization Act, promulgated by President Ma Ying-jeou on February 3, 2010, took effect on January 1, 2012. The 37 cabinet-level agencies of the Executive Yuan were reduced to 29: 14 ministries, 8 commissions, 2 Directorates-General, the Central Bank, the National Palace Museum and 3 independent institutions. Prior to the new organization taking effect, the cabinet-level agencies of the Executive Yuan included 8 ministries: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; 2 commissions: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, and Overseas Compatriot Affairs Commission; Central Bank; the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS); Central Personnel Administration (renamed Directorate-General of Personnel Administration; DGPA); Government Information Office (GIO; the functions of which have been incorporated into the Executive Yuan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Culture); Department of Health (DOH); Environmental

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<sup>9</sup> Sections 37–48 are in response to recommendation 4 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

Protection Administration (EPA); Coast Guard Administration (CGA); National Palace Museum; and Mainland Affairs Council. In order to maintain a certain level of flexibility within the organization and to enhance the effectiveness of governance, Taiwan has developed the Basic Code Governing Central Administrative Agencies Organizations as the common standards for the organization of executive agencies in the central government.

39. The Legislative Yuan is the country's highest legislative organ. Members of the Legislative Yuan are legislators elected by the people and exercise legislative power on behalf of their constituencies. They have the power to resolve proposed bills, budget and audit bills, martial law, amnesty, declaration of war, conclusion of peace treaties, ratification of agreements, and other important national matters. All acts, laws, statutes, and regulations must be passed by the Legislative Yuan and promulgated by the president before entering into effect. Constitutional amendments and alterations of national territory must first be passed by the Legislative Yuan as resolutions before being put to national referendum in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Articles of the Constitution of the Republic of China. Therefore, based on the nature and function of its authority, the Legislative Yuan is the equivalent of the unicameral parliament of a democracy.

### **The Judiciary**

40. Pursuant to Article 5 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution, the Judicial Yuan must have 15 grand justices. The 15 grand justices, including a Judicial Yuan president and vice president, are nominated and, with the consent of the Legislative Yuan, appointed by the ROC president. Each grand justice of the Judicial Yuan serves a term of eight years, independent of the order of his/her appointment to office, and may not serve consecutive terms. The grand justices serving as president and vice president do not enjoy a guaranteed eight-year term. Methods of exercising powers by grand justices pursuant to the Judicial Yuan Organization Act: (1) Council of Grand Justices: The grand justices convene the Council of Grand Justices to conduct hearings and

interpretation of the Constitution and provide uniform interpretation of laws; (2) Constitutional Court: The grand justices convene the Constitutional Court to conduct trials on the impeachment of the ROC president and vice president and the dissolution of political parties violating the Constitution.

41. Pursuant to the provisions of the Court Organization Act, there are three levels of courts: the Supreme Court; the high courts and their divisions; and the district courts and their divisions. The courts engage in civil and criminal trials as well as other legal proceedings required by law. In addition, the courts have jurisdiction over non-contentious cases. Generally trials are conducted based on the three-level, three-instance system, with exceptions being handled by a three-level, two-instance system. The first and second instances are conducted based on matters of fact, and the third instance is conducted as legal review. On October 3, 1999, the Supreme Court and the high courts (and their divisions) began hearing military appeal cases with sentences handed down by military courts involving at least imprisonment.
42. Establishment of administrative courts for administrative litigation cases: Cases are heard by administrative litigation courts under district courts, the High Administrative Court and the Supreme Administrative Court.
43. Establishment of intellectual property courts for litigations and trials involving intellectual property rights.
44. Establishment of the juvenile and family courts for litigations and trials involving juvenile and family cases or incidents.
45. Establishment of the Commission on the Disciplinary Sanctions of Functionaries to oversee cases of disciplinary actions on civil servants.
46. According to Article 80 of the Constitution, judges must be impartial and try cases independently, in accordance with law, and be free from any interference. Article 81 of the Constitution also declares that judges are to hold office for life. No judge may be removed from office unless found guilty of a criminal offense, subjected to disciplinary action, or declared to be under interdiction. No judges may, except in accordance with law, be suspended from office, transferred, or subject to salary cuts. Pursuant to Article 9, Article 11 and Article 12 of the Judicial Personnel Act (required

by Article 5 of the Judges Act, beginning on July 6, 2012), the criteria of appointing judges to the Supreme Court, high courts (and their divisions) and the district courts (and their divisions) have been clearly defined.

47. Judicial Yuan interpretations are binding on all government agencies and citizens. Government agencies must proceed in accordance with such interpretations, and any laws or regulations deemed unconstitutional must be amended or repealed. Among the judicial interpretations made by grand justices, cases related to human rights comprise the largest category, accounting for about 90% of all cases. In particular, the most representative cases include equal rights protected by the Constitution (Article 7), personal freedom (Article 8), freedom of speech (Article 11), right to own property (Article 15) and right to present petitions, lodge complaints, and institute legal proceedings (Article 16). In addition, the grand justices have derived the right of an individual to select one's own name, right to privacy, freedom of contract and general freedom of movement from Article 22 of the Constitution.

48. The Republic of China has established the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee. The Committee is responsible for promoting the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, compliance with international human rights standards and the enhancement of human rights policy advisory functions. The Executive Yuan has established a human rights task force to promote and implement basic human rights protection policy and conduct actual review and oversight of various agencies of the Executive Yuan with regard to the execution of policies relevant to human rights. The task force is also responsible for reviewing laws, regulations, orders and various administrative measures pursuant to the provisions of the Two Covenants and the Act to Implement the Two Covenants. The Examination Yuan has also established the Human Rights Protection Task Force for the Examination Yuan and Subordinate Agencies responsible for the promotion of human rights. The Human Rights Protection Committee of the Control Yuan has been established, which is responsible for accepting and investigating complaints on possible human rights violations.

## **Assessment Indicators for the Implementation and Enforcement of Human Rights Policy–Political System Indicators**

### **Electoral System**

49. In order for Taiwan to have an unbiased and neutral electoral authority free of improper influence and interference from political parties so that all elections are fair and impartial, the Organic Act for Central Election Commission was promulgated on June 10, 2009. The commission was designated as an independent agency with members of the commission being independent from political parties and responsible for carrying out their authority in an independent fashion. Members of the commission serve a four-year term, and no political party may have more than one-third of membership in the commission. Elections of public officials in the Republic of China include the following 9 categories: president and the vice president, legislators, council members of special municipalities, council members of counties (cities), council members of townships (county-controlled cities), mayors of special municipalities, magistrates of counties (and mayors of cities), mayors of townships (county-controlled cities), chiefs of villages (boroughs).
50. The election of the president and the vice president: Beginning with the election of the ninth-term president and vice president in 1996, citizens of the free area of the Republic of China engaged in direct election of their national leaders. Citizens of the free area of the ROC residing abroad were permitted to return to the ROC to vote in the election. Electors mark their choice of candidate pair on the ballot, and the candidate pair that receives the most number of votes win the election. The president and vice president are elected to four-year terms, and may stand for re-election once. Candidates for presidency and vice presidency may be recommended by political parties that have met the following criteria: the party eligible for recommending a candidate must have received at least 5% of all valid votes by its candidate for the most recent presidential and vice presidential election or legislative election. A potential candidate who has not been recommended by a political party may secure his or her candidacy by the

endorsement of least 1.5% of the total number of electors in the most recent legislative election.

51. Legislative Yuan Elections: Beginning with the Seventh Legislative Yuan of 2008, the Legislative Yuan has 113 members, who may serve multiple terms if re-elected. There are three categories of members of the Legislative Yuan: (1) seventy-three members from the special municipalities, counties, and cities in proportion to the population of each special municipality, county, or city, which is divided into electoral constituencies equal in number to the number of members elected, with at least one member elected from each county or city; (2) three members each are elected from among members of the plains areas and highland indigenous communities, with no additional electoral districts designated; (3) a total of thirty-four members are elected from the nationwide constituency and among citizens residing abroad based on the lists of political parties in proportion to the number of votes won by each party that obtains at least five percent of the total party votes. The number of elected female members on each party's list may not be less than one-half of the total number. In an election, electors mark two ballots, one to vote for the electoral constituency or for an indigenous legislator, and one for political party.
52. Elections of chiefs of local administrations: Each special municipality government, county (city) government, township (county-controlled city) office, village (borough) has, respectively, one mayor, one county magistrate (city mayor), mayor of township (or county-controlled city), or village (borough) chief, who is elected by citizens of the special municipality, county (city), township (county-controlled city) and village (borough), respectively; each elected official is determined by the candidate who has received the largest number of votes in that election. With the exception of village (borough) chief, who may be re-elected an indefinite number of times, the mayor, magistrate, or mayor of a special municipality, county (city) or township (county-controlled city), respectively, may only be re-elected to serve one consecutive term. As of 2011, there were five mayors of special municipalities, 17 county magistrates (or mayors of cities), 211 township mayors (or mayors of



county-controlled cities), and 7,835 village (borough) chiefs in the country.

53. Elections of local representatives: Council members of special municipalities, counties (cities), and townships (county-controlled cities) are based either on regional or as indigenous constituency, and they are elected by the non-indigenous and indigenous citizens within these special municipalities, counties (cities) and townships (county-controlled cities), respectively. Each elected official is determined by the candidate who has received the largest number of votes in that election, and who may be re-elected for an indefinite number of terms, with reserved seats for women. There are currently a total of 314 council members of special municipalities, 592 county (city) council members, and 2,322 council members at the township (or county-controlled city) level.
54. In 2012, there were a total of 231 officially registered political parties.
55. In 2012, there were a total of 43 political associations operating at the national level.
56. A citizen who meets the criteria of an elector is automatically included in the official list of electors by the household registration authority, and he or she is not required to register as a voter. (Tables 21 and 22).
57. Refer to Tables 23 and 24 for the violations of electoral regulations between 2008 and 2012.
58. With respect to a suspect case of violation of electoral law by the electoral authority or a candidate, one may file a lawsuit of invalid election or one claiming an electee to be invalid. In lawsuits filed to invalidate candidates, the number of offending electees ruled as invalid electees by the courts between 2006 and 2012 was 238.
59. The allocation of legislators' seats to various political parties is as follows: In the 7th Legislative Yuan, the number of legislators elected was 113: Kuomintang (81), Democratic Progressive Party (27), People First Party (1), Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (3), and 1 seat was won by a candidate with no political affiliation. In the 8th Legislative Yuan, the number of legislators elected was 113: Kuomintang (64), Democratic Progressive Party (40), People First Party (3), Taiwan Solidarity Union (3), Non-Partisan Solidarity Union (2), and 1 seat was won by a candidate

with no political affiliation.

60. Please refer to Article 7 of the *Convention-specific Document* for gender election statistics.
61. County (city) mayoral and council member elections were scheduled for 2009, and special municipality mayoral and council member elections were scheduled for 2010. A presidential election and elections of the Legislative Yuan were scheduled for 2012. All elections were held on schedule, a 100% completion rate.
62. Pursuant to the provisions of the Referendum Act, the number of proposers of a national referendum may not be less than 5‰ of the total electors in the most recent election of president and vice president at the time the referendum is proposed. The number of joint signers may not be less than 5% of the total electors in the most recent election of president and vice president at the time the referendum is proposed. With regard to the result of voting for a proposal of referendum, if the number of voters reaches no less than 1/2 of the total persons having the right to vote in the country and more than 1/2 of the valid ballots agree, the proposal is adopted.
63. Questions and results of national referendums (Tables 25 and 26):
  - (1) Question 1: The people of Taiwan demand that the Taiwan Strait issue be resolved through peaceful means. Should mainland China refuse to withdraw the missiles it has targeted at Taiwan and openly renounce the use of force against us, would you agree that the government should acquire more advanced anti-missile weapons to strengthen Taiwan's self-defense capabilities?
  - (2) Question 2: Would you agree that our government should engage in negotiation with mainland China on the establishment of a "peace and stability" framework for cross-strait interactions in order to build consensus and for the welfare of the peoples on both sides?
  - (3) Question 3: Do you agree that the following principles should be followed to legislate a "Statute on the Disposition of Assets Improperly Obtained by Political Parties," in order to return such properties of the Kuomintang to the people? "Kuomintang's and its associate organization's properties – outside of party dues, political donations, and public campaign subsidies – should be presumed inappropriately acquired and returned to the people.

Those already liquidated, the party should compensate at market value."

- (4) Question 4: Do you agree that legislation should be enacted to investigate the responsibility of leaders of the nation and their subordinates, when there is grave damage to the nation due to their wrongful intentions or gross negligence in carrying out their duties? Furthermore, do you agree that Commissions of Inquiry should be set up by the Legislative Yuan to investigate such matters; and that the departments of the government should cooperate fully without resistance, in order that the benefits of the people will be preserved? That the personnel criminally at fault should be punished and their illegal income be recovered?
- (5) Question 5: In 1971, the People's Republic of China joined the United Nations, replacing the Republic of China and causing Taiwan to become an orphan in the world. To strongly express the will of the people of Taiwan and to enhance Taiwan's international status and participation in international affairs, do you agree that the government should apply for UN membership under the name "Taiwan"?
- (6) Question 6: Do you agree that our nation should apply to return to the United Nations and join other international organizations based on pragmatic, flexible strategies with respect to the name [under which we apply to and participate in them]? That is: Do you approve of applying to return to the United Nations and to join other international organizations under the name "Republic of China," or "Taiwan," or other name that is conducive to success and preserves our nation's dignity?
64. Questions and results of local referendums (Tables 27 and 28): (1) Kaohsiung City: "The number of students in each class should be reduced appropriately in order to improve student learning. In Kaohsiung City, the maximum class size for grades 1, 3, and 5 in public elementary schools and for junior high schools was capped at 31 beginning from the 2007 academic year (August 2007–July 2008), and the maximum size will be decreased by 2 each year thereafter. In the 2010 academic year (August 2010–July 2011), the maximum class size will be 25." (2) Penghu County: "Should international tourist casino resorts be permitted to be built in Penghu County?" (3) Lienchiang County: "Should international tourist casino resorts be permitted to be built in Lienchiang County?"

### **Freedom of Expression Indicators**

65. Article 11 of the Constitution stipulates that the people shall have the freedom of speech, teaching, writing, and publication.
66. The National Communications Commission (NCC) was established in 2006 with the following organizational objectives: reinforcing constitutionally guaranteed freedom of speech, adhering to the spirit of the policy of "withdrawal of party, state and the military from the media," facilitating the sound development of the communications industry, safeguarding the professional autonomy of media, handling communications administrative duties effectively, ensuring fair and effective competition in the communications and broadcasting market, protecting consumers and respecting the interests of disadvantaged groups, promoting balanced development of cultural diversity, and enhancing national competitiveness.
67. Pursuant to Article 13 of the Fundamental Communications Act, the National Communications Commission must submit a performance report and recommendations for improvements annually concerning the sound development of communications, the safeguarding of citizens' rights, the protection of consumers' interests, the improvement of cultural diversity, the protection of minority' rights and interests, and the provision of universal services.
68. With the repeal of the Publication Law, the government has ceased to carry out the policy of pre-intervention with respect to the content of news reports and the operations of news organizations, and the media has been free to disseminate news information.
69. The Radio and Television Act was enacted to promote the healthy development of radio/television enterprises; ensure media professionalism and independence; protect the rights and interests of the public to obtain audiovisual material; and enhance public benefits, interests and welfare.
70. The acquisition and allocation of radio channels and TV broadcast frequencies must be as balanced and widespread as possible. Appropriate frequencies have been reserved to publicize national policies,

meet educational needs, raise cultural standards, broadcast terrestrial educational programs, and conduct international broadcasts, thereby further ensuring fair and equal opportunities for the acquisition and allocation of radio channels and TV broadcast frequencies. The Radio and Television Act applies to the radio and television broadcasting industry.

71. In order to enhance the coverage of digital terrestrial television broadcast and accelerate the schedule of full digitization of terrestrial television, a total of 34 and 15 improvement stations were planned for 2011 and 2012, respectively. Analog terrestrial television was turned off completely on June 30, 2012. Beginning on July 1, the ROC officially entered the era of digital terrestrial television broadcasting. As of 2012, digital terrestrial television coverage has reached 96.77% of the total population (Table 29).

#### **Non-governmental Organizations**

72. The organization and activities of the Republic of China's civil associations are governed by the Civil Associations Act. Each civil association is classified, based on its attributes, as a social association, occupational association or political association (including political party). The current administrative regime requires that the establishment of civil associations be approved, except in the case of political parties (in the political association category), where only reporting to the regulating authority is required; a general registration system has not yet been implemented. The procedure for establishing a civil association is as follows: (1) To apply for the establishment of a civil association, the initiators must prepare the required documents for the application process. (2) An initiators and preparatory meeting must be convened, and an establishment conference must be held. (3) Upon approval of registration, the association is issued an accreditation certificate and an official seal by the regulating authority. (4) To apply for the status of a juridical association through registration (the association may apply directly to a district court as required). As of 2012, there were a total of 40,316 social associations in the country (11,172 national and 29,144 local associations). The ROC's industrial, commercial and freelance associations at all levels

totaled 5,293 (including 147 industrial associations, 119 commercial organizations and 48 freelance groups at the national level; and 27 industrial associations, 2,302 commercial organizations and 2,650 freelance groups at the local level). In addition, the number of political parties that have registered with the regulating authority reached 231. There were also a total of 43 political associations operating at the national level.

**Crime and Justice Indicators** (refer to Appendix C for tables of statistics)

73. The national crime rate decreased from 2,246.8 per 100,000 persons in 2006 to 1,363.8 in 2012. The number of suspects rose from 229,193 in 2006 to 262,058 in 2012 (with female suspects accounting for 18.4%). The number of victims decreased from 328,764 in 2006 to 233,907 in 2012 (with female victims accounting for 41.8%) (Table 30).
74. The numbers of murder cases between 2006 and 2012 are as follows: 921, 881, 803, 832, 743, 686, and 624, respectively, and the incidence rates (per 100,000 persons) are 4.04, 3.84, 3.49, 3.61, 3.21, 2.94 and 2.71, respectively, which indicate a downward trend. The number of suspects decreased from 1,715 in 2006 to 1,444 in 2012, and the rate of committing crime (number of suspects per 100,000 persons) also declined from 7.5 in 2006 to 6.3, with male offenders (over 90%) and adult offenders (50%-60%) being the largest categories (Table 31).
75. For violent crimes or other serious offenses (e.g. homicides, robberies, committing bodily harm to others and smuggling), the number of persons apprehended, tried, convicted, sentenced and serving sentence and their proportions (per 100,000 persons) are as follows: the numbers of cases of violent crimes or other serious offenses between 2006 and 2012 are as follows: 12,226; 9,534; 8,117; 6,764, 5,312; 4,190, and 3,461. The incidence rates (per 100,000 persons) are 53.6, 41.6, 35.3, 29.3, 23.0, 18.1, and 14.9, respectively, which also indicate a downward trend. The number of suspects decreased from 7,978 in 2006 to 4,527 in 2012, and the rate of committing crime (number of suspects per 100,000 persons) also declined from 34.9 in 2006 to 19.8 in 2012, with male offenders (over 90%) and adult offenders (60%-70%) being the largest categories (Table 32).

76. The numbers of cases of forced sexual intercourse between 2006 and 2012 are 2,260; 2,481; 2,319; 2,073; 1,959; 1,800, and 1,515, respectively.
77. In 2006, the number of police officers per 100,000 persons in the Republic of China was 281, and since then the number has been relatively stable with small fluctuations, and as of the end of 2012, the number was 274. The average number of female police officers increased from 11.36 to 17.55 (Table 33).
78. For the statistics of outstanding cases per judge, refer to Table 34.
79. For the number of judges per 100,000 persons, refer to Table 35.
80. For the number of prosecutors per 100,000 persons, refer to Table 36.
81. Gender statistics on the number of judges and prosecutors are available in Article 15 of the *Convention-specific Document*.
82. In order to maintain the independence of the judiciary, the independent allocation of budgetary estimates for the judiciary is guaranteed by the Constitution, beginning in 1999. Since 2005, the budget that provides financial support for Legal Aid Foundation has been allocated by the Judicial Yuan pursuant to the provisions of the Legal Aids Act in order to provide necessary legal aid to individuals who are unable to be properly protected by the law and to protect the people's rights in general. Over the past 5 years, judicial spending has accounted for about 1.03% to 1.09% of total public expenditure (Table 37).
83. Proportions of criminal defendants and detainees who received free legal aid among those who applied for aid: Using 2012 as an example, the number of applications filed by criminal defendants to obtain legal aid was 16,464, with 19.6% of the applicants being women. The number of cases reviewed and subsequent approved by the Legal Aid Foundation to receive legal aid was 10,908, of which 19.2% were from female applicants (which was 64.8% of the total number of applications submitted by women). The number of cases of detainees applying for free legal aid was 6,930, of which 10.3% were submitted by women. The number of cases reviewed and subsequent approved by the Legal Aid Foundation to receive legal aid was 4,678, of which 10.7% were from female detainees (which accounted for 70.3% of the total number of applications submitted by female detainees) (Table 38).

84. Length of maximum and average pre-trial detention period: From 2006 to 2012, the average detention period of defendants whose detentions were filed by prosecutors from the Prosecutors' Office with the courts prior to the defendants' departure from detention centers was 1.5 months. The numbers of detainees who were detained for more than six months but less than one year between 2006 and 2008 were 5, 2, and 2, respectively. No one has been detained longer than six months since 2009.
85. Deaths of detainees: Between 2006 and 2012, the numbers of detainees who died were 7, 9, 5, 7, 13, 6, and 5 respectively. Except for 2007, where 1 out of 9 deaths was female, all the other deaths occurred to male detainees.
86. Executions of death row inmates: zero executions were carried out between 2006 and 2009, 4 in 2010, and 5 in 2011 and 6 in 2012; all inmates executed were male.
87. Pursuant to the Crime Victim Protection Act, surviving family members of deceased victims or seriously injured victims of criminal acts, or victims of sexual assault crimes are entitled to apply for crime victim compensation. Between 2006 and 2012, the number of compensation cases that were determined to be eligible totaled 1,801, and the number of persons who received compensation was 2,282 (of whom 59.2% were female recipients), with a total compensation amount of NT\$729.18 million (US\$23.57 million), of which 57.5% was paid to female recipients. In May 2009 a new compensation category was added: victims of sexual assault crimes. This resulted in a sharp increase in the number of female applicants in 2010. As of 2012, eligible female applications made up 68.3% of all compensation cases that were determined to be eligible, and compensation paid to female applications was 65% of the total amount of compensation (Table 39).
88. Conviction rates of major violent crimes: Between 2006 and 2012, the number of persons convicted of homicide (excluding negligent homicide) was on a downward trend, decreasing from 481 in 2006 to 365 in 2012, with conviction rates between 86.3% and 91.8%. The male and female average conviction rates over the past 4 years were 89.6% and 85.9%, respectively. The number of persons convicted of forced sexual intercourse



was on an upward trend, increasing from 557 in 2006 to 860 in 2012, with a conviction rates between 87.5% and 91.1%. The male and female average conviction rates over the past 4 years were 89.0% and 93.8%, respectively. The number of robbery convictions was on a downward trend, decreasing from 1,405 in 2006 to 678 in 2012, with conviction rates between 91.6% and 94.6%. The male and female average conviction rates over the past 4 years were 93.5% and 82.7%, respectively. The number of persons convicted of kidnapping for ransom was on a downward trend, decreasing from 95 in 2006 to 33 in 2012, with conviction rates between 88.7% and 98.5%. The male and female average conviction rates over the past 4 years were 95.0% and 100.0%, respectively (Table 40). On the whole, changes in the percentages of conviction rates were not significant. The reason is that judicial officials are quite experienced in the investigation and litigation of cases associated with typical violent crimes such as homicides, forced sexual intercourse, robberies, and kidnappings for ransom. In addition, as typical with violent crimes, perpetrators are mostly male, and victims for the most part female.

## **II. General Framework for Protecting and Promoting Human Rights<sup>10</sup>**

### **C. Acceptance of International Criteria on Human Rights**

#### **Ratification of Major International Documents on Human Rights**

89. The major international conventions on human rights that have been ratified are shown in Table 41 of Appendix D.
90. National reports on human rights provide an important opportunity for a country to protect human rights, correct flaws, and demonstrate to the international community its fulfillment of duties indicated in conventions on human rights. The Republic of China has specifically declared its willingness to abide by international criteria on human rights and its determination to review protective measures for human rights. The high standards it adopts to protect human rights strongly correspond to the aims of the ROC's founding. Despite the international political realities that make the ROC's accession to UN-related organizations difficult, and

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<sup>10</sup> Sections 89–156 are in response to recommendation 4 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

the fact that the ROC is not a state party to CEDAW, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the ROC will continue to strive to strictly honor the spirit of CEDAW and the Two Covenants without reservation. In the event of a delay in implementing or termination of waiver provisions, governments of individual states and related international organizations will be notified through diplomatic channels.

#### **Acceptance of Other International Criteria on Human Rights**

91. Other international conventions on human rights and related treaties ratified by the Republic of China are shown in Tables 41 to 48 of Appendix D.
92. Treaties signed, ratified, and entered into before 1971 will continue to be binding for the Republic of China. Concluded international conventions should also be followed notwithstanding the fact that the ROC is no longer a member of the UN. When it is impossible to keep the letter of ratification or accession letter at the UN Secretariat, international conventions approved by the Legislative Yuan and ratified by the ROC president are still binding within the Republic of China. International conventions ratified and entered into in the past few years include the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control of the World Health Organization, CEDAW, the CCPR, and the CESCR.

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

93. Chapter 2 of the Constitution stipulates the rights and duties of the people. Articles 7 to 24 specify basic human rights, such as equality; personal freedom; freedom of residence and change of residence; freedom of speech, teaching, writing, and publication; freedom of privacy of correspondence; freedom of religious belief; freedom of assembly and association; the rights to live, work, own property, present petitions, lodge complaints, and institute legal proceedings; the rights of election, recall, initiative, and referendum; the right to take public examinations and hold

public offices; the right and duty to receive compulsory education; other freedoms and rights; and the right to claim damages from the State.

### **Basic Law<sup>11</sup>**

94. In accordance with Interpretation No. 329 of the Grand Justices under the Judicial Yuan, the ROC president shall exercise the right to conclude treaties as indicated in the Constitution. In Executive Yuan meetings, the premier and heads of each ministry and department must bring forth treaty proposals, which are then submitted to the Legislative Yuan for a resolution. The Legislative Yuan has the right to decide on a treaty proposal. Treaties concluded in compliance with the said requirements are as equally binding as domestic laws. The Legislative Yuan finished deliberating on the Two Covenants and the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants on March 31, 2009. President Ma Ying-jeou announced the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants on April 22 and completed ratification procedures on May 14. The Act was enforced on December 10 of the same year. Article 2 of the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants also clearly specifies that "requirements indicated in the Two Covenants regarding protection of human rights shall be equally binding as domestic laws." In other words, the CCPR carries the power of a domestic law in ROC.
95. Article 8 of the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants also stipulates that government agencies at all levels are to discuss laws and regulations and administrative measures under their jurisdiction in accordance with the contents laid out in the Two Covenants and finish establishing, amending, or abolishing laws and regulations and improving administrative measures within two years after the Act is enforced in the event of non-compliance with the requirements in the Two Covenants. In other words, when domestic laws and regulations and administrative measures are in conflict with the CCPR, they must be amended. This requirement has in fact declared that, when laws and regulations are in conflict with the Two Covenants, the latter must take precedence. In other words, the CCPR stands lower than the Constitution yet higher than ordinary domestic laws

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<sup>11</sup> Sections 94, 95, and 96 are in response to recommendation 8 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

in the ROC.

96. The Legislative Yuan approved the signing of the UN's CEDAW in 2007 and approved the CEDAW Enforcement Act in 2011, which was enforced on January 1, 2012. Government agencies must take appropriate legislative or administrative measures to eliminate direct and indirect gender discrimination. Articles 2 and 8 of the Act define the position of CEDAW in the ROC's legal system. Article 2 stipulates that various requirements indicated in the Convention are as equally binding as domestic laws. Article 8 specifies that government agencies at all levels must discuss regulatory requirements and administrative measures under their jurisdiction and finish establishing, amending, or abolishing regulatory requirements and improving administrative measures within three years after the Act is enforced in the event of non-compliance with the requirements in the Convention. In other words, CEDAW also stands lower than the Constitution but higher than ordinary domestic laws in the ROC. By including and implementing international conventions on human rights within the ROC's legal system, it helps ensure that the universal values of human rights accepted in the CEDAW are specifically and directly recognized in the ROC. Its contents serve as important references for interpreting the basic rights described in the ROC Constitution. In addition, Article 3 of the CEDAW Enforcement Act stipulates that the aims of the CEDAW and the interpretation of the Convention by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women are to serve as references for the ROC government when amending various regulatory requirements and administrative measures and for the ROC courts during lawsuits.<sup>12</sup>

### **Domestic Law**

97. The Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act, Civil Servants Election and Recall Act, and Referendum Act protect the people's right to take part in politics.
98. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the

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<sup>12</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 3 by Korean expert Heisoo Shin, for Section 1 of the Initial Country Report, and recommendation 10 by Singaporean expert Dr. Anamah Tan for Section 16 of the Initial Country Report.

Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act protect the rights of children and teenagers. The People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act protects the rights of people with disabilities. The Senior Citizens Welfare Act protects the rights of the elderly. The Act of Assistance for Family in Hardship supports families under special circumstances in resolving living problems, provides them with emergency care, and helps them improve their living conditions. The Sexual Assault Prevention Act and the Domestic Violence Prevention Act protect the rights of victims of sexual assault and domestic violence.

99. The Human Trafficking Prevention Act helps prevent human trafficking and protect the rights of the victims.
100. The Labor Union Act loosens excessive restrictions on labor union organization procedures and the scope of association in the past. In terms of social security, labor insurance in the Republic of China covers five areas: maternity benefits, injury or sickness benefits, disability benefits, old age benefits, and death benefits. The Labor Insurance Annuity System has changed the original lump sum payment out of the labor insurance to long-term payments to old age, disability, and survivors. In order to protect the financial security of unemployed workers, the Employment Insurance Act expanded its scope of protection on May 1, 2009 by extending the unemployment benefits duration to a maximum of nine months for unemployed workers who are mid-to-old aged and to those with physical or mental disorders.
101. Protection of the rights of taxpayers: Despite the fact that the people must pay taxes according to the law, the constitutional rights of the people are protected under various kinds of tax laws. For example, the Income Tax Act stipulates that several expenses incurred for maintaining basic life may be deducted from the total income; the addition or waiver of duties to pay taxes is regulated by law; a higher progressive tax rate (for the consolidated income tax, for example) is levied for economically advantaged people; or in the event that specifically selected goods and services have been levied a tax. Government agencies or representatives with access to taxation information are obligated to keep confidential data on people's property, income, business, and so forth.

102. The Fundamental Science and Technology Act: The Fundamental Science and Technology Act was announced in 1999 to protect the freedom of scientists and technicians to conduct research and to circulate and effectively use scientific and technical information. In addition, to encourage women to take part in scientific and technical research and development, the government has added provisions on how to develop, assist, and reward female scientists and technicians. For instance, Article 14 of the Fundamental Science and Technology Act was amended and approved in December 2011 with the addition of Subparagraph 3 to Paragraph 1 on the development of, as well as assistance and incentives to, female scientists and technicians.
103. The Basic Environment Act: Article 10 Paragraph 2 of the Additional Articles of the Constitution stipulates that developments of the economy, science, and technology must take into account environmental and ecological protection goals. Systems under the Basic Environment Act have been completed to consolidate the protection of environmental rights in the ROC. Administrative agencies have also proactively amended applicable laws and regulatory requirements and orders concerning environmental protection in order to protect the people's right to live in a healthy, safe, and comfortable environment, and governments at all levels have been urged to strictly enforce applicable environmental protection laws and regulations by penalizing violators according to the law. People proactively devoting themselves to environmental protection or investing in environmental protection businesses, on the other hand, are rewarded. At the same time, new environmental protection and prevention measures are being established to further consolidate environmental protection policies and protect environmental resources.
104. The Mental Health Act: Patients with serious mental diseases often hurt others or themselves because they are not aware of their illness or lack appropriate access to medical attention. To protect the safety of and treat severely ill people while ensuring their human rights, the Mental Health Act was amended and enforced on July 4, 2008. Requirements, review procedures, and relief mechanisms for mandated hospitalization with restricted personal freedom are now specifically established by the Act.

105. The Communicable Disease Control Act and HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act: The rights of patients with communicable diseases with respect to privacy, portraiture, schooling, employment, medical attention, home care, and abode, for example, are substantially protected. Their rights to schooling, employment, home care, and abode may only be restricted when considered necessary for the sake of preventing and controlling communicable diseases.
106. The Computer-Processed Personal Data Protection Act entered into effect in August 1995. On May 20, 2010, it was amended as the Personal Information Protection Act, with the Executive Yuan announcing it on September 21, 2012. Except for Articles 6 and 54, the remaining articles have been enforced since October 1 of the same year. The scope of protection has been expanded to cover more than computer-processed personal data. The applicable scope has been expanded as well to cover any natural person, legal entity, or other group. The said laws are meant to govern the collection, processing, and utilization of personal information to avoid infringement upon moral rights and promote the reasonable utilization of personal information.
107. The right to interview by a defense attorney as indicated in the Code of Criminal Procedure: Past regulations stipulated that information obtained through wiretapping or recording during interviews between a detained defendant and the defense attorney may be entered as evidence so as to determine criminal acts of the defendant during investigation or a court trial. Interpretation No. 654 of the grand justices states that these regulations obstruct the rights of the defendant and contradict the requirement in Article 16 of the Constitution to protect the right to fair legal proceedings. As such, requirements in Article 34 and Article 34-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were amended on June 23, 2010. The defense attorney may also interview and correspond with the detained defendant. This right of the defense attorney may not be restricted unless there is sufficient factual evidence to support that he or she is likely to destroy, forge, or alter evidence, or conspire with a co-offender or witness. In addition, a restricting petition filed by the prosecutor must be signed off and approved by the judge.

108. The amendment of the prohibition or restriction of the rights of a detainee in the Detention Act: With reference to Interpretation No. 654 of the grand justices, the Detention Act was amended on May 13, 2009 to honor the principles of "watching but not listening" and "opening but not reading" with the deletion of Paragraphs 2 and 3: "when interviews are allowed by the head of the detention center, surveillance shall be enforced" (Paragraph 2) and "when the attorney interviews the defendant, the requirement in the preceding paragraph shall also apply" (Paragraph 3) of Article 23 and Article 28: "Speech and behavior of or contents of letters sent or received by the defendant at the center that may serve as reference during investigation or a court trial shall be submitted to the prosecutor" in order to ensure the right of the detained defendant and his or her defense attorney to interview or correspond with each other.
109. In accordance with the Crime Victim Protection Act, family members of deceased victims, seriously injured victims of criminal acts, and victims of sexual assault crimes may apply for crime victim compensation. They, along with the victims, children, or teenagers surviving or seriously injured as a result of domestic violence or human trafficking, are entitled to emergency physical and mental care and placement assistance; investigation, intra-hearing, and post-hearing assistance; social relief/aid and civil claims; assistance in investigating the property of offenders or persons liable for indemnification for the damage arising from such criminal acts; physical protection; rehabilitation; return to a normal life; etc. As for the right to apply for compensation, foreign and stateless victims are treated reasonably and fairly.
110. The Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest and the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants: For the sake of public interest, the privacy and property rights of certain public servants are restricted. Such public servants are required to declare property in communique, online, or in hard copy for review by the people.
111. The Civil Education Act protects the right of nationals aged 6 to 15 to compulsory education.
112. The Educational Fundamental Act protects the rights of students to learning, education, physical autonomy, and personality development and



prevents students from any physical punishment that undermines physical and mental health. When the said rights are infringed upon by schools or competent education and administration authorities, the government must offer effective and fair relief channels.

113. The Gender Equity Education Act helps advance de facto equality among all genders, eliminate gender prejudice and discrimination, and protect personal dignity in order to establish a wealth of resources and a positive environment with which to foster gender equality education.
114. Once ratified by the Legislative Yuan and signed by the president, international treaties carry the same power as laws without the need for domestic harmonization.

### **Judicial Departments**

115. No regional courts for human rights have been established in Asia.
116. Human rights protected by the Constitution and various laws are upheld by all courts. The current judicial trial system in Taiwan consists of traditional civil and criminal courts and the administrative court to deal with disputes concerning public laws. People may file an administrative lawsuit in the event of an illegal act committed by a government agency. To protect intellectual property rights and adequately handle intellectual property cases, the intellectual property court was created. To further protect the rights of women and children, juvenile and family courts were established as well.
117. To provide legal aid to people who cannot receive adequate legal protection for financial or other reasons, the Legal Aids Act was passed in 2003. The Judicial Yuan sponsored the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation in accordance with the requirements of the Legal Aids Act, which started to handle cases filed by people on July 1, 2004, marking the beginning of the ROC's legal aid system.

### **Administrative Departments**

118. As indicated in the CEDAW Enforcement Act and the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants, when human rights protected by CEDAW and the Two Covenants involve the functions of a government agency of any level,

the agency will have jurisdiction to act within the scope of its operations and is obligated to protect and uphold human rights. When laws and regulations within the jurisdiction of any government agency involves the requirements concerning human rights in CEDAW and the Two Covenants, the said agency will have jurisdiction to act within the scope of its operations.

119. The Department of Gender Equality is the central government agency in charge of gender equality and responsible for promoting and implementing CEDAW and its Enforcement Act.<sup>13</sup>
120. The underlying laws for the Ministry of Justice to carry out operations concerning human rights protection primarily include the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Administrative Procedure Act, the Administrative Execution Act, the Administrative Penalty Act, the Crime Victim Protection Act, and the Personal Information Protection Act (which had been called the Computer-Processed Personal Data Protection Act until 2012), which also help respective agencies protect human rights.
121. As far as the Ministry of the Interior is concerned, different units (agencies) take care of the protection of respective human rights. The Department of Civil Affairs, for example, protects the people's right to take part in politics. The Department of Social Affairs protects the rights of the elderly, women, the physically and mentally challenged, and low-income households. The National Immigration Agency focuses on the rights of immigrants. The Department of Child Affairs protects the rights of children and teenagers. The rights of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child and teenager abuse are the responsibilities of the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee and the Department of Child Affairs, respectively.
122. The Ministry of Education is the competent authority in charge of the people's right to education.
123. The Examination Yuan is the highest examination authority that handles regulatory matters concerning examinations and civil servants' qualification screening, protection, pecuniary aid, retirement, employment

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<sup>13</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 2 by Korean expert Heisoo Shin for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

and discharge, performance appraisal, pay grading, promotion, and commendation and award. The Examination Yuan and its affiliate Ministry of Examination have jurisdiction over the right of the people to take public examinations and hold public offices.

124. Civil Servants Protection and Training Commission takes care of cases filed by civil servants regarding the abuse of rights.
125. The Council of Labor Affairs under the Executive Yuan [restructured as the Ministry of Labor since February 2014] is the competent authority for nationwide labor-related administrative affairs and is in charge of establishing labor laws and regulations to protect the rights of workers.
126. The Environmental Protection Administration performs human rights-related tasks concerning the environment by establishing legal frameworks in accordance with various environmental rights.

**Data in Human Rights Documents Quoted by Respective Authorities on Protection of Human Rights**

127. After the Enforcement Act was established to turn the Two Covenants into domestic laws, the requirements in the Two Covenants on the protection of human rights now carry the power of a domestic law and, therefore, can be directly quoted and applied. In Interpretation No. 392, the grand justices already have quoted in litigations the requirements in Paragraph 3 of Article 9 of the CCPR prior to the establishment of the said Enforcement Act while exploring restrictions for the personal freedom of a crime suspect. In Interpretation No. 582, the grand justices quoted the requirements in Subparagraph 5 of Paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the CCPR to offer the accused in criminal cases a minimum level of protection by providing them the opportunity to cross-examine unfavorable witnesses. In addition, the judgments of criminal cases between 2009 and 2012 also quoted the Two Covenants. In the following cases of 2012, the Supreme Court quoted the Two Covenants: 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 577, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 720, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 885, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 1072, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 1422, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 1690, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 1693, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 1847, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 3100, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 3468, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 3672, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 3668, 2012

Tai-Shang-Zi 4028, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 4242, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 4506, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 4531, 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 6002, and 2012 Tai-Shang-Zi 6140.

128. The Taipei High Administrative Court quoted the CEDAW in the legal proceedings of two cases. One was examination case 2012 Appeal No. 1471 dated December 18, 2012. The plaintiff did not pass the immigration administrator special test because of a failed stage 2 physical test. The plaintiff filed an emergency appeal requesting that the accused, the Ministry of Examination, allow the plaintiff to keep the "pass" status for the stage 1 test or retake the stage 2 test. The accused turned down the request. As such, the plaintiff filed an administrative lawsuit, in which the plaintiff quoted CEDAW as a remedy. The case was closed with the plaintiff's appeal being overruled. The other one was labor insurance case 2007 Appeal No. 00510 dated June 7, 2007. The plaintiff, insured by Labor Insurance, applied for general disability benefits with the CLA after having a hysterectomy. Her application was rejected on the argument that the plaintiff was over 45 years old when her uterus was removed and hence was disqualified per the requirements for labor insurance disability benefits. The plaintiff filed an administrative lawsuit and quoted CEDAW as a remedy. The case was closed with the plaintiff's appeal being overruled.<sup>14</sup>
129. Quotations of CEDAW in the concurring opinion of the grand justices: (1) For Interpretation No. 666 (November 6, 2009) on the penalty provision for intent to profit from adultery in the Social Order Maintenance Act being unconstitutional, Grand Justice Yeh Pai-Hsiu quoted Articles 6 and 11 of CEDAW in his opinion and Grand Justice Hsu Tzong-Li quoted Articles 2, 5, 6, and 11 in his opinion; (2) For Interpretation No. 694 (December 30, 2011) on whether the age restriction on dependents applicable for tax exemption or deduction for a taxpayer being unconstitutional, Grand Justice Luo Chang-Fa quoted the CEDAW in his partially concurring and partially nonconcurring opinion.

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<sup>14</sup> Sections 128 and 129 are in response to recommendation 3 by Korean expert Heisoo Shin, for Section 1 of the Initial Country Report, and recommendation 10 by Singaporean expert Dr. Anamah Tan for Section 16 of the Initial Country Report.

130. When parties concerned disagree on a verdict made by the judge where the CEDAW and the Two Covenants are applicable but yet not applied, they can appeal to a higher court for a remedy using standard legal procedures.
131. When people's freedoms or rights are infringed due to unlawful practices of civil servants when fulfilling duties or exercising public powers, or their lives, persons or property are harmed due to inappropriate establishment or management of public facilities, they may file for state compensation in accordance with the State Compensation Law.
132. Victims of the 228 incident who had their life, body, freedom, or property infringed upon by civil servants or public power may apply for compensation in accordance with the February 28 Incident Disposition and Compensation Act. Victims and their families whose reputation were undermined may also apply for restoration of reputation.
133. When the rights of people residing in the region of Taiwan are unlawfully infringed upon due to discrimination against their nationality or race, the Ministry of the Interior may demand correction by a given deadline in the notification to the offender or exercise punishment in accordance with the Immigration Act. In cases of disasters, firefighting authorities may allocate and utilize people's resources to meet the rescue and emergency care needs and provide these people with compensation in accordance with the Fire Services Act and the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act.
134. The compensation system established under the Communicable Disease Control Act includes compensation for medical expenses of patients placed in isolation and tuberculosis patients; daily food costs of patients with chronic tuberculosis; autopsy and funeral subsidies; losses associated with micro-adjustment of manpower; loss of the impaired as a result of implementing Class 5 communicable diseases-related tasks and their offspring's education subsidies. For materials or places, there are the compensation for losses as a result of mandated destruction of media for communicable diseases, losses to medical institutions allocated to deal with communicable diseases, and losses to public places used as disease prevention sites. The vaccination victim relief system is also defined.
135. In accordance with the Regulations Governing Protection of the Rights of HIV Patients, authorities, schools, groups at all levels may invite related

people, experts, or group representatives to form a taskforce to take charge of the coordination for and handling of complaints.

136. The taskforce for the protection of human rights of Hansen's disease (leprosy) patients is set up in accordance with the Act of Human Rights Protection and Compensation for Hansen's Disease Patients to proactively seek improvements in the protection of human rights for all patients with Hansen's disease.
137. As is indicated in the Mental Health Act, severely ill patients or their guardians under emergency placement or forced to be hospitalized may file with the court for discontinued emergency placement or compulsory hospitalization in order to protect the human rights of patients.
138. People may file an appeal in accordance with the Administrative Appeal Act if they consider the review results for their qualification to take a public examination or test results illegal or inappropriate and accordingly undermine their rights or interests.
139. Civil servants may file a complaint or repeated complaints in accordance with the Civil Service Protection Act if they consider the management measures or handling of working conditions at the authorities they work to be inappropriate and accordingly undermine their rights. If they consider administrative acts exercised by the authorities they work to be illegal or obviously inappropriate and accordingly undermine their rights or interests, they may also file for a secondary review in accordance with the Public Functionaries Protection Act as well as an administrative lawsuit.
140. The legislative aims of the Nuclear Damage Compensation Law includes protection of the rights of victims in nuclear accidents. When people suffer losses as a result of public hazards and pollution, they can file a claim for compensation by taking civil action. They may also follow mediation and adjudication procedures indicated in the Public Nuisance Dispute Mediation Act.
141. The mechanism available for civil lawsuits is already defined in major environmental protection laws and regulations. In the event that they are violated in public or private places and the competent authority is at fault for not enforcing the laws and regulations, the victims or public interest groups may provide negligence details in the written notification to

the competent environmental protection authority. When the competent environmental protection authority still fails to take action according to the law within 60 days of delivery of the written notification, the victims or public interest groups may file a lawsuit against the said competent authority on the latter's negligence with the High Administrative Court directly and ask the court to order the competent authority to take action.

142. In the event that job seekers or employees are discriminated against at work, they may file complaints with the Employment Discrimination Review Committee under the local government.

143. As indicated in the Guidelines Regarding the University and College Student Grievance Process, when students disagree on the decision made on a complaint filed with the school about administrative punishment imposed by the school, they may prepare an appeal letter within 30 days from the next day of delivery of the complaint decision letter. It should be submitted along with the complaint decision letter to the Ministry of Education through the school (or the municipal government if it is a municipal school).

**E. Legal Framework for Human Rights Advancement at State Level**

144. The ROC has yet to establish a national authority on human rights that meets the requirements indicated in the Paris Principles approved by the UN General Assembly in 1993.

145. The Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee was set up in 2010 with 15 to 21 members. The current 18 members, of which 7 are women (38.9%), are government agency representatives, scholars, experts, and representatives from private groups commissioned by the President. Its expenses are covered by the Office of the President and related departments and ministries under the Executive Yuan. As for its duties, it promotes and provides consultation on human rights policies, produces national reports on human rights, investigates international human rights systems and legislations, deliberates on affairs related to international exchanges on human rights, and advises the ROC President on other matters relating to human rights. The Committee, however, is only consultative in nature and lacks authorization to accept and handle

complaints, investigations, and deliberations associated with human rights infringement cases.

146. As is indicated in Article 7 of the CEDAW Enforcement Act and Article 7 of the Enforcement Act of the Two Covenants, the budget needed for governments of all levels to enforce the requirements in these human rights covenants and protect human rights is prioritized in accordance with overall financial considerations, with the requirements being enforced step by step. In order to put the requirements in the aforementioned laws and regulations into practice, governments of all levels must earmark a related budget as per their annual administrative plans and operations.

147. The Executive Yuan set up a taskforce on the protection and promotion of human rights in 2001, which has had from 21 to 27 members. Among the current 26 members, 11 are women (accounting for 42.3%). The Premier and Minister of Justice serve as the convener and vice convener. Heads of certain ministries and departments as well as scholars and experts serve as members. The taskforce is charged with investigating human rights systems in other countries and international human rights regulations; promoting collaboration and exchange with international human rights organizations; stipulating and promoting establishments of national agencies and organizations on human rights; discussing human rights protection policies, laws, and regulations; negotiating and promoting human rights protective measures; deliberating on human rights education policies; and communicating the idea of human rights protection as well as setting up a human rights mail box for the general public to provide advice and file petitions. To better protect the rights of indigenous peoples, revive Hakka culture, and organize operations relating to the human rights of children and teenagers, the Executive Yuan has also established the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP), the Hakka Affairs Council, and the Department of Child Affairs under the Ministry of the Interior. They are in charge of directing and supervising related operations carried out by government agencies at all levels.

148. To promote the rights of women and put gender equality into practice, the Executive Yuan established the Gender Equality Committee. The committee integrates initiatives by representatives of women's groups,



scholars, and experts in the ROC's highest decision-making mechanism, protects the rights of women in a reasonable and fair way through government legislation and implementation of policies, and promotes women's rights and their employment opportunities. Among the current 34 members, 19 are women (55.9%).

149. The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics investigated the budget allocation of individual ministries and departments for the protection of human rights as prescribed by the Two Covenants in accordance with the resolutions reached in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Executive Yuan's taskforce on the protection and promotion of human rights. The report listed 40 expenditure items for human rights protection, primarily for social security pension payments, promotion of Hakka culture expenses, National Health Insurance (NHI) payments, as well as food and medical care expenses of people in detention. The budget allocated in 2012 was higher than that of 2011 mainly because related social security pension fund and NHI payments were added.

150. The Control Yuan consists of 29 members, who serve six-year terms. They are nominated by the ROC president and appointed upon approval from the Legislative Yuan. As prescribed by the Constitution and the Additional Articles of the Constitution, the Control Yuan serves as the highest supervisory authority and is given charge of impeachment, censure, and auditing. The members must transcend their party affiliation and exercise their duties independently according to the law. Among the current 29 members, seven are women (24.1%). The Control Yuan may demand access to orders, and other kinds of relevant documents the Executive Yuan and its ministries and departments release when exercising supervisory power. The Control Yuan may also set up committees to investigate and determine whether illegal acts or negligence was committed by the Executive Yuan and its ministries and departments. Following the review by and resolution of a committee, the Control Yuan may raise a case needing correction and submit it to the Executive Yuan and its relevant ministries and departments to urge attention and improvement.

151. The Control Yuan established its Human Rights Protection Committee in

2000, consisting between 9 and 11 members of the Control Yuan. Of the current 11 members, four are women (accounting for 36.4%). The Committee is in charge of, inter alia, uncovering cases involving obstruction of human rights and proposing formal investigations thereof; discussing the Control Yuan's investigation reports on human rights protection and providing opinions on the management thereof; providing suggestions on human rights acts; corresponding with domestic and international human rights groups; and deliberating on the promotion of human rights education. To consolidate gender equality, the Control Yuan will amend the Human Rights Protection Committee Establishment Guidelines to give Committee responsibility for promoting and supervising the adoption of international conventions on human rights and establishing a gender equality group. The current 11 members of the Committee also serve as members of the group and take charge of supervising the protection of gender equality and women's human rights.

152. The Human Rights Protection Working Group was established under the Executive Yuan and its affiliate ministries and departments in 2011, with the Vice President of the Examination Yuan as its convener. The members include the secretary-general of the Examination Yuan and heads of affiliate ministries and departments, scholars, and experts. The group takes care of related matters on human rights protection at the Examination Yuan. In addition, to implement the CEDAW Enforcement Act and advance gender equality in national public examination and civil service systems, the Consultative Committee on Gender Equality in Public Examinations established under the Ministry of Examination provides consultation on restrictions based on gender involving public examinations. The Examination Yuan also established the Gender Equity Education Committee in 2012, with the Examination Yuan president serving as the chairperson, and the vice president as the vice chairperson. The committee consists of three members and the secretary-general of the Examination Yuan, and the heads of affiliate ministries and departments as well as various scholars and experts. The committee urges the Examination Yuan and its affiliate ministries and departments to create and adjust gender equality mechanisms, stipulate

gender equality implementation plans, reinforce gender awareness and empowerment, gather gender statistics and conduct analyses thereof, organize assessments on gender-based impacts on legal cases, appropriate gender-related budget, and set up a "gender equality" section on its website. The Human Rights Protection Working Group currently has 13 members, 5 of whom are women (accounting for 38.5%). The Gender Equity Education Committee currently has 17 members, 8 of whom are women (accounting for 47.1%).

153. The Judicial Yuan established its Human Rights and Gender Equality Committee in 2012. The Secretary-General serves as the convener of the members, who include the Deputy Secretary-General; the heads of respective departments and offices, the Department of Personnel, the Secretariat, the Office of Counselors and the Public Relations Office; as well as experts and scholars. Of the current 14 members, 6 are women (accounting for 42.9%).
154. The Legislative Yuan deliberates whether to accept or approve the joining of international treaties and conventions as a state party. It may also deliberate bills on human rights, supervise applicable implementation by administrative departments, and accept petitions or lobbying from the general public. It may also hold public hearings, question government administrative officials, or retrieve related documents in order to assist with the aforementioned functions. In addition, orders established by respective authorities in accordance with their functions or as authorized under applicable laws may be submitted for reference to the Legislative Yuan. When the Legislative Yuan considers an order to be in violation of or in conflict with human rights-related regulations, it may instruct related committees to review the order and, after reaching a resolution, to notify the original authority to correct or abolish the order within two months. Any order not corrected or abolished by the given deadline is considered invalid.
155. In response to the implementation of the CEDAW Enforcement Act, the Legislative Yuan has set up a mechanism to supervise gender equality and has promoted gender equality so as to create an environment free of gender discrimination. The Gender Equality Task Force Establishment Guidelines

of the Legislative Yuan were approved and went into effect on December 19, 2012, with the Legislative Yuan Gender Equality Task Force being later formed as per point 1 of the guidelines. Currently it consists of one Chairman and eight members, including Legislative Yuan staff members and gender equality experts and scholars. Five of the members are women (accounting for 55.6%). The task force is in charge of advising on and providing guidance regarding, inter alia, gender equality operations, promoting and communicating the idea of gender equality, providing training on gender-mainstreaming, and advancing other gender equality-related missions.

156. The Local Government Act stipulates that local self-governing bodies must establish self-government ordinances with regard to issues that create, deprive, or restrict the rights and duties of their residents. Therefore, with regard to human rights protection, the most important duty of local legislative bodies is to review and approve the self-governing regulations related to human rights protection as is expected by their constituents, thereby safeguarding their rights. These include the right to elect and recall local civil servants; initiate and hold referendums on local self-government matters; use local public facilities; obtain educational, cultural, social, and healthcare benefits; request disclosure of local government information according to the law, and protect other rights in accordance with the laws and ordinances on self-government. A guaranteed minimum number of spots for elected women has also been established in the Local Government Act so as to advance the right of women to participate in politics.

### **Training and Communication Related to Gender Equality and Human Rights Documents**

157. In view of the political reality and the restrictions placed on the ROC regarding its participation in UN-related human rights organizations, relevant human rights documents have been sent to ROC diplomatic missions and representative offices abroad so that knowledge of the ROC's progress on human rights protection may be available to local officials and individuals friendly to the ROC.

158. In order to educate the general public on the effectiveness of the country's enforcement of gender equality in national examinations and demonstrate the government's determination to protect individuals with physical or mental disabilities, as well as the country's indigenous population, the Ministry of Examination announced the *White Paper for Gender Equality in National Examinations*, the *White Paper on Examination System for Persons with Disabilities*, and the *White Paper on the Examination System for Indigenous Peoples* in 2005, 2006, and 2007, respectively.
159. To implement the various gender equality-related rights indicated in the CEDAW, in 2012 the Executive Yuan created A Great Leap Forward–Action Plan for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and set up the "CEDAW zone" on its website for the reference of related authorities when organizing educational training, developing communication materials, and reviewing related regulations and cases. Meanwhile, promotional short films, broadcasting tapes, printed posters, and digital learning programs have been produced to help introduce gender equality concepts to the general public. Training on reviewing regulations has also been organized for government officials. For details on the implementation status and recent accomplishments, please refer to Article 2 of the *Convention-specific Document*.
160. To enhance human rights awareness in civil servants and reinforce human rights-related concepts, the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration under the Executive Yuan has asked individual personnel agencies to strengthen their planning of communication campaigns on human rights and rule of law, organize related educational training programs, and prioritize international conventions on human rights in their policy-based training. The implementation status has also been included as part of personnel performance audits. The Civil Service Protection and Training Commission has added human rights-related issues in the fundamental training for those accepted through advanced, universal, and preliminary public examinations; in civil service promotion training, and in mid-term and long-term training programs for high-ranking officials since 2010 in order to strengthen human rights education for civil servants.

The National Academy of Civil Service also organizes civil service promotion training and fundamental training programs for those accepted through the testing system. The training covers human rights policies and development, human rights issues and protection, human rights issues and development, interpretation of international conventions on human rights, human rights protection, and exercise of judicial power. Such courses aim to instill in civil servants basic knowledge of human rights and help them understand the direction of current important national policies on human rights.

161. To increase civil servants' knowledge of gender discrimination and promotion of gender equality, related contents of the CEDAW and its Enforcement Act have been included in the training courses of civil servants since 2012.
162. The Academy for the Judiciary under the Ministry of Justice started to offer programs so as to better introduce and implement the CEDAW in 2006. Legislation Impact Assessment courses were added later in 2009. To reinforce the concept about gender equality, applicable requirements of the CEDAW have also been included in practical prosecution and criminal affairs courses. In addition, there are courses of gender and space, the Gender Equality in Employment Act, protection for foreign spouses and women, construction of a sexual harassment prevention and control system, precautions when investigating cases involving women and children, techniques for trying cases involving women and children or the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, analysis and investigation of sexual assault cases, techniques in cross-examining suspects of domestic violence and sexual assault, the theory and practical applications of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, risk assessment and verification of domestic violence and sexual assault perpetrators, etc. The ratios of male and female students for the judiciary programs were similar from 2006 to 2012 (51.4% for men and 48.6% for women). From 2009 to 2012, the Academy for the Judiciary continued to organize educational training programs on gender equality, professional trying of sexual assault cases, and CEDAW for judges, investigators, probation officers, court clerks, judges' assistants, and other judiciary personnel and mediators.

163. In the pre-service training organized by the Ministry of Justice for legal interns, courses on constitutional human rights and cases involving domestic affairs or women and children were included from 2006 to 2012. Starting in 2012, courses on implementing the Two Covenants, extending concern by attorneys and society to the disadvantaged, and promoting gender equality have also been provided.
164. The National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior and its affiliate police organizations incorporate human rights and gender equality in their training. The Central Police University and Taiwan Police College also include the CEDAW and other gender equality-related issues in their curriculum through courses and keynote speeches, in the hope to increase gender equality and human rights awareness among high-ranking officers, grassroots police staff members, and teachers and students.
165. To promote gender equality awareness among national military forces and eliminate gender discrimination stemming from traditional values, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) communicates related issues through various media sources, such as the TV program Chukuang Garden, Youth Daily News, and the Voice of Han Broadcasting Network, to officers and soldiers throughout the nation. By organizing seminar tours for the communication of laws and regulations on gender equality, the government has sought to foster respect for the rule of law and discipline among military personnel. A total of 3,051 sessions were organized between 2009 and 2012, which were attended by a total of 503,166 participants (14% of whom were women). Other gender equality training courses have also been organized periodically. A total of 245,925 participants (17% of whom were women) were trained between 2010 and 2012. To promote these training programs, the MND Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Plan was promulgated in 2012 to specify that each unit conduct at least three hours of training on gender mainstreaming for all soldiers and officers through basic and advanced programs employing special classes, random in-class training, and keynote speeches. From 2009 to 2012, interviews were conducted of low-ranking troops (24 instances, with 30% of the participants being female). During this time, pre-marital education lectures (2 instances, with 39% of the

participants being female), domestic (international) symposiums (2 instances, with 29% of the participants being female), and seminar tours on regulations involved in the CEDAW (7 instances, with 16% of the participants being female) were also organized periodically to heighten gender equality awareness among officers and soldiers, and to uncover and better address related issues.

166. The Ministry of the Interior has printed an *Anti-Human Trafficking Operation Manual* and compiled related laws and regulations for the reference of law enforcement personnel. The *Manual* provides guidance on victim identification, case processing procedures, utilization of the interpreter database, and victim protection procedures, by which law enforcement personnel uncover human trafficking cases, and assist in protecting and placing victims. The ministry also organizes general and advanced training courses so as to strengthen human rights awareness among police officers and related law enforcement staff.
167. To reinforce human rights awareness among domestic violence and sexual assault prevention and control staff, between 2006 and 2012 the Ministry of the Interior organized a wide range of courses, including core classes on the prevention and control of domestic violence and sexual assault, as well as specialized seminars on the prevention and control of domestic violence and sexual assault, social initiatives and actions, and supervision practices. Such courses were held a total of 364 instances, training a total of 27,403 participants.
168. In order to enhance gender equality and human rights awareness in teachers, gender equality education is included as part of their pre-service program: (1) Some 54 schools and 170 departments and graduate institutes offered gender education-related courses, 296 in total, in the 2011 academic year, to a total of 18,903 student participants (of whom females accounted for 58.7%); (2) One-hundred percent of the teachers colleges and universities (41 for high school teachers and 17 for elementary school teachers) accredited by the Ministry of Education include gender education in their curriculum in the form of either courses or credits; (3) To heighten gender awareness, teachers colleges and universities will continue to be supervised and advised on offering gender equality-related courses to



teachers-in-training, and their efforts to promote such courses in their curricula will be included in the evaluations of the teacher education programs of these colleges and universities.

169. The Practice and Continuing Education Guidelines for Doctors now requires gender issues to be included in their continuing education. Lecturers are asked to reinforce respect for the human rights of people of all gender identities. As of 2012, some 74.1% of medical practitioners had already taken such courses.
170. For detailed information on how schools implement gender equality education, please refer to Article 10 of the *Convention-specific Document*.
171. From 2009 to 2012, the Government Information Office provided assistance to Hakka Television, Taiwan Indigenous Television, and four other local television stations in airing human rights advocacy videos. These included the Judicial Yuan Legal Aid Series; the Ministry of the Interior's videos on the Human Trafficking Prevention Act; videos on the prevention of human trafficking, sexual harassment, and sexual assault against children, and other videos on "child prostitution consumers-enemies of the state," and CEDAW.
172. The National Communication Commission (NCC) has issued policy guidelines on cultural diversity and the protection of disadvantaged groups. Based on these topics, the NCC organized seminars, provided subsidies to the production of television and radio programs, developed and disseminated promotional materials, and commissioned studies on gender and ethnic issues between 2009 and 2012. The Guidelines for the Broadcast of Gender-specific Content were established in 2012 to serve as reference for the producers of radio and TV shows that contain gender-related content, which is to be included as part of their internal control mechanisms.

### **Related Government Measures to Strengthen Society's Involvement in Human Rights Protection**

173. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) funded the establishment of the Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development, which was authorized in 2008 by the Ministry to organize the Taiwan Women's

Center with a wide range of aims: consolidate the protection of women's rights; organize studies, communications, and personnel training programs on the promotion and development of women's rights; proactively initiate exchanges between domestic and international women's organizations and information related to gender issues; and facilitate dialogue between the government and civil society. Monographs and other publications on CEDAW-related issues have been released since 2009. Meetings among public and private sectors and empowerment workshops for NGOs, among other activities, have been organized to unite the public and private sectors in implementing the CEDAW.<sup>15</sup>

174. To promote the gender equality awareness and self-empowerment of women, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) joined efforts with NGOs in organizing women's rights and welfare service activities as well as the Women's Academy. They also promoted gender mainstreaming and gender equality, and enabled women to further increase their participation public affairs. Between 2009 and 2012, a total of 669 related plans were subsidized for a total of 79,201 participants. In addition, to advance gender equality and encourage NGOs to organize CEDAW awareness and empowerment activities, the MOI expanded the scope of related subsidies to include the organization of gender equality activities and the promotion of CEDAW in 2012.
175. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs sponsored the establishment of the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy so as to further promote the development of democracy and human rights and maximize the involvement of NGOs in democratic activities around the world. In 2012 the Foundation subsidized a total of 122 cases initiated by domestic democracy and human rights-related institutions and organizations for a total of NT\$20,743,072 (approx. US\$670,428.96) and another 79 cases initiated by related international institutions and organizations for a total of NT\$15,676,998 (US\$506,690.30). The Foundation has also taken the following actions to encourage domestic NGOs to take part in human rights protection-related activities: (1) formed alliances with various

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<sup>15</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 11 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for Section 2 of the Initial Country Report.

national and international democracy and human rights-related organizations and institutions around the world: Besides serving as the Secretariat for the World Forum for Democratization in Asia, the Foundation has also taken part in World Movement for Democracy activities and has interacted closely with other international democracy and human rights organizations, such as the Community of Democracies and Freedom House; (2) sponsored democracy and human rights-related activities organized by renowned domestic and international academic institutions, think tanks, private organizations, and NGOs, including the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, Chinese Association for Human Rights, ROC Minority Rights Promotion Association, Taiwan International Workers' Association, and Collective of Sex Workers and Supporters. These organizations thus were able to attend related international conferences overseas and organize international seminars in Taiwan; (3) kept track of domestic and international democratic developments, formulated policies, and published the periodicals *Taiwan Democracy Quarterly* and the English *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*. The *China Human Rights Report 2011* was published in 2012 and the Asia Democracy and Human Rights Award is organized each year on December 10 (International Human Rights Day) to promote contributions to democracy and human rights development in Asia; (4) sponsored the domestic ruling party and non-ruling party legislators to participate in parliamentary diplomacy activities and other related international exchanges; and (5) held domestic seminars on democracy and human rights, and organized public forums and other related educational events.

176. The Preparatory Office of the National Human Rights Museum under the Ministry of Culture has established a sponsorship mechanism to combine the efforts of NGOs and help them initiate human rights historical materials research and promote related education. In addition, it has invited human rights organizations and other NGOs to assist with related activities so as to combine public and private sector resources for the joint promotion of human rights education, foster favorable interaction between human-rights memorial parks and organizations for victims of political oppression, other individual victims, and their families through

consultations and interviews on human rights-related issues. The Preparatory Office has also tried to persuade victims to donate materials on their experiences in prison or their biographies in order to enrich collections of human rights materials.

177. The Ministry of the Interior works with local governments and private organizations each year on Universal Children's Day (November 20) to organize various promotional campaigns on children's rights through such media as printed posters, seminars, speeches, plays, and tours to campuses, thereby instilling knowledge on the universal human rights of children. A total of 147 organizations and 699 events were sponsored between 2007 and 2012.
178. Regarding the human rights of indigenous peoples, the Council of Indigenous Peoples earmarks a budget annually for events that promote the basic rights of indigenous peoples; cultural, educational, and industrial development-related campaigns organized by private organizations; and indigenous individuals or groups attending international conferences. Meanwhile, to revitalize aboriginal tribes, the CIP in 2006 started to organize sustainable development programs for them, which were placed under the new Aboriginal Tribe Revitalization Program in 2012. Using community-building concepts, the program aims to help improve the manpower and organization of tribes, restore their culture, and develop their industries, thereby laying the groundwork for the tribes' sustainable development.
179. To increase NGO participation in the various campaigns to educate the general public on the rule of law, the Ministry of Justice has been subsidizing the activities of collegiate legal services clubs and private associations that reach out to communities and schools with anti-drug, anti-street racing, and anti-violence messages. Related statistics are shown in Table 49. In addition, the Department of Health (now the Ministry of Health and Welfare) has also been offering rewards and funding to the Center for Drug Evaluation, Taiwan and private anti-drug groups.
180. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) sponsored governments at all levels, and private organizations with the Taiwan Public Welfare Lottery Fund between 2008 and 2012. By combining public and private resources,

measures for victim protection, perpetrator management, and violence prevention and control can be more effective. The total sponsorship budget during this period reached NT\$497,741,700 (US\$16,087,320.62). In addition, in accordance with the MOI Operating Guidelines for Subsidizing the Promotion of Social Welfare, it sponsored governments at all levels and private organizations that proactively organize domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment prevention and control activities. The funding of such activities reached NT\$480,178,094 (approx. US\$15,519,653.98) for the period between 2007 and 2012.

181. The Judicial Yuan sponsored the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation in accordance with the Legal Aids Act to handle legal aid-related matters. By the end of December 2012, a budget of NT\$3.1 billion (approx. US\$100,193,923.72) had been appropriated for the Legal Aid Foundation and NT\$5,132,973,000 (approx. US\$165,900,872.66) to support related operations. As of the end of December 2012, the Legal Aid Foundation had 21 branches throughout Taiwan and had received 522,645 applications for support, of which 413,537 (including legal consultation cases) met the criteria to receive support.
182. The Association for Victims Support, which was founded and has received supervision on how to provide crime victims protection, has sponsored private organizations to assist in protecting crime victims. The related budget reached NT\$186,184,914 (US\$6,017,611.96) for the period between 2007 and 2012.
183. To protect ex-offenders, the Ministry of Justice supervises the implementation of protection services to ex-offenders by the Taiwan After-care Association and the Fujian After-care Association. It also sponsors private organizations offering protection services to rehabilitated offenders.

#### **Human Rights Cases in the ROC and Other Countries**

184. In light of certain UN Millennium Development Goals and the ROC's industrial and technical advantages, the ROC has organized its foreign aid directions and strategies based on five prioritized items for collaboration: the elimination of extreme poverty and hunger, universalization of primary

education, fight against communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and global partnerships for development. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the ROC's competent authority in charge of international collaboration. The Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) is the primary institution responsible for international technical cooperation. Both are devoted to revolutionizing the ROC's foreign aid endeavors and reaching out to the world so that technical collaboration projects can be better tailored for the host countries and operated locally.

185. The budget for official development assistance (ODA) overseas in 2011 was US\$381,241,948, accounting for 0.093% of the national gross income. In 2011, monetary donations for foreign aid through NGOs totaled US\$112,644,931, and the value of material donations US\$3,134,086, while in 2012 monetary donations reached US\$174,662,247 and material donations US\$8,306,277.
186. Due to its unique diplomatic status, the ROC must put high priority on consolidating its diplomatic ties with its limited resources. Thirty-one technical delegations consisting of 179 experts and technicians (of whom 6.7% are female) and 99 men on substitute military service were sent to a total of 28 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, western Asia, Africa, and Latin America in 2012 to carry out 85 collaborative projects on agriculture, gardening, aqua-culture, animal husbandry, food processing, IT, and career development. In terms of medical assistance, besides medical teams sent by the Department of Health (DOH, now the Ministry of Health and Welfare) based on the Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands (two professionals in total, one male and one female), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also authorized the Taiwan International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) to dispatch three medical delegations consisting a total of 16 healthcare professionals (of which females accounted for 31.3%) and 14 men with medical or public health backgrounds fulfilling substitute military service. Their positions are to be permanently based in the ROC's three diplomatic allies in Africa: Burkina Faso, Sao Tome and Principe, and Swaziland. The TaiwanICDF also works with medical institutions under the International Healthcare

Cooperation Strategic Alliance to send mobile medical delegations consisting of domestic healthcare professionals to friendly countries on international healthcare collaboration programs that last from two to three weeks. In 2012, the ROC sent a total of 13 mobile medical delegations and 47 healthcare professionals (of which females accounted for 48.9%) to eight countries in the Asia-Pacific region to provide medical services free of charge. The TaiwanICDF, upon request from ROC embassies and representative offices overseas, also sent a total of 34 long- and short-term volunteers (of whom 97.1% were female) to provide services in their specialized field in allied and other friendly countries. In terms of international healthcare collaboration and emergency humanitarian aid, the DOH and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly formed the Taiwan International Health Action (IHA) task force in 2006. A total of 19 short-term international humanitarian aid missions have been organized to help provide emergency medical aid and aftermath recovery services, such as for a mudslide in the Philippines, an earthquake in Indonesia, a flood in Kenya, a tsunami in the Solomon Islands, a tsunami in Indonesia, an earthquake in Peru, a flood in Ecuador, an earthquake in Sichuan, and an earthquake in New Zealand. In these programs held between 2010 and 2012, female professionals accounted for 36.4% of the mission members.

187. The Department of Health (DOH) collaborated with Vietnam in population, family, and child care programs between 1996 and 2007, providing the latter with technical training and exchanging experiences in developing policies on population and development, prenatal and postnatal care, family planning services, and healthcare for the young and elderly. As such, Vietnam's General Office for Population & Family Planning, Ministry of Health sent delegations to Taiwan between 2009 and 2012 to exchange related information. In addition, starting in 2003, Asian countries (Cambodia, Mongolia) have been receiving assistance from Taiwan's NGOs to help with their tobacco controls. In addition, the Asia-Pacific Quitline Workshop (APQW) was organized and the alliance team (New Zealand, Australia, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, India, Hong Kong, and mainland China) was formed in 2010. The member states are to take turns in the future in organizing APQW-related tasks. To

help the Solomon Islands reduce the mortality rate of women and children during childbirth, 60 sets of labor equipment (including autoclaves and instrument packs) were donated in 2011 to 50 school health care sites, advanced educational academies, national midwives schools, and mini-hospitals on Solomon Islands. In addition, supplemental related training has been offered to nurses and obstetrician staff at health care sites throughout the nation.

188. The DOH established the Taiwan International Healthcare Training Center in 2002 to offer healthcare professionals in allied nations training courses on internal medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, pharmacy, rehabilitation, Chinese medicine, etc. Such steps have increased Taiwan's profile overseas, while benefiting the international community. A total of 697 foreign healthcare professionals were trained in 2006 through 2012. Among them, 52.5% were women. Since the outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2003, Taiwan has been reaching out to the world and has collaborated with the United States, the European Union, Austria, and Japan on multiple occasions between 2009 and 2011 in order to create a sounder disease prevention system. Taiwan has worked with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on a methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus program and on the prevention and control of tuberculosis. Taiwan has also cooperated with the School of Public Health of John Hopkins University to monitor HIV+ prisoners after their release in Taiwan and has assisted Austria with enterovirus laboratory research, establishing a communicable disease monitoring system and disease analysis methods. After Haiti was devastated by an earthquake in January 2010, we swiftly sent missions to partake in the international rescue operations and developed a three-year local disease-prevention plan, organized a technical team, signed a bilateral collaboration agreement, assisted in tests performed at Haiti's National Public Health Laboratory (LNSP), and trained local epidemiology professionals. Exchanges and visits by 30 people in total were organized between 2010 and 2012. Twenty-two Haitian healthcare professionals were trained, including nine women (accounting for 40.9%).
189. The Republic of China promotes international agricultural cooperation to



assist developing countries, especially diplomatic allies, such as Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Haiti; and those friendly to the ROC, such as Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia. The ROC encourages technical collaboration and personnel training so as to develop the target countries' agricultural and fishing industries by sharing the ROC's experiences in developing agricultural and fishing industries. The ROC also proactively takes part in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation meetings, the Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions, the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization, the Asian Productivity Organization, and the World Organization for Animal Health. Meanwhile, it donates around NT\$200 million (US\$6.46 million) annually to three international agricultural organizations based in Taiwan: AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center, the Food & Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific Region, and the International Center for Land Policy Studies and Training. The funds help them organize international meetings, exchange events, and technical trainings in Taiwan and overseas aimed at assisting developing countries. In addition, in terms of humanitarian care, the ROC has been giving a certain amount of public grain and rice each year since 2002, depending on a given year's public inventory, to related government agencies and private charity groups free of charge. The grain is then offered as humanitarian aid to other countries suffering from famine and major catastrophes. To date, 227,829 tons of rice have been donated to this end. The beneficiaries include more than ten developing countries, including Liberia, El Salvador, Marshall Islands, Jordan, Tuvalu, Haiti, Bangladesh, Swaziland, Indonesia, and Nauru. Aid to areas struck by the 2004 South Asian tsunami and African areas facing severe food shortages have been the most successful in recent years.

190. Whenever major disasters occur abroad, such as the earthquakes in Bam, Iran; South Asia (and tsunami); Yogyakarta, Indonesia; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Christchurch, New Zealand; and Japan (and tsunami), a joint rescue team is formed and sent to the disaster-hit country promptly to support local rescue operations. In addition, when international disasters occur, the people of Taiwan always act quickly to donate money and supplies for the

victims and partake in international aid. Statistics show that money donated in Taiwan totaled NT\$4,851,412,001 (US\$156,800,646.45) for the South Asian tsunami as of September 2011, NT\$5,700,315,757 (US\$184,237,742.63) for the earthquake in Sichuan, mainland China as of September 2011, NT\$6,040,350,000 (US\$195,227,860.38) for Japan's earthquake of March 11, 2011 as of October 2011. If groups or individuals who donated directly to Japan and not as part of fund-raising events are taken into account, the total value would be even higher and reach NT\$6,693,810,000 (US\$216,348,093.08).

191. The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission systemized the exchange platform and conferences on healthcare for Mongolians and Tibetans living in Taiwan. It also enlisted the help of NGOs in promoting free medical services, health education, IT skills, Chinese language education, career training, and care for the disadvantaged. Its important accomplishments between 2009 and 2012 included eight career training sessions for Mongolians in Taiwan. Some 150 people received the career training, including physically and mentally disabled Mongolians. The disadvantaged people were assisted in finding jobs, with women accounting for 80% of the participants. A total of 253 experts and volunteers, 52.2% of whom were women, visited Tibetan communities in mainland China to benefit more than 23,732 Tibetans.
192. Between 1992 and 2012, the Council of Labor Affairs assisted 52 underdeveloped or developing countries by organizing advanced training for overseas career trainers. Certain countries, such as the Philippines, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Malawi, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Burkina Faso, were assisted in setting up or refurbishing equipment in a total of ten career training centers, which helped them further develop the labor pool.
193. The National Science Council of the Executive Yuan has entered into cooperation agreements with leading scientific research institutes in more than 20 countries around the world on, inter alia, joint research, joint use of major research facilities, technical collaboration, mutual visits and training, workshops, and information exchanges.
194. To protect the rights of and extend care to the disadvantaged (the elderly,

women, people with physical or mental disabilities, the poor, children, and immigrants), the government has established and promoted a wide range of related policies and measures. To the extent allowed by existing laws and regulations and available funds, further improvements and advancements to make the protection of the disadvantaged even more comprehensive will be made in the future.

195. Regarding indigenous peoples, the Council of Indigenous Peoples was established in 1996 to take charge of nationwide aboriginal affairs. In 2005, President Chen Shui-bian announced the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law to protect the basic rights of indigenous peoples, enhance the development of indigenous peoples, and build ethnic relations that exemplify the principles of co-existence and co-prosperity. Progress has been achieved in the areas of political development, education, culture, social welfare, economic development, public infrastructure, land management, and judicial protection for indigenous peoples.
196. In terms of foreign workers, the CLA sponsors local governments to set up consultation service centers for foreign workers and arrange for observers to monitor the workplace and quality of life of foreign workers. The 24-hour toll-free 1955 bilingual hotline for foreign workers has also been created. Information desks have been opened at airports so as to provide foreign workers arriving in Taiwan with pickup services, and explanations on applicable laws and regulations, how to file complaints, and where to receive consultations, thereby better protecting their rights. In many cases, a high percentage of the salaries of the foreign workers are deducted to cover the overseas agency fees as established by the source country or loans obtained prior to coming to Taiwan or other disproportional applicable fees. As such, Taiwan is often criticized for aiding in the exploitation of the workers' human rights.
197. As for civil servants, in light of the diversity of their backgrounds and pressing working environment, their human rights training must take into account the nature of their respective duties and cover both the theory and practice thereof so as to prevent the infringement of their own human rights. The training should be easily understood and applicable using innovative teaching methods to help civil servants effectively protect

human rights while fulfilling their duties, making their human rights education a resounding success.

**F. Reporting Procedures at the National Level<sup>16</sup>**

198. Although the UN did not accept the Republic of China's letter of ratification regarding the CEDAW, the latter presented its first national report on human rights in 2009 and established a CEDAW reporting system and will submit state reports once every four years, as stipulated. The Department of Gender Equality, being responsible for the composition of the state report, coordinates with and instructs central government agencies to provide drafts and organize training sessions for the writers. The agencies must report on their gender equality implementation status, barriers encountered, and resolutions on achieving improvements.
199. The Department of Gender Equality finished compiling the reference manual for state reports in November 2012 to be used as training materials for the writers. The manual includes the applicable regulations found in the Guidelines on Reporting under International Human Rights Treaties and the recommended template for content to be included in state reports as indicated in general recommendations approved by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In addition, the writing samples of the state reports of other countries are divided into categories and provided to the writers. The core issues of respective articles in CEDAW are also given for the writers' reference. Joint training seminars and group training workshops for state report writers were organized on a total of 33 occasions with 891 participants (of whom women accounted for 80%).
200. From June 20 to July 31, 2013, workshops for civic organizations on the first draft of the report were held on eight occasions and public hearings on three occasions. Civic organizations concerned about women and gender-based human rights were invited, with 55 organizations in total being represented. They engaged in dialogues and listened to the opinions of others on the implementation of CEDAW-confirmed rights in the

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<sup>16</sup> Sections 198 to 201 are in response to recommendation 4 by Korean expert Heisoo Shin for the Introduction section of the Initial National Report, and recommendation 3 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling on Section 1.

Republic of China.

201. Starting in September 18, 2013, members of the Gender Equality Committee, domestic CEDAW experts and scholars, and representatives from women and gender-related human rights groups have reviewed the first draft of the report and have provided feedback for the reference of the agencies revising the draft. As of November 18, 2013, seven review and consultation meeting sessions had been held on the first draft of the report, with a total of 400 participants from government agencies. The Department of Gender Equality compiled the reports revised by each agency in accordance with the review feedback from domestic experts for the approval and finalization in the Gender Equality Committee meeting of December 3, 2013.

### **III. Information on Non-discrimination, Equality and Effective Relief Measures**

#### **G. Non-discrimination and Equality**

##### **International Human Rights Instruments Cited or Referred to by the ROC**

202. To enhance the protection of human rights, the government has cited or adopted the spirit of international human rights instruments in order to enforce the concepts of human rights in related domestic policies.
203. Women's rights: The CEDAW Enforcement Act was passed with CEDAW as its foundation, making the international convention CEDAW an enforceable law in the ROC. This will help ensure that women are free from discrimination with respect to education, employment, and healthcare, as well as public, social and economic life.
204. Rights of the elderly: The Senior Citizens Welfare Act has been amended in accordance with the five principles of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and the objectives for achieving welfare services for the elderly within the Guidelines for Social Welfare, as well as the principles of division of rights and responsibilities, professional services, promotion of economic security, localization, community-based services, diverse and on-going services, facilitation of social participation, strengthening of home care and support, as well as enhancing the network for the protection of the elderly.

205. Children's rights: Not being a member of the United Nations, the ROC remains unable to become a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Despite this fact, in order to uphold the spirit of the convention, Taiwan amended the Children Welfare Act in 1993, adding specific protection clauses in order to better protect children and incorporate children's rights with respect to personal freedom, survival, education, health, and the maintenance of parent-child relationships. To better protect the rights of children and juveniles, Taiwan's legislature combined the Children Welfare Act and the Juvenile Welfare Act as the Children and Youth Welfare Act in 2003. In addition, a dedicated competent authority in charge of children and youth welfare with its own independent budget was established. The government has also provided professional training programs, created widely available welfare measures for children and youths, and offered subsidies to civic organizations carrying out related welfare and protection services and activities. The Children and Juvenile Welfare Act of 2003 was subsequently amended and renamed the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act in 2011 in response to social and international human rights developments. With the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as its guide, this legislation incorporates a wide range of rights-related issues, such as identity, health, safety, education, social participation, freedom of expression, welfare, and protection. The act also seeks to ensure the rights and interests of children involving games and recreational activities appropriate to their age and aptitude, as well as opportunities for personal development. The legislation seeks to fully protect basic rights of children and youths, and reinforces the protection of the rights to recreation, participation, and freedom of expression. In addition, in order to curb abuse and neglect by parents, guardians or caregivers, stronger mechanisms for responsible notification, government intervention and investigation, as well as protection and placement of children have been established. At the same time, legislation is underway on providing families with children in protective custody group counseling with the hope that children can grow up in a normal and stable family environment.

206. As for the rights of persons with disabilities, in order to adhere to the spirit

of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Taiwan has enacted the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act. This law aims to protect the rights of individuals with disabilities to equal opportunities, as well as prevent them from being discriminated against or mistreated.

207. Regarding the rights of indigenous people, in the spirit of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the government has enacted the Indigenous Peoples Basic Act and other related laws and administrative measures in order to better protect the indigenous people's fundamental human rights and other rights. These include the right to autonomy, the right to education, the right to preserve their own languages and culture, media rights, economic rights, employment rights, the right to development, the right to make independent decisions, property and resource rights, right to medical treatment, welfare rights and legal rights, thereby promoting their welfare and development.
208. Regarding labor rights, Taiwan has enacted the Employment Services Act based on the International Labour Organization's Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111) and Item 4 of the agenda of the 42<sup>nd</sup> International Labour Organization General Assembly held on June 4, 1958, in Geneva with regard to recommendations on employment and occupational discrimination. The act specifically prohibits employment discrimination, with attributes, such as age, gender, place of birth, and sexual orientation, being added in the 2007 amendments. The act expressly prohibits employers from discriminating against employees or prospective employees based on such attributes, so that all workers are accorded the right to equality in employment.
209. As for the right to medical care, the National Health Insurance Act protects the right to receive medical care. The act covers the entire population, including women and children from marginalized groups, enabling them to receive medical care in the event of an illness, injury or pregnancy. At the same time health-related regulations or measures are being developed, taking into consideration other human rights-related issues. The act has been harmonized with relevant international human rights instruments

concerning the right to health.

210. Environmental laws and regulations enacted by the ROC legislature (e.g. the Air Pollution Control Act, Water Pollution Control Act, and Waste Disposal Act) also have been harmonized with relevant international human rights instruments concerning environmental protection, such as the right to health, environmental rights, and the right to housing.
211. In order to enforce equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, the government has also enacted various legal specifications and standards regarding different aspects of human rights. For example, (1) with respect to the protection of social welfare rights, current laws that protect the right to equal access to government services include the following: the Children and Juvenile Welfare Act, Senior Citizens Welfare Act, People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, Family Assistance in Special Circumstances Act, and Public Assistance Act. (2) With respect to the right to health care, the Medical Care Act requires that medical resources be distributed in a reasonable manner to ensure that all citizens enjoy equal access to medical resources. In addition, specific regulations, such as the HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act, and the Hansen's Disease Patients Human Rights Protection and Compensation Act, are also in place to protect patients suffering from rare diseases. (3) The protection of employment rights is regulated by the Employment Services Act. (4) Regarding the right to education, the Civil Education Act guarantees that all citizens have the right to receive nine years of compulsory education. In addition, the Special Education Act and the Education Act for Indigenous Peoples further protect the right of disadvantaged groups to education. Moreover, to enforce the concept of gender equality, the Gender Equity Education Act expressly prohibits any form of discrimination based on gender. (5) The Immigration Act stipulates that no one may discriminate against any person residing in the Taiwan Area on the basis of nationality, race, color, class, or place of birth. (6) The Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act has been enacted to better prevent and eliminate the child prostitution, and provide protection and treatment services to children and teenagers.
212. To reinforce the above laws and regulations, the government has



also formulated various administrative rules and policies. For example, (1) rights protected in the area of social welfare include (a) children's rights, by implementing economic assistance measures, such as living assistance as well as childcare, education, and medical subsidies, and enacting related legislation, such as the Regulations for Placement of Helpless Children and Youth; (b) the rights of the elderly, by implementing a ten-year program for the long-term care of senior citizens, providing care services for the elderly, and enacting related legislation, such as the Regulations on Living Allowance for Mid- or Low-income Senior Citizens; (c) the rights of individuals with disabilities, by issuing the White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and providing subsidies to help cover the expenses of the physically and mentally disabled; and (d) the rights of low-income households, by implementing the Public Assistance Notification Procedure and Timely Handling Regulations, and the County (City) Regulations for Subsidizing Medical Treatment. (2) Regarding the right to medical care, patients suffering from rare diseases are protected by the Task Force for the Protection of the Rights of Hansen's Disease Patients and the Regulations Governing the Protection of the Rights of HIV Patients. Moreover, the Plan to Improve the Effectiveness of Medical Benefit Payments for National Health Insurance in Mountain Regions and Outlying Islands has also been implemented. (3) For employment rights, the government has established the Employment Discrimination Arbitration Board. (4) In the area of educational rights, the White Paper on Indigenous Educational Policy and Five-year Medium-term Indigenous Education Development Project (2011-2015) has been established. (5) With respect to freedom from discrimination, the Regulations for Petitions against Discrimination against People Residing in the Taiwan Area has been implemented pursuant to the provisions of the Immigration Act.

213. To fill the gaps and inadequacies of current laws and regulations, the government has initiated a number of draft amendments to existing laws in order to better enforce the protection of equal rights and prohibit all forms of discrimination. These include: (1) In order to prevent defendants in detention from being discriminated against due to their detainee status, the

government has proposed to add a new Article 2 to the draft revision of the Detention Act, as follows: "When performing their duties, detention center staff shall be required to protect the dignity of the accused, safeguard their human rights, and may not exceed their authority beyond that which is required to achieve the purpose of the detention and to maintain order at the detention facilities. In addition, detention center staff may not discriminate against the defendants in detention on the basis of their race, color, gender, language, religion, political persuasion, nationality, ethnicity, social status, ownership of property, place of birth or any other personal factors." (2) In order to ensure that victims of crimes who are foreign nationals or stateless receive reasonable and equal treatment in the Republic of China, the Crime Victim Protection Act was amended on November 15, 2011. (3) To enhance the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and their families by the Republic of China, the government has drafted the Refugee Bill. (4) Anti-discrimination amendments have been made to the Part of Family of the Civil Code and the Part of Succession of the Civil Code. With respect to the family name adopted by married couples, not prefixing the spouse's surname to one's original name is the norm and the opposite is the exception. The Matrimonial Property Regime has been amended to better ensure the equality of the economic status between the genders. The general rule of assigning surnames to children has been amended to the following: parents must agree in writing regarding whether the child will assume the father's or the mother's surname. With respect to the exercise of parental rights and authority in the event of a disagreement between the parents or the selection of the guardian(s), the law has been amended to give the court responsibility for settling the issue. In addition, all children have equal inheritance rights regardless of gender.

### **Other Measures Adopted to Eliminate Discrimination**

214. The Directorate-General of Personnel Administration provides monthly statistics regarding the gender breakdown, numbers and ratios of political appointees in the Executive Yuan, to be used as reference information on which the recruitment of new political appointees are to be based in the

event of vacancies. In addition, the Executive Yuan or its subordinate agencies need to select or recruit new employees due to vacancies, respective statistics on gender breakdown should be made available for the agency heads to use as reference in the recruitment process. Regarding politically appointed agency heads, from 2006 to 2012 the proportion of female political heads of government agencies increased from 10% to 16.7%, and the overall percentage of female political staff remained at 12%; the percentage of female senior civil servants increased from 20.4% to 27.9%; the proportion of civil servants with indigenous status increased from 21.9% to 28.6%; and that of civil servants who are individuals with disabilities decreased from 34.2% to 33.5%.

215. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) supervises "after-care associations" in their efforts to encourage corporations (employers) to hire rehabilitated criminals. At the same time, the MOJ provides business start-up loan services to help rehabilitated criminals to start their own businesses, market and promote their products, and expand their distribution channels. The MOJ also continues to monitor their progress and provide ongoing guidance in order to help them stay employed and protect their rights to live and work. As of the end of December 2012, the number of people who had received such employment guidance was 1,017 (13.2% of whom were women); the number of businesses owned by rehabilitated offenders and remained in operation was 57 (3.5% of which were owned by women). In addition, the MOJ recruits volunteers and civic organizations to provide guidance and counseling to prison inmates, in the hope to promote their acceptance and reduce discrimination by the general public through the expansion of the inmates' involvement in society.

216. Article 129 and Article 130 of the Constitution state that elections shall be carried out by universal, equal, and direct suffrage and by secret ballot, and that any citizen who has attained the age of twenty shall have the right of election in accordance with the law. The Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act stipulate the same, unless the declaration of guardianship of an individual has not been revoked. Therefore, the right of election is not restricted in any way by financial capability, gender or education

criteria. Each person is entitled to one vote, and all votes are equivalent. In addition, Article 15 of the Constitution states that "The right to live, the right to work, and the right to own property shall be guaranteed to the people." Article 152 requires that "The State shall provide suitable opportunities for work to those persons who have the ability to work." Article 4 of the Employment Services Act provides "Every national with working capability is equal in terms of the access to Employment Services," and Paragraph 1, Article 5 of the same Act states that discrimination against any job applicant or employee on the basis of gender is prohibited. The Act of Gender Equality in Employment covers the prohibition of gender-based discrimination; the prevention and correction of sexual harassment; and the promotion of equality in employment, which provides a set of comprehensive guarantees to protect gender equality in the workplace.

#### **Protection of the Rights of Various Disadvantaged Groups**

217. Currently various competent authorities are responsible for initiating laws and regulations and implementing specific measures.
218. As for the rights of individuals with disabilities, in the spirit of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the ROC's welfare policy for individuals with disabilities are being put in line with international standards. To this end, the Ministry of the Interior released the *White Paper on the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* on July 30, 2009, which details specific strategies to promote seven major related areas for individuals with disabilities: provision of welfare services and maintenance of rights; right to medical care, right to education, right to employment, right to a barrier-free environment, right to economic security, and other general rights. In addition, a total of 348 short-, medium- and long-term tasks have been identified as the foundation on which the government will formulate the country's comprehensive career development strategy for individuals with disabilities over the next decade.
219. With respect to the rights of senior citizens, in order to protect the basic economic security of ROC senior citizens, the National Pension System

was officially launched on October 1, 2008. Approximately 4.25 million citizens between 25 and 64 of age who are not insured by military personnel insurance, civil servant and teacher insurance, labor insurance, or farmer's health insurance are now protected by the social safety net. In addition, to respond to rising long-term care needs due to the increasing proportion of older and disabled citizens in society, the government has initiated a ten-year program for the long-term care of senior citizens. This program spans social and health services, thus gradually building up the ROC's long-term care services system in order to assist and support disabled citizens and their families. Previously, to promote the mental and physical health of senior citizens and highlight the concepts of aging in place and community empowerment, the government initiated a community care implementation project in 2005. It provides care, visitation, telephone greeting, consultation, and referral services; meal-delivery services; and health promotion activities, so as to ease the aging of senior citizens and maximize the communities' ability to take care of its own residents.

220. As for the rights of low-income households, in 2012 there were 357,436 persons (approximately 1.53% of the total population; of which females accounted for 49%) in 145,887 low-income households (1.78% of all households). Low-income households refer to those families that are so considered by their local competent authority upon investigation; the average monthly income for each member of the household must fall below the lowest living index; and the total household assets cannot exceed a specific amount as announced by the central and municipal competent authorities, as appropriate. On December 29, 2010, various measures based on the lowest living index were amended in the Public Assistance Act, with the eligibility criteria to be considered a low-income household being relaxed. The government has since enhanced guidance and counseling on employment assistance and has encouraged the participation of the general public. This has helped disadvantaged persons improve their employability and escape poverty, and make public assistance programs more streamlined and comprehensive. In addition, Article 18 and Article 19 of the Public Assistance Act provide subsidies

on National Health Insurance premiums and on medical expenses to low-income households in the event that they, or the person legally responsible for them, cannot afford such costs. The subsidies and amounts thereof provided in 2012 are as follows: Premium subsidies: Subsidies on National Health Insurance premiums for Category 5 insured people exceeded NT\$5.18231 billion (US\$167.50 million); Copayment subsidies: Subsidies for medical care copayments of low-income households (outpatient and inpatient) totaled NT\$1.15851 billion (US\$37.44 million); Subsidies for medical expenses not covered by National Health Insurance: A total of 5,013 recipients for a total of NT\$71.75 million (US\$2.32 million).

221. As for the rights of veterans, the Veterans Affairs Commission (VAC) provides monthly home-care benefits to disadvantaged veterans who are single, family-less, demented or disabled, and satisfy the criteria for home-care assistance, so that they can maintain minimum living standards and obtain required medical care. The VAC also arranges their placement in care centers dedicated for veterans upon request. In addition, veterans and families (or survivors) of veterans not receiving home-care assistance are provided with emergency assistance services, various home-care subsidies and medical care services. As of the end of 2012, the percentage of female veterans was 3.4%. Between 2009 and 2012, the number of female veterans receiving home care in publicly funded accommodations decreased each year, from 2,712 to 2,425. The average number of female veteran inpatients at veterans' hospitals was 60, and there were no significant changes apart from a slight decrease in 2010. The number of instances of emergency assistance rendered to female veterans and families thereof increased each year from 4,787 in 2009 to 9,302 in 2012. (Table 50).
222. Regarding the rights of the unemployed, the Employment Insurance system was launched in 2003 with the promulgation of the Employment Insurance Act. It provides the insured persons with unemployment benefits, living allowances during vocational training, early reemployment incentives, and National Health Insurance premium subsidies for unemployed insured persons and their dependants, so that the basic living

expenses during the period of unemployment can be covered. In addition, pursuant to the Employment Insurance Act, although both men and women may apply to enroll in this insurance program, there is a large gap between the numbers of men and women applying for parental leave allowances, with women being the majority among the applicants. In the future, the government will continue to educate the public on the equal childcare responsibility of both the father and the mother. Due to the global financial turmoil in 2009 that led to an economic downturn, the number of applications for unemployment benefits skyrocketed to 1,119,000, of which over 570,000 (51.1%) were submitted by women, whose received approved benefits amounted to NT\$20.8 billion (US\$672.27 million). Due to the economic recovery in 2010, the total number of applications for unemployment benefits decreased to 495,000, of which just over 260,000 (53.1%) were submitted by women, who received NT\$9.9 billion (US\$319.97 million) in benefits. The total number of applications for unemployment benefits in 2011 was 286,000, of which just over 160,000 (56%) were submitted by women, whose benefits reached NT\$5.9 billion (US\$190.69 million). The total number of applications received in 2012 reached 305,000, of which about 160,000 (54.3%) were submitted by women, whose benefits amounted to NT\$6.5 billion (US\$210.08 million). This represents a reduction of 815,000 in the number of applications and NT\$14.3 billion (US\$462.18 million) in benefits. In particular, the number of applications submitted by women fell by 407,000. Refer to Table 51 for the various benefits provided and the dollar amounts thereof broken down by gender.

223. As for the rights of adults who lack the capacity to make judgments, the law regarding adult guardianship in the Civil Code before its amendment contained only one level of declaration of interdiction. As this was inflexible and unable to protect the ward in a comprehensive manner, amendments to the Civil Code on adult guardianship have been introduced to better protect adults who lack the ability to make judgments (e.g. elderly persons with dementia, individuals with mental disabilities, and those with psychiatric disorders).
224. With respect to the rights of crime victims and rehabilitated offenders, the

Ministry of Justice has introduced the Enhanced Crime Victim Protection Program to provide emergency aid to crime victims. It also ensures their personal safety, privacy and litigation rights, and rights to receive compensation and initiate civil claims, while guaranteeing their basic living requirements. Between 2007 and 2012, the total number of victims who received assistance was 100,124. With respect to the rights of rehabilitated offenders, the government supervises the efforts of "after-care associations" to carry out various protective services, including counseling on entering shelters; skills training; guidance on employment, education, and medical care; emergency assistance; visitations; subsidies on travel expenses; escort service to home or other locations; and small business start-up loans. The government also partners with religious, social welfare, and other civic organizations to provide halfway houses for the rehabilitated offenders, as well as temporary lodgings to rehabilitated offenders who are homeless or have difficulties returning home so that they can be protected and offered counseling. In 2010 the government began to implement supportive services to families of the rehabilitated, thus extending the protective services to cover the family and providing greater support to help rehabilitated offenders be accepted once again into their homes.

225. On reducing the welfare services gap for immigrants, in July 2010, mobile service vehicles pilot programs were launched in New Taipei City, Nantou County, Yunlin County, Pingtung County, and Hualien County, with immigration services personnel reaching into remote villages and towns to provide information or collect application forms. Through these programs, persons who require assistance were identified and referred to local Foreign Spouse Family Service Centers, thus narrowing the service and resource gaps between urban and rural areas. In 2011, some 18 service stations in 15 special municipalities and counties (cities) implemented mobile service vehicles programs, which provided services to a total of 8,138 cases, with satisfaction surveys indicating that 99% of those served were pleased with the assistance provided.
226. As for reducing the welfare services gap for individuals with disabilities, in accordance with the Guidelines for Subsidizing Promotion Social



Welfare, the Ministry of the Interior organizes activities for welfare organizations serving individuals with mental or physical disabilities at all levels to better ensure that such individuals in local communities have access to needed welfare services.

227. With respect to reducing the welfare services gap for senior citizens, to help the elderly remain at home and empower local communities, the Ministry of the Interior initiated a community care implementation project in 2005. As of the end of December 2012, a total of 1,775 service stations had been established by special municipalities and counties (cities), providing visitation, telephone consultations, health promotion and meal services, benefiting 200,000 senior citizens, of whom 59% were women. As for senior citizens who live alone, apart from providing living management services and emergency assistance hotlines, additional care and support services are provided to them with the help of NGOs, volunteers, community resources, and youths serving military duty at social service agencies. As of the end of December 2012, a total of 45,004 senior citizens living alone received care services, of whom 24,121 were women (54%).

228. Reducing the education gap:

(1) Multi-Star Recommendation Project: To foster equality with respect to high school education among all regions, the Ministry of Education instituted the University Multi-Star Project at 12 universities during the 2007 academic year (August 2007–July 2008). The program expanded the number of participating universities to 33 for the 2010 academic year (August 2010–July 2011). Beginning in the 2011 academic year (August 2011–July 2012), the Multi-Star Project was combined with the existing procedures to apply for university admission to form the Multi-Star Recommendation Project. The number of participating senior high schools, both public and private, increased to 68, and the number of available vacancies to 7,649, with 6,790 students subsequently being admitted under the program. Statistics show that the number of admitted students from community high schools far exceeded that from metropolitan high schools.

(2) Quality Program for Senior and Vocational Schools: Since the 2007 academic year (August 2007–July 2008), public and private senior high

schools have submitted competitive plans for improving their quality of education, developing their own characteristics, achieving balanced regional educational resources, and encouraging students to attend schools in their neighborhoods. As of the 2011 academic year (August 2011–July 2012), a total of 214 general high schools and 132 vocational high schools were approved to receive quality enhancement assistance.

- (3) Educational Priority Area: To better balance urban and rural education and provide certain disadvantaged people with a proper education, the government launched the nationwide Educational Priority Area project in 1996, investing NT\$15.2 billion (US\$491.27 million) in the pilot program thus far.

### **Other Specific Measures**

229. In order to narrow the urban-rural gap, the Ministry of the Interior has initiated the Taiwan Urban and Rural Integrated Planning Demonstration Project, whereby local governments are encouraged to recruit suitable professionals through both competitive and policy guidance subsidy strategies. In addition, communities are encouraged to help systematically reorganize and improve major local attractions and facilities so as to highlight local characteristics and bridge the urban-rural gap. For example, in national spatial and sustainability planning, which is a competitive subsidy program, seven projects received subsidies in 2009 and five projects received subsidies in 2010. In the ecological urban environmental improvement and overall rehabilitation of villages and sub-districts planning, which is a policy guidance subsidy program, a total of 818, 634, 277, and 622 projects received subsidies in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, respectively.
230. To narrow the resource gap between urban and rural communities and provide the public with the opportunities to participate in local art and cultural activities, the Ministry of Culture has initiated the local cultural museum project so that communities across the country will have equal and convenient access to cultural resources. In addition, performing arts organizations are encouraged to hold shows in local communities and campuses across the country in order to raise the level of public

participation, so that even residents of remote areas that tend to lack cultural resources can be exposed to the arts and partake in cultural activities. To provide the public free and equal access to information on Taiwan, the government set up in 2005 the Encyclopedia of Taiwan website, which has been visited over 48.9 million times to date.

231. To provide wider access to science education among indigenous peoples, thereby improving their competitiveness, the Indigenous Science Education Program was created. It researches methods to improve the reading skills of children in indigenous communities, develop science education materials catered to indigenous peoples, and construct a related digital learning platform. As of 2012, some 269 science education modules, 14 teaching training modules, and 24 popular science activity modules designed based on the culture of indigenous peoples have been developed. Likewise, a series of books have been published as reference materials for elementary and junior high school teachers, including *Getting to Know the Atayal People*, *The Singing Map—Atayal Communities in Shei-Pa* and *The Forgotten Nine-grain Fields* (an Atayal picture book on environmental knowledge), which are also suitable for the general public. In addition, the 2012 Indigenous Science Fair, which featured a series of science activities based on Atayal culture, was organized, attracting over 300 participants. These programs bring the world of science to young indigenous students living in remote areas through immersion in their cultural heritage and enable them to discover the wonders of science in their daily life.
232. Due to the relatively small number of urban indigenous voters, their privacy can be easily violated and their votes can become exposed to the public, thereby violating the principle of secret ballots. Thus, Article 57 of the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act states that in elections for indigenous civil servants, the election commission may, if deemed necessary, switch the use of polling stations in urban areas in favor of centralized voting so as to better safeguard the voting rights of indigenous electors.
233. To protect the disadvantaged from discrimination, the following measures are being actively implemented: (1) Employment quotas are imposed by law to protect and foster the employment of indigenous and disabled

people. (2) To heighten the employability of disabled individuals and help them overcome training participation obstacles, efforts have been made to remove barriers in training environments and redesign jobs. (3) Employment services or vocational training programs, along with allowances or subsidies, are provided to the sole breadwinners of families, middle-aged persons and seniors, the disabled and indigenous individuals, people receiving living assistance but have the ability to work, and the long-term unemployed, so that they will join the workforce voluntarily. (4) Subsidies are provided for temporary work and employment services following natural disasters. (5) Improve the management of foreign workers so as to protect their rights and ensure that they are treated equally like ROC citizens.

#### **Government Educational Programs and Associated Promotional Activities**

234. To better protect human rights, the government has been committed to carrying out various educational programs and associated promotional activities.
235. To promote respect for human rights and cultural diversity, following the lead of the United Nations, in 2008 the Ministry of the Interior started to organize a series of activities each year to commemorate International Migrants Day (December 18). Guests from central and local governments, foreign embassies, and consulates in Taiwan, NGOs and other institutions, as well as ROC citizens and foreign individuals are invited to participate in related activities. These help to highlight the value of cultural diversity, as well as the related efforts of the government. Since December 18, 2011, International Migrants Day has been celebrated every year as a national holiday to foster a deeper appreciation and respect for cultural diversity, in the hope to nurture a friendlier domestic environment and increase the ROC's global competitiveness.
236. Each year the Ministry of the Interior, in conjunction with media outlets, presents the Golden Eagle Award for Outstanding Individuals with Disabilities with the aim to promote the general public's understanding and acceptance of individuals with disabilities and create a more harmonious society.

237. To help protect veterans' rights, annual education guidance seminars, career change forums, and career counseling workshops have been organized. The government educates veterans on their rights, with case studies of available services also provided for their reference.
238. For schools below the senior high school level, individualized educational plans are tailored for disabled students, with parents or guardians of the students playing a role in the formulation of the plans. Parents may also ask relevant individuals to accompany them to these plan development sessions. With respect to special education curriculum, teaching materials, teaching approaches, and evaluation methods, flexibility is essential. A plan's suitability and applicability to the needs and the particular physical and mental characteristics of a special education student must be taken into consideration.
239. Every year the Council of Labor Affairs organizes seminars on improving gender equality in employment, which are made more effective through media coverage and related websites, thereby educating the public about the Act of Gender Equality in Employment. In addition, to encourage business enterprises to foster working environments that promote gender equality, the Council of Labor Affairs organized "outstanding friendly workplace selection activities" in 2006, 2008, and 2010, thereby further eliminating gender discrimination and enforcing gender equality in the workplace. Furthermore, the gender equality-related items are included in labor inspections so as to obligate private enterprises to comply with the Act.
240. To promote the amended Civil Code Part IV: Family (e.g. the Matrimonial Property) and Part V: Succession, the Ministry of Justice has produced promotional leaflets and Q&A handbooks, making them available to the general public at government agencies. On various occasions, such as training workshops and seminars, the Ministry has also educated the public on the Matrimonial Property provisions.
241. The government also relates the experiences and stories of rehabilitated offenders to the public through advocacy activities, promotional materials, volunteer participation opportunities, and media coverage. These have improved the public's understanding of the plight of rehabilitated offenders

and their rights and, subsequently, has reduced the discrimination and prejudice against them.

#### **IV. Gender Mainstreaming Mechanisms and Related National Budget Mechanisms for Gender Mainstreaming**

242. To promote gender mainstreaming and advance gender equality, the Office of the President established the Advisory Panel on Gender Mainstreaming on July 21, 2005, with the president serving as chairperson and the secretary-general to the president as executive director. Ten experts were selected as members of the advisory panel, including three members of the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion (CWRP), with the goal of creating a dialogue and exchange platform between the Office of the President, the five Yuans, NGOs espousing women's rights, and other members of society concerned with women's rights. The panel was first convened in August 2005, with the president then (Mr. Chen Shui-bian) serving as chair. During the meeting, participants discussed topics related to both gender mainstreaming and national development. When the panel members' term of service expired on July 10, 2006, the Ministry of the Interior convened the Gender Mainstreaming Support Group, which was established in 2007, to continue promoting gender mainstreaming and associated strategies.<sup>17</sup>
243. Gender Mainstreaming Policy: In 2005, the Executive Yuan began to plan the ROC's gender mainstreaming policies for the following four years and adopted the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils and Commissions. That has since been used as the master plan by each ministerial-level government agency to establish its own implementation plan for gender mainstreaming and ensure the proper execution of related tasks (such as collecting gender-based statistics, performing gender analysis, budgeting, assessing gender impact, promoting gender awareness and empowerment,

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<sup>17</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 3 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for Section 2 of the Initial Country Report.

and forming gender equality task forces). The most recent master plan adopted by the Executive Yuan is the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils and Commissions (2010-2013), which covers six major instruments for gender mainstreaming, with gender impact assessment and gender budgeting being made the program's focus. This program aims to better ensure the proper implementation of the gender impact assessment of major individual mid- and long-term plans and legislative cases, so that gender perspectives are incorporated into the governing policies and budgeting of each ministerial-level agency. Each ministry has established its own implementation plan for gender mainstreaming for 2010-2013, and the implementation results of gender mainstreaming for each year will be reported to the ministerial-level gender equality project task force at the end of that year for review and deliberation. If approved, the results are then submitted to the Department of Gender Equality so as to ensure that the effectiveness of the implementation of gender mainstreaming program is regularly reviewed.

244. Incentives to promote gender mainstreaming: In order to provide guidance to government agencies in their gender mainstreaming work and encourage their heads to increase the percentage of women's participation in their decision-making process, the Executive Yuan previously (in 2003) announced the Reward Program for the Promotion of Women's Participation in Decision-Making in Administrative Agencies at the Executive Yuan and Local Government Levels. Subsequently, in consideration of the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies and other practical purposes, the program underwent several revisions. It was most recently updated in 2012 and renamed the Reward Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming by the Subordinate Agencies of the Executive Yuan and the Administrative Agencies of Local Governments (Golden Carnation Awards). As such, agencies at the central and local government levels with promote gender mainstreaming achievements and personnel who make great contributions are recognized and rewarded.

245. Gender mainstreaming promotion mechanisms at the Executive Yuan

level<sup>18</sup>

- (1) Gender Mainstreaming Support Group: The Gender Mainstreaming Support Group was convened by the Administrative Deputy Minister of the Interior and subsequently established in 2007. It serves as the principal platform for the discussion and formulation of gender mainstreaming policies and strategies by members of the former Committee of Women's Rights Promotion, government agencies and civic organizations, and scholars and experts. As of the end of 2011, it had held a total of 11 meetings and had made the following achievements: formulation of Operational Guidelines for the Task Force on Gender Equality of Ministries, Councils, and Commissions of the Executive Yuan; empowerment of civilian gender equality project task force members; establishment of gender-related budgeting system; follow-ups on the evaluations of government agency gender statistics websites; compilation of training materials for gender impact assessment cases; and establishment of the Gender Mainstreaming Training Program for Government Employees.
- (2) Special Committee on the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming: Since the establishment of the Department of Gender Equality (DGE) in January 2012, the Gender Mainstreaming Support Group originally established under the Deputy Minister of the Interior was upgraded to the Special Committee on the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming. Members of the Gender Equality Committee and officials from government agencies, such as the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC), Council for Economic Planning and Development, National Science Council, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, and the Regulations Commission of the Executive Yuan, as well as scholars and experts were invited to participate so as to improve the implementation of domestic gender mainstreaming tasks. The first special committee meeting was convened in October 2012 to provide corrections to the gender impact assessment system that had been in used for three years and to explore the

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<sup>18</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 5 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for Section 2 of the Initial Country Report.



current status of, issues with, and advancement of the collection of domestic gender-based statistics.

246. Ministerial-level mechanisms for promoting gender mainstreaming:<sup>19</sup> To ensure that the decisions of the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion, Executive Yuan were enforced at all ministerial-level agencies and foster interagency cooperation, the Executive Yuan established the Operational Guidelines for the Task Force on Gender Equality of Ministries, Councils, and Commissions of the Executive Yuan in 2006. The guidelines require each ministerial-level agency to establish a gender equality project task force headed by its chief or deputy chief. The guidelines were amended three times between 2009 and 2012. Major changes include raising the maximum number of civilian members from five to seven, with at least one current Gender Equality Committee (GEC) member; and refocusing the missions of the task force on reviewing gender budgeting and gender impact assessments and following up and tracking the implementation of GEC resolutions. This has enabled each task force to increase civilian participation and form closer working relations with the GEC. As of the end of 2012, each task force was operating within the specified standards.
247. Gender mainstreaming promotion mechanisms at the local government level: To better guide local governments in their gender mainstreaming tasks, the Executive Yuan created the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions (2010-2013). Therefore, each local government at the country and city level is to carry its gender mainstreaming promotion tasks based on the program. As of the end of 2012, the governments of Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, and Taoyuan County had established dedicated task forces to promote gender mainstreaming. For the remaining administrative regions, the local Committees of Women's Rights Promotion are to supervise such endeavors (in Lianjiang County, by its Gender Equality Education Commission). In addition, to comprehensively promote gender

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<sup>19</sup> This section is in response to recommendation 4 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for Section 2 of the Initial Country Report.

mainstreaming, the five governments of Taipei City, Kaohsiung City, Taichung City, Tainan City, and Taoyuan County have also established their own gender mainstreaming projects, providing supervision to their subordinate agencies.

248. Achievements in gender mainstreaming: In the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions (2010-2013), the development of gender impact assessment has top priority, with the advancement of gender awareness and empowerment and other instruments for gender mainstreaming tools being advanced concurrently. The results achieved are as follows:

(1) Gender impact assessment: In order to incorporate gender perspectives into major national programs and legislative bills, the Research, Development, and Evaluation Commission and the Regulations Commission of the Executive Yuan have amended the Directions for Editing and Deliberation of Medium- and Long-Term Individual Plans of Executive Yuan Subordinate Agencies and the Guidelines Governing the Submission of Legislative Bills for Review by Subordinate Agencies of the Executive Yuan. These required each ministerial-level agency beginning in 2009 to carry out gender impact assessment on major mid- to long-term individual programs and legislative bills before being submitted to the Executive Yuan. From the beginning of 2009 to the end of 2012, gender impact assessment was carried out in approximately 800 major mid- to long-term individual programs and 400 legislative bills.

(2) Gender mainstreaming training (gender awareness empowerment): To encourage government employees to develop gender sensitivity, the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration has introduced the Training Program for Civil Servants on Gender Mainstreaming. The program requires government employees to participate in basic education courses for at least one or two hours per year; supervisors are to receive two hours of training in gender mainstreaming per year in principle; and personnel in charge of gender equality are to receive at least one day of advanced training. The results of gender mainstreaming training conducted by competent authorities are included in the criteria for annual employee

performance evaluations. Furthermore, pursuant to the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions (2010-2013), the main focus during this time was gender impact assessment. Senior executives of ministerial-level agencies were required to participate in gender impact assessment training so that change will be initiated directly by the top level.

- (3) Gender statistics: In 2007, the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics (DGBAS) started publishing annually *Women and Men in R.O.C. (TAIWAN) Facts and Figures* in both Chinese and English before Women's Day (March 8) in print and online versions. The 2012 edition highlights the achievements and differences of members of both genders in the seven major policy areas of the government's Gender Equality Policy Guidelines announced at the end of 2011: power, decision-making, and influence; employment, economy, and welfare; population, marriage, and family; education, culture, and media; personal safety and the justice system; health and medical care; and the environment, energy, and technology. In addition, to urge each ministerial-level agency to collect, organize, and publish gender statistics relevant to their area of responsibility, in 2003 the DGBAS requested that relevant ministerial-level agencies discuss the establishment and regular update mechanism of a website for gender statistics, conduct regular reviews of the implementation progress of the new gender statistic items, and update links to other websites. Furthermore, to urge each agency to maintain a gender statistics website and improve the content and scope thereof, the DGBAS established a mechanism in 2008 for the annual evaluation of central government agency websites. An evaluation completed in March 2012 found that these websites in 2011 had been updated regularly and interlinked with the DGBAS website correctly.
- (4) Gender budgeting: For the details and achievements of the central government's gender budgeting system, please refer to the section below (National gender budgeting, 249 to 252).

## National Gender Budgeting<sup>20</sup>

249. In 2004, the Ministry of the Interior introduced a "budget for women." However, during the process, several issues emerged: the percentage of budgets for a single gender was small compared with the overall budget; government agencies found it difficult to identify budgets specifically for women; estimating the number of beneficiaries was also difficult. In order to resolve these issues, the Executive Yuan incorporated the development of gender budgeting into the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions (2006-2009) and the Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions (2010-2013), and continued to develop gender budgeting processes, practices, and examples.
250. In 2009, a policy was implemented requiring each ministerial-level agency to include gender impact assessment into the mid- to long-term programs that it submitted to the Executive Yuan for review. Taiwan's gender budgeting process started in 2010 so as to incorporate gender impact assessments into each central government competent authority's budget estimates. In addition, the government expressly required in the Central Government Fiscal Year 2010-2013 Budget Estimates Preparation Notices that programs identified to receive priority treatment in providing direct benefits following gender impact assessment should receive priority allocation within the agency's fiscal year budget limit.
251. To gauge the gender impact assessment status of each government agency, the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics requires each agency to complete a Status of Gender Impact Assessment Budgeting form when preparing annual budget estimates. The form should then be included with the budget estimates submitted to the Executive Yuan as an annex after it has been reviewed and approved by the agency's task force on gender equality or that of its supervising agency.
252. In order to devise a more comprehensive definition of gender budgeting, the Department of Gender Equality and the Directorate-General of Budget,

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<sup>20</sup> Sections 249–252 are in response to recommendation 10 by German expert Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling for the Introduction section of the Initial Country Report.

Accounting, and Statistics, started conducting joint reviews in 2012 so as to propose amendments to the operational definition of gender budgeting. The Executive Yuan approved the Revised Operational Definition of Gender Budgeting and the Report on the Planning of Revised Gender Budgeting System during a meeting of the Special Committee on the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming on August 9, 2013. The Executive Yuan thereby expanded the scope of gender budgeting to cover the following: mid- to long-term individual programs that had completed gender impact assessment; the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines, Implementation Program for the Promotion of Gender Mainstreaming in Executive Yuan Ministries, Councils, and Commissions; and various laws and regulations pertaining to gender equality (e.g. Act of Gender Equality in Employment, Gender Equity Education Act, Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, Domestic Violence Prevention Act, CEDAW, and the Enforcement Act of CEDAW). In the future, a gender budgeting working group will be set up to continue the development of operational details, carry out pilot projects, and revise supporting regulations.

## Appendix A Demographic Indicators

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

Unit: persons; ‰; ‰; persons/square kilometer

Year	Total population			Population growth rate (‰)	Gender ratio (%)	Population density
	Total	Male	Female			
2006	22,876,527	11,591,707	11,284,820	4.66	102.7	632
2007	22,958,360	11,608,767	11,349,593	3.58	102.3	634
2008	23,037,031	11,626,351	11,410,680	3.43	101.9	637
2009	23,119,772	11,636,734	11,483,038	3.59	101.3	639
2010	23,162,123	11,635,225	11,526,898	1.83	100.9	640
2011	23,224,912	11,645,674	11,579,238	2.71	100.6	642
2012	23,315,822	11,673,319	11,642,503	3.91	100.3	644

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 2 Population-related Statistics**

Unit: persons; ‰, ‰

Year	Gender	Age structure						Support ratio	Births		Deaths		Marital status of population over 15 years of age (%)				Total fertility rate	Average number of persons per household	Percentage of women over 15 years of age serving as head of household
		0-14 years		15-64 years		65 years and over			Number of births	Crude birth rate (‰)	Number of deaths	Crude mortality rate (‰)	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed			
		Population	%	Population	%	Population	%												
2006	Total	4,145,631	18.12	16,443,867	71.88	2,287,029	10.00	39	204,459	8.96	135,839	5.95	34.39	53.70	6.13	5.79	1.12	3.09	37.46
	Male	2,161,180	18.64	8,300,617	71.61	1,129,910	9.75		106,936		84,800		37.55	54.28	5.84	2.34			
	Female	1,984,451	17.59	8,143,250	72.16	1,157,119	10.25		97,523		51,039		31.18	53.11	6.43	9.28			
2007	Total	4,030,645	17.56	16,584,623	72.24	2,343,092	10.21	38	204,414	8.92	141,111	6.16	34.53	53.21	6.40	5.86	1.10	3.06	38.12
	Male	2,100,985	18.10	8,361,718	72.03	1,146,064	9.87		106,898		87,029		37.69	53.85	6.10	2.35			
	Female	1,929,660	17.00	8,222,905	72.45	1,197,028	10.55		97,516		54,082		31.34	52.55	6.70	9.40			
2008	Total	3,905,203	16.95	16,729,608	72.62	2,402,220	10.43	38	198,733	8.64	143,624	6.25	34.50	52.94	6.63	5.92	1.05	3.01	38.69
	Male	2,036,600	17.52	8,424,404	72.46	1,165,347	10.02		103,937		88,541		37.67	53.64	6.33	2.36			
	Female	1,868,603	16.38	8,305,204	72.78	1,236,873	10.84		94,796		55,083		31.32	52.24	6.93	9.51			
2009	Total	3,778,018	16.34	16,884,106	73.03	2,457,648	10.63	37	191,310	8.29	143,582	6.22	34.79	52.34	6.88	5.99	1.03	2.96	39.23
	Male	1,970,302	16.93	8,483,308	72.90	1,183,124	10.17		99,492		88,088		38.02	53.03	6.58	2.37			
	Female	1,807,716	15.74	8,400,798	73.16	1,274,524	11.10		91,818		55,494		31.56	51.65	7.17	9.61			
2010	Total	3,624,311	15.65	17,049,919	73.61	2,487,893	10.74	36	166,886	7.21	145,772	6.30	34.91	51.92	7.12	6.06	0.90	2.92	39.72
	Male	1,891,299	16.25	8,555,415	73.53	1,188,511	10.21		87,213		89,152		38.16	52.64	6.82	2.38			
	Female	1,733,012	15.03	8,494,504	73.69	1,299,382	11.27		79,673		56,620		31.66	51.20	7.41	9.72			

2011	Total	3,501,790	15.08	17,194,873	74.04	2,528,249	10.89	35	196,627	8.48	152,915	6.59	34.77	51.79	7.32	6.12	1.07	2.88	40.17
	Male	1,827,145	15.69	8,619,981	74.02	1,198,548	10.29		101,943		93,810		38.06	52.55	7.02	2.38			
	Female	1,674,645	14.46	8,574,892	74.05	1,329,701	11.48		94,684		59,105		31.52	51.03	7.61	9.83			
2012	Total	3,411,677	14.63	17,303,993	74.22	2,600,152	11.15	35	229,481	9.86	154,251	6.63	34.88	51.42	7.52	6.18	1.27	2.85	40.61
	Male	1,779,522	15.24	8,669,428	74.27	1,224,369	10.49		118,848		93,618		38.18	52.22	7.22	2.39			
	Female	1,632,155	14.02	8,634,565	74.16	1,375,783	11.82		110,633		60,633		31.61	50.64	7.81	9.94			

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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

Table 3 Life Expectancy Statistics

Unit: years of age

Year	Both genders	Male	Female
2006	77.90	74.86	81.41
2007	78.38	75.46	81.72
2008	78.57	75.59	81.94
2009	79.01	76.03	82.34
2010	79.18	76.13	82.55
2011	79.15	75.96	82.63
2012	79.51	76.43	82.82

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Note: Life expectancy refers to average life expectancy at age zero.

Table 4 Regional Population Statistics

Unit: persons; %

Year	Item	Total population		Gender ratio (women = 100)	0-14 years		15-64 years		65 years and over		Aging index (%)	Total number of indigenous people	
		Total population	% of total population		0-14 years	Percentage (%)	15-64 years	Percentage (%)	65 years and over	Percentage (%)		number of indigenous people	% of total population
2006		22,876,527	100.00	102.72	4,145,631	18.12	16,443,867	71.88	2,287,029	10.00	55.17	474,919	2.08
2007		22,958,360	100.00	102.28	4,030,645	17.56	16,584,623	72.24	2,343,092	10.21	58.13	484,174	2.11
2008		23,037,031	100.00	101.89	3,905,203	16.95	16,729,608	72.62	2,402,220	10.43	61.51	494,107	2.14
2009		23,119,772	100.00	101.34	3,778,018	16.34	16,884,106	73.03	2,457,648	10.63	65.05	504,531	2.18
2010		23,162,123	100.00	100.94	3,624,311	15.65	17,049,919	73.61	2,487,893	10.74	68.64	512,701	2.21
2011		23,224,912	100.00	100.57	3,501,790	15.08	17,194,873	74.04	2,528,249	10.89	72.20	519,984	2.24
2012		23,315,822	100.00	100.26	3,411,677	14.63	17,303,993	74.22	2,600,152	11.15	76.21	527,250	2.26
	Northern Taiwan	10,427,504	44.72	97.79	1,561,658	14.98	7,786,124	74.67	1,079,722	10.35	69.14	177,938	1.71
	New Taipei City	3,939,305	16.90	97.69	553,731	14.06	3,032,178	76.97	353,396	8.97	63.82	51,923	1.32
	Taipei City	2,673,226	11.47	92.61	383,134	14.33	1,941,436	72.63	348,656	13.04	91.00	14,817	0.55
	Keelung City	377,153	1.62	101.47	47,586	12.62	286,009	75.83	43,558	11.55	91.54	8,830	2.34
	Hsinchu City	425,071	1.82	98.36	78,556	18.48	305,747	71.93	40,768	9.59	51.90	3,343	0.79
	Yilan County	458,595	1.97	103.53	63,965	13.95	333,493	72.72	61,137	13.33	95.58	15,879	3.46
	Taoyuan County	2,030,161	8.71	101.14	340,982	16.80	1,514,913	74.62	174,266	8.58	51.11	62,818	3.09
	Hsinchu County	523,993	2.25	105.36	93,704	17.88	372,348	71.06	57,941	11.06	61.83	20,328	3.88
	Central Taiwan	5,779,924	24.79	102.70	882,632	15.27	4,232,885	73.23	664,407	11.50	75.28	76,121	1.32
	Taichung City	2,684,893	11.52	98.63	431,211	16.06	2,010,485	74.88	243,197	9.06	56.40	29,754	1.11
	Miaoli County	563,976	2.42	107.06	83,722	14.84	403,892	71.62	76,362	13.54	91.21	10,832	1.92
	Changhua County	1,299,868	5.58	105.04	197,289	15.18	940,436	72.35	162,143	12.47	82.19	5,115	0.39

Year	Item	Total population		Gender ratio (women = 100)	0-14 years		15-64 years		65 years and over		Aging index (%)	Total number of indigenous people	
			% of total population			Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)		Percentage (%)			% of total population
	Nantou County	520,196	2.23	105.70	70,352	13.52	377,303	72.53	72,541	13.94	103.11	28,423	5.46
	Yunlin County	710,991	3.05	108.82	100,058	14.07	500,769	70.43	110,164	15.49	110.10	1,997	0.28
	Southern Taiwan	6,422,531	27.55	101.54	874,206	13.61	4,780,099	74.43	768,226	11.96	87.88	101,942	1.59
	Tainan City	1,881,645	8.07	100.89	257,827	13.70	1,400,888	74.45	222,930	11.85	86.46	6,424	0.34
	Kaohsiung City	2,778,659	11.92	99.80	381,463	13.73	2,095,236	75.40	301,960	10.87	79.16	31,197	1.12
	Chiayi City	271,220	1.16	96.35	43,495	16.04	196,564	72.47	31,161	11.49	71.64	925	0.34
	Chiayi County	533,723	2.29	108.89	67,054	12.56	381,057	71.40	85,612	16.04	127.68	5,642	1.06
	Pingtung County	858,441	3.68	105.53	111,947	13.04	634,041	73.86	112,453	13.10	100.45	57,382	6.68
	Penghu County	98,843	0.42	105.81	12,420	12.57	72,313	73.16	14,110	14.28	113.61	372	0.38
	Eastern Taiwan	561,442	2.41	106.74	78,399	13.96	409,208	72.89	73,835	13.15	94.18	170,413	30.35
	Taitung County	226,252	0.97	108.63	32,010	14.15	163,772	72.38	30,470	13.47	95.19	79,437	35.11
	Hualien County	335,190	1.44	105.48	46,389	13.84	245,436	73.22	43,365	12.94	93.48	90,976	27.14
	Kinmen and Matsu	124,421	0.53	104.27	14,782	11.88	95,677	76.90	13,962	11.22	94.45	836	0.67
	Kinmen County	113,111	0.49	101.81	13,260	11.72	86,943	76.87	12,908	11.41	97.35	681	0.60
	Lienchiang County	11,310	0.05	132.62	1,522	13.46	8,734	77.22	1,054	9.32	69.25	155	1.37

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Table 5 Indigenous Populations in Special Municipalities, Counties, and Cities by Tribe

2012

Unit: persons; %

Region	Gender	Total		Number of persons in each tribal group														Not reported
		Indigenous population	%	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Beinan	Tsou	Saisiat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Taroko	Sakizaya	Seediq	
Total	Total	527,250	100.00	194,865	83,703	93,576	54,504	12,513	12,874	6,995	6,226	4,333	726	1,307	28,446	702	8,324	18,156
	Male	257,888	100.00	96,159	39,709	45,441	26,452	6,104	6,264	3,393	3,032	2,151	347	655	13,757	348	4,225	9,851
	Female	269,362	100.00	98,706	43,994	48,135	28,052	6,409	6,610	3,602	3,194	2,182	379	652	14,689	354	4,099	8,305
New Taipei City	Total	51,923	9.85	30,577	6,812	3,995	3,385	489	1,142	191	461	59	43	257	1,756	29	182	2,545
	Male	24,159	9.37	14,631	2,977	1,814	1,502	203	530	76	189	22	22	135	721	21	72	1,244
	Female	27,764	10.31	15,946	3,835	2,181	1,883	286	612	115	272	37	21	122	1,035	8	110	1,301
Taipei City	Total	14,817	2.81	7,021	2,364	1,363	908	208	415	150	142	28	16	37	727	24	173	1,241
	Male	6,289	2.44	3,130	895	599	365	97	189	57	54	9	4	16	298	11	64	501
	Female	8,528	3.17	3,891	1,469	764	543	111	226	93	88	19	12	21	429	13	109	740
Taichung City	Total	29,754	5.64	8,680	8,311	5,822	3,671	392	570	275	172	52	135	38	500	8	448	680
	Male	13,739	5.33	4,233	3,851	2,694	1,535	184	258	111	83	18	55	12	219	3	179	304
	Female	16,015	5.95	4,447	4,460	3,128	2,136	208	312	164	89	34	80	26	281	5	269	376



Tainan City	Total	6,424	1.22	1,973	551	2,017	864	172	276	95	23	15	16	11	185	3	37	186
	Male	2,663	1.03	813	199	835	389	72	126	34	12	8	6	3	76	2	13	75
	Female	3,761	1.40	1,160	352	1,182	475	100	150	61	11	7	10	8	109	1	24	111
Kaohsiung City	Total	31,197	5.92	8,579	1,191	7,462	8,838	2,526	660	1,124	48	25	13	25	430	5	76	195
	Male	14,704	5.70	4,038	493	3,213	4,451	1,257	303	559	18	11	5	10	215	2	28	101
	Female	16,493	6.12	4,541	698	4,249	4,387	1,269	357	565	30	14	8	15	215	3	48	94
Yilan County	Total	15,879	3.01	1,810	11,845	258	249	44	96	17	15	9	1	5	382	7	17	1,124
	Male	7,900	3.06	842	6,043	98	94	24	40	6	5	1	-	1	145	5	7	589
	Female	7,979	2.96	968	5,802	160	155	20	56	11	10	8	1	4	237	2	10	535
Taoyuan County	Total	62,818	11.91	29,699	18,447	4,634	3,592	461	862	156	925	60	26	123	1,553	54	249	1,977
	Male	30,226	11.72	14,700	8,855	2,091	1,492	224	439	65	379	14	12	72	712	36	115	1,020
	Female	32,592	12.10	14,999	9,592	2,543	2,100	237	423	91	546	46	14	51	841	18	134	957
Hsinchu County	Total	20,328	3.86	1,566	15,580	458	331	62	102	26	1,535	15	8	10	177	3	35	420
	Male	10,113	3.92	711	7,912	182	106	31	45	12	784	6	4	4	67	2	14	233
	Female	10,215	3.79	855	7,668	276	225	31	57	14	751	9	4	6	110	1	21	187
Miaoli County	Total	10,832	2.05	1,190	6,153	337	308	16	87	18	2,395	13	15	13	91	3	22	171
	Male	5,263	2.04	484	3,055	138	102	3	35	3	1,300	7	6	7	38	1	6	78
	Female	5,569	2.07	706	3,098	199	206	13	52	15	1,095	6	9	6	53	2	16	93
Changhua County	Total	5,115	0.97	1,876	417	1,207	851	122	184	43	22	11	19	21	112	-	52	178
	Male	2,265	0.88	875	151	542	369	46	75	18	10	7	12	12	46	-	19	83
	Female	2,850	1.06	1,001	266	665	482	76	109	25	12	4	7	9	66	-	33	95
Nantou County	Total	28,423	5.39	815	6,219	436	13,802	68	66	236	48	6	406	3	100	1	6,176	41
	Male	14,375	5.57	336	2,995	172	7,156	22	23	117	18	3	211	-	35	-	3,265	22
	Female	14,048	5.22	479	3,224	264	6,646	46	43	119	30	3	195	3	65	1	2,911	19
Yunlin County	Total	1,997	0.38	809	263	365	245	32	41	36	16	2	-	3	80	-	10	95
	Male	769	0.30	322	89	148	89	14	7	9	7	2	-	2	38	-	4	38
	Female	1,228	0.46	487	174	217	156	18	34	27	9	-	-	1	42	-	6	57
Chiayi County	Total	5,642	1.07	500	187	289	264	26	54	4,050	30	3	19	2	47	1	19	151
	Male	2,718	1.05	180	65	123	115	12	27	2,083	10	3	7	-	12	-	5	76
	Female	2,924	1.09	320	122	166	149	14	27	1,967	20	-	12	2	35	1	14	75
Pingtung County	Total	57,382	10.88	1,906	390	47,070	589	5,739	172	77	30	11	3	11	119	4	11	1,250
	Male	28,638	11.10	849	127	23,772	196	2,822	65	31	6	4	1	2	51	1	4	707
	Female	28,744	10.67	1,057	263	23,298	393	2,917	107	46	24	7	2	9	68	3	7	543
Taitung County	Total	79,437	15.07	37,097	409	16,368	8,215	2,032	7,539	43	46	3,994	1	104	159	5	18	3,407
	Male	41,211	15.98	19,353	157	8,376	4,230	1,035	3,839	11	17	2,029	-	57	57	4	9	2,037
	Female	38,226	14.19	17,744	252	7,992	3,985	997	3,700	32	29	1,965	1	47	102	1	9	1,370
Hualien County	Total	90,976	17.25	51,760	2,715	721	7,801	60	401	35	51	14	-	627	21,627	544	735	3,885
	Male	46,073	17.87	26,169	1,154	299	3,997	23	175	16	21	4	-	316	10,828	257	388	2,426
	Female	44,903	16.67	25,591	1,561	422	3,804	37	226	19	30	10	-	311	10,799	287	347	1,459
Penghu County	Total	372	0.07	138	52	83	35	7	15	8	1	1	-	-	21	-	11	-
	Male	166	0.06	64	19	39	12	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	-
	Female	206	0.08	74	33	44	23	3	10	4	1	1	-	-	8	-	5	-
Keelung City	Total	8,830	1.67	7,128	563	219	245	8	94	27	15	7	3	10	171	5	21	314
	Male	4,337	1.68	3,583	218	90	117	2	41	9	6	3	1	5	80	-	12	170
	Female	4,493	1.67	3,545	345	129	128	6	53	18	9	4	2	5	91	5	9	144

Hsinchu City	Total	3,343	0.63	1,179	1,056	279	133	27	47	18	228	4	-	2	132	-	21	217
	Male	1,448	0.56	574	381	117	55	15	19	3	103	-	-	1	63	-	11	106
	Female	1,895	0.70	605	675	162	78	12	28	15	125	4	-	1	69	-	10	111
Chiayi City	Total	925	0.18	164	65	84	107	12	44	359	5	2	1	4	25	6	8	39
	Male	385	0.15	66	20	34	43	6	19	162	4	-	-	-	11	3	3	14
	Female	540	0.20	98	45	50	64	6	25	197	1	2	1	4	14	3	5	25
Kinmen County	Total	681	0.13	335	89	83	60	10	4	9	16	-	1	1	33	-	2	38
	Male	351	0.14	168	38	48	30	8	2	5	6	-	1	-	19	-	1	25
	Female	330	0.12	167	51	35	30	2	2	4	10	-	-	1	14	-	1	13
Lienchiang County	Total	155	0.03	63	24	26	11	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	19	-	1	2
	Male	96	0.04	38	15	17	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	2
	Female	59	0.02	25	9	9	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	6	-	1	-

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Table 6 Overview of Foreign Workers in Taiwan

Unit: persons

Nationality		Total	Indonesia	Malaysia	The Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Mongolia	
Gender/occupation	Year								
2006	Total	338,755	85,223	12	90,054	92,894	70,536	36	
	Male	Total	130,073	8,861	12	28,429	77,696	15,065	10
		Industry	127,827	8,131	12	27,844	77,253	14,577	10
		Social care	2,246	730	0	585	443	488	0
	Female	Total	208,682	76,362	0	61,625	15,198	55,471	26
		Industry	57,143	1,515	0	33,103	13,323	9,192	10
Social care		151,539	74,847	0	28,522	1,875	46,279	16	
2007	Total	357,937	115,490	11	86,423	86,948	69,043	22	
	Male	Total	139,030	12,845	11	29,079	73,057	24,031	7
		Industry	136,990	12,012	11	28,597	72,717	23,646	7
		Social care	2,040	833	0	482	340	385	0
	Female	Total	218,907	102,645	0	57,344	13,891	45,012	15
		Industry	58,719	1,859	0	33,457	12,412	10,983	8
Social care		160,188	100,786	0	23,887	1,479	34,029	7	
2008	Total	365,060	127,764	11	80,636	75,584	81,060	5	
	Male	Total	142,003	15,373	11	28,035	64,015	34,568	1
		Industry	140,141	14,553	11	27,588	63,765	34,223	1
		Social care services	1,862	820	0	447	250	345	0
	Female	Total	223,057	112,391	0	52,601	11,569	46,492	4
		Industry	56,492	2,097	0	30,154	10,315	13,925	1
Social care		166,565	110,294	0	22,447	1,254	32,567	3	
2009	Total	351,016	139,404	10	72,077	61,432	78,093	0	
	Male	Total	128,602	17,016	10	24,596	52,031	34,949	0
		Industry	126,762	16,116	10	24,166	51,828	34,642	0
		Social care	1,840	900	0	430	203	307	0
	Female	Total	222,414	122,388	0	47,481	9,401	43,144	0
		Industry	49,311	2,230	0	25,235	8,309	13,537	0
Social care		173,103	120,158	0	22,246	1,092	29,607	0	

Nationality		Total	Indonesia	Malaysia	The Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Mongolia	
Gender/occupation	Year								
2010	Total	379,653	156,332	10	77,538	65,742	80,030	1	
	Male	Total	140,121	19,706	10	26,296	55,647	38,462	0
		Industry	138,281	18,762	10	25,881	55,452	38,176	0
		Social care	1,840	944	0	415	195	286	0
	Female	Total	239,532	136,626	0	51,242	10,095	41,568	1
		Industry	55,264	2,551	0	28,337	9,064	15,312	0
Social care		184,268	134,075	0	22,905	1,031	26,256	1	
2011	Total	425,660	175,409	3	82,841	71,763	95,463	1	
	Male	Total	165,656	24,975	3	29,154	60,734	50,790	0
		Industry	163,809	23,957	3	28,775	60,564	50,510	0
		Social care	1,847	1,018	0	379	170	280	0
	Female	Total	260,004	150,434	0	53,687	11,029	44,853	1
		Industry	63,997	3,372	0	31,049	10,131	19,445	0
Social care		196,007	147,062	0	22,638	898	25,408	1	
2012	Total	445,579	191,127	4	86,786	67,611	100,050	1	
	Male	Total	177,878	30,676	3	32,754	56,891	57,554	0
		Industry	176,106	29,661	3	32,366	56,762	57,314	0
		Social care	1,772	1,015	0	388	129	240	0
	Female	Total	267,701	160,451	1	54,032	10,720	42,496	1
		Industry	66,779	4,063	1	31,499	9,979	21,237	0
Social care		200,922	156,388	0	22,533	741	21,259	1	

Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Table 7 Overview of Foreign Spouses in Taiwan

Unit: persons

Nationality	Gender	Total	Mainland China	Vietnam	Indonesia	Thailand	The Philippines	Cambodia	Japan	Korea	Others
2006	Total	383,204	249,118	75,873	26,068	9,426	6,081	4,514	2,467	797	8,860
	Male	25,630	15,810	141	357	2,963	382	6	1,153	183	4,635
	Female	357,574	233,308	75,732	25,711	6,463	5,699	4,508	1,314	614	4,225
2007	Total	399,038	262,421	77,980	26,124	8,962	6,140	4,502	2,640	838	9,431
	Male	26,297	16,255	144	351	2,748	377	4	1,212	203	5,003
	Female	372,741	246,166	77,836	25,773	6,214	5,763	4,498	1,428	645	4,428
2008	Total	413,421	274,173	80,303	26,153	8,331	6,340	4,423	2,774	876	10,048
	Male	27,092	16,712	183	360	2,496	387	4	1,278	229	5,443
	Female	386,329	257,461	80,120	25,793	5,835	5,953	4,419	1,496	647	4,605
2009	Total	429,495	285,793	82,379	26,486	8,166	6,694	4,346	3,108	1,008	11,515
	Male	28,911	17,280	221	404	2,461	416	1	1,467	276	6,385
	Female	400,584	268,513	82,158	26,082	5,705	6,278	4,345	1,641	732	5,130
2010	Total	444,216	297,237	84,246	26,980	7,970	6,888	4,306	3,270	1,037	12,282
	Male	30,274	18,022	247	429	2,409	420	3	1,550	295	6,899
	Female	413,942	279,215	83,999	26,551	5,561	6,468	4,303	1,720	742	5,383
2011	Total	459,390	308,535	86,249	27,261	8,262	7,184	4,299	3,677	1,085	12,838
	Male	31,810	18,909	292	439	2,523	452	2	1,678	303	7,212
	Female	427,580	289,626	85,957	26,822	5,739	6,732	4,297	1,999	782	5,626
2012	Total	473,144	319,286	87,357	27,684	8,336	7,465	4,283	3,900	1,158	13,675
	Male	33,644	19,910	345	466	2,598	478	2	1,801	321	7,723
	Female	439,500	299,376	87,012	27,218	5,738	6,987	4,281	2,099	837	5,952

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Appendix B****Social, Economic, and Cultural Indicators****Table 8 Overview of Households and Low-income Households**

Unit: persons; %

Year	Percentages of household expenditures on food, housing, healthcare, and education	Percentage of the population beneath the lowest food consumption standards	Disposable income Gini coefficient	Low-income household population	Low-income household population		% of total population	% of total population	
					Male	Female		Male	Female
2006	66.0	0	0.339	218,166	108,097	110,069	0.95	0.93	0.98
2007	67.1	0	0.340	220,990	110,639	110,351	0.96	0.95	0.97
2008	68.6	0	0.341	223,697	113,281	110,416	0.97	0.97	0.97
2009	68.1	0	0.345	256,342	130,515	125,827	1.11	1.12	1.10
2010	68.3	0	0.342	273,361	140,672	132,689	1.18	1.21	1.15
2011	67.9	0	0.342	314,282	160,644	153,638	1.35	1.38	1.33
2012	68.1	0	0.338	357,436	182,332	175,104	1.53	1.56	1.50

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Ministry of the Interior

Note: The percentage of the population beneath the lowest food consumption standards comprises those persons whose daily food expenditures are less than US\$1.25 (which is approximately NT\$21-NT\$23 (US\$0.68-US\$0.74) according to the multi-year PPP conversion methods announced by the IMF) as a percentage of the total population.

**Table 9 Single-parent Household Statistics**

Unit: persons; %

Single-parent contributing factors	Total	Male	Female	Northern Taiwan	Central Taiwan	Southern Taiwan	Eastern Taiwan	Kinmen & Matsu
Total	324,846	140,731	184,115	140,105	78,117	94,610	11,333	681
Unmarried	2.96	2.05	3.66	3.10	2.79	2.64	5.26	2.06
Divorced	82.45	91.61	75.45	83.50	80.61	83.02	77.46	82.09
Widowed	14.58	6.34	20.88	13.40	16.60	14.34	17.29	15.86

Source: 2010 Single-Parent Household Status Survey, Ministry of the Interior

Note: The data in this table is based on the Ministry of the Interior's household registration data for the end of November 2009. The table employs the definition of single-parent household (a household headed by a single mother or father, and containing at least one unmarried child under the age of 18, which may include foster/adopted children, but not cohabiting married children) to arrive at a preliminary number/percentage of single-parent households that was revised by inference based on the data obtained through on-site visits.

Table 10 Distribution of the Indigenous Population over the Age of 15

Unit: households; persons; %

Administrative district	Number of households		Population over 15		Population distribution	
	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2012	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2012
Total	162,502	168,014	357,250	414,606	100.00	100.00
Taipei City	5,317	4,706	8,978	11,556	2.5	2.7
New Taipei City	-	15,910	-	39,733	-	9.5
Taichung City	-	9,278	-	22,087	-	5.3
Tainan City	-	2,023	-	4,826	-	1.1
Kaohsiung City	4,166	10,083	7,244	23,671	2.0	5.7
Taiwan Province	153,019	125,859	341,028	312,733	95.4	75.4
Mountain areas	45,981	36,444	125,729	126,327	35.2	30.46
Lowland cities, towns, and townships with significant indigenous populations	45,022	46,970	103,298	108,519	28.9	26.17
Cities, towns, and townships with small indigenous populations	62,016	69,315	112,001	77,887	31.4	18.78

Source: Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan

Table 11 School Attendance of School-age Children

Unit: %

Academic year	School attendance of 6-year-old children			School attendance of children 6-11 years of age		
	Average	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female
2006	99.02	99.11	98.93	97.77	97.83	97.71
2007	99.16	99.12	99.20	97.79	97.87	97.69
2008	99.32	99.35	99.29	97.74	97.83	97.65
2009	99.31	99.27	99.36	98.01	98.09	97.91
2010	99.01	99.03	98.99	97.97	98.06	97.88
2011	99.08	99.16	98.99	97.88	97.98	97.78
2012	98.88	98.94	98.80	97.79	97.89	97.68

Source: Ministry of Education

- Note:
1. School attendance of children 6-11 years of age is compiled using of school enrollment data.
  2. School attendance of 6-year-old children = number of 6-year-old children attending school ÷ number of 6-year-old children x 100.
  3. School attendance of children 6-11 years old = number of children aged 6 to under 12 attending school ÷ number of children age 6 to under 12 x 100.
  4. The 2012 academic year extended from August 2012 to July 2013, and so on for other academic years.

Table 12 Literacy of Population over the Age of 15

Unit: %

Year	Literacy of persons over the age of 15	15-24 years old			Over 25 years old				
		Male	Female	15-24 years old	Male	Female	Over 25 years old		
2006	97.48	99.34	95.60	99.99	99.99	99.99	96.93	99.20	94.67
2007	97.63	99.40	95.85	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.14	99.27	95.01
2008	97.78	99.45	96.10	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.33	99.34	95.34
2009	97.91	99.50	96.33	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.50	99.39	95.64
2010	98.04	99.54	96.56	99.99	100.00	99.99	97.66	99.45	95.92
2011	98.17	99.58	96.76	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.81	99.5	96.17
2012	98.29	99.62	96.97	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.95	99.54	96.42

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Note: Literacy refers to persons at least 15 years of age with the ability to read ordinary books and newspapers, and write brief letters, in everyday life as a percentage of the total population over the age of 15.

Table 13 Student-Faculty Ratio at Public Schools

Unit: persons

Academic year	Total	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
2006	17.43	17.82	15.51	16.97
2007	17.12	17.27	15.26	17.66
2008	16.80	16.70	15.15	17.89
2009	16.46	16.03	15.00	18.83
2010	15.88	15.21	14.58	18.90
2011	15.40	14.71	14.16	18.80
2012	14.89	13.99	13.62	18.80

Source: Ministry of Education

- Note:
1. The number of full-time instructors and the student-faculty ratio at universities and colleges include teaching assistants. However, starting in 2009, the number of teaching assistants among full-time instructors has included only those who had served as teaching assistants prior to March 21, 1997, whereas this figure included all teaching assistants up to 2008.
  2. The 2012 academic year extended from August 2012 to July 2013, and so on for other academic years.

Table 14 Overview of the Labor Market - by Gender

Unit: %

Year	Worker participation rate	Unemployment rate		Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
2006	57.92	67.35	48.68	3.91	4.05	3.71
2007	58.25	67.24	49.44	3.91	4.05	3.72
2008	58.28	67.09	49.67	4.14	4.39	3.83
2009	57.90	66.40	49.62	5.85	6.53	4.96
2010	58.07	66.51	49.89	5.21	5.80	4.45
2011	58.17	66.67	49.97	4.39	4.71	3.96

2012	58.35	66.83	50.19	4.24	4.49	3.92
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Unit: 1000 persons

Year	Number of employed persons								
				Industry			Services industry		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
2006	10,111	5,810	4,301	3,700	2,534	1,166	5,857	2,882	2,975
2007	10,294	5,868	4,426	3,788	2,592	1,197	5,962	2,899	3,063
2008	10,403	5,902	4,501	3,832	2,617	1,215	6,036	2,912	3,124
2009	10,279	5,776	4,502	3,684	2,511	1,173	6,051	2,885	3,166
2010	10,493	5,880	4,613	3,769	2,566	1,203	6,174	2,929	3,245
2011	10,709	6,006	4,702	3,892	2,658	1,233	6,275	2,962	3,313
2012	10,860	6,083	4,777	3,935	2,694	1,241	6,381	2,995	3,386

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Executive Yuan, "Manpower Resources Survey" published by the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Note: The number of employed persons covers the agricultural, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry, industrial, and services sectors.

Table 15 Number of Unions and Union Members, 2006-2012

Unit: unions; persons; %

Year	Total				Unions Joint organizations						Company unions		Industry unions		Occupational unions	
	Number of unions	Number of organizational members	Number of members	National labor union organization rate	Company and industry	Occupation		General	Number of organizational members	Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members	Number of unions	Number of members	
						Number of organizational members	Number of organizational members									
2006	4,500	4,871	2,984,601	36.0	36	342	105	792	71	3,737	995	580,315	-	-	3,293	2,404,286
2007	4,574	4,912	3,026,508	35.8	36	329	105	793	75	3,790	982	573,161	-	-	3,376	2,453,347
2008	4,663	5,228	3,043,223	36.1	35	291	104	684	77	4,253	959	523,289	-	-	3,488	2,519,934
2009	4,759	5,298	3,177,591	37.8	35	284	104	687	78	4,327	947	518,073	-	-	3,595	2,659,518
2010	4,924	5,317	3,216,502	37.3	34	287	104	688	78	4,342	890	520,947	-	-	3,818	2,695,555
2011	5,042	5,298	3,321,969	34.8	37	318	107	748	81	4,232	889	529,685	37	34,785	3,891	2,757,499
2012	5,225	5,270	3,387,443	34.9	40	309	106	668	87	4,293	892	537,419	84	51,603	4,016	2,798,421

Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan

Note: Statistics are based on the classifications in the revised Labor Union Act that took effect on May 1, 2011.

Table 16 Number of Women's Enterprises - by Size and As a Percentage of All Enterprises, 2006-2012

Unit: enterprises; %

Year	Item	Total no. of women's enterprises	Small and medium enterprises	Large enterprises
2006	No. of businesses	359,316	356,660	2,656
	As share of total	36.85	37.17	17.11
2007	No. of businesses	443,088	437,924	5,164
	As share of total	35.20	35.59	18.22
2008	No. of businesses	444,805	439,852	4,953
	As share of total	35.43	35.81	18.12
2009	No. of businesses	444,906	440,515	4,391
	As share of total	35.61	35.96	17.88
2010	No. of businesses	454,308	449,156	5,152
	As share of total	35.82	36.20	18.57
2011	No. of businesses	468,553	463,061	5,492
	As share of total	36.03	36.42	18.9
2012	No. of businesses	479,803	474,237	5,566
	As share of total	36.16	36.55	19.07

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs

Table 17 Number of Factories in Operation in Taiwan and Related Gender Statistics, 2007-2010

Unit: factories; %

Year	Number of persons in charge															
	No. of businesses				Metals & machinery			IT & electronics			Chemicals			Consumer goods		
		Male	Female	% female	Male	Female	% female	Male	Female	% female	Male	Female	% female	Male	Female	% female
2007	77,578	61,702	15,876	20.46%	27,436	6,799	19.86%	8,431	1,720	16.94%	12,555	3,402	21.32%	13,280	3,955	22.95%
2008	77,640	61,509	16,131	20.78%	27,509	7,014	20.32%	8,362	1,693	16.84%	12,461	3,421	21.54%	13,177	4,003	23.30%
2009	77,331	60,940	16,391	21.20%	27,306	7,157	20.77%	8,233	1,697	17.09%	12,305	3,499	22.14%	13,096	4,038	23.57%
2010	78,005	61,281	16,724	21.44%	27,457	7,323	21.06%	8,295	1,720	17.17%	12,358	3,599	22.55%	13,171	4,082	23.66%

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs

Note: 1. No surveys were performed in 2006 and 2011; the 2012 survey is still underway.  
2. Male and female refers to the gender of the persons in charge.



Table 18 Number of Registered Companies and Gender of Persons in Charge

Unit: enterprises; %

Total		Male		Female	
Year	Number of enterprises	Number of enterprises	%	Number of enterprises	%
2006	619,930	466,833	75.30	153,097	24.70
2007	599,521	435,483	72.64	164,038	27.36
2008	577,484	416,278	72.08	161,206	27.92
2009	579,089	414,966	71.66	164,123	28.34
2010	586,044	418,080	71.34	167,964	28.66
2011	596,574	423,894	71.05	172,680	28.95
2012	605,365	428,621	70.80	176,744	29.20

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs

Table 19 Overall Economic Situation

Unit: billion US\$, US\$, %

Year	Gross national income (GNI)	Gross domestic product (GDP)	Average per capita GDP	Economic growth rate	Consumer price index (CPI)
2006	405.791	395.718	17,338.14	5.44	0.60
2007	428.032	417.275	18,207.79	5.98	1.80
2008	418.061	407.892	17,736.17	0.73	3.52
2009	416.778	403.397	17,479.41	-1.81	-0.86
2010	451.897	438.012	18,928.02	10.76	0.96
2011	454.515	441.962	19,055.46	4.07	1.42
2012	468.300	453.681	19,501.20	1.26	1.93

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

Table 20 National Debt

Unit: billion US\$, %, US\$

Year	Outstanding balance of central government debt with a maturity of over one year	As share of average nominal GNP for most recent three years		Outstanding balance of foreign loans (US\$)
2006	117.10		31.24	2,370,000
2007	120.19		30.71	1,900,000
2008	122.14		29.97	1,420,000
2009	133.41		31.97	950,000
2010	146.70		34.85	470,000
2011	154.12		35.93	0 (from September 16, 2011)
2012	159.97		36.27	0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: The outstanding balance of central government debt with a maturity of over one year consists of the final determined figure from 2007 to 2011, and the actual figure in 2012.

Table 21 Legislative Elections – by Number of Voters

Unit: persons; %

Year	Election type	Population	No. of eligible voters	Number of voters as share of population (%)
2008	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	22,925,311	17,288,551	75.41
	Regional constituent legislator elections	22,443,311	16,856,584	75.11
	Indigenous legislator elections	482,000	323,072	67.70
2012	At-large and overseas compatriot legislator elections	23,224,912	18,090,295	77.89
	Regional constituent legislator elections	22,704,928	17,625,632	77.63
	Indigenous legislator elections	519,984	354,946	68.26

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 22 Local Public Service Elections – by Number of Voters

Unit: persons; %

Election type	Population	No. of eligible voters	Number of voters as share of population (%)
2009 county magistrate/city mayor elections	9,346,529	7,051,039	75.44
2009 - county/city councilor elections	9,346,529	7,036,653	75.29
2010 - mayoral elections	13,793,251	10,663,545	77.31
2010 - municipal council elections	13,793,251	10,629,560	77.06

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 23 Election Violations from 2008 to 2012 – by Criminal Cases

Unit: persons

Election type	Offenders convicted for election bribery	Offenders convicted for violent crimes	Offenders convicted in other criminal cases
2008 legislative elections	573	9	16
2008 presidential and vice-presidential elections	54	4	3
2009 county chief and mayoral elections	35	1	6
2009 city and county councilor elections	647	4	77
2009 city/town mayor and township chief elections	335	2	46
2010 mayoral elections	2	0	0
2010 municipal council elections	449	1	16
2010 city, town, and township representative, village head, and borough warden elections	794	5	168
2010 special municipality borough warden elections	426	6	265
2012 legislative elections	70	2	15

2012 presidential and vice-presidential elections	2	1	63
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Source: Supreme Prosecutors Office

Table 24 Election Violations from 2008 to 2012 – by Administrative Sanctions  
Unit: Cases

Election Type	2008 legislative elections	2008 presidential and vice-presidential elections	2009 county chief and mayoral elections	2009 city and county councilor elections	2009 city/town mayor and township chief elections	2010 village chief and borough warden elections	2010 Township (town, city) representative elections	2010 - mayoral elections	2010 - municipal council elections	2010 special municipality borough warden elections	2012 legislative elections	2012 presidential and vice-presidential elections	Total
Illegal establishment of campaign offices		1											1
Election personnel promote candidates	1				4		2				2	2	11
Name of purchaser of newspaper or magazine campaign advertisements not disclosed	1												1
Publicity articles not personally signed	1			2	1			2	5	5	2	1	19
Illegal posting or installing campaign advertisements in the form of slogans, billboards, flags, or banners										1		1	2

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 25 Overview of Nationwide Referendum Voting

No.	Voting date	Voting results	Contributing factors
Case 1	March 20, 2004	Rejected	The turnout (45.17%) failed to reach 50%
Case 2	March 20, 2004	Rejected	The turnout (45.12%) failed to reach 50%
Case 3	January 12, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (26.34%) failed to reach 50%
Case 4	January 12, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (26.08%) failed to reach 50%
Case 5	March 22, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (35.82%) failed to reach 50%
Case 6	March 22, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (35.74%) failed to reach 50%

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 26 Nationwide Referendum Voting Information

No.	Total number of persons	Total number of persons voting	'For' votes	'Against' votes	Invalid votes	Turnout	Voting results
Case 1	16,497,746	7,452,340	6,511,216	581,413	359,711	45.17%	Rejected
Case 2	16,497,746	7,444,148	6,319,663	545,911	578,574	45.12%	Rejected
Case 3	17,277,720	4,550,881	3,891,170	363,494	296,217	26.34%	Rejected
Case 4	17,277,720	4,505,927	2,304,136	1,656,890	544,901	26.08%	Rejected
Case 5	17,313,854	6,201,677	5,529,230	352,359	320,088	35.82%	Rejected
Case 6	17,313,854	6,187,118	4,962,309	724,060	500,749	35.74%	Rejected

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 27 Overview of Local Referendum Voting

Administrative area	No.	Voting date	Voting results	Contributing factors
Kaohsiung City	Case 1	November 15, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (5.35%) failed to reach 50%
Penghu County	Case 1	September 26, 2009	Rejected	'For' votes comprised fewer than one-half of all valid votes (42.88%)
Lienchiang County	Case 1	July 7, 2012	Passed	'For' votes comprised more than one-half of all valid votes (57.23%)

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 28 Local Referendum Voting Information

Unit: persons; votes; %

Administrative area	Number of persons eligible to vote	Number of voters	For votes	Against votes	Invalid votes	Turnout	Voting results
Kaohsiung City	1,159,368	62,068	53,375	5,432	261	5.35%	Rejected
Penghu County	73,651	31,054	13,316	17,440	298	42.16%	Rejected
Lienchiang County	7,762	3,164	1,795	1,341	28	40.76%	Passed

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 29 Analog Cable TV Household Penetration Rate and Digital Wireless TV Population Coverage

Unit: %

Item	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Analog cable TV household penetration rate	62.37	63.81	63.80	64.06	62.82	60.94	
Digital wireless TV population coverage	90.05	90.05	96.20	96.24	96.65	96.77	

Source: National Communications Commission (digital wireless TV coverage was simulated using L&S software)

**Appendix C****Crime and Judicial Indicators****Table 30 National Crime Rate – by Suspects and Victims**

Unit: cases; persons

Year	Crime rate (cases/100,000 persons)	Suspects (persons)	Victims (persons)
2006	2,246.8	229,193	328,764
2007	2,146.0	265,860	298,946
2008	1,971.7	271,186	353,167
2009	1,672.9	261,973	295,928
2010	1,607.3	269,340	281,654
2011	1,499.0	260,356	263,258
2012	1,363.8	262,058	233,907

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 31 Intentional Homicide – by Number of Incidents, Incidence, Criminal Suspects, and Criminal Population Rate**

Unit: cases; persons

Year	Number of incidents (cases)	Incidence (cases/100,000 persons)	Criminal suspects (persons)	Criminal population rate (persons/100,000 persons)
2006	921	4.04	1,715	7.5
2007	881	3.84	1,530	6.7
2008	803	3.49	1,337	5.8
2009	832	3.61	1,437	6.3
2010	743	3.21	1,420	6.2
2011	686	2.94	1,412	6.2
2012	624	2.71	1,444	6.3

Source: Ministry of the Interior

**Table 32 Violent Crime – by Number of Incidents, Incidence, Criminal Suspects and Criminal Population Rate**

Unit: cases; persons

Year	Number of incidents (cases)	Incidence (cases/100,000 persons)	Criminal suspects (persons)	Criminal population rate (persons/100,000 persons)
2006	12,226	53.6	7,978	34.9
2007	9,534	41.6	7,529	32.9
2008	8,117	35.3	6,843	29.9
2009	6,764	29.3	6,139	26.9
2010	5,312	23.0	5,365	23.5
2011	4,190	18.1	4,929	21.6
2012	3,461	14.9	4,527	19.8

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Table 33 Number of Police and Female Police per 100,000 Persons

Unit: persons

Year	Number of police per 100,000 persons	Number of female police per 100,000 persons
2006	281	11.36
2007	277	11.55
2008	285	13.26
2009	286	14.91
2010	286	16.61
2011	278	16.71
2012	274	17.55

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Table 34 Average No. of Unresolved Cases per Judge in Courts of All Levels

Unit: Cases

Year	District courts					High courts		Supreme Court	
	Civil	Family	Criminal	Juvenile	Administrative	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
2006	323.58	151.34	75.87	74.19	—	59.14	52.75	16.23	15.50
2007	372.74	157.85	80.89	85.72	—	60.54	46.33	12.95	16.58
2008	231.58	172.17	83.86	87.80	—	54.38	37.23	10.05	12.73
2009	102.81	148.30	67.92	87.23	—	55.42	34.80	9.00	9.93
2010	84.11	145.58	68.80	91.15	—	57.01	34.79	12.53	13.20
2011	83.75	143.02	68.37	101.21	—	56.79	32.33	12.47	12.52
2012	97.38	170.84	71.37	116.50	43.90	54.42	29.77	14.90	15.06

Year	Intellectual property courts				High administrative courts	Supreme administrative court
	Civil first instance	Civil second instance	Criminal	Administrative	Administrative	Administrative
2006	—	—	—	—	49.29	7.61
2007	—	—	—	—	43.51	6.61
2008	—	20.22	10.83	21.50	38.30	2.24
2009	—	39.01	16.08	24.52	36.34	0.00
2010	—	54.50	17.33	28.50	34.99	1.07
2011	162	16.87	12.50	16.27	38.49	3.92
2012	90.00	16.88	11.58	23.47	32.37	4.30

Source: Judicial Yuan

- Note:
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 stated as the number of full-time and part-time judges, and the average number of uncompleted cases per judge cannot be calculated.
  3. Data for the Supreme Court and Supreme Administrative Court includes only uncompleted cases retained at court, and does not include unresolved cases retained for further action.
  4. Starting in 2011, some intellectual property court judges have exclusively handled civil first instance cases, and the remaining judges have handled a mixture of civil second instance cases, criminal cases, and administrative cases.
  5. In conjunction with the implementation of a three-level, two-instance administrative litigation system, district courts established administrative litigation chambers on September 6, 2012, and began accepting

administrative cases, including simplified procedural first-instance cases and traffic violations.

Table 35 Number of Judges per 100,000 Persons

Unit: persons

Year	Total population	Number of serving judges (including high court justices, presiding judges, and committee members)	Number of judges per 100,000 persons
2006	22,876,527	1,643	7.18
2007	22,958,360	1,649	7.18
2008	23,037,031	1,697	7.36
2009	23,119,772	1,743	7.53
2010	23,162,123	1,804	7.78
2011	23,224,912	1,887	8.12
2012	23,315,822	1,966	8.43

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: The total population is derived from statistics provided by the Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior. The number of serving judges is derived from statistics provided by the Judicial Yuan.

Table 36 Number of Prosecutors per 100,000 Persons

Unit: persons

Year	Total population	Number of serving prosecutors	Number of prosecutors per 100,000 persons
2006	22,876,527	1,109	4.84
2007	22,958,360	1,175	5.11
2008	23,037,031	1,225	5.31
2009	23,119,772	1,266	5.47
2010	23,162,123	1,316	5.68
2011	23,224,912	1,356	5.83
2012	23,315,822	1,371	5.88

Source: Ministry of Justice

Note: The total population is derived from statistics provided by the Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior. The number of serving prosecutors is derived from statistics provided by the Judicial Yuan.

Table 37 Overview of the Judicial Yuan's Executive Budget Estimate, Budget Funding, and Share of the Central Government Budget

Unit: NT\$; %

Item	2012			2011		
	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total
Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation	717,552	208,142	925,694	692,309	214,090	906,399
Statutory budget	18,931,977	2,129,413	21,061,390	18,202,992	1,138,781	19,341,773
General budget of central government	1,613,564,940	325,274,107	1,938,839,047	1,501,865,101	267,979,083	1,769,844,184
Judicial Yuan executive budget as % of general budget	1.17	0.65	1.09	1.21	0.42	1.09
Item	2010			2009		
	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total
Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation	700,150	218,677	918,827	781,528	217,458	998,986
Statutory budget	17,963,648	765,240	18,728,888	17,866,208	827,322	18,693,530
General budget of central government	1,457,793,324	257,144,079	1,714,937,403	1,476,880,450	332,786,554	1,809,667,004
Judicial Yuan executive budget as % of general budget	1.23	0.30	1.09	1.21	0.25	1.03
Item	2008			2007		
	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total	Operating expenses	Capital expenses	Total
Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation	637,156	310,340	947,496	419,128	518,220	937,348
Statutory budget	16,749,701	1,512,826	18,262,527	15,408,363	1,752,503	17,160,866
General budget of central government	1,418,242,468	267,613,985	1,685,856,453	1,348,850,227	279,500,980	1,628,351,207
Judicial Yuan executive budget as % of general budget	1.18	0.57	1.08	1.14	0.63	1.05

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



**Table 38 Percentage of Criminal Defendants and Suspects in Detention Being  
Granted Legal Aid**

Unit: persons; %

Year	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male
Cases of criminal defendants applying for legal aid (persons)	6,822	1,576	5,246	9,600	2,029	7,571	12,677	2,295	10,382	14,176	2,711	11,465	16,035	3,103	12,932	16,064	3,102	12,962	16,464	3,232	13,232
Cases of criminal defendants being granted legal aid (persons)	4,444	839	3,605	6,937	1,307	5,630	7,580	1,339	6,241	9,029	1,680	7,349	10,356	1,905	8,451	10,483	1,860	8,623	10,908	2,095	8,813
Percentage of criminal defendants granted legal aid (%)	65.14	53.24	68.72	72.26	64.42	74.36	59.79	58.34	60.11	63.69	61.97	64.10	64.58	61.39	65.35	65.26	59.96	66.53	66.25	64.82	66.60
Cases of persons in detention applying for legal aid (persons)	1,781	114	1,667	3,348	311	3,037	4,852	449	4,403	6,487	618	5,869	7,088	626	6,462	6,624	626	5,998	6,930	713	6,217
Cases of persons in detention being granted legal aid (persons)	1,265	72	1,193	2,272	213	2,059	3,114	281	2,833	4,069	396	3,673	4,519	400	4,119	4,586	432	4,154	4,678	501	4,177
Percentage of persons in detention being granted legal aid (%)	71.03	63.16	71.57	67.86	68.49	67.80	64.18	62.58	64.34	62.73	64.08	62.58	63.76	63.90	63.74	69.23	69.01	69.26	67.50	70.27	67.19

Source: Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation

Table 39 Overview of Applications for Compensation for Victims of Crime and Compensation Decisions of District Prosecutors Offices

Unit: cases; persons; NT\$10,000s (US\$323.21)

Year	Number of cases	Number of applicants			Amount by applicant gender		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Cases	persons	persons	persons	NT\$10,000s	NT\$10,000s	NT\$10,000s
2006	216	258	122	136	6,155	2,586	3,569
2007	167	230	107	123	6,367	2,933	3,434
2008	196	278	110	168	8,367	3,711	4,655
2009	203	258	121	137	8,082	3,888	4,195
2010	243	319	152	167	11,255	5,176	6,079
2011	342	434	158	276	14,957	6,489	8,469
2012	434	505	160	345	17,735	6,213	11,522

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 40 Offenders Convicted of Major Violent Crimes, Acquittals, and Conviction Rate

Units: persons, %

Year	Homicide (excluding manslaughter)		Forced sexual intercourse			Robbery		Kidnapping for ransom				
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female			
<b>Convictions</b>												
2006	481	458	23	557	548	9	####	1,359	46	95	91	4
2007	455	423	32	549	542	7	####	1,275	61	108	103	5
2008	491	455	36	639	634	5	####	1,104	51	91	87	4
2009	434	405	29	669	656	13	####	1,157	48	66	61	5
2010	431	404	27	681	672	9	954	920	34	56	55	1
2011	385	360	25	758	738	20	802	758	44	47	45	2
2012	365	346	19	860	842	18	678	648	30	33	31	2
<b>Acquittals</b>												
2006	57	52	5	68	68	-	68	63	5	8	6	2
2007	53	47	6	49	49	-	90	81	9	3	3	-
2008	71	62	9	76	75	1	87	78	9	11	11	-
2009	39	36	3	85	85	-	99	90	9	1	1	-
2010	58	50	8	97	96	1	69	63	6	2	2	-
2011	61	58	3	74	73	1	74	60	14	6	6	-
2012	36	33	3	105	103	2	39	34	5	1	1	-
<b>Conviction rate</b>												
2006	89.4	89.8	82.1	89.1	89.0	100.0	95.4	95.6	90.2	92.2	93.8	66.7
2007	89.6	90.0	84.2	91.8	91.7	100.0	93.7	94.0	87.1	97.3	97.2	100.0
2008	87.4	88.0	80.0	89.4	89.4	83.3	93.0	93.4	85.0	89.2	88.8	100.0
2009	91.8	91.8	90.6	88.7	88.5	100.0	92.4	92.8	84.2	98.5	98.4	100.0
2010	88.1	89.0	77.1	87.5	87.5	90.0	93.3	93.6	85.0	96.6	96.5	100.0
2011	86.3	86.1	89.3	91.1	91.0	95.2	91.6	92.7	75.9	88.7	88.2	100.0
2012	91.0	91.3	86.4	89.1	89.1	90.0	94.6	95.0	85.7	97.1	96.9	100.0

Provided by: Department of Statistics, MOJ

Explanation:

1. Conviction rate = number of offenders convicted/(number of offenders convicted + persons found innocent)\*100%
2. "Forced sexual intercourse" refers to articles 221, 222, 226, and 226-1 of the Sexual Offenses in the April 21, 1999 revision of the Criminal Law and articles 221 and 223 of the unrevised Offenses against Morality.

Note: The foregoing cases in which judgment has been confirmed by a court and referred to district prosecutors offices for execution include: sentences (death penalty, life imprisonment, prison terms, detention, and fines), exemptions from punishment, acquittals, dismissals, non-acceptance, and others (including filing in wrong jurisdiction and withdrawal, etc.). Among

these, the sentences, exemptions from punishment, and acquittals constitute judgments on the merits, and "dismissals, non-acceptance, filing in wrong jurisdiction, and others" constitute procedural judgments. To ensure statistical precision, the number of persons involved in cases of procedural judgments is not included in the foregoing statistics. The conviction rate constitutes the percentage of defendants who are found guilty (including sentences and exemptions from punishment) in cases that have been closed and which involved judgments on the merits (i.e. total number of cases with guilty and not guilty judgments). Cases involving procedural judgments have been omitted for fear of double counting. For instance, guilty or not guilty verdicts in cases where a court notifies the parties concerned that it has no right of jurisdiction as well as the court of jurisdiction to which the case will be transferred, will be covered by the judgment statistics of the court of jurisdiction. As such, the inclusion of judgments in cases involving jurisdiction errors would lead to double counting. Studies have found that Hong Kong employs the same method as Taiwan to calculate the "conviction rate including guilty pleas." For its part, Japan only calculates the not guilty rate, which is equal to the number of persons found innocent / the number of persons in cases with confirmed judgments \* 100%. The calculation method employed in the United States is the number of convicted persons / the number of defendants in closed cases \* 100%, where cases are closed through jury trial, trial by judge, plea bargaining, or withdrawal from prosecution. Most cases (approximately 90%) are resolved through plea bargaining in the United States. Prosecutors in Taiwan, however, are not vested with the same powers.

## Appendix D

Table 41 Overview of United Nations International Conventions from 1973 to 2012

Year	Convention
1973	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime Apartheid (November 30, 1973)
	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (December 14, 1973)
1974	Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (November 12, 1974)
	Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (December 12, 1974)
	Definition of Aggression Resolution (December 14, 1974)
	Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (December 17, 1974)
1976	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (December 10, 1976)
1977	Agreement between the United Nations and International Fund for Agricultural Development (December 15, 1977)
	Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (December 19, 1977)
1978	Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa (December 20, 1978)
1979	Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (December 5, 1979)
	International Convention Against Taking Hostages (December 17, 1979)
	Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (December 17, 1979)
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (December 18, 1979)
1980	International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (December 5, 1980)
	International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace and the Charter of the University for Peace (December 5, 1980)
1982	World Charter for Nature (October 28, 1982)
	Convention on the Law of the Sea (December 10, 1982)
	Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (December 10, 1982)
	Guidelines for Physicians Concerning Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Relation to Detention and Imprisonment (December 18, 1982)
1984	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 10, 1984)
1985	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (November 29, 1985)
	International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports (December 10, 1985)
	Agreement between the United Nations and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (December 17, 1985)
1986	Principles relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (December 3, 1986)
1987	Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond (December 11, 1987)
1988	Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (December 9, 1988)
	Convention on International Bill of Exchange and International Promissory Note of the United Nations (December 9, 1988)
1989	Convention on the Rights of the Child (November 20, 1989)
	International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries (December 4, 1989)
	Principles that should Govern Further Actions of States in the Field of the Freezing and Reduction of Military Budgets (December 15, 1989)
	Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty (December 15, 1989)

Year	Convention
1990	United Nations Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Optional Protocol on Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Incidents involving Criminal Gains (December 14, 1990)
	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (December 14, 1990)
	Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (December 14, 1990)
	Model Treaty on Extradition (December 14, 1990)
	Model Treaty on the Transfer of Supervision of Offenders Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released (December 14, 1990)
	Guidelines for the Regulation of Computerized Personal Data Files (December 14, 1990)
	United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty (December 14, 1990)
	United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (December 14, 1990)
	United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Guidelines of Riyadh) (December 14, 1990)
	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (December 18, 1990)
	International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (December 21, 1990)
1991	United Nations Principles for Older Persons (December 16, 1991)
	Principles for the Protection of Persons with Mental Illnesses and the Improvement of Mental Health Care (December 17, 1991)
	United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (December 18, 1991)
	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (December 18, 1991)
1992	Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (December 14, 1992)
1993	Principles relating to the Status and Functioning of National Institutions for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights, Paris Principles (December 20, 1993)
	Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (December 20, 1993)
1994	Protocol regarding implementation of Part 11 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, December 10, 1982 (July 28, 1994)
	Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (December 9, 1994)
1995	United Nations Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes between States (December 11, 1995)
	United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit (December 11, 1995)
1996	International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (December 12, 1996)
	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Model Law on Electronic Commerce (December 16, 1996)
1997	Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (May 21, 1997)
	An Agenda for Development (June 20, 1997)
	Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Seabed Authority (November 26, 1997)
	Demonstration Strategies and Actual Measures for Eliminating Violence Against Women in the Areas of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (December 12, 1997)
	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing (December 15, 1997)
	Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (December 15, 1997)
1998	Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (September 8, 1998)
	Principles and Guidelines for International Negotiations (December 8, 1998)
1999	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Optional Protocol (October 6, 1999)
	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (December 9, 1999)
2000	Convention on the Rights of the Child: Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (May 25, 2000)
	Convention on the Rights of the Child: Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (May 25, 2000)
	Protocols Governing Relations between Preparatory Commissions for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (June 15, 2000)

Year	Convention
	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (November 15, 2000)
	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (November 15, 2000)
	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (November 15, 2000)
2001	UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime: Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (May 31, 2001)
	Statute of the United Nations System Staff College (July 12, 2001)
	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (September 7, 2001)
	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations (November 9, 2001)
	United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (December 12, 2001)
2002	UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (November 19, 2002)
	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 18, 2002)
2003	United Nations Convention against Corruption (October 31, 2003)
	Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization (December 23, 2003)
2004	United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property (December 2, 2004)
2005	International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (April 13, 2005)
	United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (November 23, 2005)
	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (December 8, 2005)
	Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (December 16, 2005)
2006	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (December 13, 2006)
	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (December 20, 2006)
2008	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (December 10, 2008)
	UN Convention on the Contracts of International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (December 11, 2008)

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

Table 42 International Conventions Signed, but Not Ratified or Acceded to, by the ROC

No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/ acceptance/ accession instrument	
1	Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials	1950/11/ 22 New York	1952/5/21	1950/11/22			Since, in accordance with the requirements of Article 9-3 of this agreement, the ratification instruments must be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, this agreement was temporarily shelved. To block the entry of books and documents from communist organizations into the ROC, there are no plans to ratify it for the time being.
2	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	1954/5/14 Haiti	1956/8/7	1954/5/14			Since, in accordance with Article 31, Paragraph 2 of this convention, the ratification instruments should be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO, the government has planned to shelve this case.
3	Convention on the Measurement and Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels	1956/6/22 Bangkok		1956/6/22			Since, in accordance with Article 7 of this convention, the ratification instruments should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, ratification was temporarily shelved.
4	Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	1958/4/29 Geneva	1964/9/10	1958/4/29			Since, in accordance with Article 27 of this convention, the ratification instruments should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, ratification procedures were shelved, and the convention was not ratified.



No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/ acceptance/ accession instrument	
5	Convention on the High Seas	1958/4/29 Geneva	1962/9/30	1958/4/29			Since, in accordance with Article 32, the ratification instruments should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, this convention has been shelved and has not been ratified.
6	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas	1958/4/29 Geneva	1966/3/20	1958/4/29			Since, in accordance with Article 16, the ratification instruments should be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, this convention was shelved and not ratified.
7	Optional Protocol on Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	1958/4/29 Geneva	1962/9/30	1958/4/29			
8	Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization	1958/6/16 Monaco		1959/1/8			
9.	Radio Regulations	1959/12/ 21 Geneva	1961/1/1	1959/12/21			
10.	Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the ROC concerning Assistance from the Special Fund	1960/9/20 New York	1960/9/20	1960/9/20			
11.	Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality	1961/4/18 Vienna	1964/4/24	1961/4/18			
12	Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes	1961/4/18 Vienna	1964/4/24	1961/4/18			

No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/acceptance/accesion instrument	
13	Convention for the Carriage of Passengers by Sea	1961/4/29 Brussels	1965/6/4	1961/6/30			
14	Documents concerning UN Conferences on the Reduction or Elimination of Statelessness and Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	1961/8/30 New York	1975/12/13	1961/8/30			
15	Convention on Unified Regulations concerning International Aviation Transport by Non-contractors	1961/9/18 Mexico Guadalajara	1964/5/1	1961/9/18			
16	Convention on the Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships	1962/5/25 Brussels		1962/5/25			
17.	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	1962/12/10 New York	1964/12/9	1963/4/4			
18	Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage	1963/5/21		1963/5/21			
19	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966/12/19 New York	1976/3/23	1967/10/5			

No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/ acceptance/ accession instrument	
20.	Protocol revising the 1924 International Convention on Uniform Load Securities Rules	1968/2/23 Brussels		1968/2/23	Deposited with the Belgian government , not ratified		
21	Convention on Road Traffic	1968/11/8 Vienna	1977/5/21	1968/12/19			Although the instruments of ratification should have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, ratification procedures had not yet been completed at the time the ROC withdrew from the United Nations, making deposition of the instruments of ratification impossible and causing the case to be temporarily shelved.
22	Convention on Road Signs and Signals	1968/11/8 Vienna		1968/12/19	Same as above	Same as above	
23	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	1969/5/23 Vienna		1970/4/27			Although the instruments of ratification should have been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, this convention was presented to the Executive Yuan but was not yet ratified prior to signing.
24	1960 revised International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea	1969/10/ 21 London					The report of the representative group attending the 6th convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization recommended that the international maritime committee of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications study the matter, and composed a memorandum and Chinese translation for presentation to the Yuan for approval via the Ministry, but to date ratification procedures have not been performed.
25	Convention on Special Missions	1969/12/ 16 New York		1970/12/28			To be deposited with the secretary-general of the United Nations. While

No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/ acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/ acceptance/ accession instrument	
							the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) solicited the views of the interior, financial, justice, and transportation ministries on October 18, 1971, with all giving their consent to ratification, the United Nations General Assembly approved the accession of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations on October 25 of the same year, and the ratification procedures for this convention were consequently shelved.
26.	Convention on Psychotropic Substances	1971/2/21 Vienna		1971/2/21			The ROC withdrew from the United Nations at the time this convention was submitted to the Executive Yuan to be forwarded to the Legislative Yuan for review, and Foreign Minister Chou recommended at an Executive Yuan meeting that ratification of the convention be delayed.
27.	Revision 1929 of the 1955 Hague Protocol/Warsaw Convention	1971/3/8 Guatemala		1971/3/8			Although Ministry of Transportation and Communications letter Jiao-Hang(60)Zi No. 13476 of November 9, 1971, recommended this convention be ratified, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) passed a resolution in favor of the PRC on November 19 of that year. A response was made to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications to temporarily suspend the matter after it became awkward to have ICAO accept the ROC's ratification instrument.
28	Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter	1972/12/ 29 London		1972/11/13			Also known as the London Convention

No.	Convention	Draft date and location	Effective date	Status of ROC participation			Note
				Date of signing and name of representative	Date of ratification/acceptance or accession	Date of deposition of ratification/acceptance/accession instrument	
29	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1973/3/3 Washington		1973/4/27			
30	Convention on International Wills	1973/10/26 Washington		1973/10/27			

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

Table 43 Fundamental International Human Rights Conventions

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	
Status	Signed:1949/07/20                      Ratified:1951/05/05                      Acceded:1951/07/19
Actions	The ROC government announced the drafting of the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide Act on May 22, 1953. This domestic law is an example of the implementation of international conventions.
2. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965)	
Status	Signed:1966/03/31                      Ratified:1970/11/14                      Acceded:1970/12/10
	Revision of Article 8 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (passed at the 14th conference of the states parties on January 15, 1992)
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	
Status	Signed:1967/10/05                      Ratified: The UN factor
Reserved	No
Reasons	The ROC withdrew from the UN in 1971, and the ratification instruments could not be deposited with the UN.
Actions	The ROC adopted the convention by bringing domestic laws into line with it. In 2009, the Legislative Yuan reviewed and passed the convention and its enforcement act. While the president announced the enforcement act on April 22, it was ratified domestically on May 14 and took effect on December 10, 2009. It can be directly applied by government agencies, the courts, and law enforcement personnel at all levels, and has received international acknowledgement.
4. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (December 10, 2008)	
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966)	
Status	Signed:1967/10/05                      Ratified: The UN factor
Reserved	No
Reasons	The ROC withdrew from the UN in 1971, and the ratification instruments could not be deposited with the UN.
Actions	The ROC adopted the convention by bringing domestic laws into line with it. In 2009, the Legislative Yuan reviewed and passed the convention and its enforcement act. The president announced the enforcement act on April 22 that year before it was ratified domestically on May 14 and took effect on December 10. It can be directly applied by government agencies, the courts and law enforcement personnel at all levels, and has received international acknowledgement.
6. Optional Protocol to Paragraph 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (individual appeals)	
Status	Signed:1967/10/05                      Ratified: The UN factor
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
7. Optional Protocol to Paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (elimination of the death penalty) (December 15, 1989)	
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
8. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (December 18, 1979)	
Status	Signed: The UN factor                      Ratified: The UN factor
Reasons	UN factors
Actions	Approved by the Legislative Yuan on January 5, 2007, an accession application was submitted on February 9, 2007 (refused on May 17, 2007). The Secretary-General of the United Nations refused the accession of the ROC through UN resolution No. 2758, and the ROC adopted harmonization of domestic laws. On May 20, 2011, the Legislative Yuan

	passed an enforcement act for this convention, which was announced by the president on June 8, to international acclaim.
9. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Optional Protocol (December 18, 1979)	
Status	Signed: The UN factor      Ratified: The UN factor
10. Revision of Subparagraph 1 of Article 20 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (May 22, 1995) passed at the 8th conference of states parties.	
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
11. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (December 10, 1984)	
Status	Signed:      Ratified:
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
12. Revision of Article 17(7) and Article 18(5) of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (September 8, 1992)	
13. Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (December 18, 2002)	
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
14. Convention on the Rights of the Child (November 20, 1989)	
Status	Signed: The UN factor      Ratified: The UN factor
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
15. Convention on the Rights of the Child: Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (May 25, 2000)	
Status	Signed: The UN factor      Ratified: The UN factor
Statement	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.
16. Optional Protocol to Paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	
Status	Signed: The UN factor      Ratified: The UN factor
17. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (December 18, 1990)	
Status	Signed: The UN factor      Ratified: The UN factor
18. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (December 20, 2006)	
Actions	Since the ROC is not a UN member state, this cannot be expressed effectively for the time being.

- Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

**Table 44 Other Relevant International Human Rights Conventions of the United Nations**

Other relevant international human rights conventions of the United Nations	Signed	Ratified
The United Nations Charter	1945/10/24	
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948 (signature not required)	
Slavery Convention revised in the protocol of December 7, 1953	1953/12/07	1955/12/14
Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labor and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention	1957/05/23	1959/05/28
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of March 21, 1950	Not a signatory state	
July 28, 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	Not a signatory state	
January 31, 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	Not a signatory state	
September 28, 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	Not a signatory state	
August 30, 1961 Convention on Reduction in Stateless Status	Not a signatory state	
December 10, 1985 International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports	Not a signatory state	
July 17, 1998 Rome Conference for an International Criminal Court	Not a signatory state	
November 15, 2000 UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not a signatory state	
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 a signatory state	
May 31, 2001 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not a signatory state	
October 31, 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption	Not a signatory state	
December 13, 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Not a signatory state	
December 13, 2006 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Not a signatory state	

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
 2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

**Table 45 Conventions Relating to International Labor Organizations**

International Labor Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Concerning Minimum Age of Crew at Sea (No. 7)	Signature not required	1936/10/10	
1921 Weekly Days of Rest in Industry Convention (No. 14)	Not a signatory state		
Convention Concerning the Hiring Contract Terms of	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	



International Labor Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Seafarers (No. 22)			
Convention Concerning the Repatriation of Seafarers (No. 26)	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	
1930 Convention Concerning Forced Labor (No. 29)	Not a signatory state		
Convention Concerning the Minimum Professional Qualifications of Shipmasters and Officers on Commercial Vessels (No. 53)	Signature not required	1964/08/25	
Convention Concerning Minimum Age of Crew at Sea (No. 58)	Signature not required	1964/10/08	
Convention concerning Minimum Age of Children Employed by Industry (No. 59)		1940/02/21 Approval of the International Labor Organization's registration of the ROC	1940/02/21
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers (No. 73)	Signature not required	1964/08/25	
1947 Convention Concerning Labor Inspection in Industry and Commerce (No. 81)	Signature not required	1961/09/26	1962/02/13
1948 Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organization (No. 87)	Not a signatory state		
Convention Concerning Revised Required Shipboard Crew Living Equipment (No. 92)	Signature not required	1970/12/23	1971/02/03
Convention Concerning the Protection of Wages (No. 95)	Signature not required	1962/10/22	1962/11/16
1949 Convention Concerning the Employment of Immigrants (revised version) (No. 97)	Not a signatory state		
1949 Convention Concerning the Right to Organization and Collective Negotiation Principles (No. 98)	Signature not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11
1951 Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100)	Signature not required	1958/03/01	1958/05/01
1957 Convention Concerning the Elimination of Forced Labor (No. 105)	Signature not required	1959/01/23	
1957 Convention Concerning Weekly Rest (commerce and offices) (No. 106)	Not a signatory state		
Convention on the Indigenous Inhabitants of the Territory of Independent Countries and the Protection and Assimilation of Other Tribal and Semi-tribal Populations (No. 107)	Signature not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11
1958 Convention on Hiring and Occupational Discrimination (No. 111)	Signature not required	1961/08/31	
Convention concerning Minimum Age of Fishing Boat Crew (No. 112)	Signature not required	1961/08/31	
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Fishing Boat Crew (No. 113)	Signature not required	1961/08/31	
Convention Concerning the Hiring Contracts of Fishing Boat Crew (No. 114)	Signature not required	1961/08/31	
1961 Final Articles Revision Convention (No. 116)		1962/01/22	1962/11/16
Convention Concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy (No. 117)	Signature not required	1964/10/08	

International Labor Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Concerning the Equal Treatment of Citizens and Non-citizens with regard to Social Security (No. 118)	Signature not required	1964/10/08	
1964 Convention on Employment Policy (No. 122)	Not a signatory state		
Convention Concerning the Each Worker's Largest Permissible Load Weight (No. 127)	Signature not required	1969/12/23	1970/02/02
1969 Agricultural Oversight Convention (No. 129)	Not a signatory state		
1970 Convention on Leave with Pay (revised version) (No. 132)	Not a signatory state		
1973 Minimum Age Convention (No. 138)	Not a signatory state		
1975 Immigrant Worker Convention (supplementary regulations) (No. 143)	Not a signatory state		
1978 (Public Department) Labor-Management Relations Convention (No. 151)	Not a signatory state		
1981 Occupational Safety and Health Convention (No. 155)	Not a signatory state		
1981 Equal Opportunity and Treatment of Male and Female Workers: Convention on Workers with Family Responsibilities (No. 156)	Not a signatory state		
1989 Convention Concerning the Indigenous Peoples and Tribal Residents of Independent Countries (No. 169)	Not a signatory state		
1999 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182)	Not a signatory state		

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

**Table 46 Relevant UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Conventions**

Relevant UN educational, scientific, and cultural organization conventions	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Against Discrimination in Education	Signature not required	1964/11/16	1965/02/12

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

**Table 47 Hague Conference on Private International Law**

Hague Conference on Private International Law	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
1955 Convention Concerning Resolution of Conflicts in Nationality Law and Place of Residence Law	Not a signatory state		
Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance	1956/12/04	1957/05/16	1957/06/25

(with Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations)			
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 Concerning Custody of Children	Not a signatory state		
1961 Convention on the Jurisdiction of Minor Protection and Applicable Law	Not a signatory state		
1965 Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees Relating to Adoptions	Not a signatory state		
1973 Convention on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations	Not a signatory state		
1970 Convention on Recognition of Divorce and Legal Separation	Not a signatory state		
1973 Convention on Recognition and Implementation of Maintenance Obligations	Not a signatory state		
1980 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Not a signatory state		
1978 Convention on Celebration and Recognition of the Validity of Marriage	Not a signatory state		
1978 Convention on the Law Applicable to Matrimonial Property	Not a signatory state		
1980 Convention on Uses of International Justice	Not a signatory state		
1989 Convention on the Law Applicable to Succession to the Estates of Deceased Persons	Not a signatory state		
1993 Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	Not a signatory state		
1996 Convention Concerning Jurisdiction of Parental Responsibility, Applicable Law, Recognition, Implementation, and Cooperation and Child Protective Measures	Not a signatory state		
2000 Adult International Protection Convention	Not a signatory state		

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

Table 48 Geneva Convention and International Humanitarian Conventions and Protocols

Geneva Convention and International Humanitarian Treaty	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
August 12, 1949 Improved Geneva Convention Concerning Battlefield Armed Forces Casualties (Geneva 1st Convention)	Not a signatory state		
1949 Improved Geneva Convention Concerning Naval Armed Forces Casualties and Those Shipwrecked (Geneva 2nd Convention)	Not a signatory state		
1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Geneva 3rd convention)	Not a signatory state		
1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Geneva 4th convention)	Not a signatory state		
August 12, 1949 Subsidiary Protocol to the Geneva 4th Convention Relative to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflict (1st protocol ) 1977	Not a signatory state		

August 12, 1949 Subsidiary Protocol to the Geneva 4th Convention Relative to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflict (2nd protocol ) 1977	Not a signatory state		
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction 1987	Not a signatory state		

Source: 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2. Research commissioned by the MOJ: International Convention Adoption Research Report, October 29, 2009.

Table 49 MOJ Assistance for NGOs with Handling Anti-drug, Anti-motorcycle Racing, and Anti-violence Activities – by No. of Cases and Dollar Amount

Unit: cases; NT Dollars

Year	Number of cases in which assistance was provided	Dollar amount of assistance
2006	15	1,589,346
2007	18	810,000
2008	16	790,000
2009	21	760,301
2010	24	810,843
2011	21	787,916
2012	22	737,444

Source: Ministry of Justice

Table 50 Placement, Care Services, and Subsidies for Veterans and their Dependents

Year	Number of veterans/dependents as of year end									Unit: persons
	Total	Veterans	Dependents	Male			Female			
				Total	Veterans	Dependents	Total	Veterans	Dependents	
2006	1,355,649	502,462	853,187	684,815	486,893	197,922	670,834	15,569	655,265	
2007	1,337,671	491,534	846,137	672,337	476,050	196,287	665,334	15,484	649,850	
2008	1,318,961	482,102	836,859	658,588	466,732	191,856	660,373	15,370	645,003	
2009	1,303,115	471,306	831,809	645,398	456,101	189,297	657,717	15,205	642,512	
2010	1,298,224	461,635	836,589	637,032	446,619	190,413	661,192	15,016	646,176	
2011	1,276,055	450,708	825,347	621,255	435,731	185,524	654,800	14,977	639,823	
2012	1,252,502	439,232	813,270	603,107	424,116	178,991	649,395	15,116	634,279	

Year	Number of veterans placed as of year end														Unit:
	Total	Home care placement	Placement in employment	Placement in hospital	Placement in educational institution	Male				Female					
						Total	Home care placement	Placement in employment	Placement in hospital	Placement in educational institution	Total	Home care placement	Placement in employment	Placement in hospital	Placement in educational institution
2006	122,282	92,017	25,638	6,003	1,989	119,123	89,270	25,363	5,937	1,918	3,159	2,747	275	66	71
2007	116,970	87,390	24,926	5,832	2,168	113,811	84,632	24,668	5,769	2,088	3,159	2,758	258	63	80
2008	112,775	82,552	25,168	6,072	2,547	109,623	79,796	24,923	6,012	2,456	3,152	2,756	245	60	91
2009	108,829	77,953	25,237	6,128	3,132	105,696	75,241	24,994	6,063	3,019	3,133	2,712	243	65	113
2010	103,321	72,743	24,725	6,052	3,496	100,290	70,115	24,493	5,999	3,378	3,031	2,628	232	53	118
2011	98,560	67,799	24,701	5,556	3,878	95,571	65,243	24,471	5,497	3,734	2,989	2,556	230	59	144
2012	93,869	62,136	25,351	5,453	4,268	90,972	59,711	25,098	5,390	4,112	2,897	2,425	253	63	156

Year	Number of veterans/dependents receiving emergency and disaster relief									Unit: No. of
	Total	Veterans	Dependents	Male			Female			
				Total	Veterans	Dependents	Total	Veterans	Dependents	
2006	25,899	21,520	4,379	21,187	21,025	162	4,712	495	4,217	
2007	24,958	20,772	4,186	20,363	20,276	87	4,595	496	4,099	
2008	24,184	20,089	4,095	19,815	19,651	164	4,369	438	3,931	
2009	25,971	21,534	4,437	21,184	20,991	193	4,787	543	4,244	

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2010	29,392	24,023	5,369	23,664	23,428	236	5,728	595	5,133
2011	27,512	22,154	5,358	21,836	21,587	249	5,676	567	5,109
2012	28,612	18,758	9,854	19,310	18,342	968	9,302	416	8,886

Source: Veterans Affairs Council, Executive Yuan

Table 51 Number of Approved Employment Insurance – by Type and Amount

Unit: cases; 1000 NT\$

Item	Unemployment payments		Early employment grants		Vocational training living subsidies		Childcare leave without pay subsidies		National Health Insurance premiums subsidies (insured portion)	
	Number of approved cases	Subsidy amount	Number of approved cases	Subsidy amount	Number of approved cases	Subsidy amount	Number of approved cases	Subsidy amount	Number of approved cases	Subsidy amount
2006 Total	276,811	4,957,930	20,934	808,234	12,207	213,637			302,687	171,928
Male	108,870	2,197,683	9,272	403,983	4,710	88,441			118,045	65,911
Female	167,941	2,760,246	11,662	404,251	7,497	125,196			184,642	106,017
2007 Total	298,859	5,353,019	25,137	953,158	14,792	261,427	-	-	300,444	174,086
Male	121,800	2,452,087	11,416	493,348	6,085	116,064	-	-	121,775	69,709
Female	177,059	2,900,932	13,721	459,810	8,707	145,363	-	-	178,669	104,377
2008 Total	370,190	6,645,871	26,912	1,015,568	14,673	255,053	-	-	315,104	190,370
Male	161,320	3,210,250	12,550	532,582	6,191	116,803	-	-	132,360	79,382
Female	208,870	3,435,620	14,362	482,986	8,482	138,250	-	-	182,744	110,988
2009 Total	1,119,303	20,824,877	50,938	1,790,409	42,619	827,170	109,861	1,720,272	861,676	513,074
Male	546,950	11,054,456	26,610	1,029,609	22,020	450,556	19,364	302,749	414,969	245,472
Female	572,353	9,770,421	24,328	760,799	20,599	376,614	90,497	1,417,523	446,707	267,602
2010 Total	494,843	9,910,795	36,181	1,378,625	31,455	650,982	190,281	3,128,374	766,931	486,865
Male	231,846	5,107,432	18,716	791,327	15,081	332,423	36,790	599,581	367,598	230,311
Female	262,997	4,803,363	17,465	587,298	16,374	318,558	153,491	2,528,793	399,333	256,554
2011 Total	286,526	5,909,851	25,727	1,096,930	20,182	419,823	209,532	3,570,769	315,928	219,428
Male	126,085	2,894,451	12,136	583,638	9,343	205,416	36,441	622,483	137,764	94,428
Female	160,441	3,015,400	13,591	513,292	10,839	214,407	173,091	2,948,287	178,164	125,000
2012 Total	304,638	6,491,664	29,208	1,322,497	19,820	418,923	288,364	4,937,641	290,384	201,740
Male	139,341	3,283,716	14,465	743,930	9,638	219,910	46,507	812,131	131,193	90,097
Female	165,297	3,207,947	14,743	578,566	10,182	199,013	241,857	4,125,510	159,191	111,643

Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

<http://www.bli.gov.tw/sub.aspx?a=quVMPPeYz9Y%3d>

Note: Childcare leave without pay subsidies only became available in May 1, 2009.