

Common Core Document Forming Part of the Reports

Second Report under the ICCPR and ICESCR

Republic of China (Taiwan) 



April 2016

Foreword by ROC President Ma Ying-jeou

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) serve as the world's most important human rights regulations. Although the Republic of China (Taiwan) lost its representation in the United Nations more than 40 years ago, I strongly advocated the adoption of the two covenants and the introduction of related implementation guidelines after I assumed office in May of 2008. The Act to Implement the ICCPR and ICESCR took effect on December 10, 2009. In April of 2012, the Chinese versions of Taiwan's initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR were issued, using the same format and structure required for the reports issued by signatories. In addition to the two national reports, a common core document was also produced. English versions of these reports and documents were published in December of the same year. In February of 2013, 10 internationally renowned human rights experts were invited to review how Taiwan had implemented the two covenants, using procedures that were similar to the ones applicable for UN members. These experts offered 81 opinions and recommendations. Moreover, following the publication of the initial reports, international human rights experts were invited to conduct reviews in Taiwan. During their visit, they participated in discussions that were also attended by local human rights organizations and government agencies. Taiwan's unprecedented approach to this process was acclaimed by the international experts for its uniqueness and originality. Some of the experts even recommended that this approach be adopted by UN members, replacing the current practice whereby all review procedures are conducted at the UN headquarters in New York. All of this was of great significance to Taiwan and the international community.

According to the ICCPR and the UN Human Rights Committee, signatories are required to produce initial national reports on implementation within one year from the day on which the covenant became effective, as well as additional reports every four years thereafter. As for the ICESCR, although the covenant and the UN Economic and Social Council do not specify a reporting schedule, signatories have adopted the general practice of submitting their initial reports within two years after the covenant became effective, and every five years thereafter. Human rights experts recommended that Taiwan determine its own reporting schedule based on its own development. The ROC government has chosen to publish its second national reports in 2016, as well as a common core document, and a document in response to the 81 opinions and recommendations raised by international human rights experts on the initial national reports, demonstrating that we attach great importance to outside suggestions and are committed to improving accordingly. Similar to what was done with the initial national reports, the ROC government plans to invite international human rights experts to Taiwan in 2017 to review our nation's progress in the past four years and provide relevant feedback.

After adopting the two covenants in 2009, Taiwan also introduced implementation guidelines for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2012. And from 2014 to 2015, several international human rights conventions—including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the Convention against Corruption (CAC)—were adopted and implemented domestically. These conventions are being enforced and promoted by the relevant authorities, with progress reports issued at regular intervals. Meanwhile, Vice President Wu Den-yih has served as Convener of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee since May 20, 2012. I would like to take this opportunity to thank him and the committee members for their commitment to upholding human rights, the ROC Constitution, and

international conventions, as well as their contributions to the implementation of human rights policies, the two covenants, and other international conventions.

Human rights are relevant in every decision of the government, and we must constantly enhance our understanding of human rights in order to keep up with new trends. The initial national reports were regarded as an important milestone in the nation's human rights development. The second national reports demonstrate that Taiwan has further enhanced its commitment to protecting human rights and continuously strives to move forward together with the rest of the world. The people of Taiwan are proud of our nation's achievements in advancing human rights and its role as a leader in the ethnic Chinese world. By issuing national reports and conducting international reviews on a regular basis, we will be able to ensure that our human rights practices are aligned with other nations across the globe, and that we contribute our experiences to the international community, and ultimately establish ourselves as a positive force in the field of human rights.

A stylized, bold Chinese signature in black ink, reading '馬英九' (Ma Ying-jeou).

April 2016

Foreword by ROC Vice President Wu Den-yih, Convener of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee

Human rights and democracy serve as the foundation of modern civilization, and human rights are an important indicator of a country's level of democratization. The development of human rights in Taiwan has faced many challenges. Following the martial law era, Taiwan has witnessed an extraordinary growth of democratic values in recent decades. Indeed, having overcome so many challenges in pursuit of a democratic system of governance, the people of Taiwan deeply appreciate the importance of protecting human rights.

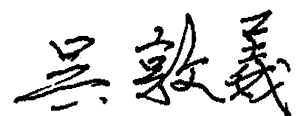
It has been nearly four years since I was appointed by President Ma Ying-jeou as Convener of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee on May 20, 2012. By January of 2016, the committee had held a total of 13 meetings, during which committee members made important contributions to rectifying deficiencies in our efforts to safeguard human rights, and offered valuable advice to help the government conform with international standards such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Established on December 10, 2010, the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee has not only been strongly committed to implementing the two aforementioned covenants, but also played a critical role in incorporating other international conventions—e.g., the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and the Convention against Corruption (CAC)—into domestic law.

The second national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR were produced in much the same way as

the first national reports. The process started with a meeting during which the Ministry of Justice invited various government agencies to draft the relevant section. These sections were reviewed by committee members, scholars, experts, and private-sector representatives, and subsequently combined to create the comprehensive reports we have today.

Due to President Ma's persistence over the last eight years, the government has shown great improvement in protecting human rights. Despite our exclusion from the international human rights framework, Taiwan published the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR in 2012 as a means to compare its human rights policies and development with the rest of the world. The second national reports record the achievements made so far and pave the way for future efforts to enhance the protection of human rights, thereby boosting public participation and keeping the world informed of Taiwan's progress. I believe that the people of Taiwan can see our efforts and achievements in all areas of human rights, and treasure our shared progress and sense of national honor.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of three characters: 吳, 敦, and 義.

April 2016

Drafting of the Second National Reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR

Through its human rights reporting system, which is based on the Act to Implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Taiwan Implementation Act). This reporting system provides the means through which the nation engages with the rest of the world on human rights issues. In April 2012, Taiwan released its initial national reports on the implementation of the ICCPR and ICESCR, as well as a common core document, in accordance with United Nations guidelines. An international review meeting was organized from February 25 to 27, 2013, during which 10 of the world's most prominent human rights figures were invited to review the initial reports. On March 1, 2013, the review panel raised 81 opinions and recommendations with regard to the nation's human rights situation. While acknowledging the government's commitment to human rights development, the review panel recommended solutions to several weaknesses. It also expressed its hope that the national reports would continue to be issued and the reviews continue to be conducted.

For the purpose of drafting the second national reports, the Conference Service Section of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee, headed by the Ministry of Justice, invited members of the committee, relevant institutions, private-sector organizations, scholars, and experts to participate in three rounds consisting of 41 sessions that took place between June 9 and August 11, 2015. This was followed by one task allocation meeting on August 12, two rounds consisting of 22 sessions of review meetings between September 2 and October 29, as well as two rounds consisting of 10 sessions of preliminary meetings that took place between October 2 and October 26 prior the second review. By engaging government agencies and private-sector organizations in constructive discussions, the government was able to gather a wide range of opinions for the second national reports.

As the second national reports were to be accompanied by a response to the opinions and

recommendations raised by international human rights experts following the publication of the initial national reports, as well as updates on the nation's human rights progress and new measures, the conference service section later invited members of the committee, as well as scholars and experts, to take part in a meeting on October 30, 2015, to determine the format of the second national reports. During the meeting, it was decided to present the government's response to expert opinions and recommendations in a separate document. It was also decided during the meeting that the second national reports may cite information from the initial national reports, or national reports prepared for other international human rights conventions, provided that the cited information remains relevant and accurate.

Having reviewed the content of the second national reports and accompanying documents and finalized their structure, the conference service section then held 16 preediting meetings followed by nine editing meetings that took place between November 16 and December 2, 2015, during which members of the committee joined scholars and experts in reviewing report sections and data submitted by various government agencies. After information was processed by the committee, the conference service section then held 13 secondary editing conferences between November 24 and December 15, 2015, followed by two final draft meetings on December 21, 2015. The first drafts of the second national reports were submitted to the committee and were approved during its 20th committee meeting held on January 8, 2016.

The English translations of the second national reports were completed in April 2016. Copies of the English versions will be distributed to international human rights experts to facilitate reviews. They will also be sent to other countries, UN organizations, and human rights groups around the world to demonstrate Taiwan's commitment to contributing to international human rights affairs and highlight the efforts of the ROC government and private sector to enhance protection of human rights.

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Summary Description

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

Preface

According to resolutions of the United Nations Human Rights Committee and the UN Economic and Social Council, signatories to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) are required to produce reports every four years following their initial report, whereas signatories to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) are required to produce reports every five years following their initial report. However, the Republic of China (Taiwan) has decided to proceed with the second national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR simultaneously, so that all factors that contributed to the success of the initial national reports would be carried into the second reports. Furthermore, it is the government's opinion that a four-year review cycle will encourage improvement within the government and satisfy the requirements of international experts. Taiwan has thus published its second national reports in April 2016, four years after the publication of the initial national reports in April 2012.

Pursuant to Article 40 of the ICCPR, Articles 16 and 17 of the ICESCR, as well as reporting guidelines of the UN, Taiwan hereby presents to the international review committee its second national reports on the implementation of the two covenants. The second national reports are accompanied by a common core document and a document containing responses to the opinions and recommendations made by the international review committee following the publication of the initial national reports.

The common core document has been updated since the initial reports were published. The second national reports detail the legal and practical progress made over the past four with regard to the implementation of the two covenants. The reports explain the exact measures that the nation has taken to achieve its goals, the current progress, and remaining challenges. Taiwan attaches great importance to the opinions and recommendations raised by the international review committee concerning the initial reports, and a separate document has therefore been produced in response, analyzing the measures the nation has taken to resolve problems and describing the challenges it currently faces.

The content of the second national reports was mainly drafted by central government agencies,

while local government bodies also assisted in gathering information. In addition, private-sector organizations were invited to offer their opinions on the drafting of the reports, and were actively involved in reviewing information.

Through the second national reports, the ROC government hopes to present to the international review committee the significant improvements that the nation has made in the area of human rights, particularly with regard to political, economic, social and cultural rights.

I. Profile of the Nation Submitting the Reports

A. Demographic, Economic, Social, and Cultural Characteristics

1. See Note 2 in the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.
2. The Republic of China was founded in 1912, at which time the total area under its jurisdiction was 11,418,174 square kilometers. In December 1949, the ROC government relocated to Taiwan and has since held control over the following territories: Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, Matsu, the Tungsha (Pratas) Islands, the Chungsha (Macclesfield Bank) Islands, the Shisha (Paracel) Island, and the Nansha (Spratly) Islands, the collective of which will hereinafter be referred to simply as “Taiwan.” The total area under the country’s jurisdiction is 36,193.62 square kilometers.

Demographic Indicators

3. See Notes 3, 4, and 21 in common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.
4. The ROC population continues to increase. However, the population growth rate has fallen from 3.91‰ in 2012 to 2.58‰ in 2014, whereas the sex ratio has also declined in recent years. According to estimates made by the National Development Council in August 2014, zero population growth is expected to happen in 2019. Meanwhile, population density has increased marginally year after year. Table 1 shows Taiwan’s total population, population growth, sex ratio, and population density between 2012 and 2014.

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

Unit: Person(s); ‰; persons/square kilometer

Item Year	Total population			Population growth	Sex ratio	Population density
	Total	Male	Female			
2012	23,315,822	11,673,319	11,642,503	3.91	100.26	644
2013	23,373,517	11,684,674	11,688,843	2.47	99.96	646
2014	23,433,753	11,697,971	11,735,782	2.58	99.68	647

Source: Ministry of the Interior

5. Between 2012 and 2014, the population aged 0-14 fell from 3,411,677 to 3,277,300 (representing 13.99% of the total), whereas the population aged 15-64 increased from 17,303,993 to 17,347,763 (representing 74.03% of the total) and the population aged 65 and above increased from 2,600,152 to 2,808,690 (representing 11.99% of the total). This shows a gradual decrease in the number of younger people and a gradual increase in the number of older people.
6. The dependency ratio (measuring the percentage of the population aged 14 and below and 65 and above relative to the population aged 15-64) was 34.74 in 2012, 34.85 in 2013, and 35.08 in 2014. This means that every 100 people of the working population are supporting 35.08 dependents. The dependency ratio continues to increase.
7. The number of new births decreased from 229,481 in 2012 to 199,113 in 2013, before rising again to 210,383 in 2014. The crude birth rate, on the other hand, decreased from 9.86‰ in 2012 to 8.53‰ in 2013 before going up to 8.99‰ in 2014. It is evident that the nation is currently seeing low fertility rates.
8. Meanwhile, the number of deaths increased from 154,251 in 2012 to 163,929 in 2014, whereas the crude death rate rose from 6.63‰ to 7.00‰. Mortality rates are thus low.
9. The percentages of unmarried, married, divorced, and widowed people aged 15 and above relative to the total population aged 15 and above between 2012 and 2014 are explained below: The percentage of unmarried people fell from 34.88% to 34.67%, the percentage of married people fell from 51.42% to 51.12%, the percentage of divorced people increased from 7.52% to 7.88%, and the percentage of widowed people rose from 6.18% to 6.33%.
10. The fertility rate of women at childbearing age was 1.27 in 2012, 1.07 in 2013, and 1.17 in 2014, which put the nation among those with low fertility. In light of this trend, the government continued to introduce marriage and birth incentives between 2012 and 2014.
11. The average number of people per household has also decreased from 2.85 in 2012 to 2.82 in 2013 and 2.80 in 2014.
12. Lastly, the percentage of female heads of households aged 15 and above has increased from 40.61% in 2012 to 41.01% in 2013 and 41.40% in 2014. Demographic statistics for the

period 2012-2014 are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Demographic Statistics

Unit: Person(s); %, ‰

Item	Age						Dependency ratio	Births		Deaths		Marital status of population aged 15 and above (%)				Total fertility rate	Average no. of people per household	Percentage of households with female heads of household aged 15 and above (%)
	0-14		15-64		65 and above			Births	Crude birth rate (‰)	Deaths	Crude death rate (‰)	Unmarried	Married	Divorced	Widowed			
	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)	Population	Ratio (%)												
Year																		
2012	3,411,677	14.63	17,303,993	74.22	2,600,152	11.15	34.74	229,481	9.86	154,251	6.63	34.88	51.42	7.52	6.18	1.27	2.85	40.61
2013	3,346,601	14.32	17,332,510	74.15	2,694,406	11.53	34.85	199,113	8.53	155,908	6.68	34.74	51.29	7.71	6.26	1.07	2.82	41.01
2014	3,277,300	13.99	17,347,763	74.03	2,808,690	11.99	35.08	210,383	8.99	163,929	7.00	34.67	51.12	7.88	6.33	1.17	2.80	41.40

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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

13. In 2013, the life expectancy of ROC nationals was 80.02 years (76.91 years for men, and 83.36 years for women), representing a 0.51-year increase over 2012 (0.48-year increase for men, and 0.54-year increase for women). In 2013, women's life expectancy increased more than men's, which therefore widened the life expectancy gap between men and women to 6.45 years, representing a 0.06-year increase over the 6.39 years in 2012. In 2014, the life expectancy of ROC nationals was 79.84 years (76.72 years for men and 83.19 years for women). This 0.18-year decrease from 2013 (0.19-year decrease for men and 0.17-year decrease for women) was mainly due to the 7,000 additional deaths recorded in 2014 as compared to 2013. From a long-term perspective, however, life expectancy is still increasing. Table 3 shows life expectancy between 2012 and 2014.

Table 3 Life Expectancy

Unit: years old

Gender Year	All nationals	Men	Women
2012	79.51	76.43	82.82
2013	80.02	76.91	83.36
2014	79.84	76.72	83.19

Source: Ministry of the Interior

14. In terms of regional distribution, New Taipei City was home to the largest number of people in 2014 with 3,966,818 (16.93% of the total). The next most populated cities or counties were Kaohsiung City with 2,778,992 (11.86%) and Taichung City with 2,719,835 (11.61%). In fact, 68.75% of the nation's population was concentrated in six municipalities. In terms of the aging index, the northern and central parts were lower at 78.11 and 83.70, respectively, whereas the southern and eastern parts were higher at 99.79 and 104.22, respectively. Looking at individual counties and cities, Chiayi County had the highest aging index at 147.72, followed by Yunlin County at 122.28 and Penghu County at 120.97. The aging index was lowest in Hsinchu City (56.00), Taoyuan City (58.72), and Taichung City (63.82). The changing gender distribution reduced the nation's sex ratio to a historical low of 99.68 in 2014. The ratio was highest in eastern parts of the main island at 105.75, followed by Kinmen/Matsu at 103.11 and the central region at 102.21. The northern region had the lowest sex ratio at 97.19. As for individual counties and cities, Lienchiang County had the highest sex ratio at 133.63, followed by Chiayi County at 108.70 and Yunlin County at 108.40. Taipei City had the lowest sex ratio at 92.11. Regional demographic statistics covering the period 2012-2014 are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Regional Demographic Statistics

Unit: Person(s)

Item Year and region	Total population		Sex ratio	0-14 of age		15-64 of age		Age 65 and above		Aging index	Indigenous population	
		Percentage of total			Ratio		Ratio		Ratio			Percentage of total
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
2013	23,373,517	100.00	99.96	3,346,601	14.32	17,332,510	74.15	2,694,406	11.53	80.51	533,601	2.28
2014	23,433,753	100.00	99.68	3,277,300	13.99	17,347,763	74.03	2,808,690	11.99	85.70	540,023	2.30
Northern region	10,528,933	44.93	97.19	1,519,644	14.43	7,822,328	74.29	1,186,961	11.27	78.11	184,659	1.75
New Taipei City	3,966,818	16.93	96.86	535,360	13.50	3,030,913	76.41	400,545	10.10	74.82	53,418	1.35
Taipei City	2,702,315	11.53	92.11	382,795	14.17	1,938,993	71.75	380,527	14.08	99.41	15,581	0.58
Taoyuan City	2,058,328	8.78	100.67	326,256	15.85	1,540,482	74.84	191,590	9.31	58.72	65,440	3.18
Keelung City	373,077	1.59	101.15	43,317	11.61	282,942	75.84	46,818	12.55	108.08	8,971	2.40
Hsinchu City	431,988	1.84	98.02	78,067	18.07	310,200	71.81	43,721	10.12	56.00	3,688	0.85
Yilan County	458,777	1.96	103.03	60,479	13.18	334,860	72.99	63,438	13.83	104.89	16,523	3.60
Hsinchu County	537,630	2.29	104.90	93,370	17.37	383,938	71.41	60,322	11.22	64.61	21,038	3.91
Central region	5,798,112	24.74	102.21	842,196	14.53	4,250,963	73.32	704,953	12.16	83.70	78,330	1.35
Taichung City	2,719,835	11.61	98.12	417,388	15.35	2,036,077	74.86	266,370	9.79	63.82	30,948	1.14
Miaoli County	567,132	2.42	106.31	82,194	14.49	406,133	71.61	78,805	13.90	95.88	11,189	1.97
Changhua County	1,291,474	5.51	104.76	185,219	14.34	935,653	72.45	170,602	13.21	92.11	5,250	0.41
Nantou County	514,315	2.19	105.38	64,550	12.55	374,124	72.74	75,641	14.71	117.18	28,747	5.59
Yunlin County	705,356	3.01	108.40	92,845	13.16	498,976	70.74	113,535	16.10	122.28	2,196	0.31
Southern region	6,408,617	27.35	100.97	826,334	12.89	4,757,676	74.24	824,607	12.87	99.79	104,672	1.63
Tainan City	1,884,284	8.04	100.41	247,671	13.14	1,398,881	74.24	237,732	12.62	95.99	6,957	0.37
Kaohsiung City	2,778,992	11.86	99.07	362,850	13.06	2,084,053	74.99	332,089	11.95	91.52	32,252	1.16
Chiayi City	270,883	1.16	95.63	41,243	15.23	196,304	72.47	33,336	12.31	80.83	933	0.34
Chiayi County	524,783	2.24	108.70	59,838	11.40	376,550	71.75	88,395	16.84	147.72	5,783	1.10
Pingtung County	847,917	3.62	105.14	102,568	12.10	627,009	73.95	118,340	13.96	115.38	58,333	6.88
Penghu County	101,758	0.43	106.13	12,164	11.95	74,879	73.59	14,715	14.46	120.97	414	0.41
Eastern region	557,862	2.38	105.75	73,591	13.19	407,578	73.06	76,693	13.75	104.22	171,297	30.71
Taitung County	224,470	0.96	107.70	29,724	13.24	163,269	72.74	31,477	14.02	105.90	79,622	35.47
Hualien	333,392	1.42	104.45	43,867	13.16	244,309	73.28	45,216	13.56	103.08	91,675	27.50

Item Year and region	Total population		Sex ratio	0-14 of age		15-64 of age		Age 65 and above		Aging index	Indigenous population	
		Percentage of total			Ratio		Ratio		Ratio			Percentage of total
County												
Kinmen and Matsu	140,229	0.60	103.11	15,535	11.08	109,218	77.89	15,476	11.04	99.62	1,065	0.76
Kinmen County	127,723	0.55	100.54	13,941	10.92	99,490	77.90	14,292	11.19	102.52	888	0.70
Lienchiang County	12,506	0.05	133.63	1,594	12.75	9,728	77.79	1,184	9.47	74.28	177	1.42
Source: Ministry of the Interior												

15. Following the introduction of the Status Act of Indigenous Peoples in 2001, there has been an increase in the number of people seeking to reinstate or acquire their identity as indigenous people in recent years. The number of indigenous households has grown by 6% since 2012 to a total of 215,000 households as at August 2015, which was 1.7 times the national average household growth rate (7.1%). The indigenous population has increased progressively year after year from 474,919 in 2006 to 540,023 in 2014 (representing 2.30% of total population). The largest increases were seen in Hualien County - 91,675, Taitung County - 79,622, and Taoyuan County - 65,440; whereas Lienchiang County - 177, Penghu County - 414 and Kinmen County - 888 showed the least increases. There are a total of 16 indigenous tribes, namely: Amis, Paiwan, Atayal, Bunun, Truku, Puyuma, Rukai, Seediq, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Kavalan, Thao, Sakizaya, Hla'alua, and Kanakanavu. Amis has the largest population at 200,604. Table 5 shows demographics of indigenous peoples by region in 2014.
16. According to the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission, people of Mongolian origin currently total 465 in 212 households in Taiwan, whereas people of Tibetan origin total 622 in 337 households. According to a survey conducted by the Hakka Affairs Council in 2014, the Hakka population (whether by descent or identification, as defined in the Hakka Basic Act) totaled approximately 4,202,000, representing 18.0% of the total population.

Table 5 Indigenous Population by Tribe																			Unit: Person(s); %	
2014	Region	Total		Number of persons by tribe															Not reported	
		Total	Ratio	Amis	Atayal	Paiwan	Bunun	Rukai	Peinan	Tsou	Saisiat	Yami	Thao	Kavalan	Truku	Sakizaya	Seediq	Hla'alua		Kanakanavu
	Total	540,023	100	200,604	85,888	96,334	56,004	12,861	13,387	6,801	6,412	4,426	760	1,378	29,731	842	9,081	213	125	15,176
	New Taipei City	53,418	9.89	31,555	7,036	4,169	3,523	499	1,222	186	481	79	47	278	1,891	41	214	3	-	2,194
	Taipei City	15,581	2.89	7,519	2,541	1,457	967	232	463	154	149	39	18	41	785	25	210	1	-	980
	Taoyuan City	65,440	12.12	31,036	18,881	4,972	3,804	467	942	178	976	90	18	137	1,793	90	347	-	-	1,709
	Taichung City	30,948	5.73	9,126	8,469	6,020	3,956	381	612	268	187	59	145	41	555	13	566	8	5	537
	Tainan City	6,957	1.29	2,142	583	2,188	963	188	282	97	24	13	16	14	217	4	55	2	3	166
	Kaohsiung City	32,252	5.97	8,922	1,224	7,920	8,905	2,560	705	853	50	31	14	22	482	5	104	193	114	148

Taiwan Province	334,362	61.92	109,793	47,006	69,469	33,793	8,520	9,148	5,047	4,526	4,113	501	844	23,949	663	7,580	6	2	9,402
Yilan County	16,523	3.06	1,938	12,392	262	285	50	101	20	18	3	2	8	443	4	33	-	-	964
Hsinchu County	21,038	3.90	1,754	15,983	495	383	61	108	26	1,572	19	9	9	204	7	43	-	-	365
Miaoli County	11,189	2.07	1,319	6,245	399	336	20	92	24	2,414	16	11	15	103	3	35	-	-	157
Changhua County	5,250	0.97	1,946	411	1,243	870	137	184	44	26	10	23	23	120	-	68	-	-	145
Nantou County	28,747	5.32	882	6,062	451	13,919	70	64	241	51	6	422	4	109	1	6,433	-	-	32
Yunlin County	2,196	0.41	909	290	368	292	39	45	37	20	5	-	4	94	1	14	-	-	78
Chiayi County	5,783	1.07	534	183	318	298	31	61	4,095	32	-	20	1	49	1	24	-	-	136
Pingtung County	58,333	10.80	2,040	436	47,773	617	5,921	179	73	28	14	4	12	125	4	18	4	1	1,084
Taitung County	79,622	14.74	37,200	455	16,610	8,274	2,057	7,660	47	50	4,008	3	105	182	4	28	2	1	2,936
Hualien County	91,675	16.98	52,395	2,687	812	7,970	70	425	38	57	17	-	643	22,133	624	808	-	-	2,996
Penghu County	414	0.08	148	60	93	37	7	22	7	1	1	-	-	24	-	13	-	-	1

Keelung City	8,971	1.66	7,206	610	241	241	10	102	25	15	8	3	11	190	7	23	-	-	279
Hsinchu City	3,688	0.68	1,343	1,128	312	165	36	60	25	237	5	3	3	145	1	31	-	-	194
Chiayi City	933	0.17	179	64	92	106	11	45	345	5	1	1	6	28	6	9	-	-	35
Fujian Province	1,065	0.20	511	148	139	93	14	13	18	19	2	1	1	59	1	5	-	1	40
Kinmen County	888	0.16	446	110	110	84	14	10	13	16	-	1	1	38	1	4	-	1	39
Lienchiang County	177	0.03	65	38	29	9	-	3	5	3	2	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	1
Source: Ministry of the Interior																			

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17. See Note 22 and Note 30 in the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.
18. The average annual compensation of employees per household in 2012, 2013, and 2014 was NTD 647,000, NTD 656,000, and NTD 668,000, respectively. The amount and percentage of current transfer receipts have been increasing on a long-term basis, with government subsidies and social insurance schemes accounting for about 70%. In 2008 and 2009, the government introduced several short-term measures (e.g., employment income subsidies) in an attempt to mitigate impacts of the global economic downturn on people's lives. As the economy stabilized, the government's social welfare measures were adjusted back to the original pace, averaging NTD 212,000, NTD 219,000 and NTD 218,000 per household in 2012, 2013, and 2014, respectively. Table 6 shows the amount of average annual compensation of employees and current transfer receipts per household between 2012 and 2014.

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

Unit: NTD dollars

Year	Item	Employment remuneration	Transfer income
2012		647,332	211,718
2013		655,707	219,444
2014		667,520	217,829

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

Note: 2015 data was surveyed at the beginning of 2016. Results are expected to be available by mid-August 2016.

19. Low-income households are defined as families that earn less than the lowest living index per person per month, and have undergone asset review procedures (for movable and immovable property). The lowest living index and asset criteria vary depending on the place of residence. In July 2011, changes were made to the Public Assistance Act to extend social

assistance to more people. In 2014, 357,722 people (1.53% of the total population) were identified as low-income earners, which represented an increase of 39,000 over 2011. Among these low-income earners, 185,000 were male while 172,000 were female, which represented 1.59% and 1.47% of the respective gender population. The percentage of low-income earners was similar between the two genders. Compared to 2011, the number of male low-income earners had increased by 24,000, whereas the number of female low-income earners had increased by 18,000. Table 7 shows the status of nationwide households and low-income households between 2012 and June 2015.

Table 7 Status of Nationwide Households and Low-income Households

Unit: Person(s) %

Year	Percentage of household spending on food, accommodation, healthcare, and education	Percentage of population below minimum food expenditure	Gini coefficient of disposable income	Low-income household population			Percentage of nationwide population		
					Male	Female		Male	Female
2012	68.1	0	0.338	357,446	182,335	175,111	1.53	1.56	1.50
2013	67.8	0	0.336	361,765	186,087	175,678	1.55	1.59	1.50
2014	68.0	0	0.336	357,722	185,438	172,284	1.53	1.59	1.47
2015 (1-6)	-	-	-	342,528	178,167	164,361	1.46	1.52	1.40

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Health and Welfare

Notes: 1. The percentage of the population below minimum food expenditure is calculated based on the minimum food spending of USD 1.25 per person per day. (Approximately NTD 19 when converted using IMF's PPP; the PPP in 2012, 2013, and 2014 was 14.93, 14.91, and 14.97, respectively.)

2. Household income and expenditure for 2015 were surveyed at the beginning of 2016. Results are expected to be available by mid-August 2016.

20. As a result of the worldwide financial crisis, the quintile ratio (i.e. the ratio between the income of the top and bottom quintile) of household disposable income had widened to 6.34 times in 2009, during which the Gini coefficient had also increased to 0.345. By 2014, the quintile ratio had fallen to 6.05, while the Gini coefficient was also down to 0.336. Analysis

of the spending of high and low-income households revealed housing as the largest expenditure, representing 21.3% in the high-income group and 33.0% in the low-income group. Food was the next largest expenditure, representing 21.7% and 26.8% in the respective income groups. With regard to healthcare expenditure, the wide availability of healthcare services has kept expenditures at 14% and 16% for the respective income groups. Lastly, education expenditure represented only 1.1% in low-income households given their smaller family size and higher average age; in the high-income group, education expenditure represented 4.9% of total spending. In 2013, national health expenditure (NHE) amounted to NTD 963 billion (or 6.6% of GDP) and ranked 32nd among OECD member states. The NHE per capita was NTD 41,242. Based on detailed analysis of the NHE, personal healthcare comprised the largest share at 88.7%, 63.7% of which was spent on nationals aged 50 and above. Meanwhile, the public sector accounted for 58.5% and the private sector accounted for 41.5%. And households made the largest contribution at 54.0%, followed by the government sector at 23.3%.

21. The indigenous population remains a financially challenged group, averaging an annual income of NTD 658,100 in 2014, which was 61.4% of the national household average, despite having increased by 32.33% from 2010. In addition, indigenous people continue to move out of their homeland into townships and urban areas dominated by other ethnic groups, resulting in relatively low residential ownership. In 2014, 73.2% of indigenous people were homeowners, which, despite having increased by 0.6 percentage point from 2010, was lower than the nationwide average of 85.32%.
22. The net elementary school enrollment rate of children aged 6-11 was 97.61% in 2014—97.68% for boys and 97.52% for girls (a difference of 0.16 percentage point). The net junior high school enrollment rate of students aged 12-14 was 97.82% in 2014—97.89% for boys and 97.75% for girls (a difference of 0.14 percentage point). Over the last five years, net enrollment rates have thus been around 98%, with the ratio slightly higher for boys. Table 8 shows net elementary and junior high school enrollment rate between academic years 2011 and 2014.

Table 8 Elementary and Junior High School Net Enrollment Rate

Unit: %

Item Academic year	Elementary (age 6-11)			Junior high (age 12-14)		
	Average	Boys	Girls	Average	Boys	Girls
2011	97.88	97.98	97.78	97.52	97.56	97.48
2012	97.79	97.90	97.67	97.82	97.83	97.80
2013	97.70	97.78	97.62	97.84	97.87	97.81
2014	97.61	97.68	97.52	97.82	97.89	97.75

Source: Ministry of Education

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

23. Table 9 shows the number and percentage of dropouts between academic years 2011 and 2014.

Table 9 Number and Percentage of Dropouts

Unit: Person(s) %

Item Academic year	No. of dropouts	Dropouts rate
2011	1,071	0.046
2012	818	0.037
2013	676	0.032
2014	661	0.032

Source: Ministry of Education

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

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

24. Literacy rate:

(1) In 2014, 98.50% of the population aged 15 and above were literate. This was a 0.21 percentage point increase over 2012, and the rate is currently on a rising trend. The literacy rate of the population aged 15- to 24 is almost 100% because of the mandatory nine-year education program. There was no significant difference between literacy rates

of the two genders in this age group 15 to 24. People aged 25 and above were influenced by traditional values, so female have fewer opportunity of education than male, and have lower literacy rate. Nevertheless literate than males; nevertheless, this phenomenon is slowly disappearing progressively. In 2014, the literacy rate of the male population aged 15 and above was 99.68%; this was 2.34 percentage points higher than the literacy rate of the female population at 97.34%. Table 10 shows the literacy rate of population aged 15 and above between 2012 and 2014.

Table 10 Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 and Above

Unit: %

Item Year	Age 15 and above	Male	Female	Age 15-24	Male	Female	Age 25 and above	Male	Female
2012	98.29	99.62	96.97	99.99	99.99	99.99	97.95	99.54	96.42
2013	98.39	99.65	97.15	99.99	99.99	99.99	98.09	99.58	96.65
2014	98.50	99.68	97.34	99.99	99.98	99.99	98.23	99.62	96.88

Source: Ministry of the Interior

- (2) As of October 2015, there were 716,254 foreigners residing in Taiwan with valid Alien Resident Certificates (ARC), 324,201 (45.26%) of whom were male and 392,053 (54.74%) of whom were female. The majority consists of foreign workers, totaling 582,702 (81.35%). The number and ratio of foreign workers has continued to increase in recent years. The next largest categories of foreigners were dependent immigrants 60,540 (8.45%), students 32,762 (4.57%), employment 24,036 (3.36%), investors 296 (0.04%), missionaries 2,260 (0.32%), and others 13,658 (1.91%). Table 11 shows the number of foreigners residing in Taiwan between 2013 and October 2015.

Table 11 Foreigners Residing in Taiwan by Purpose of Stay

Unit: Person(s)

Purpose	Total	Subtotal		Dependent immigrant		Student		Employment		Investor		Missionary		Foreign worker (blue collar)		Others (e.g., special purposes, PASS card holders)	
				Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal		Subtotal	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year																	
2013	578,967	253,003	325,964	17,686	41,900	12,646	11,665	16,740	4,422	228	46	1,178	790	197,835	261,036	6,690	6,105
				59,586		24,311		21,162		274		1,968		458,871		12,795	
2014	665,632	297,501	368,131	18,084	40,852	13,976	13,089	17,219	4,649	227	52	1,139	791	238,728	301,834	8,128	6,864
				58,936		27,065		21,868		279		1,930		540,562		14,992	
2015 (1-10)	716,254	324,201	392,053	18,489	42,051	16,856	15,906	19,036	5,000	236	60	1,351	909	261,424	321,278	6,809	6,849
				60,540		32,762		24,036		296		2,260		582,702		13,658	

Source: Ministry of the Interior

25. The average number of students per teacher (the student-teacher ratio) in public schools gradually declined between academic years 2011 and 2014. The decline was especially significant in secondary education and lower stages because of the reduced number of students. Primary education showed the largest drop of 2.12 students per teacher. Looking at the different stages of education, the tertiary level averaged the highest student-teacher ratio at 18.8 in academic year 2014, followed by 12.8 in secondary education and 12.6 in primary education. Table 12 shows student-teacher ratios of public schools between academic years 2011 and 2014.

Table 12 Student-Teacher Ratio of Public Schools

Unit: Person(s)

Academic year	Total	Primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education
2011	15.41	14.71	14.16	18.80
2012	14.67	14.00	13.63	18.80
2013	14.11	13.21	13.27	18.73
2014	13.63	12.59	12.84	18.78

Source: Ministry of Education

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

26. Due to the increase of the labor force participation rate (LFPR) and employed population, Taiwan has experienced a drop in unemployment rate in recent years. In 2014, the nation had an unemployment rate of 3.96%, an employed population of 11.079 million, and an LFPR of 58.54%. In terms of gender differences, women had a lower unemployment rate and lower LFPR than men. However, the female LFPR reached 50.64% in 2014, up 0.75 percentage points from 2010, while LFPR differences between the two genders had also narrowed from 16.6 percentage points in 2010 to 16.1 percentage points in 2014. This was largely attributable to the popularity of tertiary education that made women more capable at work and more important to the labor market. In the employed population, men accounted for 6.166 million and women for 4.913 million, which represented an increase of 286,000 and 300,000 people, respectively, over 2010. The 6.50% increase in employed women was higher than the 4.86% increase in employed men. Table 13 provides a gender overview of the labor market between 2012 and 2014.

Table 13 Labor Market Overview by Gender

Unit: %

Year	LFPR					Unemployment rate				
		Men	Women				Men	Women		
2012	58.35	66.83	50.19	4.24		4.49	3.92			
2013	58.43	66.74	50.46	4.18		4.47	3.80			
2014	58.54	66.78	50.64	3.96		4.27	3.56			
Year	Employed population			Unit: 1,000						
				Goods-producing Industries			Services-providing			
		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women	
2012	10,860	6,083	4,777	3,935	2,694	1,241	6,381	2,995	3,386	
2013	10,967	6,116	4,851	3,965	2,712	1,253	6,458	3,013	3,446	
2014	11,079	6,166	4,913	4,004	2,746	1,258	6,526	3,029	3,498	

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

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

27. In 2013, the number of street vendors totaled 492,000, representing an increase of 19,000, or 4.1%, over 2008. Among these, 281,000, or 57.1%, were women, while 211,000, or 42.9%, were male. Compared to 2008, the number of female workers had increased by 5.0%, whereas the number of male workers had increased by 2.9%.

28. As of the third quarter of 2015, there were a total of 5,405 unions with 3,355,354 members. This was 180 more unions and 32,170 fewer members compared to 2012. Meanwhile, the union organization rate of 33.6% represented a 1.3-percentage point decrease. There were a total of 251 confederated labor unions, 901 corporate unions totaling 547,026 members, and 4,099 professional unions totaling 2,730,471 members. Table 14 shows the number of registered unions and members between 2012 and September 2015.

Table 14 Unions and Members

Unit: Person(s) %

Year	Total				Confederated labor unions						Corporate unions		Industrial unions		Professional unions	
	Union count	Institutional members	Member count		General Institutional members	Corporate and industrial		Professional Institutional members			Union count	Member count	Union count	Member count	Union count	Member count
				Organization rate			Institutional members									
2012	5,225	5,270	3,387,524	34.9	87	4,293	40	309	106	668	892	537,419	84	51,603	4,016	2,798,502
2013	5,285	5,218	3,362,024	34.3	90	4,264	40	302	106	652	884	551,267	101	67,807	4,064	2,742,950
2014	5,382	5,213	3,349,521	33.7	98	4,258	41	302	108	653	905	551,367	142	72,781	4,088	2,725,373
2015 (Jan.-Sep.)	5,405	5,174	3,355,354	33.6	100	4,220	42	305	109	649	901	547,026	154	77,857	4,099	2,730,471

Source: Ministry of Labor

29. Between 2012 and 2015, Taiwan averaged an economic growth rate of 2.4%. In 2015, the nation achieved an economic growth rate of 1.56%. Nominal gross domestic product GDP was NTD 16.8 trillion and GDP per capita was USD 22,704. The consumer price index (CPI) has increased steadily in recent years, with growth lower than 2% per year. Table 15 shows the nation's macroeconomic data between 2012 and 2015.

Table 15 Macroeconomic Overview

Unit: NTD 100 million; NTD; %

Year	GNI (nominal)	GDP (nominal)	Per capita (GDP)	Economic growth	CPI increase
2012	151,411	146,869	631,142	2.06	1.93
2013	156,462	152,212	652,020	2.23	0.79
2014	165,543	160,840	687,438	3.77	1.20
2015	172,848(f)	167,726(f)	714,830(f)	1.56(f)	-0.44

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

Note: The 2015 CPI increase is presented as cumulative increase from January to October. All other 2015 figures were full-year estimates made on August 14, 2015.

30. As of the end of October 2015, the outstanding debt of all government levels stood at NTD 6,055.1 billion. Furthermore, the outstanding debt of all government levels to average GDP for the previous three years stood at 39.50%, which still complies with the debt limits stipulated by the Public Debt Act. Loans received from foreign countries in earlier stages of Taiwan's economic development had all been paid back as of September 15, 2011, and Taiwan has since become a country free of foreign debts. Table 16 shows the national debt

between 2012 and the end of October 2015.

Table 16 National Debt Overview

Unit: In multiples of NTD 100 million; %

Year	Central government outstanding debt - 1 year and above		Local government outstanding debt - 1 year and above		All levels of government outstanding debt - 1 year and above	
		As a percentage of average GDP for the previous three years		As a percentage of average GDP for the previous three years		As a percentage of average GDP for the previous three years
2012	50,018	36.25	7,581	5.49	57,598	41.75
2013	51,521	35.85	7,932	5.52	59,453	41.37
2014	52,814	35.83	8,204	5.57	61,019	41.40
2015 (1-10)	53,129	34.66	7,422	4.84	60,551	39.50

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: Outstanding debt balances of one year and above between 2012 and 2014 are finalized figures, whereas balances as of October 2015 are actual figures.

31. The percentage of women among civil servants has increased from 39.86% in 2012 to 41.58% in September 2015, and the percentage of women among political appointees has risen from 18.24% to 20.04%. Table 17 shows the number and gender distribution of civil servants and political appointees between 2012 and September 2015. The percentage of women among indigenous civil servants has increased from 28.63% to 32.50%, while the percentage of women among indigenous political appointees has decreased from 38.46% to 35.71%. Table 18 shows the number and gender distribution of indigenous civil servants and political appointees between 2012 and September 2015.

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

Unit: Person(s) %

Year Item	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Jan.-Sep.)
Civil servants	343,861	346,059	347,816	343,892
Male	206,784	205,852	204,827	200,902
Ratio	60.14	59.48	58.89	58.42
Female	137,077	140,207	142,989	142,990
Ratio	39.86	40.52	41.11	41.58
Political appointees	455	458	424	454
Male	372	374	341	363
Ratio	81.76	81.66	80.42	79.96
Female	83	84	83	91
Ratio	18.24	18.34	19.58	20.04

Source: National Civil Servants Database

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

Unit: Person(s); %

Year Item	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Jan.-Sep.)
Indigenous civil servants	6,707	6,740	6,734	6,566
Male	4,787	4,750	4,628	4,432
Ratio	71.37	70.47	68.73	67.50
Female	1,920	1,990	2,106	2,134
Ratio	28.63	29.53	31.27	32.50
Indigenous political	13	11	12	14
Male	8	7	8	9
Ratio	61.54	63.64	66.67	64.29
Female	5	4	4	5
Ratio	38.46	36.36	33.33	35.71

Source: National Civil Servants Database

Right to Health Indicators

32. There were 14 maternal deaths in 2014, which represented a maternal mortality rate of 6.6 per 100,000 live births. The main causes of death were embolism, postpartum hemorrhage, and proteinuria with gestational hypertension. The highest death toll occurred in the 35- ~ 39 age group, with six. The number of maternal deaths between 2012, 2013, and 2014 was 20,

(2012), 18, (2013), and 14, respectively. (2014).

33. There were 210,383 new births in 2014, with the crude infant death rate averaging 3.6 per 1,000 and the crude neonatal death rate averaging 2.2 per 1,000. The main causes of infant mortality were congenital: Congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities (19.4%); respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period (13.5%); accidental injuries (7.5%), disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (5.5%); and infections specific to the perinatal period (4.2%). The top-five causes accounted for 50.1% of infant deaths. Rates of infant, neonatal, and maternal mortality are shown in Table 19.

Table 19 Infant, Neonatal, and Maternal Mortality Rate

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Neonatal			Infant			Maternal
	Total (Per 1,000 live births)	Male (Per 1,000 live births)	Female (Per 1,000 live births)	Total (Per 1,000 live births)	Male (Per 1,000 live births)	Female (Per 1,000 live births)	
2012	2.3	2.6	2.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	8.5
2013	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	9.2
2014	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	6.6

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Note: The records provided by the Ministry of Health and Welfare do not distinguish cause of death by major demographic groups. Foreign workers were treated as foreigners and were hence excluded from the ministry's national top-10 causes of death.

34. According to the 11th Family and Fertility Survey conducted in 2012, 76.6% of married or once-married women aged 20-49 practiced contraception, which represented a 1.4-percentage point decrease over 2008. In addition, 98.1% of women aged 20-49 who had never been married but had sexual experience used contraception in 2012, which represented a three-percentage point increase over 2008.
35. Table 20 shows the main causes of death between 2012 and 2014. Tables 21 and 22 show the main causes of death for men and women, respectively. Table 23 shows the number of

deaths and death rates for the top-five cancers in 2014.

Table 20 Main Causes of Death among the Total Population

Unit: Person(s)

Year	All causes of death	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Rank	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	Rank
2012	153,823	43,665	1	17,121	2	11,061	3	9,314	4	9,281	5	6,873	6	6,326	7	4,975	9	4,986	8	4,327	10
2013	154,374	44,791	1	17,694	2	11,313	3	9,042	5	9,438	4	6,619	6	5,959	7	4,843	9	5,033	8	4,489	10
2014	162,911	46,095	1	19,400	2	11,736	3	10,353	4	9,845	5	7,123	6	6,430	7	4,962	9	5,459	8	4,868	10

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 21 Main Causes of Death – Males

Unit: Persons

Year	All causes of death - Males	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Chronic lower respiratory disease	Rank	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Rank	Suicide	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank
2012	93,197	27,270	1	10,252	2	6,426	3	5,764	5	5,354	4	4,599	7	4,685	6	3,572	8	2,430	10	2,515	9
2013	93,340	27,883	1	10,559	2	6,599	3	5,680	4	4,733	5	4,653	6	4,408	7	3,513	8	2,388	10	2,535	9
2014	97,994	28,477	1	11,485	2	6,981	3	6,305	4	5,111	5	4,882	6	4,699	7	3,558	8	2,364	11	2,825	9

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

- 26 Note: 1. Causes of death are ranked according to the crude death rate.
2. Data in this table has been classified according to ICD - 10 since 2008.

Table 22 Main Causes of Death among Women

Unit: Person(s)

Year	All causes of death - Females	Malignant neoplasms	Rank	Heart diseases	Rank	Cerebrovascular diseases	Rank	Diabetes mellitus	Rank	Pneumonia	Rank	Hypertensive diseases	Rank	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	Rank	Accidental injury	Rank	Septicemia	Rank	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	Rank
2012	60,626	16,395	1	6,869	2	4,635	4	4,682	3	3,550	5	2,471	6	2,087	7	1,923	8	1,539	10	1,403	11
2013	61,034	16,908	1	7,135	2	4,714	4	4,785	3	3,362	5	2,498	6	2,232	7	1,886	8	1,365	10	1,330	11
2014	64,917	17,618	1	7,915	2	4,755	4	4,963	3	4,048	5	2,634	6	2,327	7	2,012	8	1,438	10	1,404	11

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Note: 1. Causes of death are ranked according to the crude death rate.

2. Data in this table has been classified according to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Edition (ICD-10).

Table 23 Deaths and Mortality Rate of Top-5 Cancers in 2014

Unit: Person(s) 100,000 persons

Men				Women			
Type	Deaths	Crude death rate	Standardized mortality rate	Type	Deaths	Crude death rate	Standardized mortality rate
Lung cancer	5,893	50.4	34.4	Lung cancer	3,274	28.0	17.3
Liver cancer	5,555	47.5	33.6	Liver cancer	2,624	22.4	13.8
Bowel cancer	3,158	27.0	18.4	Bowel cancer	2,445	20.9	12.6
Oral cancer	2,503	21.4	15.6	Breast cancer	2,071	17.7	11.9
Esophageal cancer	1,677	14.3	10.1	Pancreatic cancer	877	7.5	4.6

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Note: 1. Statistics for the leading causes of death have been prepared based on the International Classification of Diseases 10th Edition (ICD-10).

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

36. The percentage of men aged 18 and above who smoke had decreased from 42.9% in 2004 to 29.2% in 2014, while the percentage of men who consume betel nuts had also decreased from 17.2% in 2007 to 9.7% in 2014.

37. Table 24 shows cancer screening rates between 2012 and 2014.

Table 24 Cancer Screening Rates

Unit: %

Item Year	Percentage of people aged 30-69 who have had Pap smear tests in the last 3 years	Percentage of women aged 45-69 who have had mammograms in the last 2 years	Percentage of people aged 50-69 who have had fecal occult blood tests in the last 2 years	Percentage of smokers or betel nut consumers aged 30 and above who have had oral cancer screening in the last 2 years
2012	77	32.9	36.7	52.5
2013	76	36	38.2	54
2014	73.5	38.5	40.7	54.3

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

38. Between 2012 and October 2015, newly reported cases of patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) numbered 2,221 (2012), 2,244 (2013), 2,236 (2014), and

1,936 (2015). Between 2012 and October 2015, newly reported cases of patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) numbered 1,289 (2012), 1,431 (2013), 1,387 (2014), and 1,179 (2015). These statistics are presented in Table 25. Cases and incidence rates of communicable diseases between 2012 and 2014 are presented in Tables 26-28.

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

Unit: Person(s)

Name of disease	Confirmed cases							
	2012		2013		2014		2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
HIV	72	2,149	52	2,192	60	2,176	56	1,880
AIDS	70	1,219	75	1,356	64	1,323	44	1,135

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 26 Statistics on Communicable Diseases

Unit: per 100,000 persons

Name of disease	Confirmed cases			Incidence per 100,000 people		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Dengue fever	1,478	860	15,732	6.35	3.69	67.22
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	155	155	132	0.67	0.67	0.56
Malaria - imported	12	13	19	0.05	0.06	0.08
Acute viral hepatitis A	99	139	117	0.43	0.60	0.50
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	140	129	112	0.60	0.55	0.48
Tuberculosis	12,338	11,528	11,326	52.98	49.38	48.41
Acute viral Hepatitis B	97	97	120	0.42	0.42	0.52
Acute viral Hepatitis C	34	10	205	0.15	0.04	0.88
Syphilis	5,896	6,346	6,986	25.31	27.18	29.87
Gonorrhea	1,983	2,155	2,622	8.51	9.23	11.21
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	153	12	6	0.66	0.06	0.03
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	749	625	587	3.22	2.68	2.51
Severe complicated influenza case	1,595	965	1,721	6.86	4.14	7.36

Source: Report on communicable diseases for the period 2012-2014, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 27 Confirmed Cases of Communicable Disease by Gender

Unit: Person(s)

Name of disease	Confirmed cases					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dengue fever	732	746	426	434	7,892	7,840
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	100	55	104	51	93	39
Malaria - imported	1	11	5	8	4	15
Acute viral hepatitis A	42	57	54	85	50	67
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	36	104	32	97	30	82
Tuberculosis	3,685	8,653	3,457	8,071	3,432	7,894
Acute viral hepatitis B	41	56	42	55	44	76
Acute viral hepatitis C	10	24	5	5	70	135
Syphilis	1,473	4,423	1,407	4,939	1,607	5,379
Gonorrhea	112	1,871	152	2,003	164	2,458
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	56	97	3	9	1	5
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	278	471	201	424	220	367
Severe complicated influenza case	731	864	423	542	736	985

Source: Report on communicable diseases for the period 2012-2014, Ministry of Health and Welfare

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

Unit: per 100,000 Person(s)

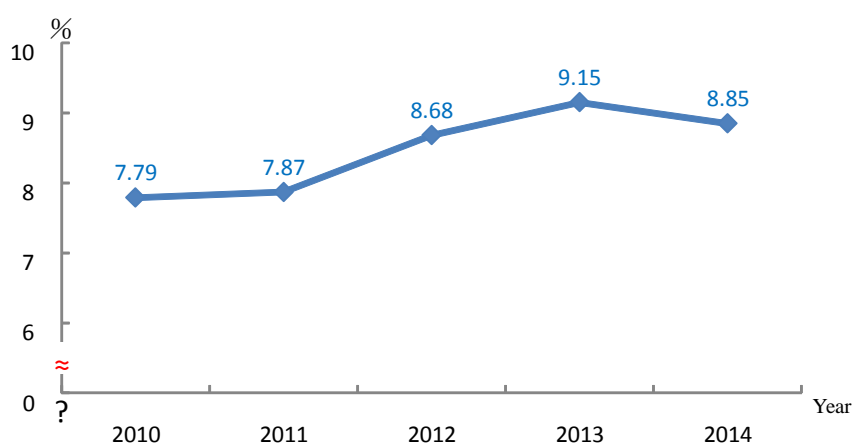
Name of disease	Incidence per 100,000 people					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dengue fever	6.30	6.40	3.65	3.72	67.38	67.06
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	0.86	0.47	0.89	0.44	0.79	0.33
Malaria - imported	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.13
Acute viral hepatitis A	0.36	0.49	0.46	0.73	0.43	0.57
Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB)	0.31	0.89	0.27	0.83	0.26	0.70
Tuberculosis	31.74	74.21	29.64	69.11	29.30	67.52
Acute viral hepatitis B	0.35	0.48	0.36	0.47	0.38	0.65
Acute viral hepatitis C	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.60	1.15
Syphilis	12.69	37.93	12.06	42.29	13.72	46.01
Gonorrhea	0.96	16.05	1.30	17.15	1.40	21.02
Enterovirus infection with severe complications	0.48	0.83	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.04
Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)	2.39	4.04	1.72	3.63	1.88	3.14

Severe complicated influenza case	6.30	7.41	3.63	4.64	6.28	8.43
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Source: Report on communicable diseases for the period 2012-2014, Ministry of Health and Welfare

39. The government has developed social welfare policies to provide universal access to healthcare and assurances for minimum living standards. In 2014, the amount of social welfare expenditure formulated or enforced by the government reached NTD 1,424.2 billion (representing 8.9% of GDP). This was 29.5% higher than 2010. Figure 1 shows social welfare expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

Figure 1 Social Welfare Expenditure as Percentage of GDP



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

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

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

Constitutional, Political and Legal Frameworks

40. See Notes 39 to 41 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

The Judiciary

41. See Notes 42, 43, 44 to 48, 49 and 50 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

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

43. Starting on February 5, 2015, the first instance of all detention requests is tried at the administrative tribunal of the district courts, whereas appeals against to such decisions are tried at the high administrative court.

44. Article 5 of the Judges Act outlines eligibility for personnel such as Supreme Court judges, Supreme Administrative Court judges, commissioners of the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission, high court and branch court judges, and district court judges.

Political System Indicators

45. See Notes 51, 52, 53, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65 to 67, and Tables 23, 30, 32, and 33 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

46. There are 11 types of public officials elected in the Republic of China: president and vice president, legislators, municipal mayors, municipal councilors, chiefs of indigenous districts

in municipalities, councilors of indigenous districts in municipalities, county magistrates (city mayors), county (city) councilors, township chiefs, township councilors, and chiefs of villages (boroughs).

47. Election of local administrators and chiefs of villages: Each municipal government, county (city) government, township office, and village office shall have, respectively, one municipal mayor, one county (city) mayor, one township chief, one councilor of indigenous districts, and one village chief elected by citizens of the local municipality, county (city), township, and village. The candidate who receives the largest number of votes is elected as a public official. All positions above have a term of four years, With the exception of village chiefs, who may be re-elected an indefinite number of times, the municipal mayor, county (city) mayor, township mayor, and chiefs/councilors of indigenous districts can only be re-elected for one consecutive term. In 2014, there were a total of six municipal mayors, 16 county (city) mayors, 198 township mayors, six chiefs of indigenous districts in municipalities, and 7,851 village chiefs were elected.
48. Election of local representatives: Councilors of municipalities, counties (cities), townships and indigenous districts in municipalities are elected from local residents or indigenous people of the indigenous district. Candidates who receive the largest number of votes are elected councilors, and can be re-elected an infinite number of times. There are guaranteed quotas reserved for women. In 2014, a total of 375 municipal councilors, 532 county (city) councilors, 2,146 township councilors, and 50 councilors in indigenous districts in municipalities were elected.
49. Between 2012 and October 2015, there were a total of 76 officially registered political parties.
50. There were four national political associations established with approval between 2012 and October 2015.
51. The numbers of eligible voters in the elections of local public officials in 2009, 2010, and 2014 are presented in Table 29.

Table 29 Election of Local Public Officials—Number of Voters

Unit: Person(s) %

Type of election	Population	No. of eligible voters	Percentage of eligible voters
2009 county/city mayor election	9,346,529	7,051,039	75.44
2009 county/city councilor election	9,346,529	7,036,653	75.29
2010 municipal mayor election	13,793,251	10,663,545	77.31
2010 municipal councilor election	13,793,251	10,629,560	77.06
2014 municipal/county/city mayor election	23,417,116	18,511,356	79.05
2014 municipal/county/city councilor election	23,417,116	18,453,151	78.80

Source: Central Election Commission

52. Table 30 shows the results of election investigations conducted in 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Table 31 shows the number of administrative penalties imposed for election violations between 2012 and 2014.

Table 30 Election Investigations

Unit: Person(s)

Type of election	Offenders convicted for election bribery	Offenders convicted for crimes of violence	Offenders convicted in other criminal cases
2012 legislative election	98	2	18
2012 presidential and vice-presidential elections	2	1	109
2014 county chief and mayor elections	-	-	8
2014 city and county councilor elections	109	1	10
2014 city/town mayor and township chief elections	86	1	16
2014 township councilor election	132	3	7
2014 municipal mayor election	1	-	-
2014 municipal councilor election	52	1	6
2014 chief of village election	180	8	90
2016 legislative election	-	-	-
2016 presidential election	-	-	-

Table 31 Violations of Electoral Regulations—Administrative Penalties

Unit: cases

Offense Cases Election			Newspaper or magazine campaign advertisements do not disclose the name of the purchaser	Publicity articles not personally signed	Illegal posting of campaign advertisements in the form of slogans, billboards, flags, or banners
	Illegal establishment of campaign offices	Election personnel promoting candidates			
2012 - presidential election	-	2	-	-	-
2012 - legislators election	-	-	-	2	-
2014 - municipal mayor election	-	-	1	1	7
2014 special municipality borough warden elections	1	-	3	7	-
Total	1	2	4	10	7

Source: Central Election Commission

Note: No administrative penalties were imposed in relation to the election of municipal councilors, county (city) mayors, county (city) councilors, township mayors, township councilors, chiefs/councilors of indigenous districts in municipalities, and village chiefs in 2014.

53. Regarding lawsuits filed by candidates to invalidate election results, a total of 128 votes were invalidated by court order in 2012 and October 2015.

54. The number and gender distribution of elected local public officials in 2009, 2010, and 2014 are presented in Table 32.

Table 32 Election of Local Public Officials—Number Elected and the Sex Ratio

Unit: Person(s) %

Type of election	Total	Male	Female	Female percentage
2009 - county/city mayor election	17	14	3	17.65
2009 - county/city councilor election	592	430	162	27.36
2010 - municipal mayor election	5	4	1	20.00
2010 - municipal councilor election	314	207	107	34.08
2014 - municipal/county/city mayor election	22	20	2	9.09

2014 - municipal/county/city councilor election	907	629	278	30.65
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Source: Central Election Commission

55. The 2009 county (city) mayor and councilor election, the 2010 municipal mayor and councilor election, and the 2014 municipal/county/city mayor and councilor election were all completed on schedule, representing a 100% completion rate.

56. Table 33 shows outcomes of the 2009, 2010, and 2014 local public official elections.

Table 33 Election of Local Public Officials—Results

Unit: Person(s) %

Type of election	No. of eligible voters	No. of votes cast	Turnout	Turnout by gender	
				Male	Female
2009 county/city mayor election	7,051,039	4,466,403	63.34	62.90	63.68
2009 county/city councilor election	7,036,653	4,460,846	63.39	-	
2010 municipal mayor election	10,663,545	7,647,135	71.71	71.05	72.35
2010 municipal councilor election	10,629,560	7,627,923	71.76	-	
2014 municipal/county/city mayor election	18,511,356	12,512,431	67.59	67.70	67.49
2014 municipal/county/city councilor election	18,453,151	12,241,793	66.37	-	

Source: Central Election Commission

57. The proposals and results of local referendums are presented in Tables 34 and 35.

- (1) Kaohsiung City: The number of students in each class should be reduced appropriately in order to improve learning efficiency. In Kaohsiung City, the maximum class size for first, third, and fifth grades in public elementary schools and for junior high schools was capped at 31 starting from the 2007 academic year. This maximum class size was reduced by two each year thereafter. Starting from the 2010 academic year, the maximum class size is 25.
- (2) Penghu County: Whether an international tourist casino resort should be built in Penghu County.
- (3) Lienchiang County: Whether an international tourist casino resort should be built in Matsu.

Table 34 Local Referendum Overview

Area	No.	Voting date	Outcome	Contributing factors
Kaohsiung City	Proposal#1	November 15, 2008	Rejected	The turnout (5.35%) did not reach 50% of eligible voters
Penghu County	Proposal #1	September 26, 2009	Rejected	Valid votes in favor of the proposal did not exceed 50% (actual: 43.14%)
Lienchiang County	Proposal #1	July 07, 2012	Passed	Valid votes in favor of the proposal exceeded 50% (actual: 56.73%)

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 35 Outcomes of Local Referendums

Unit: Person(s) %

Area	Number of Person(s) eligible to vote	No. of votes cast	For votes	Against votes	Invalid votes	Turnout	Outcome
Kaohsiung City	1,159,368	62,068	56,375	5,432	261	5.35	Rejected
Penghu County	73,651	31,054	13,397	17,359	298	42.16	Rejected
Lienchiang County	7,762	3,164	1,795	1,341	28	40.76	Passed

Source: Central Election Commission

Crime and Justice Indicators

58. See Note 87 (first part) in the Common Core Document of the ICCPR/ICESCR First National Report.

59. The national crime rate had decreased from 1,363.8 per 100,000 people in 2012 to 1,308.8 in 2014. The number of crime suspects decreased from 262,058 in 2012 to 261,603 in 2014. The number of crime victims decreased from 233,907 in 2012 to 209,752 in 2014.

60. The number of homicides occurring between 2012 and 2014 was 624 (2012), 469 (2013), and 474 (2014). The); the number of crime suspects decreased from 1,444 in 2012 to 911 in

2014.

61. The number and rate (per 100,000 people) of people arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned for violent crimes or other serious offenses (e.g.,: homicide, robbery, assault, and smuggling): The number of violent crimes occurring between 2012 and 2014 was 3,461 (2012), 2,525 (2013), and 2,289 (2014), equivalent to 14.9 (2012), 10.8 (2013), and 9.8 (2014) cases per 100,000 people. Overall, the crime rate has decreased. The number of crime suspects had decreased from 4,527 in 2012 to 2,825 in 2014.
62. The number of forced sexual encounters that occurred between 2012 and 2014 was 1,515 (2012), 1,019 (2013), and 950 (2014).
63. The number of police officers per 100,000 people between 2012 and October 2015 was 274 (2012), 269 (2013), 265 (2014), and 266 (2015). The number of female police officers (per 100,000 people) was 18 (2012), 18 (2013), 19 (2014), and 21 (2015). The sum of government spending on law enforcement between 2012 and 2014 was NTD 24,502,644,821 (2012), NTD 24,604,263,196 (2013), and NTD 24,267,084,591 (2014).
64. Tables 36 to 39 show the number and percentage (every 100,000 people) of people tried, convicted, and sentenced for violent crimes or other serious offenses (e.g.,: homicide, robbery, assault, and smuggling) from 2012 to July 2015.

Table 36 Homicide Statistics

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2012	300	319	249
2013	278	248	181
2014	268	237	145
2015 (Jan.- Jul.)	179	158	105

Source: Judicial Yuan

Table 37 Robbery Statistics

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2012	1,016	471	344
2013	906	385	253
2014	815	346	170
2015 (Jan.- Jul.)	445	164	95

Source: Judicial Yuan

Table 38 Assault Statistics

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2012	4,299	1,030	222
2013	4,401	1,065	208
2014	4,540	993	179
2015 (Jan.- Jul.)	2,521	501	74

Source: Judicial Yuan

Table 39 Smuggling (Offenses Defined in the Smuggling Penalty Act)

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Criminal cases tried in district courts in the first instance	Criminal cases tried in high courts in the second instance	Supreme court
	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced	Individuals sentenced
2012	49	17	3
2013	38	17	8
2014	38	13	2
2015 (Jan.- Jul.)	18	11	6

Source: Judicial Yuan

65. Table 40 shows the number of court cases pending between 2012 and July 2015.

Table 40 Average Number of Court Cases Pending

Unit: cases

Year	District court cases					High court cases		Supreme court cases	
	Civil	Family	Criminal	Juvenile	Administrative litigation	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
2012	97.38	107.84	71.37	116.50	44.99	54.42	29.77	14.90	15.06
2013	95.57	158.62	68.79	102.88	70.66	59.72	28.02	19.69	11.68
2014	99.25	153.72	75.47	97.44	72.46	64.89	26.89	21.03	8.73
2015 (Jan.-Jul.)	109.63	166.76	88.55	132.34	93.86	69.19	29.94	21.66	11.17

Source: Judicial Yuan

66. Table 41 shows gender distribution of the justices of the constitutional court, presidents of the courts, division-chief judges, and general judges between 2012 and October 2015.

**Table 41 Gender Distribution of The justices of the constitutional court , Superintendents,
Division-chief Judges and General Judges**

Unit: Person(s); %

Year	Category	Gender	Judicial Yuan	Supreme Court	Supreme administrative court	High courts	Higher administrative courts	Intellectual Property court	District courts
2012	The justices of the constitutional court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of females	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	President of the Court	Male	1	1	1	6	1	-	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
		Percentage of females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	100.00	13.64
	Division Chief Judge	Male	-	9	3	61	6	2	86
		Female	-	2	-	13	2	-	48
		Percentage of females	-	18.18	0.00	17.57	25.00	0.00	35.82
	Judge	Male	-	54	13	212	29	6	593
		Female	-	17	5	128	20	5	637
		Percentage of females	-	23.94	27.78	37.65	40.82	45.45	51.79
2013	The justices of the constitutional court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of females	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	President of the Court	Male	1	1	1	6	1	-	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
		Percentage of females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	100.00	13.64
	Division Chief Judge	Male	-	9	4	60	6	2	101
		Female	-	2	-	19	3	-	59
		Percentage of females	-	18.18	0.00	24.05	33.33	0.00	36.88
	Judge	Male	-	51	12	206	28	6	607
		Female	-	18	6	130	18	8	654
		Percentage	-	26.09	33.33	38.69	39.13	57.14	51.86

		of females							
2014	The justices of the constitutional court	Male	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of females	16.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
	President of the Court	Male	1	1	1	6	1	1	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
		Percentage of females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	0.00	13.64
	Division Chief Judge	Male	-	11	4	51	7	1	104
		Female	-	3	-	29	3	-	62
		Percentage of females	-	21.43	0.00	36.25	30.00	0.00	37.35
	Judge	Male	-	50	12	206	29	5	629
		Female	-	14	6	134	16	9	670
		Percentage of females	-	21.88	33.33	39.41	35.56	64.29	51.58
2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	The justices of the constitutional court	Male	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Female	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percentage of females	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	President of the Court	Male	1	1	1	6	1	1	19
		Female	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
		Percentage of females	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	13.64
	Division Chief Judge	Male	-	11	4	43	7	1	102
		Female	-	3	-	29	3	1	59
		Percentage of females	-	21.43	0.00	40.28	30.00	50.00	36.65
	Judge	Male	-	41	12	194	29	5	629
		Female	-	14	6	138	16	9	659
		Percentage of females	-	25.45	33.33	41.57	35.56	64.29	51.16

Source: Judicial Yuan

Note: 1. Number of the justices of the constitutional court includes President and Vice President of Judicial Yuan and Privilege the justices of the constitutional court; number of the presidents of the courts includes vice president.

2. The judge position includes senior judges and judges in reserve.

67. Prosecutors per 100,000 people: The number of prosecutors was 1,371 (5.9 per 100,000 people) in 2012, 1,395 (6.0 per 100,000 people) in 2013, and 1,398 (6.0 per 100,000 people) in 2014.

68. Judicial spending was 1.09-1.16 percent of public spending between 2012 and 2015. Table 42 shows the percentage of budgets allocated to the Judicial Yuan relative to the general budget between 2012 and 2015.

Table 42 Percentage of Judicial Yuan Budget Relative to the General Budget

Unit: NTD thousands; %

Year	Item	Funding for the Legal Aid Foundation	Budget for Judicial Yuan and subordinates	General budget of the central government	Percentage of Judicial Yuan budget relative to the general budget
			(includes funding for Legal Aid Foundation)		
2012	Current account	717,552	18,931,977	1,613,564,940	1.17
	Capital account	208,142	2,129,413	325,274,107	0.65
	Total	925,694	21,061,390	1,938,839,047	1.09
2013	Current account	686,647	18,795,893	1,598,456,499	1.18
	Capital account	209,442	2,581,559	309,110,888	0.84
	Total	896,089	21,377,452	1,907,567,387	1.12
2014	Current account	736,639	18,945,494	1,614,423,708	1.17
	Capital account	210,228	3,317,655	301,804,006	1.10
	Total	946,867	22,263,149	1,916,227,714	1.16
2015	Current account	820,294	19,287,732	1,620,708,121	1.19
	Capital account	165,641	1,984,813	313,927,914	0.63

	Total	985,935	21,272,545	1,934,636,035	1.10
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Source: Judicial Yuan

69. Between 2012 and July 2015, the number of defendants and detainees receiving free legal aid represented 60-70 percent of all who applied, as shown in Table 43.

Table 43 Percentage of Defendants and Detainees Granted Free Legal Aid Relative to Total No. of Applicants

Unit: persons; %

Year	No. of applications filed by criminal defendants to obtain legal aid	No. granted	Percentage granted	No. of applications by detainees to obtain legal aid	No. granted	Percentage granted
2012	16,464	10,908	66.25	6,930	4,678	67.50
2013	18,337	13,017	70.99	6,281	4,352	69.29
2014	18,633	13,608	73.03	5,721	4,106	71.77
2015 (Jan.-Jul.)	11,911	8,883	74.58	3,541	2,474	69.87

Source: Legal Aid Foundation

70. Between 2012 and August 2015, the average detention period during the investigation stage was 1.65 months. The average detention period during district court trials was 2.5 months, the average detention period during high court and branch court trials was 3.15 months, and the average detention period during supreme court trials was 1.75 months. The number of people being detained for more than six months during district court trials was 457 (2012), 501 (2013), 454 (2014), and 264 (Jan. to Aug. 2015). The number of people being detained for more than six months during high court and branch court trials was 215 (2012), 177 (2013), 124 (2014), and 86 (Jan. to Aug. 2015). The number of people being detained for more than six months during supreme court trials was 2 (2012), 2 (2013), 3 (2014), and 0 (Jan. to Aug. 2015). Table 44 shows the average detention period and number of people detained for more than six months between 2012 and August 2015.

Table 44 Average Detention Period and Number of People Detained for More than Six Months During Court Trials

Unit: Person(s)

Court Year	District court and branches	High court and branches	Supreme court
2012	457	215	2
2013	501	177	2
2014	454	124	3
2015 (Jan.-Aug.)	264	86	0
Average detention period	2.5 months	3.15 months	1.75 months

Source: Judicial Yuan

71. Tables 45 and 46 show the number and death rate of detainees who died in custody between 2012 and October 2015. The main causes of death were cardiogenic shock, hypertrophy of the heart, heart/lung failure, septic shock accompanied by respiratory failure, suffocation, and neck compression.

Table 45 Number of Deaths in Custody

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Death in custody	Death on way to hospital	Death under guarded inpatient treatment	Total
2012	4	21	74	99
2013	6	30	65	101
2014	6	28	109	143
2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	13	18	89	120

Source: Ministry of Justice

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

Table 46 Death Rates in Custody

Unit: %

Year	Death rate in custody	Death rate on way to hospital	Death rate under guarded inpatient treatment	Total
2012	0.0068	0.0358	0.1261	0.1687
2013	0.0102	0.0512	0.1110	0.1724
2014	0.0104	0.0486	0.1891	0.2481
2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	0.0226	0.0313	0.1547	0.2086

Source: Ministry of Justice

72. No capital punishment was carried out between 2006 and 2009, whereas four people were executed in 2010, five in 2011, six in 2012, six in 2013, five in 2014, and six from January to October 2015.

73. Pursuant to the Crime Victim Protection Act, surviving family members of deceased victims, seriously injured victims of criminal acts, and victims of sexual assault crimes are entitled to apply for crime victim compensation. Between 2009 and September 2015, the number of compensation cases approved totaled 2,687, and the number of persons compensated was 3,345 (including 1,226 males and 2,119 females). The total compensation amounted to NTD 1,278,687,704 during this period (NTD 518,286,623 for males and NTD 760,401,081 for females). Table 47 shows statistics on crime victim compensation applied for and approved between 2012 and September 2015.

Table 47 Applied and Approved Cases of Crime Victim Compensation

Unit: case; %

Year	No. of applications	No. of cases approved	Ratio
2012	935	434	46.42
2013	1,032	512	49.61
2014	1,196	588	49.16
2015 (Jan.-Sep.)	775	365	47.10

Source: Ministry of Justice

74. Conviction rates for major violent crimes: Conviction rates for homicide between 2012 and July 2015 were 91.0% (2012), 92.3% (2013), 91.4% (2014), and 94.6% (2015); conviction

rates for robbery were 94.6% (2012), 91.5% (2013), 94.8% (2014), and 93.6% (2015); conviction rates for kidnapping were 97.1% (2012), 95.2% (2013), 100.0% (2014), and 94.1% (2015); and conviction rates for forced sexual intercourse were 89.1% (2012), 86.6% (2013), 84.0% (2014), and 86.9% (2015).

Media coverage

75. See Notes 69 to 71 and 74 in the common core document of the initial national reports.
76. Following the abolishment of the Publication Act on January 25, 1999, news organizations can be established simply by registering with the local government. News content is regulated through three different approaches: (1) Self-censorship: News associations have a set of codes that each member is bound to comply with out of professionalism, ethics, and self-censorship; (2) third-party censorship: there are private organizations that constantly monitor news reports and supervise media content; (3) legal censorship: pursuant to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act, the local government is authorized to penalize newspaper and magazine publishers for content that contravenes the law.
77. To protect freedom of speech, the Radio and Television Act was amended on January 6, 2016, removing several outdated restrictions such as prohibition of content that undermines the dignity of the nation or the nation's military agenda, and the need to review advertisements before broadcasting. On April 16, 2015, the Enforcement Rules of the Radio and Television Act were amended to remove Article 29, the need to obtain a certificate of approval before a program is aired.
78. In order to extend coverage of digital terrestrial TV and speed up the digitization of radio and TV, a total of 24 digital terrestrial TV stations were established between 2004 and 2009, which achieved a coverage rate of 96.20%. Between 2010 and 2013, a total of 60 signal stations were built to extend digital terrestrial TV coverage into remote areas such as mountains and outlying islands. This latest improvement raised the coverage rate to 96.79%.
79. The household penetration rate of cable TV is 87.41% for digital services and 59.62% for analog services. Table 48 shows the penetration of cable TV and coverage of digital terrestrial TV between 2009 and 2015.

Table 48 Cable TV Penetration and Digital Terrestrial TV Coverage

Unit: %; stations

Item	Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Household penetration rate of analog cable TV services built by year		63.80	64.06	62.82	60.94	60.16	59.67	59.62
No. of digital terrestrial TV stations created		24	7	34	15	4	0	0
Population coverage of digital terrestrial TV		96.20	96.24	96.65	96.77	96.79	96.79	96.79

Source: National Communications Commission

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

2. Household penetration rate = number of household users/total households.

Nongovernmental Organizations

80. See Note 77 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

81. Civil association:

- (1) Out of respect for the people's freedom of association, the government has been constantly revising civil association laws to allow greater freedom of association. Under the latest regulations, the government no longer intervenes but instead provides counsel to civil association. The requirement of a permit along with unnecessary restrictions has since been removed, and those who wish to associate may simply register with a government authority and operate under minimum supervision. These changes were made to minimize government intervention in civil associations, while at the same time promoting self-governance within the private sector, and simplifying current administrative processes.
- (2) As of June 2015, there were a total of 5,259 occupational associations throughout the country, of which 333 were national organizations and 4,926 were local (including 117 provincial organizations). There were also 45,284 social associations throughout the country, of which 12,541 were national organizations and 32,743 were local (including 258 provincial organizations).

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

C. Acceptance of International Human Rights Standards

Approval of Major International Documents on Human Rights

82. See Note 95, Tables 51 and 52 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

83. Table 56 shows the list of UN human rights conventions and covenants that the ROC has approved, adopted, or incorporated into domestic legislation.

Acceptance of Other International Criteria on Human Rights

84. See Note 97 and Table 56 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

85. Table 57 shows a list of other UN-related international human rights conventions that have been signed, approved, or regulated domestically by the ROC. See Table 58 for the International Labor Organization Convention and Table 59 for the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

D. Legal Framework that Serves to Protect Human Rights at the State Level

The Constitution

86. See Note 98 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

87. In Chapter 13 (Fundamental National Policies of the Constitution), Articles 142 to 151 outline fundamental economic principles that concern human rights, such as land policies, operation of monopolistic state-owned enterprises, control and support of private capital, agricultural development, balance in local economic development, trade in goods, management of financial institutions, financial institutions for the masses, and economic development involving overseas Chinese compatriots. Articles 152 to 157 outline fundamental human rights such as employment, protection of laborers and farmers, employer-employee relations, social insurance and social aid, women's and children's welfare policies, and promotion of sanitation and health protection services. Articles 158 to 167 outline fundamental human rights with regards to education and cultural development, equal education opportunities, primary and supplemental education, establishment of scholarships, supervision of educational/cultural authorities, promotion of educational/cultural businesses, assurance of educational/cultural budgets and funding,

assurance for educational/cultural workers, incentives for scientific inventions and creations, protection of cultural heritage, and subsidization of educational/cultural businesses. Articles 168 to 169 outline fundamental human rights for frontier tribes and support to frontier businesses.

88. Additional Article 10 of the Constitution outlines the state's responsibility to fundamental human rights in the form of scientific/technological development and investment, economic development, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, management of state-owned financial institutions, national health insurance, protection of women's dignity, insurance and medical care for persons with disabilities, social aid, priority in employment aid budgeting, guarantee of education, employment, medical care after military service, priority in education budgeting, support for the language and culture of indigenous people, safeguard of social status and political participation for indigenous people, and protection of the right of political participation for citizens living abroad.

Basic Law

89. See Notes 99 and 100 of the common core document of the initial national reports.
90. The Implementation Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was announced on June 4, 2014 and was enforced on November 20, 2014.
91. To make the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) into domestic law, the Act to Implement the CRPD was promulgated August 20, 2014, and went into effect December 3, 2014. To ensure a proper legislative process, the traditional Chinese version of the CRPD was submitted by the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan for review on November 14, 2014.

Domestic Law

92. See Notes 101, 102, 103, 105 to 108, 110, 112, and 114 to 116 in the common core document of the initial national reports.
93. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and Implementation Act of the CRC were enacted to protect the rights of children and youths, whereas the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Act to Implement the CRPD were introduced to protect people with disabilities.

94. To ensure fairness of the taxation system, “The Sound Finance Program” was proposed at the beginning of 2014 that included introducing a new feedback tax system: Effective from 2015, the full imputation tax credit system on dividends was modified to a partial imputation tax credit system, while the amount of the standard deduction, special deduction of income from salaries/wages, and special deduction for the physically or mentally disabled persons were increased at the same time. Meanwhile, amendments were continually made to the Vehicle License Tax Act, Land Tax Act, and House Tax Act in order to achieve the principle of ability to pay and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.
95. Mental Health Act: Amendments were made in April 2013 to give patients the option of stating an opinion over their compulsory hospitalization via phone or video conferencing, while at the same time ensuring their rights to medical aid. As a result, cases of compulsory hospitalization were reduced from 772 in 2013 to 718 in 2014, and to 560 between January and October 2015. In July 2014, the Mental Health Act was further amended to align it with the Habeas Corpus Act, giving patients the means to request legal aid directly from the courts.
96. Personal Information Protection Act: The Personal Information Protection Act is enacted to govern the collection, processing and use of personal information so as to prevent harm on personality rights, and to facilitate the proper use of personal information.
97. Detention Act: According to Judicial Yuan Interpretation No. Shi-654, the act serves to protect detainees' rights to legal attorney by enforcing two principles: "monitor but do not pry" (meeting sessions) and "clear but do not read" (correspondence). Revisions were made on May 13, 2009, to reflect these two principles.
98. Crime Victim Protection Act: The act was amended on May 22, 2013, to support the creation of a victims' pecuniary aids Citizens of Republic of China victimized outside its territory by intentional conduct of any other person die ,their family members may apply for pecuniary aids and protection.
99. The Sunshine Acts: To eliminate corruption, the government has been enforcing the Act on Property-Declaration by Public Servants, the Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest, the Political Donations Act, and the Lobbying Act, as means of severing

transfer of improper gains. Meanwhile, more stringent regulations and supervision have been applied to political donations to ensure full transparency in administration, legislation, and lobbying. The public can access information such as property declaration and accounting statements on political donations via Control Yuan's gazettes, and the official website and publications. The Control Yuan has also detailed rules on auditing and imposing penalties on violations against the four Sunshine Acts.

- (1) The Control Yuan has a Committee on Anti-corruption in place to enforce the Sunshine Acts. Between 2012 and October 2015, the committee investigated 1,816 cases relating to property declaration, 75 cases relating to avoidance of conflicting interest, and 612 cases relating to political donation. Table 49 presents an overview of the number of cases verified/investigated, the number and percentage of cases penalized, and the amount of penalty imposed by the Control Yuan.

Table 49 Anti-corruption Efforts by the Control Yuan

Unit: Cases; %; in multiples of NTD 10,000

Category	Year	Cases reviewed/verified/investigated	Penalty decision		Penalty amount
			Cases	Ratio	
Property declarations	2012	636	31	4.9	562
	2013	323	18	5.6	338
	2014	519	39	7.5	470
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	338	31	9.2	341
	Subtotal	1,816	119	6.6	1,711
Conflicting interests	2012	15	6	40.0	1,004
	2013	21	13	61.9	1,910
	2014	23	5	21.7	386
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	16	3	18.8	956.4
	Subtotal	75	27	36.0	4,256.4
Political donations	2012	320	330	103.1	2,912.5
	2013	187	86	46.0	1,753.5
	2014	103	212	205.8	3,540.3
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	2	2	100.0	50
	Subtotal	612	630	102.9	8,256.3
Lobbying	2012	-	-	-	-
	2013	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-

	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Total		2,503	776	31.0	14,223.7

Source: Control Yuan

Note: Political donations are verified/investigated via an account-based approach. Both the donor and the recipient are subject to verification for every transaction made under the same donation account. A person found to have committed a violation counts as one penalty on that donation account. A single account may be issued multiple penalties as a result of the verification.

(2) The Ministry of Justice has set up a Review Committee on Property-Declaration by Public Servants to deal with penalty affairs. From 2012 to October 2015, the number of cases on Property-Declaration by public servant property declarations has come up to 764 cases, of which 402 were penalized for a sum of NT\$ 42.26 million. Meanwhile, a total of 109 cases involving public servants and conflicts of interest were reviewed, of which 59 led to penalties worth a total of NT\$373.99 million. Table 50 refers to the number of cases reviewed, and cases and amounts penalized.

Table 50 Cases Involving Declaration of Property and Conflict of Interests by Public Officials

Unit: incidents; cases; in multiples of NTD 10,000

Category	Year	Cases reviewed	Cases Penalized	
			Cases	Amounts of money penalized
Property-declaration by public servants	2012	332	182	1,602
	2013	197	100	955
	2014	112	46	759
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	123	74	910
	Subtotal	764	402	4,226
Recusal of public servants due to conflicts of interest	2012	28	13	7,533
	2013	35	16	17,267
	2014	27	15	6,486
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	19	15	6,113
	Subtotal	109	59	37,399

Source: Ministry of Justice

100. In July 2015, the Ministry of Justice submitted a draft amendment to the Act on Recusal of

Public Servants Due to Conflict of Interest to the Executive Yuan. This amendment largely focused on the applicability of the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants, the definition of related parties and non-property gains, Lobbying restrictions and penalty adjustments. In September 2015, the Ministry of Justice submitted another draft amendment to the Act on Property Declaration by Public Servants to the Executive Yuan. This largely focused on: redefining obligated declarers; outlining the reporting due dates and recording dates; providing a legal basis for the use of the Property Declaration and Audit System for information gathering; introducing disclosure obligations to relevant institutions, organizations and individuals; revising the range of parties that are obligated to assist in property declarations; revising the mandatory trust and change reporting system; and changing penalty types and monetary amounts.

Legislative Departments

101. See Note 151 in the common core document in the initial national reports.

Judicial Departments

102. Human rights protected by the Constitution and various laws are fulfilled through consolidated through all kinds of courts. Apart from civil and criminal courts, administrative courts have also been established under the existing judicial system to resolve disputes with government agencies. Furthermore, an Intellectual Property Court is established to ensure the quick resolution of intellectual property disputes, hence promote the country's technological and economic development. Lastly, a juvenile and family court has been created to protect the rights of women and children.

103. To perfect the existing legal aid system, the Judicial Yuan has been revising various details such as the target subjects, the scope of legal aid, source of lawyers, collection of proceeds, and foundation governance. After taking into consideration the existing legal aid systems adopted by advanced nations such as Japan and the UK, as well as opinions of the public, amendments to the Legal Aid Act were made and promulgated on July 1, 2015.

Administrative Departments

104. Pursuant to the Act to Implement the Two Covenants, government agencies have the obligation to protect and enforce human rights to the extent of their vested authorities.

105.The Ministry of Justice is the central authority responsible for promoting the Two Covenants.

106.The Ministry of the Interior is the central authority responsible for protecting people's rights to political participation, freedom of association, rights of new immigrants, rights to accommodation, and freedom of movement.

107.The Ministry of Education is the central authority responsible for people's right to education. The Ministry of Culture is the central authority responsible for people's rights to culture.

108.The Ministry of Health and Welfare is the central authority responsible for people's right to health, social welfare, and social aid.

109.The Ministry of Labor is the central authority responsible for people's work rights.

110.The Environmental Protection Administration is the central authority responsible for people's right to a healthy environment.

111.The Civil Service Protection and Training Commission is the central authority responsible for protecting civil servants' rights and training.

112.The Control Yuan contributes toward human rights protection by exercising supervision.

Citation of the Two Covenants

113.With the enactment of the implementation rules, the two covenants have now been adopted into the judicial system, which makes every human rights protection rule legally enforceable under the laws of the ROC. Prior to the enactment of these implementation rules, the Judicial Yuan had, in Interpretation No.392, already quoted paragraph 3 of Article 9 of the ICCPR in relation to the restriction of freedom of criminal suspects. In the reasoning of Judicial Yuan Interpretation No.582, reference was made to subparagraph 5 of paragraph 3 of Article 14 of the ICCPR to draw the conclusion that any individual charged with a crime is guaranteed, at a minimum, to have witnesses testifying against them cross-examined. In the reasoning of Judicial Yuan Interpretation No.710, reference was made to Article 12 of the ICCPR and Point 6 in General Comment No. 15 in concluding that freedom of movement of mainland Chinese residents should also be protected by the Constitution as long as they have been formally granted legal entry into Taiwan. Since the enactment of implementation rules on the two covenants, the Judicial Yuan has been gathering a list of

court judgments, interpretations of the Justices of the Constitutional Court in which the two covenants were cited, and posting them onto the human rights section of the Judicial Yuan's website (<http://www.judicial.gov.tw/rights/>) along with a link to the Ministry of Justice's human rights section. This information is intended to provide useful references for judges when making decisions, and has been made accessible to academia and the general public. By July 2014, the Judicial Yuan had completed a database that houses a collection of judgments from criminal, civil, juvenile, family, and administrative courts, as well as interpretations made by the Justices of the Constitutional Court in which the two covenants were cited as reference. Today, the database continues to gather cases and data on judgments made in reference to the two conventions, and its contents made accessible to the public. As of July 2015, the database had already gathered 429 court judgments and the interpretations of the Justices of the Constitutional Court in which the two conventions were cited. The ICCPR was cited 50 times and the ICESCR 24 times in the interpretations of the Justices of the Constitutional Court or opinions.

Remedies for Rights Violations

114. Refer to Notes 129 and 130 of common core document of the initial national report.

115. The existing litigation procedures allow litigants to seek remedy by making appeals against judgments or decisions made by subordinate courts. The remedy system serves mainly to correct errors that judges of subordinate courts are prone to make while finding facts and applying appropriate regulations, so that the litigants' interests are properly protected. The system also has the benefit of eliminating discrepant views of the law among the courts, and thereby ensure the consistency and clarity of decisions made.

E. Legal Framework That Serves to Enhance Human Rights at the State Level

116. See Notes 143 to 145, 146, and 152 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

117. The Executive Yuan established a Human Rights Promotion Task Force in 2001 that is comprised of between 21 and 27 members. The convener and deputy convener positions are currently undertaken by an Executive Yuan Minister without Portfolio and a Deputy Minister of Justice, respectively, with the rest of the task force consisting of various department heads, scholars, and experts. In addition, the Executive Yuan has also established the Committee on Women's Rights Promotion, the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Hakka Affairs Council and the Social and Family Affairs Administration for purposes such as enforcing gender equality, protecting the rights of indigenous people, revitalizing Hakka culture, and providing child and juvenile-related services. They are intended to provide guidance and supervision for all levels of government agencies with respect to their missions.

118. In 2015, budgets across the Executive Yuan and its subordinate ministries, councils, and commissions for enforcing human rights protections as stated in the two covenants totaled NTD 704.8 billion. This was spent on many projects, including: human rights education, promotion of human rights conventions, amendment of human rights laws, domestic adoption of the two covenants, compensation for crime victims, training for detainees, improvement of social care and facilities, funding for the Legal Aid Foundation, promotion of workplace safety, occupational health services, funding for social insurance and welfare, and employment for people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups.

119. The Control Yuan consists of 29 members nominated by the president and approved by the Legislative Yuan to serve a term of six years. These members are expected to rise above party affiliation and exercise authorities independently in accordance with the law. Amongst the 18 incumbent members, 10 (56%) are female. The Constitution and Additional Articles thereof have made the Control Yuan the country's highest supervisory authority. It holds the authority to conduct impeachments, censures, and audits, and to conduct investigations based upon public complaints. It may also review performances of government agencies

using international human rights standards and propose or demand improvements on cases of human rights violations. More than 50% of all cases investigated by the Control Yuan involve human rights issues. Although the R.O.C. has yet to establish a national human rights commission, the Control Yuan has been a voting member of International Ombudsman Institute (IOI) since 1994.

120. The Control Yuan established the Human Rights Protection Committee in 2000. The Committee comprises 9 to 11 members of the Control Yuan. Amongst the 11 incumbent members of the committee, 6 of whom (55%) are female. Its main functions include: uncovering and investigating human rights violations; deliberating the Control Yuan's human rights investigative reports and offering suggestions; recommending on human rights legislation; promoting and supervising the adoption of international human rights conventions; communicating with human rights groups at home and abroad; and formulating and promoting human rights education. Between 2012 and October 2015, the Control Yuan received 53,785 complaints (84.3%) on issues concerning human rights. Amongst all investigations conducted by the Control Yuan, 836 cases (54.6%) involved human rights issues and 277 of which the Control Yuan has demanded correction (representing 33.1% of all human rights investigations). Infringement of property rights was the most common cause of all human rights investigations (representing 12.3% of total), followed by the right to judicial protection (11.0%) and the right to health and life (8.2%). For every violation or act of negligence found, the Control Yuan will demand immediate correction or improvement within a time frame, based on which the respective government agencies can review, rectify and improve their existing practices. The Control Yuan then follows up on the progresses made to ensure that international human rights conventions are being properly adopted domestically. Table 51 shows an overview of human rights protection cases handled by the Control Yuan between 2012 and October 2015.

Table 51 Human Rights Protection Cases Handled by the Control Yuan

Category	Year	Total	Nature of human rights protection case													Non-human rights related
			Total	Right to liberty	Right to equality	Right to health and life	Right to work	Right to property	Political rights	Right to judicial protection	Right to cultural life	Right to education	Environmental rights	Right to social security	Others	
Complaints handled	Total briefs	63,792	53,785	490	229	2,126	5,520	13,708	2,392	19,853	648	1,720	1,522	1,823	3,754	10,007
	Ratio	100	84.3	0.8	0.4	3.3	8.7	21.5	3.7	31.1	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.8	5.9	15.7
	2012	19,722	17,074	126	47	769	1,813	4,507	863	6,019	189	552	522	628	1,039	2,648
	2013	18,017	15,316	147	86	630	1,544	3,795	396	5,338	232	546	440	500	1,662	2,701
	2014	14,747	12,105	112	64	395	1,248	3,117	526	4,654	128	362	307	387	805	2,642
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	11,306	9,290	105	32	332	915	2,289	607	3,842	99	260	253	308	248	2,016
Cases investigated	Total cases	1,532	836	25	23	125	52	189	6	168	22	57	63	52	54	696
	Ratio	100	54.6	1.6	1.5	8.2	3.4	12.3	0.4	11.0	1.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.5	45.4
	2012	446	250	7	7	34	16	57	1	47	6	19	24	19	13	196
	2013	534	295	7	6	47	12	66	3	76	10	16	20	12	20	239
	2014	382	199	7	7	29	15	42	1	37	3	18	10	15	15	183
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	170	92	4	3	15	9	24	1	8	3	4	9	6	6	78
Cases corrected	Total cases	551	277	8	9	62	13	50	-	33	6	23	17	28	28	274
	Ratio	100	50.3	1.5	1.6	11.3	2.4	9.1	-	6.0	1.1	4.1	3.0	5.1	5.1	49.7
	2012	161	84	2	3	17	2	15	-	9	2	10	5	11	8	77
	2013	207	99	3	-	25	4	17	-	17	3	7	6	6	11	108
	2014	114	53	2	3	10	4	10	-	5	-	5	2	7	5	61
	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)	69	41	1	3	10	3	8	-	2	1	1	4	4	4	28

Source: The Control Yuan

Note: 1. Complaints were classified by the computer system based on their specified purposes. They were dated according to when processed by the Control Yuan.

2. The number of cases investigated and corrected was based on investigators' own classification, and was dated at the time the committee passed its review.

3. For more detailed definitions, visit the Control Yuan's human rights protection website (URL: <http://humanrights.cy.gov.tw/lp/lp.asp?ctNode=883&CtUnit=486&BaseDSD=7&mp=71>).

121. In 2011, the Examination Yuan established a human rights task force to oversee the implementation of human rights policies within the Examination Yuan. The task force consists of between 11 and 15 members, with the vice president of the Examination Yuan serving as the convener. Members of the task force include the secretary-general of the Examination Yuan, division, office and committee heads, scholars and experts. Their responsibilities are to supervise the implementation of human rights protections within their respective domains, and report and monitor improvements regularly to the Examination Yuan.

Relevant Training and Advocacy of Human Rights Instruments

122. See Notes 153 to 155, 157, 159 to 161, 162, 165, and 167 in the common core document of the initial national reports.

123. In 2013, the Ministry of Examination revised its White Paper on Gender Equality in National Examinations, as well as its White Paper on Examinations for Disabled Persons, to better comply with international human rights standards.

124. To promote human rights education, the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration has made international human rights courses a mandatory part of training programs for all central and local government agencies under the Executive Yuan since 2013. The completion of these courses is being treated as part of employee performance evaluations. Human rights training programs have been organized and are being run by the Civil Service Development Institute and the Regional Civil Service Development Institute.

125. Training of judicial officials:

- (1) Out of respect for humanity and human rights, the Judicial Yuan has been introducing enhanced training for judicial officials on a multitude of topics including the two covenants, protection of human rights, gender equality, rights of indigenous people, rights of children and youth, the rights of workers, persons with disabilities, elders and disadvantaged groups, and CEDAW. These courses are intended to raise awareness among judicial personnel towards the rights of defendants and victims, gender equality, elimination of discrimination, protection of persons with disabilities, and cultural diversity. In 2014, the Judges Academy introduced digital courses to give judicial

personnel the freedom of learning online at any time.

- (2) The Judicial Yuan has allocated yearly budgets since 2012 to finance the promotion of the two covenants and on-the-job training. Between 2012 and June 2015, the Judges Academy spent NTD 329,100 (2012), NTD 1,141,500 (2013), NTD 1,115,300 (2014), and NTD 690,100 (2015), for a total of NTD 3,276,000, on organizing workshops and training courses related to the two covenants. Over 50% of existing judges have participated in the training. In July 2013, the Judicial Yuan instructed all courts throughout the nation to enhance publicity on the two covenants. Meanwhile, human rights and ICCPR/ICESCR courses and instructors were made available to help train those who were unable to attend courses organized by the Judicial Yuan or the Judges Academy.

126. The Ministry of Justice set up a special "Giant Step in Human Rights" section on its official website in June 2009. The section contains abundant information such as the origin of the Giant Step in human rights project, the significance of the Two Conventions and general comments thereof, the nation's progress in adopting the Two Conventions, training materials on the Two Conventions, a learning roadmap—advanced training materials on the Two Conventions, digital courses, case studies I, case studies II, training materials (i.e. Human Rights Guide Book Series) for facilitators within Ministry of Justice and subordinates, a Traditional Chinese version of general comments, reviews made by government agencies with respect to regulations, research reports and recommendations on incorporating international conventions, concluding observations and recommendations of international human rights experts, and progress updates disclosed by various government agencies. This information has been made available online to serve as reference for all government agencies and the public. Meanwhile, all central and local government agencies are being demanded to dedicate a section of their websites for the Two Conventions and human rights protection.

127. The Academy for the Judiciary has made human rights education a priority in judiciary training (including judges and prosecutors).

128. The Ministry of National Defense has followed the Guidelines on Law Education for

Military Personnel by requiring that all military officers train their subordinates on the two covenants, the implementation rules, the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, human rights cases, human rights incidents, and issues concerning the rights of military personnel. The purpose of this exercise is to promote the understanding that everything they do must be to uphold human rights. Meanwhile, international human rights and humanitarian laws have been incorporated into training courses in order to promote human rights awareness within the military.

- 129.To promote human rights awareness among law enforcers, the National Police Agency has devised a series of human rights training programs comprised of preliminary courses, advanced courses, and lectures on special topics. Every law enforcement unit has been instructed to proceed accordingly, and a summary of the two covenants and guidelines on human rights practices have been incorporated into the course curriculum.
- 130.To help detainees understand their rights, the Ministry of the Interior has printed information in 17 languages (including Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Hindi, German, Khmer, Mongolian, Bengali, Burmese, Filipino, Urdu, Nepali, Malay, and Tamil) that is distributed to detainees on entry into detention. This is to advise them of their rights and obligations, while providing them with assurances so that they can await their repatriation with peace of mind.
- 131.Human rights courses have been included as part of basic training in lawyers' pre-service training. These courses emphasize topics such as roles and defense strategies of criminal lawyers, wrongful cases, post-conviction reviews in practice, parental rights and child support in divorce cases, employment-related constitutional lawsuits before interpretation, severance pay, and occupational hazards.
- 132.To promote human rights awareness among domestic violence prevention workers, the Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a series of courses between 2012 and 2015 with varying themes, such as domestic violence prevention, social initiatives and action, supervision and self-development, and sexual assault prevention.
- 133.Agencies in every level of government have used a wide variety of media, such as TV, radio, the Internet, social media, newspapers and other printed publications, to inform the public of

the implications of the two covenants, as well as relevant actions taken by the government to date. This widespread publicity given to rights issues is expected to increase awareness of the government's implementation of constitutional protections of basic human rights and its promotion of human rights concepts and policies, which are aimed at creating a fair and just society that protects human rights and is in line with related international systems.

134. Education and training on gender equality:

- (1) See 2.18 of the second national report on CEDAW.
- (2) The Executive Yuan has been assisting in the promotion of human rights issues since 2012 through the use of six TV stations, light boxes at Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport and Kaohsiung International Airport, and its official Facebook page.

135. Meanwhile, the National Communications Commission implemented a new policy that sought to reward TV and radio stations for any contributions made toward protecting the interests of disadvantaged groups, cultural diversity, gender equality, and protection of children and youths in the relevant regulations. In addition, TV and radio stations are constantly informed of the nation's human rights policies and laws.

Measures Taken to Enhance Social Involvement in Human Rights Protection

136. See Note 174 in the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

137. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs helped sponsor the founding of the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, an association devoted to promoting democracy and human rights. Its aims to promote democracy and human rights development domestically and engage related private-sector organizations to bring them in line with global standards. Between 2012 and August 2015, the ministry joined the efforts of local and international NGOs to further enhance and protect human rights. In addition to forming alliances with world-renowned democracy and human rights organizations, the ministry has also subsidized local and foreign academic institutions, think tanks, private-sector organizations, and NGOs that promote democracy and human rights. Other efforts that the ministry made in this regard include exploring challenges in democracy, publication of Taiwan Journal of Democracy,

subsidizing domestic NGOs participating in international or local human rights conferences, assisting domestic political parties engaging in international democratic interaction, and organizing democracy and human rights-related conferences.

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

139. Between 2012 and 2015, the Ministry of Education sponsored the two private-sector organizations ECPAT Taiwan and the Taiwan Association for China Human Rights, which held summer camps and exhibition tours so as to advance human rights education.

140. On Universal Children's Day (November 20, 2014), the Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a seminar where President Ma Ying-jeou interacted with representatives of children's interest groups and discuss various children's welfare needs. At the seminar, the Implementation Act of the CRC was announced to the public. Furthermore, the ministry has been collaborating with private-sector organizations on the promotion of children's rights using such media as posters, workshops, speeches, drama performances, and campus tours.

141. In order to engage NGOs in law education, the Ministry of Justice has been offering subsidies to legal service offices at tertiary institutions and civil associations to advocate against drug use, street racing and violence. The number of cases and amounts subsidized for anti-drug, anti-street racing and anti-violence campaigns between 2012 and 2015 are shown in Table 52. The Ministry of Health and Welfare also offers yearly subsidies to sponsor the Center for Drug Evaluation and private anti-drug organizations.

Table 52 Cases and Amounts Subsidized by Ministry of Justice against Drug, Street Racing, and Violence

Unit: cases; NTD

Year	Cases subsidized	Amount subsidized
2012	22	737,444
2013	26	614,734

2014	24	558,000
2015	18	475,000

Source: Ministry of Justice

142. The Taiwan government has been a long-time supporter of anti-violence initiatives around the world. Its efforts in this area include victim protection, offender treatment, violence prevention, and domestic violence victim assistance. Between 2012 and 2015, the Ministry of Health and Welfare subsidized civil organizations, and combined private resources to promote victim protection and violence prevention, with subsidies totaling NTD 491,051,000 being granted for this purpose. In addition, subsidies totaling NTD 234,432,055 were granted to support government agencies and civil organizations engaging in the prevention of domestic violence, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.

143. The Judicial Yuan funded the establishment of the Legal Aid Foundation to assist the public in legal matters pursuant to the Legal Aid Act. Between 2012 and July 2015, the Judicial Yuan donated NTD 600 million to the foundation and subsidized NTD 2,694,367,012 of its operating budget. As of October 2015, the Legal Aid Foundation had 21 branches nationwide. Between 2012 and July 2015, it received a total of 201,982 legal aid applications, of which 126,653 were granted. In addition, the foundation provided legal counsel in another 242,755 cases.

144. The Ministry of Justice founded the Association for Victims Support and supervises its victim protection efforts. Between 2012 and 2015, the association was subsidized each year NTD 33,609,000, NTD 28,821,000, NTD 22,544,000, and NTD 57,290,000, respectively.

145. To help rehabilitated persons reenter society, the Ministry of Justice oversees the Taiwan After-care Association and the Fuchien After-care Association, which assist such people. The ministry also subsidizes other private-sector organizations assisting the rehabilitated. Table 53 shows the number and amount of subsidies granted by the Ministry of Justice between 2012 and 2015 to private-sector organizations assisting the rehabilitated.

Table 53 Cases and Amount of Subsidies Granted by the Ministry of Justice to Private-sector Organizations Assisting the Rehabilitated

Unit: cases; NTD

Year	Cases subsidized	Amount subsidized
2012	2	13,300,000
2013	2	11,400,000
2014	2	10,000,000
2015	2	8,817,000

Source: Ministry of Justice

International Cooperation, Development, and Assistance

146. See Notes 180 (first part) and 192 in the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

147. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) is an institution that specializes in providing foreign aid. It assists in the ROC government's international projects, helping partner countries develop sustainable models that can be implemented and maintained on their own and contributing to the development of the international community.

148. In 2014, a sum of USD 273,978,105 (0.050% of the GDP) was budgeted for official development assistance. In 2014, NGOs provided USD 75 million in monetary contributions and USD 13 million in material goods for foreign aid. In the first half of 2015, they provided USD 35 million in monetary contributions and USD 520,000 in material goods.

149. Taiwan became a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in 1991 and a member of the World Trade Organization in 2002. It has subsequently been involved in various international organizations, conferences, and initiatives, and has provided assistance to those in need. One of the many initiatives taken was the founding of the Taiwan International Health Action in 2006, which has been involved in many humanitarian assistance initiatives throughout the world.

150. In 2014, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent technical, medical, and investment and trade service missions, 15 in total, consisting of 82 experts and technicians and 86 draftees serving alternative military service overseas to 29 countries in the Asia Pacific region, West Asia, and Latin America. They engaged in a total of 25 collaborative projects, covering such areas as agriculture, gardening, aquaculture, animal husbandry, food processing, information

technology, and occupational training, and made preparations for new projects. In addition, the International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) was authorized to organize 29 projects and programs that involved a total of 60 overseas-based representatives. At the request of ROC government offices overseas in 2014, TaiwanICDF embarked on six emergency projects: phase two of the food production and occupational training program for earthquake victims in Savane Diane, Haiti; a food safety support program for refugees in Harbiye, South Sudan; the recovery of health centers from Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines; a hygiene program following floods in Solomon Islands; a community recovery program after a drought in Tuvalu; and a well-repair program in northern Jordan. As for medical cooperation, the Ministry has conducted joint healthcare programs in the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji, and Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific and Burkina Faso in Africa.

151. Between 2012 and 2015, Taiwan proactively expanded its participation in international organizations and activities by engaging in multiple international disease prevention efforts with the United States, the European Union, Austria, and Asian countries. Taiwan signed the Implementing Arrangement No. 3 through No. 5 with the US, which cover programs on tuberculosis, epidemiology training, and influenza monitoring, implemented the three-year Haiti disease prevention program to help develop talent for the National Public Health Laboratory and the field of epidemiology, which also included the donation of required laboratory instruments and equipment. Moreover, Taiwan periodically selects a medical officer to participate in the European Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training (EPIET) at the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES), which focuses on setting up disease surveillance and reporting systems and analyzing collected data. In addition, in response to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, Taiwan donated 100,000 sets of personal protective equipment in 2014 for use by frontline health workers on international rescue teams. In 2015, Taiwan cooperated with the US in organizing the Training Course for Preparing Healthcare Workers to Work in Ebola Treatment Units and the International Training Course on Molecular Diagnosis for MERS-CoV, which aimed to help representatives from Asia-Pacific countries set up a sound disease prevention system in their

countries and effectively boost the regional capacity to respond to infectious diseases.

152. The cross-ministerial Taiwan International Health Action (TaiwanIHA) jointly formed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed a memorandum of understanding in 2009 with the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) to support medical and humanitarian aid efforts. In May 2015, the AMDA invited TaiwanIHA to visit RSUD Andi Makkasau ParePare Hospital to work with the Celebes Cleft Center in Indonesia to offer free surgery to 29 local patients with cleft lips and palates. TaiwanIHA and AMDA went to Bodhgaya, India, to provide free dental care and oral hygiene education in October 2015 as part of a collaborative effort with the local Rotary Club, Rotaract Club, and Lions Club. The beneficiaries included children as young as six years old, pregnant women, and elderly people up to the age of 70. They had cavities filled and teeth cleaned. Around 150 people benefited from the services. The delegation also visited schools and orphanages in the village of Mastipur, India, to provide health education. TaiwanIHA also provided medical aid and assessments after the earthquake in Nepal, as requested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May 2015. Information on the disaster and the operation's accomplishments were given to Nepal and the World Health Organization.

153. Taiwan has been an active participant in international collaborative campaigns and has entered bilateral agreements, memorandums, and cooperation frameworks on agricultural cooperation with many countries, such as the United States, Israel, Canada, the Netherlands, Australia, France, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Hungary, to promote various international agricultural cooperation efforts through bilateral agricultural meetings and consultations. The TaiwanICDF, for instance, offers assistance on developing agriculture and fishery industries through technical cooperation and related training. Taiwan has taken part in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI), African-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO), and Asian Productivity Organization (APO). Each year, Taiwan earmarks NTD 170 million as financial support for three international agricultural organizations and institutions in Taiwan, namely, the AVRDC-The World Vegetable Center, the Food and Fertilizer Technology Center for the Asian and Pacific Region (FFTC), and the

International Center for Land Policy Studies and Training (ICLPST). The APEC Multi-Year Project of Strengthening Public-Private Partnership to Reduce Food Losses in the Supply Chain launched in 2013 is the first multi-year agricultural program approved by APEC. The project investigates and analyzes losses in the Asia-Pacific region, establishes techniques and methods (toolkits) at respective segments of the supply chain, and organizes seminars to help minimize losses of grains, vegetables, and fruits, as well as fishery and livestock products. This public-private partnership has reduced food loss at each step of the supply chain. Food processing techniques and competitive advantages of enterprises have been boosted to help developing members and small farmers reduce losses and promote agricultural village development in order to minimize losses by 10% as of 2020 throughout the Asia-Pacific region. As part of its humanitarian aid efforts, the government started providing reserved rice free of charge in 2002, as dictated by the reserve amount, to applicable government agencies and private public interest groups, allowing to offer humanitarian support in cases of famines and catastrophes overseas. Until October 2015, more than 10 developing countries had received over 280,000 tons of rice donations, valued at USD250 million. These included areas devastated by the South Asia earthquake and tsunami, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, famine in Haiti, and Africa, where food is needed most in the world.

154. The Ministry of Culture encourages artists, museums, and art museums, among others to partake in arts festivals, artists in residency programs, and exhibitions, and various international arts and cultural events each year in an effort to present Taiwan's artistic and cultural accomplishments on the international stage.

155. Whenever a catastrophe occurs overseas, the people of Taiwan demonstrate their generosity by donating money to international rescue organizations. The more recent catastrophes that have galvanized the generosity of the people of Taiwan are: the earthquake of March 11, 2011, in Japan, for which Taiwan gathered NTD 6,040,350,000 domestically (if contributions paid directly to Japan by groups and individuals are included, the amount jumps to a record-breaking NTD 6,854,660,000); Typhoon Haiyan of 2014 in the Philippines, for which Taiwan donated NTD 382,580,000; and the Nepal earthquake of 2015,

for which Taiwan donated NTD 96,030,505.

156. The Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission (MTAC) established a medical platform focusing on medical exchanges between Taiwan, Mongolia, and Tibetan regions. The MTAC organized professional teams comprising government agencies, NGOs, and scholars and experts, providing services such as free clinics, health education, medical checkups, care for the minorities and the underprivileged, and information technology education in the abovementioned regions. In the period 2012-2015, Taiwan medical teams formed by the MTAC visited the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in mainland China for medical exchanges, benefiting 3,670 people. In addition, with the help of MTAC, 27 healthcare professionals from Taiwan went to Tibetan areas in Qinghai and Yunnan for medical inspections and exchanges with local counterparts. The MTAC also assisted 10 healthcare professionals from Tibetan areas in Qinghai and Sichuan in coming to Taiwan and enhancing their professional medical knowledge. Taiwan's Aletheia University, sponsored by the MTAC, carried out volunteer services programs in Inner Mongolia. Cultural heritage was promoted through the Internet, thereby encouraging students, young people, and teachers in colleges and universities in outlying areas of Inner Mongolia to take part in cultural life. A total of 692 people benefited from the program. Services provided by the MTAC in collaboration with 280 experts and volunteers from Taiwan, benefited more than 25,400 Tibetans worldwide.

157. The Ministry of Economic Affairs has organized the Industrial Technical Instructor Training Program annually since 2004. A total of seven courses, including on CAD/CAM (computer aided design/manufacturing), were offered between 2012 and 2015, training a total of 73 instructors from 14 friendly nations to assist in the development of industrial technology in their countries. Between 2012 and October 2015, the Ministry of Labor, commissioned by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arranged for more than 239 occupational trainers from 28 developing or developed countries undergo training programs in Taiwan and helped diplomatic allies set up 11 career training programs that cultivate technical manpower. In order to advance international exchanges and share Taiwan's successful experiences, the TaiwanICDF, as authorized by the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, has organized various professional workshops and training classes in Taiwan. These classes cover subjects that Taiwan excels at and that meet the developmental needs of its diplomatic allies and other friendly countries. Government officials from these countries are invited to travel to Taiwan for the programs. Each year, 15 to 17 professional workshops are organized for about 400 officials in total. The TaiwanICDF organized 19 professional workshops in 2014 and 12 more from January to September 2015. In addition, to help young people living in Pacific allies develop professional skills and capabilities, the TaiwanICDF, under direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been working with the Ministry of Labor since 2014 to organize career training programs for them. Various technical training classes have also been organized for them on learning daily life skills. Young people from six such countries, including Kiribati and Marshall Islands, have been invited to Taiwan for such trainings (22 in 2014 and 30 in 2015).

158. The Ministry of Science and Technology has entered into cooperation agreements with 65 important scientific research institutes around the world on joint research, sharing of major research facilities, technical collaboration, mutual visits and training, workshops, and information exchange.

159. On June 1, 2011, the Mackay Program was implemented to pay respect to the late Dr. Mackay, who was dedicated to serving the disadvantaged and the poor, and to elderly foreigners who have lived in Taiwan for years and devoted themselves or greatly contributed to society. Foreigners who have lived in Taiwan for more than 20 years and have spent more than 183 days in Taiwan each year, hold an Alien Permanent Resident Certificate issued by the Ministry of the Interior, are 65 or older, and have served or made special contributions to society for years may apply for three benefits available to Taiwanese senior citizens, namely free public transportation, free access to public recreational places, and free long-term care services. As of October 2015, a total of 238 foreign senior people had applied for and were granted the said benefits.

F. Reporting Procedures at the National Level

160. Although the United Nations do not accept the instrument of ratification from Taiwan for the Two Covenants, Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee compiled and

released initial reports on the Two Covenants and the common core documents in accordance with the United Nations guidelines on the form and content of reports to be submitted by states parties to international human rights treaties. The second national reports on the Two Covenants are scheduled for April 2016. The Office of the President and the Ministry of Justice, which take on advisory roles for the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee, are responsible for coordinating and supervising various organs of the Central Government in providing drafts of the report. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for acquainting government officials with the format of preparing the national human rights report and urging government agencies to provide human rights deficiency and rectification plans in a proactive manner.

161. Between September 2, 2015 and December 21, 2015, a total of two rounds consisting of 22 meetings were held. Members of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee and related scholars, experts, NGOs, and governmental agencies were invited to take part and to discuss the implementation status of rights confirmed in respective covenants. Meanwhile, to ensure the integrity and adequacy of report contents, ten pre-review meetings before the second round of review meetings, one editing framework meeting, 16 preliminary meetings before editing meetings, nine editing meetings, 13 secondary editing meetings, and two finalizing meetings were held.

162. More than 30 NGOs attended the draft report review meetings, including the Covenants and Conventions Watch, Taiwan Association for Human Rights, Judicial Reform Foundation, Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development, the Garden of Hope Foundation, Taiwan Access for All Association, Taiwan International Medical Alliance, Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty, Taiwan Action for Prison Reform, Awakening Foundation, ROC Disability Alliance, New Immigrants Labor Rights Association, Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights, Environmental Jurists Association, Taiwan Alliance for Victims of Urban Renewal, Taiwan International Workers' Association, Association of Learning Disabilities, Taiwan Fund for Children and Families, Anti-Eviction League, Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association, Social Housing Advocacy Consortium, and Taiwan Gender Queer Rights Advocacy Alliance.

163. The Ministry of Justice held three rounds of 41 composition workshops in total and one composition division of labor workshop for civil servants that take part in composing the reports; a total of 639 people attended the workshops. A total of 1,748 civil servants participated in the 22 review meetings mentioned in the foregoing, including a total of 271 members of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee and related scholars, experts, NGOs combined. In the Human Rights section of its world wide web, the Ministry of Justice has released the common core documents, guidelines for submitting reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), and international documents on human rights such as general comments released by treaty bodies for reference and utilization by respective parties.

III. Information on Nondiscrimination, Equality, and Effective Relief Measures

G. Nondiscrimination and Equality

Implementation of Human Rights Documents

164. See Notes 198, 202, 204, and 208 (1), (3), and (4) of the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

165. Women's rights: The CEDAW Enforcement Act was enacted specifically to eradicate all forms of discrimination against women, help women fully develop, protect gender-based human rights, and promote gender equality as part of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) of 1979.

166. Rights of the senior citizens: In accordance with the five elements in the United Nations' Principles for Older Persons, healthy and sub-healthy seniors in Taiwan are encouraged to actively take part in social events. The central government and local governments are to jointly consolidate and promote Stage 2 friendly care of the elderly service program; county and municipal governments are to be subsidized to organize, together with NGOs, community care stations, senior citizen schools, retirement workshops and seminars, health forums, sports events for senior citizens, and other programs. Meanwhile, the senior citizens

get discounts when taking domestic state-run or private marine, land, and public transportation, accessing recreational places, and visiting cultural and educational facilities that help promote health and avoid or delay disability. In 2008, we initiated a 10-year plan for long-term care, providing home care services, day care services, adult foster home care services, transportation services, and meal services, based on the level of disability of senior citizens. Meanwhile, institutional services for senior citizens who need specialized care are also provided.

167.Children's rights: The Implementation Act of the CRC was enacted in 2014, entering into effect on November 20, 2014. Highlights of the Implementation Act include formation of an Executive Yuan task force for promoting the rights of children and teenagers, compilation of a list of laws and regulations to be prioritized for review within a year, completion of the review of prioritized laws and regulations within three years, comprehensive review of all laws and regulations within five years, completion of the national report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child within two years, and submission of periodic reports once every five years thereafter. The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act was amended in 2012, 2014, and 2015, adding preferred measures for children, trial adoption prior to official adoption, passive qualification of family childcare providers, and banned operation of certain businesses within 200 meters of senior high schools, vocational high schools, and educational institutions of a lower level thereof.

168.Rights of persons with disabilities: In the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act was amended in 2007 to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and to ensure equal participation opportunities, eliminating discrimination and inappropriate treatment in all aspects of life. In addition, to incorporate the convention into domestic law, the Act to Implement the CRPD was promulgated on August 20, 2014, and entered into effect on December 3, 2014. As stated in the act, a committee for the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities was to be established by the Executive Yuan, and a priority review list about the legislation and administrative measures to be provided within two years. Through implementation of the act, any inconsistencies with the provisions of the convention had to be corrected by addition,

amendment, or cancellation of relevant legislation or improvement of administrative measures within three years. Establishment (amendment), revision, or cancellation of remaining legislation or improvement of administrative measures would have to be completed within five years. The initial national report had to be submitted within two years, and periodic reports will be filed every four years thereafter.

169.Environmental rights: In accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction and Management Act was announced and enforced on July 1, 2015. The policies and measures to deal with climate change should be cost effective in consideration of national development. This is crucial in response to the impact of climate change.

170.In order to enforce equal rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, the government has enacted various legal specifications and standards regarding different aspects of human rights, such as the Act of Assistance for Family in Hardship, Implementation Act of the CRC, Implementation Act of the CRPD, the CRC Enforcement Act, the CRPD Enforcement Act, the HIV Infection Control and Patient Rights Protection Act, and the Hansen's Disease Patients Human Rights Protection and Compensation Act. To better defend the human rights of patients with Hansen's disease and strengthen their legal protections, a total of NTD 730,626,662 has been issued in compensation (consolation) in accordance with the Hansen's Disease Patients Human Rights Protection and Compensation Act, benefiting 292 patients at the Lesheng Sanatorium and Hospital and 947 patients receiving care at home.

171.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 30, 2011. The pecuniary aids system was amended on May 22, 2013 Citizens of Republic of China victimized outside its territory by intentional conduct of any other person died are entitled to apply for pecuniary aids.

Other Measures Adopted to Eliminate Discrimination

172.See Notes 209 (the first half), 210, and 211 of the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

173.From 2012 to September 2015 the proportion of female political chiefs of government

agencies increased from 10 to 28.21%, and the overall percentage of female political appointees increased from 18.24 to 20.04%. The percentage of female senior rank public functionaries increased from 27.87 to 31.10%. The percentage of indigenous women among all indigenous civil servants increased from 28.63 to 32.50%, among which the ratio of female senior rank (detail) civil servants increased from 11.11 to 21.21%. The percentage of female civil servants with disabilities among all civil servants with disabilities increased from 33.50 to 35.41%. The ratio of female senior rank (detail) civil servants with disabilities increased from 10.83 to 14.74%.

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

Protection of the Rights of Various Disadvantaged Groups

175. See Notes 218 and 219 of the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

176. The number of people who utilized the Crime Victim Protection Program from 2012 to October 2015 each year was 18,525; 17,155; 17,296; and 13,903, respectively.

177. After receiving the roster of detainees to be released within the next six months provided by the jail or detention center, the Taiwan After-care Association coordinates with the jail or detention center to arrange group and individual counseling with the assistance of related organizations. The detainees are provided information on employment, medical care, and social welfare benefits, among other related protective measures, to help released detainees return to society smoothly. Prior to their release, they are to receive counseling outside the jail on their subsequent schooling or employment. In accordance with Article 26-2 of the Prison Act and the Regulations Governing Exit of Inmates, a detainee who is eligible to leave jail during the day may apply with his/her correctional institution directly to receive outside schooling or occupational training. The institution must then seek approval from the Ministry of Justice. Between 2011 and October 2015, a total of 88 detainees received occupational training outside their jail during the day (no inmates have applied for schooling yet). The number of detainees who received services under the After-care Program between 2012 and October 2015 is shown in Table 54.

Table 54 Number of People Receiving Services under the After-care Program

Unit: Person(s); %

Year Item	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Jan.-Oct.)
Counseling on shelters	562	480	406	334
Skills training	619	502	547	422
Employment guidance	1,017	1,434	1,446	1,305
Education guidance	285	272	259	156
Medical care guidance	113	99	106	66
Emergency assistance	447	556	583	447
Visitation and care	18,714	16,624	16,395	13,965
Transport subsidies	1,564	1,613	1,791	1,341
Medical care subsidies	102	114	111	77
Home escort service	32	37	57	38
Small business start-up loans	22	27	23	20
Placement	578	482	407	61
Post-release bridging	16,321	15,072	15,473	13,258
Men (%)	88.2			
Women (%)	11.8			

Source: Ministry of Justice

178.To minimize the welfare service 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. In 2013, they were combined with individual care and convenient mobile services. Families evaluated and determined to urgently require social care were referred to related welfare resources networks in accordance with their special needs so that they could receive immediate and adequate assistance. Immigration service personnel contributed to the effort by visiting outlying townships to provide related information or help submit applications and discover people requiring assistance before referring them to foreign spouse family service centers. This helped minimize the urban and

rural differences in access to services and resources. The convenient mobile services were extended to 18 stations throughout New Taipei City that very year. In 2014, related ministries, departments, and local governments were invited to jointly promote convenient mobile services that allow new immigrants to enjoy a more convenient life through one-stop services, receive employment information, and attend keynote family education forums and informative events, as well as communication campaigns on health, welfare, and licensing laws and regulations. Promotion of cross-disciplinary cooperation continued throughout 2015 to help maximize the efficacy of the convenient mobile services.

179. In order to put into practice the concepts of aging in place and community empowerment, the government initiated a community care implementation project in 2005, providing care and visitation to 75,609 people, telephone greetings to 71,590 people, and meal services to 84,519 people. As of October 2015, more than 220,000 people had benefitted from such services, and 49,168 people at the 2,457 sites in various municipalities, counties, and county-level cities had participated in related health promotion activities. To care for senior citizens living alone, apart from providing living management services and emergency assistance hotlines, additional care and support services have been provided to them with the help of civil organizations, volunteers, community resources, and alternative military service personnel. As of 2014, 1,146,051 people had received telephone greetings; 1,144,840 people had been visited and received care; 29,380 people had been escorted on medical care visits; and 2,790,558 people had received meal services.

180. Reducing the gap in the right to receive education:

- (1) With respect to the right to receive education, the Primary and Junior High School Act guarantees that all citizens have the right to receive nine years of compulsory education (12-year compulsory education was started in 2014). In addition, the Special Education Act and the Education Act for Indigenous Peoples further protect the rights of disadvantaged groups to education. Moreover, in order to strengthen the concept of equality between men and women, the Gender Equity Education Act expressly prohibits any discriminatory conduct against either gender.
- (2) To achieve homogeneity in high school education and regional balance, the Ministry of

Education instituted the University Multi-Star Project. This project was combined with the procedures for university admission by application to form the STAR PLAN. The number of participating public and private senior high schools increased to 68, and the number of available vacancies to 7,649, for which 6,790 students were subsequently admitted. To reduce the urban and rural gap, consolidate community-based senior high and vocational schools and guide the normalization of vocational school education, and guarantee financially disadvantaged students admission to quality technical colleges, the Ministry of Education instituted the Multi-Star Project for schools and colleges of science and technology. Four schools started a trial run of the project in the 2007 school year. The number of schools increased to 33 by the 2015 school year, with openings available increasing to 2,154 youths.

- (3) Disadvantaged applicants are entitled to score bonuses or prioritized acceptance. The number of openings available increased from 123 in six schools for the 2013 school year to 824 in 23 schools for the 2015 school year.
- (4) National universities are encouraged to recruit disadvantaged students, and both national and private universities are assisted in creating a sound counseling system to help them perform better academically.
- (5) To reduce the burden on students from low income and medium-to-low income households, registration fees for various exams are waived for them. In addition, written review of personal applications has been made electronic to further reduce their economic burden.

181. In order to ensure the right to education of students with disabilities, Article 22 of the Special Education Act stipulates that schools at all levels may not reject student admission based on the disability itself. Besides compulsory education, students with disabilities who hope to enter senior high or vocational high school have three options, namely, adaptive counseling-based placement, exam-free admission, and feature-based recruitment. To better protect the rights of special education students at the higher education level, students with disabilities are offered a variety of counseling measures to help them pursue higher education. For instance, each year the Ministry of Education organizes college screening

tests for students with disabilities, and universities and colleges conduct individual recruiting tests for students with disabilities in order to increase these students' access to higher education.

Other Specific Measures

182. See Note 227 of the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

183. In terms of urban and rural developments, the transformation of the industrial structure has driven young people seeking better employment opportunities to relocate to cities. However, they often cannot afford the expensive housing in cities. On the other hand, rural areas face worsening issues of aging and decline as a result of dying local industries and loss of young manpower. To reverse the unbalanced urban and rural development, the Ministry of the Interior introduced the Proposal on Balancing Urban and Rural Developments in August 2014. It is hoped that demonstrative townships full of development potential can be identified through the elite program. Resources at respective ministries and departments can then be integrated and distributed to reinforce their services and create growth in five major facets (industrial guidance, talent utilization, infrastructure, financing, and vital functions), accordingly, to drive development in these rural areas. The short-term goal is to slow the population drift, while the long-term goal is to reverse it, bringing people back home. Applications were received in February 2015 from four municipal and 13 county governments. After a two-stage review by and consultations among representatives from respective ministries and departments, scholars, and experts, approval of the program was completed on July 21, 2015. In the following four years, resources from central and local governments, totaling around NTD 11 billion, will be combined to build 17 enriched, beautiful, and scenic townships, including Zhuangwei, Yilan; Zhudong, Hsinchu; and Houli, Taichung; contributing the overall developments of townships.

184. Education for indigenous peoples has been problematic for a long time. The more the communities focus on receiving mainstream education, the faster they lose their own culture, which is precisely what makes these students unique from non-indigenous students. Studies have found that curriculum and teaching materials are crucial to boosting the education of

indigenous peoples In light of this, the Ministry of Science and Technology started to promote the Science Education Research Project for Indigenous Students in 2009. This program emphasizes science and mathematics teaching for indigenous students and has developed curriculums based on indigenous cultures in elementary schools and high schools, as well as cultivated related teachers for indigenous schools. Between 2012 and 2015, a total of 174 elementary and junior high schools for indigenous peoples, consisting of 391 teachers and 544 indigenous students, competed against one another for the Science Education Award organized by the Council of Indigenous Peoples. Statistics on the participants in the ASUS Indigenous Science Education Award contest between 2012 and 2015 are shown in Table 55.

Table 55 ASUS Indigenous Science Education Award

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Number of schools	Number of teachers			Number of indigenous students		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2012	28	96	54	42	127	73	54
2013	40	114	60	54	146	70	76
2014	49	87	39	48	123	59	64
2015	57	94	52	42	148	69	79
Total	174	391	205	186	544	271	273

Source: Council of Indigenous Peoples

Various Educational Programs Advanced by the Government and Associated Promotional Activities

185. See Notes 230, 233, 234, 235, and 236 of the common core document of the initial national reports on the ICCPR and ICESCR.

186. The Eagle Awards ceremony is held by the Ministry of Health and Welfare each year, not only to recognize the award winners for being able to overcome barriers and keep advancing, but also to inspire other persons with disabilities to be independent and constantly seek improvement, as well as to promote understanding and acceptance of persons with disabilities among the general public. The 10 award winners, hailing from various sectors of society, are screened through a three-stage review procedure.

187. In order to protect the benefits of veterans, the Veterans Affairs Council organizes various communication and promotion events periodically each year so that government information is made available to the public and that people have equal opportunities to participate. Between 2012 and 2015, some 82 workshops were held for a total of 3,431 veterans to explain their benefits on returning to school and seeking employment (career training). Another 82 workshops on going back to school, finding a job, and career training were held for 4,697 veterans. Substantial incentives were promoted on the social media of the council on April 14, 2015. It is hoped that the online platform will reinforce interaction and communication with the service targets. As far as employment is concerned, a total of 4,596 people were employed through recommendation as of October 2015, which is 119 people more than the 4,477 people from the same period of the previous year.
188. The Ministry of Education organized multiple workshops and training programs to help familiarize educators on the essence and content of the Gender Equity Education Act and applicable laws, human rights education issues, and gender equity education. Local governments were subsidized between 2014 and 2015 to form gender equity education resource centers and schools to organize in-service education programs, seminars, and workshops for members of gender equity committees.
189. In order to encourage businesses to promote a balance between work and life and create a friendly workplace, the Ministry of Labor encourages businesses to create a mechanism that helps employees strike a balance between work and life by means of communication, assistance, commendation, and subsidies. Between 2012 and October 2015, it organized 65 information-sharing, observation, or educational sessions to 5,279 business representatives on developing plans to help employees strike a balance between work and life. In addition, 272 businesses were subsidized for the 447 family-friendly measures they had taken. In 2014, a ceremony to recognize businesses successfully striking a balance between work and life was organized for the first time for a total of 220 participating business representatives.

Table 56 Core UN Covenants on Human Rights–Taiwan’s Approval of, Accession to or Internalization as Part of Domestic Laws

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
1	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1965/12/21 New York	1969/01/04	1966/03/31	1970/11/14	1970/12/10	Entered into effect for the ROC on January 9, 1971
2	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966/12/19 New York	1976/03/23	1967/10/5	2009/5/14		The covenant and its enforcement act were deliberated and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was announced by the president on April 22, and the covenant was ratified by the president on May 14, with the enforcement act taking effect on December 10 of the same year.
2-1	First Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966/12/16 New York	1976/03/23				

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
	(individual complaints)						
2-2	Optional Protocol on Paragraph 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (elimination of the death penalty)	1989/12/15 New York	1991/07/11				
3	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966/12/19 New York	1976/01/03	1967/10/5	2009/5/14		The covenant and its enforcement act were deliberated and approved by the Legislative Yuan on March 31, 2009. The enforcement act was announced by the president on April 22, and the covenant was ratified by the president on May 14, with the enforcement act taking effect on December 10 of the same year.
3-1	Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and	2008/12/10 New York	2013/05/05				

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
	Cultural Rights						
4	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1979/12/18 New York	1981/09/03		2007/02/09		The convention was reviewed and approved by the Legislative Yuan on January 5, 2007, and the letter of accession to the convention was signed off by the president on February 9 of the same year. The enforcement act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2011, released on June 8 of the same year, and enforced on January 1 of the following year.
4-1	Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1999/10/06 New York	2000/12/22				
5	Convention Against	1984/12/10	1987/6/26				Internalization as part

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
	Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (convention against torture and cruel treatment)	New York					<p>of domestic laws of this convention as of August 21, 2015 is as follows:</p> <p>1. The Ministry of the Interior called for a meeting on September 15, 2014, to discuss details regarding the internalization of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as part of domestic laws. It was decided that an enforcement act would be established for the convention.</p> <p>2. Related authorized research projects have been completed as</p>
5-1	Optional Protocol on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2002/12/18 New York	2006/06/22				

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
							scheduled. The Ministry of the Interior is conducting research to draft the Enforcement Rules on Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment..
6	Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989/11/20 New York	1990/09/02				The enforcement act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the Legislative Yuan on May 20, 2014, announced on June 4, and enforced on November 20 of the same year.
6-1	Convention on the Rights of the Child: Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed	2000/05/25 New York	2002/02/12				

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
	Conflict						
6-2	Optional Protocol to Paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	2000/05/25 New York	2002/01/18				
6-3	Optional Protocol on Setting Documentation Procedures for the Convention on the Rights of the Child	2011/12/19 New York	2014/04/14				
7	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	1990/12/18 New York	2003/07/01				
8	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	2006/12/20 Paris	2010/12/23				
9	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006/12/13 New York	2008/05/30				The enforcement act of the convention was passed at the third reading by the

No.	Convention	Date and location of establishment	Effective date	Involvement of Taiwan: Date of			Schedule and outcome of internalization as part of domestic laws
				Signature	Ratification / acceptance or accession	Deposition ratification / acceptance / accession	
							Legislative Yuan on August 1, 2014, announced on August 20, and enforced on December 3 of the same year.
9-1	Optional Protocol on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2006/12/13 New York	2008/05/03				

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 57 Other Relevant United Nations Covenants on Human Rights—Their Approval in Taiwan, Accession to or Internalization as Part of Domestic Laws

No.	Other relevant United Nations human rights	Signed	Ratified	Schedule and outcome of
1	The United Nations Charter	1945/10/24		
2	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948		
3	December 7, 1953, amended Slavery Convention by protocol	1953/12/07	1955/12/14	
4	Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labor and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention	1957/05/23	1959/05/28	
5	March 21, 1950, Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	Not signed		
6	July 28, 1951, Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees	Not signed		
7	January 31, 1967, Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	Not signed		
8	September 28, 1954, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	Not signed		
9	August 30, 1961, Convention on Reduction in Stateless Status	Not signed		
10	December 10, 1985, International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports	Not signed		
11	July 17, 1998, Rome Conference for an International Criminal Court	Not signed		

12	November 15, 2000, UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not signed		The draft enforcement act of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on November 27, 2014, and was determined during a meeting session to be submitted to the Foreign and National Defense Committee and the Judiciary and Laws and Statutes Committee for review.
13	November 15, 2000, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime	Not signed		
14	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 signed		
15	October 31, 2003, United Nations Convention against Corruption	Not signed		The enforcement act of the United Nations Convention against Corruption was announced on May 20, 2015, and enforced on December 9 of the same year.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Development Council

Table 58 International Labor Organization Conventions

International Labor Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (No. 7)	Signing not required	1936/10/10	
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement (No. 22)	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	
Convention Concerning the Repatriation of Seamen (No. 26)	1936/10/10	1936/12/02	
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships (No. 53)	Signing not required	1964/08/25	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (Amended) (No. 58)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment (No. 59)		1940/02/21	1940/02/21
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Seafarers (No. 73)	Signing not required	1964/08/25	
Convention Concerning Labor Inspection in Industry and Commerce, 1947 (No. 81)	Signing not required	1961/09/26	1962/02/13
Convention Concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948 (No. 87)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning Crew Accommodation on Board Ship (Amended) (No. 92)	Signing not required	1970/12/23	1971/02/03
Wage Protection Convention (No. 95)	Signing not required	1962/10/22	1962/11/16
Convention Concerning Migration for Employment, 1949 (Amended) (No. 97)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively, 1949 (No. 98)	Signing not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Signing not required	1958/03/01	1958/05/01
Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957 (No. 105)	Signing not required	1959/01/23	
1957 Convention Concerning Weekly Rest (commerce and offices) (No. 106)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning the Protection and Integration of Indigenous and Other Tribal and Semi-Tribal Populations in Independent Countries (No.	Signing not required	1962/09/10	1962/10/11

International Labor Organization Convention	Signed	Ratified	Acceded
107)			
Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (No. 111)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention Concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment as Fishermen (No. 112)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention Concerning the Medical Examination of Fishermen (No. 113)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Convention Concerning Fishermen's Articles of Agreement (No. 114)	Signing not required	1961/08/31	
Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)		1962/01/22	1962/11/16
Convention Concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy (No. 117)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Convention Concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security (No. 118)	Signing not required	1964/10/08	
Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to Be Carried by One Worker (No. 127)	Signing not required	1969/12/23	1970/02/02
Convention Concerning Labour Inspection in Agriculture, 1969 (No. 129)	Not signed		
Holidays with Pay Convention (Amended), 1970 (No. 132)	Not signed		
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Not signed		
Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	Not signed		
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)	Not signed		
Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)	Not signed		
1981 Equal Opportunity and Treatment of Male and Female Workers: Convention on Workers with Family Responsibilities (No. 156)	Not signed		
Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, 1989 (No. 169)	Not signed		
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Not signed		

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Table 59 Hague Conference on Private International Law

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

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

