

中華民國(臺灣)政府對經濟社會文化權利國際公約
審查委員會提出第三次國家報告第二份問題清單
之回應

**Replies from Republic of China (Taiwan) to the Second List of
Issues to be taken up in Connection with the Consideration
of its Third Report
(ICESCR)**

2022 年 4 月

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經社文公約第二份問題清單及政府機關回應

ICESCR, The Second List of Issues(LOIs) and Reply to LOIs

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
1	原文	Please describe the concrete steps that the Government is actually undertaking "...to ensure that all stakeholders reach the consensus upon the internationally recognized human rights and standards as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" as quoted from page 1, para. 2 of Replies from ROC (Taiwan).
	中文參考翻譯	請說明政府目前實際採取了哪些具體步驟，以如《中華民國（臺灣）政府回應》第 1 頁第 2 點(指英文版)*中所述「...以確保所有利害關係人對《世界人權宣言》中所包含的國際公認人權原則和標準達成共識」。 *註：秘書處補充說明。

中文回應

- 自 2009 年來，我國已陸續通過並施行兩公約、消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約、兒童權利公約及身心障礙者權利公約等重要核心人權公約，全面並持續進行法令檢討、撰寫國家報告及辦理國際審查會議等，以符國際人權公約之規範。
- 另消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約自 1971 年 1 月 9 日起對我國生效，亦具有國內法效力。然該公約迄今尚未於我國落實推動，為全面落實受種族歧視者權利之保障，爰擬定「消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約推動計畫」，作為辦理相關教育訓練、宣導、法規檢視措施之執行依據，並自 2020 年於行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報下設置「消除種族歧視推動小組」，以協助及督導落實該公約之相關執行措施，並辦理該公約之審議及諮詢等事項。
- 其餘尚未完成國內法化之「保護所有人免遭強迫失蹤國際公約」、「禁止酷刑公約」、「保護所有移徙工作者及其家庭成員權利國際公約」均已積極推動相關國內法化事宜，逐

步建構我國完整之人權圖像。

英文回應

1. Since 2009, Taiwan has successively adopted and implemented important major human rights conventions such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Children and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and is comprehensively and continuously reviewing laws and regulations, drafting national reports and conducting international reviews conferences, etc., to keep consistent with the norms of international human rights conventions.
2. In addition, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination started to bind Taiwan on January 9, 1971 with the effect as domestic laws. However, the Convention has not been implemented and promoted in my country so far. In order to fully implement the protection of the rights of persons subject to racial discrimination, the "Promotional Plan for the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" has been formulated as the implementation of relevant education and training, promotion and legal review measures. In 2020, the "Anti-Racial Discrimination Promotion Taskforce" was set up under the resolution of the Coordination Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking and the Elimination of Racial Discrimination of the Executive Yuan to assist in and supervise the implementation of the relevant measures of the Convention, and handle the related matters such as review and consultation of the Convention, etc.
3. We have started to actively promote the domestic legalization of the "International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance," "Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment" and "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" to gradually construct a complete picture of human rights protection in Taiwan.

第 2(1)條	
Article 2(1)	
點次	問題內容
2	<p>原文</p> <p>In reference to page 2, para. 3 of the <i>Replies from ROC</i>, a list enumerates eight issues that will be included in the <i>National Human Rights Action Plan</i>: <u>three general principles that underpin all human rights</u> – strengthening the mechanisms for human rights protection, human rights education, equality and non-discrimination – and <u>five specific rights protected under the ICCPR</u>. Please explain why the list does not include any of the specific rights protected under the ICESCR, such as the right to work and the right to health.</p>
	<p>中文參考翻譯</p> <p>《中華民國政府回應》第 2 頁第 3 點(指英文版)*指出列入《國家人權行動計畫》之 8 大人權議題：<u>含作為所有人權基礎的 3 項一般原則：「強化人權保障體制」、「人權教育」、「平等與不歧視」，以及受《公政公約》保障之 5 項特定權利。</u>請說明為何這份清單沒有包含任何受《經社文公約》保障之特定權利，如工作權和健康權。</p> <p>*註：秘書處補充說明。</p>

中文回應

本行動計畫之人權議題係由眾多政府機關、民間團體、委託研究案及學者專家等提出建議，透過數十次諮詢委員會議及公開討論會議，擇定出應最優先於 2024 年前完成之亟待改善人權事項，且須具備可行性並如期完成。至經社文公約所保障之特定權利於首部國家人權行動計畫亦包含在各項議題之子議題中，例如：原住民族健康權、文化權、受教權、更生受保護人之工作權、受刑人健康權、國際勞工組織相關公約規範有關工作權之保障、受氣候變遷影響者之工作權及健康權保障等，散見於各議題項下之子議題中，針對特定群體現行權利保障不足及國際公約落實未盡之處提出改善之道，未來於國家人權行動計畫擇定議題過程，將參考委員建議納入經社文公約特定權利保障之內容。

英文回應

The human rights issues concerned in this Action Plan are proposed by numerous government agencies, civil societies, commissioned research projects, and scholars and experts, etc. After dozens of advisory committee meetings and public discussions, certain issues have been selected due to their top priority, which are required to be improved by 2024 under certain feasibility. As for the specific rights protected by ICESCR, they are included in various sub-issues in the first National Human Rights Action Plan, such as the right to the health of indigenous peoples, the right to culture, the right to education, the protection of the right to work of the rehabilitated and protected persons, the right to health of inmates, the protection of the right to work under the relevant ILO conventions, and the rights to work and health of those affected by climate change etc., for proposing methods to improve the existing rights protection of specific groups and those that are not fully following the international conventions. In the future process of selecting topics in the national human rights action plans, suggestions from members will be included in the content of specific rights protected by ICESCR.

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
3	原文	Please clarify Taiwan’s intended meaning of the terms “gender equality” and “gender equity” used interchangeably in many parts of the <i>Third State Report</i> and in the <i>Responses to the Concluding Observations and Recommendations</i> .
	中文參考翻譯	請說明臺灣在《第三次國家報告》許多段落和《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》中交替使用的“gender equality”和“gender equity”欲表達的意義為何。

中文回應

1. 美式英語中，教育脈絡以 equity 指稱資源再分配及程序矯正等措施來達到實質平等，而聯合國教科文組織與可持續發展目標 4 亦均使用 equity 來強調措施作法的重要。《性別平等教育法》所定義的性別不僅在關切範疇中包含了 CEDAW 框架的生理性別(sex)和性別(gender)面向，也將國際人權公約保障的其他身份或交叉性因素的性別認同、性傾向直接納入，且女性、男性皆得保障，更明言性別特徵、性別特質，真正由所有不同性別群體的需求出發，且實際施行上從未造成混淆，向來均以所有不同性別群體的 equality 為最終目標，該法所追求之性別平等內涵，遠超過 CEDAW 框架僅限女性達到與男子一樣權利的性別平等。《性別平等教育法》強調的是手段、措施，立法目的係為達到實質性別平等，即「equity」，教育體系及現場應該要重視的是方法和過程中的公正，採取針對不同需求而制訂的措施，來矯治並縮減不同群體間既存的差距，方有可能使人人皆免於不公義歧視的負向影響，從而得以充分發展個人潛力，才是真正的教育中的平等，由是 equity 便成為教育領域中，指涉對弱/劣勢群體學生提供特別的獎勵和支持措施，在個別脈絡中協助他們得到各種資源來學習，而能夠和一般學生真正享有、使用同樣的機會、同樣的待遇，不至於輸在起跑線。
2. 性別平等是 gender equality，也是教育想要達成的目標，教育領域中更特別以 gender equity education 指稱貼近學生不同需求而重新分配、調整教學課程、環境、機制等的措施來促進各種性別身份學生機會、資源、權利的平等，強調動態、過程的重要，而非取代 gender equality，而這些看似不平等的措施正是可以真正達到性別實質平等的手段，是為我國《性別平等教育法》當初立法初衷，亦合乎教育界學術及實務上常見語用慣例；況且《性別平等教育法》中性別一詞的指涉，已經直接涵蓋多元性別群體 (LGBTI+)，而不用其他身分行之，較之國際人權公約用語，更具包容性及前瞻性。

英文回應

1. In American English, the educational context uses equity to refer to measures such as resource redistribution and procedural correction to achieve substantive equality. UNESCO and SDG 4 also use equity to emphasize the importance of measures. Gender defined in the Gender Equality Education Law not only includes the biological sex and gender aspects of the CEDAW framework in the scope of concern, but also incorporates other identities or intersectional factors guaranteed by international human rights conventions. Tends to be

directly included, and both women and men are guaranteed, and it is more clear that gender characteristics and gender traits are really based on the needs of all different gender groups, and the actual implementation has never caused confusion. The equality of all different gender groups has always been the final goal, the gender equality content pursued by the Act, goes far beyond the CEDAW framework which restricts women to achieving gender equality with the same rights as men. The "Gender Equality Education Law" emphasizes means and measures. The purpose of legislation is to achieve substantive gender equality, that is, "equity." Only by taking measures to correct and reduce the existing gap between different groups, it is possible to make everyone free from the negative impact of unfair discrimination, so as to fully develop personal potential, which is the real equality in education. In the field of education, it refers to providing special incentives and support measures to weak/disadvantaged students, helping them to obtain various resources to learn in individual contexts, and being able to truly enjoy and use the same opportunities and the same treatment as ordinary students, Not to lose at the starting line.

2. Gender equality is gender equality, and it is also the goal of education. In the field of education, gender equity education refers to measures to redistribute and adjust teaching courses, environments, and mechanisms to meet the different needs of students to promote opportunities for students of various gender identities. The equality of resources and rights emphasizes the importance of dynamics and processes, rather than replacing gender equality. These seemingly unequal measures are the means to truly achieve gender equality. They are the original intention of my country's "Gender Equality Education Law". , which is also in line with common pragmatic conventions in the academic and practical fields of education; moreover, the reference to the word gender in the Gender Equality Education Act has directly covered multi-sex groups (LGBTI+), and does not use other identities. Compared with international human rights Convention terms are more inclusive and forward-looking.

第 6 條

Article 6

點次	問題內容	
4	原文	<p>The information on issue number 8 on page 12 of <i>Replies from ROC</i> regarding the long- promised adoption of the <i>Domestic Workers Protection Act</i>, states among other things that, the Ministry of Labor “...has set up a task force on migrant domestic workers’ protection, relevant ministries and academic experts to participate in the task force which will <u>gradually</u> (emphasis provided) enhance the rights and interests of migrant domestic workers in line with the promotion of the long-term care system in Taiwan.” Please clarify whether this proposed task force is the same one that is referred to in para. 73, page 41 of the previous <i>Responses to the Concluding Observations and Recommendations Adopted by the International Review Committee on January 20, 2017</i>. If that is the case, please provide information on</p> <p>(a) the timeframe for completion of the work of this task force; and</p> <p>(b) progress thus far in the work of this task force since it was established.</p>
	中文參考翻譯	<p>《中華民國政府回應》第 12 頁(指英文版)*針對第 8 題所提關於承諾已久的《家事勞工保障法》表示：勞動部「...已成立家事勞工保障專案小組，邀集相關部會及學者專家共同參與，將配合國內長期照顧制度之推動，<u>逐步提升</u>家事勞工之權益」。請釐清此處專案小組是否與《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》中第 41 頁第 73 點(指英文版)*所指專案小組為相同小組。若是如此，請提供以下資訊：</p> <p>(a) 該專案小組完成工作的時間期限；及</p> <p>(b) 專案小組成立以來之工作進展。</p> <p>*註 1：秘書處補充說明。</p> <p>*註 2：秘書處補充說明。另原文引用點次有誤，此處應指第 76 點。</p>

中文回應

1. 《中華民國政府回應》與《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》所指家事勞工保障專案小組係屬同一專案小組，透過該專案小組，跨部會研商家事勞工權益保障策略，檢討修正現行法令並研擬訂定相關具體改善措施。
2. 家事勞工保障專案小組成立後，勞動部陸續召開家事勞工權益保障研商會議，近期於2021年9月15日召開「家事移工權益保障措施研商會議」，邀請學者專家及相關部會就「勞工職業災害保險及保護法將家事移工納入適用範圍案」、「僱用外籍家庭看護工之家庭使用喘息服務情形案」共同討論，爾後仍將持續檢討精進，提升家事勞工權益保障。

英文回應

1. The domestic workers protection task force of the “Replies of the Republic of China” and the “Replies to the 2nd National Report Opinion and Recommendation on Discussion under the Two Conventions” is the same task force. Through this task force, the cross-function study on the protection of domestic workers rights strategy will be studied for reviewing the amendment to applicable legal rules currently in force and mapping out actions plan for rectification.
2. After the establishment of the domestic workers protection task force, the Ministry of Labor will continue to call for protection of domestic workers rights study panels, and will hold the “Panel discussion on the protection of the right of migrant domestic workers” on September 15 2021. Scholars and experts as well as related ministries and commissions will participate in the panel discussion on the “Proposal for the inclusion of migrant domestic workers in the occupational hazards insurance and protection act”, the “Families in employment of foreign nursing help for family care and the use of respite service”. Review will be continued and refined for upgrading the protection of the rights of domestic workers.

第 6 條

Article 6

點次	問題內容	
5	原文	While taking into account the information received relating to the numerous Government initiatives towards the protection of the rights of workers, it is noted that there is no reference made to the decision-making process. In this regard, please discuss the actual consultation process undertaken by Government if any, including the meaningful participation of all affected stakeholders such as the domestic and migrant workers, their representatives, as well as their employers.
	中文參考翻譯	雖然收到了關於政府為保護工作者權利採取的許多措施之資訊，但也注意到沒有提及決策過程。在此方面，請討論政府實際進行的諮詢過程(如果有)，包括所有受影響之利害關係者有意義的參與，如家事勞工和移工、其代表及其雇主。

中文回應

1. 勞動部於制定保護移工權利相關法規，為蒐集意見俾充分討論與溝通，均依法制作業踐行公告及相關程序，並函請移工團體、雇主團體、仲介公會及各地方政府提供意見。另關於影響移工重大權益之措施，亦於決策過程邀請受影響之利害關係團體研商討論，例如勞動部為規劃推動移工入境後 3 天 2 夜之講習服務，邀集專家學者、移工團體、雇主團體、仲介團體、各地方政府及相關機關共同研商入境講習服務之流程、各相關機關應配合事項等。
2. 另漁業與人權行動計畫規劃 4 年期程，參酌聯合國國際公約、我國國家人權行動計畫、主要市場國規範、國際機構及國內外非政府組織(NGO)報告，考量漁業人權影響之嚴重程度、解決方案成本效益、外籍船員人權實踐狀況、我國國情與產業需求，以及相關業管部會意見，撰擬本行動計畫，期能有效提升我國漁業人權及勞動權益，維護我國國際形象及產業發展。包括跨部會會議 7 場、產業與 NGO 座談共 21 場。

英文回應

1. The Ministry of Labor seeks to hear different opinions through proper discussion and communication in the course of legislating applicable legal rules for the protection of the rights of migrant workers in accordance with the announcement and procedures governing the practice of related law enforcement. Migrant workers groups, employers groups, intermediary associations and the local government are invited to present their opinions. Related interest groups that may be affected by these policies are invited to take part in the study and discussion on policies that may significantly affect the rights of migrant workers in the policy-making process. Examples are the invitation of scholars and experts, migrant workers groups, employers groups, intermediaries groups, local governments and related institutions and entities to engage in the study of the process and supports from related institutions on the orientation program for the migrant workers for a period of 3 days and 2 nights after their landing in Taiwan.
2. This four-year Action Plan is drafted with the consideration of the international conventions adopted by the United Nations, the National Action Plan for Human Rights of Taiwan, the regulations adopted in the major consumer states, relevant reports published by international institutions and domestic and foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the severity of the impact of fishery human rights, the cost-effectiveness of solutions, the human rights situations of foreign fishing crews, the national conditions of Taiwan and the industry needs, and the opinions from relevant authorities. It is expected that after the implementation of this Action Plan, the human rights and labor rights protection in the Taiwanese fisheries could be strengthened, the reputation of Taiwan could be maintained and the sustainable development of the industry could be ensured. Included 7 cross-council meetings, 21 industries and NGO meetings.

第 7 條		
Article 7		
點次	問題內容	
6	原文	Please discuss the contents of the “ <i>Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights</i> ” formulated by the Fisheries Agency to put an end to the various human rights abuses of foreign crew members aboard Taiwanese vessels at sea, as stated in page 23 para. 2 in <i>Replies from ROC</i> .
	中文參考翻譯	《中華民國政府回應》第 23 頁第 2 點(指英文版)*提及漁業署為杜絕臺灣船隻上外籍船員在海上遭遇各種侵犯人權行為而提出「漁業與人權行動計畫」，請說明其內容。 *註：秘書處補充說明。

中文回應

本行動計畫規劃 4 年期程，執行策略與具體作法如下：

1. 落實勞動條件：

- (1) 訂定薪資給付指引，修正規定要求不得經外國仲介轉付。
- (2) 逐步調升境外僱用薪資標準，設置境外僱用薪資調整機制。
- (3) 推動使用出勤紀錄表，透過科技監管設備輔助。

2. 強化生活條件與社會保障：

- (1) 輔導新建(改)造漁船符合 ILO-C188 公約標準，現有船隻若無法改善則輔導減船汰除。
- (2) 訂定遠洋漁船飲水及食物補給指引、不同作業型態規範遠洋漁船海上停留時間。
- (3) 於國內重點港口增設外籍船員平價住宿、盥洗及休憩等生活照顧設施。
- (4) 提高外籍船員勞保投保率及身故險保額，並增訂醫療險保險最低保額。
- (5) 鼓勵遠洋漁船設置並開放 WIFI 供船員使用。
- (6) 推廣穿著救生衣進行海上作業，強化航行安全意識。

3. 強化仲介管理：

- (1) 仲介業者涉人口販運或強迫勞動，未盡照顧船員之責者，最重處以撤照。
- (2) 與外籍船員來源國洽商相關費用，明確規範國外收費標準。

4. 提升監測管理機制能量：
 - (1) 增加漁業勞動檢查人力。
 - (2) 輔導遠洋漁船於公共空間裝設 CCTV。
 - (3) 推動第三方驗證機制。
 - (4) 訂定「強化打擊海上人口販運案件合作機制」。
5. 加強外籍漁船(含 FOC 船)管理：
 - (1) 修法明定投資經營 FOC 船及進入我國港口許可條件。
 - (2) 進入我國港口之外籍漁船(含 FOC 船)執行聯合檢(訪)查。
 - (3) 修法要求 FOC 勞動條件應與我國籍遠洋漁船相當。
6. 建立及深化國際合作：加強與外籍船員來源國、重要漁獲產品市場國溝通協調，建立合作機制。
7. 宣導共善夥伴關係：辦理宣導活動，鼓勵業者加入企業社會責任(Corporate Social Responsibility；CSR)計畫。

英文回應

This four-year Action Plan implementing strategies and approach included:

1. Implementing agreed working conditions:
 - (1) To formulate guidance on salary payment and amend provisions to require that no payment be made through oreign recruitment agents.
 - (2) To gradually raise the salary standard for overseas employment and set up a salary adjustment mechanism for overseas employment.
 - (3) To promote the use of the attendance record through technological monitoring equipment.
2. Strengthening living conditions and social protections:
 - (1) To provide guidance on newly built (renovated) fishing vessels to ensure they are in compliance with the standards specified in the ILO-C188 standard. If the existing vessels cannot be improved, they will be guided to be reduced and phased out.
 - (2) To formulate a guideline on water and food supply on board distant water fishing vessels.
 - (3) To regulate the maximum period at sea for different types of distant water fishing

vessels.

- (4) To provide additional living care facilities such as affordable accommodation, toilets and restrooms for foreign crews in main domestic fishing ports.
 - (5) To increase the labor insurance coverage and the insurance amount of life insurance for foreign crews, and require the minimum insurance amount of medical insurance.
 - (6) To promote the importance of wearing life jackets when working at seas and strengthen the awareness of navigation safety.
3. Strengthening management of recruitment agents:
- (1) For recruitment agents who fail to take care of the recruited crews, including involved in human trafficking or forced labor, the most serious punishment imposed is the concerned agent' authorization being revoked.
 - (2) To negotiate relevant fees with the country of origin of foreign crews, and regulate the foreign charging standards.
4. Improving monitoring control capacities:
- (1) To increase manpower for fishery labor inspection.
 - (2) To assist distant water fishing vessels in installing CCTV on board.
 - (3) To promote the third-party certification.
 - (4) To enact the “Cooperative Mechanism for Strengthening Combat against Human Trafficking at Sea.”
5. Strengthening the management of foreign-flagged fishing vessels (including FOC):
- (1) To amend the Act to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Fishing Vessels and the conditions for foreign-flagged vessels to enter Taiwanese ports.
 - (2) To conduct the joint inspection of foreign-flagged vessels entering Taiwanese ports and interviews of the crews onboard.
 - (3) To amend the Act to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Fishing Vessels, requiring the labor conditions of foreign-flagged fishing vessels should be equivalent to those of Taiwanese-flagged fishing vessels.
6. Establishing and deepening international cooperation: To strengthen coordination with the country of origin of foreign crews and main catch importing countries, and to establish cooperation mechanism.

7. Promoting mutually beneficial partnership: To organize promotion activities to encourage vessel operators to join the Corporate Social Responsibility program (CSR).

第 7 條		
Article 7		
點次	問題內容	
7	原文	Please explain the unequal wages paid to foreign caregivers and domestic workers that are reported to be significantly lower than the wages stipulated in Taiwan's <i>Labor Standards Act</i> .
	中文參考翻譯	請解釋支付給外籍看護和家事勞工的不平等薪資，據知其薪資明顯低於臺灣《勞動基準法》規定的薪資。

中文回應

受僱於個人，在家庭內從事看護、照料家庭成員起居或其他與家事服務有關工作，其工作環境、工作型態、工作時間及休息時間均與受僱於事業單位之勞工顯有不同，致適用勞動基準法確有窒礙難行之處，目前受僱於個人之家事勞工不分本、外籍，均不適用勞動基準法。勞動部已與各來源國研商議定外籍家事勞工之薪資數額，為縮小外籍家事勞工與產業勞工之薪資差異，刻正規劃通案調整外籍家事勞工薪資，以保障外籍家事工勞動權益。

英文回應

Those who are employed by individuals and working at homes for nursing care, home making or other domestic services are different from the others employed by business entities in terms of the work environment, type of duties, work hours, recess hours, which makes the application of the Labor Standards Act difficult. As such, labor employed for performing domestic services of individual families are not governed by the Labor Standards Act whether they are domestic or foreign workers. The Ministry of Labor has discussed with respective countries of origin on the salary level of the foreign workers for engagement in domestic

service. For narrowing the salary gap between foreign workers engaged in domestic service and other foreign workers, the Ministry of Labor is in the process of adjusting the salary level for foreign workers engaged in domestic service for the protection of their rights.

第 10 條		
Article 10		
點次	問題內容	
8	原文	Please provide information on maternity and paternity protection for families in Taiwan, in law and in practice. Please include information on the extent to which new immigrant families enjoy the same protection regardless of their countries of origin and their social status.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供資訊說明臺灣在法律和實務上為家庭提供的產假和育嬰假保障。也請提供資訊說明新住民家庭，無論其原籍國和社會地位，在多大程度上享有相同保障。

中文回應

1. 內政部(移民署)建置之中、英、越、印、泰、緬、東等 7 國語言版本之新住民培力發展資訊網，連結「勞動部新住民就業服務專區」，加強向新住民家庭宣導產假和育嬰假等勞動權益相關法令，以保障其權益。
2. 依「勞動基準法」第 50 條規定：「女工分娩前後，應停止工作，給予產假 8 星期；妊娠 3 個月以上流產者，應停止工作，給予產假 4 星期。前項女工受僱工作在 6 個月以上者，停止工作期間工資照給；未滿 6 個月者減半發給。」前開規定旨在保護母體健康，明定女性勞工分娩前後或流產，均應給予一定期間之產假，以利母體調養恢復體力。凡受僱於適用「勞動基準法」之事業單位之勞工，無論其原籍國和社會地位，其勞動條件均應依前開規定辦理。
3. 為使受僱者兼顧工作與家庭照顧責任，訂有安胎休養(請假及薪資計算，依相關法令規定辦理)、產檢假(5 日全薪)、產假(8 週)、陪產假(5 日全薪)、育嬰留職停薪(子女滿 3 歲前申請，最長不得逾 2 年，期滿應回復原職)、哺(集)乳時間(每日 1 小時)、減少

或調整工作時間、家庭照顧假(全年最多 7 日，薪資計算依各該事假規定辦理)等促進工作平等措施。另「性別工作平等法」適用於所有受僱者，爰受僱之新住民亦有該法相關規定之適用。

4. 具分娩事實之公務人員，依「公務人員請假規則」規定，其於分娩後，給娩假 42 日，且給假期間，俸給照常支給。
5. 公務人員如有養育 3 足歲以下子女或依法與收養兒童先行共同生活之需要，得依「公務人員留職停薪辦法」規定申請育嬰留職停薪，且服務機關不得拒絕，又該辦法有關育嬰留職停薪規定，對公務人員均一體適用，並未因性別或社會地位等而有差別待遇。又未具或喪失中華民國國籍、或具中華民國國籍兼具外國國籍者，不得任用為我國公務人員。
6. 2015 年至 2021 年公教人員保險生育給付核付 6 萬 981 件，金額共計約 37 億 6,333 萬元。2015 年至 2021 年公教人員保險申請育嬰留職停薪津貼之男性人數總計 4,092 人、平均每月請領金額為 1 萬 5,772 元、平均請領月數 5.38 月；女性人數總計 3 萬 6,618 人、平均每月請領金額為 1 萬 5,562 元、平均請領月數 5.65 月；總計給付 35 億 6,525 萬 2,674 元。
7. 依「現行教師請假規則」第 3 條第 1 項第 4 款及第 5 款規定略以，女性教師因懷孕者，於分娩前，給產前假 8 日，得分次申請，不得保留至分娩後；於分娩後，給娩假 42 日；懷孕滿 20 週以上流產者，給流產假 42 日；懷孕 12 週以上未滿 20 週流產者，給流產假 21 日；懷孕未滿 12 週流產者，給流產假 14 日。娩假及流產假應一次請畢，且不得扣除寒暑假之日數。分娩前已請畢產前假者，必要時得於分娩前先申請部分娩假，並以 21 日為限，不限一次請畢。流產者，其流產假應扣除先請之娩假日數。教師因配偶分娩或懷孕滿 20 週以上流產者，給陪產假 5 日，得分次申請。另教師於前開請假期間，不扣除薪給。
8. 次依「教育人員留職停薪辦法」第 4 條第 1 項規定略以，教育人員因養育 3 足歲以下子女申請留職停薪，服務學校、機構或主管教育行政機關不得拒絕。
9. 凡屬「教師請假規則」及「教育人員留職停薪辦法」之適用對象及準用對象，皆可依前開相關規定辦理請假及申請留職停薪，請假權益不因渠等原國籍與社會地位而有不同。
10. 軍人申請育嬰留職停薪之規定為陸海空軍軍官士官任職條例，無論其原籍國和社會地位，均享有相同保障。

英文回應

1. The National Immigration Agency (NIA) has built the IFI (Information for Immigrants) Network Website which is available in seven languages (Mandarin Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Burmese, Cambodian). The IFI Network Website provides a link to the "Ministry of Labor's New Immigrants Employment Service Area" to disseminate relevant labor-related rights and laws such as maternity leave and parental leave to new immigrant families, in order to protect their rights and interests.
2. According to Article 50 of the Labor Standards Act: "A female worker shall be granted maternity leave before and after childbirth for a combined period of eight weeks. In the case of a miscarriage after the first three months of pregnancy, the female worker shall be permitted to discontinue her work and shall be granted maternity leave for a period of four weeks. If the female worker referred to in the preceding paragraph has been employed for more than six months, she shall be paid regular wages during the maternity leave, while if her period of service is less than six months, she shall be paid wages at half of the regular payment." The aforementioned requirement aims at protecting the health of mothers, thereby a specific period of maternity leave shall be granted before and after the labor or abortion for revitalization of their health. Workers employed by business entities under the Labor Standards Act shall be governed by the same set of rules as mentioned in term of the labor condition irrespective of nationality and social status.
3. For assuring employees can taking care of their works and the families at the same time, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment provides for recuperation (the leave-taking and wage shall be in accordance with related laws and regulations), leave for pregnancy checkups (5 days with full payment), maternity leave (8 weeks), paternity leave (5 days with full payment), parental leave without pay (up to 2 years for application before the child is the age of 3, and reinstate to the previous job after the end of the leave), time for feeding or breast milk collection (1 hour per day), reduction or reschedule working hours, family care leave (up to 7 days a year. Wage will be paid in accordance with related laws and regulations), and others that helps to promote equality of employment. The Act of Gender Equality in Employment is applicable to all employees. New immigrants to Taiwan are also protected by this law.

4. Civil servants who have given birth shall be given 42 days of maternity leave after giving birth, and the salary shall be paid as usual during the leave period in accordance with The Civil Service Leave Regulations.
5. If civil servant has the need to raise a child under the age of three or to live with adopted children, he or she may apply for parental leave without pay in accordance with Regulations for Retaining Civil Service Position without Pay, and the service unit cannot reject the application. The rule of parental leave without pay on above regulations are treated equally with civil servant and without discrimination on the basis of gender or social status. In addition, those who do not have or have lost R.O.C. nationality, or those who have R.O.C. nationality and foreign nationality, may not be appointed as civil servant of the Republic of China(Taiwan).
6. From 2015 to 2021, maternity benefits under Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance were approved and paid in 60,981 cases, totaling NTD 3,763,330,000. A total of 4,092 men applied for parental leave subsidies from 2015 to 2021 under Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance and collected an average of NTD 15,772 per month for an average duration of 5.38 months; 36,618 women applicants collected an average of NTD 15,562 per month for an average duration of 5.65 months. Total payments amounted to NTD 3,565,252,674.
7. Subparagraphs 4 and 5, Paragraph 1, Article 3 of “Employment Leave Regulations for Teachers” stipulate that female teachers who are pregnant may take eight days of prenatal leave. They may apply for this prenatal leave in separate applications, but any unused prenatal leave cannot be used after giving birth. Women under these regulations are given 42 days of maternity leave after giving birth; a woman who miscarries at or after 20 weeks of pregnancy is given 42 days of miscarriage leave; a woman who miscarries at or after 12 weeks, but less than 20 weeks into her pregnancy is given 21 days of miscarriage leave; and a woman who miscarries after less than 12 weeks is given 14 days of miscarriage leave. Maternity leave and miscarriage leave should be taken at one time, and these leaves cannot be deduced from winter and summer vacations of the school calendar. Those who have applied for prenatal leave before giving birth may, if necessary, apply for partial maternity leave before giving birth, with a limit of 21 days, and there is no limit to one application. In case of miscarriage, the number of maternity leave requested in advance shall be

deducted from the miscarriage leave. The law also entitles the respective spouses of the aforementioned female workers who give birth or who miscarries after 20 weeks of pregnancy to five days paid paternity leave. The regular salary is paid during each of the periods specified above.

8. Paragraph 1, Article 4 of “Unpaid Leave Regulations for Educators” stipulates that the application for unpaid leave by educators raising children under three years old should not be rejected by the school or institution at which s/he works, and the competent education administration authority.
9. All those to whom “Employment Leave Regulations for Teachers” and “Unpaid Leave Regulations for Educators” are applicable can apply for general leave and for unpaid leave. The right for leave application does not differ due to the nationality and social status of the aforementioned applicants.
10. All military personnel who applied for parental leave allowances will follow the Act of Assignment for Officers And Noncommissioned Officers of the Armed Forces, regardless their original and social status.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
9	原文	<p>While noting the various data that have been provided in the <i>Replies of the ROC</i> and previous sources, they still do not provide a sufficiently clear picture of the actual scale and scope of informal settlements. In this regard, please provide more detailed and comprehensive information on each of the following four types of settlements found in both public and private ownership in land:</p> <p>(a) State-owned public use of land;</p> <p>(b) State-owned non-public use of land;</p> <p>(c) Local government public use of land;</p>

	(d) Local government non-public use of land.
中文參考翻譯	<p>雖然注意到《中華民國政府回應》和過往其它來源所提供的各種資料，但它們仍未充分清楚說明非正規住居 (informal settlements) 的實際規模和範圍。在這方面請提供更詳細和全面的資訊，說明在公有地和私有地之以下四種類型住居：</p> <p>(a) 國有公用土地；</p> <p>(b) 國有非公用土地；</p> <p>(c) 地方政府持有之公用土地；</p> <p>(d) 地方政府持有之非公用土地。</p>

中文回應

1. 內政部(營建署)尚無公有地和私有地之非正規住居之相關統計資料。
2. 國有不動產被占用作居住使用及訴訟請求占用居住者返還案件調查情形。

面積單位：公頃

財產類別	被占用總面積		被占用作居住使用總面積		訴訟請求占用居住者返還 (包括年度中結案或至各該年度終了時尚未結案之訴訟案件)			
	土地	建物	土地	建物	面積		案件數	人數
					土地	建物		
公用	3,688	3.06	274	2.88	3.90	0.42	128	404
非公用	19,294	7.66	670	4.55	3.38	0.01	66	110

資料來源：財政部

備註：國有公用不動產統計資料截至2020年12月底止；國有非公用不動產統計資料截至2021年9月底止。

英文回應

1. Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of Interior does not have statistics on informal settlements in both public and private land.
2. Illegal Occupation of National Real Estate, Investigations into and Litigation Claiming the Return of Property from Occupiers.

Area unit: hectares

Category of Property	Total occupied area		Total area occupied for residential use		Litigation for claiming the return of property from occupiers (including cases closed during the year and those remaining open as of the end of the year)			
	Land	Building	Land	Building	Area		Cases	Number of People
					Land	Building		
Public use	3,688	3.06	274	2.88	3.90	0.42	128	404
Non-public use	19,294	7.66	670	4.55	3.38	0.01	66	110

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note : National public use real estate update to December 31, 2020; National non-public use real estate update to September 30, 2021.

第 11 條 Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
10	原文	The Government states on page 40, para. 1 of the <i>Replies from ROC</i> that “in the past five years, there have been no cases of evicting people from their homes in development plans of the Ministry of the Interior.” Please clarify why civil society documented reports claim otherwise.
	中文參考翻譯	《中華民國政府回應》第 40 頁第 1 點(指英文版)*表示：「過去 5 年內之開發案件無強行驅離人民之情事」。請說明為何公民社會記錄之報告有相反的說法。 *註：秘書處補充說明。

中文回應

1. 經查公民社會紀錄報告(2020「兩公約第三次國際審查」平行報告)第 255 點提及相關區段徵收案件中，僅桃園航空城案已公告辦理徵收，因該案需用土地人交通部訂有妥善之安置計畫，並無強行驅離人民之情事【請參閱第 1 輪問題清單第 21 點之交通部回應】。第 256 點次提及南鐵案，因該案需用土地人交通部亦訂有妥善之安置計畫，提供房屋租金補助費及特別救助金。且臺南市政府除訂有「專案照顧住宅」申購機制，提供拆遷戶以低於市價的成本價購買該專案照顧住宅及全額貸款外，對於拆遷戶賸餘土地及建物，依「臺南市興辦公共設施拆除合法建築物賸餘部分就地整建辦法」及臺南市區鐵路地下化計畫辦理都市化變更案內容，將提供就地整建、原地新建、合併新建、簡易都更等適度放寬建蔽率及容積獎勵，以減少被徵購戶徵購前、後可建築容積之差異。對於拆遷戶居住權保障已有相當考量。
2. 有關公民社會紀錄報告認為小地主或無產權者因市地重劃開發可能造成迫遷(第 259 點)並提出建議(第 262 點)，按對於不願參加市地重劃的民眾，得於都市計畫審議階段提出，將其土地排除於市地重劃範圍，以尊重其意願並保障其財產權益。又目前在不同辦理階段已有多種公開機制提供民眾參與，各地方政府亦於全球資訊網公開市地重劃相關資訊，加強資訊公開，並嚴加把關重劃之公益性，共同負擔用地以鄰里性為原則。內政部或地方政府審議重劃計畫案時，會邀集相關機關代表或學者專家等合議審查，對於需拆遷民眾之安置處理及小地主分配土地權益等事項都列入審查關注重點。
3. 內政部(營建署)辦理之開發案件僅為淡海及高雄新市鎮開發案，近 5 年內淡海及高雄新市鎮開發範圍內無強行驅離人民之情事。

英文回應

1. The zone expropriation cases listed in the civil society documented reports (2020「Third Report on the ICCPR and ICESCR」Parallel Report) point no.255 are not accomplished but the Taoyuan Aerotropolis case has been announced for expropriation, the land applicant of Taoyuan Aerotropolis (Ministry of Transportation and Communications) has formulated a proper resettlement plan therefore there are no cases of forcibly evicting people. 【For detail, please refer to the response of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications at point no.21 on the first round】 For the Tainan Railway Underground Project mentioned

in point no.256, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has also formulated a proper resettlement plan and providing housing rent subsidies and special relief. In addition, the Tainan City Government has established a purchase mechanism for the "Project-Based Housing", which provides relocated households with the purchase of the project-based housing and full loan at a cost lower than the market price. For the remaining land and buildings of the demolished households, the "Regulations for the Reconstruction of the Remaining Parts of Legal Buildings Dismantled for Public Facilities Construction in Tainan City" and the content of the urbanization modification proposal for the Tainan Railway Underground Project are applicable, will appropriately indulge the construction and shelter rate and Volume reward to reduce the difference in the volume of buildings that can be built before and after the acquisition. A measure appropriate consideration has been offer to the protection of housing rights of relocated households.

2. The civil society documented reports makes recommendations (point no.262) for small landowners or those without property rights that may result from the urban land readjustment (point no.259). For people who are unwilling to participate in the urban land readjustment, they may request that their land be excluded from the urban land readjustment during the deliberation stage of the urban plan, in order to respect their wishes and protect their property rights. There are various mechanisms to provide public participation. In order to strengthen the disclosure of urban land readjusting information, local governments have disclosed relevant information on their official websites. And strictly control the public welfare of readjusting, and share the land with the principle of neighborhood. When the Ministry of the Interior or the local government is deliberating on the readjusting plan, matters such as the resettlement of people who need to be demolished and the rights and interests of small landowners are all the focus of the review.
3. The development cases initiated by the Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior are only Danhai and Kaohsiung new towns. In the past five years, there have been no cases of forcibly eviction of people within the development areas of Danhai and Kaohsiung.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
11	原文	Please discuss the step-by-step procedure before, during and after a forced eviction is carried out. Please include information on how the Government decides on carrying out eviction, and how and where those who are affected are given prior notice and their resettlement provided for in accordance with international standards.
	中文參考翻譯	請說明執行強行驅離之前、期間和之後的逐步程序。請提供資訊說明政府如何決定進行驅離，及如何與在何處按照國際標準向受影響的人發出事先通知，並為他們重新提供住居。

中文回應

1. 目前「土地徵收條例」已規範需地機關申請徵收前應舉行公聽會以及協議取得會議，需用土地人應於公聽會上向民眾說明興辦事業之公益性及必要性，並與民眾多次溝通協商以協議取得，避免徵收，倘有拆遷情形，均有安置、補償等配套措施(如區段徵收，於辦理前會先進行意願調查以瞭解民眾需求，並擬定拆遷安置計畫；執行期間提供搬遷補助費、房租津貼、中繼住宅、興建安置住宅、就業輔導等安置措施)，以保障民眾權益。
2. 辦理市地重劃時，對於原有建物，除位於公共設施用地或確實妨礙重劃分配者外，均儘量原位置保留不予拆除，儘量以干擾最小為原則。
3. 倘仍有建物需拆遷時，會與受影響的民眾協商，讓其充分表達意見，並考量民眾搬遷所需之時程，給予合理之遷移日期，且主動整合提供相關資源或補助，協助搬遷及安置，並給予補償費，重劃後土地所有權人亦得於配回之土地，重新建築利用。尚符合「經濟社會文化權利國際公約」第 7 號一般性意見中對強迫驅逐所適用的法律程序之保護措施，及驅逐後提供有生產能力的土地。
4. 臺南鐵路地下化計畫沿線共 340 拆遷戶，交通部鐵道局與臺南市政府於 102 年 10 月起主動走入鄰里溝通，迄 109 年歷時 7 年餘，積極逐戶拜訪拆遷戶，並提供專案照顧

住宅及主動關懷弱勢者協助提供房租補助費等，充分保障住戶權益。

5. 為提升國家競爭力與繁榮地方發展，交通部民用航空局自 2010 年開始推動桃園航空城計畫。本計畫係採區段徵收方式取得機場園區及產業專用區等用地，並以補償金及抵價地配回原土地所有權人。在兼顧民眾居住權益前提下，秉持「先建後遷」原則，興建安置住宅，協助民眾安置搬遷。
6. 依財政部「國有非公用不動產被占用處理要點」規定，國有財產署(下稱國產署)所屬各分署、辦事處於占用處理前，應瞭解占用成因，妥為分類評估處理方式，並避免紛爭，其符合國有財產法及相關法令規定者，以出租、讓售等方式優先輔導占用人取得合法使用權。另針對「占用作居住使用」者，國產署各分署、辦事處於排除占用前，應調查占用人是否需協助安置，並就需協助者協助依法向目的事業主管機關或民間機構申請社會住宅、社會福利機構等進行安置。財政部並宣導各機關處理國有公用被占用不動產，應避免占用居住者流離失所，注意兩公約有關居住權保障意旨，本於權責妥為處理占用。其餘參考「回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議」第 101 點、第 102 點及第 104 點辦理情形。
7. 經濟部所屬機關(包括所轄國營事業)辦理開發計畫、水利設施工程尚無強行驅離情事。
8. 科技部所轄科學園區尚無因開發計畫而執行強行驅離之情形。

英文回應

1. The Land Expropriation Act have stipulated that the public hearing and negotiation acquisition meeting should be held before the land applicants applies for expropriation, and explain the operating procedures before, during and after the implementation of resettlement. If there is any supporting facility such as resettlement due to deconstruction measures (such as zone expropriation, a willingness survey will be conducted to understand the needs of the public before the application is carried out, and a deconstruction and resettlement plan will be drawn up; during the implementation period, the resettlement measures such as relocation subsidies, rent subsidies, interim housing, construction of resettlement housing, employment counseling and etc. will be provided.), to protect people's rights.
2. When readjusting, the original buildings shall be located on the land of public facilities or those that actually hinder the reallocation of the urban land readjustment. The original

location will not be dismantled, and the principle of minimum interference shall be taken as far as possible.

3. If there are still buildings to be demolished, the affected people will be consulted to allow them to fully express their opinions, and the time required for the people to move will be considered, a reasonable date for the move will be given, and relevant resources or subsidies will be actively integrated to assist in the move and relocation. Resettlement and compensation. After the urban land readjustment, the land owner can also rebuild and use the allocated land. There are protective measures in line with the legal procedures applicable to forced eviction in the requirements of the General Comments No. 7 of the ICESCR and provides productive land after eviction.
4. There are a total of 340 demolition households along railway underground project in Tainan. The Railway Bureau of MOTC and the Tainan City Government have taken the initiative to enter the neighborhood communication process since October 2013. It has lasted for more than 7 years since 2020. We have actively visited the demolition households one by one, and provided project care residential for the demolition households and proactive care for disadvantaged and providing rent subsidies, etc., to sufficient protect the rights and interests of demolition households.
5. To increase Taiwan's competitiveness and prosperity, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) under the MOTC has been working on the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project since 2010. The project is based on the zone expropriation guidance to acquire the land for the airport park and the industrial zone, and the compensation will be allocated to the original landowners. Bearing the idea of "build first, move later", the resettlement housing will be built to assist residents in relocation.
6. According to the "Disposal Directions for Occupied National Non-public Use Real Estate" approved by Ministry of Finance, before disposing occupied real estate, National Property Administration (NPA) branches shall understand the causes of the occupancy, properly evaluate the processing method, and avoid disputes. If the National Property Act or relevant laws or regulations apply to the processing of the land, NPA branches will give priority to guide the occupant to obtain the legal use right, by leasing out the property, selling it, and so on. In addition, with regard to the occupant who uses the occupied real

estate as residence, NPA branches shall investigate the need for resettlement and help resettling those in need by applying to the competent authorities in charge of social housing, social welfare institutions, or other institutions. The MOF urges that, when disposing occupied national public use real estate, care should be taken to prevent any occupants from becoming destitute or homeless, be aware of the objectives of the Two Covenants for protecting the right of habitation, and duly address the occupying cases according to rights and responsibilities. For other matters, please refer to Note 101, 102, and 104 of the "Response to the Concluding Observations and Recommendations Adopted by the International Review Committee."

7. There have been no cases of forced eviction about the development plans or water conservancy projects carried out by agencies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (including state-owned enterprises).
8. There have been no cases of forced evictions in the Science Park due to development plans.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
12	原文	<p>Since the issuing of the first LOIs, a number of urgent situations have arisen resulting in inadequate notice, evictions and inadequate resettlement. According to civil society reports the following examples are referred to:</p> <p>(a) <u>The Underground Railway Project in Tainan</u>: The Railway Bureau had torn down the final resistant household (Huang) in their third attempt in August 2021. This project affected over 300 households (para. 256 in the 2020 Parallel Report).</p> <p>(b) <u>The Taoyuan Aerotropolis</u> (para. 33 in the NGO Replies to ICESCR LOIs, No. 8; para. 255 in the 2020 Parallel Report): the largest zone expropriation case in Taiwan, with its first phase of expropriation of 2.600</p>

	<p>hectares of private land, affecting more than 3,600 households.</p> <p>(c) <u>The Lo-Sheng Sanatorium</u>: the restoration of the old sanatoriums may cause forced eviction (paras. 325–328 in the 2020 Parallel Report).</p> <p>Please comment on these examples.</p>
<p>中文參考翻譯</p>	<p>自發出第一份問題清單以來出現了數個緊急狀況，導致通知不充分、驅離和未適當重新提供住居。公民社會之報告提及以下例子：</p> <p>(a) <u>台南鐵路地下化案</u>：鐵道局於 2021 年 8 月第三度嘗試並拆除最後一戶抗拆戶（黃家）。本案影響 300 多戶家庭（《2020 年平行報告》第 256 點）。</p> <p>(b) <u>桃園航空城</u>（《兩公約問題清單民間團體平行回覆》第 8 題之回覆第 33 點；《2020 年平行報告》第 255 點）：全臺灣最大的區段徵收案，第一期徵收區 2,600 公頃，影響超過 3,600 個家戶。</p> <p>(c) <u>樂生園區</u>：舊園區修繕可能造成強行驅離（《2020 年平行報告》第 325–328 點）。</p> <p>請就上述例子提供意見。</p>

中文回應

1. 台南鐵路地下化案：自本計畫開始執行以來，本部鐵道局即以最大誠意主動提供必要之關懷及各種協助，本計畫內絕大多數拆遷戶，均在充分了解相關法令及自身權益達成協議，領取補償費並配合搬遷，對於拆遷戶之權益已經保障，並未違反聯合國經濟社會文化權利國際公約。
2. 桃園航空城：為提升國家競爭力與繁榮地方發展，本部民用航空局自 2010 年開始推動桃園航空城計畫。本計畫係採區段徵收方式取得機場園區及產業專用區等用地，並以補償金及抵價地配回原土地所有權人。在兼顧民眾居住權益前提下，秉持「先建後遷」原則，興建安置住宅，協助民眾安置搬遷。另因需配合必要先行工程，規劃部分「優先搬遷」地區，將加發「優先搬遷獎勵金」、「搬遷補助費」及「房租補助費」，並由桃園市政府協助提供社會住宅及租屋諮詢或媒合管道等方式，增加民眾搬遷之選擇。
3. 樂生園區：樂生園區舊院區修繕並不會驅離現住院民。

英文回應

1. The Underground Railway Project in Tainan : Since the start of the program, the Railway Bureau, MOTC has been providing the necessary care and assistance with the utmost sincerity. The vast majority of the relocated households have fully understood the relevant laws and their own rights and interests, then reached an agreement, and received compensation and cooperated with the relocation. The rights and interests of the relocated households have been guaranteed. Never violated the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
2. The Taoyuan Aerotropolis : To increase Taiwan's competitiveness and prosperity, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) under the MOTC has been working on the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project since 2010. The project is based on the zone expropriation guidance to acquire the land for the airport park and the industrial zone, and the compensation will be allocated to the original landowners. Bearing the idea of "build first, move later", the resettlement housing will be built to assist residents in relocation. In addition, the moving and rental incentive and subsidy will be received by those living in areas designated as first-stage construction sites. The Taoyuan City Government will also assist by providing social housing and rental housing consultation or matchmaking channels to give residents more choices for relocation.
3. The Lo-Sheng Sanatorium : The renovation of the old campus of Lo-Sheng Sanatorium will not drive out the current residents.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
13	原文	In answer to question 25 of the ICESCR List of Issues, the Government states that “[t]he fertilization policies will be applied according to local conditions and its corresponding cases”. How, and how frequently, is the monitoring control mechanism applied?

	中文參 考翻譯	在回應《經社文公約》問題清單第 25 點次時，政府表示「逐案因地制宜訂定停灌標準」。如何以及多久實施一次監測？
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中文回應

依據環保署水污染防治措施及檢測申報管理辦法，沼液沼渣農地肥分使用者，地下水水質及土壤品質監測頻率，使用沼渣或沼液沼渣混合施灌，核准施灌量每年 $\leq 2,000$ 公噸，地下水及土壤監測頻率每 2 年檢測 1 次；核准施灌量每年 2,000~6,000 公噸，每年檢測 1 次；核准施灌量每年 $\geq 6,000$ 公噸，地下水每半年檢測 1 次，土壤每年檢測 1 次。僅使用沼液施灌，核准施灌量每年 $\leq 6,000$ 公噸，地下水及地下水監測頻率每 2 年檢測 1 次；核准施灌量每年 6,000~18,000 公噸，每年檢測 1 次；核准施灌量每年 $\geq 18,000$ 公噸，地下水每半年檢測 1 次，土壤每年檢測 1 次。

英文回應

According to Water Pollution Control Measures and Test Reporting Management Regulations revised by EPA, those who use biogas residue or biogas slurry for irrigation, the approved irrigation amount is less than or equal to 2,000 metric tons per year, and the monitoring frequency of groundwater and soil is checked once every two years; the approved irrigation rate is 2,000~6,000 metric tons per year, and the inspection is conducted once a year; the approved irrigation rate is $\geq 6,000$ metric tons per year, the groundwater is tested once every six months, and the soil is tested once a year. For those who only use biogas slurry for irrigation, the approved irrigation amount is less than or equal to 6,000 metric tons per year, and the monitoring frequency of groundwater and groundwater is checked once every 2 years; the approved irrigation rate is 6,000~18,000 metric tons per year, and the inspection is conducted once a year; the approved irrigation rate is $\geq 18,000$ metric tons per year, the groundwater is tested once every six months, and the soil is tested once a year.

第 11 條		
Article11		
點次	問題內容	
14	原文	According to the Government Replies since 2016 EPA has carried out resource re-use and a number of cases are described. Please provide information, on an annual basis, how this affects the total number of cases in Taiwan, showing whether there have been increases or decreases over the past six years, and who actually carries out controls under Art.6 of the ‘ <i>Soil and Underground Water Pollution Remediation Act</i> ’, in relation to groundwater management and prevention of farmland pollution.
	中文參考翻譯	《中華民國政府回應》指出自 2016 年起環保署已推動資源再利用，並描述許多案例場次。請按年度提供資訊，說明這對場次總數有何影響，在過去 6 年是否有增加或減少？以及由誰實際執行《土壤及地下水污染整治法》第 6 條規定之與地下水管理和防止農地污染有關的管控。

中文回應

1. 環保署自 2016 年起推動畜牧糞尿資源化利用，於 2016 年總計通過 57 家、2017 年通過 215 家、2018 年通過 357 家、2019 年通過 525 家、2020 年通過 922 家、2021 年通過 502 家，2022 年截至 2 月份通過 40 家，近 6 年資源化再利用總場次逐年上升，已完成資源化家數占總畜牧家數 43.34%。
2. 依據土壤及地下水污染整治法第 6 條規定，農地之土壤及地下水定期監測由所在地主管機關辦理，另污染整治由中央補助所在地主管機關辦理。

英文回應

1. Since 2016, EPA has promoted the utilization of animal husbandry urine resources. In 2016, a total of 57 livestock farms passed, 215 livestock farms passed in 2017, 357 livestock farms passed in 2018, 525 livestock farms passed in 2019, 922 livestock farms passed in 2020, 502 livestock farms in 2021, and 40 livestock farms in 2022 as of February. In the

past 6 years, the total number of resource recycling operations has increased year by year, and the number of resource recycling households accounts for 43.34% of the total number of livestock farms.

2. According to SGW Act Article 6, the local competent authorities shall regularly test soil and groundwater quality in accordance with pollution trends in the farmland area, and also the remediation projects, which was financial support by the central government.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
15	原文	Please provide further detailed information, on an annual basis, on the health care situation of juvenile inmates in prisons, pre-trial detention facilities, police and administrative custody, as well as migration-centred detention centres.
	中文參考翻譯	請按年度提供進一步的詳細資訊，說明監所、審前羈押設施、警方與行政拘留所、移民為主之拘留中心裡，少年收容人的健康照護狀況。

中文回應

1. 矯正機關收容人納入健保照護體系後，由衛生福利部中央健康保險署辦理「全民健康保險提供保險對象收容於矯正機關者醫療服務計畫」，邀請健保特約醫療院所至矯正機關提供健保醫療服務及預防保健、愛滋病治療等公務預算負擔之服務項目。2022年由 141 家院所，組成 34 個團隊，提供全國 54 所矯正機關，約 6 萬餘名收容人醫療服務。為提升收容對象之醫療服務可近性及醫療品質，目前每月提供矯正機關內門診逾 2,600 診，包含西醫各專科、精神科、牙科、中醫科等 28 種科別。
2. 次依全民健康保險保險對象收容於矯正機關者就醫管理辦法第 3 條規定，收容人原則上應先於矯正機關內設置之門診場所就醫，如有轉診必要，再以戒護外醫方式至矯正機關以外之健保特約院所接受進一步檢查或治療。法務部矯正署提供收容人於矯正機關能接受與一般民眾相同健保醫療服務，以提升收容人醫療品質，完善收容人醫療之可近性。

3. 另針對第一次問題清單點次 28，矯正機關對於重大疾病收容人的處遇措施補充說明，法務部矯正署為提升對於 HIV 受刑人的照護，避免其因牙齒缺損、咀嚼困難而損及身體健康，結合民間資源補助符合一定資格(例如：家境清寒、在監期間少有親友探視經濟確有困難等)之 HIV 受刑人裝設假牙，2021 年補助 17 名、2022 年補助 50 名受刑人，期藉由公、私機構跨域合作，針對弱勢收容人提供所需治療、輔導等協助，以尊重其人格及維護其生活所需之精神，提供高關懷之處遇方案，從促進健康開始，間接提升受刑人自信，進而能更積極主動參與各項活動，促其沉思蛻變，最終能順利復歸社會。
4. 此外，法務部亦辦理貝齒護苗專案，提供攜子入監之受刑人子女口腔診療、保健服務，2022 年 5 月起辦理 3 場次，包括嬰幼兒飲食營養教育及刷牙衛教指導、牙齒健檢及塗氟、親子童書導讀、親子互動教學、親子才藝表演及拍攝記錄影片等活動，計有 53 人(母親 26 名，幼童 27 名)共 106 人次參與，幼童塗氟 43 人次，除促進幼童牙齒保健，亦藉由親子共同參與相關活動，增進受刑人的親職能力及其與子女間的情感連結，保障兒童權利同時，亦回歸矯正機關教化處與功能，協助受刑人成長改變，擔負起教養子女之責。
5. 臺灣對於少年所為之不利自我健全成長、損及他人權益或公共秩序等行為，特別訂有「少年事件處理法」及其子法(如「少年偏差行為預防及輔導辦法」)、「兒童及少年福利與權益保障法」及教育相關法令，而違反「社會秩序維護法」之行為，即屬損害他人權益或公共秩序，亦不利少年行為人自我健全成長之行為，故警察機關若發現少年有(廣義)偏差行為(包括：觸犯刑罰法律、曝險行為及其他狹義偏差行為等 3 類)，即須依上開法令處理之(不依「社會秩序維護法」規定及程序)。承前說明，警察機關若發現少年有觸犯刑罰法律或曝險行為，皆依前揭規定報請少年法院處理，將少年本人加以護送至少少年法院或逕行釋放，未有對少年拘留之情事。
6. 現行違反「社會秩序維護法」行政拘留所之管理，已訂有「拘留所設置管理辦法」，其中第 7 章(衣食及衛生)，特別針對照顧被拘留人的身心健康狀況訂有相關規定，以保障被拘留人之基本人權。
7. 內政部移民署大型收容所目前並未收容 18 歲以下之受收容人。另外來人口收容於收容所期間，如有醫療服務需求，內政部移民署均協助送醫診治，並定期邀請特約醫療院所至收容所內提供義診，以保障外來人口於收容期間之醫療照護權利。
8. 海巡署依據《臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例》第 32 條設立留置室，留置目的係對大陸籍船員進行的行政調查，內部設施有生活設施(LED 燈具、循環扇、排風扇、

壁扇、窗戶、洗衣機、除濕機、飲水機、脫水機、電視、DVD 播放器、衛浴設備、醫藥箱及安全設施(PVC 泡棉防撞牆、紅外線夜視監視器、高感度麥克風、警鈴)；另 2018 年至 2021 年 3 月海巡署無留置未滿 18 歲之少年。

英文回應

1. MOHW starts to implement the “NHI Health Care Services Project for Insured Subjects Retained in Correction Institutions”, and arranges staff from NHI medical care institutions to the correction institutions to provide services of health care, preventive health care, AIDS treatment and other services covered by the official budget. In 2022, a total of 141 contracted health institutions have undertaken 54 projects, serving more than 60,000 inmates. In order to improve the accessibility and quality of medical services for the inmates, NHIA currently provides medical services in 28 medical specialties, including psychiatry, dentistry, traditional Chinese medicine, etc.
2. In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Regulations Governing the Administration of Medical Treatment of Persons Detained in Correction Institutions Who are Insured by National Health Insurance, in principle, the inmates shall first seek medical treatment at the outpatient clinic set up in the correctional institution. If it is necessary to make a referral, he or she will be referred under the guard of staff from the correction institution to a special health care center other than the correction institution for further examination or treatment. The Agency of Corrections, MOJ provides inmates with access to the health care services equivalent to those for the general public in correction institutions, so as to improve the quality of inmates' medical care and accessibility.
3. In addition, in response to point 28 of the first list of questions, we hereby present the supplementary information of the correctional institution's treatment measures for inmates with severe illnesses. In order to improve the healthcare of inmates with HIV and avoid damage to physical health due to tooth loss and difficulty in chewing, the Agency of Corrections, MOJ cooperates with private resources to provide economic support for HIV inmates that meet certain criteria (such as those who are economically disadvantaged or have few visitors during the period of custody and are confirmed to have economic difficulties) to install dentures. 17 inmates were subsidized in 2021 and 50 inmates are expected to be subsidized in 2022. It is expected that through cross-sectional cooperation

among public and private sectors, we can provide the necessary assistance such as treatment and counseling for vulnerable inmates to respect their personality and maintain the mental strength that they need for daily life and provide sufficient caring solutions, starting from promotion of health, indirectly enhance the self-confidence of inmates and then allow them to be able to participate more actively in various activities, which could promote their meditation and personal transformation, and finally be able to return to and adapt to the society more smoothly.

4. In addition, MOJ also provides project for oral healthcare providing oral diagnosis and treatment and health care services for the children brought by inmates to stay in the correctional institutions. From May 2022, 3 sessions of the project will be held, which include infant nutrition and teeth brushing education programs, dental health check and fluoride application, parent-child reading, parent-child interactive teaching, parent-child talent show and filming of documentaries, a total of 53 persons are expected to (including 26 mothers and 27 children), and 106 times of participation will be covered and fluoride application for 43 children will be provided, which in addition to promoting dental care for children, the parent-child participation in related activities could also enhance inmates' parenting ability and emotional connection with their children to protect children's rights, as well as realize the "correction" functions of the correction institutions that assist in the personal improvement of inmates to bear the responsibilities for raising children.
5. In Taiwan, the Juvenile Justice Act and its subsidiary laws (such as the Regulations for the Prevention of Juvenile Deviant Behavior and Counseling), the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, and education-related legislations have been specially enacted to deal with the behavior of juveniles that is detrimental to the sound growth of self, the rights of others, or public order. Actions that violate the Social Order Maintenance Act are viewed as detrimental to the rights and interests of others or to public order, and are not conducive to the sound growth and development of juvenile offenders of the law. Therefore, if the police authorities find that a juvenile has (in a broad sense) exhibited deviant behavior (including: violation of criminal laws, behavior that exposes him/her to dangers and other narrowly defined deviant behavior, etc.), they must deal with it in accordance with the above laws rather than the provisions and procedures of the Social Order Maintenance Act. As previously explained, if the police authorities find that a

juvenile has committed criminal acts or exhibited behavior that exposes him/her to dangers, they will be reported to and processed by the juvenile court in accordance with the preceding provisions, and the police authorities will escort the juvenile to the juvenile court or release the juvenile directly. There are no incidences of the detention of juveniles.

6. The current management of administrative detention centers for those that violate the Social Order Maintenance Act is handled in accordance with the "Regulations for the Establishment and Management of Detention Facilities". In Chapter 7 of said regulation (Food, Clothing, and Hygiene), regulations have been established to safeguard the basic human rights of those in custody, especially their physical and mental health.
7. The detention centers of the National Immigration Agency are not detaining anyone under 18 years old at the present time. Furthermore, if detainees need any medical assistance, they will be sent to hospital for treatment, and at the same time escorted by the officers of the National Immigration Agency. In addition, the National Immigration Agency invites contracted medical institution to the detention centers periodically to provide free medical treatments for detainees. All these services ensures the detainees' right of medical care.
8. ROC Coast set up detention room according to Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area Article 32. The purpose of the detention is for the investigation of China crews. The detention room contains living facilities (LED lights, ventilator, windows, washing machines, dehumidifier, water dispenser, dehydrator, television, DVD player, bathroom equipment and medical kit) and safety facilities (PVC anti-collision foam wall, infrared surveillance camera, high sensitive microphone and alarm bell). And according to the statistics from 2018 to March 31th, 2022, the ROC Coast Guard did not detain any juvenile under the age of 18.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
16	原文	Please also explain how health problems of inmates with mental disabilities are being addressed.

	中文參考翻譯	也請說明如何處理有精神障礙之收容人的健康問題。
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中文回應

1. 矯正機關對於新入監收容人，於新收調查時即進行心理健康篩檢，並對於長刑期或高風險個案，每年定期或認有必要時隨時施測，經篩選為疑似精神疾病及領有身心障礙手冊或證明、精神科醫師診斷書者，即造冊列管，並安排精神科醫師評估、診治，依醫囑服藥控制病情，並視病情追蹤看診、戒送外醫，使其能獲致妥善之照護；必要時移送精神病療養專區，實施相對密集之照護及階段性處遇。
2. 矯正機關於精神疾病收容人釋放時，依精神衛生法第 31 條規定，通知其家屬或其他適當之人，並通報其住（居）所在地之衛生主管機關，予以追蹤保護。配合強化社會安全網第二期計畫，為建構復歸轉銜機制，對於有多元需求須跨單位或跨專業合作協助之個案，由矯正機關邀集社區支持系統召開個案轉銜聯繫會議(必要時可用視訊為之)，初步決定釋放之措施及前置作業。另為使機關與社區支持系統搭建良好溝通平台，每半年召開業務協調聯繫會議，邀集當地衛政、社政、警政、勞政、觀護、更保等社區支持系統參加。
3. 現行違反「社會秩序維護法」行政拘留所之管理，已訂有「拘留所設置管理辦法」，其中第 7 章(衣食及衛生)，特別針對照顧被拘留人的身心健康狀況訂有相關規定，以保障被拘留人之基本人權。
4. 內政部移民署依「入出國及移民法」第 38 條第 2 項規定，得裁量是否暫予收容，如患有精神障礙疾病之外來人口，依同法第 38 條之 1 規定，得採行替代收容措施具保在外。惟外來人口於收容期間，如有醫療服務需求，內政部移民署均協助送醫診治，並定期邀請特約醫療院所至收容所內提供義診，以保障外來人口於收容期間之醫療照護權利。
5. 海巡署依據《臺灣地區與大陸地區人民關係條例》第 32 條設立留置室，留置人員進入留置室時，戒護人員會先進行身心狀態詢問並製作檢核表，針對情緒不穩或特殊人員則單獨安排留置空間，加強戒護，本署戒護人員秉持尊重及關懷之精神，提供各項人性化管理措施，以愛心、細心照顧，不苛責、不諷刺，並注意言行舉止、態度行為，嚴禁打罵、體罰、凌虐或羞辱；另如有就醫需求，則帶至鄰近醫院就醫。

英文回應

1. The correction institutions conduct mental health examinations for newly-admitted inmates. For those of long-term or high-risk cases, they will be examined on a regular basis every year or at any time when deemed necessary. Those holding certificates of physical and mental disabilities, and psychiatrist's diagnosis certificates shall be listed for further management. Psychiatrists will be arranged to evaluate, diagnose and treat these inmates who are required to take medication according to the medical instructions to control their disease. The relevant inmates will be referred to the external medical institutions for adequate mental disease treatment based on the examination results; and, if necessary, to the dedicated area for psychiatric recuperation and relatively intensive care and staged treatment.
2. When any mentally ill inmate is released, the correction institution shall notify family members of such inmate or other appropriate persons in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of the Mental Health Act, and notify the competent health authority at the jurisdiction where such inmate lives (residence) for follow-up protection. In cooperation with the second phase of the improvement of the social safety net program, in order to establish a reversion and transition mechanism, for cases with multiple needs that require cross-unit or cross-field cooperation and assistance, the correction authority will invite the community support systems to hold a case transition liaison meeting (in the manner of video conference if necessary) for preliminary decisions on the release measures and preparatory works. In addition, in order to establish a good communication platform between the agency and the community support systems, the business coordination and contact meeting is held every six months, in which community support systems such as local health administration, social work administration, police administration, labor administration, probation, and aftercare are invited to participate.
3. The current management of administrative detention centers for those that violate the Social Order Maintenance Act is handled in accordance with the "Regulations for the Establishment and Management of Detention Facilities". In Chapter 7 of said regulation (Food, Clothing, and Hygiene), regulations have been established to safeguard the basic human rights of those in custody, especially their physical and mental health.
4. According to Paragraph 2 of Article 38 of the Immigration Act, the National Immigration

Agency may decide whether the temporary detention of an alien is necessary or not in certain circumstances listed in Article 38-1 of the Immigration Act. The National Immigration Agency may consider alternatives to detention when a particular detention may affect medical treatment or endanger a detainee's life. If a detainee needs any medical assistance, he/she will be sent to hospital for treatment and at the same time escorted by officers of the National Immigration Agency. In addition, the National Immigration Agency will invite contracted medical institutions to the detention centers periodically to provide free medical treatment for detainees. All these services ensure the detainees' right of medical care.

5. ROC Coast set up detention room according to Act Governing Relations between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area Article 32. When detainee enters the detention room, the guards will first inquire about their physical and mental state, and make a check list. For emotionally unstable or special personnel, a separate indwelling space is arranged to strengthen guard. The guards uphold the spirit of respect and care, provide various humanized management measures, take care of them with love and care, not harsh, not ironic, and pay attention to words, deeds, attitudes and behaviors, and strictly prohibit beatings, corporal punishment, abuse or humiliation. In addition, if there is a need for medical treatment, it will be taken to a nearby hospital for medical treatment.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
17	原文	In view of the fact that bullying and fighting incidents with injuries occur in juvenile correctional facilities, how are these issues being dealt with, ensuring that the right to health of each individual inmate is properly protected? [cf. information received from Covenants Watch, Responses to LoIs, No. 8, in answer to LoIs Nos.18 and 28]
	中文參考翻譯	少年矯正機構頻傳霸凌、鬥毆事件並造成傷害，如何處理這些問題以確保每位收容人的健康權得到適當保障？(參見人權公約施行監督聯盟對

		<p>問題清單第 18、28 題之回復第 8 點*)</p> <p>*註：此處應係指人權公約施行監督聯盟對問題清單第 18 點次之回復第 28 點。</p>
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中文回應

1. 有關訂定少年矯正學校校園霸凌防制機制一事，法務部矯正署業訂有「矯正機關防治及處理收容人遭受性侵害、性騷擾、性霸凌及其他欺凌事件具體措施」(下稱具體措施)，處理少年矯正學校霸凌事件。為建立更臻符合少年矯正學校特性之機制，教育部業於 2021 年 9 月 10 日召開之少年矯正教育指導委員會第 22 屆第 4 次會議，針對前揭事宜討論，會中委員普遍認為少年矯正學校之性質與一般學校有別，尚不適宜準用教育基本法授權訂定之「校園霸凌防制準則」，而應訂定其專屬之校園霸凌防制機制。爰法務部矯正署刻正參酌校園霸凌防制準則及現行具體措施，研訂更符合少年矯正學校特性之「少年矯正學校霸凌防制及處理具體措施」，並擬邀集所屬少年矯正學校及教育部相關單位共同討論。
2. 有關精進少年矯正機關重大事件通報一事，法務部業於 2021 年 4 月 26 日邀集司法院、教育部、衛生福利部及所屬矯正署與少年矯正學校等機關召開會議，研商精進現有之通報機制，整合通報表件，俾利矯正人員知悉學生發生鬥毆、群毆等重大暴力事件時，得即時依規定通報矯正署、學生繫屬法院、國教署及地方政府社政機關等單位，使相關單位獲悉後能立即評估，提供外部協助資源。

英文回應

1. Regarding the establishment of a bullying prevention mechanism in juvenile reformatory schools, the Agency of Correction, MOJ, has formulated the “Measures for Correction Institutions to Prevent and Handle Cases of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Bullying and Other Bullying Incidents of Inmates” (hereinafter referred to as the Measures) to deal with bullying incidents within juvenile reformatory schools. In order to establish a mechanism more in line with the nature of juvenile reformatory schools, the Ministry of Education held the 4th meeting of the 22nd session of the Juvenile Reformatory Education Steering Committee on September 10, 2021. Regarding the previous matters, the members of the meeting generally believed that the nature of juvenile reformatory schools is

different from that of general schools, and it is not suitable to apply the “Campus Bullying Prevention Guidelines” formulated under the authorization of the Educational Fundamental Act, and a dedicated bullying prevention mechanism shall be separately established. The Agency of Correction, MOJ, is now taking into account the Campus Bullying Prevention Guidelines and the current specific measures to formulate “Measures for the Prevention and Handling of Bullying in Juvenile Reformatory Schools,” which is more in line with the nature of juvenile reformatory schools, and plans to invite the staff of juvenile reformatory schools and relevant units of the Ministry of Education for further discussion.

2. For the improvement mechanism of reporting major incidents at juvenile correction institutions, the Ministry of Justice invited the Judicial Yuan, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Agency of Corrections, MOJ and juvenile reformatory schools to hold a meeting on April 26, 2021 to discuss the improvement on existing report mechanism which integrates notification documents, so as to allow correction staff to timely report to the Agency of Correction, the court governing the students involved, the K-12 Education Administration, MOE, and local government social work administration agencies and other units for immediate assessment and provision of external assistance resource in accordance with regulations when they become aware of any major violent incidents between students.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
18	原文	<p>In relation to the Nuclear Waste Storage Site on Orchid Island (question 29 LoIs):</p> <p>(a) Please explain why the relocation of affected persons after more than six years still has not yet been settled adequately, considering the health risks for the people affected.</p> <p>(b) How has the “<i>Compensation Foundation for the Loss of Lands Reserved</i></p>

		<i>for Indigenous People due to the Construction of Nuclear Waste Storage Site on Lanyu Island</i> ” been applied to members of the Tao/Yami People of Lanyu by 2021?
中文參考翻譯		關於蘭嶼核廢料儲存場 (問題清單第 29 題): (a) 考慮到受影響居民之健康風險, 請解釋為何經過 6 年多的時間, 受影響居民之搬遷問題仍未得到充分解決。 (b) 至 2021 年, 「財團法人核廢料蘭嶼貯存場使用原住民保留地損失補償基金會」如何適用於蘭嶼雅美/達悟族人之狀況?

中文回應

1. 有關貯存場搬遷作業, 目前低放射性廢棄物最終處置選址尚未決定, 台電公司除持續努力與候選場址的地方持續溝通, 亦積極研議回運原產地。行政院「非核家園推動專案小組」已決議推動中期暫時貯存計畫方向, 以使貯存在蘭嶼的核廢料桶能遷出而不受場址選址的影響。台電公司已於 2020 年 8 月完成運送船舶設計, 於 2021 年 2 月完成場內廢棄物重裝作業, 以提升核廢料之貯存安全及做好遷場前的包裝作業。在核廢料遷出蘭嶼之前, 原能會將持續嚴格監督蘭嶼貯存場運轉安全及場內外環境輻射監測, 確保符合法規標準及降低居民健康風險。
2. 政府已協助蘭嶼雅美族人於 2021 年設立基金會, 行政院已通過基金會 2021 年度及 2022 年度的補償金總預算及計畫書, 基金會並於 2022 年 1 月舉辦成立大會暨揭牌儀式。為尊重族人自決, 基金會之董事會成員 15 人, 11 人為族人(其中 1 人為董事長), 監察人 5 人, 3 人為族人(其中 1 人為常務監察人), 基金會目前已依財團法人法及捐助章程獨立運作管理補償金, 專款專用於促進蘭嶼雅美族人福祉事項。

英文回應

1. Regarding the relocation of the storage site, the final disposal site for the low-level radioactive waste has not yet been decided. At present, the Taiwan Power Company (TPC) continues to communicate with the residents of the candidate sites as well as actively discusses the plan of transporting back to the place where the nuclear waste was originally produced. In addition, the "Nuclear-free Homeland Promotion Taskforce" of the Executive Yuan has decided to promote the direction of the Interim Storage plan, so as to remove the

nuclear waste barrels on the island without the influence of the site selection process for low-level radioactive waste final disposal sites. On the issue of transportation, the TPC has completed the design of the delivery ship in August 2020, and completed the reloading of waste on site in February 2021 to improve the safety of storage and thorough execution of pre-relocation packaging. Before the nuclear waste is removed from Lanyu Island, Atomic Energy Council (AEC) will continue to rigorously oversee the operational safety of Lanyu LLRW Storage Site. The environmental radiation monitoring inside and outside of Lanyu LLRW Storage Site will also be implemented in compliance with legal requirements so as to reduce public health risks.

2. The government assisted the tribe people to set up a foundation in 2021."The draft 2021 Annual General Budget and Program Proposal" and "the draft 2022 Annual General Budget and Program Proposal" of the foundation were adopted by the Executive Yuan, and the foundation has held an opening ceremony in January 2022. In the spirits of the self-determination by the tribe, the foundation is led by a board of 15 directors, 11 of them are Lanyu Yami people, and the Chairman as well; it also set a board of 5 supervisors, 3 of them are Lanyu Yami people and the Standing Supervisor as well. The foundation which started operating independently in accordance with the Foundations Act and its endowment charter will manage funds to improve the welfare of the Yami people on Lanyu island.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
19	原文	Noting that the figures relating to HIV/AIDS have decreased in recent years, while those relating to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) have increased significantly: (a) Please explain in more detail, and on an annual basis, how the measures of health education advocacy and promotion efforts of safe sexual behaviour have been carried out in schools, further education and health

		<p>care institutions, and what concrete results have been achieved? [Answer to question 30 LoIs].</p> <p>(b) Apart from HIV/AIDS cases, a number of STDs, foremost amongst them Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, have increased dramatically among teenagers. While infection rates for adults merely increased by 50 % in 2020, teenage infection rates with Gonorrhoea and Syphilis increased by more than 90 % (cf. ROC Association of HIV/AIDS and Childcare, Parallel Responses to LoIs, No. 9). Should sex education be reviewed, instead of merely relying on Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for the Prevention of HIV Infection on Sexual Risk Behaviour (PrEP)?</p>
	<p>中文參考翻譯</p>	<p>注意到近年來與人類免疫缺乏病毒/愛滋病(HIV/AIDS)相關數字有所下降，然而與性傳染病(STD)相關數字則顯著增加：</p> <p>(a)請按每年度狀況更詳細說明如何在學校、進修教育和醫療機構進行衛教宣導與推廣安全性行為，有哪些具體成果？(對問題清單第 30 題之回應)。</p> <p>(b)除了 HIV/AIDS 案例，一些性傳染病（主要為淋病和梅毒）在青少年中急劇增加。2020 年成年人感染率僅增加 50%，而青少年淋病和梅毒感染率卻增加 90% 以上。(參見中華兒少愛滋關懷防治協會對問題清單之回復第 9 點)。是否應檢視性教育，而非僅依賴暴露前預防性投藥 (PrEP) 來預防性風險行為造成之 HIV 感染？</p>

中文回應

1. 為降低青少年感染性傳染病之風險，青少年族群性傳染病防治及安全性行為之衛教宣導為本部重點工作項目，衛福部持續與教育部、各縣市政府、民間團體等單位合作，辦理性傳染病防治宣導，包括：正確全程使用保險套、安全性行為、避免多重性伴侶及勿使用成癮性藥物等；另亦透過多元管道提供青少年性傳染病資訊，積極結合新興社群媒體（例如：Facebook、Instagram、Line、Twitter 等）進行性病防治衛教宣導，編製相關衛教宣導素材及疾管家 Line@「性健康友善資源地圖」，以提升青少年性傳染病防治知能。同時與專業醫學會合作，編製性病防治工作指引與衛教宣導素材，辦理教育訓練等，以提供性傳染病患者妥適醫療與衛教諮詢服務。

2. 衛福部持續運用前述多元管道推動性傳染病防治，非僅依賴暴露前預防性投藥（PrEP）來預防 HIV 感染。

3. 2021 年校園性教育（含愛滋病防治）績效指標

(1)完成高級中等學校相關領域教師研習 3 場次，參與人數共 268 人。

(2)完成高級中等學校相關領域教師課程教材與自評表工作坊 2 場次，參與人數共 85 人。

(3)完成 2021 年重點縣市辦理校園性教育(含愛滋病防治)宣導及輔導策略增能研習、輔導訪視及教學觀摩共 9 場次，參與人數共 710 人。

(4)推廣諮詢服務，以學生及教師為優先對象，將常見問題建置於相關「臺灣健康促進學校」網站中並充實性教育資源網站資料庫維護：

① 2021 年校園性教育（含愛滋病防治）計畫自 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 8 月已上傳 22 則時事評析，本年常見問題「專家 Q&A」10 則，及推動本計畫成功案例 5 則，優良教案 5 則上傳於「健康促進學校輔導網路系統」專區。

② 學校性教育（含愛滋病防治）相關教案教材已上傳至臺灣健康促進學校網站供學校教師參考，並將持續蒐集，以豐富資源。

③ 綜上，本部國教署將持續運用現有之教育學習平臺辦理性教育師資專業成長研習及相關競賽活動等機制，提供學校老師教學資源參考，並有效進行學生及教師性教育宣導，以增進學生正確性觀念及性傳染病認知，突破國人對性議題難以啟齒之文化鴻溝，充實學生及教師相關知識。

4. 教育部國教署辦理性教育內涵說明如下：

(1) 現行 12 年國教「健康與體育領域」學習內容主題已涵蓋性教育，其學習內涵包括性生理與心理的發展、性價值觀、關係建立、性健康促進、性與社會文化等重要概念。

(2) 為強化國中小教師健康教育及性教育相關專業知能，國教署透過「健康與體育領域」及「性別平等教育」議題中央輔導團三級輔導體系，協助地方政府落實健康教育及性教育相關課程教學，提供現場教師在課程、教材、教學、評量、行動研究等面向之專業諮詢服務，以精進現場教師性教育相關課程之教學策略。

(3) 國教署「健康與體育領域輔導群」於 2019-2020 學年度發展「青春期成長樂章」國小高年級教學示例及「青春快樂行」標準本位評量國小教學示例各 1 份、辦理性教育相關主題之工作坊及研習 5 場次，俾提升國中小教師性教育相關教學知能，強化

國中小教師落實性教育課程教學；相關教學資源置於「國民中小學課程與教學資源整合平臺」(CIRN)，以提供現場教師進行性教育相關課程教學之參考。

5. 教育部自 2013 年起將性教育列為補助大專校院全面推動健康促進學校計畫必選議題之一，各校以 WHO 的健康促進學校之六大範疇（學校衛生政策、學校物質環境、學校社會環境、健康生活技能教學與行動、社區關係、健康服務）推動性教育相關工作，並鼓勵各校依校本特色整合校內資源及結合校外相關單位，運用自行研發之性教育相關文宣、海報、創意宣導品，辦理系列演講、開設通識及專業課程、導師知能研習、校外參訪、影片欣賞與心得分享等系列活動，以建立師生正確的性價值觀與生活技能、愛滋與其他性傳染病防治知能。

英文回應

1. In efforts to reduce the risk of young people contracting STDs, MOHW has been focusing on health education and promotion for STD prevention and safe sexual behaviors targeting young people. MOHW continues to work with the Ministry of Education, city and county governments, and NGOs in the promotion of STD prevention, including correct and consistent use of condoms, safe sexual behaviors, avoiding multiple sexual partners, and staying away from addictive drugs. MOHW also makes STD information available to young people through various channels, promotes STD prevention and education using social media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, Line, Twitter, etc.), and produces relevant health education and promotional materials as well as the “Friendly Sexual Health Resources Map” on MOHW line account (Disease Control Butler Line@) to increase young people’s knowledge about STD prevention. In addition, MOHW collaborates with medical associations on the production of work guidance on STD prevention and promotional materials and on conducting education and training courses to provide patients with STD proper medical care and counseling services.
2. Taiwan CDC of MOHW continues to promote STD prevention through a variety of channels described above, instead of relying only on the administration pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV prevention.
3. 2021-year school sex education (including AIDS prevention and control) performance indicators

- (1) Completed 3 teacher training sessions in related fields in senior high schools, with a total of 268 participants.
 - (2) Completed 2 workshops on teaching materials and self-assessment forms for teachers in related fields in senior secondary schools, and the number of participants 85 people in total.
 - (3) Completion of 2021-year key counties and cities to handle campus sex education (including AIDS prevention and control) publicity and counseling strategies. There were 9 sessions of study, tutoring visits and teaching observations, with a total of 710 participants.
 - (4) Promote consulting services, prioritize students and teachers, and place frequently asked questions in the relevant "Taiwan" health promotion school " website and enrich the website database maintenance of sexual education resources:
 - ① The 2021-year campus sex education (including AIDS prevention and treatment) program has been launched from December 2020 to August 2021 Biography of 22 current affairs reviews, 10 frequently asked questions of this year's "Expert Q&A", and promotion of the success of this project Case 5 and excellent lesson plan 5 were uploaded in the "Health Promotion School Counseling Network System" area.
 - ② Teaching materials related to school sex education (including AIDS prevention and control) have been uploaded to the Taiwan Health Promotion School Network The website is for reference by school teachers and will continue to be collected to enrich resources.
 - ③ To sum up, the Department will continue to use the existing education and learning platform to conduct professional growth training for sex education teachers and related competitions and other mechanisms, provide school teachers with teaching resources for reference, and effectively conduct sex education publicity for students and teachers, so as to enhance the Students' correct concept and awareness of sexually transmitted diseases break through the cultural gap that the Chinese people are hard to talk about, and enrich the knowledge of students and teachers.
4. The connotation of sex education handled by K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education is explained as follows:

- (1) The Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education "Health and Physical Education" has covered sexuality education, and its learning content includes important concepts such as sexual physiology and psychological development, sexual values, relationship building, sexual health promotion, and sexuality and social culture.
 - (2) In order to strengthen the professional knowledge related to health education and sex education of primary and secondary school teachers, the K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education assists local governments to implement health education and sex education through the three-level guidance system of the central guidance group on the topics of "health and sports" and "gender equality education" In the teaching of related courses, we provide professional consulting services for on-site teachers in courses, teaching materials, teaching, evaluation, and action research, so as to improve the teaching strategies of on-site teachers' sexuality education related courses.
 - (3) In the 2019-2020 school year, the "Health and Physical Education Guidance Group" of the K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education will develop "Adolescent Growth Movement" teaching examples for senior elementary schools and "Happy Youth" standard-based evaluation teaching examples for elementary schools. 5 workshops and seminars on sex education-related topics to enhance primary and secondary school teachers' sexuality education-related teaching knowledge and strengthen primary and secondary school teachers' implementation of sex education curriculum teaching; relevant teaching resources are placed on the "Curriculum and Instruction Resources Network" (CIRN) to provide a reference for on-site teachers to teach courses related to sex education.
5. Since 2013, the Ministry of Education (MOE) has financed colleges and universities to press ahead with its health promoting project. The purpose is to focus on sexuality education as one of the necessary projects for health promoting schools. There are six major aspects from WHO Health Promoting Schools for every school to follow and promote sexuality education: School Health Policy, School Physical Environment, Social Environment of Schools, Community Relationships, Personal Health Skills, and Health

Service. Additionally, the MOE encourages every school to integrate on-campus resources, based on each school's special features and combined with off-campus organizations, to work together to develop literature, posters, and other promotional materials. By applying these resources and materials of sexuality education, schools are encouraged to hold and establish relevant activities such as speeches, general and specific courses, workshops, field trips, videos, and experience sharing. The MOE expects to build correct sexual values, life skills, knowledge and prevention of AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), for both teachers and students.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
20	原文	In answer to question 31 LoIs on teenage pregnancy and abortion, the Government describes key points of assistance that schools should provide. What results have actually been achieved so far? How is the MOHW dealing with the issue that apparently the figures on teenage abortions are not reflecting the actual number of cases, estimated by doctors and NGO assessments to exceed 300 000 per year? (cf. submission of Pro Femina Taiwan, Parallel Responses to LoIs, No.21).
	中文參考翻譯	在回答問題清單中關於青少年懷孕和人工流產的第 31 點次時，政府介紹了學校應提供之協助要點。到目前為止實際上有哪些成果？顯然，關於青少年人工流產的數字並沒有反映出實際案例，而據醫師和非政府組織評估，每年超過 30 萬例。衛福部如何處理此問題？(參見社團法人台灣懷孕婦女關懷協會對問題清單之回復第 21 點*)。 *註：此處應係指第 31 點。

中文回應

1. 學校依據《學生懷孕受教權維護及輔導協助要點》，教學現場上提供懷孕學生有彈性

辦理請假、彈性處理成績考核、保留入學資格、延長修業期限、申請休學期間不計入休學年限等協助，讓懷孕學生不因懷孕而中斷課業，能繼續完成各階段教育。

2. 有關教育部 2021 年 7 月 23 日修正「懷孕學生受教權維護及輔導協助要點」之成果，彙整如 2019、2020 學年度學生懷孕(含育有子女者)輔導協助情形統計表：

學年度	學制	提供校內 輔導協助人數	轉介校外社會福利 資源輔導協助人數
2019	大專校院	3,938	40
	高級中等學校	481	167
	國中	145	112
	國小	1	1
2020	大專校院	3,720	32
	高級中等學校	423	121
	國中	117	92
	國小	3	3

資料來源：教育部

3. 有關青少女人工流產資料，現行我國人工流產以施行手術與藥物(RU486)為主，依全民健康保險及 RU486 調劑總量申報資料統計，2016-2020 年間每年施行人工流產約 5 萬至 6 萬人次，故本項意見陳述之數據與事實不符，臺灣婦產科醫學會亦曾於 2011 年向監察院陳訴每年 24 萬人墮胎之數據為不實訊息。

英文回應

1. According to the " Directions Governing the Safeguarding of Pregnant Students' Right to Continue Receiving Education and the Provision of Counseling Assistance ", the school provides pregnant students with flexibility to apply for leave, flexible handling of grade assessment, retention of admission qualifications, extension of study period, and application period of suspension is not included in the school suspension period. Let pregnant students continue to complete all stages of education without interruption of schoolwork due to pregnancy.
2. Regarding the results of the revision of the "Key Points of Pregnant Students' Right to Education and Guidance Assistance" on July 23, 2021, the summary is as follows:

Statistical table of guidance and assistance for students' pregnancy (including those with children) in the 108 and 109 school years:

school year	academic system	number of on-campus tutoring assistance provided	number of referrals for assistance from off-campus social welfare resources
2019	colleges and universities	3,938	40
	high school	481	167
	secondary	145	112
	elementary school	1	1
2020	colleges and universities	3,720	32
	high school	423	121
	secondary	117	92
	elementary school	3	3

Source: Ministry of Education

- About the figures on teenage abortions, at present, legal abortion procedures in Taiwan are implemented through surgery or medication (RU486). According to the official statistics, the abortion estimate from 2016 to 2020 was about 50,000 to 60,000 abortions per year. The data stated in this opinion statement (300,000 abortions per year) does not reflect the fact. In 2011, the Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology already protested to the Control Yuan that the 240,000 per year abortion estimate was a misleading information.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
21	原文	Please indicate the specific topics that are studied under the subject of human rights education in the national basic education program. Please include information regarding at which level the students learn about the

		Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which contains the concept of the universality and indivisibility of all human rights; and that identifies the universally recognized human rights principles and standards.
	中文參考翻譯	請說明國民基本教育課程綱要中人權教育主題下研究的特定主題。《世界人權宣言》(UDHR) 包含所有人權之普世與人權不可分割的概念，並指出普遍公認的人權原則和標準，請提供資訊說明學生在哪一級學校時學習此宣言。

中文回應

1. 依據十二年國民基本教育課程綱要，不同的教育階段，可以逐步探討相關的人權主題。在國小教育階段，例如兒童對遊戲權利的需求、認識生存權、身分權的剝奪與個人尊嚴的關係、認識隱私權與日常生活的關係、了解兒童權利宣言的內涵及兒童權利公約對兒童基本需求的維護與支持。在國中教育階段，例如人身自由、教育權、工作權、人權的起源與歷史、人權的組織與活動、貧窮與階級剝削、戰爭與世界和平、世界人權宣言等。
2. 依據現行社會領域教科書，於國中七年級上學期公民與社會科講述「人性尊嚴與人權保障」篇章時，已有「世界人權宣言」相關內容。
3. 依據「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱」規定，各領域課程設計應適切融入人權教育，並採取素養導向課程與教學，達到知識、情意與技能整合應用的最佳教學成效。國家教育研究院出版之議題融入課程說明手冊中，已規劃不同教育階段之人權教育議題學習主題與實質內涵。
4. 人權教育議題學習主題有「人權的基本概念」、「人權與責任」、「人權與民主法治」、「人權與生活實踐」、「人權違反與救濟」及「人權重要主題」，而世界人權宣言係國民中學教育階段學習內容。

英文回應

1. According to the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education, relevant human rights topics can be explored progressively at different stages of education. At the stage of elementary school education, such as children's needs of the gaming right, understanding the right to survival, and the relationship between the rights of the identity with personal

dignity, To understanding the relationship between privacy and daily life, and knows the connotation of the rights of the Declaration of the Child, Convention on the Rights of the Child to safeguard and support children's basic needs. In the junior high education stage, such as Personal freedom, educational right, Right to Work, The origin and History of Human Rights, Organization and Activities of Human Rights, Poverty and Class Exploitation, War and Peace, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.

2. According to the current social studies textbook, "World Human Rights declaration has been covered in the Human Dignity and Human Rights Protection", it was a topic discussed in the first semester of the civil and social class for the 7th grade.
3. According to the "General Guidelines of Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education", the curriculum design of each field should be appropriately integrated into human rights education, and adopt literacy-oriented courses and teaching to achieve the best teaching results for the integration and application of knowledge affection and skills. The "Instruction Manual of Issue Integration" be published by the National Academy for Educational Research are integrated into the course description manual, and the learning themes and substantive connotations of human rights education topics at different education stages have been planned.
4. As discussed above, the topics of human rights education include "Basic Concepts of Human Rights", "Human Rights and Responsibilities", "Human Rights and Democracy and Rule of Law", "Human Rights and Life Practice", "Human Rights Violations and Remedies", and "Major Topics of Human Rights" , while the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is learning content in the stage of junior high school.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
22	原文	Please outline the details of the human rights education program in both the primary and in the junior high school levels, to supplement the general

		information provided in Taiwan's Common Core Document. Please include information focusing on the content of what the students are being taught.
	中文參考翻譯	為補充臺灣《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》提供之一般資訊，請概述中小學階段的人權教育方案細節。請包括著重於學生所受教育內容的資訊。

中文回應

依據十二年國民基本教育課程綱要，人權教育列為19項議題之一，並融入相關領域實施，學習主題包括：人權的基本概念、人權與責任、人權與民主法治、人權與生活實踐、人權違反與救濟、人權重要主題等。國民中小學教科書依據十二年國民基本教育課程綱要編審，已有上述人權教育相關內容，教師依據教科書教學，學校亦得因應地區特性、學生特質與需求，選擇或自行編輯合適之補充教材。

英文回應

According to the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education, the Human rights education is listed as one of the 19 topics and is integrated into related fields. The topics of study include: basic concepts of human rights, human rights and responsibilities, human rights and democratic rule of law, human rights and life practice, human rights violations and remedies, and important themes of human rights etc. The human rights education-related content is already available in National elementary and junior high school textbooks are compiled and reviewed according to the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education Outline. Teachers teach according to the textbooks, and schools may also choose or edit appropriate supplementary teaching materials according to the characteristics of the region, students' characteristics, and needs.

第 13 條

Article 13

點次	問題內容	
23	原文	Please provide information on the teacher-training program on the specific topic of <i>education for</i> , and <i>education about</i> , Indigenous Peoples.
	中文參考翻譯	針對為原住民提供教育(education for)以及關於原住民的教育(education about)之教師培訓方案，請提供資訊。

中文回應

1. 教育部為落實原住民族教育法及相關法規，透過補助原住民學生就學費用，以及保障原住民學生升學權益，以保障原住民學生學習權；發展原住民族實驗教育，規劃具有原住民族文化內涵之課程；強化原住民學生族語語言文化教育，傳承語言文化；依據原住民族委員會所提供之原住民族人才需求類別建議，鼓勵大專校院提供外加名額或開設專班，以積極培育各領域優秀原住民族人才。
2. 教育部依「國家語言發展法」、「原住民族教育法」、「師資培育法」及「中華民國教師專業素養指引-師資職前教育階段暨師資職前教育課程基準」相關規定，以「本土語文原住民族語文專長師資」與「原住民族之民族教育次專長師資」推動原住民族教育，自109學年度起，以師資職前教育階段課程、學士後教育學分班等管道培育，至110學年度修習人數累計53人。
3. 原住民師資培育以公費培育為主，名額由地方政府依本部核定之8所原住民族重點師資培育之大學中提報，目前原住民族公費生每年約可達50-70名左右。
4. 教育部辦理中等學校教師在職進修原住民族語第二專長學分班、國民小學教師加註原住民族語學分班及在職教師進修原住民族之民族教育次專長學分班等，增進教師相關知能。
5. 為符應原住民族教育法之精神，達到多元族群相互尊重之理念，原住民族委員會與教育部共同規劃辦理「原住民族教育師資修習原住民族文化及多元文化教育課程作業計畫」，104年至今調訓8,469人次教師參與實體課程或線上課程之研習，促使原住民族地區師資了解原住民族文化及多文化文化價值。

英文回應

1. In order to implement the Education Act for Indigenous Peoples and its related regulations, the Ministry of Education (MOE) will ensure and protect indigenous students' rights to learn by financing tuition and guaranteeing rights for indigenous students' enrollment. Also, the MOE will develop experimental indigenous education, as well as establish courses containing indigenous cultural competences. Moreover, the MOE will strengthen the education of students' indigenous languages to promote the preservation of these languages. According to the Council of Indigenous Peoples' suggestion for indigenous talents requirement in different fields, colleges and universities are encouraged to provide additional quotas and set up specific programs in order to actively cultivate outstanding indigenous people in a variety of fields.
2. Since 2020, the Ministry of Education (MOE) promotes the education of indigenous peoples through the "Teacher of Language Arts with specialism in Indigenous Language" and "Further Specialty in Ethnic Education for Indigenous Peoples", in accordance with the "Development of National Languages Act", "Education Act for Indigenous Peoples", "Teacher Education Act" and "Republic of China (Taiwan) Guidelines Regarding Teachers' Professionalism: Stages of Pre-service Teacher Education and Criteria Governing Pre-service Teacher Education Programs". Until 2021, a total of 53 students enrolled in the pre-service teacher education and postgraduate teacher education program.
3. The tuition and associated fees for indigenous students enrolled in the Pre-service teacher education courses are mainly government-funded. Local governments submit quota among eight teacher education universities focusing on indigenous courses, which are approved by the Ministry of Education (MOE). At present, there are about 50-70 government-funded indigenous students per year.
4. According to different education stages, offer in-service teacher indigenous education developing program to increase teachers' teaching-related knowledge.
5. Honoring the spirit of the Indigenous Peoples Education Act and achieving the ideal of mutual respect between diversified ethnicities, the "Teacher-training Program on Indigenous Cultures and Diverse Culture Education for Indigenous Education" was jointly planned and hosted by the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) and the Ministry of Education (MOE), and since 2015, we have trained 8,649 teachers via online or offline

training programs, advancing the understanding of teachers in the cultural values of indigenous cultures and diverse cultures in indigenous areas.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
24	原文	In answer to Question 37, the Review Committee has been given data from the Ministry of Education from 2018 indicating a drop-out rate of students with disabilities of 10% compared to 2.34% for those without disabilities; and 10% dropout from colleges and universities, while that for non-disabled student was 6%. Covid may well have exacerbated those differences. Are there more up-to-date figures? What policies and programmes are aimed at reducing the differences in drop-out rates?[League of Persons With Disabilities & related NGOs page 7]
	中文參考翻譯	在對問題清單第 37 點次之回應，審查委員會獲得了教育部 2018 年的資料，表示身心障礙學生的輟學率為 10%，非身心障礙學生的輟學率為 2.34%；前者於大專院校的輟學率為 10%，而後者為 6%。新冠肺炎 (Covid) 很可能加劇了這些差異。是否有更新的數據？有哪些政策和方案旨在減少輟學率的差異？(中華民國身心障礙聯盟及相關非政府組織第 7 頁)

中文回應

1. 依據教育部特殊教育通報網 110 年統計，高級中等學校以下身心障礙學生輟學率如下表，國民中學以下輟學率均不到 0.1%，高級中等學校輟學率至 109 學年度已下降至 4.6%。

身心障礙學生輟學率			
學年度	國小	國中	高中
106	0.01%	0.04%	6.7%
107	0.01%	0.03%	6.9%

108	0%	0.02%	7.2%
109	0.01%%	0.02%	4.6%

※上表中輟率係以當學年度身心障礙學生中輟及休學人數計算。

2. 教育部國教署採取下列補助措施以協助身心障礙學生就學：
 - (1) 落實各教育階段身心障礙學生轉銜輔導及服務辦法，讓學生順利就學。
 - (2) 實施服務群課綱，培養學生就業能力。
 - (3) 依 CRPD 之精神，落實課程調整及評量，協助學生順利完成課業。
3. 教育部國教署落實督導高級中等以下各級學校訂定並據以實施身心障礙學生個別化教育計畫，以符應身心障礙學生特殊需求。
4. 大專校院身心障礙學生的休學比率 10%，是指身心障礙學生因個人因素而主動向學校申請暫停修學，而非從學校退學。學生們隨時可向學校申請復學，後續將由教育部持續透過補助相關支持服務及特教資源，協助其完成學業。

英文回應

1. First, according to year 110 statistics of Special Education Transmi Net from the Ministry of Education, the dropout rate of students with physical and mental disabilities below senior secondary school is as follows, the dropout rate below the national secondary school are less than 0.1%, the dropout rate of senior secondary school to school year 109 has fallen to 4.6%.

The dropout rate of students with physical and mental disabilities			
academic year	elementary school	junior high school	senior high school
106	0.01%	0.04%	6.7%
107	0.01%	0.03%	6.9%
108	0%	0.02%	7.2%
109	0.01%%	0.02%	4.6%

※The dropout rate in the table above is calculated by the number of students with physical and mental disabilities who dropped out and suspended in the current school year.

2. The K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education Department takes the following subsidies to help students with physical and mental disabilities in school:
 - (1) The implementation of the guidance and service at various educational stages for

physically-and-mentally disabled students, so that those students go to school smoothly.

(2) Implement the service cluster curriculum to develop students' employability.

(3) In accordance with the spirit of CRPD, implement curriculum adjustment and assessment to help those students complete their studies smoothly.

3. The K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education Department) will supervise the development and implementation of individualized education plans for students with physical and mental disabilities at all levels below the senior secondary level to meet the special needs of students with physical and mental disabilities.

4. The 10% suspension rate for students with disabilities in colleges and universities means that students with disabilities take the initiative to apply to the school for temporary suspension of study due to personal factors, rather than dropout from the school. Students can apply to the school for resumption at any time, and the Ministry of Education will continue to assist them in completing their studies by subsidizing related support services and special education resources.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
25	原文	In reference to para. 2, page 71 of <i>Replies from ROC</i> , please describe what the public feedback has been to the Ministry of Education amendment of Article 13 of "...the Implementation Rules of the Gender Equality Education Act on April 2, 2019, which is part of the National Proposal No. 11 reason statement, and in accordance with the Gender Equality Education Act to enrich the gender equality education in national primary and secondary schools". Please include in particular, information on the progress that has been made so far, and the difficulties and challenges that remain.

	中文參考翻譯	<p>《中華民國政府回應》第 71 頁第 2 點(指英文版)*指出「教育部於 2019 年 4 月 2 日修正發布《性別平等教育法施行細則》第 13 條，係參採全國性公民投票案第 11 案理由書，並依據《性別平等教育法》，充實國民中小學性別平等教育之課程內涵」。請說明社會大眾對本修正條文的反饋意見。請特別包括關於至今的進展以及仍然存在的困難和挑戰之資訊。</p> <p>*註：秘書處補充說明。即指第 38 點次之回應。</p>
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中文回應

1. 教育部於 2019 年預告「性別平等教育法施行細則」第 13 條修正草案，經查本部主管法規系統收錄之建議，及公共政策網路參與平臺之評論，與透過公文書或其他方式提供之建議，總計約 2,000 筆資料，分析如下：
 - (1) 支持本草案、支持教育部、感謝教育部等贊同本部草案之意見占最多，約 90%。
 - (2) 請本部重視公投第 11 案結果，刪除性傾向及性別認同文字等不認同本部草案之意見，約 10%。
2. 上述大部分的意見，均沒有針對本部草案條文提出具體建議，或有部分意見與公告前的民間團體提案內容相似，因相關內容前已經本部研處，故維持本部條文。
3. 另有部分意見，為閱讀更通順以利理解，具體建議將性別平等教育法施行細則第 13 條「分款明列」如下：

第十三條 本法第十七條第二項所定性別平等教育相關課程，應涵蓋下列課程，以提升學生之性別平等意識：

 - (1) 情感教育。
 - (2) 性教育。
 - (3) 認識及尊重不同性別、性別特徵、性別特質、性別認同、及性傾向之教育。
 - (4) 校園性侵害、性騷擾及性霸凌防治教育。
4. 雖於 2019 年修正初期，曾有建議刪除性別認同及性傾向文字之意見，惟至 2022 年，本修正條文之施行結果尚無困難和挑戰。

英文回應

1. The Ministry of Education has announced the draft amendment to Article 13 of the "Enforcement Rules for Gender Equality Education Law" at 2019. After checking the suggestions included in the Ministry's competent legal system, comments on the public policy online participation platform, and suggestions provided through official documents or other means, a total of about 2,000 The data is analyzed as follows:
 - (1) Those who supported this draft, supported the Ministry of Education, and thanked the Ministry of Education accounted for the most opinions, about 90%.
 - (2) Please pay attention to the result of the 11th case of the referendum, and delete the opinions about sexual orientation and gender identity that do not agree with the draft of this Ministry, about 10%.
2. Most of the above comments did not provide specific suggestions for the provisions of the draft of this part, or some of the opinions were similar to the content of the civil society proposal before the announcement. Since the relevant content has been researched by this part, the provisions of this part are maintained.
3. There are also some opinions, in order to read more smoothly and facilitate understanding, specific suggestions are as follows:

Article 13 The courses related to gender equality education specified in Paragraph 2 of Article 17 of this Act shall cover the following courses to enhance students' awareness of gender equality:

 - (1) Emotional education.
 - (2) Sex education.
 - (3) Education to recognize and respect different genders, gender characteristics, gender traits, gender identities, and sexual orientations.
 - (4) Campus sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual bullying prevention education.
4. Although in the early stage of the amendment in 2019, there was a suggestion to delete the words on gender identity and sexual orientation, by 2022, the implementation of this

amendment will not be difficult or challenging.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
26	原文	What are the comparative completion rates of the education programs among working students within the past five years?
	中文參考翻譯	過去 5 年在職學生完成學業課程的相對完成率為何？

中文回應

1. 因大專校院二專進修部、二技進修部、進修學士班、碩士在職專班之招生對象非僅限制在職人士報考，亦包括符合報考資格之一般生報考，所以畢業學生數非全部為在職工作者，另因資料限制，畢業生人數可能非應屆畢業生，對應學年 1 年級學生人數於就學期間包括休學、復學、延畢等狀況，因此比率可能會有超過 100% 之可能。且修業年限的不同，本資料僅以各學制班別之修業年限往前統計其可能之 1 年級人數，以 4 年計算，提供資料如附件 1。
2. 國立空中大學與一般大專校院性質不同，為終身學習型大學，並無在職專班之設置。學校每學期均辦理招生，實施免試登記入學，凡高中（職）畢業或具有同等學歷者均可報名成為全修生，且無年齡限制，亦無修業年限限制，故學生並無區分在職與否，另提供過去 5 年招收全修生及畢業生人數如附件 2

大專校院二專進修部、二技進修部、進修學士班及碩士在職專班畢業生人數占對應學年 1 年級學生人數之比率

類別/學制班別/ 學年度		二專進修部 (二專在職專班、進修二年制專科 班)					二技進修部 (二年制在職專班)					進修學士班 (學士後第二專長學位學程)					碩士在職專班				
		105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109
一般 大學	畢業生人數 占對應學年 1 年級學生 人數之比率 (%)	89%	96%	96%	75%	95%	116%	121%	142%	119%	117%	72%	73%	73%	80%	80%	85%	81%	81%	80%	80%
	畢業生 人數(人)	134	170	147	101	83	835	926	847	788	821	6,896	6,893	6,798	6,359	5,642	11,828	11,426	11,431	11,261	11,166
	對應學年 1 年級學生人 數(人)	150	178	153	134	87	719	764	596	664	699	9,545	9,445	9,336	7,916	7,031	13,882	14,160	14,085	14,043	14,008
技 專 校 院	畢業生人數 占對應學年 1 年級學生 人數之比率 (%)	78%	76%	75%	78%	78%	105%	95%	102%	93%	132%	83%	83%	79%	79%	80%	86%	89%	90%	80%	82%
	畢業生 人數(人)	6,603	5,735	4,550	4,055	3,502	9,351	8,982	9,296	8,469	12,671	17,724	18,088	17,719	17,002	17,378	3,930	4,014	4,149	3,869	3,827

對應學年 1 年級學生人 數(人)	8,503	7,523	6,051	5,207	4,515	8,916	9,463	9,101	9,131	9,624	21,324	21,913	22,321	21,577	21,763	4,546	4,514	4,634	4,846	4,688
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說明：

- 1.N 學年二專進修部、二技進修部及碩士在職專班畢業生對應之 1 年級學生為 N-1 學年；4 年制學士班則為 N-3 學年。例如 105 學年度二專進修部畢業生對應學年 1 年級學生為 104 學年 1 年級學生人數。
- 2.對應學年 1 年級學生人數：統計下學期在學學生人數。
- 3.本表二專進修部(二專在職專班、進修二年制專科班)、二技進修部(二年制在職專班)、進修學士班(學士後第二專長學位學程)、碩士在職專班之招生對象並非僅限制在職人士報考，亦包括符合報考資格之一般生報考，本表僅以學制班別為推估畢業生在學時可能為在職人數。
- 4.因資料限制，畢業生人數可能並非應屆畢業生，對應學年 1 年級學生人數於就學期間是包括休學、復學、延畢等狀況，爰比率可能會有超過 100% 之可能。另本資料 1 年級學生數不一定為畢業年之入學人數，僅以各學制班別之修業年限往前統計其可能之 1 年級人數，例如部分學士班規定修業年限可能為 4 年、5 年或 6 年等，如建築系、醫學系等，本表統一以 4 年計算。

國立空中大學近 5 年招收全修生人數

學年期／項目	大學部	附設專科部	合計
106 上	2241	462	2703
106 下	1811	263	2074
107 上	2616	398	3014
107 下	1586	205	1791
108 上	3079	448	3527
108 下	1333	313	1646
109 上	3688	406	4094
109 下	1987	287	2274
110 上	2979	558	3537
110 下	1862	272	2134

資料來源：取自國立空中大學資訊科技中心 111 年 3 月 30 日資料

國立空中大學近 5 年畢業生人數資料

學年期／學制	大學部	附設專科部	合計
106 上	733	161	894
106 下	588	146	734
107 上	652	160	812
107 下	653	163	816
108 上	874	162	1036
108 下	743	147	890
109 上	1094	178	1272
109 下	922	111	1033
110 上	1186	218	1404

資料來源：取自國立空中大學資訊科技中心 111 年 3 月 30 日資料

英文回應

1. Because the enrollment target of the special class is not only limited to the incumbents, but also includes the general students who meet the eligibility for the exam. Therefore, it uses the academic class as an estimate of the number of graduates who may be in-the-job during the school. Due to data limitations, the number of graduates may not be fresh graduates. Corresponding to the number of first-year students in the school year, including suspension, resumption, postponing, etc., the ratio may exceed 100%. In addition, the number of first-year students in this information is not necessarily the number of students enrolled in the year of graduation. This table is calculated on a 4-year basis and provide information such as Annex 1.
2. The National Open University is different from general colleges and universities in nature. It is a life-long learning university and does not have in-service program. The school conducts enrollment every semester, and implements registration for admission without examination. Anyone who has graduated from high school (or vocational high school) or has an equivalent education can register as a full-time student, and there is no age limit and no limit on the number of years of study, so there is no distinction between students who are in-service or not. The number of full-time students and graduates enrolled in the past five years are also provided in the Annex2

The ratio of graduates from the continuing education department, bachelor program of extension education and in-service master's program in colleges and universities to the number of first-year students in the corresponding school year

category /academic class/school year		continuing education department of two-year junior college program					continuing education department of two-year technical program					bachelor program of extension education					in-service master's program				
		105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109	105	106	107	108	109
college and universi ty	the ratio of the number of graduat es to the number of student s in the first grade of the corresp onding academ	89%	96%	96%	75%	95%	116 %	121 %	142 %	119 %	117 %	72%	73%	73%	80%	80%	85%	81%	81%	80%	80%

ic year (ratio)																						
number of graduat es (people)	134	170	147	101	83	835	926	847	788	821	6,89 6	6,89 3	6,79 8	6,35 9	5,64 2	11,8 28	11,4 26	11,4 31	11,2 61	11,1 66		
the number of student s in the first grade of the corresp onding academ ic year (people)	150	178	153	134	87	719	764	596	664	699	9,54 5	9,44 5	9,33 6	7,91 6	7,03 1	13,8 82	14,1 60	14,0 85	14,0 43	14,0 08		

vocation al and technol ogical college and universi ty	the ratio of the number of graduat es to the number of student s in the first grade of the corresp onding academ ic year (ratio)	78%	76%	75%	78%	78%	105 %	95%	102 %	93%	132 %	83%	83%	79%	79%	80%	86%	89%	90%	80%	82%
	number of graduat es (people	6,60 3	5,73 5	4,55 0	4,05 5	3,50 2	9,3 51	8,98 2	9,29 6	8,46 9	12,6 71	17,7 24	18,0 88	17,7 19	17,0 02	17,3 78	3,93 0	4,01 4	4,14 9	3,86 9	3,82 7

)																					
the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year (people)	8,503	7,523	6,051	5,207	4,515	8,916	9,463	9,101	9,131	9,624	21,324	21,913	22,321	21,577	21,763	4,546	4,514	4,634	4,846	4,688	

illustrate :

- 1.The first-year students corresponding to the graduates of the N-year master's in-service special class and the two-year bachelor's program are the N-1 academic year; the 4-year bachelor's program is the N-3 academic year. For example, in the 105 academic year, the number of students in the first grade corresponding to the graduates of the Second College and Advanced Education Department is the number of the first grade students in the 104 academic year.
- 2.The number of students in the first grade of the corresponding school year: Statistics of the number of students in the next semester.
- 3.In this table, the enrollment target of the special class is not only limited to the incumbents, but also includes the general students who meet the eligibility for the exam. This table only uses the academic class as an estimate of the number of graduates who may be in-the-job during the school.
- 4.Due to data limitations, the number of graduates may not be fresh graduates. Corresponding to the number of first-year students in the school year, including

suspension, resumption, postponing, etc., the ratio may exceed 100%. In addition, the number of first-year students in this information is not necessarily the number of students enrolled in the year of graduation.

The number of graduates of National Open University in the past five years

Unit: Students statistics

Academic year/Item	Undergraduate student	Junior college student	Total
First semester, 2017	2241	462	2703
Second semester, 2017	1811	263	2074
First semester, 2018	2616	398	3014
Second semester, 2018	1586	205	1791
First semester, 2019	3079	448	3527
Second semester, 2019	1333	313	1646
First semester, 2020	3688	406	4094
Second semester, 2020	1987	287	2274
First semester, 2021	2979	558	3537
Second semester, 2021	1862	272	2134

Source: Retrieved from March 30, 2022, Computer and Information Center, National Open University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

The number of graduates of National Open University in the past five years

Unit: Students statistics

Academic year/Item	Undergraduate student	Junior college student	Total
First semester, 2017	733	161	894
Second semester, 2017	588	146	734
First semester, 2018	652	160	812
Second semester, 2018	653	163	816
First semester, 2019	874	162	1036
Second semester, 2019	743	147	890
First semester, 2020	1094	178	1272
Second semester, 2020	922	111	1033
First semester, 2021	1186	218	1404

Source: Retrieved from March 30, 2022, Computer and Information Center, National Open University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

第 15 條

Article 15

點次	問題內容	
27	原文	While taking into account the numerous programs to disseminate information to persons with visual and hearing impairments as described in <i>Replies from the ROC</i> , it is noted that these programs are reportedly difficult to access particularly for persons with multiple disabilities. Please clarify how the Government's assistance program if any, is addressing this issue.
	中文參考翻譯	雖然《中華民國政府回應》敘述了眾多向視力和聽力障礙者傳播資訊的方案，但我們注意到據說很難取用此等方案，特別對多重障礙者更是如此。請說明政府的協助方案（如果有此方案）如何解決這個問題。

中文回應

1. 衛福部近年積極請各部會、各地方政府及相關團體於召開會議或辦理活動時，妥予運用「身心障礙者融合式會議及活動參考指引」，並協助廣為周知，亦請各單位運用參考指引召開記者會或宣布重大公開資訊時，依身心障礙者(含多重障礙者)需求予以協助，譬如有手語翻譯員或同步聽打員需求，可透過各地方政府的服務窗口推薦合格人選，或如有設置疫苗接種站時，留意配置無障礙設施等。另衛生福利部透過公私協力，補助立案之社會福利團體或機構辦理無障礙網頁增修、身心障礙者資訊教育、手語初階及進階相關課程或活動，以及補助社團法人身心障礙福利團體充實電腦等辦公設施設備，維護身心障礙者資訊近用權利。
2. 通傳會於 2017 年 2 月 15 日發布「各級機關機構學校網站無障礙檢測及認證標章核發辦法」，並於 2021 年 3 月 18 日公告「網站無障礙規範」修正版，明確定義標章檢測基準、流程及抽測範圍等相關事宜，並新增身障者參與稽核之規定，期能落實網站無障礙的目標，保障身心障礙者公平獲取資訊的權利。
3. 內政部移民署建置 7 國語言版本之「新住民培力發展資訊網」，並設立 LINE 的官方帳號(ID 為@ifitw)，提供各部會、各直轄市、縣(市)政府相關新住民資訊，如聽力障

礙者可透過網站獲取相關資訊，該網站獲得無障礙標章，視障者亦可使用；另外，內政部移民署設置「外來人士在臺生活諮詢服務熱線 1990」，以 7 種語言，提供外籍人士及新住民在臺有生活需求及生活適應免費服務，如視力障礙者可選擇此熱線，獲取相關資訊。

4. 另為更容易記憶，2022 年熱線改碼 1990(原號碼 0800-024-111)，並製作多語影片、海報及摺頁，透過不同管道如公益託播、機場燈箱，並請縣市政府新住民家庭服務中心協助加強宣傳。
5. 有關對於多重障礙者傳播公共資訊方面，原民會持續配合衛福部並遵行身心障礙者權益保障法第 52 條第 1 項第 3 款：公共資訊無障礙。以協助身心障礙者參與社會。原民會對於衛福部各項協助身心障礙者政策均予以支持，並協助函轉所轄機關及配合原住民族家庭服務中心配合宣導相關政策。
6. 為強化聽力障礙者傳播資訊，客家電視週一至週五 12：30-13：30 的《當畫新聞》，自 2007 年迄今皆提供客語加手語雙主播服務。另為提升視力障礙者溝通外界之資訊，歷年持續補助身心障礙團體藝文演出活動（如視障者歌唱比賽）等。
7. 有關視障與聽障者資訊傳播方案，為尊重語言多樣性與多元文化，我國制定「國家語言發展法」，將臺灣手語列為國家語言之一，明定國家語言一律平等，保障國民使用國家語言，不受歧視與限制；文化部主辦之國家語言相關活動，亦儘量以各種容易接觸之可及性形式發佈，例如 2021 年主辦之國家語言發展會議，提供臺灣手語之翻譯服務，讓聾人等與會人員可便利及實質參與。
8. 此外，文化部制定「語言友善環境及創作應用補助作業要點」，自 2018 年起已通過補助獲得多項成果，如提供聽語障者臺灣手語翻譯、手語影片教學、手語書籍出版、臨櫃服務、研習培訓服務等；並鼓勵各機關出版政府出版品時，於授權項目中增列 ePub 檔案格式之轉製參考，並將鼓勵推動 ePub 電子書，亦可授權國立台灣圖書館等視障圖書館製作推廣，期藉由政府推動，引領民間出版業者參與，俾利於視障資訊製作推廣。

英文回應

1. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has been actively promoting the application of the *Guide for Accessible Meetings and Events for Persons with Disabilities* in meetings and events held by all levels of governmental agencies and organizations. To promote

awareness, the Ministry has also requested all agencies to take the needs of persons with disabilities (including persons with multiple impairments) into consideration when calling a press conference or making major announcements. For example, when sign language interpreting or real-time captioning is required, qualified service providers can be solicited through the recommendation of local governmental agencies. Another example is that, when a vaccination station is established, due attention should be paid to barrier-free accessibility. Additionally, through collaboration with the private sector, the Ministry has been subsidizing registered social welfare organizations and institutions for improving their web accessibility and providing information education and basic and advanced language courses to persons with disabilities. Nonprofit welfare corporations for persons with disabilities have also been subsidized for the purchase or upgrading of office equipment, such as computers, to ensure such persons' right to access information.

2. On February 15, 2017, the National Communications Commission (NCC) published the Measures for Accessibility Testing and Certification for Websites of Institutions and Schools at all Levels, and on March 18, 2021 announced amendments to Specifications for Accessibility of Websites, which clearly define standards, procedures and sampling scope of testing and also stipulate how people with disabilities can participate in audits with the aim of enhancing website accessibility and protecting the rights of people with disabilities to obtain information.
3. The National Immigration Agency (NIA) has built the IFI (Information for Immigrants) Network Website which is available in seven languages and has obtained an accessibility badge, and set up an official Line account (ID : @ifitw) to provide information offered by the relevant ministries and local governments on the welfare and rights of new immigrants. The hearing impaired and visually impaired persons can also obtain relevant information through the same website.
4. In addition, Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline 1990 (available in seven languages) has been set up by the NIA, which offers toll-free consulting services for foreigners and new immigrants in Taiwan as well as those with visual impairment to obtain information regarding living needs and adaption to life in Taiwan. The original hotline number was 0800-024-111, but the number was changed to 1990 in 2022, so people can remember it

more easily. To enhance the publicity of the Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline, the NIA has produced multilingual videos, posters and brochures, and disseminated the hotline number in various ways, including public welfare broadcasting medias, airport light boxes, and also inviting county and city government new immigrants' family service centers to assist in outreach to new immigrants.

5. Regarding the dissemination of public information to persons with multiple disabilities, the CIP continues to work with the Ministry of Health and Welfare and follows Article 52 Item 1 Section 3 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act: Access-free to public information. To assist the participation of persons with disabilities in society. CIP further supports the various policies on persons with disabilities by MOHW, assists the correspondence between agencies in our jurisdiction, and works with the Indigenous Family Service Center in its campaign of relevant policies.
6. In order to strengthen the dissemination of information for the hearing-impaired, Hakka TV's "Daily News" from Monday to Friday, 1230-1330, has provided Hakka plus sign language dual anchor services since 2007. In addition, in order to improve the information of the visually impaired to communicate with the outside world , and continuously subsidize the arts and cultural performances of groups with disabilities (such as singing competitions for the visually impaired) over the years.
7. As concerns providing information to visually- and hearing-impaired persons, and to show respect for the multiplicity of languages and cultures, the Republic of China (Taiwan) passed the Development of National Languages Act, which made sign language one of the national languages, made all national languages equal, and provided protections for citizens' use of national languages without discrimination or restriction. The Ministry of Culture (MOC) hosts activities related to national languages and strives to make these events accessible. In 2021, for example, it hosted the National Languages Development Convention, where sign-language interpretation was provided to allow deaf participants to participate fully.
8. The MOC also formulated the Directions for Funding Language-friendly Environments and Creative Applications. Funding under these Directions since 2018 has led to many achievements, including sign-language interpretation services for the hard of hearing in

Taiwan, instruction on sign-language films, sign-language book publishing, walk-in services, and training. Government agencies have been encouraged to allow ePub publication as an option for licensing government publications and to encourage ebooks in the ePub format. They have been empowered to authorize libraries offering materials for the visually impaired, such as National Taiwan Library, to promote ePub publications. It is hoped that private-sector publishers will follow the government's lead, leading to the creation of more materials for the visually impaired.