

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

**Fifth Report Submitted under
Article 18 of the Convention**

Republic of China (Taiwan)

**Convention-specific Document –
Appendix**

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Article 2

Regulations Not Compliant with CEDAW That Have Not Yet Been Amended

Table 2-1 Regulations Not Compliant with CEDAW That Have Not Yet Been Amended

Agency	Title	Reason Amendment Has Not Been Completed
Ministry of the Interior	Statute of Favors for Military Servicemen and Their Dependents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Executive Yuan convened review meetings on May 12, 2021; October 6, 2021; and March 14, 2022. 2. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) invited relevant agencies (departments) to a meeting on November 7, 2022, and an agreement was reached. The MOI then provided an explanation to the Legislative Yuan on November 16. 3. The MOI issued official letters on April 29 and August 9, 2024, asking relevant agencies for their opinions, and convened a meeting on October 21. The Ministry of National Defense (MND) disagreed with some articles, and provided supplemental opinions on January 7 and March 20, 2025. 4. On August 8, 2025, the MOI participated in discussions at the office of Legislator Lin Kuo-cheng, exchanging opinions on some provisions, but no final decision has been made. The MOI will take the opinions of the legislator into consideration and continue to discuss the amendments with the MND.
	Act for Ancestor Worship Guild	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MOI revised articles according to the judgment of the Constitutional Court (Judgment No. 1 in 2023), and submitted them to the Executive Yuan on August 18, 2023. 2. The Executive Yuan convened review meetings on September 28, 2023, and February 29, 2024. 3. The MOI submitted the amendment to the Executive Yuan on March 20, 2024, to continue the review.

Agency	Title	Reason Amendment Has Not Been Completed
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Act Governing Retirement of and Bereavement Compensation for Employees of Post and Telecommunications Enterprises under the MOTC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) reported the draft amendment to the Executive Yuan for approval and forwarded it to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on April 14 and September 13, 2021. The MOTC issued an official letter to the Executive Yuan Directorate-General of Personnel Administration on May 26, 2022, requesting that it submit the draft amendment to the Executive Yuan for deliberation. 2. The Executive Yuan invited relevant agencies to a meeting on July 28, 2022, and the MOTC invited relevant agencies (departments) and trade unions to several meetings for discussion in 2023. 3. The Executive Yuan convened the Fifth Meeting on the Economic Equality of Divorced Spouses on October 9, 2024, and asked the Ministry of Civil Service to prepare a draft amendment to the act in line with the opinions of related legal affairs departments.
Ministry of Justice	Civil Code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursuant to Article 1057 of the Civil Code, the right to claim alimony is only applicable to a party not at fault that faces hardship due to the divorce by adjudication. This does not comply with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 29, which states that <i>no fault</i> should not be a requirement for a party to claim alimony. 2. The Executive Yuan and Judicial Yuan issued an official letter on November 12, 2021, to request deliberation by the Legislative Yuan, and the draft amendment to the Civil Code Part IV

Agency	Title	Reason Amendment Has Not Been Completed
		<p>Family (only interpellation) was reviewed at the 21st meeting of the 10th Judiciary and Organic Laws and Statutes Committee of the Legislative Yuan on December 22. However, the Legislative Yuan has not yet completed deliberations.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) invited scholars and experts to a consultation meeting according to the judgment of the Constitutional Court (Judgment No. 4 in 2023), and formulated a draft amendment. The draft amendment was reviewed and approved by the Executive Yuan on February 20, 2025, and was subsequently jointly referred by the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on September 3, 2025.</p>
	Criminal Code	<p>1. After discussions, the Criminal Code amendment task force of the MOJ stated that it believes that it is not necessary to amend Article 288 of the Criminal Code on the offense of abortion.</p> <p>2. The Executive Yuan's Department of Gender Equality (DGE) convened the 18th meeting of the CEDAW regulation review task force on May 15, 2014, which decided that this was not compliant with CEDAW.</p> <p>3. The MOJ convened a meeting on the offense of abortion on March 4, 2022, but did not reach a consensus.</p> <p>4. The MOJ continued to collect examples of legislation from European countries in accordance with the on-site evaluation recommendations and opinions of the DGE on August 29, 2023. It convened a meeting on October 16 to collect a wide variety of</p>

Agency	Title	Reason Amendment Has Not Been Completed
		<p>opinions from all sectors and submitted them to the Criminal Code Amendment Task Force of the MOJ for discussion on January 30 and March 5, 2024. The task force continues to carefully review the opinions.</p> <p>5. The MOJ issued a notice on the draft amendment to Article 288 of the Criminal Code but withdrew the notice on the draft amendment to the offense of abortion on November 5, 2024, after having collected the opinions of all sectors.</p>
	Rehabilitative Disposition Execution Act	<p>1. The MOJ submitted the draft amendment to the Rehabilitative Disposition Execution Act to the Executive Yuan on May 9, 2022, for approval and forwarded it to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.</p> <p>2. The MOJ invited relevant agencies to a meeting on March 25, 2024, to discuss the amendment and plans to remove articles that do not comply with CEDAW.</p>
Ministry of Health and Welfare	Genetic Health Act	<p>The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) issued a notice on the draft amendment to the Genetic Health Act (renamed the Reproductive Health Act) on January 14, 2022. After referencing the feedback from each sector during the notice period, experts and scholars, NGOs, and representatives of relevant government agencies (institutions) were invited to attend several meetings. The draft amendment was discussed and approved by the MOHW Genetic Health Advisory Committee and Legal Affairs Committee and is currently being prepared for submission to the Executive Yuan for review.</p>

Agency	Title	Reason Amendment Has Not Been Completed
	Enforcement Rules of the Genetic Health Act	The enforcement rules will be amended along with the parent law.
Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers Association Act	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Farmers Association Act limits farmers association members to one per household, which may prevent women from participating in the affairs of farmers associations and decision-making processes. This runs counter to CEDAW. 2. The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is actively improving understanding of gender equality among administrative personnel at farmers associations and organizes training sessions to further promote concepts of gender equality in hopes of changing traditional mindsets at the leadership levels. The MOA recommends maintaining current regulations and methods. 3. The DGE issued official letters to the MOA on February 7 and April 20, 2023, urging the MOA to amend the law as soon as possible, preferably during the MOA's gender equality task force meeting on April 17, 2024. 4. After internal discussions at the DGE, on February 20, 2025, emails were sent to solicit the opinions of relevant experts, scholars, and gender equality committee members. Their opinions were provided to the MOA for reference on April 9, 2025.

Article 5

Gender-Based Violence Statistics

5.1 Police departments referred a total of 17,814 domestic violence cases for prosecution from 2021 to 2023 (data for 2024 is still being compiled). Intimate partner violence accounted for the largest share (45.4%), followed by violence by family members (35.3%). Police departments nationwide handled a total of 2,806 stalking and harassment cases in 2024. Of these, 1,799 cases (64.1%) involved

nonfamily or nonintimate relationships, while 1,007 cases (35.9%) involved stalking and harassment by family or an intimate partner. A total of 1,728 written warnings were issued. In more than 80% of cases, perpetrators ceased their harassing behavior after receiving a written warning from police.

5.2 Intimate partner violence rates: Among Taiwanese nonindigenous women, 0.47% suffered such violence between 2021 and 2024; among foreign women, the figure was 0.75%; the rate for ethnic Chinese women was 0.38%; the rate for indigenous women was 1.35%; the rate for women with disabilities was 0.15%.

5.3 Domestic violence

(a) District courts received applications for 1,928 emergency protection orders, 42,179 provisional protection orders, and 86,609 ordinary protection orders from 2021 to 2024. Among the civil protection orders issued, 78.4% of the primary victims and 14% of the primary perpetrators were female. The average processing time per provisional protection order issued by district courts between 2021 and 2024 was shorter than that required in 2020 (18.97 days).

(b) Number of domestic violence victims: there were 53,408 victims of domestic violence reported in 2021, of whom 41,809 (78.3%) were women. In 2022, there were 56,497 domestic violence victims, of whom 43,255 (76.6%) were women. In 2023, there were 60,856 domestic violence victims, of whom 45,709 (75.1%) were women. And in 2024, there were 63,122, of whom 46,267 (73.3%) were women.

(c) Statistics on the indictment and conviction rates of domestic violence cases

Table 5-1 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Domestic Violence Cases by Gender
(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021	11,468	2,888	4,793	787	41.8	27.3	3,119	391	97.0	93.3
2022	13,523	3,571	5,655	922	41.8	25.8	4,192	584	96.6	93.0
2023	13,875	3,646	5,798	1,028	41.8	28.2	4,615	627	96.8	91.9
2024	15,390	4,277	6,259	1,081	40.7	25.3	4,611	679	96.0	91.5

Source: MOJ

Note: Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

5.4 Sexual assault

(a) Sexual assault rate: the average sexual assault rate among all women was 0.06% from 2021 to 2024. The rate among nonindigenous Taiwanese women was 0.05% to 0.06%; the rate among foreign women was 0.25% to 0.33%; the

rate among ethnic Chinese was 0.01%; the rate among indigenous women was 0.17% to 0.21%; the rate among women with disabilities was 0.12% to 0.15%. Women with disabilities were 2.5 times as likely to fall victim to violence than the general female population.

- (b) Number of sexual assault victims: the number of sexual assault victims was 7,787 in 2021, of whom 6,406 were women; 8,401 in 2022, of whom 6,982 were women; 9,413 in 2023, of whom 7,698 were women; and 9,230 in 2024, of whom 7,572 were women. On average, women accounted for approximately 82.3% of victims.
- (c) Results of judgments and rulings in sexual assault cases: in first-instance criminal proceedings of sexual assault cases in district courts, the number of defendants found guilty were 1,319 in 2021; 1,456 in 2022; 1,391 in 2023; and 1,457 in 2024.
- (d) Statistics on the indictment and conviction rates in sexual assault cases by gender

Table 5-2 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rate in Sexual Assault Cases by Gender
(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021	4,635	100	1,726	22	37.2	22.0	1,408	10	88.3	71.4
2022	5,094	109	1,749	19	34.3	17.4	1,588	18	89.6	90.0
2023	5,374	98	1,787	25	33.3	25.5	1,545	14	88.7	87.5
2024	5,671	105	1,905	18	33.6	17.1	1,457	18	89.9	94.7

Source: MOJ

Note: Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

- (e) From 2021 to 2024, victims of abuse of power sexual assault cases accounted for 17.3% of all sexual assault cases. Such cases included family relations, workplace relationships, teacher-student relationships, and personnel at institutions. Statistics on the indictment and conviction rates of abuse of power sexual assault cases by gender are as follows.
- (f) Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Abuse of Power Sexual Assault Cases by Gender

Table 5-3 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Abuse of Power Sexual Assault Cases
by Gender

(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021	115	5	24	-	20.9	-	23	-	69.7	-
2022	117	4	24	-	20.5	-	37	-	94.9	-
2023	147	-	37	-	25.2	-	33	-	80.5	-
2024	156	4	32	-	20.5	-	31	-	88.6	-

Source: MOJ

Note: Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

5.5 Sexual harassment

- (a) The number of sexual harassment grievances received by relevant agencies (departments) according to the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act was 1,721 in 2021; 2,086 in 2022; 2,650 in 2023; and 6,260 in 2024.
- (b) Statistics on the indictment and conviction rates of sexual harassment cases by gender

Table 5-4 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Sexual Harassment Cases by Gender
(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021	1,214	36	370	3	30.5	8.3	176	2	96.2	100.0
2022	1,437	54	423	5	29.4	9.3	263	2	93.9	100.0
2023	1,807	57	519	7	28.7	12.3	240	4	93.8	100.0
2024	2,100	82	562	10	26.8	12.2	335	3	95.7	100.0

Source: MOJ

Note: Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

- (c) Faculty and staff members at schools must report any suspected sexual harassment incidents on campus within 24 hours after becoming aware of them. An application for investigation or report must be filed after reporting an incident, whereupon the school's Gender Equity Education Committee conducts an investigation and handles the incident.

Table 5-5 Statistics on the Number of Sexual Harassment Incidents on Campuses Reported and Substantiated After Investigation from 2021 to 2024

(Unit: case)

Year	Sexual Harassment Incidents Reported	Sexual Harassment Incidents Substantiated After Investigation
2021	10,493	2,058
2022	12,248	2,310
2023	18,189	3,093
2024	21,034	2,911

Source: Ministry of Education

(d) The Ministry of Labor established the Workplace Sexual Harassment Reporting System to summarize data on sexual harassment incidents. A total of 1,577 complaints were reported in 2024 (March to December).

5.6 Stalking and harassment statistics: The Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act took effect in 2022. From June 2022 to the end of 2024, the courts accepted 432 new cases, in which 72% of victims were women. Of these cases, 393 defendants were found guilty.

Table 5-6 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Stalking and Harassment Cases by

Gender

(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
June to December 2022	366	44	76	7	20.8	15.9	4	-	100.0	-
2023	1,258	216	270	45	21.5	20.8	101	13	98.1	100.0
2024	1,268	255	301	47	23.7	18.4	180	32	95.2	100.0

Source: MOJ

Notes:

- (1) The Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act was promulgated on December 1, 2021, and took effect on June 1, 2022; data has been collected since June 2022.
- (2) Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

5.7 Sexual images

(a) Offenses against sexual privacy and synthetic sexual images: An amendment to the Criminal Code was promulgated in 2023, adding Chapter 28-1, Offenses Against Sexual Privacy and Synthetic Sexual Images. In first-instance criminal proceedings of cyber gender-based violence cases in district courts from 2023 to 2024, 39 and 227 defendants were found guilty, respectively, with the majority of sentences being imprisonment for six months or less.

Table 5-7 Statistics on the Indictment and Conviction Rates of Offenses Against Sexual Privacy and Synthetic Sexual Videos

(Unit: Persons; %)

Year	Number of Investigations Concluded		Number of People Indicted		Indictment Rate		Number of Confirmed Convicted Persons		Conviction Rate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
February to December 2023	326	31	163	14	50.0	45.2	12	-	100.0	-
2024	1,279	114	528	30	41.3	26.3	177	10	98.9	100.0

Source: MOJ

Notes:

- (1) An amendment to the Criminal Code was promulgated on February 8, 2023, to add Chapter 28-1, Offense Against Sexual Privacy and Synthetic Sexual Videos. Data has been collected since February 2023.
- (2) Conviction rate = Number of convicted persons / (Number of convicted persons + Number of acquittals) × 100%.

(b) The Sexual Image Abuse Reporting Center received 1,928 grievances to remove sexual images in 2024. Removal was completed in 1,718 cases, for a success rate of 89.1%. Among the 1,040 victims, 344 were male (33.1%) and 696 were female (66.9%).

5.8 Statistics on protection orders for victims handled by public prosecutors

Table 5-8 Protection Orders for Victims Handled by Public Prosecutors by Relevant Legal Article
(Unit: Persons)

Item	Article 35, Paragraph 1				Article 35, Paragraph 2				
	Sub-paragraph 1	Sub-paragraph 2	Sub-paragraph 3	Sub-paragraph 4	Sub-paragraph 1	Sub-paragraph 2	Sub-paragraph 3	Sub-paragraph 4	Sub-paragraph 5
July 2023 to December 2024	44	67	30	7	106	47	17	8	6
July to December 2023	17	31	9	1	53	15	4	4	3
2024	27	36	21	6	53	32	13	4	3

Source: Department of Statistics, MOJ

Notes:

- (1) Article 35, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 1 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Not jeopardize the body or property of the crime victims or their family members.
- (2) Article 35, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 2 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Not threaten, harass, contact, or stalk crime victims or their family members.
- (3) Article 35, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Not approach the residence, school, workplace, or other specific places frequently visited by the crime victims or

their family members at a specific distance unless justifiable reasons exist.

- (4) Article 35, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 4 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Any other prohibition regarding matters that jeopardize crime victims or their family members.
- (5) Article 35, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 1 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Items in Subparagraphs 1 to 3 of the preceding Paragraph.
- (6) Article 35, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 2 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Not reproduce, distribute, broadcast, deliver, publicly display, or use other methods to allow any other persons to view the victim’s sexual images.
- (7) Article 35, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 3 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Present or submit sexual images of the victims.
- (8) Article 35, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Remove or apply to the providers of internet platforms, internet application services, or internet access services to delete the uploaded sexual images of the victims.
- (9) Article 35, Paragraph 2, Subparagraph 5 of the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act: Not jeopardize the victims in any other manners.

Article 6

Numbers and Types of Victims in Human Trafficking Cases

6.1 Statistics on human trafficking cases transferred by judicial police agencies for legal proceedings from 2021 to 2024 by gender, nationality, age, and type of victims

Table 6-1 Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases from 2021 to 2024

Unit: Persons

Year	Victims	Gender		Nationality		Age		Victim Type		
		Women	Men	Taiwanese	Non-Taiwanese	18 Years and Above	Under 18	Labor Exploitation Victims	Sexual Exploitation Victims	Organ Harvesting Victims
2021	232	182(78%)	50(22%)	122	110	131	101	61	171	0
2022	379	170(44%)	209(56%)	294	85	284	95	265	113	1
2023	307	180(58%)	127(42%)	244	63	204	103	177	121	9
2024	191	120(63%)	71(37%)	122	69	108	83	92	98	1

Source: MOI (summarized from statistics of related agencies)

Note: With regard to the number of organ harvesting victims, the cases were all attempted organ harvesting. There were no victims whose organs were actually harvested.

6.2 Assistance measures and preventive measures for human trafficking victims and suspected victims are described below.

- (a) The Ministry of Labor continues to offer placement and protection services for victims and suspected victims of human trafficking who have a work permit. This includes providing psychological counseling, health care, accompanied investigative interviews, and legal aid. From 2021 to June 2025, 306 people received placement and protection services (158 men and 148 women), of which 220 were victims of labor exploitation (158 men and 62 women), 62 were victims of sexual exploitation (62 women), and 24 were victims of double exploitation (24 women). In addition, healthcare assistance was provided to 144 people, interpreter services to 130 people, legal aid to one person, counseling and consultation to three people, accompanied investigative interviews to 18 people, economic subsidies to 59 people, expenses to return to home countries to three people, and other assistance to 69 people.

(b) From January to the end of June 2025, placement and protection services were provided to 23 victims of human trafficking with work permits, of whom 16 were victims of labor exploitation (15 men and one woman), six were victims of sexual exploitation (six women), and one was a victim of double exploitation (one woman). In addition, healthcare assistance was provided to two people, interpreter services to 10 people, legal aid to one person, accompanied investigative interviews to three people, economic subsidies to four people, and other assistance to four people.

6.3 Statistics on penalties for engaging in illegal sex trade in violation of Subparagraph 1, Article 80 of the Social Order Maintenance Act

Table 6-2 Penalties Imposed for Violations of Subparagraph 1, Article 80 of the Social Order Maintenance Act from 2021 to 2024 by Age

(Unit: %)

Gender \ Age		Under 18	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81+
Male	2021	0.00	2.37	24.41	28.20	22.75	12.09	6.87	2.60	0.71
	2022	0.00	1.68	22.82	29.19	26.51	9.39	6.04	3.36	1.01
	2023	0.24	2.14	25.00	33.81	20.24	11.19	5.24	1.43	0.71
	2024	0.23	1.85	24.31	32.87	22.92	12.96	3.47	1.39	0.00
Female	2021	0.00	1.82	20.54	36.78	25.77	12.37	2.72	0.00	0.00
	2022	0.00	1.87	17.87	37.32	29.68	10.81	2.31	0.14	0.00
	2023	0.00	1.18	27.18	34.54	24.93	9.23	2.94	0.00	0.00
	2024	0.19	1.67	28.40	34.77	24.98	7.74	1.96	0.29	0.00

Source: National Police Agency, MOI

Article 7

Important Gender Statistics in Politics and the Public Sphere

- 7.1 Among TWSE/TPEX-listed companies, 18.7% of directors were female in 2024, 4.6 percentage points higher than the 14.1% in 2020. TWSE/TPEX-listed companies replaced supervisors with an audit committee in 2022. In 2024, 19.9% of audit committee members of TWSE/TPEX-listed companies were female, 5.1 percentage points higher than the 14.8% in 2022.
- 7.2 Between 2021 and 2024, the percentage of female justices increased from 26.7% to 50%, and the percentage of female judges increased from 51.5% to 52.6%. The percentage of female court personnel other than judges increased from 58% to 58.7%.
- 7.3 According to statistics on the number of prosecutors, head prosecutors, chief prosecutors, and prosecutors general from 2021 to 2024, the total number of women increased from 40.3% to 43.4%. In 2021, there were 64 female chief prosecutors and head prosecutors, and this figure increased to 73 in 2024. This indicates that the MOJ values in promoting gender equality, as evidenced by the active advancement of talented female prosecutors into supervisory and leadership positions.

Table 7-1 Statistics on the Number of Prosecutors General, Chief Prosecutors, Head Prosecutors, and Prosecutors

Unit: Persons

Year / Category		Total			Prosecutor General		Head Prosecutor		Chief Prosecutor		Prosecutor	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2021	Total Number of Persons	1,402	837	565	1	0	21	6	135	58	680	501
	Ratio	-	59.70%	40.30%	100.00%	-	77.78%	22.22%	69.95%	30.05%	57.58%	42.42%
2022	Total Number of Persons	1,413	831	582	1	0	22	6	134	57	674	519
	Ratio	-	58.81%	41.19%	100.00%	-	78.57%	21.43%	70.16%	29.84%	56.50%	43.50%
2023	Total Number of Persons	1,420	813	607	1	0	21	7	130	61	661	539
	Ratio	-	57.25%	42.75%	100.00%	-	75.00%	25.00%	68.06%	31.94%	55.08%	44.92%
2024	Total Number of Persons	1,437	813	624	1	0	22	6	125	67	665	551
	Ratio	-	56.58%	43.42%	100.00%	-	78.57%	21.43%	65.10%	34.90%	54.69%	45.31%

Source: MOJ

7.4 During the 2024 legislative election, women accounted for 41.6% of elected legislators (Table 7-2), the same as in 2020. The percentage of women elected in the 2022 special municipal mayoral elections was 16.7% (Table 7-3), the same as in 2018; women accounted for 56.3% of elected magistrates (mayors) of counties (cities), an increase of 18.8 percentage points from 2018. Women made up 19.2% of elected chiefs of villages (boroughs) in 2022 (Table 7-4), an increase of 2.6 percentage points from 2018, indicating that female participation in politics continues to grow.

Table 7-2 Number of Candidates and Elected Members of the Legislative Yuan

Unit: Persons (%)

Year	Election Type	Candidates			Elected Members		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2024	Total	505	298(59%)	207(41%)	113	66(58%)	47(42%)
	At-Large and Overseas Compatriot Legislator Elections	177	83(46%)	94(54%)	34	16(47%)	18(53%)
	Regional Constituent Legislator Elections	309	203(65%)	106(35%)	73	47(64%)	26(36%)
	Indigenous Legislator Elections	19	12(63%)	7(37%)	6	3(50%)	3(50%)

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 7-3 Number of Candidates and Elected Special Municipal Mayors and Magistrates (Mayors) of Counties (Cities)

Unit: Persons (%)

Year	Election Type	Candidates			Elected		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2022	Special Municipal Mayors	30	22(73%)	8(27%)	6	5(83%)	1(17%)
2022	County Magistrates (City Mayors)	64	48(75%)	16(25%)	16	7(43%)	9(57%)

Source: Central Election Commission

Table 7-4 Number of Candidates and Elected Chiefs of Villages (Boroughs)

Unit: Persons (%)

Year	Election type	Candidates			Elected		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2022	Chiefs of Villages (Boroughs)	14,021	11,236(80%)	2,785(20%)	7,740	6,253(80%)	1,487(20%)

Source: Central Election Commission

7.5 The Executive Yuan included promoting gender equality in public and private sector decision-making as an important gender equality issue in 2019. In 2024, the percentage of committees under the central government that met the one-third gender rule reached 98.1%. Among foundations that received more than 50% cumulative funding from the government and among state-owned enterprises, 83.8% of foundations achieved the one-third gender ratio in their board of directions, while 91.9% achieved the one-third gender ratio for their supervisors; 69.2% of state-owned enterprises achieved the one-third gender ratio in their board of directors, while 84.6% achieve the one-third gender ratio for their supervisors, all marking an increase compared with four years ago.

Table 7-5 Percentages of Committees Under the Central Government and Boards of Directors and Supervisors of Foundations Which Receive More Than 50% Cumulative Funding from the Government and Boards of Directors and Supervisors of State-Owned Enterprises Which Meet the One-Third Gender Rule

Unit: %

Year	Committees Under the Central Government	Government-Sponsored Foundations with Government Contributions Exceeding 50%		State-Owned Enterprises	
		Directors	Supervisors	Directors	Supervisors
2020	88.5	66.4	84.4	25	58.3
2021	93.9	70.5	86.5	58.3	83.3
2022	96.2	73.0	87.3	66.7	83.3
2023	97.4	81.1	91	66.7	83.3
2024	98.1	83.8	91.9	69.2	84.6

Source: DGE, Executive Yuan.

Article 8

8.1 The percentage of women who passed the grade three special examination for consular and diplomatic personnel was 47.7%, 55%, 53.7%, and 47.8% for the years 2021 to 2024; among consular and diplomatic personnel stationed overseas, 37.5%, 39.5%, 40.5%, and 42.7% were female. There were 16 male ambassadors-at-large and four female ambassadors-at-large.

Article 10

Statistics on Occupational Gender Segregation in Education

10.1 There were 263,000 graduates from universities, colleges, and junior colleges in 2023. Disaggregated by field, the highest number of graduates were in engineering, manufacturing, and construction with 58,000, accounting for 22% of all graduates; followed by graduates in business, administration, and law with 52,000, accounting for nearly 20% of all graduates. Considering graduates by gender, most male graduates in 2023 were in engineering, manufacturing, and construction; business, administration, and law; and information and communications technologies. Most female graduates were in business, administration, and law, followed by health and social welfare and arts and humanities.

Table 10-1 Number of Graduates from Universities, Colleges, and Junior Colleges by Field of Study and Gender

Unit: Persons

By Field of Study	2023 (Academic Year)			2022 (Academic Year)			2021 (Academic Year)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	263,063	126,323	136,740	274,870	131,746	143,124	283,687	136,339	147,348
Education	7,677	2,247	5,430	7,636	2,393	5,243	7,929	2,455	5,474
Arts and Humanities	37,153	12,079	25,074	39,436	12,908	26,528	41,788	13,589	28,199
Social Sciences, Journalism, and Library Information	12,377	4,703	7,674	12,720	4,929	7,791	12,659	4,781	7,878
Business, Administration, and Law	52,367	20,999	31,368	55,603	22,149	33,454	58,056	23,583	34,473
Natural Sciences, Mathematics, and Statistics	14,191	7,727	6,464	14,085	7,906	6,179	14,259	7,800	6,459
Information and Communications Technologies	19,625	13,631	5,994	19,640	13,787	5,853	20,370	14,510	5,860
Engineering, Manufacturing, and Construction	57,643	45,330	12,313	58,505	46,417	12,088	58,993	47,141	11,852
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary	3,797	1,994	1,803	3,899	1,992	1,907	3,826	2,098	1,728
Health and Social Welfare Services	34,066	7,619	26,447	35,015	7,587	27,428	35,287	7,886	27,401
Other	23,879	9,862	14,017	28,126	11,600	16,526	30,343	12,423	17,920
	288	132	156	205	78	127	177	73	104

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education

Table 10-2 Percentage of Graduates from Universities, Colleges, and Junior Colleges by Field of Study and Gender

Unit: %

By Field of Study	2023 (Academic Year)			2022 (Academic Year)			2021 (Academic Year)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education	2.9	1.8	4.0	2.8	1.8	3.7	2.8	1.8	3.7
Arts and Humanities	14.1	9.6	18.3	14.3	9.8	18.5	14.7	10.0	19.1
Social Sciences, Journalism, and Library Information	4.7	3.7	5.6	4.6	3.7	5.4	4.5	3.5	5.3
Business, Administration, and Law	19.9	16.6	22.9	20.2	16.8	23.4	20.5	17.3	23.4
Natural Sciences, Mathematics, and Statistics	5.4	6.1	4.7	5.1	6.0	4.3	5.0	5.7	4.4
Information and Communications Technologies	7.5	10.8	4.4	7.1	10.5	4.1	7.2	10.6	4.0
Engineering, Manufacturing, and Construction	21.9	35.9	9.0	21.3	35.2	8.4	20.8	34.6	8.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Veterinary	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2
Health and Social Welfare Services	12.9	6.0	19.3	12.7	5.8	19.2	12.4	5.8	18.6
Other	9.1	7.8	10.3	10.2	8.8	11.5	10.7	9.1	12.2
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education

Article 11

Labor and Employment Statistics

Women's Labor Participation

- 11.1 In 2024, a total of 5.42 million women were in Taiwan's labor force, accounting for 45.15% of the total labor force. The labor force participation rate of women has reached 51.95%, which is a slight increase of 0.54 percentage points compared to the 51.41% in 2020. The labor force participation rate was highest among women aged 25-29 at 89.83%, and then trended downward as age increased. Compared with 2020, the labor force participation rate of women in 2024 increased in all age groups, except for a slight decrease of 0.64 percentage points for women aged 25-29, with the highest increase of 5.09 percentage points for women aged 35-39. (See Table 11-1 for details.)
- 11.2 In 2024, the unemployment rate among women in Taiwan was 3.40% (3.37% for men), down 0.36 percentage points compared to 2020. When broken down by age group, both men and women aged 20-24 had the highest rate of unemployment, which is predominantly due to the fact that they are still learning and navigating unfamiliar territory when it comes to seeking employment. The unemployment rate decreases with age after that, with the unemployment rate of women falling to 4% or below after the age of 30, and 0.62% for women aged 65 and above. (See Table 11-2 for details.)
- 11.3 Female part-time workers accounted for 5.24% of all women employed in 2024,

higher than the 2.58% among men, and the percentage among women was higher than that among men in all age groups. The most significant difference was the 9.20 percentage point difference among those aged 65 and above (16.12% for women and 6.92% for men), while the difference for those aged 45-64 also reached 3.9 percentage points, showing that middle-aged and elderly women are more likely to work part-time than men.

- 11.4 The labor force participation rate for people with disabilities was 21.9% in 2024: 16.7% among women and 26.3% among men. Compared with 2019, the overall labor force participation rate increased by 1.2 percentage points, with increases of two percentage points among women and 0.8 percentage points among men. The unemployment rate for people with disabilities was 7.1%: 7.5% for women and 6.9% for men. Compared with 2019, the overall unemployment rate decreased by one percentage point, with decreases of 0.6 percentage points among women (1.3 percentage points for men).
- 11.5 Indigenous women maintained a labor force participation rate of 55% or above from 2021 to 2023, with a consistent upward trend year on year. In terms of age, indigenous women between the ages of 25 and 44 exhibited relatively higher labor force participation rates. Comparing unemployment rates between genders, the unemployment rate among indigenous women was slightly higher than that of indigenous men, with the 15-24 age group showing the highest unemployment rate among indigenous women. The female unemployment rate was 3.64% in 2023. The main reason for the higher unemployment rate among women is the relatively low labor force participation rate of indigenous women, and many who are not in the labor force cite household responsibilities as the main reason for nonparticipation.

Table 11-1 Labor Force Participation Rate from 2020 to 2024 by Gender and Age

		Unit: %											
Year	Total	Ages 15-19	Ages 20-24	Ages 25-29	Ages 30-34	Ages 35-39	Ages 40-44	Ages 45-49	Ages 50-54	Ages 55-59	Ages 60-64	Ages 65 and above	
Male	2020	67.24	10.50	61.28	94.65	98.12	97.46	93.33	93.06	87.12	71.43	51.87	13.82
	2021	66.93	9.97	59.78	93.16	97.32	97.56	94.13	93.19	86.76	72.99	52.22	13.81
	2022	67.14	10.21	58.79	93.61	97.66	98.08	94.90	94.75	87.89	73.40	53.59	14.06
	2023	67.05	10.45	59.67	93.79	96.87	97.18	95.47	94.25	88.73	75.05	53.94	14.16
	2024	67.08	10.48	61.98	93.86	97.01	97.92	95.84	94.12	89.35	76.21	54.95	14.27
Female	2020	51.41	8.12	56.66	90.47	87.16	81.98	76.23	75.63	63.74	44.31	24.50	4.55
	2021	51.49	7.81	57.90	89.87	86.04	81.90	77.35	76.09	64.44	45.42	25.99	5.32
	2022	51.61	7.52	59.28	89.53	86.78	82.81	78.55	75.91	65.26	46.60	26.50	5.94
	2023	51.82	7.41	58.35	88.97	88.07	84.41	79.27	77.03	66.26	47.70	28.14	6.40
	2024	51.95	8.12	58.97	89.83	88.04	87.07	80.35	76.51	68.09	49.00	29.42	6.33

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

Table 11-2 Unemployment Rate from 2020 to 2024 by Gender and Age

Unit: %

Year	Total	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and above	
Male	2020	3.92	5.74	12.00	6.44	3.72	3.22	3.21	2.59	2.86	2.54	2.38	0.36
	2021	3.98	6.88	12.62	6.64	3.91	3.07	3.26	3.01	2.82	2.45	1.88	0.85
	2022	3.68	6.58	11.72	6.41	3.89	2.91	2.69	2.77	2.66	2.37	1.80	0.63
	2023	3.49	7.98	10.92	6.41	3.75	2.79	2.86	2.51	2.38	2.10	1.59	0.49
	2024	3.37	9.48	11.26	5.97	3.43	2.82	2.33	2.63	2.12	2.24	1.86	0.66
Female	2020	3.76	11.59	12.13	6.56	3.61	2.98	2.40	2.15	1.64	1.44	2.25	0.49
	2021	3.92	11.28	12.41	6.53	3.63	2.93	2.36	2.40	2.17	2.32	2.86	0.76
	2022	3.64	11.88	13.01	5.84	3.48	2.80	2.30	2.14	1.64	2.09	2.01	0.57
	2023	3.47	9.02	12.62	5.53	3.59	2.50	2.03	2.40	1.64	2.31	1.92	0.63
	2024	3.40	7.34	12.00	5.76	3.27	2.33	2.60	2.27	2.16	1.77	1.47	0.62

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

Table 11-3 Number of People Performing Unpaid Housework from 2020 to 2024 by Gender (People Not in the Labor Force Taking Care of the Household)

Unit: Thousand persons; %

Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Number of Persons	Percentage	Number of Persons	Percentage	Number of Persons	Percentage
2020	2,593	100.00	56	2.14	2,537	97.86
2021	2,588	100.00	63	2.43	2,525	97.57
2022	2,551	100.00	63	2.48	2,487	97.52
2023	2,551	100.00	63	2.46	2,488	97.54
2024	2,534	100.00	76	3.00	2,458	97.00

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

11.6 Parental leave allowance payments by each type of insurance

Table 11-4 Parental Leave Allowance Payments by Employment Insurance

Unit: Persons (%), case, NTD

Year	Number of Persons Receiving Payment for the First Time			Number of Payments			Payment Amount		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2020	76,711	14,241	62,470	416,372	77,801	338,571	8,374,965,670	1,597,791,066	6,777,174,604
2021		16,472	65,937			340,676	8,616,840,459	1,719,118,507	6,897,721,952
	82,409	(19.99)	(80.01)	422,387	81,711				
2022		23,470	68,592			370,318	10,255,408,633	2,595,289,149	7,660,119,484
	92,062	(25.49)	(74.51)	490,573	120,255				
2023		23,168	66,857			354,520	10,169,582,547	2,623,701,255	7,545,881,292
	90,025	(25.74)	(74.26)	472,462	117,942				
2024		25,282	68,305			362,600	10,790,045,665	2,898,699,949	7,891,345,716
	93,587	(27.01)	(72.99)	490,698	128,098				

Source: Official website of the Bureau of Labor Insurance

Table 11-5 Parental Leave Allowance Payments by Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance

Unit: Persons (%), case, NTD

Year	Number of Persons Receiving Payment for the First Time			Number of Payments			Payment Amount		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2021	5,402	674 (12.48)	4,728 (87.52)	29,916	3,445	26,471	474,771,168	56,348,135	418,423,033
2022	5,935	962 (16.21)	4,973 (83.79)	33,724	5,027	28,697	550,814,161	82,877,247	467,936,914
2023	5,347	868 (16.23)	4,479 (83.77)	30,516	4,654	25,862	513,032,456	78,119,988	434,912,468
2024	5,325	933 (17.52)	4,392 (82.48)	29,382	4,715	24,667	504,700,777	81,742,640	422,958,137

Source: Bank of Taiwan

Table 11-6 Parental Leave Allowance Payments by Military Personnel Insurance

Unit: Persons (%), case, NTD

Year	Number of Persons Receiving Payment for the First Time			Number of Payments			Payment Amount
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2021	1,027	357 (34.76)	670 (65.24)	6,079	1,980	4,099	70,251,337
2022	1,532	698 (45.56)	834 (54.44)	8,250	3,546	4,704	99,373,435
2023	1,577	751 (47.62)	826 (52.38)	8,801	3,951	4,850	108,801,901
2024	1,706	842 (49.36)	864 (50.64)	9,077	4,301	4,776	114,973,421

Source: BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

11.7 To reduce the burden of childcare, and taking into consideration the different childcare needs of parents, the following subsidy models are provided for children between the ages of two and six depending on the type of childcare selected by the parent.

- (a) Children in public, nonprofit, and quasi-public preschools: Parents pay a fixed amount each month, and the difference between the amount paid by parents and the amount of fees collected by the preschool is directly paid by the government to the preschool. In the 2024 academic year (August 30, 2024, to June 30, 2025), approximately 370,000 children benefited.

Table 11-7 Reduction of Tuition

Period	Type of Preschool	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child and More	Low / Medium-Low Household Income
2021.8~	Public Preschool	NT\$1,500/month	Free	Free	Free
2022.7	Nonprofit Preschool	NT\$2,500/month	NT\$1,500/month	Free	Free
	Quasi-public Preschool	NT\$3,500/month	NT\$2,500/month	NT\$1,500/month	Free
2022.8~	Public Preschool	NT\$1,000/month	Free	Free	Free
	Nonprofit Preschool	NT\$2,000/month	NT\$1,000/month	Free	Free
	Quasi-Public Preschool	NT\$3,000/month	NT\$2,000/month	NT\$1,000/month	Free

Source: Ministry of Education

- (b) If parents choose to take care of the child or let the child attend a private preschool: A monthly childcare allowance is provided, and education subsidies in the same amount as childcare subsidies have been provided for children ages 5 and up starting in August 2022. A total of 430,000 children have benefited as of the 2024 academic year (including education subsidies for approximately 67,000 children).

Table 11-8 Amount of Subsidies Provided to Parents Who Choose to Take Care of the Child or Let the Child Attend a Private Preschool

Period	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child
2021.8~2022.7	NT\$3,500/month	NT\$4,000/month	NT\$4,500/month
2022.8~	NT\$5,000/month	NT\$6,000/month	NT\$7,000/month

Source: Ministry of Education

11.8 Growth of public and quasi-public preschools from 2021 to 2024

Table 11-9 Growth of Public and Quasi-Public Preschools from 2021 to 2024

Year	Public Childcare Service Supply (A)	Quasi-Public Childcare Service Supply (B)	Overall Affordable Childcare Service Supply (C)=(A)+(B)
2020	224,000	134,000	358,000
2021	237,000	201,000	438,000
2022	256,000	214,000	470,000
2023	260,000	228,000	488,000
2024	265,000	244,000	509,000

Source: Ministry of Education

11.9 Salaries of foreign domestic helpers, subsidies for the salaries of foreign family caregivers, and support measures for pregnant foreign workers

- (a) The salary of foreign domestic helpers was increased to NT\$20,000 in August 2022. A monthly subsidy of NT\$3,000 is provided to low and medium-low income households employing foreign domestic helpers over a three-year period in order to mitigate the impact of the salary adjustment on economically disadvantaged households. According to statistics from August 10, 2022, to June 30, 2025, a total of 84,559 employers applied for subsidies from the Ministry of Labor after the salaries of domestic helpers were adjusted to NT\$20,000, of which 10,851 were low and medium-low income households. The salaries of foreign domestic helpers will be subsequently reviewed to mitigate the impact of raises on employers.
- (b) Based on the need for maternity protection and international human rights standards, Taiwan has adopted the principle of protecting the rights of foreign workers the same as citizens, and the protection provided by relevant labor laws and regulations is provided to both Taiwanese and foreign workers. The Labor Standards Act, Gender Equality in Employment Act, Labor Insurance Act, and Occupational Safety and Health Act clearly stipulate that pregnant foreign workers may request a transfer to easier work and are prohibited from working at night before and after childbirth. They are able to apply for maternity leave, pregnancy checkup leave, leave for recuperation, and parental leave without pay, and their spouses are able to apply for paternity leave. Pregnant foreign workers are also prohibited from performing dangerous or harmful work. In addition, the Ministry of Labor provides relevant measures to protect the work rights of pregnant foreign workers during and after employment. For example, it issued the Guidelines to Protect the Rights of Female Foreign Workers and their Children, established the Integrated Service Center for Foreign Working Women and Children, assisted such individuals with finding different employers, provides emergency placement, and stepped up campaigns to help foreign workers become more aware of their rights.

Article 12

Statistics on Women's Health Indicators

- 12.1 Taiwan implemented the National Health Insurance in 1995, and the enrollment rate reached 99.94% in 2024. Among important indicators of women's health, the maternal mortality rate (number of deaths) decreased from 16 out of every 100,000 live births in 2019 (28 persons in total) to 8.9 out of every 100,000 live births in 2023 (12 persons in total). The birth rate among underage girls between 15 and 19 years old decreased from 4‰ in 2019-2020 to 3‰ in 2021-2023.

Article 14

Statistics of Agricultural, Fisheries, and Animal Husbandry Organizations

- 14.1 In 2024, a total of 494,000 persons were employed in the agricultural sector in Taiwan, in which 150,000 were women (accounting for 30.4%). This number was 2.9 percentage points higher than in 2021. From 2021 to 2024, the percentage of women owners of agricultural land in Taiwan increased from 33.1% to 34.4%, mainly due to the increasing liberalization of education, gender equality, and enhanced economic and inheritance rights for women.
- 14.2 As of the end of 2020, fishermen associations at each level had a total of 298 supervisors, 148 of whom were female (accounting for 49.7%). As of the end of 2024, fishermen associations at each level had a total of 276 supervisors, 155 of whom were female (accounting for 56%). This demonstrated a gradual increase in the number of senior positions held by women. The percentage of women elected as members of fishermen associations gradually increased from 9.5% in 2017, to 10.3% in 2021, and to 13% in 2025.
- 14.3 The percentage of female directors and supervisors of fishermen associations was 4.6% and 6.4% in 2017 and 2021, respectively, which was an increase of 1.8%.
- 14.4 After efforts were stepped up to raise awareness of gender equality in recent years, the percentage of female members of farmers associations increased from 33.37% in 2020 to 33.88% in 2024.
- 14.5 The percentage of female employees at farmers associations at each level increased from 60.7% in 2020 to 60.9% in 2024, and the percentage of female supervisors increased from 49.7% in 2020 to 53.6% in 2024. Women also participated in numerous agricultural promotion tasks. After the farmers associations elections in 2021, female supervisors reached one-third of supervisors in four of the 302 farmers associations, accounting for 1.3%. The number of female supervisors grew from 97 to 135, which was an increase of 39.2% compared with the previous period. Female supervisors reached one-third of supervisors in 33 farmers associations, accounting for 10.9%. The number of female supervisors increased from 27 to 48, an increase of 77.8% compared with the previous period. The number of female standing supervisors increased from nine to 11, which was an increase of 22.2% compared with the previous period. The number of female directors-general increased from 64 in the previous period to 72, which was an increase of 12.5%. These women have made great strides in promoting agriculture and their influence on agricultural policy cannot be overstated. Moreover, they are important implementers of policy.
- 14.6 In 2024, a total of 13 supervisory positions in national animal husbandry organizations were held by women, accounting for 48%.

Article 15

Statistics on Inheritance and Gifts

- 15.1 The Estate and Gift Tax Act levies estate taxes and gift taxes on the monetary assets of an ancestor or the monetary assets gifted by a donor. According to

statistics on estate taxes and gift taxes approved by regional national taxation bureaus under the Ministry of Finance, women who renounced the right to inheritance in 2024 accounted for 54.8% of all people who renounced the right to inheritance, slightly lower than the 55.4% in 2021. The ratio of female recipients to all recipients in 2024 was 42.0%, a slight increase from 40.0% in 2021.

Article 16

Statistics on Same-Sex Marriage and Terminated Marriages

16.1 The number of same-sex marriages was 1,856, 2,477, 3,199, and 3,205 from 2021 to 2024, respectively, and the number of same-sex marriages terminated was 508, 612, 781, and 926, respectively, both showing an upward trend (as shown in Table 16-1). The number of same-sex marriages between citizens and foreign nationals was 62, 98, 526, and 470, and the number of same-sex marriages terminated was 4, 8, 6, and 11, respectively (as shown in Table 16-2).

Table 16-1 Number of Same-Sex Marriages and Terminated Marriages

Unit: Couples

Year	Same-Sex Marriage			Termination of Same-Sex Marriage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2021	1,856	535	1,321	508	126	382
2022	2,477	685	1,792	612	158	454
2023	3,199	1,052	2,147	781	204	577
2024	3,205	1,024	2,181	926	239	687

Source: MOI

Table 16-2 Number of Same-Sex Marriages Between Citizens and Foreigners and Number of Terminated Marriages

Unit: Couples

Year	Same-Sex Marriage			Termination of Same-Sex Marriage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2021	62	47	15	4	1	3
2022	98	70	28	8	5	3
2023	526	282	244	6	2	4
2024	470	198	272	11	5	6

Source: MOI

Comparison of Actions Taken in Response to the Conclusions and Recommendations on Taiwan's Fourth National Report on CEDAW

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
1	Introduction	1. The government of Taiwan, on its own initiative, signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2007 and promulgated the Enforcement Act of CEDAW in 2011, which became effective on 1 January 2012. According to the Act, the government of Taiwan is required to establish a reporting system for eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, provide a national report every four years, and invite all relevant experts and representatives of non-governmental organizations to review such report.	
2	Introduction	2. The Fourth Review of Taiwan's Implementation of CEDAW was conducted from 28 November to 2 December 2022 in Taipei, with the participation of five experts invited by the Taiwan government to participate as members of the International Review Committee (IRC). These individuals were Ms. Feride Acar (Turkiye), Mr. Niklas Bruun (Finland), Ms. Esther Eghobamien-Mshelia (Nigeria), Ms. Ruth Halperin-Kaddari (Israel), and Chairperson Ms. Heisoo Shin (Republic of Korea), all of whom were former CEDAW members. They participated in this review in an individual capacity.	
3	Introduction	3. The IRC members received Taiwan's Fourth National Report on the implementation of CEDAW on 18 July 2022, together with the Independent Opinion of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Taiwan which was established in August 2020. The IRC was pleased with the information that the Report was produced with the involvement of all five Yuans, a result of nearly a year of intensive discussions and consultations, with two rounds of consultation and public forums conducted. The IRC also received 17 public parallel reports and 19 confidential reports from NGOs. Upon examining the Fourth Report, the IRC formulated a List of Issues and sent it to the Taiwan government on 8 September 2022. The Taiwan government in turn sent its Replies on 28 October 2022. The IRC received the NHRC's Parallel Response to the List of Issues on 31 October, as well as the compiled NGO Parallel Replies to its List of Issues on 15 November 2022.	
4	Introduction	4. The Fourth Review consisted of two days of intensive interaction. From November 28 to 29, 2022, after the opening ceremony, five sessions of public dialogue with government representatives were held, with the participation of 418 officials from the five Yuans. The Review also included a session, with presentations by two legislators of the Legislative Yuan and two commissioners from the NHRC, each followed by discussions with the IRC. With the NGOs, four meetings were held in the course of two days, with the participation of representatives of 119 NGOs in total. All the sessions were live streamed. On 30 November and 1 December, the IRC members had private meetings to formulate its Conclusions and Recommendations.	

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
		On the morning of December 2, a press conference was held to present the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fourth Review, with the presence of the government officials and the NGO representatives, which was televised.	
5	Introduction	5. The IRC extends its great appreciation for the work done by the DGE to facilitate the review process, as well as the overall hospitality and assistance provided to the IRC by the government. In particular, the IRC would like to thank Premier Su Tseng-chang for his support for the CEDAW Review. The IRC also expresses its sincere gratitude to Minister without Portfolio Lo Ping-cheng for his long-term engagement with the CEDAW Reviews and his sincere participation in and conduct of the dialogue, with his frank, open, and constructive engagement with the IRC. The IRC also appreciates the active involvement of the main high-level officials of the government of Taiwan.	
6	Introduction	6. The IRC would also like to thank Chairperson Chen Chu of the NHRC and all the commissioners for their participation in the Review. The IRC also appreciates the invitation by the NHRC to the exchange meeting held on December 2. In addition, the IRC expresses a special thanks to all the NGOs for their active, passionate, and lively participation in the Review. Their written submissions before the Review and their oral statements and additional feedback provided during the Review were greatly valued by the IRC.	
7	Introduction	7. The IRC wishes to underscore that these conclusions and recommendations do not cover all the very large number of issues presented to it.	
8	General observations	8. The regular Reviews conducted every four years on the implementation of CEDAW show that Taiwan is committed to the protection and promotion of women's human rights and gender equality. The full and extensive engagement of government officials of all five Yuans for two days, together with the active and broad involvement of NGOs, are indeed exemplary to the world. The 2020 mid-term Review, conducted after the Third Review following the suggestion of the previous IRC, is also encouraging, although without the in-person participation of NGOs.	
9	General observations	9. The continuing legal reviews since 2012 by the DGE are commendable. The legal reviews are to ensure that the laws and regulations are in compliance with CEDAW and the Committee's General Recommendation. The IRC received information that after the three Regulatory Reviews for CEDAW and the Committee's General Recommendations No. 29-37, a total of 36,205 laws and regulations had been reviewed. It was found that 272 laws and regulations were not in compliance with CEDAW, 244 of which had been amended, leaving 28 still remaining to be revised.	
10	General observations	10. Since the Third CEDAW Review in 2018, there have been some positive developments: notably the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission and its participation in the review	

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
		process with submission of written independent opinions and oral statements. The role of the NHRC is critical, especially since women in Taiwan cannot access the individual complaint mechanism provided under the Optional Protocol to CEDAW. As a watchdog of human rights, the NHRC should play a key role in safeguarding the human rights of all people under the Taiwanese jurisdiction, including women's human rights.	/
11	General observations	11. The IRC commends the adoption of the first National Human Rights Action Plan 2022-2024, which is critically important in safeguarding all human rights of all people in Taiwan. It is regrettable, however, that a copy of the published Action Plan was given after the dialogue with the government, leaving no time to discuss it. The IRC expects that a thorough analysis of the Action Plan be conducted in the near future, from gender perspective and with the participation of NGOs working for the protection and promotion of gender equality.	Article 3 3.5
12	General observations	12. For the past three years, the whole world suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic, which had a tremendous negative impact upon all aspects of people's lives. The social inequalities within and between countries have increased and deepened, although Taiwan is known to have managed better compared with many other countries. In Taiwan, however, there has been no gender impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although all competent authorities are expected to integrate gender perspectives into the development and implementation of important programs and laws, there has not been any gender impact assessment of COVID-19 policies and programs. This challenge needs to be tackled, especially in the policies and programs for recovery from the pandemic.	Article 3 3.6
13	General observations	13. As indicated by the IRC of the Third CEDAW Review and in the written submission of Independent Opinion of the NHRC, there is a lack of data and no protection of the rights of disadvantaged groups of women, such as women with disabilities, rural women, immigrant women, indigenous women, middle aged women, and older women. This warrants immediate change.	Article 3 3.8 to 3.12
14	General observations	14. Taiwan is an island country, prone to be very affected by climate change. The government needs to formulate its mitigation and adaptation policies, from the gender perspective with particular attention paid to women in rural areas, with the inclusion of gender impact assessments and with the participation of women, in all the processes of formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the mitigation and adaptation policies.	Article 14 14.20 and 14.21
15 16	The legal status and implementation of CEDAW	15. Despite the Enforcement Act to implement CEDAW stipulating that the terms and conditions in the Convention shall have the same effect as domestic laws and requires the government to review that all rules, regulations and administrative measures administered by them are in accordance with the Convention, no effective mechanisms are in place to preview and prevent the adoption of	Article 2 2.1 and 2.2 Article 3 3.1

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
		<p>new laws that do not fulfil the requirements under CEDAW. Furthermore no procedures is in place for receiving complaints about the violation of international human rights standards under CEDAW.</p> <p>16. The IRC recommends that the Legislative Yuan should consider establishing a standing Committee on Women's Human Rights composed of legislators or a similar mechanism to review legislative proposals in order to ensure that they fulfil the requirements under CEDAW. It further recommends the establishment of an appropriate complaint procedure.</p>	
17 18	Lack of application of CEDAW in domestic courts	<p>17. While the Enforcement Act states that the interpretations and explanations provided by the UN CEDAW Committee shall be used as reference for the application of "all rules, regulations, ordinances and administrative measures applicable to the Convention" (Article 3), the IRC has learned that the Convention is rarely used by courts both in absolute numbers and in comparison with other fundamental UN human rights treaties.</p> <p>18. The IRC recommends that the training of the judiciary on human rights treaties, in particular CEDAW, not only should be compulsory for on-the-job training but also should start as early as law school and prejob training programs for prosecutors and judges.</p>	Article 2 2.7
19 20	CEDAW and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	<p>19. The IRC commends the government for its efforts to report on progress made for the realization of substantive gender equality in accordance with the provisions of the Convention within the framework of the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, the choice of the 66 gender-specific development goals that the government is reporting on seems to be rather arbitrary, while some critical gender-specific indicators are missing.</p> <p>20. The IRC recommends that the Executive Yuan review its selection of gender-specific indicators in its efforts to achieve these goals in order to make the indicators compatible with the reporting standards within the UN system and the principle of leaving no one behind.</p>	Article 3 3.13

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
21 22	Comprehensive legislation on gender equality	<p>21. In the Third CEDAW Review in 2018, the previous IRC urged the government to adopt comprehensive legislation on gender equality that includes the definition of discrimination in accordance with Article 1 of CEDAW and addresses multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. It also recommended that, if the legislation were to be integrated in a general framework of antidiscrimination law, the government would ensure that the regulation regarding sex and gender is not diluted within such a framework. In the current review, the IRC was informed that the government intends to prepare a comprehensive piece of anti-discrimination legislation, including gender equality. The IRC is concerned that this might take a long time, while women continue to suffer discrimination and various forms of sex and gender-based violence in the areas not covered by existing legislation.</p> <p>22. The IRC recommends that the government ensure the following:</p> <p>(a) In the drafting of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, experts on gender equality should be included in the drafting team and the regulation regarding sex and gender should be based on clear criteria;</p> <p>(b) comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation should include the definition of discrimination against women in line with Article 1 of CEDAW, addressing all forms of sex and gender-based discrimination against women, which would include <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> as well as direct, indirect, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, and also providing temporary special measures to accelerate the achievement of gender equality;</p> <p>(c) until the adoption of a new comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, there should be streamlined processes of receiving complaints, settlements, and litigation regarding sex and gender-based discrimination, harassment, and hate speech; and</p> <p>(d) all remaining discriminatory laws and regulations should be amended expeditiously to ensure gender equality.</p>	<p>Article 2 2.5</p> <p>Article 2 2.5</p> <p>Article 2 2.6</p> <p>Article 2 2.1 and 2.2</p>
23 24	National Human Rights Commission	<p>23. The IRC commends the government for establishing the NHRC under the Control Yuan which became operational on 1 August 2020, in line with the IRC's previous Conclusions and Recommendations. It welcomes the fact that the NHRC immediately assumed its monitoring function, submitting an Independent Opinion on the Fourth National CEDAW Report and on the Government's Replies to the List of Issues, and actively participated in the dialogue with the IRC on 28-29 November 2022. However, it remains unclear how the NHRC distinguishes itself from the Control Yuan, since in the Independent Opinion submitted to the IRC, the NHRC quoted several investigations conducted by the Control Yuan, with no data coming from the NHRC itself. The</p>	Independently tracked by the NHRC, which plans to disclose the information on its website.

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
		<p>IRC notes the information provided during the dialogue that methods for independently handling complaints are being formulated.</p> <p>24. The IRC recommends that the NHRC develop, without delay, its methods for independently receiving and handling complaints of human rights violations, including the possibility of providing direct redress for victims of such violations. It encourages the NHRC to develop a relationship with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and also request the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions to assist it to undergo, before the next review, an accreditation process evaluating its compliance with the Paris Principles.</p>	
25 26	National machinery on the advancement of women	<p>25. While the IRC recognizes the efforts made by the government regarding budgeting for gender needs and the implementation efforts across sectors, it is concerned that the two highest budget allocations for gender matters were only 16.5% and 4.5%, for education and health and welfare, respectively. The IRC is also concerned about the lack of concrete outcomes as well as the absence of an effective coordination system with authority and oversight mechanisms. Furthermore, the IRC is concerned about the absence of an overall national gender strategy and multi-year plan of action.</p> <p>26. The IRC, in reference to the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 6 on national machinery and to the guidance provided in the Beijing Platform for Action, recommends the government:</p> <p>(a) strengthen the authority and influence of the DGE including by providing it with adequate and appropriate human, technical, and financial resources and enhancing its authority to better implement the Enforcement Act of CEDAW and related sectoral legislation such as the Gender Equity Education Act;</p> <p>(b) institute more effective policy coordination and accountability modalities that are linked to market concerns to improve achievement of gender equality targets in the National Development Plan and promote service delivery for all categories of women; and</p> <p>(c) establish clear indicators, data collection and performance scoring systems, as well as regulatory linked incentives for public and private sector organizations for improved monitoring, while ensuring the full participation of women's NGOs, the private sector, and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Article 3 3.3(d) 、 3.3(e)</p> <p>Article 3 3.4</p> <p>Article 3 3.3(b) 、 3.3(c)</p>
27 28	Temporary special measures	<p>27. The IRC notes the gradual improvement relating to the presence of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sector, as reflected in the increased percentage of government sponsored corporate foundations and state-owned enterprises that achieved the one-third gender ratio of directors and supervisors. It</p>	Article 4 4.1 to 4.6

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		<p>is concerned, however, that this is only an administrative provision and not a statutory quota. It is further concerned that the inclusion of women who are subjected to intersecting forms of discrimination is similarly not a statutory obligation.</p> <p>28. The IRC recommends that the government further accelerate its efforts to achieve substantive gender equality by introducing stronger forms of temporary special measures, including by resorting to legislative numeric quotas and targeted recruitment and promotion practices in line with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 25, and ensuring specific provisions guaranteeing representation of all groups of women.</p>	
29 30	Gender stereotypes and violence against women	<p>29. The IRC is concerned about the continuing impact of traditional cultural norms and stereotypical understanding of the roles of women and men in the family and society. The vastly unequal division of labor at home limits women's choices in life, thereby negatively impacting their achievements in the public sphere as well as their access to justice. Stereotypical roles and discriminatory cultural traditions, often defined by patriarchal attitudes, also provide grounds for overlooking or legitimizing various forms of violence against women. In this context, where measures and policies to combat violence against women do not address effectively the root causes of the problem and such violence is not viewed as result of gender inequality, efforts to combat it remain ineffective.</p> <p>30. The IRC reiterates the recommendations of the previous review that the government put in place public education campaigns to foster respect for women's equality and dignity; implement programs to encourage girls and boys to pursue education in non-traditional fields; and speed up the elimination of occupational gender-based segregation via <i>inter alia</i> temporary special measures.</p>	Article 5 5.1 and 5.2 ; 5.5 and 5.6 、 Article 10 10.6 to 10.9
31 32	Gender stereotypes and violence against women	<p>31. The IRC is particularly concerned that in Taiwan violence against women, despite its high prevalence among intimate partner relationships, is not specified as a form of gender-based discrimination against women. In this context, the IRC is particularly concerned that the criminal procedure under Chapter 3 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act does not equally protect all victims of intimate partner violence.</p> <p>32. The IRC recommends that in accordance with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35 on gender-based violence against women, updating its General Recommendation No. 19, the government should:</p> <p>(a) adopt comprehensive and coordinated policies to identify and combat the root causes and different forms of violence against women including domestic violence against them;</p> <p>(b) also develop effective measures to prevent all forms of violence, including domestic violence against women, to equally protect all victims and prosecute and punish perpetrators;</p>	Article 5 5.8 Article 5 5.8 to 5.25

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		(c) allocate sufficient budgetary resources and adequately train personnel to this effect; and	Article 5 5.26
		(d) regularly collect and publish data on domestic violence against women disaggregated by type of violence, relationship to the perpetrator, age, disability, ethnicity of the victim and the perpetrator, type of complaint, prosecution and conviction rates, and type of sentence and amount of reparation appropriated.	Appendix Article 5
33 34	Gender stereotypes and violence against women	33. The IRC is also concerned about the occurrence of sexual assault that involves abuse of authority, in the workplace and elsewhere, as well as the access of female victims to justice in such cases. Judicial awareness of and sensitivity to such behavior as well as appropriate gender-sensitive legislation is critical for victims to get justice in these cases. 34. The IRC recommends that judges' sensitivity and awareness in gender matters be raised through organizing judicial seminars and symposia on the issue; making it compulsory for judges to take part in them, and/or by including participation in such events among criteria of promotion for judges and other judicial personnel. The judicial community should also be encouraged to engage with civil society organizations working on women's human rights and gender-based violence issues. The IRC also recommends that statistical data on the numbers and frequency of sexual assault cases be regularly collected, including data on the prosecution and conviction rates of sexual assault cases involving authority.	Article 5 5.25(d), (h) and Appendix Article 5 5.4(e), (f)
35 36	Exploitation of women in prostitution	35. The IRC is concerned that women engaged in prostitution are penalized with high fines and that the assistance offered by the police or provided by the Public Assistance Act is not effective or accessible for women to exit the sex industry and seek alternative job opportunities. The IRC is further concerned that there is no effort to curb the demand side, or to punish the exploiters who profit from using women in the sex trade. 36. The IRC recommends that laws regulating the sex trade be amended so that women in prostitution are not penalized. The IRC further recommends that the government provide all the necessary legal, medical, financial, psychological, and social support and assistance, through capable women's organizations rather than the police, to women engaged in prostitution so that they can exit the sex industry and earn a living in alternative jobs. The IRC also recommends that the government develop and adopt measures to curb the demand side and punish the exploiters of women in prostitution.	Article 6 6.4 to 6.7
37 38	Comfort women and history education	37. The IRC is concerned that the comfort women victims, who were trafficked and forced into military sexual slavery during World War II, are not properly understood by the general public in Taiwan and no correct education is provided through textbooks, museums,	Article 6 6.8

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		<p>or open forums. The IRC is concerned that the AMA Museum, which was established by a women's organization and has been providing the necessary education to the general public, faces serious financial difficulties.</p> <p>38. The IRC recommends that the government take the necessary measures to provide correct education regarding the human rights violations against the 'comfort women,' who are the victims of trafficking and military sexual slavery. The IRC further recommends that the government provide the financial and other necessary assistance to women's organizations in the operation of AMA Museum or alternatively establish a women's human rights museum which will provide adequate education on the comfort women.</p>	
39 40	Women in political and public life	<p>39. The IRC appreciates the presence of a high proportion of elected women politicians, particularly in the Legislative Yuan, and that both national and local elections have yielded an increasing number of seats for women in political assemblies. It is also very commendable that in Taiwan, the presidency was held by a woman. Nonetheless, the IRC is concerned that this positive picture is not consistent throughout the political and public arena. Municipal mayoral offices as well as the top positions in the judiciary continue to be male dominated. It is also concerned that while women's presence in relatively high levels of the civil service and government machinery has been achieved, the 'glass ceiling/ leaky pipe' syndrome appears in effect, since more women are found in positions just below the top but they are still not equally represented in the very top positions.</p> <p>40. The IRC recommends that the government take stock of women's representation in top level positions in different public and private entities and put in place a comprehensive scheme with time-bound targets and clear dates, utilizing temporary special measures where needed, to achieve gender parity in all political and public decision-making positions.</p>	Article 7 7.1 to 7.4
41 42	Women in political and public life	<p>41. The IRC is further concerned that women legislators' considerable presence in the legislative assembly in Taiwan has not led to their collaboration across party lines to initiate and promote gender equality policies and goals.</p> <p>42. The IRC recommends that elected women legislators consider forming a cross-party Women's Caucus in the Legislative Yuan to initiate and enhance the passage of CEDAW-adapted legislation and gender equality policies in diverse areas.</p>	Article 3 3.1

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
43 44	Equality and self-determination of new women immigrants	<p>43. The IRC acknowledges the revisions made to the Nationality Act of 2016 to protect the rights and interests of new women immigrants. However, it also notes that higher proportion of women's application for naturalization are rejected on the basis of the "no bad conduct" criteria, which negatively impacts women's parenting rights. It is further concerned about strict regulations on the residency and parental rights of divorced new immigrants, as well as rights of their children born in Taiwan.</p> <p>44. The IRC recommends that the government:</p> <p>(a) define "bad conduct" in precise legal terms and ensure its application in a nongender biased manner;</p> <p>(b) provide awareness-raising education to empower new women immigrants and offer appropriate psycho-social and other necessary services, and take steps to eliminate coerced marriages among immigrant women married to Taiwan citizens; and</p> <p>(c) improve implementation of the revised Nationality Act to better protect the rights of children born to new immigrant women.</p>	<p>Article 9 9.1</p> <p>Article 9 9.2 and 9.3</p> <p>Article 9 9.5</p>
45 46	Gender equality in education	<p>45. The IRC commends the government for the improved data collection on education as well as for the amendments to the Gender Equity Education Act, which is now a comprehensive piece of legislation, in order to promote substantive gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination. The IRC is concerned, however, that gender segregation in the educational system is very strong, which also results in a gender-segregated labor market. Furthermore, the development towards change is very slow, as shown in the low proportion of women graduating from education programs for engineering, manufacturing, and construction which has increased from 15.1% (2016) to 18.3% (2019). The IRC is also concerned that gender and women's studies programs and institutes in the universities have a weak institutional position, and that current attempts at reorganization may result in their further weakening.</p> <p>46. The IRC recommends the government consider using temporary special measures in order to ensure at least one-third of admissions for women in highly segregated areas where they are underrepresented, and adopt action plans for combatting segregation and ensuring continuation of the integration and progress of women in their studies. The IRC also recommends that the government promote teaching and research within gender and women's studies as an interdisciplinary academic field devoted to analyzing sex and gender, gender identity, and gendered representation, which is an essential component in the gender training of professionals in all fields.</p>	Article 10 10.6 to 10.9

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47 48	Gender pay gap	<p>47. The IRC is concerned that the gender pay gap has not decreased, but rather even increased lately and it is now estimated to be about 15%, the level seen previously in 2011.</p> <p>48. The IRC recommends that the government increase its efforts to provide accurate data on the gender pay gap based upon International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. The Committee is concerned about gender stereotyping and the vertical and horizontal job segregation as being at the root of the gender pay gap. The government should further reduce and close the gender pay gap by eliminating horizontal and vertical job segregation by gender and by promoting the implementation of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, by introducing job evaluation schemes. Furthermore, the government should consider adopting a long-term program for improving wages in female-dominated areas.</p>	Article 11 11.15 to 11.17
49 50	Balancing family, childcare and work	<p>49. The birth rate in Taiwan is among the lowest in the world. The IRC finds that one important explanation for this is the very weak, fragmented, and obscure system for maternity leave and parental leave. Although Taiwan's parental leave system has recently adopted some flexibility, it remains rigid. The IRC is concerned that the system of parental leave relies primarily on employer's contributions.</p> <p>50. The IRC recommends that the government study and refer to international experience to improve the parental leave system, with the goal to design a sustainable and flexible system where all relevant stakeholders contribute to the costs in order to promote the national interest. Within the framework for solidarity, all employers as well as the government should contribute to some form of funds for the financing of the benefits. Such a system must also be designed so that it creates incentives for putting parental responsibility on fathers, while the mothers should be entitled to a substantially longer maternity leave than the present eight weeks, as prescribed by the ILO Maternity Protection Convention (2000).</p>	Article 11 11.7 to 11.13
51 52	Childcare services	<p>51. The IRC is concerned that there is still a serious shortage of affordable, high-quality, universal, and non-profit public childcare. At present, childcare relies heavily on family resources, especially for children aged zero to two, which seriously hinders women's employment. The IRC considers that this problem cannot be solved primarily by relying on the free market to introduce quasi-public childcare services, since both price and quality of quasi-public childcare centers are difficult to control.</p> <p>52. The IRC recommends that the government continue to expand affordable, high-quality, universal, and non-profit public childcare services, in order to increase the fertility rate and female labor force participation rate.</p>	Article 11 11.14
53 54	Sexual harassment under the Act of Gender	<p>53. The IRC is concerned that according to the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, when the perpetrator of a sexual harassment case holds the higher position of authority in the company, to make a</p>	Article 2 2.6(b) Article 5

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	Equality in Employment	<p>complaint, the victim nevertheless needs to go through the company's internal administrative procedure. The IRC is concerned that such a requirement can form a serious hindrance for legitimate complaints. Furthermore, the enforcement mechanisms and sanctions in cases of sexual harassment in the work place seem to be very weak.</p> <p>54. The IRC recommends that the government amend the Act of Gender Equality in Employment in order to include a proper independent mechanism for filing complaints concerning sexual harassment committed by the employer to the labor administration or a similar impartial body. The IRC also recommends that the government review the enforcement mechanisms and sanctions for workplace sexual harassment cases.</p>	5.14(a)
55 56	Protection of foreign domestic workers	<p>55. The IRC notes that no progress has been achieved on the legislation of a specific law or a specific chapter in the labor standards law to guarantee the rights of domestic workers. The IRC acknowledges the improvements made but notes that they fall short of fully protecting foreign domestic workers from discrimination and exploitation. The IRC further notes that both the National Human Rights Commission and several NGOs expressed serious concerns about the continuing vulnerability of foreign domestic workers to human rights violations and the ongoing discrimination and violence they face.</p> <p>56. The IRC recommends that the government incorporate ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Workers into domestic law to provide robust legal protections for domestic workers; take immediate steps to close the pay gap between national and foreign domestic workers, including by considering to support those families or individuals for whom home-based caregiving is essential; and include foreign domestic care workers in the development of the government's promised long-term care plan.</p>	Article 11 11.18 and 11.19 Appendix Article 11 11.9
57 58	Women with disabilities and their right to employment	<p>57. The IRC is concerned that women with disabilities have low labor force participation, a high unemployment rate, and low wages due to the discrimination they face. The IRC is also concerned that the government's promotional efforts have been insufficient and ineffective.</p> <p>58. The IRC recommends that the government actively pursue a policy that provides reasonable accommodation for women with disabilities in the workplace to assist, support, and promote their employment.</p>	Article 11 11.20 and 11.21
59 60	Women's Health Action Plan	<p>59. The IRC commends the adoption of the Women's Health Action Plan in 2018 as recommended in the Third CEDAW Review and which includes many components of women's health needs. It is nonetheless concerned that the Action Plan lacks a life-cycle approach encompassing all the changing health needs of girls and women from birth to death, including the health needs of women with poor health in old age. The IRC is further concerned that</p>	Article 12 12.1

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
		<p>except in the process of formulation of the action plan, no consultations with women and women's organizations were conducted in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>60. The IRC recommends that the Women's Health Action Plan be revised with a view to incorporating the changing health needs of women throughout their life. The IRC recommends that the Action Plan should include:</p> <p>(a) interventions aimed at both the prevention and treatment of diseases and conditions affecting women, as well as responding to violence against women and girls, and ensuring universal access for women to a full range of high-quality and affordable health care, including sexual and reproductive health services, as suggested in the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 24;</p> <p>(b) measures to address the issue of women's longer period of poor health as well as women's burden as caregivers at the end of their lives; and</p> <p>(c) consultations with women of different age cohorts and women's organizations in all stages of implementation, monitoring and evaluation and revisions of the Women's Health Action Plan.</p>	
61 62	Abortion and sex education	<p>61. The IRC is concerned that abortion is a criminal offence and women can be punished under the Criminal Code, although the Genetic Health Act allows legal abortions in some circumstances. The IRC is also concerned that abortion requires consent from the spouse, or in case of young women under 20 years of age, permission from the parent or guardian. The IRC is further concerned that there is high incidence of teenage abortion, ranging between 50,000 to 60,000 cases annually.</p> <p>62. The IRC recommends that:</p> <p>(a) abortion by pregnant girls and women be decriminalized;</p> <p>(b) the requirement for consent from the spouse, parent, or guardian be removed from the Genetic Health Act to ensure the autonomy and integrity of women;</p> <p>(c) the government ensure that sex education at all levels provide a systematic, consistent, and comprehensive education on sexual and reproductive health and rights to both girls and boys, as guided by WHO and UNFPA norms and standards, which is scientifically accurate, evidence-based, age-appropriate considering the evolving capacity of children, and which includes both rights and responsibilities in their relationships; and</p> <p>(d) the providers of sex education at schools, clinics, and other venues are professionally trained, incorporating the diverse issues of sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as encompassing the diverse needs of different population groups.</p>	<p>Article 12 12.3 to 12.6</p> <p>Article 12 12.3 to 12.5</p> <p>Article 10 10.1 to 10.5</p> <p>Article 10 10.1 to 10.5</p>

No.	Category	Resolution	Relevant Articles in Taiwan's 5th National Report
63 64	Health needs of women with disabilities	<p>63. While acknowledging the good efforts to provide incentives to hospitals and improve the medical facilities to meet the diverse health needs of women with different forms of disabilities, the IRC remains concerned that many hospitals and clinics are still not equipped with needed facilities and health personnel that can properly provide health care to women with disabilities. In this context, for example, moving examination tables and transfer aids for pelvic examinations and pap smear screening are not available. Furthermore, medical professionals are not adequately trained to understand the diverse needs of women with disabilities, especially in rural and remote areas. The IRC is also concerned that women with disabilities do not have equal opportunities to receive education, counselling for parenting, pre- and postnuptial needs and birth control options.</p> <p>64. The IRC recommends that the government intensify its efforts to equip hospitals and health clinics with the necessary equipment and facilities to meet the diverse health needs of women with disabilities. It further recommends the government provide women with disabilities increased educational support and counseling services for parenting, prenatal, and postnatal issues for persons with disabilities, including LGBTI persons with disabilities and expand the focus from birth control to reproductive health and rights.</p>	Article 12 12.7
65 66	Gender equality in athletics and sports	<p>65. The IRC is concerned that sexism and gendering in athletics and sports create an unwelcome environment for female participants in such activities in schools, universities and other institutions. Although the problem has rendered attention in the 2017 White Paper on Promoting Female Participation in Sports, progress is slow.</p> <p>66. The IRC recommends that the government intensify its efforts to change stereotypical behavior in the sports and recreation fields and promote female presence on all levels within sports and media covering sports. It further recommends that the Government make sure that women and men have equal access to sports facilities across the board.</p>	Article 10 10.10 to 10.12
67 68	Livelihood, property and economic opportunities for rural women	<p>67. The IRC commends the government for the various measures taken to enhance economic opportunities for rural and indigenous women and their participation in decision-making institutions and associations. The IRC is nonetheless concerned about the lack of adequate infrastructure and economic opportunities and innovative models for women in rural areas.</p> <p>68. The IRC, drawing the attention of the government to CEDAW General Recommendation No. 34 on rural women, recommends that the government:</p> <p>(a) establish mechanisms for private sector gender mainstreaming to accelerate progress toward equality in rural areas, consider the introduction of innovative models such as the Gender Bond Initiative and procurement systems and other financial</p>	Article 14 14.16

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		<p>inclusion schemes to enhance economic opportunities for women in rural areas;</p> <p>(b) support women in rural communities through appropriate rural industrialization schemes, the provision of subsidized, women-friendly agricultural equipment, and a review of cultural and innovation loans which presently are available only to those up to age 45 to extend them to those age 65 and younger to boost women's livelihoods and competitiveness in the agricultural value chain and improve agricultural output for women-owned, women-led and women-focused enterprises;</p> <p>(c) narrow the existing gender gaps in agriculture, especially in fishing and farmers' association leadership by reviewing the implementation of the one-third gender ratio rule and eliminating the use of "household" as the representative unit for farmers to better capture the contributions of rural women to the national GDP; and</p> <p>(d) equip women, especially those in remote communities and on small islands, with the necessary education and skills in order to eliminate the digital gender divide and enable them to better explore opportunities offered by the new digital economy.</p>	<p>Article 13 13.2 Article 14 14.4 to 14.13</p> <p>Article 14 14.1 to 14.3</p> <p>Article 14 14.22 and 14.23</p>
69 70	Legal aid and access to justice	<p>69. The IRC appreciates that free legal aid in Taiwan covers full legal representation, including for mediation, and other alternative dispute resolutions as well as drafting of legal documents. The IRC is however concerned that all requests for legal aid, including by victims of domestic violence, are subject to means tests.</p> <p>70. The IRC recommends that the government waive the means test requirement for victims of domestic violence, in particular for proceedings to request protection orders under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act.</p>	Article 15 15.1 to 15.3
71 72	Ancestor Worship Guilds	<p>71. The IRC is concerned that the 2008 Act for Ancestor Worship Guild left remaining the questions of membership and inheritance in guilds that existed prior to the Act in the internal rules of each guild, which invariably exclude women from membership and inheritance and have a default rule designating males as successors where internal rules do not exist. The IRC notes that the government acknowledges that this Act was found to be incompatible with CEDAW, and it is further concerned that the 2014 proposed amendment that allows women to inherit guild land only relates to the default rule, leaving most of the guilds free to continue excluding women. The IRC notes the admission of government representatives, during the dialogue, that ancestor worship guilds control a substantial amount of land in Taiwan. Hence, the IRC sees this as a serious impediment to women's access to land in Taiwan.</p> <p>72. The IRC urges the government to revise the proposed amendment to the Act for Ancestor Worship Guild to apply the</p>	Article 15 15.5

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		gender equality principle retroactively so that it covers all guilds, including those that were formed before 2008.	
73	Age of marriage	73. The IRC commends the 2021 amendment to the Civil Code setting the minimum age of marriage for both men and women at 18 years of age, which took effect on January 1, 2023, in line with the IRC's previous Recommendations.	
74 75	Nonjudicial divorce by mutual agreement	74. The IRC notes that according to government data, more than 85% of all divorces in Taiwan are affected through registration by the Household Administrative Authority based on mutual agreement of the spouses. The IRC is gravely concerned that there is no court oversight of these agreements to safeguard against abuse of power discrepancies which may lead to women's giving up their rights. It is particularly concerned by lack of such supervision to ensure that the best interests of children are preserved when parents of minor children divorce in this manner. It notes the apparent lack of research into the outcomes of these divorces. 75. The IRC calls upon the government to conduct empirical research on the legal and economic outcomes of divorces by mutual agreement, amend the Civil Code as necessary, and introduce a judicial oversight mechanism so as to safeguard the rights of women and guarantee that the best interests of children are preserved.	Article 16 16.1 and 16.2
76 77	Divorce mediation	76. The IRC is concerned that while mediation in divorce proceedings is not mandatory, it is nonetheless strongly encouraged. Women survivors of domestic violence as well as protective mothers who refuse mediation risk being labeled as uncooperative and "unfriendly parents" and may even be accused of engaging in alienating behavior, which may lead to detrimental implications for child custody issues. 77. The IRC recommends that in cases of divorce that involve domestic violence, mediation should be prohibited. It further recommends that all mediation committee members undergo training on domestic violence and be instructed to refrain from pressing women into mediation under all circumstances. It also recommends that refusal to engage in mediation should carry no consequences in child custody proceedings.	Article 16 16.3
78 79	Discrimination of women in same-sex marriages	78. The IRC appreciates that the 2019 Act for Implementation of Juridical Yuan Interpretation No. 748 allows same-sex marriages to be legally registered in Taiwan. It notes that Article 20 of the Act retains a distinction between same-sex marriage and heterosexual marriage, and that transnational same-sex couples involving countries that do not allow for same-sex marriages cannot marry in Taiwan. 79. The IRC calls upon the government to consider taking the necessary measures to eliminate all remaining discriminatory rules against same-sex couples.	Article 16 16.4 to 16.7
80 81	De facto unions	80. The IRC is concerned that apart from the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, there is no adequate protection for cohabiting	Article 16 16.10

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		<p>couples, including in relation to the distribution of property, alimony, and residency.</p> <p>81. The IRC recommends that the government take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of the economic rights of women in de facto unions and their children, in line with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 29.</p>	
82 83	Illegitimate children/ children born out of wedlock	<p>82. The IRC is concerned that the Civil Code maintains the derogatory concept of children born out of wedlock being labeled as illegitimate children.</p> <p>83. The IRC recommends the amendment of the Civil Code to remove the concept of illegitimate children and to guarantee equal rights for all children regardless of the formal relationships of their parents.</p>	Article 16 16.9
84 85	Economic consequences of family relations and their dissolution: alimony, distribution of marital property, and pensions	<p>84. The IRC notes with appreciation the second Regulatory Review Program for CEDAW General Recommendation No. 29-33 conducted in 2016, following which an amendment to Article 1057 of the Civil Code was introduced (but has yet to be enacted), eliminating the innocence requirement for eligibility of alimony, in line with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 29. It is however concerned that the remaining alimony provisions (Article 1057), together with the distribution of marital property regime (Chapter II, Section 4 of the Civil Code), are still problematic and fall short of reflecting the need to use these rules to ameliorate the higher costs incurred by women in family relations. The combined effect of the two regimes leaves many women without adequate economic remedies upon separation or divorce.</p> <p>85. The IRC recommends that the government</p> <p>(a) consider removing the situation of being “reduced to difficulties in livelihood” as a condition for entitlement to alimony; and delete paras I and III of Article 1057-1 of the Civil Code;</p> <p>(b) consider adding a definition of property to the family law chapter in the Civil Code that would include intangible assets;</p> <p>(c) consider removing the reference to “no contribution to marital life” in property division following divorce; and</p> <p>(d) amend the Civil Code to include a full and equal right to spousal division of pensions in all occupations.</p>	Article 16 16.11(a)
		(b) consider adding a definition of property to the family law chapter in the Civil Code that would include intangible assets;	Article 16 16.11(b)
		(c) consider removing the reference to “no contribution to marital life” in property division following divorce; and	Article 16 16.11(c)
		(d) amend the Civil Code to include a full and equal right to spousal division of pensions in all occupations.	Article 16 16.12
86	Future reports	86. The IRC recommends that in the future, the National Report on the implementation of CEDAW would be limited up to 60 pages, with focused and condensed contents, while the report can be supplemented by appendices of tables and figures. Furthermore, the IRC encourages the NGOs to form coalition(s) and coordinate among themselves and submit more consolidated reports.	