

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

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

2021 年 10 月

目 錄

第 2(1)條 (第 1 至第 4 點).....	3
第 3 條 (第 5 點至第 7 點).....	13
第 6 條 (第 8 點至第 11 點).....	21
第 7 條 (第 12 點至第 13 點).....	27
第 10 條 (第 14 點至第 16 點).....	42
第 11 條 (第 17 點至第 25 點).....	47
第 12 條 (第 26 點至第 32 點).....	76
第 13 條 (第 33 點至第 38 點).....	89
第 15 條 (第 39 點至第 42 點).....	121

Table of Contents

Article 2(1) (1-4)	3
Article 3 (5-7)	13
Article 6 (8-11)	21
Article 7 (12-13)	27
Article 10 (14-16)	42
Article 11 (17-25)	47
Article 12 (26-32)	76
Article 13 (33-38)	89
Article 15 (39-42)	121

經社文公約問題清單及政府機關回應 ICESCR, List of Issues(LOIs) and Reply to LOIs

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
1	原文	Please explain in more detail and clarity how the Government makes sure that – across and among all stakeholders – there is a common understanding of the internationally recognized human rights principles and standards contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).
	中文參考翻譯	請更詳細和明確說明，政府如何確保在所有利害關係者之間對《世界人權宣言》(UDHR)中包含的國際公認人權原則和標準達成共識。

中文回應

1. 我國過往對於能源與環境政策、公共利益與言論自由之權衡、重大開發案等若干領域議題之政策決定，側重政府機關內部討論、專家小組或類似機制作為決策基礎，決策形成過程向為公眾關注核心，而權利受政策影響的利害關係人則少有機會參與決策過程，且此等利害關係人間亦見立場分歧，缺乏有效對話、溝通之機制。
2. 對此，我國已於首部國家人權行動計畫草案中，將「保障並提升公民參與公共事務之權利」議題予以納入，未來將先就有關土地徵收、原住民權利、身心障礙者權利等領域，以案例分析方式，透過與受政策影響之當事人及團體，就政策形成各階段與主管機關進行直接對話，以檢視目前各級政府於政策形成過程資訊及資料之公開流程，就現行透明治理策略之實務執行問題，提出建議；並檢視評估研修上開策略、機制及相關規定之必要性；亦將參考其他國家民主實踐之經驗，研析如何更積極主動諮詢利害關係人意見，促進對社會重大政策之理性討論及公民溝通，落實參與式民主，以確保所有利害關係人對世界人權宣言中所包含的國際公認人權原則和標準達成共識。

英文回應

1. While internal discussions, expert meetings, or similar mechanisms were the foundation for making energy and environment policies, balancing public interest and freedom speech, and decisions on important development projects in Taiwan, the process of policymaking has always been a public concern. As stakeholders were given little chance to participate in making policies affecting their rights, and the opinions of these stakeholders are often diverse, mechanisms for dialogue and communication are desperately necessary.
2. Hence, we have already included the issues regarding the “protection and enhancement of the people’s rights to participate in public affairs” in the National Human Rights Plans of Action draft. In the future, through direct dialogue with stakeholders and groups in terms of case study, we will first review the process of information and data disclosure in policymaking of governments at all levels in areas including land expropriation, the rights of indigenous peoples, and the rights of persons with disabilities to make recommendations for problems in the implementation and current practice of the transparent governance strategy. In addition, besides reviewing the need to assess, study, and amend the said strategies, mechanisms, and related regulations, we will also make reference to the democratic practices of other countries, study how to actively consult the opinions of stakeholders, promote the rational discussions and civil communication of promoting important social policies, and practice participatory democracy to ensure that all stakeholders reach the consensus upon the internationally recognized human rights and standards as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
2	原文	Please provide an update on the National Human Rights Action Plan of Taiwan that was scheduled for release in December 2020 by the Executive Yuan. In addition, please provide a detailed outline of its contents.

	中文參考翻譯	請提供行政院訂於 2020 年 12 月發布的臺灣國家人權行動計畫的最新情況。此外，請提供其內容的詳細概要。
--	--------	--

中文回應

1. 為制定我國首部國家人權行動計畫，行政院秉持「成立專責推動之任務編組」、「落實資訊公開」、「強化多元參與」及「進行跨界(部門)合作」等策略，與參酌聯合國國家人權行動計畫手冊之建議，於其人權保障推動小組下成立「制定國家人權行動計畫諮詢委員會」(以下簡稱諮詢委員會)及工作小組，組成成員共 21 位，包括政府機關、人權團體、人權領域學者專家、媒體、商業團體、工業團體等代表。
2. 諮詢委員會及工作小組迄今(2021 年 10 月)已多次召開會議討論列入國家人權行動計畫之議題、架構、撰寫內容等，並曾於 2020 年 10 月 29 日邀集民間團體、人權學者專家等召開公聽會，蒐集各界意見。
3. 國家人權行動計畫希解決我國未來 4 年(至 2024 年)內應優先改善之人權議題，目前共列入八大人權議題，分別為「強化人權保障體制」、「人權教育」、「平等與不歧視」、「強化生命權保障」、「居住正義」、「氣候變遷與人權」、「數位人權」、「難民權利保障」，就各議題均提出具體改善之行動、完成時程及關鍵績效指標。諮詢委員會及工作小組目前仍持續就相關內容進行研商，規劃於 2021 年 10 月將再次邀集民間團體、人權學者專家等召開多場議題說明會共同討論，再據以修正內容，預計於本(2021)年底發表，屆時將提供詳細內容予審查委員會。

英文回應

1. To establish Taiwan's first National Human Rights Action Plan, apart from maintaining the strategies including "forming a task force to implement special tasks", "enforcing freedom of information", improving diverse participation, and "engaging in cross-sector cooperation", the Executive Yuan deliberated the recommendations in the Handbook on National Human Rights Plans of Action to form the "Advisory Committee on the Establishment of the National Human Rights Action Plan" (hereinafter called the "Advisory Committee"). The team is comprised of 21 representatives from government entities, human rights groups, scholars and experts of human rights, the media, business groups, and industrial groups.

2. So far (October 2021), the Advisory Committee and Working Group have held many meetings to discuss the issues to be included in the National Human Rights Action Plan, its framework, and the contents. On October 29, 2020, they also held a public hearing with civilian groups and human rights scholars and experts to listen to the opinions from different parts of society.
3. It is hoped that the National Human Rights Action Plan can help resolve human rights problems prioritized for improvement in the next four years (until 2024). Currently, a total of eight issues have been included: Strengthening the mechanisms for human rights protection, human rights education, equality and non-discrimination, strengthen the protection of right to life, residence justice, digital rights, and protection of refugee rights. Actions, schedules, and performance indicators for improvement of these issues have also been proposed. Currently, the Advisory Committee and Working Group are still discussing related contents and will hold meetings to in October 2021 discuss with civilian groups and human rights scholars and experts to provide a reference for content revision. The details of the plan to be announced at the end of this (2021) year will be submit to the review committee for review.

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
3	原文	Please provide information on the legislative, administrative, and other measures that have been taken to ensure that national and transnational business entities in Taiwan fully respect the economic, social and cultural rights of all persons and groups, and that they apply the principle of due diligence throughout their operations.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供資訊說明已採取哪些立法、行政和其它措施，確保臺灣的國內和跨國商業實體充分尊重所有個人和群體的經濟、社會與文化權利，並於整個營運過程中適用盡職調查原則。

中文回應

1. 除於第 3 次國家報告已說明之措施，臺灣於 2020 年 12 月 10 日完成並公布我國首部「企業與人權國家行動計畫」，依據「聯合國工商企業與人權指導原則」之規範與精神，就企業營運有關的人權保護事項，提出未來性重點方向與措施。在國家保護義務部分，將繼續承諾落實重要人權公約，並完成國內法化及提出國家報告、強化推動國際人權對話與合作、持續推動勞動條件及權益保障法案、於洽簽國際經貿投資協定時納入人權條款、強化跨國投資行政管理；在企業尊重人權方面，將促進企業與利害關係人之溝通、鼓勵企業提出及落實人權政策、持續提倡企業強化非財務資訊揭露；在提供受害人有效救濟部分，則將持續推動司法改革以建立更完善的救濟制度、強化域外管轄，及推動揭弊者保護制度。行動計畫並將於 2024 年更新。
2. 金融監督管理委員會已於金融控股公司、銀行、票券金融公司、公開發行公司等年報應行記載事項準則及保險業辦理資訊公開管理辦法等規定，明定公司應揭露公司治理事項包括履行社會責任情形，使社會大眾瞭解公司在環境保護、社會服務、社會公益、消費者權益及人權議題所採取措施及履行情形。
3. 鑑於現行國際投資人及產業鏈日益重視 ESG 相關議題，金融監督管理委員會於 2020 年 8 月 25 日發布「公司治理 3.0-永續發展藍圖」，已規劃進一步擴大上市櫃公司編製 CSR 報告書之範圍，納入實收資本額介於 20 億元至 50 億元之上市櫃公司，並增加 SASB(永續會計準則委員會)及 TCFD(氣候相關財務揭露工作小組)等國際揭露規範內容，將於 2023 年編製前一年度 CSR 報告書時適用。

英文回應

1. In addition to the measures described in the Third National Report, our government announced the adoption of the first “Taiwan National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights” on December 10, 2020. In accordance with the letter and the spirit of the “UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights”, our Action Plan sets out key future priorities and measures that Taiwan will focus on as it addresses matters related to business and human rights. With regard to the state duty to protect human rights, Taiwan will remain committed to implementing key human rights covenants, incorporating them into domestic law, and preparing national reports for review. We will also promote international human rights dialogue and cooperation, continue to push for passage of laws to protect working

conditions and labor rights, seek to incorporate human rights clauses when negotiating international economic and trade agreements, and will work to strengthen administrative measures for outbound investment. As for the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, we will seek to spur businesses to engage in dialogue with stakeholders, encourage businesses to adopt and implement human rights policies, and continue calling for companies to strengthen their non-financial disclosures. With regard to the provision of effective remedy to victims, we will continue promoting judicial reform in order to establish better remedy systems, strengthen extraterritorial jurisdiction, and push for the passage of a whistleblower protection scheme. The “Taiwan National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights” will be updated in 2024.

2. Financial Supervisor Commission(FSC)’s regulations governing information to be published in annual reports of financial holding companies, banks, bills finance companies, public companies, and regulations governing public disclosure of information by insurance enterprises provide that the enterprises should disclose the information regarding corporate governance matters including fulfillment of social responsibility, so that the public can understand the measures undertaken and the implemented by enterprises in environmental protection, social services, social welfare, consumer rights and human rights issues.
3. In view of the increasing emphasis on ESG-related issues by international investors and the industry chain, the FSC announced “Corporate Governance 3.0 - Sustainable Development Roadmap” on August 25, 2020, and plans to further expand the scope of CSR reports prepared by listed companies with a paid-in capital of between NTD 2 billion and NTD 5 billion, and include the international disclosure standards of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), it will be applied in 2023 when the CSR report of the previous year is prepared.

第 2(1)條		
Article 2(1)		
點次	問題內容	
4	原文	What measures for climate change adaptation and preparedness has the Government put in place to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation on the population of Taiwan? How do these measures ensure the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by vulnerable groups living in rural areas, such as indigenous peoples, as well as other groups engaged in agriculture and fishing?
	中文參考翻譯	政府採取了哪些氣候變遷的調適措施與準備，以減輕氣候變遷和環境劣化對臺灣人口的不利影響？這些措施如何確保生活在偏鄉地區的弱勢群體，如原住民族以及其它從事農漁業的群體享有經濟、社會和文化權利？

中文回應

1. 我國在氣候行動上強調建構整體社會之調適能力，依溫室氣體減量及管理法第 9 條第 1 項規定，參酌「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」、「巴黎協定」及「聯合國永續發展目標」，擬訂「國家因應氣候變遷行動綱領」，在擘劃我國溫室氣體減量及氣候變遷調適政策總體方針之際，已就我國國情及自身條件，將氣候人權意義融入各項措施。至 2022 年將持續推動「國家氣候變遷調適行動方案(2018-2022 年)」，就災害風險管理、維生基礎設施建設之氣候調適能力、水資源供需平衡、國土規劃之土地與資源合理利用、海洋及海岸調適、能源供給及產業穩定、農業生產及生態系統穩定以及健康等八大領域，建構整體經濟社會環境韌性，確保人民具備因應氣候變遷足夠之調適能力。
2. 藉由各項調適行動，全面向回應「聯合國永續發展目標」之促進永續農業、確保水資源永續、確保永續現代能源、建立韌性基礎設施以及採取措施因應氣候變遷等目標，其策略內容含括建構農業災害保險、救助機制，以提供農民實際且有效之救濟等；同時，在我國氣候行動基礎之上，亦盤整既有法規工具，針對易受災或脆弱族群，檢視相關法規制度針對受衝擊者提供司法救濟管道之完備性，完善相關法規制度。

3. 為降低我國偏遠地區原住民之氣候變遷衝擊影響，已採行之調適措施如下：

- (1) 全臺灣原住民保留地面積約 26.4 萬公頃，編定林業用地者約 17 萬公頃，占原住民保留地總面積有 67%，林業用地受相關法規限制使用，致影響原住民保留地所有人或合法使用人權益。為達到維護國土保安、涵養水資源、綠化環境、因應氣候變遷、減輕天然災害，以及因法令限制使用而給予適當補償之目標，原住民族委員會於 2016 年推動原住民保留地禁伐補償，實踐原住民族土地正義，2020 年禁伐面積 5 萬 9,054 公頃，核發補償金達 17 億 6,999 萬 3,007 元，受益者達 4 萬 2,730 人次。
- (2) 另於 2020 年推動「原住民族地區傳統遺址與生態資源維護計畫」，辦理輔導與培訓傳統文化及自然資源管理專才、傳統生態資源永續利用、友善部落增值服務等因應氣候變遷調適措施，投入經費約 8,000 萬元，主要進用在地原住民族人 212 人，以確保原鄉地區族人就業權利，並且執行傳統有形文化調查及維護工作，提供在地人才參與紀錄自身文化的管道，有利於推動部落扎根文化，享有延續傳統文化的權利。
- (3) 近年在氣候變遷衝擊影響下，極端降雨發生於山區易引發崩塌、地滑、土石流等複合型災害，威脅原住民族居住生活環境安定，亦嚴重衝擊原住民族社群文化命脈。當原住民族地區有重大災情發生致須遷建時，原住民族委員會皆依內政部「重大災害災民安置及住宅重建原則」啟動災後重建作業，協助地方政府以「離災不離村、離村不離鄉」原則，在尊重族人意願下進行居住安置工作，近年來已陸續完成桃園合流部落、臺東紅葉及愛國蒲部落莫蘭蒂災後等遷建。

英文回應

1. In terms of climate action, building overall adaptability is emphasized in Taiwan. In accordance with Article 9 Clause 1 of the "Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act", the "Paris Agreement" and the "United Nations Sustainable Development Goals", the Taiwan Government has drafted the "National Climate Change Action Guidelines". When planning overall policies for greenhouse gas reduction and climate change adaptation, the meaning of climate human rights is incorporated into various measures based on national conditions. Up to 2022, the "National Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2018~2022)" will focus on eight sectors: disaster risk

management; climate adaptation capabilities for life-sustaining infrastructure construction; the balance of water supply and demand; rational use of land and resources in national land planning; marine and coastal adaptation; energy supply and industrial stability; agricultural production and ecosystem stability; and health. The action plans aim to build economic, social and environmental resilience to ensure that people have adequate abilities to adapt to climate change impacts.

2. In response to the “United Nations Sustainable Development Goals” , adaptation actions promote the sustainability of agriculture, water resources, and modern energy, and aim to build resilient infrastructure and implement measures to respond to climate change impacts. This includes, for example, the creation of agricultural disaster insurance and relief mechanisms to provide farmers with practical and effective aid. At the same time, on the basis of action plans, existing legal tools are also being consolidated, including reviewing relevant laws and regulations for minorities. To ensure the completeness of judicial relief channels for those affected and for minorities, relevant laws and regulations shall be improved accordingly.
3. In order to reduce the impact of climate change on the indigenous peoples in remote areas, the following adjustment measures are as below:
 - (1) The total area of lands reserved for indigenous peoples is about 264,000 hectares, and about 170,000 hectares are designated reserved forestry land, accounting for 67% of the lands reserved for indigenous people. The use of forestry land is restricted by relevant laws and regulations, which affects the rights of owners and legitimate users of the lands reserved for indigenous peoples. To achieve the goal of maintaining national land security, conserving water resources, greening, responding to climate change, mitigating natural disasters, and providing appropriate compensation to the regulatory restrictions of land use, the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP) promoted compensation for logging bans on indigenous reserved lands in 2016 as a measure to realize indigenous land justice. In 2020, a total amount of NTD1,769,900,007 was paid to the 59,054 hectares of no logging area with the number of the beneficiary headcount reaching 42,730.

- (2) In addition, in 2020, CIP launched the Conservation Initiative for Heritage Sites and Ecological Resources in Indigenous Regions to coach and train experts for climate change adaptation measures such as traditional culture and natural resource management, sustainable use of traditional ecological resources and community-oriented value added services. An investment of approximately NTD 80 million was made, mainly to employ 212 indigenous people locally to ensure the employment rights of indigenous people in the indigenous regions. Also, the investment enabled surveys on traditional tangible cultural heritage and opportunities for local talents to engage in the process of documenting their own cultures, conducive to the preservation of traditional cultures by facilitating strong cultural commitment to the indigenous community.
- (3) Under the impact of climate change in recent years, extreme rainfall occurring in mountainous areas is likely to cause compound disasters such as mountain, collapse landslide, and mud-rock flow, threatening to disrupt the living environment of indigenous peoples as well as devastating the cultural lifeline of the indigenous community. In the event of a major disaster hitting the indigenous regions that requires relocation, CIP would initiate post-disaster reconstruction operations in accordance with the Ministry of the Interior's Principles of Resettlement and Housing Reconstruction for Victims of Major Disasters, and assist local governments to relocate affected indigenous people with respect for the wishes of the community, following the principles that the community should be kept intact and relocated in the same township in the process of post-disaster resettlement. In recent years, the completed relocation and reconstruction efforts include Gowryu Community in Taoyuan and Ihowang Community in and Tjukuvulj Community in Taitung after Typhoon Meranti.

第 3 條		
Article 3		
點次	問題內容	
5	原文	While taking into account the Government's efforts to enhance gender equality over the past years as described in §§ 13 to 18 of the Third Report, it is noted at the same time that there has been an increase in the unemployment rates of women as reflected in Table 12 of the Common Core Document. In this regard, please clarify how these efforts of the Government have brought about concrete and positive results.
	中文參考翻譯	雖然考慮到《經社文公約第三次國家報告》中第 13 至 18 點所述，政府在過去幾年為加強性別平等做出努力，但同時注意到《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》表 12 反映出女性失業率有所上升。在這方面，請說明政府的努力如何產生具體和正面結果。

中文回應

1. 為促進女性求職者就業，勞動部透過各地公立就業服務機構提供一案到底專人就業服務，依女性求職者不同就業需求協助推介工作機會，或安排參加職業訓練，以提升就業能力，並運用就業促進工具(包含僱用獎助、臨工津貼、跨域就業補助、缺工就業獎勵等)，排除就業障礙，協助就業。另勞動部設置之台灣就業通網站及 0800-777888 客服專線，亦提供就業資訊及線上媒合推介服務。
2. 另為使女性受僱者兼顧工作與家庭照顧責任，避免因結婚、懷孕、分娩或育兒而退離職場，性別工作平等法訂有家庭照顧假、育嬰留職停薪、減少或調整工作時間等促進工作平等措施。依據勞動部 2020 年僱用管理就業平等概況調查，2020 年事業單位同意員工申請(或有提供)性別工作平等法前開各項措施之比率，大部分達 8 成以上，其中安胎休養、產假及家庭照顧假之比率更達 9 成以上。育嬰留職停薪規定係為使父母同時兼顧工作與照顧家庭，雇主於受僱者期滿申請復職時應予「回復原職」。依勞動部勞工保險局投保資料，受僱者育嬰留職停薪起訖日在 2020 年 1 月 1 日至 2020 年 12 月 31 日，於 2021 年 6 月 30 日前復職者，期滿後回原單位加保者占 79.54%、未

回原單位但至其他單位加保者占 14.45%，亦即育嬰留職停薪期滿後續留職場者仍高達 93.99%。僅少部分未續留職場(其中大多數係因個人意願)，顯見該制度已發揮協助勞工兼顧工作及家庭之效。勞動部持續透過多元管道加強宣導，督促雇主落實性別工作平等法相關規定。

英文回應

1. To promote the employment of female job seekers, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) provides dedicated one-stop employment services through public employment service institutions around the country. It helps to recommend job opportunities according to the different employment needs of female job seekers or arranges for them to participate in vocational training to enhance their employability. Employment promotion tools are also utilized (including hiring subsidy and award, temporary job allowance, cross-region employment subsidies, and employment incentives for labor shortages) to remove employment barriers and promote employment. In addition, the MOL has set up the TaiwanJobs website and 0800-777888 customer service hotline to provide employment information and online referral services.
2. To enable female employees to combine work and family care responsibilities and avoid leaving the workplace due to marriage, pregnancy, childbirth or childcare, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment provides for measures to promote workplace equality, such as family care leave, unpaid parental leave, and reduction or adjustment of working hours. According to the Ministry of Labor's 2020 Survey on Equality in Employment and Management, organizations agreeing to employees applying for (or providing) various measures stipulated in the aforementioned Act of Gender Equality in Employment reached over 80% in 2020, with the percentage agreeing to recuperation, maternity leave and family care leave reaching over 90%. The regulations on unpaid parental leave are designed to allow parents to work and take care of their families at the same time. Employers are required to "reinstate" the employed person when he or she applies for resumption of work at the end of the leave period. According to the insurance information of the Bureau of Labor Insurance of the Ministry of Labor, for those who are employed with a status of childcare leave without pay from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, and who are

reinstated before June 30, 2021, 79.54% are reinstated to their original employers after the leave period, while 14.45% are reinstated to other employers without returning to their original employer; in other words, 93.99% return to the workforce after the expiration date of the unpaid parental leave. Only a small number of workers did not stay in the job market (most of them due to personal preference), demonstrating that the system has been effective in helping workers concurrently take care of their work and family. The Ministry of Labor continues to strengthen its advocacy efforts through multiple channels to urge employers to implement the provisions of the Act of Gender Equality in Employment.

第 3 條		
Article 3		
點次	問題內容	
6	原文	Please provide comparative statistics covering the past five years that illustrate women's economic participation rates, the gender pay gap where it exists, and the proportion of women's representation in the executive, legislative and judicial government branches at the national and local levels.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供過去 5 年的比較統計資料，說明女性的經濟參與率、存在的性別薪資差距以及女性在國家和地方各級行政、立法和司法部門中的代表比例。

中文回應

1. 有關女性的經濟參與率、存在的性別薪資差距：

我國近 5 年女性勞動力參與率，依行政院主計總處人力資源調查，自 2016 年 50.8%、2017 年 50.92%、2018 年 51.14%、2019 年 51.39%、2020 年 51.41%，近年女性勞動力參與率有逐年成長趨勢，女性勞動力參與率提升 0.61 個百分點，高於男性的 0.19 個百分點。在性別薪資差距部分，依行政院主計總處受僱員工薪資調查，我國 2020 年女性平均時薪 296 元，為男性 345 元之 86%，兩性薪資差距為 14%；近 5 年，我國兩性平均時薪差距由 2016 年至 2018 年為 14.6%，2019 年為 14.2%，2020 年下降至 14%，兩性平均薪資差距縮減 0.6 個百分點。

2. 女性在國家和地方各級行政、立法和司法部門中的代表比例：

- (1) 行政部門：2016 年至 2020 年女性閣員比率分別為 11.90%、14.29%、16.67%、12.20%及 7.32%(內閣成員包含行政院院長、副院長、秘書長、政務委員、發言人及部會首長)。2016 年至 2020 年底政務人員女性比率由 21.83%增至 22.13%；全國公務人員女性比率由 42.08%增至 42.31%；簡任(派)公務人員女性比率由 32.46%增至 37.18%，各類人員之女性比率均呈增勢。
- (2) 立法部門：2016 年選出首位女性總統；2016 年第 9 屆立法委員選舉女性有 43 人當選，比率為 38.05%，2020 年第 10 屆立法委員選舉女性有 47 人當選，比率為 41.59%，女性立法委員比率高於世界各國平均值(25.7%)。地方公職人員選舉部分，2018 年直轄市長、縣(市)長女性當選比率為 30.43%，同年直轄市議員選舉，女性當選比率為 35.79%，縣(市)議員選舉，女性當選比率為 32.14%。女性擔任地方政府首長及議員的比例均已超過 3 成。
- (3) 司法部門：司法院決策階層中，2020 年女性法官占二分之一，較 2016 年提升 1.1 個百分點，2020 年女性大法官占 26.7%，與 2016 年相同。

英文回應

1. The economic participation rate of women and the gender pay gap:

According to the Human Resources Survey conducted by the Directorate-General of the Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of the Executive Yuan, in the past five years, the female labor force participation rate has been increasing year by year since 2016 (50.8%), 2017 (50.92%), 2018 (51.14%), 2019 (51.39%), and 2020 (51.41%). The female labor force participation rate has increased 0.61 percentage points in 5 recent years, which is higher than the 0.19 percentage points of male counterparts. In terms of the gender pay gap, according to the salary survey conducted by the DGBAS, the average hourly wage of women in 2020 is NTD 296, 86% of that of men at NTD 345, and the gender pay gap is 14%. In the past five years, the average hourly wage gap between the two genders in Taiwan was 14.6% from 2016 to 2018, 14.2% in 2019, and declined to 14% in 2020, with the pay gap decreasing by 0.6 percentage points.

2. Representative ratio of women in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches at the national and local levels:

- (1) Executive branch: the proportion of women among cabinet members from 2016 to 2020 are 11.90%, 14.29%, 16.67%, 12.20%, and 7.32% respectively (Cabinet members include the President, Vice President, Secretary General, Ministers without portfolio, spokesperson, and heads of ministries and commissions of the Executive Yuan). The increase in the percentage of women politically appointed officials rose from 21.83% to 22.13% between 2016 to the end of 2020, and the proportion of women civil servants increased from 42.08% to 42.31%. The proportion of women in the Senior Rank civil servants increased from 32.46% to 37.18%, and the proportion of women in all categories showed an upward trend.
- (2) Legislative branch: The first female president of Taiwan was elected in 2016; 43 women were elected in the 9th legislative election in 2016, with a rate of 38.05%, and 47 women were elected in the 10th legislative election in 2020, with a rate of 41.59%, which is higher than the world average (25.7%). In the election of local public officials, the proportion of women elected as special municipal mayors and county (city) mayors in 2018 was 30.43%. The proportion of women elected as councilors in the same year was 35.79% in the election of special municipality councilors and 32.14% in the election of county (city) councilors. The proportion of women as local government leaders and councilors have all exceeded 30%.
- (3) Judicial branch: Among the decision-makers in the Judicial Yuan, women accounted for 1/2 of the judges in 2020, exceeds 1.1 percentage points from 2016. As same as 2016 for 26.7% of justices are women in 2020.

第 3 條		
Article 3		
點次	問題內容	
7	原文	Considering the significant gap in the employment rates of women as compared to those of men in the general population as well as among indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, please discuss the measures that are in place if any, to close this gap.

	中文參考翻譯	在一般人口以及原住民和身心障礙者人口中，女性與男性就業率存在顯著差距，請討論為縮小差距而採取的措施(如果有此類措施)。
--	--------	---

中文回應

1. 為促進女性求職者就業，勞動部透過各地公立就業服務機構提供一案到底專人就業服務，依女性求職者不同就業需求協助推介工作機會，或安排參加職業訓練，以提升就業能力，並運用就業促進工具(包含僱用獎助、臨工津貼、跨域就業補助、缺工就業獎勵等)，排除就業障礙，協助就業。另勞動部設置之台灣就業通網站及 0800-777888 客服專線，亦提供就業資訊及線上媒合推介服務。
2. 女性身心障礙失業者找尋工作過程中，有遇到工作機會，因體力無法勝任、待遇不符期望或工作地點不理想等因素未能就業，另部分有工作能力且有工作意願之非勞動力女性身心障礙者多因找不到合意的工作、料理家務及家庭照顧、現階段有復健及治療需求等因素未投入勞動市場，為協助女性身心障礙者就業，勞動部採取措施：
 - (1) 開發彈性工作機會：全國各地公立就業服務據點持續開發全時、部分工時等彈性工作機會，運用一案到底個案管理提供個別化就業服務及就業促進(面試技巧演練、履歷撰寫等)課程，並運用獎(補)助措施，開發友善職場。
 - (2) 鼓勵在地就業：透過各縣市政府身心障礙職業重建服務窗口，依個案需求，加強開拓女性身心障礙者在地就業機會，提升就業動機。
 - (3) 強化就業意願：提供職前準備服務，引導家庭成員參加團體座談、活動或諮商輔導，並運用就業促進津貼及職務再設計服務等，克服家庭成員態度，協助女性身心障礙者參與勞動市場。
 - (4) 協助連結社政支持系統：主動提供轄區內托育服務、長期照護、民間社會福利團體等相關外部資源，協助解決家庭照顧問題，以排除就業障礙。
3. 依勞動部 2019 年調查結果，15 歲以上女性身心障礙者就業率為 13.5%，低於男性身心障礙者就業率 23.5%，惟與衛生福利部 2016 年調查結果相較，女性身心障礙者就業率增加 0.6 個百分點，將持續推動相關就業措施，積極排除女性身心障礙者就業障礙。
4. 依據 2020 年原住民族就業狀況調查，原住民族就業率為 96.02%，與全體民眾就業率 96.15% 並無明顯差距，其中原住民族女性就業率為 96.18%，略高於原住民族男性就業率 95.87%，(兩者)並無明顯差距。原住民族委員會將持續結合各部會推動促進原

住民族就業相關措施，同時關注任一性別之就業實際需求，以確實保障原住民族工作權益。

英文回應

1. To promote the employment of female job seekers, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) provides dedicated one-stop employment services through public employment service institutions around the country. It helps to recommend job opportunities according to the different employment needs of female job seekers or arranges for them to participate in vocational training to enhance their employability. Employment promotion tools are also utilized (including hiring subsidy and award, temporary job allowance, cross-region employment subsidies, and employment incentives for labor shortages) to remove employment barriers and promote employment. In addition, the MOL has set up the TaiwanJobs website and 0800-777888 customer service hotline to provide employment information and online referral services.
2. In the process of looking for jobs, while unemployed women with physical and mental disabilities may encounter job opportunities, many are unable to secure employment due to factors such as inability to physically perform the job required, the pay not meeting expectations, or unsatisfactory workplace environments, etc. Some women with physical and mental disabilities who are not in the workforce have the ability and desire to work, but are unable to do so due to the inability to find a satisfactory job, take care of household chores and family duties, or have current rehabilitation and treatment needs, etc. In order to help women with physical and mental disabilities find employment, the MOL has implemented the following measures:
 - (1) Develop flexible work opportunities: Public employment service agencies nationwide continue to develop flexible work opportunities such as full-time and part-time work, provide individualized employment services and employment promotion courses (interview skills drills, resume writing, etc.) through one-stop case management, and leverage incentives (subsidies) to develop a disability-friendly job market and workplace.

- (2) Encourage local employment: Through the vocational rehabilitation service windows of local governments for the physically and mentally disabled, local employment opportunities for the physically and mentally disabled women will be developed according to the needs of each case to enhance motivation to find employment.
 - (3) Strengthen employment motivation: Provide pre-employment preparation services, guide family members to participate in group discussions, activities or counseling, and fully utilize employment promotion subsidies and job redesign services to overcome family members' attitudes and assist women with physical and mental disabilities to participate in the job market.
 - (4) Assist in linking the social services support system: Proactively provide resources such as childcare services, long-term care services, civil society welfare organizations, and other relevant external resources in the local jurisdiction to help solve family care problems in order to remove barriers to employment.
3. According to the 2019 survey results conducted by the Ministry of Labor, the employment rate of physically and mentally disabled females over 15 years old is 13.5%, which is lower than the employment rate of physically and mentally disabled males at 23.5%. The results concur with the Ministry of Health and Welfare survey results in 2016, but the employment rate of physically and mentally disabled females has increased by 0.6 percentage points. The MOL will continue to promote relevant employment measures and actively remove barriers to employment for women with physical and mental disabilities.
4. According to the 2020 Indigenous Employment Survey, the employment rate of indigenous peoples is 96.02%, which is not significantly different from the overall employment rate of 96.15%. Among them, the employment rate of indigenous women is 96.18%, which is slightly higher than 95.87% of employment rate of indigenous men. There is no significant difference between the two. CIP will continue to promote measures related to the enhancement efforts of the employment of indigenous peoples in conjunction with various government agencies, and at the same time pay attention to the practical employment needs of different genders so as to ensure the work rights of indigenous peoples.

第 6 條		
Article 6		
點次	問題內容	
8	原文	In addition to §§ 72 to 75 of the Third Report, please provide more relevant and concrete information that directly responds to the repeated calls by the International Review Committee for the Government to pass the Domestic Workers Protection Act without further delay. Please indicate the timeframe within which the work of the Domestic Workers Task Force referred to in § 76 of the Third Report will be completed.
	中文參考翻譯	除了《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 72 至 75 點之外，請提供更多相關和具體的資訊，以直接回應國際審查委員會對政府應不再延遲通過《家事勞工保障法》的反覆呼籲。請說明《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》第 76 點*中提及之家事勞工保障專案小組將完成工作的時間範圍。 *註:原文引用文件有誤，此處應指《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》中第 76 點，非《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 76 點。

中文回應

就業服務法已規定移工來臺前應與雇主簽訂書面勞動契約，該勞動契約須經移工來源國驗證，雇主必須依約辦理。勞動契約所約定之事項已包含雇主應提供足夠休息時間、每 7 天應給 1 天休假、薪資金額及給付、意外事故保險等，並有就業服務法及相關法令之保障。雇主若未全額給付移工薪資，主管機關得限期令其給付，或依法裁處 6 萬元以上 30 萬元以下之罰鍰，並將廢止雇主之招募許可及聘僱許可之一部或全部。另，2021 年 4 月 30 日制定公布之勞工職業災害保險及保護法(定於 2022 年 5 月 1 日施行)，亦已將家事移工納入適用範圍，保障更見強化。勞動部已成立家事勞工保障專案小組，邀集相關部會及學者專家共同參與，將配合國內長期照顧制度之推動，逐步提升家事勞工之權益。

英文回應

The Employment Service Act has stipulated that foreign workers should formalize and sign a written labor contract with their employers before they travel to Taiwan to commence work, and the labor contract must be verified by the foreign worker's country of origin, with the employer complying with the terms and conditions of the contract. The labor contract provides that the employer should provide sufficient rest time, one day off for every seven days of work, salary amount and payment method, as well as accident insurance. The contract is protected by the Employment Service Act and related laws. If an employer fails to pay the full amount of wages outstanding to their foreign employees, the competent authority may order the employer to do so within a certain period of time, or may impose a fine of no less than NTD 60,000 and no more than NTD 300,000. The authority may revoke the employer's recruitment permit and employment permit in part or in whole. In addition, the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act, enacted on April 30, 2021 (It is scheduled to take effect on May 1, 2022), also includes migrant domestic workers in its scope of application and strengthens relevant protections. The Ministry of Labor has set up a task force on migrant domestic workers' protection, inviting relevant ministries and academic experts to participate in the task force, which will gradually enhance the rights and interests of migrant domestic workers in line with the promotion of the long-term care system in Taiwan.

第 6 條		
Article 6		
點次	問題內容	
9	原文	Please provide detailed information on the measures undertaken by Government to protect the human rights of migrant domestic workers during the period of waiting for the adoption of the Domestic Workers Protection Act.
	中文參考翻譯	請詳細說明在等待通過《家事勞工保障法》期間，政府為保護家事移工人權而採取的措施。

中文回應

1. 原聘僱外籍家庭看護工之被照顧者，於外籍家庭看護工無法協助照顧達 1 個月者以上，始得申請補助給付之喘息服務。為保障外籍家庭看護工之勞動權益並兼顧被看護者照顧需求，勞動部與衛生福利部自 2018 年 12 月 1 日起共同推動「擴大外籍看護工家庭使用喘息服務計畫」，並於 2019 年 9 月 24 日及 2020 年 12 月 1 日放寬適用資格，聘僱外籍家庭看護工之被看護者，經評估為第 2 級至第 8 級者，於所聘僱外籍家庭看護工休假無法提供照顧時，雇主可申請使用喘息服務。
2. 另為保障家事移工勞動權益，勞動部於 2020 年 12 月 14 日修正「外國人生活照顧服務計畫書裁量基準」，新增雇主聘僱外國人從事家庭幫傭或家庭看護工作，應依勞動契約規定為其辦理參加意外保險，並於 2021 年 1 月 1 日實施。又依 2021 年 4 月 30 日制定公布之勞工職業災害保險及保護法(定於 2022 年 5 月 1 日施行)，已將家事移工納入職業災害保險之強制納保對象。
3. 勞動部相當重視家事移工之勞動權益，就業服務法、勞工職業災害保險及保護法(定於 2022 年 5 月 1 日施行)已有相關保障。勞動部仍將就各相關議題，循序推動各項家事移工權益保障措施。

英文回應

1. Originally, a care recipient who previously employed a foreign caregiver may apply for subsidized respite care services only if the foreign caregiver is unable to assist with care for at least one month. To protect the labor rights of foreign caregivers and meet the healthcare needs of the care recipients, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Health and Welfare jointly promoted the “Expanded Family Respite Service Program for Foreign Caregivers” , which came into effect on December 1, 2018. Eligibility criteria were further relaxed on September 24, 2019 and December 1, 2020; employers may apply for respite care services for Level 2 to Level 8 care recipients when the employed foreign caregiver is unable to provide care while on leave.
2. In order to protect the labor rights of foreign domestic workers, the Ministry of Labor amended the “Criteria for Determination of Foreigners’ Life Care Service Plan” on December 14, 2020, adding that employers who hire foreign nationals to work as domestic helpers or domestic caregivers should enroll them in accident insurance in accordance with

the labor contract. The amendments came into effect on January 1, 2021. In accordance with the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act enacted and promulgated on April 30, 2021, foreign domestic workers are included in the mandatory coverage of occupational accident insurance.

3. The Ministry of Labor attaches great importance to the labor rights of foreign domestic workers, and the Employment Service Act and the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act (It is scheduled to take effect on May 1, 2022) already provide relevant protection. The Ministry of Labor will continue to promote various measures to protect the rights and interests of foreign domestic workers on various related issues.

第 6 條		
Article 6		
點次	問題內容	
10	原文	In §§ 38 and 39, the Third Report mentions two categories of “non-conventional workers”— street vendors and unregistered factories—who are left out of government regulations. Please clarify whether these “non-conventional workers” are treated the same as informal sector workers. Please provide the total number of “non-conventional workers” who are thus not protected by the Labor Standards Act, and indicate the measures envisaged by the Government, if any, to reduce their numbers.
	中文參考翻譯	《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 38 和 39 點中提到兩類「非正規工作者」(non-conventional workers)，即被政府法規遺漏的攤販和未登記工廠。請進一步說明這些「非正規工作者」受到之對待是否與非正規部門工作者(informal sector workers)相同。請提供因此不受《勞動基準法》保護的「非正規工作者」總人數，並說明政府為減少其人數而設想之措施(如果有此類措施)。

中文回應

1. 勞工如屬受僱於適用勞動基準法之事業單位，即使事業單位未辦理營利事業登記，其相關勞動權益事項均有勞動基準法之保障。另勞動部勞動力發展署所辦之職業訓練措施，參訓者僅需符合各項措施訓練對象資格，不受「非正規工作者」或「非正規部門工作者」之限制，皆可參訓。
2. 另查我國並無 non-conventional workers(不受勞動基準法保護之工作者)資料，謹提供非正式就業(informal employment)人數統計。估算說明如下：依據國際勞工組織(ILO)，非正式就業者(Informal employment)定義範圍包括：(1)無酬家屬工作者；(2)未享有雇主提供之社會保險、有薪休假及病假之受僱者；(3)非正式部門之雇主及自營作業。另依據 ILO 統計定義，運用國內相關之調查及公務統計資料，估算 2019 年底我國非正式就業者占全體就業者比率為 18.9%(男性為 19.2%，女性為 18.5%)，略高於美國之 18.6%、日本之 18.7%，低於南韓之 31.5%。按性別觀察，我國、美國及日本之男性非正式就業比率高於女性，南韓則女性高於男性。

英文回應

1. A worker who is employed by an enterprise is subject to the Labor Standards Act; even if the enterprise is not registered as a business entity, labor rights and interests remain protected by the Labor Standards Act. In addition, for vocational training measures provided by the Workforce Development Agency of the Ministry of Labor, participants are only required to meet the qualifications of the training targets of each measure. They do not restrict “non-conventional workers” or “informal sector workers” from attending relevant training programs.
2. In addition, after further investigation, we do not have information on non-conventional workers (workers not protected by the Labor Standards Act), so we would like to provide statistics on the number of people engaged in informal employment. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the definition of informal employment includes: (1) unpaid family workers; (2) employed persons who are not entitled to social insurance, paid leave and sick leave provided by employers; (3) employers and self-employed persons in the informal sector. Based on the definition used in ILO statistics and by utilizing relevant domestic surveys and government statistics, it is estimated that the proportion of

informally employed persons among the employed population in Taiwan is 18.9% (19.2% for men and 18.5% for women) at the end of 2019, which is slightly higher than 18.6% in the U.S., 18.7% in Japan, and lower than 31.5% in South Korea. By gender, the informal employment rate of males is higher than that of females in Taiwan, the U.S. and Japan, while females are higher than males in South Korea.

第 6 條		
Article 6		
點次	問題內容	
11	原文	Indicate the specific penalties imposed by the Ministry of Labour on employers who are found to be violating the “labour rights” of working students as mentioned in § 89 of the Response.
	中文參考翻譯	就被發現違反《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》第 89 點中提到之工讀生「勞動權」的雇主，請說明勞動部對雇主施加的具體處罰。

中文回應

依據勞動基準法規定，違反該法規範者，可能遭受行政罰(罰鍰)或刑事罰(拘役、徒刑或罰金)，例如違反勞動基準法第 22 條第 2 項，未全額直接給付薪資、第 24 條第 1 項，未給付加班費及第 32 條第 2 項，超時工作等規定，將處 2 萬元以上 100 萬元以下罰鍰；另若違反勞動基準法第 5 條規定，雇主以強暴、脅迫、拘禁等方式，強迫勞動，則處 5 年以下有期徒刑、拘役或併科 75 萬元以下罰金。

英文回應

According to the Labor Standards Act, those who violate the regulations of the Labor Standards Act may be subject to administrative penalties (fines) or criminal penalties (detention, imprisonment or fines), such as failure to pay full direct wages in violation of Paragraph 2, Article 22; failure to pay overtime in violation of Paragraph 1, Article 24; and

overtime work in violation of Paragraph 2, Article 32, etc., will be subject to a fine of no less than NTD 20,000 and no more than NTD 1 million. In addition, if an employer compels a worker to perform work by force, coercion, detention, or other illegal means in violation of Article 5 of the Labor Standards Act, the employer shall be punished by imprisonment for up to five years, detention, or be fined up to NTD 750,000.

第 7 條		
Article 7		
點次	問題內容	
12	原文	In view of the significantly higher rates of work-related accidents among foreign workers than among those who are Taiwan nationals as quoted from a 2020 Control Yuan report, what steps are being taken to effectively reduce these accident rates? (2020 Covenants Watch Parallel Report, page 237)
	中文參考翻譯	依據 2021 年監察院國家人權委員會《兩公約第三次國家報告獨立評估意見》*之資料指出，移工工傷事故率明顯高於臺灣籍勞工工傷事故率，目前正採取哪些措施有效降低事故率？(《2020 年人權公約施行監督聯盟平行報告》第 237 頁)* *註 1：秘書處補充說明，國際審查委員所參考之監察院國家人權委員會《兩公約第三次國家報告獨立評估意見》，其英文版係於 2021 年出版，爰予以修正。 *註 2：秘書處補充說明，此處所指頁數為人權公約施行監督聯盟請秘書處轉交之版本，詳如 https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zHr5LjloSjy8ZnPTxUIAvd4IIgncAuaw?usp=sharing 。

中文回應

我國對於保障工作者職場安全及健康，不因工作者之國籍而有差別，惟因製造業移工多從事危險、辛苦、骯髒之 3K 工作，致產業移工之職災千人率較本國籍勞工為高，爰為

降低產業移工職業災害，已採取精進作為如下：

1. 列為特定保護對象並加強監督檢查：我國勞動檢查方針已明列移工為特定保護對象，將其較易從事之行業及常見災害預防措施列為檢查重點，加強監督檢查，並對發生重大職災之事業單位，追究雇主責任。
2. 實施外籍移工職業安全衛生專案檢查：針對製造業僱有移工之高風險事業單位，優先實施外籍移工職業安全衛生專案檢查，督促雇主落實安全衛生設施改善。
3. 對造成勞工傷害的廠場加強輔導：自外籍工作者之勞保職災給付資料，篩選高職災風險業別或勞保給付災害發生頻率較高之事業單位，辦理臨廠輔導及災害預防宣導會，協助其強化安全衛生設施及提升自主管理能力。
4. 新進移工源頭強化安全衛生教育訓練：勞動部勞動力發展署於產業移工聘僱許可函加註教示文字，提醒雇主應依職業安全衛生法規定使移工接受職業安全衛生教育訓練；並已製作職業安全衛生口袋手冊，包含中文、英文、越南文、泰國文、印尼文、菲律賓文等6種語言，併附QR Code連結至勞動部職業安全衛生署網站之外籍移工安全衛生宣導專區，將於辦理入境移工法令講習宣導時發送產業移工，使移工瞭解職業災害預防措施，保障自身權益。
5. 針對移工發展多國語言版數位課程：推動全國職業安全衛生智能發展之中長程計畫，建置「安全衛生履歷智能雲」數位學習平臺，並針對移工開發多國語言版課程，協助雇主強化移工安全衛生知能。
6. 強化營造工地進場管理及移工安全意識：已商請各部會督導所屬，對於有申請移工之公共工程，督促施工廠商於使移工從事營造作業前，辦理職安教育訓練。
7. 輔導工業區及中小事業改善工作環境：對僱有移工之中小事業實施訪視輔導及辦理相關安全衛生宣導會，協助其改善工作環境，並以移工母語授課之方式，針對工業區移工實施安全衛生教育訓練。
8. 對違反勞工法令情節重大者廢止其聘僱許可：涉及移工重大職業災害案件，將送請勞動部勞動力發展署依就業服務法規定，廢止雇主之招募許可及聘僱許可之一部或全部。

英文回應

In Taiwan, there is no difference in protecting the occupational safety and health of workers in the workplace when it comes to nationality. However, because migrant workers in the

manufacturing industry are mostly engaged in dirty, dangerous, and difficult jobs (3D jobs), work-related accidents among foreign workers are higher than that of local workers. The following enhanced measures have been taken to reduce occupational hazards for migrant workers in the workplace:

1. Classified as a specific protection target to strengthen supervision and inspection: Our labor inspection policy has explicitly listed foreign migrant workers as a specific protection target, and the industries in which they are more likely to be engaged in and common accident prevention measures are the focus of inspection, so as to strengthen supervision and inspection, and to hold employers responsible for major occupational accidents.
2. Implementation of the “Foreign Migrant Workers Occupational Safety and Health Special Inspection”: by targeting manufacturing industries employing high-risk migrant workers, we prioritize implementation of the foreign migrant workers occupational safety and health inspection programs to compel employers to effectively implement occupational safety and health facilities and improvements.
3. To strengthen counseling for factories that cause labor injuries: We screen information on labor insurance benefits for foreign workers, and hold on-site counseling and disaster prevention seminars for business establishments with a high risk of occupational accidents or high frequency of labor insurance claims, and to assist them in strengthening occupational safety and health facilities and enhance self-management capabilities.
4. Strengthen occupational safety and health education and training for foreign migrant workers right at the source: The Workforce Development Agency (WDA) of the Ministry of Labor has added an instructional text to the approval letter for employment of migrant workers to remind employers that migrant workers should receive occupational safety and health education and training in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The WDA has also produced an occupational safety and health pocketbook in six languages, including Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Thai, Bahasa Indonesia, and Tagalog. The QR code in the handbook will direct readers to the dedicated occupational safety and health promotional page for foreign migrant workers on the website of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The handbook will be distributed to foreign migrant workers during legal training workshops upon the migrants’ arrival to Taiwan, so that they can understand the preventive measures for occupational hazards and protect their rights.

5. Develop multi-language digital courses for foreign migrant workers: Promote the medium and long term plan for the development of national occupational safety and health awareness, set up a digital learning platform “Occupational Safety and Health CV Intelligence Cloud”, and develop multi-language courses for foreign migrant workers to help employers strengthen migrant workers’ knowledge on occupational safety and health.
6. Strengthen the construction site management and occupational safety awareness of foreign migrant workers: Relevant ministries have been asked to supervise their respective departments, and for public works projects that have applied for foreign migrant workers, to supervise the construction companies to apply for occupational safety education and training before allowing the foreign migrant workers to engage in construction work.
7. Counseling to improve the working environment in industrial areas and for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): Visit and counsel SMEs employing migrant workers and hold related safety and health promotion meetings to assist them in improving their workplace environment. Occupational safety and health education and training are also held for foreign migrant workers in industrial areas in the form of classes held in their respective mother tongues.
8. Revocation of employment permits for major violations of labor laws: In cases of major occupational disasters involving foreign migrant workers, the Workforce Development Agency will be requested to revoke the recruitment permit and employment permit of the employer in part or in whole following the provisions of the Employment Service Act.

第 7 條		
Article 7		
點次	問題內容	
13	原文	In addition to the information provided in the Third Report, the Common Core Document and the Response, please describe what concrete measures are being undertaken by the Government to overcome the obstacles to effectively and finally put an end to the frequent and multiple human rights

	<p>abuses happening on board Taiwanese vessels at sea, including in the following specific cases:</p> <p>(a) In 2014, the Taiwanese vessel named “Giant Ocean” was implicated in the trafficking of more than 1000 Cambodian fishermen who were also found to be victims of deception, starvation, torture, and death threats. Six Taiwanese were convicted of human trafficking by the Government of Cambodia but only one was sent to prison while the others remain at large as the Government of Taiwan still has to convict them. It is reported that two of those convicted remain on the list of trusted intermediaries in Taiwan’s Fisheries Agency and continue to actively engage in the employment of foreign crew members.</p> <p>(b) In September 2020, the US Department of Labor included Taiwan’s distant water fishing catches in its list of goods produced by child labor or forced labor. The same source also described the situation of the foreign crew members who “face hunger and dehydration, live in degrading and unhygienic conditions, are subjected to physical violence and verbal abuse, are prevented from leaving the vessel or ending their contracts, and are frequently not paid their promised wages or have food and lodging fees illegally deducted from their wages.”(2020, US Department of Labor. List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor p. 76).</p>
<p>中文參考翻譯</p>	<p>除了《經社文公約第三次國家報告》、《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》和《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》中提供的資訊外，請說明政府正在採取哪些具體措施來克服障礙，以有效終結海上臺灣船隻頻繁發生的多重侵犯人權行為，包括以下特定案例：</p> <p>(a)2014 年，臺灣漁船「巨洋號」(Giant Ocean)*涉嫌販運 1,000 多名柬埔寨漁工，這些漁工亦為欺瞞、飢餓、酷刑和死亡威脅的受害者。6 名臺灣人被柬埔寨政府判定犯下人口販運罪，但僅有 1 人入獄，其它人依然逍遙法外，而臺灣政府尚未將其定罪。據悉其中兩名被定罪者仍名列臺灣漁業署優良仲介名單，並持續積極聘僱外籍漁工。</p>

	<p>(b)2020 年 9 月，美國勞動部將臺灣遠洋捕撈漁獲列入其《童工或強迫勞動製品清單》(list of goods produced by child labor or forced labor)。同一資訊來源還描述了外國漁工的情況，他們「面臨飢餓和脫水，生活在有辱人格和不衛生的環境中，遭受身體暴力和辱罵，被阻止離開船隻或終止合約，並且經常沒收到承諾的薪資或薪資被非法扣除食宿費」。(2020 年，美國勞動部。《童工或強迫勞動製品清單》第 76 頁)。</p> <p>*註：秘書處補充說明，此處應係指巨洋公司。</p>
--	--

中文回應

1. 有關巨洋案之研處情形：

- (1) 依據「人口販運防制法」規定，我國法令不容許強迫勞動情形發生。有關所指柬埔寨「巨洋國際漁業公司違反人口販運防制法」個案，行政院農業委員會漁業署於 2012 年 12 月將相關涉案人移送臺灣高雄地方檢察署偵辦，此案涉及跨國犯罪調查及資訊提供之合作，經臺灣高雄地方檢察署調查後，因無法認定何被害人之受僱船舶係屬我國籍船舶及具體遭受我國國籍船舶勞力剝削之事實，柬埔寨非營利組織雖提供相關書物證影本、部分被害人於柬埔寨法院審理時之筆錄影本，惟並未敘明其等所受僱之船舶係屬何國籍，難據以認定該等被害人確曾遭受我國籍船舶所剝削，我國檢察機關前曾向柬埔寨進行刑事司法互助請求數次未果，最終以查無證據證明有何告發所指之犯行，於 2016 年結案。
- (2) 行政院農業委員會 2017 年依據「遠洋漁業條例」授權，訂定施行「境外僱用非我國籍船員許可及管理辦法(下稱管理辦法)」，規範申請為仲介機構者，仲介機構負責人或代表人有曾犯人口販運防制法第 2 條第 2 款之罪，經有罪判決確定，主管機關不予核准其為仲介機構。另我國仲介評鑑係邀請專家學者進行專業評鑑，至本案所述仲介名單，其一仲介已在 2021 年境外僱用非我國籍船員仲介機構服務品質評鑑為丁等，營運資格僅至本(2021)年 6 月 30 日，已廢止其仲介機構之核准，目前管理辦法有關仲介評鑑列為丙等及丁等者，倘次年度經輔導改善仍列丙等者，主管機關應限制其 1 年內不得辦理非我國籍船員仲介業務。

2. 政府採取防制人口販運之具體措施如下：

- (1) 行政院農業委員會分別於 2019 年及 2020 年 2 次修正「境外僱用非我國籍船員之遠洋漁船涉違反人口販運防制法爭議訊息受理通報及處理標準作業程序」，以加

速對疑似人口販運案件，通報司法警察機關調查執法，以即時偵辦防制人口販運情事。行政院農業委員會漁業署自 2017 年至 2020 年，已對 521 艘次漁船、2,152 名外籍船員進行訪查，約佔遠洋船數 49%(含被舉報漁船)、約佔總僱用人數 11% 的船員以瞭解船員工作生活情形，以及漁船主遵守規定的情形。另船員可利用勞動部之 1955 勞工諮詢申訴專線(國外亦有專號打入)或向漁工宗教團體申訴，行政院農業委員會漁業署會受理並進行協調處理，如有違規疑義者將會專案調查。少數違反相關規定之漁船主則予以行政處分，並在行政院農業委員會漁業署網站上公布，如疑涉人口販運情事，因屬刑事則移送地檢署偵辦。

- (2) 有關海洋委員會海巡署 2011 年起迄 2021 年 7 月止偵辦人口販運案件，計查處 46 案(勞力剝削 31 案、性剝削案件 15 案)，救護 221 名被害人。
- (3) 為保障人口販運被害人之人權，有效防制人口販運犯罪，我國特設行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報，內政部移民署擔任該會報秘書單位，對於強化辨識與通報境外僱用漁工之人口販運被害人及後續安置等對策，已於前開會報多次研商；行政院針對強迫勞動貨品清單等漁業相關問題，亦曾邀集相關機關召開會議共同研商，特研議一套強化漁業與人權之具體行動措施。
- (4) 我國延續採取 2 年擬定防制人口販運行動計畫之方針，納入國內外人權團體、國際社會、美國國務院關切議題，於 2021 年 1 月 14 日及 4 月 12 日函頒各部會實施「2021-2022 反剝削行動計畫」，計 25 項方案及 76 項具體策略，其中包含多項保障遠洋漁工權益之方案及具體策略，定期檢討執行成效。
- (5) 另為強化查察機關執行同仁之識別職能，內政部除定期辦理防制人口販運人員培訓外，針對提升司法警察及其他行政部門人員受理外籍漁工申訴(或通報)疑似遭勞力剝削案件之敏感度，刻正研議訂定「強化打擊海上人口販運案件工作指引」，以協同跨機關合作機制，即時救援及保護被害人。
- (6) 法務部於 2017 年 3 月間編印「婦幼案件辦案手冊」，新增「人口販運案件」專章及「遠洋漁船境外僱用外來船員涉犯人口販運案件」專節，提供檢察機關於偵辦此類案件時可為參考，另亦發函請檢察官積極偵辦我國境外僱用外來船員之遠洋漁船涉嫌違反人口販運防制法案件，並請各檢察署檢察長、主任檢察官善盡督導之責；復為督導各檢察署偵辦人口販運案件，並加強各機關間之聯繫，責成臺灣高等檢察署成立「防制人口販運督導小組」，每年定期召開會報，召集各檢察機關及警察機關開會討論人口販運案件之查獲、起訴及判決等工作成效，以評估人口販運問題並研議相關查緝方針。

- (7) 法務部每年固定辦理防制人口販運及兒少性剝削實務研習會，強化檢察官對人口販運法之熟稔度，亦透過此等研訓以為經驗交流，提升檢察官對此類案件之辦案技巧及敏感度；亦鼓勵各檢察機關與其他司法警察單位共同合作辦理有關人口販運法之相關研訓，提升司法警察對於人口販運法之認識，加強司法警察對於此類案件之偵辦技巧與敏感度。
- (8) 再因現今各式通訊軟體發達，難以傳統通訊監察之方式偵查、勾稽犯罪集團之分工及犯罪模式，因而，為增強蒐證能量，提高人口販運罪之定罪率，復為使偵查機關得以大量運用科技設備或技術，以進行必要之科技偵查作為，法務部將持續推動科技偵查法草案，強化對人口販運罪之查緝及蒐證，以利案件之偵結起訴及定罪。
- (9) 勞動部已於 2018 年 11 月 28 日修正發布就業服務法，針對第 40 條第 1 項增列第 18 款規定，規範私立就業服務機構及其從業人員從事就業服務業務不得對求職人或受聘僱外國人有性侵害、人口販運、妨害自由、重傷害或殺人行為。違反者，依該法第 65 條規定，處 30 萬元以上 150 萬元以下罰鍰，並依同法第 70 條規定，廢止其設立許可。

3. 政府採取防範強迫勞動之具體措施如下：

- (1) 持續強化受僱於臺灣漁船之外籍船員權益保障，是臺灣漁業當局的一貫政策，行政院農業委員會漁業署對舉報疑似違規之案件，均持勿枉勿縱態度予以調查。經瞭解美方前述童工或強迫勞動製品清單報告，引用部分 NGO 團體之文章或報告，然許多其指控之案件常係依據訪談船員單方之說詞，甚至缺乏當事人姓名、船名及時間地點，單方指控，對我方甚不公平。另實務上行政院農業委員會漁業署強化與內政部移民署、海洋委員會海巡署等合作，配合其偵查，透過跨部會合作，防範強迫勞動，海上暴力及防制人口販運、建立船員訪查制度，對未遵守規定船主，除依法處分外，並網站公布名單等，落實保障外籍船員工作權益。
- (2) 為持續改善精進外籍船員權益保障，行政院農業委員會漁業署提出「漁業與人權行動計畫」，規劃從「落實勞動條件」、「強化生活條件與社會保障」、「強化仲介管理」、「監測管理機制能量」、「加強權宜船管理」、「建立及深化國際合作」及「宣導共善夥伴關係」等 7 項因應策略及對應之具體行動項目，爭取增加人力及經費，據以推動，進一步系統性改善架構，以保障外籍船員。
- (3) 現行依就業服務法引進之外籍船員，由勞動部主管，為勞動基準法適用對象，享

有基本工資、工時與休假等勞動條件之保障。另為避免雇主無正當理由任意遣返在臺從事就業服務法第 46 條第 1 項第 8 款至第 11 款規定工作之外國人，勞動部已於雇主聘僱外國人許可及管理辦法第 45 條明定，雇主若於原聘僱外國人聘僱期屆滿提前解約，應前往地方勞政主管機關辦理合意終止聘僱關係之驗證程序，以探求雙方解約真意。

- (4) 又為強化依就業服務法引進之外籍船員的居住環境及基本生活照顧，勞動部已於外國人生活照顧服務計畫書裁量基準，明定外籍船員船上居住、陸上居住及混合居住等樣態之生活照顧規定，並課予地方主管機關檢查管理之責。另鑑於居住部分除須保障外國人安全，亦須重視其飲食衛生安全，勞動部已於 2021 年 2 月 18 日修正發布上述裁量基準，針對外籍船員船上居住之飲用水供應，明定應充分供給飲用水，每人每日 2,000 毫升以上，如須煮沸方能飲用時，應置備煮水設備，且須有外國人易懂之文字或標示，以資識別。
- (5) 行政院農業委員會依遠洋漁業條例第 26 條訂定「境外僱用非我國籍船員許可及管理辦法」，於該辦法中就遠洋漁業境外僱用之外籍漁工，其權益事項、契約內容、每月工資、休息時數保障等予以規範，行政院農業委員會並進行相關行政監督管理。另勞動部亦持續協助行政院農業委員會檢視該「境外僱用非我國籍船員許可及管理辦法」，參考國際公約精神，適時滾動修正，共同為提升是類漁船外籍船員之人權保障而努力。
- (6) 此外，為確保本國籍漁工及境內僱用外籍漁工之勞動權益，勞動部職業安全衛生署除配合行政院農業委員會漁業署實施聯合稽查外，亦已規劃漁業勞動條件專案檢查，另將漁撈業列為重點檢查對象，責請各地方政府加強檢查。另若個別漁工遇有權益受損情事，均可透過勞動部 1955 專線或就近向當地勞政單位申訴，主管機關受理後，均會即時派員查處。至於境外僱用外籍漁工部分，亦將配合行政院農業委員會漁業署所規劃之「漁業與人權行動計畫」辦理。
- (7) 另勞動部已委託國立政治大學辦理 ILO-C188 國內法化先期研究，已於 2020 年 6 月及 12 月，邀請行政院農業委員會漁業署等相關部會召開跨部會會議，後續將持續邀集相關權責部會，會商 ILO-C188 國內法化內容及相關事宜，全案預定於 2022 年 1 月辦理完竣，俾作為後續推動 ILO-C188 國內法化之參考，並預定於 2023 年上半年將相關草案送立法院審議。

英文回應

1. Analysis and subsequent handling of the Giant Ocean Case:

- (1) In accordance with the “Human Trafficking Prevention Act,” human trafficking is not allowed and tolerated. Regarding the cited “Giant Ocean Human Trafficking Case,” the Council of Agriculture (COA) had transferred the case to the Kaohsiung District Prosecutors’ Office for further investigation in December, 2012. As the case involved international collaboration on investigation and provision of relevant information from the authorities of relevant countries, it is hard to investigate. After investigated by the Kaohsiung District Prosecutor’s Office, despite that the Cambodian NGO had provided photocopies of relevant documents and transcripts of the victims in the Cambodian courts as evidence, those evidence was not able to demonstrate whether the fishing vessel the victims aboard fled Taiwanese flag or not, so it is not able to ascertain whether the victim was indeed exploited onboard Taiwanese fishing vessel. The prosecutor’s office in Taiwan made several requests for criminal justice cooperation with the Cambodian government to no avail. As a result, the case was concluded as no sufficient evidence supported the accused offences, and thus was closed in 2016.
- (2) Under the authorization of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries, the COA enacted the Regulations on the Authorization and Management of Overseas Employment of Foreign Crew Members (“Regulations”) in 2017, specifying that the competent authority shall deny the authorization to the application to be the agent if the person in charge or the legal representative of the agent had committed any violation as prescribed in Article 2, subparagraph (2) of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, and had been convicted by the judiciary authority. In addition, the review on agents annually is conducted by invited experts and scholars with relevant expertise. As for the list of agents mentioned, one of the which were rated as grade D in 2021 in the review concerning the service quality provided by agents; as a result, its authorization for running an agent business was abolished and thus its operational qualification was due on June 30, 2021. Currently, the Regulations requiring the competent authority to prohibit the agents who were graded C and D in the review and are still graded as D in

the following year after receiving guidance from engaging in foreign crew recruitment business for a year.

2. Measures taken to prevent human trafficking:

- (1) The COA had amended the “Standard Operation Procedures for Reporting and Processing Cases of Foreign Crew Members Employed Overseas Onboard Distant Water Fishing Vessels Suspectious of Violating Human Trafficking Prevention Act” in 2019 and 2020 respectively to accelerate the procedures of potential human trafficking cases for notifying the judicial police authority for immediate investigations. From 2017 to 2020, the Fisheries Agency (FA) of the COA had conducted interviews with 2,152 foreign crew members (accounted for 11% of employed foreign crew) onboard 521 fishing vessels (accounted for 49% of distant water fishing vessels, including accused fishing vessels) to understand their working and living conditions, as well as the vessel owners’ compliance with the relevant regulations. Apart from making their voice heard through the interviews, crew members can also utilize the 1955 Counseling and Protection Hotline for Foreign Workers managed by the Ministry of Labor (a number is also set up for those who are calling from overseas) or contact religious groups for crew members. The complaints will then be referred to and dealt by the FA. If potential violation is found, investigation will be launched. A small number of fishing boat owners who violate relevant regulations were given administrative sanctions and the number of sanctions were promulgated on the Fisheries Agency’s website. If they are suspected of being involved in human trafficking, they will be transferred to the District Prosecutors’ Office for investigation.
- (2) From 2011 to July 2021, ROC Coast Guard Administration (CGA) has investigated and handled 46 human trafficking cases (31 cases were labor exploitation and 15 cases were sexual exploitation), and rescued 221 victims.
- (3) To protect the human rights of victims of trafficking and to effectively combat human trafficking, the “Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination” (hereinafter referred to as the “Coordination Committee”) is in place. The National Immigration Agency (NIA) acts as a coordinating agency in the above-mentioned Committee. The Coordination

Committee has convened several meetings to coordinate the efforts protecting those foreign fishery workers who are recruited overseas from becoming victims of human trafficking.

- (4) The Government announced the 2021-2022 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan on January 14, 2021 and revised it on April 12, 2021. This action plan consists of 25 projects as well as 76 correspondent specific measures, and has inter-agency coordination and cooperation mechanisms in place for the coming 2 years. This Plan takes the concern from domestic and international civil society and the U.S. government into consideration and the implementation results are reviewed periodically.
- (5) The Ministry of Interior continued to train law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges through a wide range of workshops, seminars, and conferences. More specifically, to enhance the law enforcement officers' and administrative staff's sensibility toward suspicious labor trafficking cases while receiving complaints or reports from foreign fishery workers, the Ministry is working on the draft Direction for Work in Strengthened Actions Against Human Trafficking on the Sea. It utilizes cross-agency cooperation mechanism to timely provide rescue and protection to the victims.
- (6) In March 2017, we published the "Handbook for Handling Cases Involving Women and Children" to include a dedicated chapter on "Human Trafficking" and a dedicated section on "Human Trafficking Involving Offshore Employment of Foreign Fishing Crew of Offshore Fisheries Vessels" to provide reference for the prosecution to investigate related cases. In addition, we have also requested the prosecution to investigate Taiwan's offshore fisheries vessels hiring foreign fishing crew suspected to violate the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and asked the chief prosecutor and head prosecutors of all prosecutors' offices to exercise their oversight duty. To oversee all prosecutors' offices to investigate human trafficking cases and enhance connections among entities, we have requested the Taiwan High Prosecutors' Office to form the "Human Trafficking Prevention Oversight Team" to hold meetings annually to discuss the performance in the crackdown, accusation, and ruling of human trafficking cases among prosecution and police authorities, in order to assess human trafficking problems and discuss related investigation policies.

- (7) Every year we regularly hold seminars on the prevention of human trafficking and child and youth exploitation, enhance the familiarity with the human trafficking laws in prosecutors to facilitate experience exchange among prosecutors and sharpen their skills and sensitivity in handling related cases. We also encourage the prosecution to collaborate with other judicial police units to organize training related to human trafficking laws to enrich the knowledge in related laws and skills and sensitivity in handling related cases of judicial police.
- (8) In addition, as it is necessary to investigate and link the division of labor and crime patterns of gangs due to the advancement in communications technology, to enhance evidence gathering capacity, raising the conviction rate of human trafficking crime. It will enable investigation units to largely use high-tech devices and technology in investigation as necessary, and we will continue to promote the Act of Investigative Uses of Technology to enhance the investigation and evidence gathering of human trafficking crime to facilitate the crackdown and conviction of related cases.
- (9) The Ministry of Labor promulgated the amended Employment Service Act on November 28, 2018, in which the subparagraph 18 is added into Paragraph 1 to govern that when processing employment services businesses, no private employment service institution or any staff member thereof may engage in committing sexual assault, human trafficking, offenses against personal liberty, severe injuries, or homicidal acts to job applicant or employed foreign workers. Any employment service institution in violation of said provision shall be fined an amount of at least NTD 300,000 and at most NTD 1,500,000 in accordance with Article 65 of the Employment Service Act, and the competent authority may annul its operation permit in accordance with Article 70 of the same Act.

3. Measures taken to prevent forced labor:

- (1) Continuing strengthening the protection of the rights and benefits of foreign crew onboard Taiwanese-flagged fishing vessels is one of the standing policies of Taiwanese fisheries authorities. Whenever a suspicious violation is reported, the FA will conduct investigations into the allegations, handling each case in an impartial manner. After reviewing the report of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or

Forced Labor, it seems that the part of the Taiwan-related content is cited from articles or reports published by certain NGOs. However, many of the alleged cases are often based on the unilateral statements of the interviewed crew members, with the names of the concerned parties, vessel name, and the time and place where the incident took place missing. It is totally unfair to judge the fisheries based on such unilateral accusations. In addition, in practice, the FA has strengthened its collaboration with the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior, the Coast Guard Administration, etc., on conducting investigation and prevent forced labor, violence at sea, and human trafficking through cross-ministerial cooperation. A crew interview mechanism is also established to understand the implementation of and to ensure the protection of the rights and benefits of foreign crews. For vessel owners who breached the relevant regulations, apart from being imposed administrative sanctions accordingly, such punishments are published on the FA's website as well.

- (2) To continue strengthening the protection of the rights and benefits of foreign crew, the FA has formulated the "Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights," planning strategies and corresponding actions to ensure decent working conditions, strengthen living conditions and social protection, develop guidelines on charge items, enhance capacities for monitoring and implementation, reinforce the management of flag of convenience, establish and deepen international cooperation, and to promote partnerships with foreign crew. It is expected that, with the addition of funds and manpower resources, systematic improvement can be made to better protect foreign crew.
- (3) The foreign crew introduced according to the Employment Service Act are governed by the Ministry of Labor and considered as the subject to whom the Labor Standards Act may apply, entitled to the protection on the employment conditions including basic pay, working hours and leave. Meanwhile, in order to prevent employers from repatriating foreigners engaged in the work referred to in the subparagraphs 8~11, Paragraph 1 of Article 46 of the Employment Service Act in Taiwan without justified reasons, the Ministry of Labor has expressly stated in Article 45 of the Regulations on the Permission and Administration of the Employment of Foreign Workers that where

an employer wishes to terminate the contract prior to expiration of the foreign worker's employment period, the employer shall apply with the local competent authority for verification of the termination of employment by agreement to verify the real intention of the foreign worker.

- (4) In order to improve the living environment and basic livelihood of foreign crew introduced in accordance with the Employment Service Act, the Ministry of Labor has already expressly defined in the Criteria for Determination of Foreigners' Life Care Service Plan (hereinafter referred to as the "Criteria") the requirements about life care requirements on residence of foreign crew on the ship and on land, and mixed residence, and also imposed the obligation on local competent authorities to check and manage. Meanwhile, considering that the residence must protect foreigners' safety and also value their food hygiene and safety, the Ministry of Labor promulgated the amended Criteria on February 18, 2021 to expressly define that foreign crew living on the boat shall be supplied sufficient drinking water to afford more than 2,000 ml per person/day, and where the water must be boiled first, the residence must be equipped with boiling water equipment bearing a wording or sign readable by foreigners for identification.
- (5) The rights and interests, contracts, monthly salary and hours of leave, and administrative supervision and management with respect to the foreign fishing crew hired by the distant water fishing industry are governed by the "Regulations on the Authorization and Management of Overseas Employment of Foreign Crew Members" enacted by the Council of Agriculture in accordance with Article 26 of the Act for Distant Water Fisheries. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Labor will continue to help the Council of Agriculture review the "Regulations on the Authorization and Management of Overseas Employment of Foreign Crew Members," refer to the spirit under the international conventions and make rolling corrections in a timely manner, using the best effort to improve the protection of these foreign crew's human rights jointly with the Council of Agriculture.
- (6) Meanwhile, in order to ensure the employment interests and rights of native fishing crew and foreign fishing crew hired domestically, the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration, the Ministry of Labor works with the Fisheries Agency of the Council of Agriculture to carry out the joint inspection, and also plans the special inspection of fisheries employment conditions, includes the fishing industry as a key subject in the inspection and orders various local governments to strengthen the inspection. Where any individual fishing crew's interests and rights are impaired, he/she may file a complaint via the Ministry of Labor's hotline at 1955 or with the local labor affairs unit. Upon acceptance of the complaint, the competent authority will send its personnel to conduct an investigation immediately. The foreign fishing crew hired offshore will also work with the Fisheries Agency in the "Fisheries and Human Rights Action Plan" planned by the Agency.

- (7) The Ministry of Labor has entrusted National Chengchi University to conduct a study upon the nationalization of ILO-C188 into Taiwan's domestic legal regime. In June and December 2020, it invited related ministries/departments including the Fisheries Agency to convene cross-functional meetings. It will continue to invite competent ministries/departments to discuss the nationalization of ILO-C188 issues. The project is scheduled to be completed in January 2022 to provide reference for subsequent promotion of the nationalization of ILO-C188 into Taiwan's domestic legal regime. The related draft will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for consideration in the first half of 2023.

第 10 條		
Article 10		
點次	問題內容	
14	原文	What is the extent of illegal underage employment in Taiwan? What measures does the Government envisage to effectively stop this practice?
	中文參考翻譯	臺灣非法童工現象程度為何？政府打算採取什麼措施有效制止此做法？

中文回應

1. 勞動基準法令訂有童工特別保護規定，雇主如有違法僱用之情事，將依所違反法條，處罰鍰或有期徒刑、拘役或(併)科罰金。勞動部亦持續每年辦理勞動基準法令研習會，宣導雇主及事業單位應遵守法令，強化落實保障童工之勞動權益。
2. 經查 2020 年實施勞動條件監督檢查 5 萬 8,869 場次，並查有違反童工相關規定(勞動基準法第 44-48 條)計有 7 場次。此外，勞動部職業安全衛生署每年除辦理勞動條件檢查(一般、申訴及專案檢查)外，亦透過宣導、輔導及法遵訪視等多元政策工具協助督促事業單位落實勞動法令，保障勞工權益。至於個別勞工如遇有權益受損，致違反勞動法令之情事，均可透過當地勞政主管機關或勞動部 1955 專線進行申訴。

英文回應

1. The Labor Standards Act provides special protection for child workers, and employers who violate the law will be punished with imprisonment, detained, or fined concurrently in accordance with the law. The Ministry of Labor also continues to hold annual seminars on the Labor Standards Act to compel employers and business units to comply with the law and strengthen the protection of child worker rights.
2. In 2020, 58,869 labor condition supervision inspections were conducted and 7 violations of child labor related regulations (Articles 44-48 of the Labor Standards Act) were found. In addition, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Ministry of Labor conducts annual labor condition inspections (general, reports and complaints, and special inspections), and assists in supervising the implementation of relevant labor laws and regulations in business establishments through various policy tools such as advocacy, counseling and legal compliance visits to protect labor rights. Individual workers whose rights have been violated can file a complaint through the local labor authorities or the Ministry of Labor's 1955 hotline.

第 10 條

Article 10

點次	問題內容	
15	原文	Please provide updated statistics disaggregated by sex of the actual numbers of the youth 16 to 18 years of age working full-time or part-time, as distinguished from those who are out-of-school youth working full-time or part-time.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供按性別分列的 16 至 18 歲全職或兼職少年實際人數的最新統計資料，並與全職或兼職工作的未就學少年區別。

中文回應

2021 年 5 月底 16 至未滿 18 歲勞工保險投保人數詳附表：

16 至未滿 18 歲勞工保險投保人數

		2021 年 5 月底			單位：人
		總計	男性	女性	
總計	計	20,237	11,667	8,570	
	就學	19,653	11,327	8,326	
	未就學	584	340	244	
全時工作	計	4,694	3,077	1,617	
	就學	4,374	2,869	1,505	
	未就學	320	208	112	
部分時間工作	計	15,543	8,590	6,953	
	就學	15,279	8,458	6,821	
	未就學	264	132	132	

資料來源：勞動部、教育部

英文回應

Table for number of labor insurance insured aged 16 to under 18 at the end of May 2021:

Number of Labor Insurance insured Aged 16 to Under 18

		End of May 31, 2021			Unit: Person
		Total	Male	Female	
Total	Subtotal	20,237	11,667	8,570	
	Attending school	19,653	11,327	8,326	
	Not attending school	584	340	244	
Full-time	Subtotal	4,694	3,077	1,617	
	Attending school	4,374	2,869	1,505	
	Not attending school	320	208	112	
Part-time	Subtotal	15,543	8,590	6,953	
	Attending school	15,279	8,458	6,821	
	Not attending school	264	132	132	

Source: Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education

第 10 條		
Article 10		
點次	問題內容	
16	原文	Please provide additional information beyond those mentioned in §§ 144 to 147 of the Third Report to clarify the current situation of new immigrants and their families, who are reportedly experiencing significant difficulties in their integration into Taiwanese society. Include a discussion on the work being done by the Committee for Coordination of New Immigrant Affairs mentioned in § 127 of the Common Core Document; the progress this Committee has achieved, the difficulties it has encountered, and how it intends to address them.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 144 至 147 點以外的其它資訊，說明新住民及其家人的現況，據悉他們在融入臺灣社會方面遭遇重大困

		<p>難。請一併討論《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》第 127 點中提及「行政院新住民事務協調會報」*正在進行的工作；該小組達成的進展、遇到的困難以及預計如何解決困難。</p> <p>*註：秘書處補充說明。</p>
--	--	---

中文回應

1. 為瞭解婚姻移入之新住民相關生活狀況及服務需求，內政部移民署每 5 年辦理 1 次「新住民生活需求調查」，對於其在臺生活適應、家庭、就業等狀況進行瞭解，相關調查結果公布於內政部移民署全球資訊網，提供各部會推動各項政策措施之參考及各界參考運用。
2. 為因應婚姻移入人口發展需求，建構友善多元文化社會，2015 年成立「行政院新住民事務協調會報」，以統整各項資源運用。近 3 年已陸續推動相關政策，如推動新住民語文納入課綱、研修簡化學歷採認程序，修法放寬陸配親屬來臺短期探親資格、陸配離婚後未取得子女監護權者繼續留臺，完整保障家庭團聚權。行政院新住民事務協調會報下設有新住民照顧服務措施專案小組，每半年滾動檢討八大重點工作(生活適應輔導、醫療生育保健、保障就業權益、提升教育文化、協助子女教養、人身安全保護、健全法令制度、落實觀念宣導)執行情形。

英文回應

1. To be helpful in the development and evaluation of public policymaking, the National Immigration Agency (NIA) conducts a New Immigrant Survey once every 5 years with marriage migrants to gather feedback about life adaptation, family, and employment and publishes the result of survey on its official website.
2. With the growth in population of foreign spouses, the Council of New Immigrant Affairs was established in 2015 under the Executive Yuan to leverage available recourses for creating a more friendly multi-cultural society. In the recent 3 years, some mother tongues of new immigrants have been included in the curriculum guidelines for Taiwan's elementary schools, and the processes of getting academic degree which were obtained in homeland by new immigrant to be recognized in Taiwan have also been streamlined. To ensure the practical effectiveness of the right to family reunification, the NIA loosened its

requirements for Mainland Chinese spouses' relatives who wish to make short-term stay to visit family in Taiwan. The NIA also amended regulation to allow Mainland Chinese spouses to remain their residency after divorce even they did not obtain the custody of their minor children. The taskforce under the Council of New Immigrant Affairs of Executive Yuan conducts a rolling evaluation meeting every 6 months to review its eight major tasks for the new immigrants, including guidance for life adaptation, medical care, employment rights, educational level, parenting assistance, personal safety, improving regulatory management, and promoting awareness and concepts.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
17	原文	Please indicate the most recent poverty rates and the levels of hunger among the various populations in Taiwan.
	中文參考翻譯	請說明臺灣各人口族群最新的貧困率和飢餓程度。

中文回應

截止 2020 年統計，臺灣低收入戶及中低收入戶家庭共計 24 萬 1,758 戶，低收入及中低收入人口共計 57 萬 4,124 人，分別占臺灣總戶數和全國人口的占比 2.7%和 2.4%；原住民低收入戶及中低收入戶家庭共計 1 萬 9,424 戶，原住民低收入及中低收入人口共計 5 萬 4,798 人，分別占臺灣原住民總戶數和全國原住民人口的占比 9.6%和 9.5%。另各機關並無飢餓程度之相關統計資料。

英文回應

Statistics by the end of 2020 showed that there were 241,758 low-income and the mid-to-low-income households. The low-income and the mid-to-low-income population totaled 574,124 in Taiwan, representing 2.7% and 2.4% of the total households and the

national population in Taiwan. On the other hand, there were 19,424 low-income and the mid-to-low-income households of indigenous people. The low-income and the mid-to-low-income population of indigenous people totaled 54,798 in Taiwan, representing 9.6% and 9.5% of the total households and the population of indigenous people in Taiwan respectively. In addition, the Government doesn't have the levels of hunger among the various populations statistics.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
18	原文	Please provide more information on the general situation of how the right to an adequate standard of living including the rights to adequate food, to adequate housing and to clean water are being fulfilled in practice.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供更多資訊說明實務上落實適足生活水準，包括適足食物權、適足居住權和乾淨用水權等的整體情況。

中文回應

1. 適足食物權

- (1) 2019 年臺灣糧食自給率為 32.1%，主要係因大量進口小麥、大豆、飼料玉米等農產品所致，蔬果、肉類及水產類自給率仍均維持在 73% 以上；稻米之自給率達 110.3%，在國內充分供應與貿易進口暢通狀況下，國人獲取足夠糧食供應，尚無疑慮。
- (2) 有關提供適足食物權之作法，行政院農業委員會就充足供應國人農產品方面，自 2001 年起每年年底參考國內農業各產業結構、產地生產與市場需求、農產品價格與農民收益，以及近年進出口數量與國內生產實績，並衡酌未來全球農產品生產、貿易等國際經貿環境之變化趨勢，訂定次年農業生產面積、產量之目標，以作為農政單位產業輔導參據，並據以帶動農產品穩定生產、充足供應市場需求。在新型冠狀病毒肺炎疫情期間，也定期盤點重要生產資材及糧食供應

情形，確保種子(苗)、肥料、農藥等生產資材具充足庫存並穩定進口，維持農漁畜生產需求；並透過滾動式評估各種重點糧食農產品之庫存儲備及未來 1 年生產、進口情形，確保國內糧食供應充足穩定。

- (3) 為協助各地方政府辦理社會救助所需糧食，行政院農業委員會於 2003 年訂定「國內糧食救助作業要點」，持續免費提供地方政府新期公糧白米，以救助低收入戶、經濟弱勢家庭、受災居民等對象，並配合衛生福利部於 2015 年提供食物銀行體系及社區照顧關懷據點所需救助食米，使更多有需要的民眾得到照顧。2017 年更將原民健康文化站及原民家庭服務中心等辦理餐飲服務提供老人共餐所需白米納入供應對象，2018 年至 2020 年社會救助糧(白米)發放數量分別為 2,912 公噸、3,702 公噸、3,490 公噸。
- (4) 有關農地污染改善，根據國內農田調查，截至 2021 年 7 月底止，累積受污染農地計約 1,197 公頃，其中已完成改善 1,092 公頃，列管中 105 公頃，將持續督導農地污染改善。
- (5) 為減少全球 2008 年金融海嘯對弱勢民眾生活之衝擊，直轄市、縣(市)政府提供經濟弱勢族群維持基本生活需求，在預算有限的情形下，結合民間資源設置食物站或發放食物券等方式協助弱勢家庭，配合鄉(鎮、市、區)網絡的連結及支援，對於低收入戶、中低收入戶、經濟困難或遭遇急難之個人或家庭，提供飲食、日常用品及衣物等相關扶助。2021 年各地方政府推動「實(食)物銀行」，辦理 63 項方案計畫，實體存放點共 253 處，服務受益人次預估 200 萬人次。
- (6) 對於國民中小學、偏遠地區高中職低收入戶、中低收入戶、家庭突發事故及經訪視認定有需求之學生，補助午餐費，2018 學年度至 2020 學年度受惠學生分別為 41 萬 3,411 人次、40 萬 3,730 人次、38 萬 7,305 人次。
- (7) 公平交易委員會職司「公平交易法」，其立法宗旨係尊重市場機制，強調市場自由競爭，並非物價主管機關；當重要民生物資價格異常波動時，公平交易委員會本於權責積極查處，嚴防業者藉機從事聯合行為違法情事；另於訪查過程中，提醒業者尊重市場機制，切勿聯合漲價，以收即時之效。
- (8) 公平交易委員會採取具體作為，主要包括：
 - ① 持續推動「防制人為操縱物價專案小組」，掌握重要民生物資市場動態及競爭情形，如發現有異常漲價情形，即主動立案調查。
 - ② 適時發布新聞稿，提供正確資訊，降低民眾預期心理或澄清錯誤訊息。

③參與行政院「穩定物價小組」運作，與經濟部、行政院農業委員會、法務部、內政部等相關部會分工合作，積極查處，共同遏止不法行為。

④積極查處涉及違法案件，即時發揮嚇阻違法作用，倘獲有具體事證，即依「公平交易法」規定嚴處。事業間如有聯合漲價或其他限制競爭之行為者，將依法處以10萬元至5,000萬元罰鍰；情節重大的聯合行為案件，最高更得處違法事業上一會計年度營業額10%的罰鍰金額。

⑤針對違法風險較高產業，適時舉辦宣導會、座談會或事先發函警示業者，促使其遵法，以收預先防範違法之功效。

⑥主動公布檢舉專線，受理民眾檢舉案件，公平交易委員會設有檢舉專線：(02)2351-0022，民眾也可在公平交易委員會網站(<http://www.ftc.gov.tw>)設置的電子信箱提出檢舉。

(9) 公平交易委員會持續關注水、電、油、天然氣及農畜漁產品之相關市場競爭動態，並自 2015 年起陸續針對雞肉、豬肉、肉製加工品、大蒜、香蕉、鮮奶、烘焙用奶油奶粉、嬰幼兒奶粉、飼料玉米、手工麵線、桶裝瓦斯、衛生紙、電容器、砂石、預拌混凝土等業者進行調查。另自 2015 年 1 月至 2019 年 5 月底止，針對相關民生物資業者違反「公平交易法」規定情事，共處分 4 件案件，裁處金額計 58 億 5,886 萬元。

(10) 為解決農地工廠問題，2019 年 7 月 24 日修正「工廠管理輔導法」，將農地工廠全面納管在案(修正重點已於第三次國家報告中說明)。此次修法有利於農地工廠之環境保護及隔離設施，不影響食物供給並提升糧食安全，並已於 2020 年 3 月 20 日施行。

(11) 台糖公司配合政策所提供作為新開發產業園區之土地，非屬水稻、小麥、玉米等糧食作物用地。目前各園區仍屬規劃審查階段，後續需經農業主管機關及環評主管機關審查通過始得進行開發管理。俟審查通過，園區後續開發及管理皆將依據其審查建議及結論辦理，以確保農地及工業用地有效隔離並保護鄰近農業生產環境不受影響。

2. 適足居住權

(1) 依據 2020 年第 4 季統計資料，國內住宅數量(約 902 萬宅)約為全國家戶數(836 萬戶)之 1.08 倍，住宅自有率約 84.7%，整體住宅市場在供給及所有權取得上持續呈現穩定、適足的狀態。

- (2) 針對社會及經濟弱勢提供適宜的居住協助措施，包括直接興建社會住宅、社會住宅包租代管及租金補貼：
- ①自2017年推動只租不售的社會住宅政策，計畫目標為8年內完成20萬只租不賣社會住宅，「社會住宅興辦計畫」第一次修正也於2021年2月19日經行政院核定，將以興建12萬戶及包租代管民間住宅8萬戶來達成。
 - ②自2007年起辦理住宅補貼作業，以國人家庭所得及各種弱勢狀況為考量，提供「自購住宅貸款利息補貼」，協助中低收入之無自有住宅家庭或2年內購置住宅並辦理貸款之家庭，優惠貸款額度依地區不同分別為最高210萬元、230萬元及250萬元等3個級距；提供「修繕住宅貸款利息補貼」，協助僅擁有1戶老舊住宅的家庭改善住宅環境，優惠貸款額度最高80萬元；依不同地區提供每戶每月「租金補貼」，協助無自有住宅家庭居住於合適的住宅。
- (3) 內政部推動修訂「平均地權條例」、「不動產經紀業管理條例」，修正條文已於2021年7月1日施行，透過「揭露完整門牌或地號」、「預售屋全面納管並即時申報」、「增加主管機關查核權」及「屢不改正加重處罰」等方式，提供更透明、即時、正確的不動產交易資訊，改善資訊不對稱情形，有助避免不動產價格不當哄抬及消費糾紛，以健全不動產交易市場。
- (4) 內政部推動制定「租賃住宅市場發展及管理條例」，該條例已於2018年6月27日施行，並完成相關子法和配套措施，以解決住宅租賃市場問題。政策目標在促進租賃市場的發展，期能減少市場上常見的糾紛，加強房客權益保障並改善租賃雙方關係，營造完善之住宅租賃市場，讓租屋將成為民眾可靠的居住選擇。執行措施包含：建立租賃住宅管理人員專業證照制度，截至2021年7月底止，已有992家租賃住宅服務業取得登記證，輔導成立12個地方租賃住宅服務商業同業公會及全國聯合會，包租代管案件達3萬件。為加強保障房客租屋權益，於2018年訂定「住宅租賃契約應約定及不得約定事項」，並於2020年進行修正。另於2020年修正「住宅租賃定型化契約應記載及不得記載事項」。
- (5) 另為保護消費者權益並促進不動產交易安全，內政部於2019年及2020年分別修正公告「成屋買賣定型化契約應記載及不得記載事項」及「公告預售屋買賣定型化契約應記載及不得記載事項」，減少不動產買賣糾紛。
- (6) 為抑制短期炒作不動產、維護居住正義，並遏止租稅規避及維護租稅公平，2021年4月28日修正公布「所得稅法」部分條文。2016年1月1日以後取得並

於 2021 年 7 月 1 日以後交易之房地納入本次修正適用範圍。本次修法延長個人短期交易房地適用高稅率之持有期間，營利事業比照個人依持有期間按差別稅率課稅，同時將預售屋及符合一定條件股權交易視為房地交易。

- (7) 青年安心成家購屋優惠貸款實施期程延至 2022 年底，截至 2021 年 7 月底止，各公股銀行辦理本項優惠貸款共計撥貸 31 萬 2,312 戶、金額計 1 兆 2,743 億元。

3. 乾淨用水權

- (1) 為提升自來水普及率，執行「無自來水地區供水改善計畫」，推動「自來水延管工程計畫」及「自來水用戶設備外線補助計畫」，另補助地方政府辦理「簡易自來水工程及系統營運」，改善偏遠地區民眾用水品質。此外，已劃設公告之自來水水質水量保護區，區內禁止或限制貽害水質與水量行為，例如設置污染性工廠、垃圾掩埋場或焚化場等。
- (2) 為提升公眾飲用水品質，維護國民健康，我國依「飲用水管理條例」及「飲用水管理重點稽查管制計畫」，督導地方環保機關辦理飲用水相關稽查管制工作，2018 年 1 月至 2021 年 6 月底止，全國共抽驗自來水水質 3 萬 8,905 件，合格率為 99.9%，針對不合格處均依法裁處，並要求改善完成，以確保飲用水安全及乾淨用水權。
- (3) 為確保地下水資源永續利用，依「土壤及地下水污染整治法」第 6 條，應定期檢測地下水品質狀況，訂定地下水污染監測標準及地下水污染管制標準。因此，行政院環境保護署建置地下水井網並定期監測地下水質，以掌握水質品質及污染預防，確保用水安全。
- (4) 關於乾淨用水權部分，按「土壤及地下水污染整治法」第 15 條規定，授權直轄市、縣(市)主管機關依控制場址或整治場址實際狀況，採取下列應變必要措施：
- ① 調查地下水污染情形並追查污染責任，必要時，告知居民停止使用地下水或其他受污染之水源，並得限制鑽井使用地下水。
 - ② 提供必要之替代飲水或通知自來水主管機關優先接裝自來水。

英文回應

1. The rights to adequate food

- (1) The food self-sufficiency rate in Taiwan 2019 was 32.1%, mainly due to the fact that agricultural products such as wheat, soybeans, and corn (feed) were imported in large

quantities. The self-sufficiency rates for vegetables, fruits, meat, and aquatic products were kept at 73% and above. The self-sufficiency rate for rice reached 110.3%. With sufficient domestic supply and smooth imports, people have access to adequate food supply.

- (2) About the approach to ensure the right to adequate food in Taiwan. Especially in terms of providing sufficient agricultural products to the people. Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (COA) had set “Agricultural Production Goals” for next year from 2001. Which including production and area targets, and according to agricultural structure, production and market demand, prices and farmers' profits, import and export, and international situation such as climate change or economic and trade liberalization. Then the Agricultural Production Goals will be the basis how the industry competent units under COA to guide the management of agriculture, fishery and livestock industries. In order to drive stable production of agricultural products, and fully supply market demand. During this epidemic of COVID-19, COA also had taken a new approach to ensure food security in Taiwan. That is making periodic inventory of key production materials and food items. In detail, to ensure the production materials such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides can be maintained sufficient inventory and imported normally. To sustain the demand for agriculture, fishery and livestock production. In the other side, COA also through rolling assessment method, to check the inventory important food items, and the forecasts of food production and import for next 12 months. Ensuring sufficient and stable domestic food supply in Taiwan.
- (3) In order to assist county or city governments in procuring social relief food, the “Operation Directions for Domestic Food Reliefs” was established in 2003. Under that direction, county or city governments have been able to secure white rice for low-income households, economically-deprived families, or victims of natural disasters; in line with the policies of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the relief rice was provided to food banking system and community care centers in 2015; in 2017, providers of congregate meals for elderly like aboriginal health and cultural stations and the aboriginal family service centers were also included as the recipients of white

rice. This expansion of reach allowed more people in need to benefit from the initiative. From 2018 to 2020, the amount of food (white rice) distributed was 2,912 metric tons, 3,702 metric tons, and 3,490 metric tons.

- (4) Regarding the pollution improvement of agricultural land, according to the domestic farmland survey to July 2021, there will be a total of 1,197 hectares of polluted farmland, of which 1,092 hectares have been improved. For 105 hectares of farmland still remaining for remediation, the management and improvement of farmland pollution will be implemented and supervised for remediation by EPA.
- (5) To reduce the impact of the global financial tsunami on the lives of disadvantaged people in 2008, municipalities and county (city) governments provide economically disadvantaged groups to maintain their basic living needs. In the case of limited budgets, they will combine private resources to set up food stations or issue food stamps to assist disadvantaged families. In conjunction with the connection and support of the township (town, city, district) network, provide food, daily necessities and clothing, and other related assistance for low-income households, individuals or families in financial difficulties or distress. All counties and cities promoted the “ Food Bank”, handled 63 plans and plans, with a total of 253 physical deposit points, and an estimated 2 million beneficiaries of services in 2021.
- (6) For low-income households in national elementary and middle schools, low-and middle-income households, family accidents, and students identified as in need by interviews, subsidized lunch expenses. The number of beneficiaries was 413,411 and 400,000 students from school year 2018 to school year 2020, respectively. 3,730 person-times and 387,305 person-times.
- (7) It is the responsibility of the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) to enforce the Fair Trade Act, the legislative purpose of which is to ensure that market mechanisms can be respected and free competition can be valued. The FTC is not the competent authority of commodity prices. When abnormal fluctuations in important daily commodity prices occur, the FTC launches investigations according to its duties to prevent related businesses from engaging in illegal concerted actions and unlawful activities. When investigating and interviewing concerned parties, the FTC will also remind businesses

to respect market mechanisms and not increase prices jointly. In so doing, the FTC is able to obtain immediate results.

- (8) The following are the principal concrete practices that the FTC adopts:
- ① Continuing to operate the Price Manipulation Prevention Task Force in order to maintain a firm grasp of the developments and competition in daily commodity markets and launch investigations when discovering abnormal price increases.
 - ② Issuing news releases at the appropriate time to provide correct information to ease the psychological responses of consumers or clarify wrong messages.
 - ③ Participating in the operation of the Commodity Price Stabilization Task Force of the Executive Yuan to divide work and cooperate with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Council of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Interior to conduct investigations to jointly deter illegal conduct.
 - ④ Proactively investigating cases involving illegal activities to deter unlawful conduct and imposing strict sanctions according to the Fair Trade Act when finding concrete evidence; imposing fines ranging from NTD 100,000 to NTD 50 million according to law when businesses are found to have jointly increased prices or engaged in other competition-restraining practices or imposing fines amounting to 10% of the sales for the previous fiscal year in serious concerted action cases.
 - ⑤ Holding policy and regulation presentations or seminars or issuing early warnings to prompt businesses to follow the law in order to prevent illegal activities.
 - ⑥ Setting up an informant hotline to accept complaints from the public: (02) 2351-0022; private citizens can also send complaints to the mailbox on the FTC website (<http://www.ftc.gov.tw>).
- (9) The FTC keeps an eye on the prices of water, electricity, gasoline and natural gas and also on developments in relation to the competition in the agricultural, animal and seafood markets. Since 2015, the FTC has investigated the business practices of enterprises associated with chicken, pork, processed meat products, garlic, bananas, milk, butter and powdered milk for baking, infant formulas, corn for animal feeding, handmade vermicelli noodles, bottled LPG, toilet paper, capacitors, and ready-mixed cement. Between Jan. 2015 and the end of May 2019, the FTC handed down sanctions

in four cases in which daily commodity suppliers violated the Fair Trade Act and the fines imposed totaled NTD 5.85886 billion.

(10) In order to resolve the farmland and factory issues, the Factory Management Act was amended on July 24, 2019. The Amended Act comprehensively covers farmland/factory -related issues (the main points have already been described in the Third Report). The amended Act, which came into force on March 20, 2020, helps ensure protection of the environment around factories near farmland and adequate separation of facilities from farmland in order to make sure that food supply is not affected and food security is enhanced.

(11) Land that the Taiwan Sugar Corp. provides in line with government policy for the development of new industrial park is not used for growing food crops, such as rice, wheat, and corn. Currently, such industrial parks are still in the planning and review stage. All such development plans are required to be reviewed and approved by the relevant agricultural and environmental impact assessment competent authorities before moving forward. After receiving approval, subsequent construction and management must be carried out in accordance with the recommendations and conclusions of the review, so as to ensure that surrounding farmland is effectively protected through sufficient separation from the industrial parks.

2. The rights to adequate housing

(1) Based on the statistical information in the last quarter of 2020, the nationwide housing stock is 8% more than the number of households and the homeownership ratio is 84.7% that shows the housing supply and acquisition are both stably adequate.

(2) For the underprivileged groups, there are three major assistance measures, including two kinds of social housing and house subsidy, provided by the Government.

① Social Housing Development Plan has been operated since 2017 and aims to provide 2 hundred thousand social housing units in 2024 via built by governments and chartered private houses.

② Ministry of Interior had initiated the operation affair of house subsidy since 2007, intending to provide those disadvantageous citizens housing subsidy. The “housing subsidies for loan interest for self-purchase” helps the families of mid or

low-income or families for preferential loans of housing within two years. According to different regions, the highest amount of the loans by 3 class interval are up to 2.1 million, 2.3 million and 2.5 million. The “housing subsidies for repair loan” assists the families with one house to improve the residential environment. The highest amount of the loan is \$ 800,000. According to different districts, the “housing subsidies for rent” assists the families without a house to live in suitable residence.

- (3) The Ministry of the Interior has amended The Equalization of Land Rights Act and Real Estate Broking Management Act, which came into effect on July 1, 2021. The amendment bill provides more transparency, real-time and correctness through methods such as “disclosure of the complete house number or land number”, “full management of pre-sale houses and immediate declaration”, “increase the authority for inspection by the competent authority”, and “aggravated penalties for failure to correct mistakes”. Immovable real estate transaction information to improve the situation of information asymmetry can help avoid improper real estate price hikes and consumer disputes, so as to improve the real estate transaction market.
- (4) The Ministry of the Interior has completed the Rental Housing Market Development and Regulation Act, which came into effect on June 27, 2018, and supporting measures have been implemented to address the residential rental market problem. Aims to promote the development of the leasing market, and is expected to reduce common disputes in the rental housing market, strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of residential tenants, improve the rental housing relationship between landlord and tenant, create a sound residential rental market, and make rental housing a reliable choice for people in need. The implementation measures include : Establishing the rental housing manager certification system. As of the end of July 2021, 992 rental housing service businesses have obtained business licenses, and 12 municipalities and counties have established their respective associations of rental housing service businesses. The number of cases commissioned by the lessor has reached 30,000. To strengthen the protection of tenant’s rights and interests, formulated the “Rental Housing Contract Leases Shall and Shall Not Include” in 2018, and

amended in 2020. Amended the “Mandatory and Prohibitory Provisions of the Residential Lease” in 2020.

- (5) In addition, in order to protect the rights and interests of consumers and promote the safety of real estate transactions, in 2019 and 2020, the Ministry of the Interior revised the announcement “Mandatory and Prohibitory Provisions of the Standard Contracts for Readily Available House” and “Mandatory and Prohibitory Provisions of Standard Contracts for Pre-sale Housing” to reduce real estate transaction disputes.
- (6) In order to prevent speculation in short-term real estate transactions, to preserve housing justice, to curb tax avoidance, and to maintain tax fairness, partial articles of the Income Tax Act were amended and promulgated on April 28, 2021. This amendment applies to the house and land acquired on or after January 1, 2016 and transferred from July 1, 2021. The house and land transactions income tax system reform extends the holding period for the higher tax rate applicable to individual’s short-term real estate transactions, amends the applicable tax rate of a profit-seeking enterprise as same as an individual’s for the income derived from transactions of house and land according to the holding period, and transactions of presale house with its building location, qualified shares or capital shall be regarded as real estate transactions.
- (7) The Preferential Housing Loans for Youth program will be implemented until the end of 2022. As of the end of July 2021, loans disbursed by state-owned banks under this preferential mortgage program totaled NTD 1,274.3 billion for 312,312 households.

3. The rights to clean water

- (1) In order to increase the penetration rate of tap water, the government has been carrying out the “Water Supply Improvement Projects for Areas Without Tap Water”, “Tap Water Pipeline Extension Project” and “Tap Water User Equipment External Line Subsidy Plan”. It also provides subsidies to county and city governments to carry out “Simple Tap Water Construction and Systems Operations Projects” to improve the quality of water used by people in remote areas. Furthermore, the government has designated and announced Water Quality and Quantity Protection Areas (WQQPAs), within which acts that may compromise water quality and quantity are prohibited or

restricted. Such restrictions include building factories with high pollution potential, landfills, incinerators, etc.

- (2) In order to improve the quality of public drinking water and maintain public health, the competent authority supervises the local environmental protection agency to implement the inspection and management operation of drinking water, according to the Drinking Water Management Act and the Drinking Water Inspection and Management Plan. From January 2018 to June 2021, a total of 38,905 tap water quality samples were tested with a qualified rate of 99.9%. All unqualified cases were punished according to law, and improvements were required to ensure drinking water safety and clean water rights.
- (3) In order to ensure the sustainable use of groundwater resources, in accordance with Article 6 of the “Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act”, the quality of groundwater should be monitored regularly, and “Groundwater Pollution Monitoring Standards” and “Groundwater Pollution Control Standards” have been established. Thus, the Environmental Protection Agency establishes the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network and monitors groundwater quality regularly to understand water quality, to prevent pollution, and to ensure water safety.
- (4) About fulfilling to adequate housing and to clean water, according to the article 15 of “Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act”, The competent authorities with local jurisdiction shall, according to actual circumstances at control or remediation sites, adopt the following emergency response :
 - ① Investigate groundwater pollution circumstances and search out persons liable for such pollution; if necessary, inform residents to stop using the groundwater or other polluted water sources, and restrict the digging of wells to obtain groundwater.
 - ② Provide necessary alternative drinking water or notifying tap water authorities to provide access to tap water supply as a priority.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
19	原文	Please provide an estimate on the scale of the informal settlements in Taiwan and the measures the Government is undertaking to improve their security of tenure.
	中文參考翻譯	請估計臺灣非正規住居(informal settlements)的規模，以及政府為改善其使用權保障(security of tenure)而採取的措施。

中文回應

1. 非正規住居

國有公用不動產被占用作居住使用及訴訟請求占用居住者返還案件調查情形如下。

面積單位：公頃

年別	被占用總面積		被占用作居住使用總面積		訴訟請求占用居住者返還 (包括年度中結案或至各該年度終了時 尚未結案之訴訟案件)			
	土地	建物	土地	建物	面積		案件數	人數
					土地	建物		
2017	5,768	0.80	1,038	0.38	7.07	0.05	282	753
2018	5,245	0.82	1,065	0.38	4.87	0.06	172	592
2019	4,525	3.25	86	2.90	4.69	0.06	157	411
2020	3,688	3.06	274	2.88	3.90	0.42	128	404

資料來源：財政部

2. 使用權保障

- (1) 內政部於 2019 年 5 月 30 日修正發布「自建自購住宅貸款利息及租金補貼辦法」、「修繕住宅貸款利息及簡易修繕住宅費用補貼辦法」，因持有政府公告須拆遷之住宅者，亦得申請住宅補貼。
- (2) 為加強弱勢族群居住權益之保障，「土地徵收條例」第 34 條之 1 特別規範原居住於被徵收建築改良物之低收入戶或中低收入戶，因徵收致無屋可住時，需用土地人針對中低收入戶或情境相同者，應訂定拆遷安置計畫，其安置措施可採安置住宅、購置住宅貸款利息補貼、租金補貼等。另外用地範圍內屬於非合法

建築改良物部分，各直轄市、縣(市)政府亦訂有相關自治條例酌予救濟金等補償。

英文回應

1. Informal settlements

Illegal Occupation of Real Estate for National Public Use, Investigations into and Litigation Claiming the Return of Property from Occupiers

Area unit: hectares

Year	Total occupied area		Total area occupied for residential use		Litigation claiming the return of property from occupiers (including cases closed during the year and those remaining open as of the end of the year)			
	Land	Building	Land	Building	Area		Cases	Number of People
					Land	Building		
2017	5,768	0.80	1,038	0.38	7.07	0.05	282	753
2018	5,245	0.82	1,065	0.38	4.87	0.06	172	592
2019	4,525	3.25	86	2.90	4.69	0.06	157	411
2020	3,688	3.06	274	2.88	3.90	0.42	128	404

Source: Ministry of Finance

2. Security of tenure

- (1) “Regulations of Housing Subsidies for Rent and Loan Interest for Self-construction and Self-purchase” and “Regulations of Housing Subsidies for Repair Loan and Easy Repair Expenses” were amended on May 30, 2019 by the Ministry of the Interior. Holders of houses announced by the government to be demolished may also apply for housing subsidies.
- (2) In order to protect the underprivileged groups, according to Article 34-1 of the Land Expropriation Act, if there are low-income households or medium-low income households with facts of inhabitation, and such household members become homeless or are in similar situation due to the expropriation of the constructional improvements they live in, the land use applicant shall draft a resettlement plan. The resettlement plan includes housing placement, mortgage interest subsidy, rent subsidy and so on to

protect their right of residence. As for the illegal constructional improvement part, the municipal, county(city) governments have proposed regulations for relevant compensation, such as relief payments.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
20	原文	Please indicate whether the Urban Renewal Act, the Land Expropriation Act, and the Urban Land Consolidation Act are consistent with international standards including the General Comments No. 4 and No. 7 of the ICESCR, and the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions. Please clarify why the Government has not adopted the Forced Relocation Settlement and Reconstruction Act as stated in § 231 of the 2021 NHRI Independent Opinion.
	中文參考翻譯	請說明《都市更新條例》、《土地徵收條例》、《市地重劃實施辦法》是否符合國際標準，包括《經社文公約第 4 和 7 號一般性意見》，以及《聯合國關於基於開發目的的驅離及迫遷的基本原則及準則》(UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions)。請說明為何政府尚未通過 2021 年監察院國家人權委員會《兩公約第三次國家報告獨立評估意見》第 231 點所述的《迫遷安置及重建法》。

中文回應

檢視國內多種遷移情形，如土地徵收、市地重劃、都市更新等，因其遷移原因、安置及處理方式已規範於不同法律，因此無另訂「迫遷安置及重建法」之必要。

1. 土地徵收部分

「土地徵收條例」規定需用土地人於申請徵收前，必須就事業計畫評估其興辦事

業之公益性及必要性，包含用地範圍勘選應就損失最少之地方為之，並應儘量避免耕地、建築密集地等，先行舉辦至少 2 場公聽會廣納民眾意見，且應通知被徵收人陳述意見；又徵收土地屬特定農業區者，如有爭議，應另行舉行聽證程序。爰此，於興辦事業規劃階段，已儘量避免可能造成迫遷之情形。於核准徵收後，倘仍有建物需拆遷時，各地方政府業依據「行政執行法」規定，執行拆遷時不得於夜間、星期日或其他休息日，並且於執行公告載明拆遷日期等，提供協商機會讓受影響的民眾表達意見，遷移當日派員到場掌握情形。又考量民眾搬遷所需之時程，主動提供相關資源或補助，協助安置搬遷，並給予補償費。符合經社文公約第 7 號一般性意見中對強迫驅逐所適用的法律程序保護。

2. 市地重劃部分

- (1) 市地重劃係將畸零狹小、零星分散或形狀不整之土地，經過規劃整理成方整、可建築的土地，提高土地利用，同時配合興闢公共設施，再按交換分合方式，重行分配與土地所有權人所為之開發，與經社文公約第 11 條提供人人所需適當生活程度、不斷改善之生活環境之意旨相符。
- (2) 市地重劃係依據都市計畫辦理，在都市計畫審議階段，應踐行公開展覽及說明會。對於不願參加市地重劃的民眾，得將其土地排除於市地重劃範圍，以尊重其意願並保障其財產權益。又依市地重劃法令規定，計畫書報核前應召開座談會，聽取民眾意見，辦理重劃時，對於原有建物，除位於公共設施用地或確實妨礙重劃分配者外，均儘量原位置保留不予拆除，儘量以干擾最小為原則。
- (3) 倘仍有建物需拆遷時，會與受影響的民眾協商，讓其充分表達意見，並考量民眾搬遷所需之時程，給予合理之遷移日期，且主動整合提供相關資源或補助，協助搬遷及安置，並給予補償費，重劃後土地所有權人亦得於配回之土地，重新建築利用。符合經社文公約第 7 號一般性意見中對強迫驅逐所適用的法律程序之保護措施，及驅逐後提供有生產能力的土地。

3. 都市更新部分

- (1) 都市更新係針對不符合現代化之都市發展地區作必要且有計畫之改善，以提升社區公共安全、公共交通、公共衛生、社會治安、都市機能及因應避免重大災害或事變等事項為考量，與經社文公約第 11 條提供人人所需適當生活程度、不斷改善之生活環境之意旨相符。
- (2) 此外，「都市更新條例」已於 2019 年 1 月 30 日修正公布施行，都更推動過程須

採取適當步驟確保適足居住權之實現，包括須經社區民眾大多數同意，擬訂計畫階段應踐行公開展覽、公聽會及聽證等法定程序，以嚴謹務實之審議制度，確保符合公益性及必要性，同時規範拆除前應落實兩公約有關真誠磋商精神，進行協調溝通後始得為之，且已提供多元拆遷安置方式，給予人民妥適安置，並非強制徵收民間土地及強迫遷移原住戶，符合經社文公約第 11 條所要求採取適當步驟，確保人人有權享受其本人及家屬所需之適當生活程度，爰無另訂「迫遷安置及重建法」之必要。

英文回應

Examine the domestic migration situation, such as land expropriation, urban land consolidation, urban renewal, etc., because of its migration reasons, resettlement and treatment methods regulated by different laws, therefore, there is no need to formulate the Forced Relocation Settlement and Reconstruction Act.

1. Land expropriation

According to the Land Expropriation Act, the land use applicant must evaluate the public interests and necessity of the project before applying for the expropriation. The expropriated area should be the least loss of the place when doing survey and select, and the arable land and the building-intensive area should avoid being chosen. Besides, at least two public hearings should be held to gather the views of the public, and the land use applicant shall inform the original owners of expropriated land or land improvements to state their opinions. Expropriations that give rise to disputes in special agricultural zone would also require public hearings. Therefore, in the planning stage, the Government has tried to avoid possible evictions. The Land Expropriation Act are generally in line with the norms. Upon the approval of any application for the expropriation of land or land improvements, the municipal, county(city) governments according to the Administrative Execution Act, administrative execution shall not be executed at night, on Sundays or holidays. It has provided diversified relocating methods to provide people with proper resettlement, which means not forcibly expropriating private land or forcing existing occupants from their residences. It meets the requirements of Article 7 of the ICESCR and the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions.

2. Urban land readjustment

- (1) Based on the urban plan, urban land readjustment is to consolidate distributed land blocks and fractures in certain area for exchange with paying respect to their original location. Based on the beneficiary percentage, land owners share public facilities land and development expenses by offsetting the value of unconstructed land. Remaining land is then allocated to land owners. It is consistent with Article 11 of ICESCR to provide people with the adequate standard of living and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.
- (2) The urban land readjustment is handled in accordance with the urban plan, and public exhibitions and briefing sessions should be implemented during the re-view stage of the urban plan. For people who are unwilling to participate in the urban land readjustment, their land may be excluded from the scope to respect their wishes and protect their property rights. In accordance with the regulations of the urban land readjustment Act, a symposium should be held before the plan is approved to listen to the opinions of the public. Except for those located on the land for public facilities or really hinder the redistribution, the buildings shall be kept in their original locations and will not be demolished, and try not to interfere as far as possible.
- (3) If there are still buildings to be demolished, the affected people will be consulted to allow them to fully express their opinions, and the time required for the people to move will be considered, a reasonable date for the move will be given, and relevant resources or subsidies will be actively integrated to assist in the move, relocation, and compensation. After the urban land readjustment, the land owner can also rebuild and use the allocated land. There are protective measures in line with the legal procedures applicable to forced eviction in the requirements of the General Comments No. 7 of the ICESCR and provides productive land after eviction.

3. Urban renewal

- (1) Urban renewal is aimed at promoting a well-planned urban land redevelopment, revitalizing urban functions, improving urban living environments and landscape for the public interest, such as community safety, public transportation, public health, security, urban functions, and take into the consideration that prevention of major

disasters. It is consistent with Article 11 of ICESCR to provide people with the adequate standard of living and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

- (2) In addition, amendments to the Urban Renewal Act were promulgated on January 30, 2019. The promotion process must take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate housing rights can be achieved, including the need to obtain the consent of the majority of the community and follow statutory procedure, such as public exhibitions, the public hearings and hearings, and the government implement rigorous review procedures to ensure compliance with the public welfare and necessity. Furthermore, demolition can only be performed after communication is conducted in good faith in accordance with the two covenants. It has provided diversified relocating methods to provide people with proper resettlement, which means not forcibly expropriating private land or forcing existing occupants from their residences. It meets the requirements of Article 11 of ICESCR, appropriate steps shall be taken to ensure that the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family. Therefore, there is no need to formulate the Forced Relocation Settlement and Reconstruction Act.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
21	原文	Please discuss the number of people who have been forcibly evicted from their homes due to development plans and indicate the criteria for assessing compensation for those who are evicted.
	中文參考翻譯	請討論因開發計畫而受強行驅離的人數，並說明評估受驅離者補償的標準。

中文回應

1. 內政部過去 5 年內之開發案件無強行驅離人民之情事。
2. 「土地徵收條例」第 3 章已明定徵收補償標準，如建築改良物補償費、人口遷移費。至於非合法建築改良物部分，各直轄市、縣(市)政府均訂有相關自治條例酌予救濟金等補償。
3. 如民眾不願參加市地重劃者，得在都市計畫審議階段提出，剔除重劃範圍。倘因位於公共設施用地或確實妨礙重劃分配者而需拆除之少數建物，則由直轄市、縣(市)政府依其所訂定標準查定後予以補償，至於需拆除之戶數則視個案情形而有所不同。
4. 經濟部所屬機關(包括所轄國營事業)5 年內多未辦理大型開發計畫。少數採購金額較大之水利設施工程(例如烏溪烏嘴潭人工湖工程計畫)，涉及用地需求時皆依「土地徵收條例」及其相關規定給予補償，尚無強行驅離情事。
5. 為提升國家競爭力與繁榮地方發展，交通部民用航空局自 2010 年開始推動桃園航空城計畫。本計畫係採區段徵收方式取得機場園區及產業專用區等用地，並以補償金及抵價地配回原土地所有權人。在兼顧民眾居住權益前提下，秉持「先建後遷」原則，興建安置住宅，協助民眾安置搬遷。另因需配合必要先行工程，規劃部分「優先搬遷」地區，將加發「優先搬遷獎勵金」、「搬遷補助費」及「房租補助費」，並由桃園市政府協助提供社會住宅及租屋諮詢或媒合管道等方式，增加民眾搬遷之選擇。
6. 科學園區近 5 年無因開發計畫強制驅離人民之情事。

英文回應

1. In the past five years, there have been no cases of evicting people from their homes in development plans of the Ministry of the Interior.
2. Chapter 3 of the Land Expropriation Act specifies assessing compensation (such as compensation for constructional improvements, relocation fees for people) for those whose land or land improvement are expropriated. As for the illegal constructional improvement part, the municipal, county (city) governments have proposed regulations for relevant compensation, such as relief payments.
3. If people do not want to participate in the urban land readjustment, it may be proposed during the review stage of the urban plan to exclude the scope of the urban land readjustment. If a small number of buildings have to be demolished because they are

located on the land for public facilities or do hinder the urban land readjustment, the municipal, county (city) governments will compensate after checking and verifying according to the standards set by it. As for the number of households that need to be demolished, it depends on the different case.

4. Most agencies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (including state-owned enterprises) have not carried out any large-scale development projects within the last five years. There are a few high-cost water conservancy projects (e.g. Wu River Niaozeitan Artificial Lake construction project) that are being carried out. Regarding land expropriation, compensation is provided according to the Land Expropriation Act and related regulations, and there have been no cases of forced eviction.
5. Committed to improving Taiwan’s global competitiveness and driving local prosperity, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) of MOTC launched the Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project since 2010. Under the project, land used for the airport park and industrial zone is acquired through zone expropriation, and the original landowners are provided with equivalent compensations. Resettlement housing will be built first to assist residents in relocation, which embodies CAA’s concept of “provide first, move later. Additionally, incentives, relocation and rent subsidies will be provided to those living in priority relocation areas.
6. In the past five years, there have been no cases of evicting people from their homes in development plans of science park.

第 11 條		
Article11		
點次	問題內容	
22	原文	Please describe the steps that the Government has taken to establish free, prior, and informed consent for indigenous peoples regarding development plans and programmes that affect them as indicated in § 28 of the Response.
	中文參	在影響原住民族的開發計畫與方案上，請描述政府尋求其自由、事前且

	考翻譯	<p>知情下的同意之步驟，如《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》第 28 點建議所提及*。</p> <p>*註：秘書處補充說明，此處應指《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》第 61-63 點。</p>
--	------------	--

中文回應

原住民族基本法第 21 條規定以原住民族土地及自然資源權利做為保障核心，第 1 項規定：「政府或私人於原住民族土地或部落及其周邊一定範圍內之公有土地從事土地開發、資源利用、生態保育及學術研究，應諮商並取得原住民族或部落同意或參與，原住民得分享相關利益。」並依第 4 項規定授權訂定諮商取得原住民族部落同意參與辦法，明定有關諮商及取得原住民族或部落之同意或參與方式。

英文回應

Article 21 of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law is a keystone for protecting the land and natural resources of indigenous peoples: Paragraph 1 states that “When governments or private parties engage in land development, resource utilization, ecology conservation and academic research in indigenous land, tribe and their adjoin-land which owned by governments, they shall consult and obtain consent by indigenous peoples or tribes, even their participation, and share benefits with indigenous people” while Paragraph 4 relates to consulting and obtaining consent from indigenous tribes, i.e., clearly outlining how the government and private parties can consult or obtain consent from indigenous peoples or communities.

<p>第 11 條</p> <p>Article 11</p>		
點次	問題內容	
23	原文	Please provide further information on what policies the Government has implemented to ensure the housing rights for the indigenous peoples who

		live in the urban area, in indigenous settlements within non-indigenous regions, and in the post-disaster reconstructions notably in the case of the Morakot disaster.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供進一步資訊，說明政府採取了哪些政策確保居住在城市地區、非原住民族地區的原住民族住區、及災後重建區的原住民族住房權(特別是莫拉克風災)。

中文回應

1. 為保障原住民族住房權，減輕族人居住負擔，保障原住民族集體居住權，政府採行以下措施：
 - (1) 原住民族基本法第 16 條規定政府應輔導原住民建購或租用住宅，同法第 28 條規定對於居住原住民族地區外之原住民，應給予保障及協助，原住民族委員會已訂有「原住民族住宅四年二期中程計畫」及「都市原住民族發展方案」專案推動。
 - (2) 住宅法第 4 條規定主管機關及民間興辦之社會住宅，應以直轄市、縣(市)轄區為計算範圍，提供至少 40% 以上比率出租予經濟或社會弱勢者，其中包含原住民身分。
 - (3) 內政部實施「整合住宅補貼資源實施方案」係採評點制度，為使原住民有優先獲得補貼的機會，具原住民身分者，於評點基準表加計權重 5 分，2007 年迄今已協助 5 萬 7,115 戶原住民家庭減輕居住負擔。
 - (4) 2017 年至 2020 年協助經濟弱勢原住民建購及修繕住宅計 3,008 戶，租金補貼計 15,461 戶。為提供都市族人多元居住協助，結合地方政府提供 552 戶族人承租原住民族集合式住宅，1,225 戶原住民入住社會住宅，社會住宅包租代管媒合原住民戶數達 2,269 戶。
 - (5) 2017 年起投入前瞻基礎建設經費，在中央、地方政府及部落共同合作下，突破法令限制，協助 7 處新北市三鶯、溪洲部落等都會區原住民族聚落建立永續新家園，讓原住民族文化能在城市立地生根與發展。
2. 另為解決受莫拉克風災影響之原住民受災居民居住問題，由政府公有土地管理機關或公營事業機構無償提供土地使用權，政府另協調民間慈善團體簽訂協議書興建住宅房屋，並由各縣(市)政府進行資格審查及核配作業，符合資格者，無償贈與住宅予受災居民並得世代繼承，使用由公有土地管理機關或公營事業機構無償提供土地使用權。

後續於 2021 年至 2022 年協助莫拉克颱風受災族人修繕永久屋，每戶補助最高 10 萬元，預計改善 1,073 戶。

英文回應

1. In order to protect the housing rights of indigenous peoples, to reduce housing burdens on indigenous peoples and to guarantee the collective housing rights of indigenous peoples, the government take the following actions:

- (1) Article 16 of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law states that the government shall give guidance to indigenous persons to construct, purchase, or lease residential homes while Article 28 states that the government shall provide protection and assistance for indigenous persons living outside indigenous peoples' regions. To such ends, the Council of Indigenous Peoples has formulated and initiated the "4-Year Phase 2 MTP for Indigenous Housing" and "Urban Indigenous Peoples Development Program."
- (2) Article 4 of the Housing Act states that no less than 40% of social housing built by competent authorities and the private sector calculated based on the jurisdiction of each municipal, county (city) government shall be rented to economically or socially disadvantaged persons, which includes indigenous peoples.
- (3) The Ministry of the Interior has implemented resources for housing subsidies and, to prioritize indigenous peoples in subsidy offerings, given indigenous persons an additional 5 points to their weighted score for evaluations on subsidy eligibility. Since 2007, the Ministry of Interior has helped alleviate the housing burden of 57,115 indigenous families.
- (4) Since 2017 to 2020 the Council of Indigenous Peoples has assisted the construction, purchase, and repairs of 3,008 residential homes of economically disadvantaged indigenous persons and subsidized rent for 15,461 indigenous families. To offer diverse housing support for indigenous peoples in the city, the Council of indigenous peoples worked with local governments to offer rented multi-family residences for indigenous peoples to 552 indigenous families, social housing to 1,225 indigenous families, and charter escrow matching services for social housing to 2,269 indigenous families.

- (5) The government set aside funding for forward-looking infrastructure in 2017 and, with joint efforts by the central government, local governments, and villages were able to transcend legal limitations and help establish new sustainable homes for urban indigenous clusters in the Sanying Community and Xizhou Community in New Taipei City and five additional locations, allowing indigenous culture to take root and flourish within cities.
2. In addition, to help rehome victims in disaster-affected by Typhoon Morakot, authorities on public land management authorities or state-owned enterprises offered land tenure for free while the government coordinated private charity organizations to sign agreements on building residential homes. Local county (city) governments will check for applicant eligibility and allocate housing accordingly. Eligible applicants will receive a residential home for free with land tenure donated by public land management authorities or state-owned enterprises; the residential home can be passed down to future generations. Followed in 2021 and 2022, the government repaired 1,073 permanent homes of indigenous victims of Typhoon Morakot with each family receiving a maximum of NTD 100,000 in subsidies.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
24	原文	Please provide more detailed information on the prioritisation of water resources for domestic and public use under the Water Act. § 187 of the Third Report states that 470,000 households did not have access to tap water in 2019. What progress has been achieved since then?
	中文參考翻譯	請提供更詳細的資訊，說明根據《水利法》對家庭和公共用水進行優先排序的情況。《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 187 點指出，2019 年有 47 萬戶尚無自來水。在那之後有何進展？

中文回應

1. 依水利法第 18 條，用水標的之順序如左：「一、家用及公共給水。二、農業用水。三、水力用水。四、工業用水。五、水運。六、其他用途。」前項順序，主管機關對於某一水道，或政府劃定之工業區，得酌量實際情形，報請中央主管機關核准變更之。
2. 政府已於 2019 年投入資源改善增加自來水用戶 3 萬戶，讓民眾享用公、私營自來水事業之供水服務，2020 年有 44 萬戶尚無自來水。

英文回應

1. According to Article 18 of the Water Conservancy Law, the priorities of water usage are as follows: 1.supply for domestic use and public use; 2.agricultural use; 3.hydro-power; 4.industrial use; 5.navigation; and 6.Others. Subject to the approval of the central authority-in-charge, the authority-in-charge may change the priority above for a particular waterway or government-designated industrial zone in consideration of the actual circumstances.”
2. The government has input resources so that in 2019, 30,000 more households can access to water supply services provided by public and private tap water supply enterprises. Until 2020, 440,000 households remain inaccessible to tap water.

第 11 條		
Article 11		
點次	問題內容	
25	原文	Please provide additional information on enhancing and processing procedures to reduce soil and groundwater pollution risks to protect the right to clean water of affected persons. Please indicate whether there have been any positive changes so far.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供更多資訊，說明有何加強和處理程序來減少土壤和地下水污染風險以保護受影響者獲得清潔用水的權利。請說明到目前為止是否有任何正面改變。

中文回應

1. 行政院環境保護署與行政院農業委員會共同推動畜牧糞尿資源化利用，行政院農業委員會主政畜牧糞尿水回歸農田之個案再利用，行政院環境保護署負責推動畜牧糞尿沼液沼渣農地肥分使用，畜牧糞尿不排入河川，避免水體遭受污染，同時為確保施灌農地土壤及地下水不受影響，逐案因地制宜訂定停灌標準，要求定期監測施灌農地及地下水之品質，一旦土壤或地下水監測值超過停灌標準，即予停灌。
2. 自 2016 年起推動畜牧糞尿資源化利用，截至 2021 年 7 月底止，共 2,017 場次採行畜牧糞尿資源化利用，包括沼液沼渣農地肥分使用 1,297 場次、農業廢棄物個案再利用 162 場次及符合放流水標準回收澆灌植物 558 場次，其中 126 場次畜牧場同時採行 2 種資源再利用方式。目前累計許可施灌量每年 778 萬公噸，畜牧糞尿資源利用率 26.85%。施灌農地面積達 3,560 公頃，有機污染物削減量 4 萬 8,929 公噸/年；施灌氮量 1,267 公噸/年，相當於台肥 5 號肥料 19 萬 8,024 包。
3. 為促進土壤及地下水資源永續利用，依「土壤及地下水污染整治法」第 6 條定有定期監測土壤及地下水品質狀況，推動地下水管理、農地污染預防管理、底泥品質管理、工業區管理等土壤及地下水污染，另訂定污染管制標準，則防止污染惡化，以確實掌握土壤及地下水品質與污染情形。
4. 修正發布「防止貯存系統污染地下水體設施及監測設備設置管理辦法」，強化地上儲槽預防管理土壤及地下水污染。
5. 為防範阻絕土壤及地下水污染，係以推動污染預防為規劃重點，提升污染整治技術，研擬相關管制措施，並以推動污染整治作業為最終目標。
6. 為使事業能瞭解土污法所規定之污染整治責任與應採取措施，協助提升事業土壤及地下水污染預防能力，製作「工廠土水污染自主管理預防參考手冊」並篩選具污染潛勢之工廠，邀請專家學者至現場依場內運作情況、物質使用及環境現況，提供事業後續避免二次污染或污染可能擴大之污染預防建議，宣導土壤及地下水污染預防重要性，減少土壤及地下水污染發生之機率。

英文回應

1. EPA has collaborated with COA to promote the utilization of livestock manure. The latter aims at the cases applying livestock waste returning to the farmland, the former is responsible for monitoring livestock manure used as farmland fertilizer. With a view to

reducing water pollution, livestock manure will be avoided discharge into rivers. Meanwhile, to ensure the soil and groundwater under no influence of livestock manure, regular inspection on both farmlands and groundwater will be conducted as well. The fertilization policy will be applied according to local conditions and its corresponding cases. Once the data exceed the monitoring standard, the fertilization will be stopped.

2. Since 2016, EPA has been working on the utilization of livestock manure. Until July, 2021, 2017 times in total, which includes 1,297 uses of biogas liquid & digestate for agricultural lands, 162 cases of reuse of agricultural waste, and 558 times of plant irrigation with recycled water in compliance with the discharged standard. As discussed above, 126 ranch cases of all have carried out two measures of the resource reuse simultaneously. So far the volume of the cumulative permitted irrigation has reached to 7.78 million tons per year, the utilization ratio of livestock manure resources has gone to 26.85%; in the meantime, the irrigated farmland has climbed to 3,560 hectares, while the organic pollutants have reduced to 48,929 metric tons per year. For the nitrogen, it has increased 1,267 tons per year, which is equivalent to 198,024 packages of No. 5 Taiwan Fertilizer.
3. For facilitating the resource utility of soil and groundwater with sustainability, the base on the Article 6 of the “Soil and Underground Water Pollution Remediation Act “ are regularly monitoring the quality of soil and groundwater and promoting groundwater management, prevention management of farmland pollution, sedimentation quality management, Industrial parks management of soil and groundwater pollution. The other pollution control standards prevent worsening pollution in order to reliably understand circumstances of quality and pollution on soil and groundwater.
4. To strengthen soil and groundwater pollution prevention for aboveground storage tank, EPA has revised and announced Regulations for Installation and Management of Facilities and Monitoring Equipment in Storage Systems for Preventing Pollution of Groundwater.
5. For prevention and hindrance of soil and groundwater pollution, promoting pollution prevention is the planning focus. There improve pollution remediation technologies and draft relevant pollution control measures. And promoting pollution remedial action is the ultimate goal.
6. To make the industries be able to realize the contamination remediation responsibility and

practices that should be taken that Soil and Groundwater Pollution Remediation Act stipulates, EPA has compiled Reference Manual for Factory Soil and Groundwater Pollution Self-management and Prevention to improve industries' capability of soil and groundwater pollution prevention.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
26	原文	Please provide more detailed information on the Lo-Sheng Sanitarium Overall Development Project. Indicate how this project protects and fulfils the right to health of the residents and whether the project is consistent with the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供更多有關樂生療養院整體發展計畫的詳細資訊。請說明該計畫如何保護和實現住民的健康權，以及是否符合《聯合國關於基於開發目的的驅離及迫遷的基本原則及準則》(UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions)。

中文回應

1. 樂生園區整體發展計畫主要內容為 62 棟歷史建築修繕，修繕之房舍大部分並無人員居住。少數有人居住之房舍，在修繕期間會提供臨時居所給院民使用，俟修繕完成後會再請原住人入住，修繕期間不會強迫驅離及迫遷。整個計畫執行過程，都會符合聯合國關於基於開發目的的驅離及迫遷的基本原則及準則。
2. 「新莊樂生療養院」於 2009 年經文化資產主管機關新北市政府(時為臺北縣政府)公告登錄為文化景觀，院區內部分建物登錄為歷史建築，該院區管理機關為衛生福利部。
3. 行政院核定衛生福利部「樂生園區整體發展計畫」，修復園區內歷史建築及院民房舍，以達成院民安居之目標，並規劃樂生療養院的活化再利用。
4. 有關樂生療養院整體發展計畫，及保護和實現住民的健康權等，文化部尊重文化資產主管機關新北市政府及管理機關衛生福利部之權責。

英文回應

1. The main content of the Lo-Sheng Sanitarium Overall Development Project is the renovation of 62 historical buildings. Most of the houses under repair are not occupied by people. A small number of inhabited houses will provide temporary residences for this peoples during the renovation period. Once the repairs are completed, the original residents will be invited to move in again. There will be no forced evictions and evictions during the repair period. The entire implementation process of the plan will comply with the UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Displacement and Evictions.
2. In 2009, the Lo-sheng Sanatorium and Hospital in Xinzhuang was listed by the New Taipei City government (at that time called the Taipei County government), the relevant organization with purview over cultural assets, as a cultural site and its buildings as historic buildings. The Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) was named custodian over the site.
3. The Executive Yuan approved the Lo-sheng Sanatorium Comprehensive Development Plan put forth by the MOHW that would allow for the restoration of the historic buildings as well as the dormitory onsite to give residents better quality of life and revitalize the site.
4. The Ministry of Culture respects the authority of the organization with purview over cultural assets—the New Taipei City government—as concerns the Lo-sheng Sanatorium Comprehensive Development Plan as well as ensuring and protecting the right to health of residents.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
27	原文	Please provide more detailed information on the Action Plan to Eradicate Health Disparity in Indigenous Communities mentioned in the § 207 of the Third Report. Indicate whether there are improvements in the health situation of these communities in relation to high-risk maternal health management as well as tobacco, betel nut, and alcohol control.

	中文參考翻譯	請提供更多詳細資訊說明《經社文公約第三次報告》第 207 點中提到的「原鄉健康不平等改善策略行動計畫」。請說明原鄉的健康狀況在高風險孕產婦健康管理以及菸酒檳榔防制方面是否有所改善。
--	--------	--

中文回應

為增進周產期高風險孕產婦健康照護，自 2017 年起結合地方政府衛生局推動「周產期高風險孕產婦(兒)追蹤關懷計畫」，2020 年補助 11 縣市衛生局結合 84 家產檢院所推行，服務對象為具健康風險因子(如：菸/酒、多胞胎、確診為妊娠高血壓/妊娠糖尿病且教育程度為高中職以下或為原住民/新住民、藥物濫用及心理衛生問題)、社會經濟危險因子(如：未滿 20 歲、低/中低收入戶、受家暴未經產檢個案)或母親孕期全程未做產檢個案之新生兒。提供自孕期至產後 6 周或 6 個月之衛教、關懷追蹤及轉介服務，以提升母嬰健康。原住民個案收案數由 2017 年 227 人逐年提升至 2020 年 362 人，原住民個案平均產檢利用率由 2017 年 83.2% 提升至 2019 年 90.3%。衛生福利部自 2012 年起補助吸菸、飲酒、嚼檳榔高盛行率及肺癌、食道癌、口腔癌、高發生率與死亡率之 8 縣市，辦理以 5 年期程 10 年目標的中程「菸酒檳榔防制整合計畫」。至 2018 年止，多數執行縣市之成人吸菸率明顯下降，以花蓮縣(2011 年 22.9% 降至 2018 年 15.9%)和臺南市(2011 年 15.4% 降至 2018 年 11.8%)最明顯。根據國民健康訪問調查資料顯示，原住民嚼檳榔率自 2009 年 30.5% 至 2017 年已降至 25.1%；另根據死因統計資料顯示，原住民口腔癌標準化死亡率自 2011 年每十萬人口 12.8 人，至 2017 年降至每十萬人口 9.8 人，顯示原住民檳榔健康危害防制於已逐漸改善。

英文回應

Since 2017, MOHW has cooperated with local health bureaus to implement program for follow-up care of pregnant women and infants in high-risk groups. In 2020, MOHW subsidizes 11 health bureaus working in co-operation with 84 medical institutions to provide health services to pregnant women with health risk factors (e.g., tobacco, alcohol, multiple gestation, gestational high blood pressure/gestational diabetes with low educational level or aborigines and new immigrants, drug use and mental health problem), socio-economic risk factors (e.g., pregnancy under the age of 20, lower socio-economic status, victims of domestic violence without prenatal examination) or infant born to mother without prenatal examination,

including health education, follow up care and referral services from pregnancy to 6 weeks/6months after delivery to improve the health of mothers and children. The number of indigenous cases has increased from 227 in 2017 to 362 in 2020, and the average utilization rate of women taking at least 10 prenatal care sessions increased from 83.2% in 2017 to 90.3% in 2019. Since 2012, the MOHW has subsidized eight counties and cities with high rates of smoking, drinking and betel nut use, as well as high occurrence and mortality rates of lung cancer, esophageal cancer and oral cancer, through the integrated Tobacco, Alcohol and Betel Nut Prevention Program with 5-years schedules and ten-year target. By the end of 2018, most counties/cities in the program showed a significant decrease in the percentage of smoking adults, with Hualien County (from 22.9% in 2011 to 15.9% in 2018) and Tainan County (from 15.4% in 2011 to 11.8% in 2018) achieving the best results. According to the results of the 2009 and 2017 National Health Interview Survey, the betel quid chewing rate among indigenous people dropped from 30.5% in 2009 to 25.1% in 2017. The standardized mortality rate for oral cancer among indigenous people decreased from 12.8 per 100,000 people to 9.8 per 100,000 people. Thus, it demonstrate that the betel quid health hazards prevention for indigenous people has gradually improved.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
28	原文	Please provide updated information including relevant statistics on the health situation in detention facilities where a serious problem of overcrowding has reportedly developed between 2017 and 2021. In addition, please clarify whether appropriate medical treatment is available and accessible in these detention centres, especially in cases where specialist treatment for serious diseases is necessary.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供最新資訊說明拘留設施衛生狀況的相關統計資料，據悉這些設施在 2017 年至 2021 年期間出現嚴重超收。此外，請說明拘留設施是否提

		供適當可用的醫療服務，尤其是在須對重大疾病進行專科治療的情況下。
--	--	----------------------------------

中文回應

1. 矯正機關：

- (1) 矯正機關實際收容人數已逐年下滑，2020 年底 5 萬 8,362 人為近年來最低；又核定容額逐步提升，整體超額收容比率亦隨之下降，超收問題已獲紓解。
- (2) 矯正機關收容人自 2013 年納入全民健康保險，由矯正機關依其實際就醫需求，協調健保特約醫療院所入矯正機關設置門診。收容人看診時，均依據「全民健康保險保險對象收容於矯正機關者就醫管理辦法」規定，由矯正機關依醫囑協助其醫療事宜，如經醫師評估在矯正機關內無法為適當診療時，將依照醫囑戒送至醫院治療。2020 年各矯正機關共計辦理監內門診 3 萬 3,199 診次，提供收容人 83 萬 5,192 人次門診服務、3 萬 7,624 人次戒護外醫，收容人不因人身自由受限，影響就醫權益。
- (3) 衛生福利部辦理「全民健康保險提供保險對象收容於矯正機關者醫療服務計畫」，110 年由 119 家院所，組成 34 個團隊，提供全國 54 所矯正機關，約 6 萬餘名收容人醫療服務。為提升收容對象之醫療服務可近性及醫療品質，目前每月提供矯正機關內門診逾 2,600 診，包含西醫各專科、牙科、中醫科等 28 種科別。

2. 警察拘留所及移民相關拘留中心：

- (1) 2017 至 2020 年間，因違反社會秩序維護法經法院裁定拘留之人數分別僅有 2017 年：121 人、2018 年：112 人、2019 年：130 人、2020 年：151 人，顯見全國警察機關之社會秩序維護法行政拘留所使用率極低(或有合法轉用於其他案件之情形，如刑案之候詢處所、行政即時強制之管束)，並無嚴重超收問題。
- (2) 現行社會秩序維護法行政拘留所之管理已訂有「拘留所設置管理辦法」，其中第 7 章(衣食及衛生)對於環境清潔維護、被拘留人罹病就醫之程序、備置緊急醫療用品、(疑似)患有法定傳染病之處理流程、被拘留人死亡之處理流程等事項，均訂有明確之規定，以保障被拘留人之基本人權。
- (3) 內政部移民署各大型收容所歷年均無超收情事。各收容所安排醫療院所或衛生所，定期為受收容人看診。倘受收容人有亟需就醫需求時，收容所均派員戒護受收容人就醫治療。

3. 海洋委員會海巡署所屬各單位留置室僅提供個人生活用品(如衣物、被褥、盥洗用具

等)，並未提供任何醫療服務，倘受留置人員有就醫需求，將協助該員赴鄰近醫院就醫。

英文回應

1. Correctional institutions :

- (1) The actual number of people who are accommodated in correction institutions has been declining in recent years. As of the end of 2020, the total number of people, 58,362, is the lowest in recent years; The approved capacity has gradually increased, and the overall exceeding capacity rate has also decreased. These both show that the problem of over-accommodating has been relieved.
- (2) The inmates in corrections institutions have been included in the national health insurance since 2013. Correction institutions will cooperate with the health insurance contracted medical institutions to open clinics in correction institutions based on their actual medical needs. When inmates visit the clinic, their medical affairs will be treated by correction institutions in accordance with the “Regulations for Medical Treatment of National Health Insurance Beneficiaries Accommodated in Correctional Institutions”. If the doctor makes an evaluation to determine that the inmate cannot be properly treated in the correction institution, the inmate will be escorted and sent to the hospital for treatment in accordance with the doctor's advice. In 2020, there were 33,199 clinical visits held by the clinics within correction institutions, 835,192 clinical services were provided to inmates, and 37,624 times that inmates were escorted and received medical services outside the prison. These all show that the inmate’s rights to receive medical treatments are not affected even if they are in prison.
- (3) The National Health Insurance Agency implemented the National Health Insurance’s medical services plan of the medical care to prisoners in correctional facilities . In 2021, A total of 119 contracted health institutions have undertaken 54 projects, serving more than 60,000 people. In order to improve the accessibility and quality of medical services for the inmates, we currently provide medical services, dentistry, and traditional chinese medicine.

2. Police custody and migration-related detention centres :

(1) The number of people who violated the Social Order Maintenance Act and were given a sentence of administrative detention in the custody by the court from 2017 to 2020 is: 121 people in 2017, 112 people in 2018, 130 people in 2019, and 151 people in 2020. It obviously reflects that the usage rate of police detention facilities used for administrative detention dictated by the Social Order Maintenance Act is very low (though these facilities may be legally used for other purposes, e.g. being used as a location for people waiting to be interviewed for a criminal case and for accommodating people who are under the urgent administrative control of the Police Power Exercise Act). The issue of overcrowding is not observed.

(2) In order to protect detainees' human rights, the "Regulations Governing Custody Establishment and Management" has been in place for the management of the custody used for the administrative detention dictated by the Social Order Maintenance Act, in which Chapter 7 (Clothing, Catering and Hygiene) clearly stipulates the need to maintain the sanitation of the environment, the procedures to escort detainees for medical treatments, the need to prepare and store emergency medical supplies, the procedures to take care of detainees who have contracted or are suspected of having contracted communicable diseases specified by laws, and the procedures to cope with the death of detainees in the custody.

(3) There has been no over-crowding (over the maximum capacity) issue in the detention centers of the National Immigration Agency over the years. All of the detention center arranges medical service for the detainees on a regular basis. If a detainee has an urgent need for medical treatment, the detention center will escort the detainee to the hospital for medical treatment.

3. ROC Coast Guard Administration detention rooms provide only personal daily necessities (ex: clothes, quilt, toiletries). There is no medical service in the detention centers. If the detainee needs any medical treatment, we will send the detainee to the medical facility nearby.

第 12 條

Article 12

點次	問題內容	
29	原文	Please provide updated information on the situation concerning the relocation of the nuclear waste storage site on Orchid Island after 2019.
	中文參考翻譯	請提供 2019 年後蘭嶼核廢料儲存場搬遷情況的最新資訊。

中文回應

1. 有關貯存場搬遷作業，應依蘭嶼核廢料貯存場真相調查報告所載，於尊重雅美/達悟族人意願，在族人參與下儘速辦理。行政院原子能委員會根據總統府原住民族歷史正義與轉型正義委員會之會議決定，自 2018 年起每半年邀集經濟部、原住民族委員會召開跨部會討論會議，追蹤台電公司蘭嶼貯存場遷場執行進度。
2. 為能加速搬遷作業，台電公司已於 2020 年 8 月完成蘭嶼核廢料儲存場遷場所需運送船舶之設計，可有效縮短未來新建船舶整體作業時程。另於 2021 年 2 月 3 日已將場內所有 55 加侖核廢料桶放入更安全的「3×4 重裝容器」中，能加速未來廢料桶搬遷作業。另外，行政院原子能委員會針對蘭嶼地區的即時輻射監測，已於 2016 年 9 月及 2018 年 9 月分別於「貯存場大門口」及「蘭嶼氣象站」各增設 1 站環境輻射即時監測站，相關監測結果報告亦公開於行政院原子能委員會網站供民眾閱覽。
3. 目前行政院「非核家園推動小組(非核小組)」尚在研議中期暫存設施之規劃作法，由台電公司持續配合辦理「非核小組」之幕僚作業，俾進一步推動中期暫時貯存設施選址作業規劃內容。同時，我國政府設立「財團法人核廢料蘭嶼貯存場使用原住民保留地損失補償基金會」，補償蘭嶼達悟族人 25.5 億元，並於往後每 3 年提撥 2.2 億元「土地續租配套補償金」，直至遷廠為止。

英文回應

1. Regarding the relocation of the storage site, it should be carried out as soon as possible in accordance with the investigation report of the Lanyu nuclear waste storage site, while

respecting the wishes of the Yami/ Tao people, and with the participation of the indigenous community. Pursuant to the resolution of the Presidential Office of Indigenous Historical Justice and Transitional Justice Committee, Atomic Energy Council (AEC) has held meetings to discuss the relocation issues and the project follow-up with Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), the Council of Indigenous Peoples, and Taiwan Power Company (TPC) twice a year since 2018.

2. For speeding up the future relocation operation, the TPC completed the design of the transport ship required for the relocation of the Lanyu Nuclear Waste Storage Site in August 2020, and it can effectively shorten the overall lead time of the new ship procurement. In addition, on February 3, 2021, all 55 gallons radwaste drums on the site were repackaged in a robust “3×4 container”, and it can facilitate the relocation activity in the future. Also, AEC set up two more real-time stations in September 2016 and September 2018 for advanced understandings of variations of environmental radiation in the Lanyu area. All monitoring results and analysis reports were published on AEC’s website.
3. For now, measures pertaining to the Project of Interim Storage Facilities are still under discussion before the “Nuclear-free Homeland Promotion Taskforce” of Executive Yuan, as the TPC continues to cooperate with the Taskforce to proceed the administrative affairs related to the site selection of the Interim Storage Facilities Project. Meanwhile, our government established the “Compensation Foundation for the Loss of Lands Reserved for Indigenous People due to the Construction of Nuclear Waste Storage Site on Lanyu Island” and compensated Tao/ Yami people of Lanyu NTD 2.55 billion. Going forward, NTD 220 million of Land Lease Renewal Compensation fund will be allocated every three years until the storage site is relocated.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
30	原文	What steps have been taken after 2018 regarding the prevention of

		HIV/AIDS and enhancing knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases? In § 138 of the Response, “creative promotional campaigns” are mentioned. Please describe what types of campaigns have been carried out and what results have been achieved.
	中文參考翻譯	自 2018 年後，在預防人類免疫缺乏病毒/愛滋病(HIV/AIDS)和提高青少年對於性傳染病之認知方面採取了哪些步驟？政府《回應兩公約第二次國家報告結論性意見與建議》第 138 點提及「創意宣導活動」。請說明實施了什麼類型的宣導活動以及有何成果。

中文回應

結合教育部、民間團體等單位，辦理愛滋防治工作，尤其是衛教宣導與推廣安全性行為，並呼應 WHO 建議，推動暴露愛滋病毒前預防性投藥及愛滋自我篩檢計畫，臺灣 HIV 新增感染人數自 2017 年起呈下降趨勢，降幅達 45%。

英文回應

The task of aids prevention was conducted by the Ministry of Education and private organizations, especially in terms of health education advocacy and promoting safe sexual behavior. WHO’s recommendation of promoting preventive drug administration before exposure to HIV and self-testing for AIDS allowed Taiwan to exhibit a downward trend of newly infected HIV patients since 2017, decreasing by as much as 45%.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
31	原文	Please provide information on the situation of teenage pregnancy and its causes; whether abortion is available and on what conditions; whether a pregnant girl can continue her education after she gives birth; and what other assistance is provided by the Government.

	中文參考翻譯	請提供資訊說明青少年懷孕的情況及原因；是否可以人工流產以及在什麼條件下人工流產；懷孕的少女產後是否可以繼續接受教育；政府還提供哪些其它援助？
--	--------	--

中文回應

1. 我國未有法律授權建立懷孕通報制度，依個人資料保護法規定，非該法第 6 條第 1 項第 1 款至第 6 款規定之情形，不得蒐集、處理或利用，爰無青少年懷孕人數及原因之相關資料。
2. 依優生保健法規定，懷孕婦女經診斷或證明具醫學上理由、因被性侵而受孕或因懷孕或生產將影響其心理健康或家庭生活，得依其自願施行人工流產。若為未成年人，另應經法定代理人之同意。
3. 依據性平法第 14 條之 1 規定，學校應積極維護懷孕學生之受教權，並提供必要之協助。教育部 2021 年 7 月 23 日修正「懷孕學生受教權維護及輔導協助要點」，學校提供協助之重點如下：
 - (1) 學校對於產後懷孕少女，應積極營造無歧視、多元平等之友善校園環境：
 - ① 學校應於相關課程、教育活動、集會或研習，納入維護學生懷孕受教權及情感教育相關議題之宣導、訓練，每學年應辦理至少 1 場宣導或訓練。
 - ② 學校應修正學則、各種章則、成績考核或評量之相關規定，納入彈性辦理請假、彈性處理成績考核、保留入學資格、延長修業期限、申請休學期間不計入休學年限之輔導協助措施，協助適用學生完成學業。
 - (2) 學校應視情況，尊重產後懷孕少女之意願及需求，將其轉介至地方政府社會局(處)或相關機關(構)。
4. 為減輕懷孕學生經濟負擔，自 2020 年 8 月 1 日起「高級中等以下學校學生及教保服務機構幼兒團體保險條例」將流產或分娩所支出之掛號、門診費用納入保險給付範圍。
5. 衛生福利部設置「全國未成年懷孕諮詢專線」0800-25-7085 及「未成年懷孕求助網站」(網址：<https://257085.sfaa.gov.tw/>)，提供未成年懷孕少女即時性諮詢管道。另為協助未成年懷孕少女及未成年父母運用政府資源以維護渠等權益，該部已訂定「未成年少女懷孕服務流程」，網絡單位可循該流程協助轉介至我國各直轄市及縣(市)政府社會局(處)，提供個案管理服務，協助經濟補助、醫療保健、托育服務、轉介寄養及出養等服務。

英文回應

1. At present, there is no law permitting the establishment of the pregnancy reporting system has not been established in Taiwan. According to the Personal Data Protection Act, data pertaining to a natural person's medical records, healthcare, genetics, sex life, physical examination and criminal records shall not be collected, processed or used unless under Subparagraph 1 to 6 , Paragraph 1 of Article 6 specified. So, there is no related information of teenage pregnancy and its causes has been collected.
2. According to the Genetic Health Act, induced abortion may be conducted subject to the pregnant woman's agreement, if she has been diagnosed or with a medical issue affecting either herself or the fetus; pregnancy as a result of being raped, or if pregnancy or childbirth is likely to affect her mental health or family life. If the woman is a minor, the consent of her statutory agent's consent must be also obtained.
3. According to Article 14-1 of the Sexual Peace Law, schools should actively protect the education rights of pregnant students and provide necessary assistance. On July 23, 2021, the Headquarters revised the "Directions Governing the Safeguarding of Pregnant Students' Right to Continue Receiving Education and the Provision of Counseling Assistance" . The key points of assistance provided by the school are as follows :
 - (1) Schools should actively create a friendly campus environment that is non-discriminatory, diverse and equal for girls who become pregnant after childbirth :
 - ① Schools should include in relevant courses, educational activities, gatherings or researches, into the promotion and training of the protection of students' right to education for pregnancy and emotional education related issues, and at least one promotion or training should be conducted every school year.
 - ② Schools should amend the relevant regulations of academic rules, various regulations, performance evaluation or evaluation, and include the guidance and assistance measures for flexible application of leave, flexible processing of performance evaluation, retention of enrollment qualification, extension of study period, and application for leave period that are not included in the leave period To assist applicable students to complete their studies.

- (2) The school shall respect the wishes and needs of pregnant girls after childbirth according to the situation, and refer them to the local government social bureau (division) or relevant agency (institution).
4. In order to alleviate the financial burden of pregnant students, “The Group Insurance of Students at Schools at Senior Secondary Level or Below and Young Children at Educare Service Institutions Act “ will include the registration and outpatient expenses for abortion or childbirth into the scope of insurance payment from August 1 2020.
5. The MOHW has established the National Underage Pregnancy Consultation Hotline 0800-25-7085 and the Underage Pregnancy Help Website (<https://257085.sfaa.gov.tw/>) to provide underaged girls who are pregnant with a means for real-time consultation. In addition, to help underaged girls who are pregnant and underaged parents in using government resources to protect their own rights, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has introduced the Underage Pregnancy Service Guidelines to assist network units to refer to the departments of social services in municipal, city, and county governments in Taiwan to provide services to underaged girls who are pregnant. These services include financial assistance, medical care, childcare services, referral, and foster care.

第 12 條		
Article 12		
點次	問題內容	
32	原文	Persons with mental disabilities within in-patient or hospital settings have reportedly been cut off completely from the outside world. What support measures have been taken to improve the situation of persons with physical and mental disabilities while COVID-19 prevention measures are in effect?
	中文參考翻譯	據悉，住院或醫院環境中的精神障礙者與外界完全隔絕。在實施 COVID-19 預防措施期間，採取了哪些支持措施來改善身心障礙者的狀況。

中文回應

1. 考量疫情期間安置於醫院隔離病房之身心障礙者就醫權益，衛生福利部於 2021 年 4 月辦理「醫療機構設置無障礙就醫環境獎勵」計畫案，鼓勵醫院於隔離病房建置無障礙通道、病室配置、廁所，以及提供友善溝通服務。對於精神障礙者配合防疫措施以致受限服務，可由防疫機構以遠距方式提供服務，若有其必要可照會精神科醫師協助。
2. 此外，衛生福利部持續彙整及提供各項心理疾病患者可運用之多元化心理支持資源，提供 24 小時免付費 1925 安心專線，公告 79 家可提供民眾遠距醫療照護之診所及 44 家通訊心理諮商業務核准機構名單，擴大疫情心理健康服務量能。

英文回應

1. In consideration of the isolation ward accommodation of persons with physical and mental disabilities during the pandemic, in April 2021, the Ministry of Health and Welfare(MOHW) implemented the “Program to Encourage the Establishment of Accessible Environments for Medical Care of Medical Institutions” to encourage hospitals to build accessible passages, patient rooms, toilets in isolation wards and provide communication services friendly to persons with disabilities. For persons with mental disabilities in isolation wards or quarantine centers due to epidemic prevention measures, referrals to psychiatrists or telemedical care services can be made according to their needs.
2. Moreover, MOHW has provided supportive resources for people with mental disabilities. First, 24-hour toll-free hotline, has been set for online counseling; second, lists of 79 clinics of telemedicine service and 44 medical care institutions of communication psycho-logical counseling services have been announced on MOHW website to increase the capacity of mental health care.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
33	原文	Please provide comparative data, covering the past five years, on the completion rates of working students in their chosen field of study.

	中文參考翻譯	針對過去5年在職學生完成所選領域學習之比率，請提供比較性資料。
--	--------	---------------------------------

中文回應

受限於統計數據，教育部所提供之近5年學生完成所選領域之比率，係以學生畢業學年度及修業年限推算而得。學習領域分為「教育領域」、「藝術及人文領域」、「社會科學、新聞學及圖書資訊領域」、「商業、管理及法律領域」、「自然科學、數學及統計領域」、「資訊通訊科技領域」、「工程、製造及營建領域」、「農業、林業、漁業及獸醫領域」、「醫藥衛生及社會福利領域」、「服務領域」、「其他領域」等11項領域。近5年大專校院學生完成所選領域資料如附件。

大專院校碩士在職專班及進修學士班畢業生人數—按領域別分

學校體系	領域名稱	畢業率(畢業生人數占對應學年1年級學生人數之比率)														
		碩士在職專班					進修學士班(含4年制及2年制)					進修4年制學士班				
	學年	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
畢業生 人數占 對應學 年1年 級學生 人數之 比率 (%)	總計	81.4	81.3	77.7	76.8	77.3	64.3	65.7	68.5	67.9	72.5	61.7	62.6	64.9	64.3	69.4
	教育領域	73.7	82.9	64.7	68.6	67.9	95.0	89.7	74.4	81.3	76.5	101.1	88.5	72.3	78.5	71.5
	藝術及人文領域	77.6	68.2	80.3	68.4	81.0	61.6	60.0	63.8	64.6	76.4	60.4	59.0	62.5	63.7	76.0
	社會科學、新聞學及圖書資訊領域	82.4	73.6	72.8	68.5	70.5	59.4	67.9	64.9	61.5	57.7	58.7	66.8	64.7	60.2	56.4
	商業、管理及法律領域	83.2	85.9	86.1	83.0	84.5	78.3	91.1	89.5	84.8	85.2	75.2	86.7	84.9	79.5	81.3
	自然科學、數學及統計領	82.6	94.8	75.6	81.0	88.8	58.3	57.9	51.1	56.1	68.0	51.8	47.7	40.4	44.6	63.2

	域															
	資訊通訊 科技領域	88.2	81.7	75.8	84.1	70.0	48.8	63.1	62.4	62.5	71.2	48.8	63.1	62.4	62.5	70.6
	工程、製 造及營建 領域	86.6	79.9	70.4	76.0	70.0	58.3	57.4	65.3	69.4	74.0	58.0	53.2	55.9	53.8	59.4
	農業、林 業、漁業 及獸醫領 域	73.5	76.3	84.8	64.1	69.2	76.5	68.6	75.9	82.8	76.0	76.5	68.6	75.9	82.8	76.0
	醫藥衛生 及社會福 利領域	68.9	67.6	66.4	69.1	64.3	88.4	81.6	85.5	87.0	84.5	69.9	69.8	71.6	79.9	75.4
	服務領域	83.1	82.3	76.9	75.9	77.3	66.1	60.9	67.9	62.1	62.8	66.5	60.1	66.9	62.0	62.7
	其他領域	-	-	40.0	31.3	54.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
畢業生 人數 (人)	總計	12,031	11,828	11,426	11,431	11,261	8,502	7,659	7,735	7,578	7,080	7,607	6,824	6,809	6,731	6,292
	教育領域	1,659	1,596	1,394	1,424	1,406	189	166	131	122	117	177	131	112	95	88
	藝術及人 文領域	1,078	979	1,069	986	995	1,906	1,903	1,959	1,884	1,877	1,776	1,789	1,827	1,776	1,774

社 會 科 學、新聞 學及圖書 資訊領域	913	894	822	786	795	495	436	400	414	353	472	404	379	386	326
商 業、管 理及法律 領域	5,041	5,134	5,119	5,230	5,147	2,757	2,479	2,403	2,455	2,339	2,517	2,247	2,143	2,217	2,129
自 然 科 學、數學 及統計領 域	346	307	270	277	293	175	132	116	128	100	127	83	69	74	55
資 訊 通 訊 科技領域	679	661	649	690	596	289	296	257	293	257	289	296	257	293	255
工 程、製 造及營建 領域	1,321	1,253	1,101	1,092	984	605	495	502	449	390	582	441	428	348	312
農 業、林 業、漁業 及獸醫領	72	71	78	66	81	153	157	176	216	184	153	157	176	216	184

	域															
	醫藥衛生及社會福利領域	235	261	282	277	315	619	491	512	489	464	228	208	189	223	193
	服務領域	687	672	630	593	632	1,314	1,104	1,279	1,128	999	1,286	1,068	1,229	1,103	976
	其他領域	-	-	12	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
對應學 年 1 年 級學生 人數 (人)	總計	14,784	14,546	14,698	14,885	14,565	13,229	11,665	11,287	11,154	9,770	12,332	10,893	10,488	10,475	9,069
	教育領域	2,251	1,925	2,153	2,076	2,071	199	185	176	150	153	175	148	155	121	123
	藝術及人文領域	1,389	1,436	1,332	1,442	1,229	3,096	3,171	3,070	2,915	2,456	2,940	3,031	2,925	2,786	2,333
	社會科學、新聞學及圖書資訊領域	1,108	1,214	1,129	1,148	1,128	834	642	616	673	612	804	605	586	641	578
	商業、管理及法律領域	6,056	5,974	5,942	6,303	6,094	3,520	2,720	2,686	2,894	2,744	3,349	2,591	2,525	2,787	2,620
	自然科學、數學	419	324	357	342	330	300	228	227	228	147	245	174	171	166	87

及統計領域																
資訊通訊 科技領域	770	809	856	820	851	592	469	412	469	361	592	469	412	469	361	
工程、製 造及營建 領域	1,525	1,568	1,563	1,437	1,406	1,037	862	769	647	527	1,003	829	766	647	525	
農業、林 業、漁業 及獸醫領 域	98	93	92	103	117	200	229	232	261	242	200	229	232	261	242	
醫藥衛生 及社會福 利領域	341	386	425	401	490	700	602	599	562	549	326	298	264	279	256	
服務領域	827	817	819	781	818	1,988	1,814	1,884	1,816	1,592	1,935	1,776	1,836	1,779	1,557	
其他領域	-	-	30	32	31	763	743	616	539	387	763	743	616	539	387	

- 說明：1. 本表學科分類係採106.9.4分行實施之「中華民國學科標準分類(第5次修正)」為基準予以區分計列。
2. N 學年碩士在職專班及2年制學士班畢業生對應之1年級學生為 N-1學年；4年制學士班則為 N-3學年。
3. 本表進修學士班不含進修學制學士後第二專長學士學位學程 (4+X)。

技職校院碩士在職專班及進修學士班畢業生人數—按領域別分

學校體系別	領域名稱	畢業率(畢業生人數占對應學年1年級學生人數之比率)														
		碩士在職專班					進修學士班(含4年制及2年制)					進修4年制學士班				
	領域名稱	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
畢業生 人數占 對應學 年1年 級學生 人數之 比率 (%)	總計	84.1	79.4	83.5	84.1	75.2	76.3	80.4	78.1	76.3	71.1	73.2	74.0	73.7	69.7	66.2
	教育領域	82.2	61.0	70.9	82.1	65.3	71.7	79.5	87.4	78.4	82.4	60.3	69.5	83.7	60.5	66.7
	藝術及人文 領域	77.6	77.6	64.9	69.3	68.2	67.7	68.4	69.9	68.8	64.6	66.7	67.1	68.1	67.1	63.5
	社會科學、 新聞學及圖 書資訊領域	-	-	-	-	-	64.4	73.5	62.6	48.0	49.7	64.4	73.5	62.6	48.0	49.7
	商業、管理 及法律領域	98.8	83.4	83.9	90.3	79.4	79.3	82.7	79.4	77.8	72.9	78.9	79.3	77.3	71.5	67.8
	自然科學、 數學及統計 領域	40.9	69.8	128.3	102.6	82.2	62.9	83.9	83.4	74.5	71.0	58.4	83.1	64.1	58.9	54.1
	資訊通訊科 技領域	93.6	90.8	98.9	96.8	77.4	74.2	75.2	76.1	68.7	58.7	72.4	72.9	72.5	63.6	57.2

	工程、製造及營建領域	72.6	73.7	82.1	77.8	74.8	74.2	74.3	76.6	74.9	70.7	72.5	71.6	72.6	72.5	70.0
	農業、林業、漁業及獸醫領域	80.6	104.4	67.2	76.3	63.6	71.4	68.1	86.4	112.3	45.0	71.4	68.1	86.4	112.3	44.0
	醫藥衛生及社會福利領域	75.7	76.7	76.2	78.3	66.6	87.1	102.9	87.4	93.9	85.3	75.7	72.6	71.8	68.8	71.1
	服務領域	77.3	81.6	87.9	73.6	70.5	74.7	78.4	77.0	72.8	69.3	72.9	76.2	75.2	69.5	65.8
	其他領域	41.2	40.6	176.2	173.9	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
畢業生 人數 (人)	總計	4,075	3,952	4,125	4,171	3,869	29,821	28,506	28,602	28,521	26,671	21,053	19,109	19,621	19,227	18,202
	教育領域	106	83	90	92	81	71	58	76	69	75	38	41	36	26	30
	藝術及人文領域	264	243	205	208	187	2,941	2,681	2,729	2,626	2,617	2,511	2,307	2,300	2,225	2,280
	社會科學、新聞學及圖書資訊領域	-	-	-	-	-	143	114	92	72	71	143	114	92	72	71
	商業、管理及法律領域	1,690	1,537	1,655	1,706	1,545	6,687	5,795	5,985	5,875	5,494	5,116	4,095	4,246	4,030	3,616

	自然科學、 數學及統計 領域	38	37	59	40	37	261	239	252	237	240	156	138	98	89	73
	資訊通訊科 技領域	363	345	373	417	369	2,665	2,139	2,105	1,910	1,556	2,286	1,800	1,797	1,547	1,262
	工程、製造 及營建領域	1,043	1,073	1,080	1,075	1,050	5,498	5,444	5,774	5,939	5,637	4,479	4,338	4,499	4,926	4,945
	農業、林 業、漁業及 獸醫領域	54	47	39	61	28	125	126	89	64	58	125	126	89	64	48
	醫藥衛生及 社會福利領 域	196	211	224	231	243	4,817	5,057	4,405	4,626	4,226	807	611	638	650	746
	服務領域	314	363	363	301	297	6,613	6,853	7,095	7,103	6,697	5,392	5,539	5,826	5,598	5,131
	其他領域	7	13	37	40	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
對應學 年 1 年 級學生 人數	總計	4,847	4,977	4,939	4,961	5,147	39,080	35,450	36,645	37,375	37,528	28,777	25,807	26,629	27,584	27,478
	教育領域	129	136	127	112	124	99	73	87	88	91	63	59	43	43	45
	藝術及人文 領域	340	313	316	300	274	4,345	3,922	3,905	3,818	4,052	3,766	3,439	3,378	3,316	3,589

(人)	社會科學、 新聞學及圖 書資訊領域	-	-	-	-	-	222	155	147	150	143	222	155	147	150	143
	商業、管理 及法律領域	1,711	1,842	1,972	1,890	1,946	8,437	7,009	7,542	7,550	7,541	6,483	5,166	5,496	5,635	5,332
	自然科學、 數學及統計 領域	93	53	46	39	45	415	285	302	318	338	267	166	153	151	135
	資訊通訊科 技領域	388	380	377	431	477	3,590	2,844	2,766	2,781	2,653	3,156	2,468	2,478	2,432	2,206
	工程、製造 及營建領域	1,437	1,456	1,315	1,382	1,403	7,409	7,324	7,541	7,924	7,970	6,180	6,059	6,198	6,796	7,067
	農業、林 業、漁業及 獸醫領域	67	45	58	80	44	175	185	103	57	129	175	185	103	57	109
	醫藥衛生及 社會福利領 域	259	275	294	295	365	5,533	4,916	5,039	4,927	4,952	1,066	842	888	945	1,049
	服務領域	406	445	413	409	421	8,855	8,737	9,213	9,762	9,659	7,399	7,268	7,745	8,059	7,803

其他領域	17	32	21	23	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
------	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

說明：1. 本表學科分類係採106.9.4分行實施之「中華民國學科標準分類(第5次修正)」為基準予以區分計列。

2. N 學年碩士在職專班及2年制學士班畢業生對應之1年級學生為 N-1學年；4年制學士班則為 N-3學年。

3. 本表進修學士班不含進修學制學士後第二專長學士學位學程 (4+X)。

英文回應

Limited by statistical scope, the comparative data on the completion rates of working students is estimated by student graduation year and study period. There are eleven study fields as following, “Education field”, “Arts and humanities field”, “Social sciences, journalism and library information field”, “Business, administration and Law field”, “Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics field”, “Information and communication technologies field”, “Engineering, manufacturing and construction field”, “Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field”, “Health and social welfare field”, “Services field”, and “Field unknown”. Covering the past five years, the completion rates of universities and colleges working students in their chosen fields are organized as attachment .

The colleges and universities in-service master's program and bachelor program of extension education graduate numbers-study period																
school system	field name	graduation rate (The ratio of the number of graduates to the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year)														
		in-service master's program					bachelor program of extension education (including four-year and two-year programs)					continuing education department (four-year)				
	school year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The ratio of the number of graduates to the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year (ratio)	total	81.4	81.3	77.7	76.8	77.3	64.3	65.7	68.5	67.9	72.5	61.7	62.6	64.9	64.3	69.4
	Education field	73.7	82.9	64.7	68.6	67.9	95.0	89.7	74.4	81.3	76.5	101.1	88.5	72.3	78.5	71.5
	Arts and humanities field	77.6	68.2	80.3	68.4	81.0	61.6	60.0	63.8	64.6	76.4	60.4	59.0	62.5	63.7	76.0
	Social sciences, journalism and library information field	82.4	73.6	72.8	68.5	70.5	59.4	67.9	64.9	61.5	57.7	58.7	66.8	64.7	60.2	56.4
	Business, administration and Law field	83.2	85.9	86.1	83.0	84.5	78.3	91.1	89.5	84.8	85.2	75.2	86.7	84.9	79.5	81.3
	Natural sciences,	82.6	94.8	75.6	81.0	88.8	58.3	57.9	51.1	56.1	68.0	51.8	47.7	40.4	44.6	63.2

	mathematics and statistics field															
	Information and communication technologies field	88.2	81.7	75.8	84.1	70.0	48.8	63.1	62.4	62.5	71.2	48.8	63.1	62.4	62.5	70.6
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction field	86.6	79.9	70.4	76.0	70.0	58.3	57.4	65.3	69.4	74.0	58.0	53.2	55.9	53.8	59.4
	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	73.5	76.3	84.8	64.1	69.2	76.5	68.6	75.9	82.8	76.0	76.5	68.6	75.9	82.8	76.0
	Health and social welfare field	68.9	67.6	66.4	69.1	64.3	88.4	81.6	85.5	87.0	84.5	69.9	69.8	71.6	79.9	75.4
	Services field	83.1	82.3	76.9	75.9	77.3	66.1	60.9	67.9	62.1	62.8	66.5	60.1	66.9	62.0	62.7
	Field unknown	40.0	31.3	54.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of graduates	total	12,031	11,828	11,426	11,431	11,261	8,502	7,659	7,735	7,578	7,080	7,607	6,824	6,809	6,731	6,292

(people)	Education field	1,659	1,596	1,394	1,424	1,406	189	166	131	122	117	177	131	112	95	88
	Arts and humanities field	1,078	979	1,069	986	995	1,906	1,903	1,959	1,884	1,877	1,776	1,789	1,827	1,776	1,774
	Social sciences, journalism and library information field	913	894	822	786	795	495	436	400	414	353	472	404	379	386	326
	Business, administration and Law field	5,041	5,134	5,119	5,230	5,147	2,757	2,479	2,403	2,455	2,339	2,517	2,247	2,143	2,217	2,129
	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics field	346	307	270	277	293	175	132	116	128	100	127	83	69	74	55
	Information and communication technologies field	679	661	649	690	596	289	296	257	293	257	289	296	257	293	255
	Engineering,	1,321	1,253	1,101	1,092	984	605	495	502	449	390	582	441	428	348	312

	manufacturing and construction field															
	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	72	71	78	66	81	153	157	176	216	184	153	157	176	216	184
	Health and social welfare field	235	261	282	277	315	619	491	512	489	464	228	208	189	223	193
	Services field	687	672	630	593	632	1,314	1,104	1,279	1,128	999	1,286	1,068	1,229	1,103	976
	Field unknown	-	-	12	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year (people)	total	14,784	14,546	14,698	14,885	14,565	13,229	11,665	11,287	11,154	9,770	12,332	10,893	10,488	10,475	9,069
	Education field	2,251	1,925	2,153	2,076	2,071	199	185	176	150	153	175	148	155	121	123
	Arts and humanities field	1,389	1,436	1,332	1,442	1,229	3,096	3,171	3,070	2,915	2,456	2,940	3,031	2,925	2,786	2,333
	Social sciences, journalism and library information	1,108	1,214	1,129	1,148	1,128	834	642	616	673	612	804	605	586	641	578

field																
Business, administration and Law field	6,056	5,974	5,942	6,303	6,094	3,520	2,720	2,686	2,894	2,744	3,349	2,591	2,525	2,787	2,620	
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics field	419	324	357	342	330	300	228	227	228	147	245	174	171	166	87	
Information and communication technologies field	770	809	856	820	851	592	469	412	469	361	592	469	412	469	361	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction field	1,525	1,568	1,563	1,437	1,406	1,037	862	769	647	527	1,003	829	766	647	525	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	98	93	92	103	117	200	229	232	261	242	200	229	232	261	242	
Health and	341	386	425	401	490	700	602	599	562	549	326	298	264	279	256	

	social welfare field															
	Services field	827	817	819	781	818	1,988	1,814	1,884	1,816	1,592	1,935	1,776	1,836	1,779	1,557
	Field unknown	-	-	30	32	31	763	743	616	539	387	763	743	616	539	387

explanations :

1. The subject classification in this table is based on the “Republic of China Standard Classification of Subjects (Fifth Amendment)” implemented by the 2017.9.4.
2. The first-year students corresponding to the graduates of the N-year master's in-service special class and the two-year bachelor's program are the N-1 academic year; the 4-year bachelor's program is the N-3 academic year.
3. The undergraduate program in this table does not include the post-secondary specialty bachelor degree program (4+X).

The technical college in-service master's program and bachelor program of extension education graduate numbers-study period																
school system	field name	graduation rate (The ratio of the number of graduates to the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year)														
	field name	in-service master's program					bachelor program of extension education (including four-year and two-year programs)					continuing education department (four-year)				
	school year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The ratio of the number of graduates to the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year (ratio)	total	84.1	79.4	83.5	84.1	75.2	76.3	80.4	78.1	76.3	71.1	73.2	74.0	73.7	69.7	66.2
	Education field	82.2	61.0	70.9	82.1	65.3	71.7	79.5	87.4	78.4	82.4	60.3	69.5	83.7	60.5	66.7
	Arts and humanities field	77.6	77.6	64.9	69.3	68.2	67.7	68.4	69.9	68.8	64.6	66.7	67.1	68.1	67.1	63.5
	Social sciences, journalism and library information field	-	-	-	-	-	64.4	73.5	62.6	48.0	49.7	64.4	73.5	62.6	48.0	49.7
	Business, administration and Law field	98.8	83.4	83.9	90.3	79.4	79.3	82.7	79.4	77.8	72.9	78.9	79.3	77.3	71.5	67.8
	Natural sciences,	40.9	69.8	128.3	102.6	82.2	62.9	83.9	83.4	74.5	71.0	58.4	83.1	64.1	58.9	54.1

	mathematics and statistics field															
	Information and communication technologies field	93.6	90.8	98.9	96.8	77.4	74.2	75.2	76.1	68.7	58.7	72.4	72.9	72.5	63.6	57.2
	Engineering, manufacturing and construction field	72.6	73.7	82.1	77.8	74.8	74.2	74.3	76.6	74.9	70.7	72.5	71.6	72.6	72.5	70.0
	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	80.6	104.4	67.2	76.3	63.6	71.4	68.1	86.4	112.3	45.0	71.4	68.1	86.4	112.3	44.0
	Health and social welfare field	75.7	76.7	76.2	78.3	66.6	87.1	102.9	87.4	93.9	85.3	75.7	72.6	71.8	68.8	71.1
	Services field	77.3	81.6	87.9	73.6	70.5	74.7	78.4	77.0	72.8	69.3	72.9	76.2	75.2	69.5	65.8
	Field unknown	41.2	40.6	176.2	173.9	66.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of graduates	total	4,075	3,952	4,125	4,171	3,869	29,821	28,506	28,602	28,521	26,671	21,053	19,109	19,621	19,227	18,202

(people)	Education field	106	83	90	92	81	71	58	76	69	75	38	41	36	26	30
	Arts and humanities field	264	243	205	208	187	2,941	2,681	2,729	2,626	2,617	2,511	2,307	2,300	2,225	2,280
	Social sciences, journalism and library information field	-	-	-	-	-	143	114	92	72	71	143	114	92	72	71
	Business, administration and Law field	1,690	1,537	1,655	1,706	1,545	6,687	5,795	5,985	5,875	5,494	5,116	4,095	4,246	4,030	3,616
	Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics field	38	37	59	40	37	261	239	252	237	240	156	138	98	89	73
	Information and communication technologies field	363	345	373	417	369	2,665	2,139	2,105	1,910	1,556	2,286	1,800	1,797	1,547	1,262
	Engineering,	1,043	1,073	1,080	1,075	1,050	5,498	5,444	5,774	5,939	5,637	4,479	4,338	4,499	4,926	4,945

	manufacturing and construction field															
	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	54	47	39	61	28	125	126	89	64	58	125	126	89	64	48
	Health and social welfare field	196	211	224	231	243	4,817	5,057	4,405	4,626	4,226	807	611	638	650	746
	Services field	314	363	363	301	297	6,613	6,853	7,095	7,103	6,697	5,392	5,539	5,826	5,598	5,131
	Field unknown	7	13	37	40	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the number of students in the first grade of the corresponding academic year (people)	total	4,847	4,977	4,939	4,961	5,147	39,080	35,450	36,645	37,375	37,528	28,777	25,807	26,629	27,584	27,478
	Education field	129	136	127	112	124	99	73	87	88	91	63	59	43	43	45
	Arts and humanities field	340	313	316	300	274	4,345	3,922	3,905	3,818	4,052	3,766	3,439	3,378	3,316	3,589
	Social sciences, journalism and library information	-	-	-	-	-	222	155	147	150	143	222	155	147	150	143

field																
Business, administration and Law field	1,711	1,842	1,972	1,890	1,946	8,437	7,009	7,542	7,550	7,541	6,483	5,166	5,496	5,635	5,332	
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics field	93	53	46	39	45	415	285	302	318	338	267	166	153	151	135	
Information and communication technologies field	388	380	377	431	477	3,590	2,844	2,766	2,781	2,653	3,156	2,468	2,478	2,432	2,206	
Engineering, manufacturing and construction field	1,437	1,456	1,315	1,382	1,403	7,409	7,324	7,541	7,924	7,970	6,180	6,059	6,198	6,796	7,067	
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary field	67	45	58	80	44	175	185	103	57	129	175	185	103	57	109	
Health and	259	275	294	295	365	5,533	4,916	5,039	4,927	4,952	1,066	842	888	945	1,049	

	social welfare field															
	Services field	406	445	413	409	421	8,855	8,737	9,213	9,762	9,659	7,399	7,268	7,745	8,059	7,803
	Field unknown	17	32	21	23	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

explanations :

1. The subject classification in this table is based on the “Republic of China Standard Classification of Subjects (Fifth Amendment)” implemented by the 2017.9.4.
2. The first-year students corresponding to the graduates of the N-year master's in-service special class and the two-year bachelor's program are the N-1 academic year; the 4-year bachelor's program is the N-3 academic year.
3. The undergraduate program in this table does not include the post-secondary specialty bachelor degree program (4+X).

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
34	原文	In what ways is the curriculum of the College of Indigenous Peoples different from the curriculum of a regular college? What are the enrolment rates and completion rates of the indigenous students in this educational institution?
	中文參考翻譯	原住民族學院(College of Indigenous Peoples)的課程與一般學院的課程有何不同？原住民學生於此學院的入學率和完成教育的比率是多少？

中文回應

1. 原住民族學院設立目的係連結原住民族部落、分享原住民族相關知識、語言文化與多元知識及技能等，課程除一般通識課程外，亦包含原住民族相關文化課程等。
2. 經查教育部立案之國立東華大學原住民族學院下設族群關係與文化學系、民族事務與發展學系、民族社會工作學士學位學程、民族語言與傳播學系、原住民族樂舞與藝術學士學位學程，近2年註冊情形如下：2019學年度招收學士、碩士、博士共計182名註冊人數計162名，註冊率為89.01%，共有111人畢業，2020學年度招收學碩博共計182名註冊人數計168名，註冊率為92.31%，共有111人畢業。

英文回應

1. Indigenous college courses are established to connect indigenous communities and share related indigenous knowledge, language, and diverse skills. General education courses offered by indigenous colleges also include more content of indigenous culture.
2. Enrollment in the last two years for the Department of Ethnic Relations and Culture, Department of Indigenous Affairs and Development, Undergraduate Program of Indigenous Social Work, Department of Indigenous Language and Communication, and Undergraduate Program of Indigenous Performance and Arts established by the Ministry of

Education at the College of Indigenous Studies of National Donghwa University are as follows: a total of 182 undergraduate, masters, and doctoral students were admitted in the 2019 academic year of which 162 students enrolled (89.01% enrollment rate) and 111 students graduated; a total of 182 undergraduate, masters, and doctoral students were admitted in the 2020 academic year of which 168 students enrolled (92.31% enrollment rate) and 111 students graduated.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
35	原文	Please discuss in more detail the process of teacher-training for human rights education teachers and trainers in schools, and for the numerous other sectors that are briefly mentioned in § 142 of the Common Core Document. Include in the discussion specific information on the qualifications of professionals who teach human rights to those who are aspiring to be human rights teacher-trainers.
	中文參考翻譯	《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》第 142 點簡要提及對人權教育教師和學校種子講師及眾多其它部門的教師培訓過程，請更詳細說明此培訓過程。請一併提供明確資訊說明，向有志成為人權種子講師的人教授人權的專業人員其資格為何。

中文回應

1. 為增進師資生人權教育專業知能，教育部訂定「中華民國教師專業素養指引-師資職前教育階段暨師資職前教育課程基準」，其中指標「3-4掌握社會變遷趨勢與議題，以融入課程與教學」，規範各師資培育之大學將各項教育議題(含人權教育)納入課程，透過開設相關教育專業課程、一般選修課程提供師資生修習以及提供教師進修之相關研習時數。

2. 教育部委由人權教育資源中心辦理各專業研習活動以具體人權單元與議題融入有效教學、多元評量與精進學習等教學示例研討或實作，以期增進教師議題融入教學之知能。
3. 另計畫以培力並遴聘種子教師為目的，分為初階及進階兩階段辦理培訓，廣邀對人權議題有興趣之全國高中職各領域教師，每場限額30名，2020年度共辦理2場，考量平衡學科領域、任教學校所在區域及學校類別為參酌。初階培訓通過後，經外審委員審核通過後，由該中心邀請參加進階培訓，進而成為種子教師。

英文回應

1. In order to enhance the professional knowledge of human rights education for pre-service teacher, MOE has formulated “Republic of China Directions Regarding Teachers' Professionalism: Stages of Pre-service Teacher Education and Criteria Governing Pre-service Teacher Education Programs”, in which the indicator “3-4 grasps the trends and issues of social changes in order to integrate into the curriculum and teaching”, standardize the teacher education university to include various educational topics (including human rights education) into the curriculum, and provide pre-service teacher to study through the establishment of related professional education courses and general courses. And provide teachers with training hours.
2. The Ministry of Education is responsible for the Human Rights Education Resource Center for various professional research activities. Specific human rights units and topics are integrated into effective teaching, multi-evaluation and intensive learning and other teaching examples.
3. In addition, it is planned to conduct training in two stages, namely, the preliminary stage and the advanced stage, for the purpose of cultivating power and recruiting seed teachers. Teachers in various fields of high school vocational schools across the country who are interested in human rights issues are widely invited. Each session is limited to 30. A total of 2 sessions will be conducted in 2020. The balance of subject areas, the area where the school is taught, and the type of school are considered for consideration. After the preliminary training is passed and approved by the external review committee, the center will invite the center to participate in the advanced training, and then become a seed teacher.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
36	原文	Please provide information on how human rights education is incorporated into the 12- year national basic education programme in addition to the information in § 141(1) of the Common Core Document that describes only what the teachers are taught but not what the students are taught.
	中文參考翻譯	《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》第 143(1)點*中僅描述教師所教內容而沒有學生所學內容的資訊，請再提供如何將人權教育納入十二年國民基本教育課程綱要的資訊。 *註：原文引用點次有誤，此處應指《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》中第 143(1)點，非第 141(1)點。

中文回應

1. 十二年國民基本教育課程綱要已將人權教育列為議題之一，國民中小學各領域應將人權教育融入課程設計，必要時由學校於校訂課程中進行規劃。
2. 國家教育研究院已出版議題融入說明手冊中，規劃不同教育階段之人權教育議題學習主題與實質內涵，依據「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱」規定，各領域課程設計應適切融入人權教育，並採取素養導向課程與教學，達到知識、情意與技能整合應用的最佳教學成效。
3. 承上，人權教育議題可依據各教育階段的課程需求，規劃相應的議題實質內涵，鼓勵學校教師引導學生思考或帶領學生討論，加強學生對人權的意識、了解、尊重與包容。

英文回應

1. Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education has listed the human rights education as one of the topics. All areas should integrate the human rights education into the curriculum design. It has to be planned in the school curriculum by school if it's necessary.
2. The “Instruction Manual of Issue Integration” be published by the National Academy for

Educational Research to plan the topics and substantive connotations of human rights education issues at different stages of education. According to the “General Guidelines of Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education”, the curriculum design of each field should be appropriately integrated into human rights education, and adopt literacy-oriented courses and teaching to achieve the best teaching results for the integration and application of knowledge affection and skills.

3. As discussed above, Human rights education issues can be based on the curriculum requirements of each stage of education, plan the substantive content of the corresponding issues, encourage school teachers to guide students to think or lead students to discuss and strengthen students' awareness, understanding, respect and tolerance of human rights.

第 13 條		
Article 13		
點次	問題內容	
37	原文	What plans are there for extending support for children with all types of disabilities – not just those with physical disabilities – to enable them to participate fully in their local schools and to ensure their access to the higher education level?
	中文參考翻譯	有哪些計畫可以為所有類型身心障礙兒童(不僅是身障)提供支持，使他們能夠充分參與當地學校並確保他們有受高等教育的機會？

中文回應

1. 為提供身心障礙兒童相關支持，教育部訂定相關規定，包含「教育部國民及學前教育署補助國立特殊教育學校身心障礙學生書籍制服及伙食費要點」、「身心障礙學生及身心障礙人士子女就學費用減免辦法」、「教育部補助直轄市與縣(市)政府辦理身心障礙教育經費實施要點」、「教育部國民及學前教育署補助改善無障礙校園環境原則」。

2. 為確保身心障礙學生升學權益，增加身心障礙學生就學機會，目前身心障礙學生升學大專校院除可與一般生共同參加諸如：學測、指考、統測、繁星入學、特殊選才等聯合招生考試，以及一般甄試、推甄等入學管道外，亦可參加身心障礙學生專屬之「身心障礙學生升學大專校院甄試」、以及各大專校院辦理之「單獨招收身心障礙學生考試」等，係提供身心障礙學生多元且多次之大學升學管道及選擇機會。

英文回應

1. In order to extend support for children with all types of disabilities, The Ministry of Education make directions:”K-12 Education Administration,Ministry of Education grants for Students with Physical and Mental Disabilities Book Uniforms and Meals Expenses in National Special Educational Schools” ;”Fee Waiving Scheme for Students with Mental and Mental Disabilities and Children with Disabilities” ;”The Ministry of Education grants subsidies to municipal and county governments for the implementation of educational funds for physical and mental disabilities” ;”K-12 Education Administration,Ministry of Education grants to improve barrier-free school environment.”
2. In order to ensure the rights and interests of students with disabilities, and increase the opportunities for students with disabilities, the current colleges and universities for students with disabilities can participate in joint enrollment with general students such as: academic tests, finger tests, unified tests, star admissions, special selection, etc. In addition to the entrance examinations, general screening exams, referral screenings, etc., you can also participate in the “Disabled Students Admission to College Examination” (hereinafter referred to as the “Disability Screening Examination”) for students with disabilities, as well as “Specific Enrollment for Students with Disabilities”, etc., provide students with disabilities with multiple and multiple ways to enter university and choice opportunities.

第 13 條

Article 13

點次	問題內容	
38	原文	How does the Government respond to attacks on “gender equity education”? What is being done to raise awareness among the wider community about the equal rights of LGBTI people?
	中文參考翻譯	政府如何回應針對「性別平等教育」的攻擊？正在採取哪些措施來提高更廣泛群體對 LGBTI 平等權利的認識？

中文回應

1. 針對「性別平等教育」的攻擊，結合教育部 Line@、臉書粉絲頁等，用淺明易懂的白話的方式，分享傳播性別平等教育相關理念及實務。並針對不同群眾製作不同內容說明之懶人包，期待民眾透過懶人包瞭解教育部推動性別平等教育之政策及內容。並建置「新聞稿與資訊澄清」專區，針對社會所關注的性別平等教育議題，適時說明及澄清。
2. 教育部於 2019 年 4 月 2 日修正發布性別平等教育法施行細則第 13 條，係參採全國性公民投票案第 11 案理由書，並依據性別平等教育法，充實國民中小學性別平等教育之課程內涵。本修正條文，以「認識及尊重不同性別、性別特徵、性別特質、性別認同、性傾向教育，及性侵害、性騷擾、性霸凌防治教育」取代「同志教育」，意指認識及尊重不同性別、不同性別特徵、不同性別特質、不同性別認同、不同性傾向，並將落實防治性侵害、性騷擾、性霸凌納入條文，以更加落實性別事件之防治，充實國民中小學性別平等教育之課程內涵，以提高更廣泛群體對 LGBTI 平等權利的認識。

英文回應

1. In response to the attack on “Gender Equality Education,” combined with the Line@, Facebook fan pages, etc., the concepts and practices related to gender equality education are shared and disseminated in plain and easy to understand vernacular ways.
2. The Ministry of Education amended and promulgated Article 13 of the Implementation

Rules of the Gender Equality Education Act on April 2, 2019, which is part of the National Referendum Proposal No. 11 reason statement, and in accordance with the Gender Equality Education Act, to enrich the gender equality education in national primary and secondary schools. Course content. This amendment replaces “gay education” with “recognize and respect different genders, gender characteristics, gender characteristics, gender identity, sexual orientation education, and education on prevention of sexual assault, harassment, and bullying”, which means to recognize and respect different genders , Different gender characteristics, different gender characteristics, different gender identities, and different sexual orientations, and the implementation of the prevention and control of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual bullying shall be included in the provisions to further implement the prevention of gender incidents and enrich the curriculum content of gender equality education in national primary and secondary schools to raise awareness of the equal rights of LGBTI among a wider group of people .

第 15 條		
Article 15		
點次	問題內容	
39	原文	Please describe the best practices of the Government beyond the policies enumerated in the Third Report regarding information dissemination and awareness-raising specifically among those with visual impairment and/or for those with hearing impairment, new immigrants and other individuals and groups among the public at large, who may not understand the Mandarin language or the Taiwanese language or the Taiwan sign language.
	中文參考翻譯	除了《經社文公約第三次國家報告》中列舉之政策外，請描述政府在傳播資訊和提升意識上的最佳做法，特別是針對視力障礙者和/或聽力障礙者、新移民和其它可能不懂國語(華語)或臺語或臺灣手語之一般個人和群體。

中文回應

1. 為維護身心障礙者之資訊近用權，衛生福利部於多次會議或以函文宣導，請各部會於公共資訊傳播時，應全程配置手語翻譯及同步聽打或 AI 字幕服務。另相關宣導訊息製作及宣導管道(APP、網頁等)，均要留意是否便於視覺障礙者、智能障礙者等不同類別身心障礙者使用，並可透過易讀易懂概念製作；同時推廣可參採衛生福利部社會及家庭署公告之「身心障礙者融合式會議及活動參考指引」(下載網址：https://crpd.sfaa.gov.tw/BulletinCtrl?func=getBulletin&p=b_2&c=G&bulletinId=902)，使資訊傳播內容能為各類障礙者提供清楚訊息。
2. 國家通訊傳播委員會於 2016 年函請電視業者轉播政府重大活動新聞時，如新聞現場有手語翻譯人員，應於電視畫面上完整呈現，手語翻譯人員畫面比例參照英國規範作法，建議不小於六分之一，且應避免遭遮蓋。各主管機關可依需求將手語翻譯人員畫面比例調整放大，例如中央選舉委員會辦理電視政見發表會之畫面比例為三分之一。
3. 國家通訊傳播委員會為鼓勵電視業者履踐社會責任，已將電視業者促進視覺、聽覺障礙者近用媒體之作為，列為無線電視臺評鑑換照的審查項目，以及衛星頻道申請設立的加分項目之一。
4. 為提供外來人士即時多語化生活諮詢服務，內政部移民署設置「外國人在臺生活諮詢服務熱線：0800-024-111」，以國語、英語、日語、越南語、印尼語、泰語及柬埔寨語等 7 種語言，提供外籍人士及新住民在臺有生活需求及生活適應免費諮詢服務，包括簽證、居留、入出境、工作、稅務、健保、交通、社會福利、子女教育、醫療衛生及人身安全等。另建置 7 國語言版(中文、英文、越南文、泰文、印尼文、緬甸文、柬埔寨文)之「新住民培力發展資訊網」，並設立 Line 的官方帳號(ID 為@ifitw)，提供各部會、各直轄市、縣(市)政府相關新住民資訊。
5. 財團法人原住民族文化事業基金會所營運之原住民族電視臺(下稱原民臺)及原住民族廣播電臺(下稱原廣臺)屬於族群媒體，為符合「原住民族語言發展法」第 23 條之規定：「政府捐助之原住民族電視及廣播機構，應製作原住民族語言節目及語言學習課程，並出版原住民族語言出版品。前項原住民族語言節目及課程使用原住民族語言之比例，不得低於該機構總時數之百分之五十。」
6. 原民臺及原廣臺主要觀眾及聽眾大部分皆為原住民族，為服務部落原住民族人及符合原住民族語言發展法之規定，除製播國語節目外，皆有製播族語節目使族人能觀

看及收聽節目。另原民臺及原廣臺每年皆有收視行為及收聽行為之調查，舉辦專家學者及部落座談了解觀眾及聽眾之需求，依據需求微幅調整以利傳播完整資訊予觀眾及聽眾。針對視力障礙者及聽力障礙者，在重要事項宣導及特別時事如選舉、國慶配合手語翻譯員等傳播政府重要資訊予民眾。

7. 客家委員會成立電視頻道及廣播電台，製作、播放和推廣客家政策及文化。
8. 為落實保障多元語言文化及平等之精神，我國制定「國家語言發展法」，明定國家語言一律平等，國民使用國家語言應不受歧視或限制，透過法律保障提升國民語言意識。另文化部於 2021 年辦理「國家語言發展會議」，邀集相關部會、地方政府、專家學者及使用不同語言之民眾共同討論面臨傳承危機國家語言之復振措施，包括提升語言平權意識、強化公共服務、傳播、教育資源、營造友善使用環境等，藉此促進不同語言使用群體之理解及交流。
9. 在影視資訊傳播方面，公視電視為提供身心障礙朋友收視近用服務，逐年製播不同類型的影視節目，如「公視點點愛」YouTube 頻道，包含手語節目、短片、戲劇口述影像版、視障的行腳節目、身障觀點的紀錄片、心智障礙者的生命故事等，截至 2021 年 7 月頻道訂閱數約 3.57 萬，累積觀看次數逾 1,085 萬次。為照顧國內新住民、移工媒體近用權，公視「東南亞語新聞」開設「公視印泰越語新聞 PTS ITV NEWS」YouTube 頻道、臉書專頁，滿足網路時代多元收視需求。
10. 另外，文化部透過辦理「新住民藝文推廣及社造參與計畫」，規劃開設培力課程，促進新住民參與公共事務為主題，結合社區或組織進行創意發想提案，有助於提升新住民參與藝文公共事務之意識及建立文化主體性；並透過辦理徵件說明會、相關訊息公告於台灣社區通網站、全國新住民社造平臺、新住民藝文推廣及社造參與計畫臉書專頁等，且翻譯為越文、印尼文及泰文，以強化訊息傳播。

英文回應

1. To protect the rights of people with disabilities to access information, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has reminded its departments in meetings and announcements to provide sign language translation, simultaneous transcription, and AI subtitle services when disseminating public information. Additionally, relevant promotional information production and broadcasting channels (e.g., apps and websites) must be accessible to people with various disabilities, such as those with visual and mental disabilities; and

provide information that is easy to read and understand. The Social and Family Affairs Administration has also announced the Operational Guide for Disabled People-Inclusive Meetings and Events (download link:https://crpd.sfaa.gov.tw/BulletinCtrl?func=getBulletin&p=b_2&c=G&bulletinId=902) to assist in providing clear information to people with various disabilities.

2. In 2016, the NCC requested that when television broadcasters relay essential government news, a sign language interpreter should appear on the screen unobstructed and at a sufficient size: no smaller than one sixth of the screen, which is consistent with the requirement of the government of the United Kingdom. Per certain requirements, competent authorities may also require the size of the sign language interpreter on the screen to be enlarged; for example, it was enlarged to one third by the Central Election Commission during presentations given by political parties in the run up to the election.
3. To encourage broadcasters to fulfil social responsibilities to the public, the NCC has listed media accessibility for persons with visual or hearing impairment as an assessment item in license renewal applications of terrestrial television broadcasters and as a bonus item when applying for the establishment of a satellite channel.
4. The National Immigration Agency(NIA) sets up Foreigners in Taiwan Hotline (0800-024-111) in order to offer immediate multilingual life consulting service. The hotline provides toll-free consulting service for foreigners and new immigrants with information about visa, residence, border entry and exit, employment, taxation, health insurance, transportation, social welfare, education, medical care and personal safety in 7 languages including Mandarin Chinese, English, Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai and Cambodian. In addition, the NIA builds IFI (Information for Immigrants) Network Website available in 7 languages (Mandarin Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Thai, Indonesian, Burmese, and Cambodian) in order to integrate the resources of ministries and guarantee the rights and interests of new immigrants. The NIA also sets up the official account of Line(ID is @ifitw) to provide information on welfare and rights of new immigrants offered by the relevant ministries and local governments.
5. Taiwan Indigenous TV (TIT) and indigenous radio station (Alian 96.3) operated by Indigenous Peoples Cultural Foundation are ethnic media, satisfying the requirement of

Article 23 of Indigenous Languages Development Act: Government-funded indigenous television and broadcast organizations shall produce programs in indigenous languages and language learning courses, and publish publications in indigenous language. The use of indigenous languages in indigenous language programs and courses specified in the preceding item shall not be less than fifty percent of the total number of hours of said organizations.

6. Most of the audiences and listeners of TIT and Alian 96.3 are indigenous peoples. In order to serve the needs indigenous communities and comply with the requirements of Indigenous Languages Development Act, there are also production and broadcasting programs in indigenous languages in addition to Mandarin programs so that indigenous people can watch and listen to them. TIT and Alian 96.3 conduct annual surveys of viewing behavior and listening behavior, and hold expert and scholar panels as well as community seminars to understand the needs of the audience and listeners to finetune the content to facilitate the dissemination of comprehensive information to the audience and listeners. For the visually impaired and the hearing impaired, in the event of broadcasting important messages or special occasions such as elections or National Day ceremony, TIT also deploys sign language interpreters to disseminate important government messages to the public.
7. Hakka Affairs Council established TV channel and radio station to produce, broadcast and promote Hakka policies and culture.
8. To protect languages and cultures and ensure their equality, the National Language Development Act was passed. The Act calls for respect for variety among languages and cultures and states that nationals using a national language shall not be discriminated against or face restrictions. By offering legal protection, awareness of national languages is enhanced. In 2021, the MOC hosted the National Languages Development Convention to which representatives of related ministries, local governments, experts and scholars, and users of different languages discussed ways to revitalize national languages that are in danger of dying out. Among the ideas discussed was improving recognition of language equality, improving public services, sharing information, boosting educational resources, and creating a friendly environment. This conference thus improved mutual understanding and exchanges between users of different languages.

9. As concerns broadcasting, the Public Television Service provides services for viewing by disabled individuals. Over the years, these have included many different types of programming, including the PTS Dian Dian Ai YouTube Channel that features sign-language programming, short films, dramas, programs featuring the visually impaired, documentaries from the point of view of the physically impaired, and stories from the lives of the mentally handicapped. Through July 2021, 35,700 people had subscribed to the channel, which enjoyed a total of 10.85 million views. To ensure the media access rights of new immigrants and migrant workers, PTS's Southeast Asian News launched the YouTube channel PTS ITV News, which offers news in Indonesian, Thai, and Vietnamese as well as a related Facebook page to match the multiscreen viewing habits of the Internet age.
10. The MOC also implements the New Immigrants Art and Culture Promotion and Community Building and Participation Project. Under this, classes are held to help new immigrants get more involved in public affairs, bringing together communities and organizations to draft creative plans to help new immigrants participate in public arts and cultural life. An information meeting on how to submit entries under the project is held, while related information is posted on the MOC's Community Taiwan website, the national new immigrants website, and the Facebook page associated with the Project. Related information is also translated into and shared in Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai.

第 15 條		
Article 15		
點次	問題內容	
40	原文	Please name the 16 officially recognized indigenous peoples of Taiwan, their respective population numbers disaggregated by sex and age, and their population distribution throughout the territory.
	中文參考翻譯	請列出官方認定的 16 個臺灣原住民族，按性別和年齡分列的各族人口，以及他們在全境的人口分佈。

中文回應

1. 依據我國「原住民族基本法」規定，目前我國官方認定之 16 個臺灣原住民族，依序為阿美族、泰雅族、排灣族、布農族、魯凱族、卑南族、鄒族、賽夏族、雅美族、邵族、噶瑪蘭族、太魯閣族、撒奇萊雅族、賽德克族、拉阿魯哇族、卡那卡那富族。其全境人口分布狀況如下：
- (1) 阿美族：花蓮縣、臺東縣、桃園市、新北市
 - (2) 泰雅族：桃園市、新竹縣、宜蘭縣、臺中市、苗栗縣、南投縣
 - (3) 排灣族：屏東縣、臺東縣、高雄市、桃園市、新北市
 - (4) 布農族：南投縣、高雄市、臺東縣、花蓮縣
 - (5) 卑南族：臺東縣、新北市、桃園市
 - (6) 魯凱族：屏東縣、高雄市、臺東縣
 - (7) 鄒族：嘉義縣
 - (8) 賽夏族：苗栗縣、新竹縣、桃園市
 - (9) 雅美族：臺東縣
 - (10) 邵族：南投縣、臺中市
 - (11) 噶瑪蘭族：花蓮縣、新北市
 - (12) 太魯閣族：花蓮縣
 - (13) 撒奇萊雅族：花蓮縣
 - (14) 賽德克族：南投縣
 - (15) 拉阿魯哇族：高雄市
 - (16) 卡那卡那富族：高雄市
2. 有關各族人口性別和年齡比例分列表，請參酌下表「2021 年每月現住原住民人口數按族別及年齡統計表(更新至 8 月)」。

	性別	年齡	0-14 歲	15-64 歲	65 歲以上
原住民族	總計	579,590	111,927	415,700	51,963
	男性	280,292	57,324	202,553	20,415
	女性	299,298	54,603	213,147	31,548
阿美族	總計	216,175	39,240	154,137	22,798
	男性	105,210	19,952	75,768	9,490
	女性	110,965	19,288	78,369	13,308

	性別	年齡	0-14 歲	15-64 歲	65 歲以上
泰雅族	總計	93,354	20,759	65,921	6,674
	男性	44,218	10,535	31,407	2,276
	女性	49,136	10,224	34,514	4,398
排灣族	總計	104,199	19,927	74,871	9,401
	男性	50,220	10,309	36,376	3,535
	女性	53,979	9,618	38,495	5,866
布農族	總計	60,336	13,136	43,652	3,548
	男性	29,008	6,764	20,981	1,263
	女性	31,328	6,372	22,671	2,285
魯凱族	總計	13,570	2,281	9,877	1,412
	男性	6,550	1,187	4,831	532
	女性	7,020	1,094	5,046	880
卑南族	總計	14,813	2,787	10,605	1,421
	男性	7,119	1,394	5,180	545
	女性	7,694	1,393	5,425	876
鄒族	總計	6,682	1,148	4,893	641
	男性	3,153	585	2,330	238
	女性	3,529	563	2,563	403
賽夏族	總計	6,814	1,304	5,017	493
	男性	3,259	683	2,400	176
	女性	3,555	621	2,617	317
雅美族	總計	4,785	910	3,419	456
	男性	2,361	469	1,686	206
	女性	2,424	441	1,733	250
邵族	總計	829	150	618	61
	男性	392	75	298	19
	女性	437	75	320	42
葛瑪蘭族	總計	1,538	275	1,101	162
	男性	771	134	564	73
	女性	767	141	537	89
太魯閣族	總計	33,032	7,049	23,840	2,143
	男性	15,907	3,701	11,490	716
	女性	17,125	3,348	12,350	1,427
撒奇萊雅族	總計	1,023	137	693	193
	男性	507	63	354	90
	女性	516	74	339	103

	性別	年齡	0-14 歲	15-64 歲	65 歲以上
賽德克族	總計	10,701	2,422	7,378	901
	男性	5,299	1,265	3,649	385
	女性	5,402	1,157	3,729	516
拉阿魯哇族	總計	430	105	305	20
	男性	219	56	155	8
	女性	211	49	150	12
卡那卡那富族	總計	384	113	257	14
	男性	196	56	131	9
	女性	188	57	126	5
其他(未登記)	總計	10,925	184	9,116	1,625
	男性	5,903	96	4,953	854
	女性	5,022	88	4,163	771

英文回應

1. According to the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law, the 16 indigenous peoples currently officially recognized in Taiwan are the Amis, Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Rukai, Pinuyumayan, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Thao, Kavalan, Truku, Sakizaya, Seediq, Hla'alua and Kanakanavu. And the distribution of indigenous as follows:

- (1) Amis: Hualien County, Taitung County, Taoyuan City and New Taipei City.
- (2) Atayal: Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County, Yilan County, Taichung City, Miaoli County and Nantou County.
- (3) Paiwan: Pingtung County, Taitung County, Kaohsiung City, Taoyuan City and New Taipei City.
- (4) Bunun: Nantou County, Kaohsiung City, Taitung County and Hualien County.
- (5) Pinuyumayan: Taitung County, New Taipei City and Taoyuan City.
- (6) Rukai: Pingtung County, Taitung County and Kaohsiung City.
- (7) Tsou: Chiayi County.
- (8) Saisiyat: Miaoli County, Hsinchu County and Taoyuan City.
- (9) Yami: Taitung County.
- (10) Thao: Nantou County and Taichung City.
- (11) Kavalan: Hualien County and New Taipei City.

(12)Truku: Haulien County.

(13)Sakizaya: Haulien County.

(14)Seediq: Nantou County.

(15)Hla'alua: Kaohsiung City.

(16)Kanakanavu: Kaohsiung City.

2. For the gender and age statistics of each indigenous group, please refer to the following table “Monthly Statistics of the Current Indigenous People Updated Each Month in 2021(updated to August)”, published by the Council of Indigenous Peoples.

	Gender	Age	0-14	15-64	Over 65
Ethnic Groups	Total	579,590	111,927	415,700	51,963
	Male	280,292	57,324	202,553	20,415
	Female	299,298	54,603	213,147	31,548
Amis	Total	216,175	39,240	154,137	22,798
	Male	105,210	19,952	75,768	9,490
	Female	110,965	19,288	78,369	13,308
Atayl	Total	93,354	20,759	65,921	6,674
	Male	44,218	10,535	31,407	2,276
	Female	49,136	10,224	34,514	4,398
Paiwan	Total	104,199	19,927	74,871	9,401
	Male	50,220	10,309	36,376	3,535
	Female	53,979	9,618	38,495	5,866
Bunun	Total	60,336	13,136	43,652	3,548
	Male	29,008	6,764	20,981	1,263
	Female	31,328	6,372	22,671	2,285
Rukai	Total	13,570	2,281	9,877	1,412
	Male	6,550	1,187	4,831	532
	Female	7,020	1,094	5,046	880
Pinuyumayan	Total	14,813	2,787	10,605	1,421
	Male	7,119	1,394	5,180	545
	Female	7,694	1,393	5,425	876
Tsou	Total	6,682	1,148	4,893	641
	Male	3,153	585	2,330	238
	Female	3,529	563	2,563	403

	Gender	Age	0-14	15-64	Over 65
Saisiyat	Total	6,814	1,304	5,017	493
	Male	3,259	683	2,400	176
	Female	3,555	621	2,617	317
Yami	Total	4,785	910	3,419	456
	Male	2,361	469	1,686	206
	Female	2,424	441	1,733	250
Thao	Total	829	150	618	61
	Male	392	75	298	19
	Female	437	75	320	42
Kavalan	Total	1,538	275	1,101	162
	Male	771	134	564	73
	Female	767	141	537	89
Truku	Total	33,032	7,049	23,840	2,143
	Male	15,907	3,701	11,490	716
	Female	17,125	3,348	12,350	1,427
Sakizaya	Total	1,023	137	693	193
	Male	507	63	354	90
	Female	516	74	339	103
Seediq	Total	10,701	2,422	7,378	901
	Male	5,299	1,265	3,649	385
	Female	5,402	1,157	3,729	516
Hla'alua	Total	430	105	305	20
	Male	219	56	155	8
	Female	211	49	150	12
Kanakanavu	Total	384	113	257	14
	Male	196	56	131	9
	Female	188	57	126	5
Other (unidentified)	Total	10,925	184	9,116	1,625
	Male	5,903	96	4,953	854
	Female	5,022	88	4,163	771

第 15 條

Article 15

點次	問題內容	
41	原文	Please discuss the issue of the indigenous cultures and languages that are reported to be in immediate danger of extinction. In addition to the enumeration of laws in § 5 of the Common Core Document and §§ 240 and 241 of the Third Report, please describe in detail the practical programmes that are in place to promote, preserve and protect the respective individual cultures and languages of each of the 16 indigenous peoples.
	中文參考翻譯	請討論據悉正面臨滅絕危險的原住民族文化及語言問題。除了《兩公約第三次國家報告共同核心文件》第 5 點和《經社文公約第三次國家報告》第 240 點和第 241 點列舉的法律外，請詳細描述為促進、保存和保護 16 個臺灣原住民族各別文化及語言而制定的實際方案。

中文回應

1. 為保障原住民族語言保存及發展，原住民族委員會前於2006年10月即依原住民族基本法第9條第3項規定，草擬「原住民族語言發展法」報請行政院審議，歷經12年的立法，於2017年5月26日立法院三讀通過，並於2017年6月14日由總統公布施行，原住民族語言正式成為國家語言。「原住民族語言發展法」施行以來，原住民族委員會透過族語推廣、傳習、保存與研究等4大面向制定推動族語復振的方案如下：
 - (1) 原住民族語言是國家語言之一。
 - (2) 預算大幅成長，由1億1千萬元增為5億元380萬元，增加4.6倍。
 - (3) 族語老師改任專職。
 - (4) 全國設置族語推廣人員。
 - (5) 推動語言文化復振傳習師和學習員制度。
 - (6) 設置原住民族16族語言推動組織。
 - (7) 設立財團法人原住民族語言研究發展基金會。
 - (8) 公費留學考試、原民特考、師資公費生入學應取得族語認證。

- (9) 原住民族電視台及廣播電台族語節目50%以上。
- (10) 補助原鄉公所營造族語友善環境。
2. 為促進、保存及維護原住民族各族文化，原住民族委員已制定下列實際執行方案如下：
- (1) 與文化部、行政院農業委員會於2017年7月18日會銜發布「原住民族文化資產處理辦法」，參與原住民族文化資產相關審議、諮商、認定會議，及輔導各地方政府瞭解原住民族文化資產意涵與價值，以提升原住民族文化資產之關注與資源挹注，進而增加原住民族文化資產之質與量。
- (2) 於2019年4月獲行政院核定，籌設國立原住民族博物館，並以2027年開館為目標。目前已開始籌建工程。未來於高雄市澄清湖園區開館後，期能達成深化研究及保存原住民族文化之目標。

英文回應

1. To preserve and develop indigenous languages, the Council of Indigenous Peoples drafted and submitted the Indigenous Languages Development Act for review at the Executive Yuan in October 2006 in accordance to Article 9(3) of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law. The Indigenous Languages Development Act was passed by the Legislative Yuan on May 26th, 2017 at the third reading and announced and enacted by the president on June 14th, 2017 after twelve years of legislative discussions, thereby recognizing indigenous languages as official languages in Taiwan. Since the Indigenous Languages Development Act was enacted, the Council of Indigenous Peoples has been striving to revive indigenous languages through four major directives measures for promotion, apprenticeship, preservation and research as follows:
- (1) Indigenous languages are now the official languages of Taiwan.
- (2) Large budgetary increase of 4.6 times from NTD 100.1 million to NTD 538 million.
- (3) Indigenous language teaching positions are now full-time positions.
- (4) Set up Indigenous Language Advocates around Taiwan.
- (5) Promoted mentorship and apprenticeship system for language and culture revitalization.
- (6) Established 16 indigenous peoples language advocacy groups.
- (7) Established the Foundation for the Research and Development of Indigenous Languages.

- (8) Examination of Government Sponsorship for Overseas Study, Special Examination for Indigenous Persons, and Government-Funded System Teacher Preparation now require an indigenous language certificate.
- (9) More than 50% of programs on indigenous TV channels and indigenous radios are in indigenous languages.
- (10) Indigenous township offices are graded for creating a friendly environment for promote indigenous languages.
2. To protect and maintain all indigenous cultures, the Council of Indigenous Peoples has formulated actual implementation plans as follows:
- (1) The Council announced the Measures for Indigenous Cultural Property Management with the Ministry of Culture, and Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan on July 18th, 2017 and has since participated in meetings that reviews, discusses, and defines indigenous cultural assets, guiding local governments to understand the significance and value of indigenous cultural assets, thereby raising awareness and resources for indigenous cultural assets to further advance the quality and quantity of indigenous cultural assets.
- (2) In April of 2019, the Council has approved by Executive Yuan to prepare and establish the National Indigenous Peoples Museum with the goal of operation in 2027. The Construction work has begun. After the operation of in Chengcing Lake, Kaohsiung City, it is hoped to strengthen the research and preservation of indigenous culture.

第 15 條		
Article 15		
點次	問題內容	
42	原文	Please describe the participation of indigenous peoples themselves in the Government's programmes that aim to promote and preserve their respective cultures and languages in their homes and communities.
	中文參考翻譯	就政府為於原住民族家庭和社區中促進和保護其各別文化及語言的方案，請說明原住民族本身參與的情況。

中文回應

原住民族委員會為推動於原住民族家庭和社區中促進和保護其個別文化及語言，族人實際參與情況如下：

1. 訂定「族語保母獎勵計畫」，目前全國計有383位取得族語保母資格人數，並收托433位0-5歲未就讀幼兒園之嬰幼兒。
2. 設置「原住民族語言推動組織」推廣16族語言，2020年補助4,344萬元；並設置族語推廣人員共152名。
3. 訂定「原住民族教育文化補助要點」推展原住民族教育、保存原住民族文化、振興原住民族語言、營造原住民族終身學習環境，補助對象為原住民個人、原住民族團體、學校、地方政府等，於2020年核定撥付總經費2,719.2萬元，2021年計畫撥付1,691.4萬元。
4. 輔導原住民族地區民間組織設立「社區互助式及部落互助式教保服務中心」，提供原住民族幼兒學習族語、歷史、文化機會等教保活動課程，並發揮部落照護精神，達成在地特色及文化傳承目的。目前全國已有9間互助教保服務中心，包括屏東縣的美園、平和、馬兒、旭海、佳平，新竹縣的馬里光與司馬庫斯，高雄市的岱克拉思，以及今年新設立的蘭嶼部落教保中心。目前全國總計24位教師，共收托162位學童。

英文回應

To advocate for the spread and protection of individual cultures and languages within indigenous families and communities, the actual participation for indigenous peoples as follow:

1. Formulated “incentive program for indigenous babysitter”, there are 383 has qualified for indigenous babysitter. And already received 433 infants aged 0 to 5 years old and not enrolled in kindergarten.
2. Established “Indigenous Language Promotion Group” to promote 16 indigenous peoples languages. In 2020 the Council has subsidized NTD 43.44 million and set up 152 indigenous languages promotion personnel.
3. Formulated “Indigenous Peoples Education and Culture Subsidy Guidelines” subsidize indigenous individual, organization, school and local government to promote indigenous education, preserve indigenous culture, revitalize indigenous languages and create a

lifelong learning environment for indigenous peoples. The council has subsidized NTD 27.19 million in 2020, and NTD 16.91 million in 2021.

4. The Council of Indigenous Peoples also advised local organizations on establishing Community Cooperation Style Educare Service Centers to provide related services or provide opportunities for indigenous infants or children to learn indigenous languages, histories, and cultures, thereby inspiring a tribal cooperation mentality. Educare Service Centers can also offer educare activity classes to enrich and pass on local cultures. There are 9 Community Cooperation Style Educare Service Centers around Taiwan, including Meiyuan, Pinghe, Maer, Syuhai, Jiaping in Pingtung County, Maliguang. Sihmakusih in Hsiuchu County, Daikelasih in Kaoshiung City and Layun which is set up in this year. There are 24 teachers and 162 students around Taiwan.