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Chapter I GENERAL MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

1.1 Para. 7 and 4. Please provide information on the progress made in amending Implementation Act of the CRC so that it enables precedence over conflicting domestic law. Please explain in more detail the position regarding ratification of the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the Children Involved in Armed Conflicts and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, specifying in particular if any elements of either Protocol would cause problems for full implementation in Taiwan.

1. For the amendment of the Implementation Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter the Implementation Act of the CRC), when there is any inconsistency between Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter the CRC) and domestic laws, the former shall prevail. In practice, there are indeed inconsistencies between conventions and regulations of administrative and judicial agencies, which is a high-level policy decision. Therefore, it has been included in Taiwan's national human rights action plans. A consultation meeting on the legal amendment will be held to establish a consensus, and then studied accordingly. Meanwhile, we will also continue to review domestic regulations to ensure that they are consistent with CRC.
2. Regarding acceding to the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography :
 - (a) The provisions of Human Trafficking Prevention Act covers articles regulating cases involving both adults and minors. In violation of such articles that regulate minors trafficking (labor exploitation or organ harvesting) will lead to penalties. This complies with the Optional Protocol while there are nearly no domestic labor exploitation or organ harvesting cases involving minors. As for cases involving sexual exploitation of minors, the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Act prevails over other regulations.
 - (b) The Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act was amended to the full text in 2015. It embodies the spirit of the article 34 of CRC and the Optional Protocol. Expanding the definition of sexual exploitation, in addition to any action causing a

child or youth to engage in sexual intercourse or obscene acts in exchange for monetary or other considerations, child or youth pornography and filming or producing objects of a child or youth engaging in sexual intercourse or obscene acts have also been included into the definition of sexual exploitation.

3. Regarding acceding to the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Children Involved in Armed Conflicts : According to the Act of Military Service System, a man aged 18 may only start his military service day from January 1st of the following year. According to the recruitment regulations of national army, all candidates must be at least 18 years of age and this requirement is consistent with the protection of children and youth's rights and interests enshrined in the CRC. The government shall continue to review relevant recruitment regulations to effectively protect children and youth's rights and interests.

1.2 Para. 17. Please give further information on the National Plan of Action for children 2021-2025 regarding its development, endorsement, comprehensiveness, vision, goals, targets, budget, implementation mechanism and regular evaluation.

4. Since 2018, the government has conducted a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the concluding observations of the international review of the Initial National Report of CRC (hereinafter the first concluding observations), set improvement objectives, planned short-, med- and long-term action plans, and determined the monitoring effectiveness of children's rights indicators, which have all been continuously implemented upon the approval by the Executive Yuan's Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Promotion Group (hereinafter the Child Rights Group).
5. In response to paragraph 11 of the first concluding observations, four issues were originally selected, which are respectively known as "alternative care primarily for family environments", "prevention of all types of violence toward children and youth", "sexual health and fertility health of children and youth", and "making the juvenile justice system more comprehensive". The government also draft a comprehensive national action plan on child rights to implement the CRC. However, after the evaluation, the contents of the issues mentioned above and the action plan for the first concluding observations overlapped. The government will continue to take this action plan as the main driving direction, and based on the concluding observations of the second national report to make subsequent promotion, review, and amendment.
6. In addition, the government published a national human rights action plan in May 2022, which included action on equality and non-discrimination of children and youth . The government will investigate children and youth's awareness of the current anti-discrimination living environment, collect cases of discrimination against children and youth, and jointly study to make improvements.

1.3 Para. 18. Please provide additional information on the nature and outreach of the Child Rights Group as the child coordination mechanism, especially regarding its institutional capacities and regular function.

7. The Child Rights Group is organized by the minister without portfolio of Executive Yuan to supervise the business of inter-ministerial committees and holds regular meetings every 4 months, which can integrate the resources of relevant ministries and committees to implement CRC, and promote the implementation of CRC according to the tasks given by the Implementation Act of the CRC, promote publicity, education and training, study and investigate the current status of domestic children's rights, compile national reports and prepare of international reviews conference, etc., and play the role of promoting the development of children's rights and interests. Table 1 shows the major policy achievements of the Child Rights Group from 2016 to 2021.
8. In addition to the convener, the members of the Child Rights Group include 5 representatives of children and youth, 5 representatives of experts and scholars, 7 representatives of civil groups, and 9 representatives of government ministries and agencies. The government member include the Judicial Yuan, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Labor, the Council of Indigenous Peoples, and the National Communications Commission which are closely related to children's rights and interests, and whose Deputy Ministers serve as the members to execute powers of administrative instructions and decision-making and supervise the implementation of the resolutions of the Group.
9. The representatives of children and civil society may discuss proposals on the promotion of CRC in Taiwan to jointly determine the policy direction of legislation, public policies or budget allocation related to the rights and interests of children. The Child Rights Group has a mechanism for managing proposals. According to the Follow-up Action Plan for the Concluding Observations on the Initial Report of the Republic of China/Taiwan on the Implementation of the CRC and matters proposed and resolved by the Child Rights Group,

all government agencies shall report the handling situation to the Group, or according to the Group's resolutions to promote relevant policies. For example, according to the Group's resolutions, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has developed the Policy on Alternative Care for Children and youth; the Ministry of Labor has set the Child and Youth Workplace Safety and Health Rights Group to establish a coordination platform for the general handling of issues of children's labor rights.

Table 1. Major policy achievements of the Child Rights Group from 2016 to 2021

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
National Report	Initial National Report and International Review		Tracking the implementation of the follow-up action plan for the initial concluding observations			Second National Report and International Review
Review Laws	Laws to be reviewed in priority			Laws to be reviewed comprehensively		
Education and Training				Implementation of the CRC Education Training, and Effectiveness Evaluation Program		
Resource Allocation		Launch Children and youth's Budget Survey				
Prohibition of Discrimination				Gender Equality Education		
Right to Life, Survival and Development	Children and youth's Safety Implementation Plan	Mechanism for Review of Causes of Death in Children and youth				Implementation Mechanism of Retrospective Analysis of Cause of Death in Children under 6 years old
			Review of Death and Injury in Children and youth			

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Respect for the Views of the Child and youth		Formulation of the Principles on the Establishment of Dress Codes for students				Friendly Measures for Children and youth's Participation in Government Meetings
				Mechanism of the Central Children and Youth Delegation		Children and youth's participation in environmental human rights policy
Civil Rights and Freedoms	Protection of the rights and interests of stateless children and Youth					Children and youth's Organization Support Measures
			Appropriate information for children and youth by online streaming			
Protection of Children From Violence			The Strengthening Social Safety Net Program	Prevention of child and youth abuse		Analysis and handling of cyberbullying
Family Environment and Alternative Care	Survey on the living conditions of children and youth placed outside the home				The Policy on Alternative Care for Children and youth	
	Domestic adoption situation					
	Division of labor between local governments and placement agencies					

Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Basic Health and Welfare	Improve children and youth's Internet addiction	Medical Resources in the Eastern Region	Public childcare services in remote areas			
Educational leisure and Cultural Activities	Cooperative education	Employment service system for disadvantaged youth			Employment guidance mechanism for dropout students	
	School adaptation programs for immigrants children				Teacher–student ratio of kindergartens	
Special Protective Measures	Counseling Manpower for Juvenile Correction Agencies				Transition and resumption affairs for Juvenile Correction Agencies	
	Data Inventory of Indigenous Children's Rights and Interests			Teenager Labor Rights		
		The effectiveness of the treatment of teenager perpetrators in sexual assault cases	Investigation of Internet sexual exploitation cases			
	Review the parent-child adoption process					
	Review of the cross-border adoption process					
	Administrative Priority for Children in Conflict with the Law and At-risk Youth					
		Removal of sexual exploitation images on the Internet				

Notes:

1. The Child Rights Group has included the participation of representatives of children and youth since 2020. Children's proposals are marked with bold bottom lines. Please refer to Table 4 for follow-up promotion.
2. Issues under discussion are not presented in this Table.

1.4 Para. 21. Please provide information on plans to rebalance budget allocations to children, to provide more resources for social protection, child friendly justice, the child’s access to good quality counseling services and child protection from violence and harmful practices.

10. Since 2017, the government’s budgets at all levels for promotion children and youth’s rights have been surveyed every year. The budget classification is based on the the Treaty-specific Guidelines Regarding the Form and Content of Periodic Reports to be Submitted by States Parties under Article 44, Paragraph 1 (b) and CRC national reports of other countries. It is roughly divided into 7 types respectively known as “development”, “welfare”, “health”, “education”, “protection”, “others”, and “tax expenditures related to children”. Governments at all levels perform division of labor; some of the works may involve different types. In terms of child protection, student affairs counseling is classified as “education”; internet contents rating management is classified as “development”; emergency aid for living expenses and social assistance are classified as “welfare”; medical measures for addiction and addiction treatment are classified as “health”, and the resources of each type complement each other and are not completely independent. Please refer to Table 2 for the items covered by each type.
11. The results of the children and youth’s budget survey will be announced to the public, and the children and youth’s rights will be taken into consideration in the budget preparation process through the supervision of the Child Rights Group. Each and all ministries have gained considerable knowledge in social protection, a child-friendly judicial system, good quality counseling services, and the child protection from violence and harmful practices, the descriptions are as follows:
 - (a) **Social protection** : The Executive Yuan approved the Strengthening Social Safety Net Program (2018-2020) in 2018 to establish a family-centered and community-based service model, and the “trengthening Social Safety Net Program Phase II (2021-2025) in 2021 by adopting the manners of (1) expanding family service resources and providing accessible services, (2) optimizing the delivery of protection services, and

improving risk control, (3) strengthening mental illness and suicide prevention and treatment service, improving frontline prevention and crisis handling mechanisms, and (4) strengthening the deployment of network resources of ministries and committees, and expanding public-private cooperation services. The investment budget has been expanded from NT\$6.9 billion in Phase I to NT\$40.7 billion in Phase II. By increasing resources, supplementing manpower, and strengthening cross-system, cross-professional and public-private cooperation services, weaving a dense social safety net from diversity, to protect children and vulnerable persons.

(b) **Child friendly justice**

- i. Stipulated by laws relating to civil, criminal, administrative litigation, juvenile, and family matters, the court can provide implementations such as a warm waiting room, separate inquiry, remote video hearing service, safe passage, and other proper accommodations for safety and privacy. Moreover, the court can consider the children and youth's needs and seek additional resources from other agencies. Measures such as expert attendance at court, parenting counseling, and the accompanied person attendance at court appointed by local government family cases service center or council for victims of domestic are provided to help the court handle cases. Meanwhile, the government keep working on the education and training for judges and judicial staff to improve their understanding of the child-friendly judicial system. In the 2022 annual budget, the government have added amounts on projects such as "Creating a Juvenile-friendly Environment for Court Attendance" and "Meetings of Committee for Human Rights, Juvenile Protection, and Gender-friendly."
- ii. The government have conducted the Supportive Program for Youth and His/Her Family in Adversity since 2022. Aiming at the youth entering correctional schools, social workers will provide the youth and his/her family with supportive service after the youth entering school. Besides, social workers will establish relationship with the youth and strengthen the kinship connections so as to prepare for the youth transitting and coming back to the community after leaving school. In addition to

providing youth in correction school and his/her family with service, the program also provides the service for children who are missing, use drugs, or have deviant behavior. The budget of this program in 2022 has been designated as NT\$85,690,000.

- iii. The Agency of Corrections (AOC) continues to promote various inmate family support programs, including offering family and parent education courses, and establishing convenient service information systems that enable a detained juvenile's families to make video visits and keep close contact with juvenile through electronic communication log book. Funding for the programs from 2020 to 2022 is respectively NT\$13 million (system construction), NT\$8.64 million and NT\$3.5 million (system maintenance).
- iv. Correctional institutions join forces with social resources to continuously improve the software and hardware facilities and equipment for inmates who bring children with them into the facility and provide professional child growth and development courses and childcare assistance. Funding allocated from 2020 to 2022 is respectively NT\$3 million, NT\$3.2 million and NT\$3.2 million.

(c) The child's access to good quality counseling services

- i. In order to promote and maintain the physical and mental health and holistic development of students, and improve student guidance and counseling works, based on the Student Guidance and Counseling Act and the relevant subsidy guidelines, funds are granted to local governments to provide budgets to set positions of full-time and part-time counselors, full-time professional counselors and student guidance and counseling centers. The total amount granted in 2020 and 2021 reached NT\$2,187,379,000, and NT\$2,349,399,000, respectively. Relevant funds have been allocated annually to provide better guidance and counseling services for students at schools of or below senior high schools.
- ii. In order to assist local governments in promoting the CRC, each year from 2020 funds are allocated to subsidize the implementation of the CRC, and from 2021 subsidies are provided to the affiliated senior high schools. As of 2022, 72 schools

from 19 counties and cities receive the subsidies of a total amount of NT\$12,420,905.

(d) Child protection from violence and harmful practices

- i. To implement the spirit of CRC and protect children from all forms of violence, the Ministry of Health and Welfare strives for the budget of child protection. The annual budget for child protection from the years of 2017-2022 are NT\$142 million, NT\$246 million, NT\$354 million, NT\$409 million, NT\$368 million and NT\$745 million. During the past 5 years, the budget has increased 5.2 times. °
- ii. Analyzing the increase of child protection budget these years, the budget of subsidizing child protect service (CPS) workers has increased 6.1 times, the budget of subsidizing domestic violence community prevention program has increased 2.4 times and the budget of children drug usage service program has increased 1.7 times.

Table 2 Definitions and items of budget Category for children and youth under the CRC

Category	Description
Development	<p>Definition: Promotion of children and youth’s rights to participation, express views, play and leisure, culture, and career development.</p> <p>Items: Training and promotion related to children's rights, welfare services, cultural and recreational activities, amusement facilities for children and youth, youth employment counseling and vocational training, media contents rating and management, and development research, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference articles: Articles 6, 12, 13, 15, 17, 30, 31, and 32 of CRC</p>
Welfare	<p>Definition: Alternative care and measures for reducing the financial burden of families with children and providing family support.</p> <p>Items: Maternity subsidies and plans, childcare allowances, childcare services, adoption services, placement and foster care, subsequent counseling and independent living services for children and teenager after completion of their out-of-home care , welfare services for physical and mental disabilities, social assistance, legal assistance, family and parenting education, family welfare services, families with special circumstances services, unmarried pregnancy services for minors, family dependents subsidies, public transportation subsidies, childcare-friendly facilities, student group insurance, social insurance with a cash payment (including maternity benefits, parental leave allowances, and survivors’ benefits), and development research, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference articles: Articles 6, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26 and 27 of CRC</p>
Health	<p>Definition: Protection of children and youth’s rights to healthcare, treatment of diseases, and health rehabilitation.</p> <p>Items: Physical and mental health of children, disease prevention, health care, early intervention care, maternal services, environmental health, medical subsidies, medical measures for addiction and treatment, care for children with physical and mental disabilities, nutritional subsidies, accident injury prevention, health insurance, and development research, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference articles: Articles 23 and 24 of CRC</p>

Category	Description
Education	<p>Definition: Protection of children and youth's right to education.</p> <p>Items: Early childhood education and subsidies, national primary and junior high education (including administration and staff wage), senior high education, school education subsidies, school education promotion, human rights and special education, after-school care, student affairs counseling, dropout counseling and reentry assistance, teaching environment improvement, and development research, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference articles: Articles 23, 28 and 28 of CRC</p>
Protection	<p>Definition: Protection of children and youth against all forms of neglect, exploitation, abuse, or treatment infringing upon their well-being, as well as juvenile justice protection.</p> <p>Items: Juvenile justice, teenager deviance correction and crime prevention, notification, treatment, prevention and advocacy of child protection, treatment and prevention of sexual exploitation of children, treatment of perpetrators of domestic violence and sexual assault, treatment of addiction to tobacco and alcohol, drugs rehabilitation treatment and prevention, assistance and prevention publicity for victims of human trafficking, assistance to children of crime victims and prisoners in childcare and education, protection of labor rights and interests of children, and development research, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reference articles: Articles 19, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 40 of CRC</p>
Others	<p>Definition: Protection measures for children and youth that are not covered by the above items</p> <p>Items: Overseas aid program for children abroad, etc.</p>
Tax Expenditures Related to Children	<p>Definition: Child-related financial support through the taxation system</p> <p>Items: Special deduction for preschool children, exemption from comprehensive income tax in savings accounts for future education and development of children and youth.</p>

1.5 Para. 24 and 25. Please specify role of international organizations and other countries in international cooperation and explain how do children in ROC benefit from exchange of knowledge and information.

12. Children are the main beneficiaries of Taiwan’s humanitarian programs abroad, as well as the primary recipients of Taiwan’s small-scale assistance programs aiding diplomatic allies and friendly nations. We also help domestic nongovernmental organizations collaborate with foreign NGOs wishing to implement children and youth assistance programs in their countries. Tables 1 to 3 in the appendix of the treaty-specific document list specific programs. Additional programs sponsored by MOFA to help children and youth are detailed below.
- (a) Ambassador Michael Pei-yung Hsu of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in the Philippines attended a water station handover ceremony on Siargao Island in December 2021. The water station was donated by TFCF’s Philippine branch office. During the ceremony, Ambassador Hsu exchanged ideas with representatives from TFCF and the Philippine government on issues ranging from providing education to disadvantaged children to improving living standards for local residents.
 - (b) After Typhoon Rai struck the Philippines in December 2021, the R.O.C. (Taiwan) government donated 100 tons of emergency supplies and construction materials to help typhoon victims. The donation ceremony was held in February 2022 and was attended by officials from relevant Philippine government agencies. The government of Taiwan worked with Nature Kids of Siargao, a private charity in the Philippines, to distribute emergency supplies to those in need.
 - (c) To help Syrian refugees rebuild their lives and adapt to life in Turkey, the R.O.C. (Taiwan) government provided financial support to construct the Taiwan-Reyhanli Centre for World Citizens, located on the Turkey-Syria border. Officially opened on October 9, 2020, the center provides language and craft classes, as well as periodically offering children’s movies, concerts, and other events. The center has gained support from such organizations as the UN International Organization for Migration, the Turkish NGO Support to Life, and the Danish Refugee Council.

(d) MOFA actively assists Taiwan's youth-focused NGOs in conducting international exchanges. In recent years, MOFA has frequently granted subsidies to the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families (TFCF) to implement community service projects in Asian countries and organize events with local students. In 2015 and 2016, the TFCF International Team conducted community service projects in the Kyrgyzstan. In 2017, the team launched a community service project in Vietnam, while the 2018 project was conducted in Cambodia. In addition to these projects, MOFA has provided TFCF with subsidies to conduct workshops and exchanges with local NGOs in Southeast Asia. In 2018, TFCF held a forum in Vietnam on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the establishment of nonprofit organizations. At the forum, TFCF shared its experiences helping youth and implementing the UN SDGs. In 2019, the TFCF International Forum on SDG4 was held in the Philippines to discuss the challenges that countries are facing with regard to basic education and helping poor and disadvantaged children finish school. The forum facilitated the sharing of information and experiences and strengthened the ability of NGOs to support children's education.

13. Assistance on sexual exploitation cases involving foreign children :

(a) To help foreign child sexual exploitation cases being assisted by local NGOs continually after he/she returns to his/her home country, we collected and organized the inventory for local sexual exploitation public and NGO service resources in Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, etc.) and provided it to our local governments as reference. Through strengthening transnational contact and collaboration and implementing foreign victim cases transitions, assistance and follow-up, the work of victim protection can be continued. In addition, some NGOs in our country such as "Good Shepherd Social Welfare Foundation" have branch offices all over the world. They can also assist on sending transnational sexual exploitation children back to their country and complete case transitions.

(b) Established since 1991, "ECPAT Taiwan" is a global network association devoted to terminating child sexual exploitation. ECPAT Taiwan has become an official member of INHOPE (International Association of Internet Hotlines) since May, 2004,

cracking down internet child sexual exploitation and eliminating contents of internet child sexual abuse through international cooperation. If there are child sexual private pictures outflowed abroad, they can help search and take down pictures to avoid further harm. In addition, we have subsidized ECAPT Taiwan to implement the “Child Internet Safety Program” these years. Aside from promoting child internet safety campaigns and providing hotlines, ECAPT Taiwan hires professionals to monitor websites frequently used by children, searching for suspicious sexual exploitation related information, and excavating children with potential high risk of sexual assault and sexual exploitation. From there, they will gather the above information and provide it to police agencies to investigate.

- (c) Taiwan has signed the Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation in immigration affairs and human trafficking prevention with 22 countries. The NIA has been inviting foreign and domestic government officials, scholars and NGO-based experts to participate in the annual event of “International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking.” The event serves as a platform for Taiwan to learn the latest knowledges relating to combating human trafficking from other countries, and fulfills the purpose of keeping Taiwan up-dated and connected with the international community.

14. The international exchange experience of children in Taiwan includes the Central Children and Youth Delegation (hereinafter CCYD). Please refer to paragraph 39 for its participation in the national legal system and decision-making promotion process. In 2022, through the assistance of the Child Welfare League Foundation, R.O.C. and the Irish civil society Fóroige, the CCYD and the “Comhairle na nÓg” conducted a video conference to share experience about the children's participation system, the methods for submitting opinions on the government, the difficulties and obstacles in the process of children's participation, and the support of parents, schools and society for children's participation, etc. under different national conditions. The CCYD said that such previous experience allowed them to understand the children's participation system in other countries, as well as the issues that children are concerned about, the way of thinking and solutions, and the

feelings of social support, which would help children in Taiwan to be better, and from a macro perspective, consider and develop a children's participation system suitable for Taiwan. Children can learn from other countries' best practices and experiences in promoting the protection of children's rights by participating in various international exchange activities.

1.6 Para. 26. Please provide information on the effectiveness of the National Human Rights Commission in overall promotion of the rights of the child and in addressing cases of violation of the rights of the child, in light of the basic requirements for a visible, child friendly, accessible, and well budgeted child rights.

15. Please refer to the parallel response to the list of issues submitted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

1.7 Para. 33 and 34. Please provide additional information on plans to extend training and education on the rights of the child to all professionals dealing with children, including social work, teachers, medical profession, informal education as well as to parents, caretakers, young children and youth.

16. Professionals handling children's affairs:

(a) The central ministries and local governments shall follow the "CRC Education Training, and Effectiveness Evaluation Program" approved by the Child Rights Group to ensure that their civil servants and children affairs professionals such as teachers, social workers, medical professionals and caring professionals receive CRC education and training, and clearly specify training objectives, curriculum contents and effectiveness evaluation mechanisms. At present, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has produced reference materials, established a teacher's database and other training resources, and encourages agencies at all levels to handle them accordingly.

(b) Educators :

- i. The CRC central school has been established since 2018. Through the training of seed teachers, the training programs of CRC human rights literacy course, the CRC education staff training plan and development workshop, and the CRC supervisory staff training, etc., the teachers' knowledge of CRC can be enhanced. The publication of the promotion manual for CRC education staff can collect the common situations to perform case analysis and summarize on-site needs for education to as a reference for on-site teaching by teachers.
- ii. The rate of education staff receiving CRC education and training is included in the assessment of the central government's general education subsidy to local governments, and the central government start to provide funds to local governments and the affiliated senior high schools to promote the CRC since 2021. In 2021, the ratio of teachers receiving education and training reached 89.37% (172,360 persons to be trained, of which 154,039 persons received the training); the ratio of principal receiving education and training reached 98.18% (3,676 persons to be trained, of which 3,609 persons received the training).

- iii. Pre-service teacher education and In-service teacher training :
- (i) The Criteria Governing Pre-service Teacher Education Programs have regulated that the issues of human rights education (including children's rights education) should be integrated into the content of the education professional curriculum of pre-service teacher education. In 2020, textbooks dedicated to teaching methods of topics and issues of social and life education were compiled, whose contents include the integration of life and human rights education (including children's rights) issues to serve as the reference for teachers of teacher education universities, the students of teacher education programs and in-service teachers.
 - (ii) Annually investigate and inspect the teaching situation of the inclusion of human rights education (including children's rights) in the pre-service teacher education programs at each teacher education university. In Academic Year 2020, the statistics of human rights education-related courses offered by universities providing teacher education in pre-service teacher education courses are as follows: 37 schools and 51 departments have offered "human rights education-related courses", with a total of 4,696 teachers and students selecting and studying such courses; and 173 departments of 37 schools offered "Seminar on Human Rights Education Topics", with a total of 9,806 teachers and students studying selecting and studying such course.
 - (iii) Subsidies are granted annually to teacher education universities to offer Credit Courses of Human Rights Education (including Children's Rights) for In-service Teacher Training. It is estimated that 3 classes will be opened in 2022, which can offer training opportunities for 70 persons.
- (c) **Social workers** : The government provides centralized practical training for new employed social workers in public sector every year, which includes CRC and policies and practices of children rights, and 116 people have completed the training in 2021.
- (d) **Medical Professionals** :
- i. Knowledge of children's rights will be incorporated into the teaching materials of the postgraduate year training for Western medicine graduates.

- ii. Courses on the CRC, protection of child rights, and skills for communication with child patients were incorporated into the continuing nursing education. In 2020 and 2021, a total of 196 and 211 courses concerning the rights of children were held, with 7,417 and 17,441 participants in these courses, respectively. In 2022, 110 such courses were held from January through July, with 3,627 participants.
 - iii. In the integrated mental health work plans of counties and municipalities, it is standardized that the work plan staffs must participate in advanced education training, and the curriculum includes the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, children and youth safety assessment, and other rights protection contents.
- (e) **Police personnel** : The Fundamental Workshop for Women and Children Safety Specialists in 2022 has designed a series of courses concerning CRC Introduction and the Practice of Children and Youths Protection. It not only calls on the active-duty domestic violence prevention officers of all police precincts, and the chiefs, deputy chiefs, and section chiefs of the Women and Children Protection Brigade of all municipality and county (city) police departments but also extends the call to other specialists charged with the protection of children (including chiefs of Violence Prevention Sections, chiefs and deputy chiefs of Criminal Investigation Squads, contact persons for women and children protection, chiefs and deputy chiefs of police stations, community-based domestic violence prevention officers and those especially-assigned staffs responsible for dealing with sexual assault of all police precincts) to participate in the educational training.
- (f) **Correctional officers** :
- i. Correctional schools have incorporated courses on human rights (including the Act to Implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Act to Implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Act to Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) into their curriculums in accordance with the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education.

- ii. The AOC has been offering juvenile protection workshops since 2019, targeting mainly correctional officers who work at juvenile correctional institutions (including correctional schools and juvenile detention houses). From 2021 on, the targets of juvenile protection workshop are extended to all levels of personnel at juvenile correctional institutions, including teachers, psychologists and social workers. The courses are open to all personnel at correctional institutions.
- iii. In coordination with the professional training courses for presiding judges and judges involved in juvenile justice offered by Judges Academy, the AOC requires personnel above the rank of section chief at juvenile correctional institutions to attend those courses. The courses touch on human rights and judicial protection for the rights of juvenile from the perspectives of CRC and Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Also in coordination with the promotion centers in various fields under the Ministry of Education, the AOC draws up annual workplans to encourage teachers at correctional schools to attend those human rights courses.

(g) **Personnel of Prosecutors Office :**

- i. The Prosecutors Office is the criminal investigation institute. In order to enhance the professional knowledge of prosecutors regarding sex assault and crimes against children's, the training programs, such as "Women and Children Protection and Gender Equality Seminar", "Professional Course of Special Interrogation (Inquiry) for Victims of Sexual Abuse of Children or Mentally Handicapped (Basic Class and Advanced Class)", "Seminar on Judicial Interviewing Procedures for Children and Vulnerable Victims", and "Seminar on the Practices of Preventing Human Trafficking and Children Sexual Exploitation" are held every year to strengthen prosecutors' familiarity, sensitivity and skills of investigating child sexual abuse and exploitation , domestic violence , serious child abuse and similar cases.
- ii. Before conducting each training, use CRC-related teaching materials or promotional materials (e.g., presentations, videos, etc.) to educate training participants.

- (h) **Judicial personnel** : To improve their perceptions of children and youth's rights, we have organized various education and training for judges and judicial staff every year. For example, we have held courses like "Discussion on the Protection of Children and Youth's Rights under International Bill of Human Rights—by Case Study," "Review on the Protection of the Minor's Best Interest under the CRC," "Cases Study on CEDAW, Gender Equality, CRC, and Protection of Rights of Children and Youth," "How to Optimize the Probative Value of Evidence Presented by Children and Youth and Victims in Judicial Proceedings," "Workshop of the Medical Examination Practice for Children and Youth's Protection," "Children's Rights Month Seminar," and "Forums on Facilitating Court Attendance for Children and Youth(in different regions)."
- (i) **Broadcasters** : National Communications Commission (NCC) arranged some training courses to strengthen the professional literacy of broadcasting and television media creators. Certain scholars and experts were invited to discuss a range of issues with representatives of the broadcasting and television industry, including the protection of children and adolescents through broadcasting and other issues concerning minors in the digital era. The participants discussed how media portrayed issues related to the protection of children and adolescents and also deepened their understanding of relevant laws and regulations in the process, such as the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act and the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, as well as CRC. Such courses, can help those in the industry become more familiar with laws, and enhance their self-regulation practices and fulfill their social responsibility.

17. **Informal education staff and children:**

- (a) The government establish a CRC information website as a medium for children and the general public to easily receive information and knowledge, and produce CRC promotional materials in different languages and types, such as videos, animations, picture books and brochures, etc. People who care about children's affairs can download and use these materials.

- (b) Subsidize local governments or non-governmental organizations to carry out CRC promotion and children's empowerment activities combining with campus or community forums, empowerment studies, parent-child activities, camps, storybook reading, broadcasting, film production and film festivals, theatrical and artistic creation, etc. From 2016 to 2021, a total subsidy of NT\$42,757,856 is granted, with at least 2,579 sessions attended by 2,553,399 people (1,108,388 males and 1,445,011 females).
- (c) The 0-6 Year Old Positive Discipline Handbook was developed and sent to health, social welfare, and education units to assist in its promotion. The content provides solutions to parenting problems encountered by caregivers and suggests that caregivers should use positive discipline models to adjust inappropriate interactions in the process of accompanying children, so as to nurture their healthy personalities and harmonious emotional development.
- (d) In 2021, the CRC parenting education video was developed to provide the public with self-study. It also organized training activities for the staff and volunteers of the family education centers in various counties and cities, with 462 people participated. In the annual subsidy plan, the local government was invited to incorporate concepts such as CRC and the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act into the promotion of parenting education activities.

1.8 Please provide information on the mechanism for regular monitoring of the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the child. Please provide an update on the impact assessment that started in 2021.

18. Following the first national regulatory review from 2014 to 2018, the second comprehensive regulatory review was conducted from 2021 to 2022 to confirm compliance with the intent of the Convention and ensure the implementation of the "CRC". So far, a comprehensive review of the list of regulations (including the cases during the second review) totaled 57 cases. After review or amendment of the competent authority, 75% met the relevant provisions of CRC. There are still 14 cases such as entry and exit and immigration laws, that have yet to be amended and passed.
19. Starting from 2021, the trial impact assessment on children and youth's rights was launched. Taking the draft amendments to some provisions of the Children and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act as an example, experts and scholars are invited to review and fill in a preliminary review form to conduct an impact analysis. In addition, representatives of children and youth are invited to participate in the meeting to discuss the draft amendments. They approved the amended articles including raising criminal liability, adding the removal mechanism of sexual pictures and expressed no comments during the meeting. On the other hand, regarding of broadening the scope of confiscation in this act, child and youth representatives brought up the issue. If child engages in live streaming on live platform, using virtual currency, will it be included in the scope of confiscation or not? After adding value, will the amount be included in proceeds of criminal preparation or not? Will the account overseas be confiscated or not? Ministry of justice responded during the meeting that if the offender in Taiwan registers the account on offshore platform and makes judicial authority hard to reconnoitre, relating to overseas account seizure problem, it can be applied for seizing overseas account to the court according to the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the offender is abroad, the investigation depends on whether if it is our jurisdiction or not. Therefore, child and youth representatives have participated fully and approved the direction and the articles of

amendment. Relating ministries and councils have responded their questions timely and assisted child and youth representatives to clarify the practical implementation way of the amended articles. It has assured the children's participation.

1.9 Please provide information on the mechanism for regular monitoring of the implementation of the Convention of the Rights of the child. Please provide an update on the impact assessment that started in 2021.

20. Under civil, criminal, administrative litigation, the Family Act, and the Juvenile Delinquency Act, children and youth are eligible to be the subject of legal proceedings; Judicial Yuan Interpretation No.784, 805, and TCC Judgment 111-Hsien-Pan-8(2022) have restated that right as well. Now children and youth can file a lawsuit (including filing with the assistance of their statutory agent or legal counsel), participate in litigation, and express their statements in proceedings.
21. There are laws and regulations specifically applicable to protect children and youth's right to judicial participation, and here are examples: the special representative in civil litigation, guardian ad litem in family matters, assistant ad litem in juvenile protection matters, defender in juvenile criminal cases, the forensic interviewer in sexual assault cases, interpreters or other experts who help children and youth address their opinion, social workers accompanying children and youth for court attendance, and the court shall not order children and youth to sign a written oath. Also, the court will consider the individual's needs and provide a warm waiting room, separate inquiry, remote video hearing service, safe passage, and other proper accommodations to protect the safety and privacy of children and youth attending the court.
22. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the child or the youth victim of a criminal case may file a complaint by he/herself. The statutory agent may file an independent complaint as well. When the victim is dead, the complaint can be filed by the victim's specific relatives. According to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, the authorized agencies may also lodge complaints independently.
23. Youths in detention who disagree with the action or management measure of the correctional institutions may file a complaint according to the procedures set out in the Prison Act or Detention Act. If they disagree with the decision on the complaint, they have the option to file an administrative lawsuit or appoint a lawyer to seek remedy. When

youths in detention file an administrative lawsuit, the litigation fee will be reduced by half to make it more affordable for them.

24. To safeguard the litigation rights and interests of youths held in detention, correctional institutions have widely publicized the legal options available to them so they can seek assistance effectively when they think their rights or interests are infringed on. Detained youths can also seek legal assistance through the established legal aid procedure.

1.10 Please elaborate on the procedures available for receiving complaints from children in relation to education, social care, juvenile justice and health and explain how these are independent, confidential, accessible and child friendly and how do children realize their right to a remedy.

25. How does the Control Yuan ensure independence, confidentiality, accessibility and child-friendliness when receiving complaints from children and youths?

- (a) In accordance with the Constitution, the amendments to the Constitution, and other relevant laws as well as regulations, the Control Yuan is entitled to exercise the powers of impeachment, censure, and audit. It also can propose corrective measures to government agencies for improvement. To fulfill its mandate, the Control Yuan Members may receive people's complaints, conduct circuit supervision at local and central government level, and undertake investigations.
- (b) Once receiving complaints or accusations regarding children and youth's rights infringement implicated with private sector, the Control Yuan may, if deem necessary, refer the cases to the relevant social welfare authorities, children's education institutions, or the public prosecutor offices for resolving problems. To protect the children and youth's privacy, if necessary, the Control Yuan will deal with cases confidentially. The Control Yuan has handled many cases involving public and private sector violations of children and youth's rights. Important cases include the investigations into the repeated sexual abuse incident in a private reformatory institution in Hsinchu County, the assault and abuse of a student in a private reformatory institution in Miaoli County, the death of a student in the Taoyuan juvenile correctional school, and inhumane treatment of students in the Changhua juvenile correctional school, etc. Based on the findings, the Control Yuan impeached some relevant public servants who severely violated the laws and neglected their duties.

- (c) To comply with the Article 12 of the CRC, the Control Yuan set up 3 friendly, simple and convenient channels for receiving complaints by children and youths as follows :
- i. Setting up a complaint mailbox for children and youths :
In 2019, the Control Yuan set up a mailbox for children and youths on its official website. Children and youths could lodge a complaint with any evidence such as recording files, photos, or pictures. This service makes online complaint more convenient and easier.
 - ii. Setting up a consultation room for children and youths :
A fully soundproofed consultation room with high degree privacy for children and youths was established in 2021 at Control Yuan Complaint Receipt Center to relieve children and youth's nervousness, anxiety, and defensiveness. When children and youths visit the Control Yuan, the Center staff will receive them immediately, guide them to the room, listen to their statement, and assist them in writing a complaint letter.
 - iii. Providing a manned hotline service and assist the complainants in making a record :
Any children and youths who want to inquire information about their rights and interests or to make a complaint online or by mail or by phone have difficulties in doing so, the Center staff of the Control Yuan may provide any assistance in accordance with relevant regulations.

26. Education :

- (a) The Regulations Governing the Organization and Operations of Senior Secondary School Student Appeals Committees and Student Reappeals Committees state that, "If the student or students' union or club believe that the school's punishment and other measures or resolutions (hereinafter the original measures) are illegal or inappropriate and damage their rights and interests, they shall notify the school in writing within 30 days from the day after receiving or knowing the original measures. Those who are not satisfied with the school's resolution on the appeal shall file a further appeal in writing to the competent authority within 30 days from the day after such resolution of school is reached. If the original measures are administrative sanctions, and the resolution of

the re-appeal and review is unsatisfactory, the student or students' union or club may file an administrative lawsuit with the administrative court within 2 months from the day after the delivery of the resolution of the reappeal and review.

- (b) For Primary and Junior High Schools: The Primary and Junior High School Act states that the “Parents of primary and junior high school students shall form a parents association. The autonomous regulations governing the association’s organization, tasks, method of becoming a committee member, committee membership duration, financial resources, financial management, operation, and other associated matters shall be determined by the competent authority of the municipality or county (city) in which the school is located, after consulting parent groups.”
- (c) The right to an independent, confidential, accessible and child-friendly procedure and how to achieve a remedy is as follows :
 - i. Procedural independence: the Regulations Governing the Organization and Operations of Senior Secondary School Student Appeals Committees and Student Reappeals Committees states that “Each and all Senior high schools shall set up the Student Appeal Appraisal Committee (Appeal Appraisal Committee) to handle appeal cases from students or students’ union or clubs, which shall be composed of 7 to 15 members”. The Appeal Appraisal Committee is an organization specializing in handling student complaints and has its own independent guidelines for operating.
 - ii. Confidentiality of procedures: the Regulations Governing the Organization and Operations of Senior Secondary School Student Appeals Committees and Student Reappeals Committees state that, “The principle of non-disclosure shall be adopted for the meetings of the Appeal Appraisal Committee”, and “The participants of the meetings and other staff members shall strictly hold matters regarding the evaluation, voting, and individual opinions of members confidential; and the appeals involving the privacy of students and the basic information of the appellants shall be kept confidential.”

iii. Accessible and child-friendly :

- (i) The Regulations Governing the Organization and Operations of Senior Secondary School Student Appeals Committees and Student Reappeals Committees respectively state that “Schools shall include the information of student appeal system in the student handbook and official sites, and publish such information widely to allow students can understand the function of the appeal system.” And “The competent authorities shall independently or entrust schools at all levels, relevant professional organizations or public welfare organizations to establish consultation channels and provide support services for appeals and re-appeals.”
- (ii) Compile and distribute the promotion handbooks to all senior high schools, and publish the handbooks and various sample application forms, common appeal patterns, FAQ and appeal consultation hotlines on the “Official Site for Senior High School Student Affairs Information and Activities”, The government have also cooperated with the Taiwan Youth Association for Democracy to make a promotional video on student appeal mechanism, which will also be published on the above website for the school-wide publicity and allowing students to easily download and use such materials.
- (iii) In addition, according to the Regulations Governing the Organization and Operations of Senior Secondary School Student Appeals Committees and Student Reappeals Committees, when a student or a students’ union or club files an appeal, an agent and assistant may be appointed.” “The appellant shall be given the opportunity to fully express his/her views and defenses during the review of the Committee, and the appellant and his/her legal representative and related persons shall be notified to present their opinions at the meeting.” “If the appellant requests to make any statement under any justifiable reasons, he/she shall be given the opportunity to express his/her statement in written, present at the meeting or at other designated places to express any of such statement.” “The appellant may apply to the school to read, transcribe, photocopy or photograph the investigation report or other relevant materials before making any statement.”

27. Social care : The complaint mechanism of the children and youth placement institutions is shown as follows :

- (a) In the guidance and inspection items and joint evaluation indicators of placement institutions for children and youth, it is required that the agency shall establish a complaint mechanism for children of placement, clearly inform the rights and interests of the children, and the channels for submitting complaints when their rights and interests are damaged. Such information shall be incorporated into the check-in instruction booklet issued by the agency to children.
- (b) In order to increase the diversity, independence and safety of the complaint channels, starting from 2019, additional counseling and inspection items for children and youth placement institutions have been added, which require each local competent authority to establish the external complaint mechanism and the handling method when receiving the complaint, including handling procedures (acceptance of complaints, investigation methods, results and follow-up processing), investigation mechanisms and deadlines for responding to complaints, etc., so as to complete the complaint mechanism for children.
- (c) Because each local government has completed the establishment of the above-mentioned complaint handling mechanism, considering that if the children are not satisfied with the results of the local governments, relevant remedies shall be available. Hence, operational principles of the Ministry of Health and Welfare in handling re-appeal cases of children placed out of the home, making the complaint mechanism more complete.

28. Juvenile Justice

- (a) When a child or a youth is a victim of a criminal case
 - i. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, the child or the youth victim of a criminal case may file a complaint by he/herself. The statutory agent may file an independent complaint as well. When the victim is dead, the complaint can be filed by the victim's specific relatives.

- ii. When a child or a youth victim of a criminal case is interviewed by the public prosecutor, with the victim's consent, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives, professionals (physician, social worker for example) or other person the victim trusts may be present and state their own opinions; during the investigation stage, the public prosecutor shall take due care to protect the privacy of the victim and his/her family members and may, upon the petition of the victim or on his/her own initiative, after taking into account the circumstances of the case and the physical and mental conditions of the victim, apply appropriate isolation facilities to prevent the victim from being seen by the accused or a third party.
- (b) When a child or a youth is a victim of a sexual assault case and is interviewed by the public prosecutor, according to the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives or specific professionals (physician, social worker for example) may be present and state their own opinions; the public prosecutor shall appoint relevant professionals to assist in interrogation when the public prosecutor deems it necessary.
 - (c) When a child or a youth is a victim of a sexual exploitation case and is interviewed by the public prosecutor, according to the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives or specific professionals (physician, social worker for example) may be present and state their own opinions; the public prosecutor shall pay attention to the personal safety of the victim and provide the environment and measures that ensure his/her safety. Such safety shall be achieved by proper isolation facilities if necessary. Alternatively, such safety may be achieved outside the court upon request or *virtute officii*.
 - (d) Detained juvenil at correctional institutions :
 - i. When a juvenile is detained, subject to mandatory educational discipline or serves a sentence, he or she is held at a juvenile correctional institution. If the juvenile disagrees with the action or management measure of the correctional facility, he or she may file a complaint according to the procedures set out in the Prison Act or Detention Act that will prompt the facility to review the legality and/or

appropriateness of its action or management measure. If the review finds that the action or measure is unlawful or improper, the facility shall stop, cancel or change the decision or execution of the original action or management measure.

- ii. The complaint procedure is an independent procedure. Thus each and every correctional institutions has established an independent review board composed of experts, scholars and impartial community members. In addition, the complaint procedure is user friendly. It allows a juvenile to file a complaint verbally or in writing, or appoint a lawyer or agent to make the filing on his or her behalf. All complaints are kept confidential.
- iii. Juvenile shall be informed of the Regulations for complaints and legal remedy when they are arranged a lecture upon arrival at a prison , A prison shall also publish orientation handbooks and deliver them to the juvenile for reference.
- iv. Under the Juvenile Delinquency Act, the juvenile, their statutory agents, present protectors, and support persons may file an appeal if they disagree with a ruling made by the juvenile court; the court will give out instructions on the appeals process in the content of judgments. Besides, we are discussing a draft bill concerning legal remedies for the juvenile in detention to seek petitions to the juvenile court if they believe the treatment of youth correctional institutions has infringed their rights.

29. Health :

- (a) Children and adolescents may file medical complaints through internal complaint channel of the particular medical institutions, writing to the email of the heads of local departments of health or Ministry of Health and Welfare, or contacting these agencies by phone. These complaints can be filed in written form, orally, or via email. Persons at any age can file a complaint; rejection of a complaint must be justified by the agencies to which the complaint is filed. For complaints where confidentiality is necessary, the agencies that accept the complaints shall not disclose any information of the complaints in the handling process. If petitions presented by the children or adolescents are deemed well grounded by the agencies, appropriate actions shall be taken therefor.

- (b) Children below 7 years of age can file for a petition or complaint through their primary caregivers or legal representatives. According to the Administrative Procedure Act a written or verbal petition/complaint can be filed to an administrative agency. The receiving agency will assign a personnel for prompt and definitive action. If the petitioner needs confidentiality, the receiving agency during processing shall not disclose the case to the public. Appropriate measures should be taken for petition with reasons. Regarding the matter of the petition, an administrative appeal, lawsuit or a request for state compensation may be filed in accordance to the law, the receiving agency shall inform the petitioner.

Chapter III GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1 Para. 53 Please provide further details as to how the promotion of gender equality is monitored in schools and not left to the discretion of schools and teachers.

30. Schools shall set up the gender equality education committee on campus to integrate relevant resources of all units in the school, formulate gender equality education implementation plans, plan or handle gender equality education-related activities for students, staff and parents, and develop and promote gender equality education courses, teaching and assessment mechanism, formulate the implementation of gender equality education and the prevention and control of sexual assault and harassment on campus, establish a mechanism to coordinate and integrate relevant resources, and implement and promote gender equality education among the campus.
31. The Ministry of Education has formulated the “Checklist for the Implementation of Gender Equality Education in Senior High Schools”, which specifically checks the schools’ implementation of gender equality education during each academic year, and conducts a review of the implementation of gender equality education in schools in accordance with aspects respectively known as “Administrative Organization and Operation”, “Learning Environment and Resources”, “Course Materials and Teaching” and “Prevention and Handling of Sexual Harassment or Bullying on Campus” to provide specific guidelines for further implementation by schools, and regularly review the schools’ promotion of gender equality education.

3.2 Para. 56 Please provide further details as to how the obligations in the Education Act for Indigenous Peoples 2019 are monitored and enforced.

32. The Education Act for Indigenous Peoples (hereinafter EAIP) states that “The central competent education authority and the central competent indigenous peoples’ affairs authority shall jointly convene indigenous education policy meetings to conduct consultation about indigenous education policy planning regarding the following: 1. The indigenous education system; 2. Constructing mid- and long-range plans regarding the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples; 3. Plans for the development of indigenous education; 4. Consultation across ministries and departments regarding indigenous education related matters; 5. Other matters related to indigenous education.” And “In conjunction with the central competent indigenous peoples’ affairs authority, the central competent education authority shall formulate plans for the development of indigenous education. Local governments shall consider the characteristic cultures of the local indigenous peoples and then formulate education projects in accordance with the plans referred to in the preceding paragraph and submit the projects to the central competent education authority and the central competent indigenous peoples’ affairs authority for reference.”
33. The legal obligation and supervision mechanism regulated in EAIP are classified to central and local government level, and described as the following :
- (a) As stated in EAIP, Council of Indigenous Peoples and Ministry of Education jointly signed and issued a “Development Plan for Indigenous Education (2021-2025)” – oriented to establishing comprehensive system, cultivating ethnic awareness, nurturing ethnic talents and respect diverse common prosperity. There are 7 core goals, 12 strategies, 64 specific measures and 14 key performance indicators. The Plan spans from 2021 to 2025, which operates for 5 years. By the end of each year, a result report on implementation will be submitted – each central authority involved in the Plan will report their implementing results to MOE for integration, thus, by reviewing the listed KPI of the Plan, the progress can be supervised.

- (b) Whereas at the local government level, Council of Indigenous Peoples and Ministry of Education has assisted all local governments to formulate “2021-2025 Indigenous Education Projects”. The mid-range plans from all local governments had submitted for future reference. Each year Council of Indigenous Peoples and Ministry of Education will team up with scholars and experts related to education and/or indigenous culture and conduct touring counseling to all local governments in order to supervise the projects.
34. Based on the EAIP, the promotion of the integration of educational issues into teaching materials for indigenous schools at all levels, education classes-demonstration schools and classes is as follows :
- (a) Since 2016, the school-type demonstration education of indigenous peoples has been promoted in schools at and below senior high schools to ensure the right to study for students of indigenous people. As of the Academic Year 2021, there are 36 demonstration education schools available for indigenous peoples.
- (b) Continue to promote demonstration education classes for indigenous peoples, so that schools can develop courses of indigenous peoples according to the characteristics and contexts of indigenous knowledge, and provide accessible demonstration education needed by various ethnic groups, to connect with the demonstration education academic system. As of the Academic Year 2021, there are 40 classes in 17 schools to offer demonstration education classes for indigenous peoples.
- (c) The government will continue to make relevant curricula and teaching materials for schools at all levels incorporate multicultural perspectives, the history and culture of indigenous peoples and their values, and develop indigenous education issues into lesson plans for the reference of teachers at grassroots levels.

3.3 Para. 68 Please clarify how the causes of child deaths (including suicides) are recorded, whether and how they are investigated and provide an explanation for the very high infant mortality rates in some counties.

35. The records of cause of death for children are derived from death certificates and autopsy certificates; while the Child Death Review (CDR) of children aged under 6 years is conducted at city and county level for those deceased in the previous year. Cross-sectoral meetings are held with representatives from relevant sectors who bring records and information available for discussion. The implementation of CDR is to explore causes of death that could be improved or prevented systematically. This project was pioneered in 2020 in Hualien and Taitung region, where child mortality rates were observed to be higher. Statistics of infant death causes by city and county see Table 3. Given the complexity of factors affecting infant mortality, the results of CDR cannot be used to explain the differences in mortality rates among the counties and cities.

Table 3 Causes of Infant Deaths by Local Government

Unit: person, per 100,000 live births

		2016										
In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Pneumonia	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Other disorders of brain
Total	Number of Deaths	811	166	117	56	46	42	32	26	17	16	13
	Mortality Rate	390.7	80.0	56.4	27.0	22.2	20.2	15.4	12.5	8.2	7.7	6.3
New Taipei City	Number of Deaths	142	23	30	17	6	9	4	3	4	1	3
	Mortality Rate	415.8	67.4	87.9	49.8	17.6	26.4	11.7	8.8	11.7	2.9	8.8
Taipei City	Number of Deaths	106	25	17	15	1	1	4	2	1	1	-
	Mortality Rate	381.5	90.0	61.2	54.0	3.6	3.6	14.4	7.2	3.6	3.6	-
Taoyuan City	Number of Deaths	86	17	16	3	6	2	7	4	1	1	-
	Mortality Rate	362.1	71.6	67.4	12.6	25.3	8.4	29.5	16.8	4.2	4.2	-
Taichung City	Number of Deaths	80	19	14	-	3	3	3	3	1	2	-
	Mortality Rate	311.9	74.1	54.6	-	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	3.9	7.8	-
Tainan City	Number of Deaths	52	9	5	-	5	5	2	4	-	2	1
	Mortality Rate	355.4	61.5	34.2	-	34.2	34.2	13.7	27.3	-	13.7	6.8

2016

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Pneumonia	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Other disorders of brain
Kaohsiung City	Number of Deaths	119	29	9	5	2	11	3	3	5	3	2
	Mortality Rate	548.6	133.7	41.5	23.1	9.2	50.7	13.8	13.8	23.1	13.8	9.2
Yilan County	Number of Deaths	9	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	255.2	-	-	28.4	28.4	28.4	-	-	28.4	-	-
Hsinchu County	Number of Deaths	25	2	3	4	3	-	2	2	1	1	1
	Mortality Rate	449.2	35.9	53.9	71.9	53.9	-	35.9	35.9	18.0	18.0	18.0
Miaoli County	Number of Deaths	15	3	2	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	319.3	63.9	42.6	63.9	63.9	21.3	-	-	-	-	21.3
Changhua County	Number of Deaths	38	9	4	2	5	1	1	1	-	-	2
	Mortality Rate	276.5	65.5	29.1	14.6	36.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	-	-	14.6
Nantou County	Number of Deaths	11	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	304.3	55.3	55.3	-	-	27.7	-	-	-	27.7	-

2016

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Pneumonia	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Other disorders of brain
Yunlin County	Number of Deaths	14	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	293.9	42.0	21.0	-	21.0	21.0	-	42.0	-	21.0	21.0
Chiayi County	Number of Deaths	10	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	342.5	102.7	68.5	-	-	34.2	34.2	-	-	-	34.2
Pingtung County	Number of Deaths	30	9	2	5	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Mortality Rate	585.4	175.6	39.0	97.6	19.5	-	-	-	39.0	-	-
Taitung County	Number of Deaths	7	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	457.2	130.6	-	-	65.3	65.3	-	-	-	-	-
Hualien County	Number of Deaths	23	10	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	860.5	374.1	149.6	-	149.6	-	37.4	-	-	-	-
Penghu County	Number of Deaths	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	396.0	-	-	-	198.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

2016

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Pneumonia	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Other disorders of brain
Keelung City	Number of Deaths	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	278.7	-	-	-	39.8	39.8	-	-	-	-	-
Hsinchu City	Number of Deaths	24	1	4	1	-	3	2	2	1	2	1
	Mortality Rate	528.8	22.0	88.1	22.0	-	66.1	44.1	44.1	22.0	44.1	22.0
Chiayi City	Number of Deaths	8	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	362.3	45.3	90.6	-	-	-	90.6	-	-	45.3	-
Kinmen County	Number of Deaths	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	74.0	-	-	-	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit: person, per 100,000 live births

2017												
In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Septicaemia
Total	Number of Deaths	772	152	107	80	59	39	23	17	17	13	12
	Mortality Rate	396.7	78.1	55.0	41.1	30.3	20.0	11.8	8.7	8.7	6.7	6.2
New Taipei City	Number of Deaths	136	28	17	26	9	7	6	3	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	430.1	88.5	53.8	82.2	28.5	22.1	19.0	9.5	-	3.2	3.2
Taipei City	Number of Deaths	90	23	13	12	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Mortality Rate	359.9	92.0	52.0	48.0	24.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Taoyuan City	Number of Deaths	90	15	13	6	13	6	1	4	1	-	1
	Mortality Rate	384.1	64.0	55.5	25.6	55.5	25.6	4.3	17.1	4.3	-	4.3
Taichung City	Number of Deaths	76	19	6	2	6	1	-	2	1	3	1
	Mortality Rate	311.3	77.8	24.6	8.2	24.6	4.1	-	8.2	4.1	12.3	4.1
Tainan City	Number of Deaths	47	7	5	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	2
	Mortality Rate	337.8	50.3	35.9	14.4	35.9	21.6	14.4	14.4	7.2	7.2	14.4

2017

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Septicaemia
Kaohsiung City	Number of Deaths	115	22	23	5	2	9	1	-	5	3	1
	Mortality Rate	561.7	107.5	112.3	24.4	9.8	44.0	4.9	-	24.4	14.7	4.9
Yilan County	Number of Deaths	15	2	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
	Mortality Rate	448.2	59.8	59.8	89.6	-	-	-	29.9	59.8	-	59.8
Hsinchu County	Number of Deaths	15	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	303.2	60.6	101.1	20.2	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miaoli County	Number of Deaths	18	3	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	465.7	77.6	25.9	77.6	25.9	25.9	-	-	-	-	-
Changhua County	Number of Deaths	41	3	7	6	5	4	4	1	2	1	-
	Mortality Rate	312.7	22.9	53.4	45.8	38.1	30.5	30.5	7.6	15.3	7.6	-
Nantou County	Number of Deaths	13	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	387.4	89.4	29.8	89.4	29.8	29.8	29.8	-	29.8	-	-

2017

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Septicaemia
Yunlin County	Number of Deaths	18	4	2	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	-
	Mortality Rate	396.3	88.1	44.0	22.0	-	22.0	66.1	-	22.0	22.0	-
Chiayi County	Number of Deaths	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	105.4	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.1
Pingtung County	Number of Deaths	28	11	5	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	578.2	227.1	103.2	20.6	20.6	-	20.6	20.6	-	-	20.6
Taitung County	Number of Deaths	10	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	668.0	66.8	66.8	133.6	200.4	-	-	-	-	-	66.8
Hualien County	Number of Deaths	18	3	-	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	738.3	123.1	-	82.0	123.1	41.0	-	41.0	41.0	-	-
Penghu County	Number of Deaths	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	290.7	-	96.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.9	-

2017

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Septicaemia
Keelung City	Number of Deaths	9	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	400.9	-	89.1	-	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	44.5	-	-
Hsinchu City	Number of Deaths	17	3	1	3	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	392.4	69.3	23.1	69.3	23.1	46.2	23.1	-	-	23.1	-
Chiayi City	Number of Deaths	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	259.7	-	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinmen County	Number of Deaths	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	384.0	76.8	76.8	153.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit: person, per 100,000 live births

		2018										
In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Pneumonia
Total	Number of Deaths	752	135	102	55	51	37	27	22	21	16	8
	Mortality Rate	416.3	74.7	56.5	30.4	28.2	20.5	14.9	12.2	11.6	8.9	4.4
New Taipei City	Number of Deaths	124	20	19	9	6	3	4	3	3	7	1
	Mortality Rate	431.4	69.6	66.1	31.3	20.9	10.4	13.9	10.4	10.4	24.4	3.5
Taipei City	Number of Deaths	101	21	13	12	9	4	1	4	3	1	-
	Mortality Rate	445.7	92.7	57.4	52.9	39.7	17.6	4.4	17.6	13.2	4.4	-
Taoyuan City	Number of Deaths	69	14	2	3	8	5	4	-	3	-	2
	Mortality Rate	305.7	62.0	8.9	13.3	35.4	22.2	17.7	-	13.3	-	8.9
Taichung City	Number of Deaths	66	9	11	-	6	4	6	2	1	1	1
	Mortality Rate	293.1	40.0	48.8	-	26.6	17.8	26.6	8.9	4.4	4.4	4.4

2018

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Pneumonia
Tainan City	Number of Deaths	48	8	9	2	1	4	-	2	1	1	-
	Mortality Rate	391.0	65.2	73.3	16.3	8.1	32.6	-	16.3	8.1	8.1	-
Kaohsiung City	Number of Deaths	111	22	15	4	6	4	-	-	3	3	2
	Mortality Rate	553.9	109.8	74.8	20.0	29.9	20.0	-	-	15.0	15.0	10.0
Yilan County	Number of Deaths	23	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	749.9	163.0	163.0	97.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	-	-	32.6
Hsinchu County	Number of Deaths	17	3	3	2	1	3	-	1	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	383.2	67.6	67.6	45.1	22.5	67.6	-	22.5	-	22.5	-
Miaoli County	Number of Deaths	11	2	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	330.1	60.0	-	120.0	30.0	-	60.0	30.0	-	-	-

2018

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Pneumonia
Changhua County	Number of Deaths	29	7	8	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	235.5	56.8	65.0	24.4	16.2	-	16.2	-	8.1	-	-
Nantou County	Number of Deaths	11	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	341.9	62.2	31.1	-	62.2	-	62.2	-	-	-	-
Yunlin County	Number of Deaths	14	-	1	-	4	-	-	1	3	-	-
	Mortality Rate	342.6	-	24.5	-	97.9	-	-	24.5	73.4	-	-
Chiayi County	Number of Deaths	16	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	624.3	234.1	-	39.0	-	-	39.0	-	39.0	-	-
Pingtung County	Number of Deaths	35	2	3	4	1	2	3	2	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	754.8	43.1	64.7	86.3	21.6	43.1	64.7	43.1	-	21.6	21.6

2018

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Pneumonia
Taitung County	Number of Deaths	9	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	601.2	133.6	66.8	-	66.8	66.8	-	66.8	-	-	-
Hualien County	Number of Deaths	24	4	2	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	997.1	166.2	83.1	207.7	41.5	124.6	41.5	41.5	-	-	-
Penghu County	Number of Deaths	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	571.4	114.3	228.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keelung City	Number of Deaths	12	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	547.2	136.8	91.2	45.6	-	45.6	-	-	45.6	-	-
Hsinchu City	Number of Deaths	13	2	1	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	-
	Mortality Rate	328.0	50.5	25.2	50.5	25.2	50.5	-	50.5	-	25.2	-

2018

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Pneumonia
Chiayi City	Number of Deaths	11	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	587.3	106.8	160.2	-	-	-	-	53.4	53.4	-	-
Kinmen County	Number of Deaths	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	240.8	-	80.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit: person, per 100,000 live births

2019												
In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Other disorders of brain	Pneumonia
Total	Number of Deaths	671	141	74	70	46	27	26	24	18	9	6
	Mortality Rate	383.3	80.5	42.3	40.0	26.3	15.4	14.9	13.7	10.3	5.1	3.4
New Taipei City	Number of Deaths	140	26	14	25	6	3	6	8	5	1	-
	Mortality Rate	500.6	93.0	50.1	89.4	21.5	10.7	21.5	28.6	17.9	3.6	-
Taipei City	Number of Deaths	72	14	8	8	9	4	5	1	2	2	-
	Mortality Rate	343.1	66.7	38.1	38.1	42.9	19.1	23.8	4.8	9.5	9.5	-
Taoyuan City	Number of Deaths	76	15	8	6	7	3	3	3	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	337.9	66.7	35.6	26.7	31.1	13.3	13.3	13.3	-	4.4	4.4
Taichung City	Number of Deaths	53	13	6	2	7	2	1	2	3	1	1
	Mortality Rate	249.9	61.3	28.3	9.4	33.0	9.4	4.7	9.4	14.1	4.7	4.7

2019

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Other disorders of brain	Pneumonia
Tainan City	Number of Deaths	34	6	5	-	4	2	4	1	2	-	2
	Mortality Rate	290.3	51.2	42.7	-	34.2	17.1	34.2	8.5	17.1	-	17.1
Kaohsiung City	Number of Deaths	104	19	10	8	5	3	3	1	1	3	1
	Mortality Rate	543.1	99.2	52.2	41.8	26.1	15.7	15.7	5.2	5.2	15.7	5.2
Yilan County	Number of Deaths	13	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	425.8	32.8	32.8	-	32.8	-	65.5	32.8	-	-	-
Hsinchu County	Number of Deaths	15	3	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	339.2	67.8	22.6	90.5	22.6	22.6	-	22.6	22.6	-	-
Miaoli County	Number of Deaths	19	11	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	623.0	360.7	98.4	65.6	-	-	32.8	-	-	-	-
Changhua County	Number of Deaths	26	9	3	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	212.3	73.5	24.5	16.3	8.2	-	8.2	24.5	-	-	-

2019

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Other disorders of brain	Pneumonia
Nantou County	Number of Deaths	18	3	6	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	574.2	95.7	191.4	-	31.9	63.8	-	-	31.9	-	-
Yunlin County	Number of Deaths	13	4	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	310.0	95.4	-	71.5	23.8	71.5	-	-	-	-	-
Chiayi County	Number of Deaths	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	204.3	34.0	34.0	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingtung County	Number of Deaths	20	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Mortality Rate	425.0	21.2	85.0	21.2	63.7	-	-	-	21.2	-	21.2
Taitung County	Number of Deaths	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	681.7	136.3	-	68.2	-	-	-	136.3	-	-	-
Hualien County	Number of Deaths	14	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	580.7	41.5	41.5	83.0	-	83.0	-	-	-	-	-

2019

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Other disorders of brain	Pneumonia
Penghu County	Number of Deaths	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	607.3	-	-	101.2	-	-	-	101.2	101.2	-	-
Keelung City	Number of Deaths	12	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
	Mortality Rate	582.0	145.5	-	48.5	-	97.0	-	-	48.5	48.5	-
Hsinchu City	Number of Deaths	15	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	387.5	155.0	51.7	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiayi City	Number of Deaths	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	238.7	179.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinmen County	Number of Deaths	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	83.8	-	83.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Unit: person, per 100,000 live births

		2020										
In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia
Total	Number of Deaths	586	105	79	76	39	29	23	19	18	11	11
	Mortality Rate	363.3	65.1	49.0	47.1	24.2	18.0	14.3	11.8	11.2	6.8	6.8
New Taipei City	Number of Deaths	100	14	17	9	4	4	9	5	4	1	-
	Mortality Rate	392.7	55.0	66.8	35.3	15.7	15.7	35.3	19.6	15.7	3.9	-
Taipei City	Number of Deaths	64	13	7	6	-	1	3	2	2	3	2
	Mortality Rate	347.8	70.7	38.0	32.6	-	5.4	16.3	10.9	10.9	16.3	10.9
Taoyuan City	Number of Deaths	66	12	5	13	6	2	4	3	1	3	1
	Mortality Rate	314.2	57.1	23.8	61.9	28.6	9.5	19.0	14.3	4.8	14.3	4.8
Taichung City	Number of Deaths	46	11	1	8	7	3	1	1	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	239.8	57.3	5.2	41.7	36.5	15.6	5.2	5.2	-	5.2	5.2

2020

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia
Tainan City	Number of Deaths	36	9	3	6	-	4	-	1	3	-	1
	Mortality Rate	343.2	85.8	28.6	57.2	-	38.1	-	9.5	28.6	-	9.5
Kaohsiung City	Number of Deaths	85	14	15	13	4	2	-	4	3	2	2
	Mortality Rate	457.9	75.4	80.8	70.0	21.6	10.8	-	21.6	16.2	10.8	10.8
Yilan County	Number of Deaths	11	1	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	391.2	35.6	71.1	142.2	-	-	35.6	35.6	-	-	-
Hsinchu County	Number of Deaths	23	2	3	3	4	1	2	-	-	1	1
	Mortality Rate	546.7	47.5	71.3	71.3	95.1	23.8	47.5	-	-	23.8	23.8
Miaoli County	Number of Deaths	12	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	437.3	145.8	109.3	-	-	36.4	-	-	36.4	-	-
Changhua County	Number of Deaths	27	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	229.0	33.9	33.9	17.0	17.0	33.9	8.5	8.5	-	-	-

2020

In Order of Total Infant Deaths			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia
Nantou County	Number of Deaths	11	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	358.5	65.2	-	97.8	32.6	-	32.6	-	-	-	-
Yunlin County	Number of Deaths	6	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	152.6	25.4	-	25.4	25.4	25.4	-	-	25.4	-	-
Chiayi County	Number of Deaths	16	5	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Mortality Rate	559.6	174.9	70.0	104.9	35.0	35.0	-	-	-	-	35.0
Pingtung County	Number of Deaths	28	5	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	1
	Mortality Rate	638.5	114.0	114.0	45.6	68.4	-	-	22.8	22.8	-	22.8
Taitung County	Number of Deaths	13	4	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	963.0	296.3	148.1	-	148.1	74.1	74.1	-	-	-	-
Hualien County	Number of Deaths	10	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	469.3	46.9	46.9	-	93.9	93.9	-	-	-	-	-

2020

In Order of Total Infant Deaths		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Cause of Death		All causes of death	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Disorders relating to length of gestation and fetal growth	Respiratory disorders originating in the perinatal period	Accidents and adverse effects	Infections specific to the perinatal period	Sudden infant death syndrome	Fetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of fetus and newborn	Diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases)	Pneumonia
Penghu County	Number of Deaths	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	209.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keelung City	Number of Deaths	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	154.0	-	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hsinchu City	Number of Deaths	19	2	7	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mortality Rate	545.7	57.4	201.0	86.2	28.7	28.7	-	-	28.7	-	-
Chiayi City	Number of Deaths	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Mortality Rate	505.1	72.2	72.2	-	72.2	-	-	-	72.2	-	72.2
Kinmen County	Number of Deaths	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	97.8	-	-	-	-	97.8	-	-	-	-	-
Lienchiang County	Number of Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mortality Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.4 Para. 69 (b) Please provide further information as to what measures are being taken to reduce the danger to child pedestrians/ cyclists from traffic related injury. How are drop-off zones/ pedestrian areas determined and enforced?

36. The promotion of traffic safety education has been enhanced by schools, implemented in the curriculum of the secondary school. Its implementation is illustrated as follows :

- (a) Propaganda of traffic safety education : Schools are encouraged to educate students about relevant precautions during school assemblies, etc., with the resources of “The Road Traffic Safety Portal Site of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications,” etc. In addition, encourage schools to invite Motor Vehicle Office (Unit) or social welfare groups to arrange relevant experience courses or implement lectures on road safety or traffic safety in order to integrate the effort of teaching and field trip. And review the practice and promotion of the relevant work in response to the “Traffic Safety Education Visiting Plan” of the Ministry of Education and the road safety evaluation plan of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.
- (b) Traffic Safety Education Course : According to the 12-Year Basic Education Curriculum, safety education has been included as one of the 19 subjects. It is confirmed by reviewing the K-12 school textbooks, children’s road crossing safety, bicycle riding safety, etc., have already been addressed. Therefore, teachers are to teach according to the textbooks and to guide students to form a correct traffic safety concept. The government also encourage schools to have traffic safety education included as a school course with the traffic safety education curriculum template and teaching demonstration; also guide schools to implement traffic safety education through the curriculum review mechanism.

37. Bicycle Traffic Safety Regulations :

- (a) According to the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act, bicycles are one of the types of slow-moving vehicles. The safety equipment, including brakes, bells, lights and reflectors, required to ride bicycle and the lighting equipment should be turned on at night, as clearly stipulated in the Road Traffic Safety Regulations. The penalties for violating the aforementioned regulations are also clearly stipulated in the Road Traffic

Management and Penalty Act. To improve bicycle regulations and traffic safety, some provisions of the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act were implemented in 2011 and have clearly stipulated that bicycles and other slow-moving vehicles should follow regulation on the road, such as before starting, riding in the lane, overtaking, yielding, and turning at intersection. In addition, Manual of Bicycle Life Etiquette and Safety Inspection Guide were produced in 2015, and it continues to promote safety procedures and information to children and youth through the road safety system.

- (b) Electric bicycles have become popular in recent years, and related management issues have been generated. To strengthen management and amend the law, the President announced in 2022 to amend the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act which focuses on hanging license plate, insuring compulsory automobile liability insurance, setting age restrictions for riders (over 14 years old), and setting penalties for changes in vehicle specifications, illegal use of license plates, and illegal driving behaviors. In addition to fines, there are also prohibition of driving, vehicle displacement and storage, vehicle confiscation, and license plate withholding and cancellation depending on the circumstances of the violation, and changed the name of “Electric Bicycle” to “Mini Electric Two-wheel moped.” The regulations are currently under review by relevant authorities before their implementation.

38. The setting of pick-up and drop-off areas and pedestrian areas :

- (a) The setting of pick-up and drop-off areas: To improve the safety of students going to school, local governments should check the demand of schools in their jurisdiction to set up pick-up and drop-off areas for parents. The road authorities will set up non-stopping markings in the parent pick-up and drop-off areas and erect signs to announce the allowing time for temporary pick-up and drop-off.
- (b) The setting of pedestrian areas: To keep school-age children safe on the roads, local governments and the Directorate General of Highways comprehensively inspect the safety of pedestrian passage spaces, promote the safety of the school lanes, plan (green) marked sidewalks, and follow the road when necessary. Relevant regulations will be stipulated governing pedestrian passage spaces, in accordance with the Road Traffic Management and Penalty Act.

3.5 Paras. 73 and 80 Please provide further details as to how the participation in local government and in the curriculum review is working? Please include details about how children are selected to participate and what steps are taken to ensure that the groups are as representative as possible. Please provide examples of how participation is monitored and what impact, if any, children had on policy and practice.

39. Participation in the local governance:

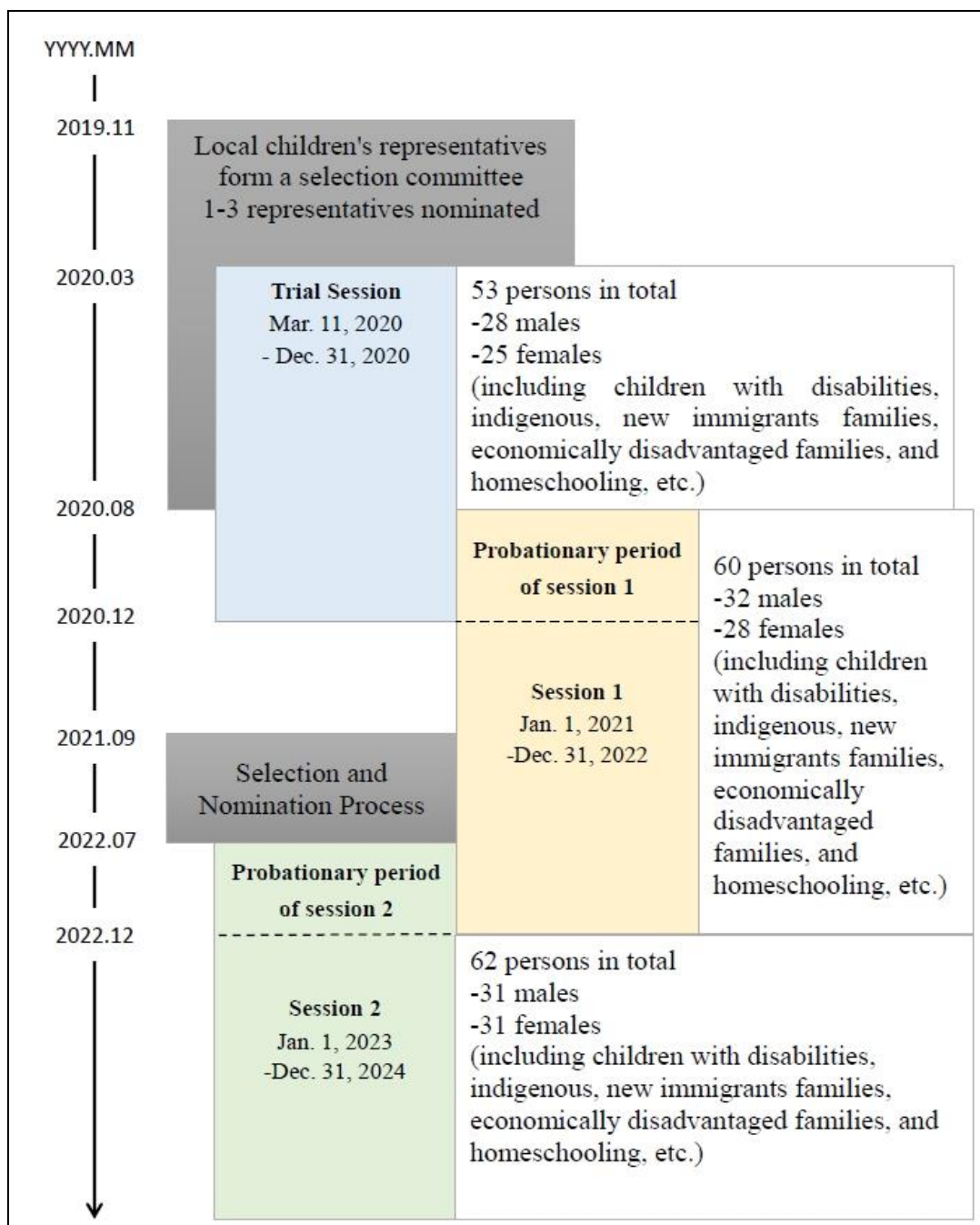
- (a) In order to promote the participation of children and youth in public affairs, the government subsidize the cooperation between local governments and civil groups to promote the four principles of CRC (the right to life, survival and development; non-discrimination; the principle of the best interests of children and youth; and the right to express and be heard). For children and youth who are willing to continue to participate in the policy formulation process, the local government will hire them as local children and youth representatives who will be empowered and attend meetings during their term of office, and participate in government meetings to express the opinions of children and youth.
- (b) Considering the wide range of issues related to children and youth, through regular surveys and assessments, the central government supervise local governments on the use of resources to promote the diversity of children and youth representatives, and focus on promoting the participation of children with disabilities, indigenous, ~~children~~ from new immigrants, with experience of dropping out, placed out of home, from economically-disadvantaged families in local governments activities in the past three years (2019-present), and review local government's strategies for promoting and encouraging the selection process of children and youth representatives and assisting children and youth in participating in the selection process and government meetings.
- (c) In order to supervise the participation of children and youth in public affairs of each and all local governments, the central government conduct regular surveys annually on the number of children and youth representatives in each municipality, county (city),

issues of concern to children and youth, recommended practices, and local government responses. For the past three years (2019-2021), local representatives of children and youth have proposed around 104 cases annually (about 4 cases in each county and city). The topics that children and youth are generally concerned about include (1) traffic and public facility safety (the right to life and survival), (2) dress code, channels for complaints, and mechanisms for children and youth to participate (right to express their opinions), and (3) epidemic prevention measures, mental health, school lunch, smoking cessation publicity, and environmental quality (right to health), etc., 89% of the proposals are incorporated by relevant agencies (institutions) for improvement, and work reports on the handling situation will be submitted. A minority of proposals (11%) express the doubts of children and youth representatives about the current mechanism, which the competent authorities have clarified.

40. Participation in the central governancet:

(a) Setting up the CCYD:

- i. Based on the Principles for Selecting Children and Youth Representatives to Participate in the Central Task Force on Children and Youth Welfare and Rights Affairs passed by the Child Rights Group in 2019, the CCYD was set up in 2020, consisting of 1 to 3 children and the youth from each municipality and county (city) (up to 66 members), each term of office shall be 2 years (as shown in the diagram below).



- ii. The CCYD is divided into three groups and participates in three inter-ministerial meetings of the central government respectively known as the Child Rights Group of the Executive Yuan, the Child Rights Group of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Children’s Accident Injury Prevention Task Force of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. They hold a meeting every two months to submit issues and suggestions of common concern for children and youth, in which 5 children and youth representatives would be nominated to participate in the inter-ministerial

meetings to express the opinions of the children and youth (their proposed topics are listed in Table 4). In 2022, the CCYD Assembly and Agency Forum was held, in which the CCYD submitted 7 proposals for discussion, including participation in school affairs, gender equality and emotional education, education in remote villages, and promotion of local language development and awareness of international culture, school bullying complaint channels, the privacy rights of placed children and youth, and the hazards of emerging tobacco products, etc., and in-depth discussions with representatives of various ministries and associations on how to improve such issues were also conducted.

- iii. The CCYD were invited to jointly promote the works of children and youth, including the compilation and publication of the "Casebook for Child and Youth Anti-Discrimination", " Strategies and Guidelines on the Protection of the Right of Children and Youth to Express Views", and "Research on the Optimization of Children and youth Placement institutions", "Gender Equality Advocacy", and "Children's Day and Girls' Day Activities Planning Guidelines", etc.
- (b) Central authorities promote children and youth's participation in governance and provide friendly support measures:
- i. In 2020, various party caucuses of the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the National Academy for Educational Research, and the Ministry of Labor respectively invited children and youth to discuss and exchange policies, discuss and reach a friendly environment for children and youth to appear in courts and improve the procedures for family and juvenile cases, study and amend the curriculum syllabus, and protect the labor rights and workplace safety for youth, and the Ministry of Culture and the Environmental Protection Administration of the Executive Yuan have all responded to promote the participation of children and youth to ensure the functioning of the complaint mechanism for children and youth.
 - ii. In 2019 and 2022, the Ministry of Health and Welfare invites various ministries to discuss the “mechanism for encouraging children and youth to participate in public affairs” and “friendly support measures for children and youth to participate in

government meetings” to provide support and subsidies to alleviate the physical and psychological limitations of children and youth’s participation in government meetings, as well as the impact on their studies and family burdens.

41. Participation in the review and development of curriculum guidelines

- (a) In accordance with the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, the government include children and youth representatives to participate in the review and development of curriculum guidelines, amend the Guidelines for Operation of 12-Year Basic Education Curriculum Research and Development Committee of the National Academy for Educational Research, and add one child and youth representative to serve as a member of the committee to participate in the discussion and review of the curriculum guidelines of 12-year basic education.
- (b) In 2020, in order to implement the Development of National Languages Act and initiate the revision of relevant curriculum guidelines (including the general guidelines, curriculum guidelines of technical high school subjects, other types of curriculum guidelines and implementation standards, and native language/Taiwan Sign Language, etc.), the government invite children and youth representatives to participate in relevant consultation meetings to collect opinions of students. The representatives of children and youth participating in the meetings are selected and invited based on the recommendation list provided by the database of children and youth representatives of the central government.
- (c) According to the Guidelines for the Composition and Operation of the Curriculum Review Assembly for Schools at and Below Senior High Schools, the review assembly shall be composed of 31 to 37 members with the status of non-government representatives, among which 4 shall be student representatives. The Ministry of Education will publicly solicit students to make self-registration as candidates and guides students to form an election committee. In order to facilitate student representatives to collect opinions from experts, scholars and students of various levels and schools on the content of the curriculum syllabus, these Guidelines was amended and promulgated in 2021. And student representatives shall be assisted in fully

reflecting the opinions of the majority of students that are not participating in the review of the curriculum syllabus.

- (d) In order to allow the student representatives committee to fully reflect the opinions of students, appropriate assistance shall be offered. Taking the student representatives of 2021 Curriculum Review Assembly as an example, which reviewed the 12-year national basic education curriculum syllabus for each field, subject, and group subject, at the request of the student representative committee, the government assisted in holding a symposium to collect the opinions of the majority of students. In addition, all previous review conferences and each group review meeting are all video-recorded to ensure that the opinions raised are taken into consideration and discussed.

Table 4 List of proposals for the CCYD to participate in “the Child Rights Group of the Executive Yuan”, “the Child Rights Group of the Ministry of Health and Welfare” and “the Children’s Accident Injury Prevention Task Force of the Ministry of Health and Welfare” from 2020 to 2021

Meeting	Type	Topic	Follow-up Promotion
Child Rights Group of the Executive Yuan	Respect for the views of the children and youth	Promote children and youth’s participation in school affairs and environmental issues	The human rights work of the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan is included in the participation of children and youth; and the Ministry of Education is included in the discussion.
	Freedom of association and peaceful assembly	Right of association of children and youth	Civil Associations Act is included in the list of regulations to be reviewed.
	Protection of children and youth from violence	Cyber bullying prevention and enhancement of teachers’ knowledge	Invite children and youth to participate in the discussion of cyberbullying patterns and how to deal with them; amend the “Guidelines for preventing bullying in schools” to include cyberbullying.
	Protection of children and youth from economic exploitation	labor rights of children and youth	The Ministry of Labor has increased the sample survey of juvenile employment status.
	Alternative care	Rights for children and youth of placement	Invite children and youth to participate in the research and evaluation indicators.
	Education	Tuition policy based on the number of children and youth in the families	To be discussed by the Ministry of Education.

Meeting	Type	Topic	Follow-up Promotion
	Juvenile justice	Social and administrative agencies providing emergency care services in juvenile justice incidents.	Social and administrative agencies and courts establish a cooperation mechanism.
Child Rights Group” of the Ministry of Health and Welfare	Dissemination and Awareness Enhancement	Promotion and implementation of CRC	The Family Education Center handles promotion, and the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Welfare subsidize student associations to participate in the promotion.
	Mental health	Improvement of the campus counseling mechanism	Local governments set up Student Guidance and Counseling Centers to provide counseling resources.
	Sexual health	Schoolchildren’s lack of sex health education	The Teacher Training Center incorporates sexual health knowledge and emotional education courses.
	Children with disabilities	Popularization of inclusive parks	The Ministry of Health and Welfare invites children and youth to participate in the study to formulate the “Inclusive Playground Design Principles”.
	Education and rural resources	Rural education and public transportation	The Ministry of Education explains the allocation of educational resources and supporting measures for teachers in remote areas; and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications strengthened the promotion of

Meeting	Type	Topic	Follow-up Promotion
			the Happiness Bus(Demand Responsive Transportation System, DRTS).
	Right to leisure	Preferential measures for public facilities	Inventory of the number of public venues and invite children and youth to participate in the planning of new construction or renovation.
Children's Accident Injury Prevention Task Force of the Ministry of Health and Welfare	Right to life, survival and development	Suicide prevention and school counseling mechanisms	Invite children and youth to participate in the Suicide Prevention Consultation Meeting of the Ministry of Health and Welfare
	Protection of children and youth from violence and protection of Privacy	Implementation methods of survey on campus life	The use of online surveys for educational research is suggested to be adopted.
	Protection of children and youth from smoking hazards	Hazards of emerging tobacco products	Invite children and youth to participate in the discussion of the promotion scripts.

Chapter IV CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

4.1 Para. 45. In the media classification there are two categories, Parental guidance – 12 and Parental guidance- 15, which mean that programs with this label are not suitable for viewing by children respectively under the age of 12 and under the age of 15. What does “parental guidance” mean in this context?

42. Television Programs Classification Handling Regulations were announced in 1999 and implemented in 2000. The regulations classify television programs into four categories :

- (a) Restricted: TV programs are not suitable for viewing by those under the age of 18.
- (b) PG (Parental Guidance): TV programs are not suitable for viewing by those under the age of 12. For those between the ages of 12-18, these programs should be viewed with the guidance of parents or teachers.
- (c) Protected: TV programs are not suitable for viewing by those under the age of 6. For those between the ages of 6-12, these programs should be viewed with the company of parents, teachers or adult family members.
- (d) General: TV programs are suitable for watching by general audiences.

43. “Parental Guidance” allows those between the ages of 12-18 to view PG TV programs with the guidance of parents or teachers.

44. The Television Programs Classification Handling Regulations were amended in 2016 and implemented in 2017. In the new regulation, the original four categories of TV programs were adjusted into five. That is, the original “PG” classification was divided into PG-12 and PG-15.

4.2 Para. 47 Children age 16 or older can become a member of a political party. Does this include that they will have voting rights in the context of the political party and that they can become a candidate for the political party in local and national elections?

45. According to the Political Parties Act, political parties may not recruit citizens under the age of sixteen. A political party may not force any citizen to join or quit. Therefore, citizens over the age of 16 can choose a political party freely and become its member with the political party's approval. In general, the members of a political party have the right to vote for the leader and officers of the party. The charter of each political party will prescribe how to exercise the members' right to vote in detail. For example, the member may obtain the right of vote after fulfilling certain obligations (such as paying political party membership dues).
46. According to Article 130 of the Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan), any citizen of the Republic of China who has attained the age of 20 years shall have the right of election in accordance with law. Except as otherwise provided by this Constitution or by law, any citizen who has attained the age of 23 years shall have the right of being elected in accordance with law. According to the above regulations, children and youth who have attained the age of 16 years do not have the right to vote or to be elected.

4.3 Para. 95 Mobile broadband penetration is stated to have reached 126.1% which indicates that there are more subscribers than the population of Taiwan. But this does necessarily mean that all children have access to the internet? Please clarify the percentage of children who have access to the internet; whether the quality of that internet connection is effective for purposes such as online learning and if there are gaps in internet access and quality, which cohorts of children are more likely to experience such gaps.

47. “The mobile broadband penetration rate” is calculated by dividing the number of mobile broadband users by the national population (including children and youth). As such, on average, there are about 1.2 mobile broadband accounts per citizen. The Telecommunications Management Act stipulates, “The content of telecommunications and the effect or impact of telecommunications shall be the responsibility of the user.” “A telecommunications enterprise shall not refuse requests for telecommunications services and transmission of communications without justifiable reasons.” In light of these protections of rights to confidential communications, users’ gender and age, as well as other information cannot be ascertained. Similarly, there is no data regarding the proportion of children online.

48. Mobile communication is limited by the characteristics of wireless transmission, meaning the actual connection quality varies due to a range of factors, such as terrain, ground objects, terminal equipment, online traffic, distance from the base station, the speed of movement, and so on. In order to provide stable internet access quality in remote areas, a fixed network should be provided, regardless whether the users are adults or children.

49. With view to promoting digital development in remote areas thereby reducing the digital divide between urban and rural areas, the government has implemented the Digital Application Improvement Program in Remote Areas, and actively assists people in these areas, including indigenous groups, with digital applications and services. (https://www.edu.tw/News_Content.aspx?n=D33B55D537402BAA&sms=954974C68391B710&s=46E6E9298ABB2C75)

50. In R.O.C. (Taiwan), the primary, junior high, and senior secondary schools are equipped with wired and wireless networks that satisfy the needs of educational instruction and students' demand of internet access on campus. The wireless network coverage is 100% in regular classrooms. The backbone network reaches 1Gbps or above, and the bandwidth of outbound network is 300Mbps or above in schools.
51. Considering the facts that devices, internet, grand-parenting issues and parents' difficulties in accompanying school children in learning and taking care of them in remote areas, indigenous districts, and indigenous tribes' experimental schools, their problems are rather different with those in the urban areas. There are certain problems in conducting online teaching. In 2021, regional governments are requested to authorize schools in remote areas, indigenous districts, and experimental schools of indigenous tribes to make their own short-term teaching schemes and implement teaching schemes that suit their regions to safeguard the students' rights to education.
52. In addition, considering that it is difficult to implement online teaching in remote area or in area where suffering insufficient teaching resources, subsidize Public Television Service Foundation(PTS) to produce teaching videos, and commandeer TV channels to broadcast teaching videos of Mathematics and Mandarin for lower grades of elementary school, as well as Arts, Health and Physical Education, Integrative Activities, Science and Technology, and other teaching videos during school closures due to the pandemic. Construct more diversified learning channels for students in areas with insufficient online learning resources and elementary school students in the lower grades so to ensure uninterrupted learning for students in remote areas.

4.4 Para. 97 Please clarify whether any measures have been taken to assess the effectiveness of the filtering systems adopted on the Taiwan Academic Network to regulate content not suitable for children and youth, and whether there is a central governmental body with responsibility for protecting children from harmful content and practices such as cyber bullying, grooming and violations of privacy on the internet and other forms of media.

53. To prevent child and youth exposure of contents on the internet that will harm their physical and mental health, according to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, NCC shall call upon competent authorities to establish Institute of Watch Internet Network(iWIN) and perform the following 7 tasks for internet safety of children and youth: observation of the use of the internet by children and youth, establishment and implementation of complaint mechanisms, promotion and review of the contents rating system, establishment and promotion of screening software, propaganda of on-line safety for children and youth, acceleration of a self-discipline mechanism established by the internet platform providers, establishment and promotion of other protective mechanisms.
54. iWIN established “The Exemplification Framework of Internet Harmful Contents for Childrens’ Physical and Mental Health Prevention Rating System” which divided harmful contents into 6 categories: violent, bloody, horrible, pornographic, danger contents and others (including discrimination and hatred plot, harmful language, exposure of others’ private information, gambling and other inappropriate contents). Besides, there are 4 prevention rates: warning prevention, obstructive prevention, strict age limit and display forbiddance. The exemplification framework is provided for internet platform providers to establish a self-discipline mechanism on their own. Among the exemplification framework, “display forbiddance” is the highest rate, which is said that internet contents shouldn’t forbid the law regulation. As for internet bullying whether fits the standard of other harmful contents or not, it would depend on the context of the cases.

55. Regarding the effectiveness of the filtering systems adopted on the Taiwan Academic Network to regulate content not suitable for children and youth, in addition to the blacklists and whitelists in the databank that protect them from inappropriate information, the name list in the protection databank in the system is updated irregularly to cope with the latest situations. iWin is the major provider of blacklist and blacklist user updates, and whitelist feedback. After the team received the new list, it will compare that with the databank to ensure the conditions of protection. If the websites still exist and in active conditions, databank sorting will be conducted to update the name list by adding new entries to the database of the blacklist or whitelist. The updated databank will be sent to the database in the servers for protection. In July 2022, the inappropriate information protection system blocked 24,701,307 inappropriate access. In 2021, it blocked 400,903,711 inappropriate access. Every month, there will be random access to sample and investigate the successful blockage rate of different cities and counties regarding new entries in the system. Testing machines will access the Taiwan Education Network Center to test a whitelist and blacklist blocking mechanism. After testing, it has reached a 100% blockage rate.
56. In 2019, the Ministry of Education collaborated with Trend Micro Inc. to write the program Network Guardian Angels 2.0, which was provided for free download by parents and students with their home computers or smartphones. It was hoped that it could protect the youth and school children from accessing indecent websites to maintain healthy mental development. In the past two years, it had blocked about 20 million incidents. In 2021, it was downloaded 92,035 times. In June 2022, Network Guardian Angels 3.0 – Trend Micro Family” was released, with added “AI image filter,” “searched word cloud,” “one-to-many management,” and other functions.
57. If the public encounters online content that is suspected of being harmful to the physical and psychological health of children and youth, a complaint can be submitted to iWIN. The institute continues to establish communication channels with major internet platform providers, with the aim of removing online bullying, privacy concerns, grooming and fraudulent activities in a timely manner. iWIN also continues to conduct campaigns on related issues to inform students and their caregivers, teachers, and parents how to protect minors from harmful and illegal acts online.

58. According to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, children suffered from maltreatment or inappropriate care, using drugs, being a part of family events, criminal cases or juvenile protection events, internet and other media shall not report, or record the information that is sufficient to identify the children and youth. Anyone shall not reveal relevant information to the internet or other public media platforms. The violator will be fined. Aside from protecting the privacy of children and youth through law regulation, the government strengthen the collaboration with iWIN to protect privacy rights of children and youth by publicizing propaganda on internet platforms and implementing self-discipline mechanism.
59. Considering the high-speed development of digital technology, once sexual pictures or footages of victims are outflowed or distributed, the mental damage of victims are hard to erase. Therefore, the government are amending the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act referring to the penalty of the crime of distributing obscene objects and public indecency in the chapter “Sexual Offenses” of Criminal Code of the Republic of China. Aiming at the sexual picture or footage cases related to causing children and youth to engage in sexual intercourse or obscene acts for others to watch, filmed, selfie or produced, the penalty will be raised according to the means. For sexual pictures or footages released, there will be a removal, taking down, evidence assurance and legal assistance mechanism being established with internet platform providers. For the offenders, there will be penalty regulation and obstructive measures.
- 59-1. About the effectiveness of iWIN dealing with the spread of child private pictures and private information, iWIN has received 303 cases of child private picture breaching complaints in 2021. The victims of the above complaints are all our citizens. The pictures were spread to foreign forum, community and video platforms. Through iWIN reporting to the foreign platform industry by email, except for no precise video contents, there were 220 cases received. Among 220 cases, there were 212 private pictures and spreading accounts being removed, the percentage of removal was 96%. Other cases, iWIN is still communicating with the industry to delete them, and included the websites in inappropriate websites and mailed to Chunghwo Telecom and the academic units of Ministry of

Education to ask them to blacklist the websites which can't be accessed by children. Besides, iWIN has received 44 complaints relating to violating article 69 of Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and asked the industry to remove the website information which can identify the child. The removal percentage was 80%.

4.5 Para. 101. With regards to children’s organizations, please clarify whether children can establish their own organizations or become members of a civil society organization.

60. According to Civil Associations Act, the initiator of the civil association shall be an adult who isn’t as referred to the Paragraph 2 of Article 8¹. The legislative intention is that the chairperson, elected personnel and members of the established civil association may involve legal acts and liabilities when doing conference or business affairs. Therefore, those who aren’t of age are not allowed to apply for establishing the civil association, but only follow the association’s constitution to apply for membership instead.
61. To promote and protect the rights of children and youth to freedom of association, the government has drawn up the draft of Social Associations Act to press ahead with the registration system instead of the system of applying for permission for establishing the association. Accordingly, there will not be any procedure of applying for establishing the association and any restrictions on initiators. As to the membership requirements, the draft of Social Associations Act has no related regulation. The associations may make regulations on membership requirements in the constitution. The government intends to cancel the regulations which require the associations’ members and elected personnel shall have capacity to act. The government fully respects group autonomy and election results to protect the rights of children and youth to freedom of association. Executive Yuan had sent the draft of Social Associations Act to Legislative Yuan for examination in 2017, yet it’s a pity that there was no time for the second and the third reading of the draft in the 9th Session. Owing to the expiration of Members of the Legislative Yuan’s term, the examination of the draft didn’t continue. As a result, it’s the goal to keep pushing the bill through legislation procedure.

¹ 1. Is condemned to fixed-term imprisonment, and the imprisonment has not been executed or finished yet. However, this does not include probation.
2. Is under security punishment that has not been executed or finished yet.
3. Is announced to be bankrupted, and the rights have not been recovered.
4. Has been placed under custodianship and such custodianship has not yet been withdrawn.

4.6 Para. 106 Please clarify the circumstances under which a health examination of a student can be undertaken in a school including the process for determining consent and the circumstances when it could ever be considered appropriate to examine a student’s genitals.

62. According to the current academic system of Taiwan, students spend most of their daytime at schools. In addition to learning and studying knowledge, students shall also practice health behaviors to achieve a solid foundation for good health. Since students individually visit medical units for health checks, which may be limited by factors such as available time of parents, medical quality of each medical units, and the funds required, it is planned that government agencies will assist in arranging health checks in schools, so as to grasp the health status of students, conduct health management, and maintain and promote students’ physical and mental health.
63. According to the Implementation Regulations for Student Health Examination and the Principles of Informed Consent and Privacy Protection in School Health Examination, the school shall issue a parental consent form before conducting any student health check to explain the purposes, items, procedures, date and relevant precautions of the check to allow the parents to fully understand the matters before signing and giving the consent to health check for their children.
64. The purpose of implementing student health check is to detect diseases or problems, and correct or treat them as early as possible. The current student health check standard table has listed items to check private areas such as breasts, abdomen and genitourinary organs, which are “to be checked subject to parental consent”. If the parents do not agree to the health check of private areas at schools, the parents shall bringing the students to medical institutes by themselves at their own expense, and submit the health check report to the schools.
65. The government hold the “Review Meeting for Implementation Plan of Health Check for Primary and Junior High School Students” annually to make promotion, and ask schools to comply with the regulations of the “Health Check Work Manual for Students in Schools at

and Below Senior High Schools” to protect students’ health and privacy rights. When conducting health check of breasts, abdominal and urogenital organs. In addition to blind screening, the students to be examined are required to enter and exit the health check one by one.

4.7 Para 107 Please clarify whether the regulations concerning privacy for children and youth in placement institutions confirm with the relevant international standards such as the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty or the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

66. The “respect for children’s privacy rights” as stated in paragraph 89 of the “UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children”, which includes items such as providing appropriate facilities for hygiene and sanitary needs, respecting gender differences and interaction, and providing sufficient storage space for personal possessions, etc., has been included in the 2018 joint evaluation indicators of placement institutions for children (hereinafter the evaluation indicators) to provide privacy and confidentiality provisions according to the above-mentioned Guidelines. The specific evaluation content includes the arrangement of space for respecting personal privacy according to the age and the use of toilets and bathrooms to meet the needs of children and youth as well as taking into account the confidentiality, and institutions shall formulate regulations on confidentiality of their data and protection of personal privacy rights and interests. In 2022, the evaluation indicator added the provisions that surveillance video equipment shall not be installed in spaces that affect privacy, the examination of personal belongings is restricted, the requirement of consent to the use of their personal data and the protection of portrait rights.
67. Paragraph 32 of the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty requires that the design and the physical environment of detention facilities for juveniles should pay attention to the need of the juvenile for privacy. Also, according to Paragraphs 35, 60 and 87, a juvenile’s right to privacy includes the possession of personal effects, the opportunity to receive visits and an unrestricted communication environment, and facility personnel should safeguard all confidential matters concerning juveniles or their families learned as a result of their professional capacity. For the sake of protecting the privacy of juveniles with regard to their money and personal items, all of our juvenile correctional institutions have set up a special account to manage the money of detained juveniles. Unless there is not enough living space, juveniles are allowed to bring their

personal items into the facility. Their classrooms and dormitories are designed with personal space for them to store personal items. Facility personnel are not allowed to listen to the conversation between a juvenile and their friends and families during a visit, unless there is a concern based on facts that the visit may disrupt the order or security of the facility. The conversation between a juvenile and his or her lawyer is always kept private with no exception. Any person who learns or holds the personal information of a detained juvenile through the nature of their work must keep the information confidential and may not disclose any information without just cause. All of those rules conform to international standards.

Chapter V PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM VIOLENCE

5.1 Para. 110 Please provide more information on legal definitions of the abuse and neglect, as well as information on the contents of the trainings on prevention and treatment of victims of abuse and neglect.

Also, please provide more information on research and analysis (other than statistical data) that point to the root causes of abuse and neglect and solutions to incidents of abuse and neglect within families of young children, children with disabilities, and children of minority groups.

Please explain effects of the Strengthening Social Safety Network Program, highlighting areas of progress as well as factors and difficulties that hamper its realization.

68. The legal definition of abuse and neglect : The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act says that no one shall abandon, physical or mental abuse, force sexual intercourse and other 15 subparagraphs of maltreatment behaviors toward children and youth. However, the above article doesn't define "abuse" and "neglect" specifically. To implement the spirit of CRC, the government have released the interpretation letter of "physical and mental abuse" in the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act in January, 2021. The letter said that "physical and mental abuse" should be interpreted and identified leniently referring to article 19 of CRC and its 8th and 13th general comments. Therefore, referring to the above comments, the definition of "physical and mental abuse" includes neglect, negligent treatment, mental violence, physical violence, corporal punishment, sexual violence and exploitation, cruel or degrading forms of punishment, bullying and so on. Among them, "neglect" means not being able to provide physical and mental care to the child, protect the child from danger, satisfy his/her physical, mental, medical and educational need.

69. The training of child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment : The government have published "Child Abuse and Neglect: The Manual of Medical Staff " in 2016 which contains the recognition and identification index of physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect,

mental abuse and other forms of maltreatment. The contents of the above manual have been published on the website. Besides medical staff using it to identify child abuse cases in the front line, local governments can also use it when conducting trainings for mandatory reporters and child protective services(hereinafter CPS) workers to improve their sensitivity of recognition and ensure actual reports and follow-ups. On the other hand, the government published the Manual of Child Protection for Educational Staff, the Manual of Woman and Child Safety for Police, which provides the definition and case analysis of common child protection and vulnerable family types. As for CPS workers, the government have stipulated the Training Implementation Plan for Protective Social Workers. The above plan regulates new CPS workers to finish 3 digital courses for “CPS Introduction”, 4 physical courses for “CPS Abuse Cause and Family System”, “CPS report and investigation practice”. On-the-job workers should also accept trainings of treatment techniques improvement and case studies. These measures aim to strengthen the CPS workers ’ability to recognize and treat child abuse and neglect cases.

70. Research and analysis: Although there isn’t any official research for the root cause of abuse and neglect, analysis results of the investigation report of CPS workers shows that within the relating causes of the abusers, 84% originates from insufficient parenting and care ability (32% lack parenting knowledge, 30% accustomed to corporal punishment or improper discipline, 24% possess negative character of emotion and behavior) , 27% possess intimate relationship dysfunction among parents or caregivers, 18% for family economic factors.

71. The issue of young child, disabled child and minority child suffered from household abuse and neglect : Children under 6, disabled or indigenous people are vulnerable population by comparison. Currently, our country has promoted the Active Care Program for Disadvantaged Children Under the Age of Six, development delay early care and the disabled care service. Also, the government have established the service center for indigenous families. We aim to provide care, visit and family supportive service for the above mentioned children to prevent them from being maltreated.

72. The results and progress of the social safety net : In 2018, The Strengthening Social Safety Net Program was promoted, and 759 CPS social workers nationwide are subsidized. The government also integrated windows for reporting incidents of protective and vulnerable families (formerly known as high-risk families) to establish a concentrated center that allows the rate of transferal of cases in 24 hours to be 99.99%, achieving the goal of rapid transferal. In 2021, the Strengthening Social Safety Net Program Phase II (2021-2025)” based on the basic achievement of the Phase I was promoted, which is expected to invest more than NT\$40.7 billion and train 9,821 professionals of various types. The key points of each work are as follows :

- (a) Continue to expand family service resources and protection services of social welfare service centers, strengthen public-private cooperation, and enrich and expand community service programs, etc., to meet the diverse needs of families. As of the end of June 2022, 150 centers had been set up, employing 973 social workers and 146 supervisors for a total of 1,119 staff to provide community family services.
- (b) Establish a centralized case dispatch window, unify assessment indicators, link risk information, and establish a public-private sector cooperation model, where the protection service and welfare service system jointly provide family-focused and community-based integrated services. From January to June 2022, all local governments received a total of about 140,000 reports of protective or vulnerable families, of which 95.79% were transferal within the time limit.
- (c) Subsidize local governments to conduct an inventory of the placement needs of children and youth, placement of resources and deployment of manpower, and also subsidize non-governmental organizations and children and youth placement institutions to improve and expand resettlement services. As of the end of June 2022, 16 staff have been deployed and 106 civil societies and children and youth placement institutions have been subsidized.
- (d) Strengthen the mental health system and community support services, and improve the prevention and treatment of mental illness by setting up community mental health centers and service sites. By the end of June 2022, local governments have planned to

build 18 community mental health centers and 12 service bases in a collaborative model.

- (e) Set up judicial mental health care and rehabilitative disposition facilities and judicial psychiatric wards, strengthen judicial mental health services, and establish a community connection mechanism to assist mentally ill patients to gradually return and adapt to the community. In 2022, 20 medical institutions were subsidized to promote the “Suspected or Community Mental Patients Care Optimization Plan”, whose service covered 20 counties and cities.
- (f) Strengthen cross-system, cross-discipline and public-private collaborative services, integrate horizontal cooperation between social health administration and education, labor administration, police administration, legal affairs and other systems, and subsidize civil society professionals to handle various specialized service programs and improve various services system performance.
- (g) Set up a professional staff promotion assessment mechanism, and employ additional part-time assistants and security guards, etc. to assist staff, reduce the workload of professional staff, strengthen recruitment and consistent professional tenure, and enhance practice safety. In 2022, the total demand for various professional staff reached 5,136, and as of the end of June 2022, 4,024 staff have been recruited, with an overall employment rate reaching 78.35%.

5.2 Para. 129-133 Please explain discrepancies in information on reporting and addressing violence in schools, state care, penitentiary, correctional and other state institutions.

Please provide information on any research that analysis ratio between violence occurrence and reported cases.

Please provide information on analysis of barriers that prevent children and others to report violence in any setting.

73. Schools

- (a) The child abuse and physical punishment occurred in campus and preschool institutions should be reported in accordance with the Early Childhood Education and Care Act, Directions for Campus Security Report, and Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act. In addition, if there is a delay in reporting such incident, it will be reviewed and punished in accordance with the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act or by the competent authority.
- (b) Arrange study and define the operation process and precautions clearly to keep the reporting mechanism and channel open in order to reduce the obstacles or difficulties in the reporting process, which is illustrated as follows :
 - i. In order to make the relevant preschool personnel aware of the law and familiar with the relevant reporting regulations, continue to subsidize and supervise the local governments to arrange professional educare competence training for preschool educare givers so to improve their competence in protecting children and youth. Of which, the preschool training subject includes the provisions of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act and the responsibility for reporting and counseling so that the relevant preschool educare givers and staff can activate the reporting mechanism promptly upon discovering or learning about child abuse and similar incidents. In addition, additional subsidies are provided to municipal and county (city) government to implement the Children and Youth Protection Identification, Reporting and Counseling Professional Educare Competence

Training in order to fully propagandize and reinforce the sensitivity, identification ability, and reporting responsibility concept of preschool educate givers on child abuse issue. 25 training courses related to children and youth protection were held by local governments with 2,015 participants involved in 2021 school year.

- ii. For the sake of providing municipals, county (city) government, and preschool institutions with more clear handling mechanisms and necessary procedures for child abuse incidents in order to protect the welfares and rights of children and youth, the Guidelines for Suspected Child Abuse Incidents in Preschool Institutions Handled by Municipal and County (City) Competent Authorities was formulated on May 25, 2021 with the local governments informed and then to request the kindergartens within their jurisdiction for implementation.
- iii. Continue to provide subsidies and regularly hold professional educare competence training on student counseling and disciplining to the secondary school teachers. The courses include positive counseling, discipline, etc. Also, reinforce teachers' recognition of legal disciplinary measures, prohibition of physical punishment, and handling suspected unfit teachers on campus through keynote speeches and group discussions.
- iv. In addition, the governments report in writing the "Suspected Physical Punishment Incidents List" on a monthly basis in accordance with the "Campus Security Reporting System" – Conflicting disciplinary act incidents. Also, request schools within its jurisdiction to handle school security report properly – physical punishment incidents, and to review the comprehensiveness of the administrative procedures in order to substantiate the "Zero physical punishment" policy in accordance with the Teachers' Act, Guidelines for Teacher Guidance and Discipline of Students, Regulations Governing Dismissal, Non-Renewal, Termination of Employment, or Layoff of the Secondary School Teachers, and other relevant regulations.

74. Children and youth in out-of-home care (state care)

- (a) According to the relevant provisions of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, the staff responsible for reporting (including teachers, medical staff, social workers, and staff of children and youth placement institutions, etc.) and anyone who knows the fact that any child and youth is being abused or neglected shall report to the local competent authority. Therefore, if the children or youth in out-home-care system suffer violence at the placement facilities, according to the laws, the relevant staff who are mandatory reporters shall report to the local competent authorities in 24 hours. Upon the report, the local competent authority shall intervene and conduct an investigation according to the laws and provide the services of injury examination, diagnosis and treatment and judicial assistance. The local government social workers are responsible for the case management, assessing the safety of the children and youth at the placement facilities, transferring them to other appropriate places if necessary, and providing trauma recovery and psychological treatment and medical care and other services tailored to their needs, and the relevant staff of the placement premise shall cooperate with the service plan of the responsible social workers to provide appropriate care for children and youth.
- (b) As stipulated in the aforesaid laws, the government has established the mechanism of mandatory reporters who are required by law to report suspected child abuse and neglect to local competent authorities. Those who fail to do so may be subject to a fine from NT\$6,000 to NT\$60,000 in accordance with the laws, and the government has always been promoting the 113 hotline. Anyone may directly dial 113 to report any incident in which any child is suffering violence. However, despite the government doing its best to enable timely reports of cases in which children or youth are suffering violence, it is still difficult to comprehensively understand the ratio of violent incidents reported due to the lack of the matrix.

75. Penitentiary and correctional institutions

- (a) The reporting of corporal punishment and incidents of violence at a correctional institution is carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for Reporting Inmates and Prison Situations by Correctional Facilities under the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice (refer to as “Reporting Guidelines” below). According to the Reporting Guidelines, any corporal punishment and violence occurrence shall be reported to the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice within half an hour by phone or other swift manners, and handled in accordance with regulations, such as the Act of the Establishment of Juvenile Reformatory Schools and Enforcement of Education and the Statute on the Establishment of Juvenile Detention Houses. Correctional institutions will also watch closely subsequent development of the incident after reporting. If the incident falls under the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, the incident will also be reported to the social affairs unit of the local government according to the “e-Care” procedure.
- (b) Juvenile correctional institutions typically have higher density of surveillance camera. The video surveillance system enables prompt discovery and reporting of violence occurrence. Except for some sporadic incidents where evidence gathering is made difficult due to the retention time of video recording or surveillance coverage problem, the great majority of violence occurrences are reported without barriers.
- (c) According to the Reporting Guidelines, when a juvenile correctional institution has a major violence occurrence, the designated deputy chief or secretary of the facility shall report the occurrence to the AOC director, deputy director, Security and Supervision Division chief or regional superintendent within half an hour by phone or other swift manners, and update the subsequent development of the reported case at any time in the incident handling process. The incident is also promptly reported to the local authority in accordance with the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act. Thus there are no barriers that prevent children and youth and others to report violence in any setting.

76. Regarding violent incidents taking place in any field, the obstacles of stopping child or others to report

- (a) According to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, if medical personnel, social workers, educational personnel, police and other 11 types providers of children welfare on duty know children was maltreated by anyone, they shall report it to the municipal or county (city) competent authority in 24 hours. Anyone who obtains knowledge of above issues can also report to the municipal or county (city) competent authorities. Any identification information of the reporter shall be kept secret. If the mandatory reporter violates the front regulations and has no justifiable reason, he/she can be fined 6,000-60,000 according to article 100 of same law.
- (b) In convenience for mandatory reporters and people reporting CPS cases, the government have established “Social Safety Net-ECARE” report website and 113 hotlines.
- (c) According to the statistics of the CPS report cases which every local government accepted in 2021, mandatory reporters accounts for 90%, where educational personnel accounts for 40% which is the most, the second is police which accounts for 21.7%, the third one is social workers which accounts for 19.2%. Judicial personnel(including correction personnel) accounts for 0.8%.
- (d) Based on article 19 of CRC focusing that parents, custodians and caregivers can’t do any forms of violence to children, taking 2021 for example, our country has received 25,524 report cases which child was maltreated by caregiver. Among that, 24,521 (96.1%) report cases were maltreated by parents, custodians and caregivers, 668 (2.6%) report cases were maltreated by teachers in school, 23(0.09%) report cases were maltreated by placement caregivers, 2 (0.01%) report cases were maltreated by the staff of correction agency, 310 (1.2%) report cases were maltreated by other caregivers (in baby sitting centers, kindergartens, family childcare services) . According to the above statistics, among the report cases of child maltreated by caregivers, there were 96% cases happened in the household. And the maltreatment in

the household is of high privacy. Therefore, the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act needed to establish the mandatory report system, which asks the professionals contacting child to be responsible of report so as to let government assist child earlier.

- (e) About the obstacles of report, there were 40 cases which local governments fined mandatory reporters according to the above regulations in 2021. Most of the cases were education professionals couldn't identify the child maltreatment and complete the report timely. And we've checked the severe child abuse cases happened in the household these 3 years, two-thirds of them have no CPS report records, near 80% of the victims are the child under 6, and most of the abusers are parents and other family members. It is because the living field of infants and young children is in the household mainly and the family faces social independency due to the weak social supportive system. When child doesn't receive appropriate care, it is hard to be found.

5.3 Para. 118-120 Please provide information on the further measures taken to make the content of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act known to children, parents and relevant professionals.

Furthermore, please provide information on the measures taken to provide relevant professionals with training to understand the Act and on how it should be implemented.

77. Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act has been amended, adding that schools at the secondary and lower levels shall organize educational courses or campaigns on the prevention of children and youth sexual exploitation each academic year. The contents of the educational courses includes: campaign against sex as the subject of transactions; awareness of sexual exploitation crimes; situations where one may be subject to sexual exploitation; knowledge of internet security and proper use of the internet, etc. Besides, to strengthen preventing child sexual exploitation, aiming at child sexual private picture, sextortion, child grooming and other new digital sexual violence issue which children and youth may face in this internet era, the government have produced the “Child Private Picture Propaganda” video, brochures and held relating press conference. Relating propaganda materials have been launched on the government Facebook, Youtube and website. It has also been shown on Facebook+, IG, Youtube, LINE TODAY, Google, Yahoo, Dcard platforms. The government will keep producing educational and propaganda materials to strengthen prevention awareness and improve people’s knowledge of the new forms of child sexual exploitation. We hope that the correct prevention opinion can be established fundamentally to prevent child sexual exploitation cases from occurring, encourage victims to ask for help instantly and stop the damage from expanding. Also, we strive to improve the education for parents and teachers on how to play the role of significant others and respond to the need of victims properly to increase the prevention consciousness of children and community.

78. Every year, the central government hold at least 1 training session for the staff from all local governments who oversees the prevention of child sexual exploitation tasks. To strengthen the frontline workers' recognition and treatment toward new forms of internet sexual exploitation issues, we are going to hold the subarea professional training for child sexual exploitation victim's protection, placement, family treatment, follow-up and independent living assistance in 2022. The above training aims to help professional know the new forms of internet child sexual exploitation crime and how to respond, internet child sexual exploitation cases assistance skills and so on. The training also hopes to construct the cooperation model of case referral, assistance and resource linking between social and educational departments and improve the efficiency of child sexual exploitation prevention through practical case study.

5.4 Para. 126 (Attachment 5-23) Please provide your views on the increase of cases of sexual abuse of children in schools and in placement institutions despite the activities taken by Taiwan in the recent years.

In addition, please elaborate on the information that the numbers might even be higher since victims tend to endure sexual violence “silently” and schools and institutions often “refuse or resist investigations.”

79. Placement institutions :

- (a) By examining the independent assessment opinions of the National Human Rights Commission for the preparation of the second national report of CRC, have previously requested SFAA of the Ministry of Health and Welfare on December 8, 2021 to provide information on improper discipline and abuse, sexual harassment and sexual assault at children and youth placement institutions from 2016 to 2020 (see Table 5). According to the statistical data, most cases of sexual assault at children and youth placement institutions are sexual assault incidents among peers of the institutions. In addition, according to the reference literature prepared by scholars commissioned by SFAA to develop the “Sexual Assault Prevention and Control Work Model of Children And Youth Placement Institutions”, it was indicated that the occurrence of such incidents were correlated to the past experience of abuse, interaction within the group environment, and learning and imitation among peers of these children. SFAA developed the “Sexual Assault Prevention and Control Work Model of Children And Youth Placement Institutions” in December 2019, which adopted a three-tier prevention work model to handle sexual abuses within the placement institutions, in which a dedicated chapter was prepared for children and groups who need more care and attention, such as sexual abuse to boys, people with mental development disabilities, and children of sexual and gender diversity, etc. to raise the awareness of agency staff to reduce mitigate the occurrence of sexual assault within institutions.

(b) In the case of sexual assault at placement institutions, the victim may go “silent” and tend to endure the sexual violence. The institutions often “refuse or resist investigation”, resulting in a lot of unreported cases. Because upon the discovery of suspected sexual assault of children, the placement institutions and their staff are responsible for reporting according to the laws (Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act) and the local competent authority shall impose penalties in accordance with the laws and order the institutions to improve within a time limit. If the circumstances are severe, it may order the institutions to be suspended from business and announce publicly the names of the agencies and the persons in-charge. In addition, the assessment of placement institutions stipulates that after the publication of assessment results, any of the high-performance institutions is found and confirmed to have violated the laws or major deficiencies in terms of reporting in accordance with the regulations may be disqualified from the A+ or A grades. Therefore, the government has adopted administrative sanctions and multiple measures such as assessment management, to implement the report system to reduce the number of unreported cases.

80. Schools :

- (a) According to the Gender Equality Education Act, educators are responsible for reporting incidents upon occurrence. School personnel at all levels upon “knowing about suspected” sexual abuse, sexual harassment, or sexual bullying on schools shall initiate social administration report and school security report in 24 hours to facilitate the competent authority or schools to immediately take relevant countermeasures and actions.
- (b) The disciplinary act for school educators who violate the reporting obligation is stipulated in the Gender Equality Education Act. If such negligence in reporting incidents has resulted in a sexual abuse incident on campus, the breaching educators will be dismissed or terminated from the employment according to the governing law; also, the school or competent authority shall report the said violators lawfully. Moreover, in order to prevent any coverup, the school upon receiving the report shall

encourage the suspected victims to apply for an investigation to be initiated. If it involves public welfare matters, such as, power inequality between teachers and students, campus safety, etc., the “Gender Equality Education Committee” of the school shall evaluate and initiate a whistle-blower investigation to have the truth clarified. The case is also listed by the Ministry of Education's campus sexual assault, sexual harassment and sexual bullying reporting system, and the competent authority supervises the school to investigate and deal with it in accordance with the "Gender Equality Education Law" and other regulations.

- (c) Arrange the “School Gender Equality Education Committee Workshop” and “Campus Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Bullying Incident Briefing” annually for the school educators so to substantiate the reporting and alert mechanism. Help gender equality operators get familiar with the “reporting” process, handle campus gender incidents according to standard operating procedures, substantiate a campus gender incident reporting mechanism, and keep the reporting channel open for victimized students to get help.
- (d) In terms of the investigated and confirmed campus sexual abuse incident, it is statistically decreased from 290 cases in 2016 to 233 cases in 2020. Of which, in the category of junior high and senior high school “student against student” cases are mostly consensual sex, which violating a criminal law of sex abuse. In order to enhance educators’ awareness of children and youth sexual abuse, three sexual abuse indicators, that are, “physical characteristics,” “behavioral characteristics,” and “emotional response,” are stated in the “Handbook of Children and Young Adults Protection for Educators,” published in 2018 for reference; also, the cases of sexual abuse to children and youth are provided to help reinforce educators and school staff identify students that may be sexually abused.
- (e) In terms of the investigated and confirmed sexual harassment cases, it is statistically increased from 1,664 cases in 2016 to 2,257 cases in 2020. It could be because that schools had the gender equality education blended in the curriculum of Junior, Senior High School and elementary school in accordance with the Gender Equality Education

Act; also, at least 4-hour gender equality education curriculum or activities were arranged to help improve students' awareness of gender equality. That is, the teachers should be informed immediately of a suspected sexual harassment of student, and then the school should report it and initiate an investigation process in accordance with the Gender Equality Education Act. If the said sexual harassment incident is found to be true in the investigation, the perpetrating student should be given psychological counseling and related sexual equality education so to prevent such gender incidents from reoccurring on campus.

Table 5 Statistics on improper discipline, abuse, sexual harassment and sexual assault in children and youth placement institutions from 2016 to 2020

Unit : person

Year	Case Reported								Case Concluded							
	Total	Inappropriate Discipline or Physical Abuse	Sexual Assault			Sexual Harassment			Total	Inappropriate Discipline or Physical Abuse	Sexual Assault			Sexual Harassment		
Subtotal			Children of Placement	Staff	Subtotal	Children of Placement	Staff	Subtotal			Children of Placement	Staff	Subtotal	Children of Placement	Staff	
2016	21	12	7	7	0	2	2	0	18	10	6	6	0	2	2	0
2017	32	3	26	24	2	3	3	0	28	2	25	23	2	1	1	0
2018	40	10	24	24	0	6	6	0	33	7	22	22	0	4	4	0
2019	23	6	17	17	0	0	0	0	23	6	17	17	0	0	0	0
2020	12	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	12	7	5	5	0	0	0	0

5.5 Para. 137. As Taiwan faces increase of sexual violence that occurs online, including high incidents of cyber bullying, please provide information on legal protection and assistance to victims in such cases, in particular victims of online grooming.

81. There is a mandatory report regulation in Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. Relating personnel shall immediately report to the local competent authorities or judicial authorities after becoming aware of any children or youth that needs protection under this Act or any suspect of a crime. In addition, after discovering or rescuing a victim, prosecutors, judicial police officers, or judicial police shall send the victim to the local competent authority at the municipality or city/county level in 24 hours. Local competent authority shall accept the report, accompany the victim through interrogation, assess the necessity of placement (including family function) , protect and place, take down the pictures, provide psychological counselling, refer relating service resources, treat and follow-up after going home and so on. For the victims suffered from internet child sexual grooming, local competent authority should assess the safety of child and the family's protective function instantly and provide family treatment plan based on its need to prevent him/her from suffering again. For victims with several years of sexual trauma, Sexual Trauma Recovery Center which was subsidized and established by the government can provide them with psychological counselling services.

5.6 Para. 140. As an indication that a child has been exposed to violence represents an important opportunity for protection, justice and recovery, please provide information on efforts to protect children victims and witnesses of crime by enabling their safe and confidential participation in the proceedings.

Please provide information on how protection of child victims and witnesses of crime is understood as shared responsibility of many different actors including medical and psychological support.

Finally, could you please explain your plans to integrate child protection, medical interventions, therapeutic interventions and criminal investigation and the investigative child interview, enabling multidisciplinary approach in a child friendly and participatory environment, inclusion, professionalism, and interagency collaboration.

82. In performing their duties, medical personnel, social worker, or any other person enforcing prevention against domestic violence learns of any suspicious case of domestic violence shall report it to the competent authority immediately. Once received the report, the competent authority shall handle it promptly and assess whether any children or juveniles have witnessed the occurrence of domestic violence. If necessary, they can conduct visits or investigations performed by themselves or other appointed organizations/groups. The competent authority shall propose regulations about treatment for children and youth families in three months. Parties or victims of domestic violence can request confidentiality of their residence, and the court shall confidentially interrogate them. In addition, the court shall seal the name of children and youth and other personally identifiable information.
83. To construct the coordination and collaboration mechanism among social, medical and judicial departments, the government have issued “Severe Child Abuse Case Judicial Early Intervention Tripartite Collaboration Procedure” in 2019. For children and youth seemingly abused to severe harm or death cases, it should launch a tripartite (social, prosecutor, medical departments) collaboration platform right away and collaborate for

child abuse case's evidence assurance, injury assessment, judicial procedure, and victim protection in order to protect the judicial right of child. Aside from protecting the judicial right of child abuse cases, the following actions are taken for the abused child's physical and mental trauma. CPS workers from local governments will provide or connect psychological counselling, physical and mental recovery and other relating service resources to the victims. The government have also subsidized "regional child and youth protection integrated medical centers" to conduct the family-based abused child trauma-informed care program since 2021. It not only provides abused child trauma medical and mental treatment but also provides trauma-informed care to parents who have been abused experience in his/her childhood. It aims to help children and family recover from the abused environment.

84. To assure child and mentally or intellectual handicapped sexual assault victim's right, the government have issued Sexual Assault Case Reducing Victim Repeat Statement Working Guidelines since 2000. When it comes to processing sexual assault cases, prosecutor, police, social and medical system collaborate and question together, hoping to reduce the number of times of questioning and second harm toward victims. On the other hand, Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act partial articles amendment has been issued in 2015. It is claiming if the victims of sexual assault incidents are children or have mental disabilities, whenever considered as necessary by a judicial policeman, judicial police officer, prosecuting officer, prosecutor or judge at the investigation or trial level, they may be interrogated (examined) with the assistance of relevant professionals at their side. The contents of interrogation can be used as evidence. The mentioned articles have been implemented since 2017.
85. Medical intervention : As of June 2022, there has been set up children and youth protection team in 80 hospitals in all counties and cities. The team has standardized procedures (including a notification mechanism) for handling child abuse cases in the hospital to ensure appropriate medical care for children and youth.

86. About litigation participation

- (a) When a child or a youth is a victim of a criminal case and is interviewed by the public prosecutor, according to the Code of Criminal Procedure, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives, specific professionals (physician, social worker for example) or other person the victim trusts, with the consent of the victim, may be present and state their own opinions; during the investigation stage, the public prosecutor shall take due care to protect the privacy of the victim and his/her family members and may, upon the petition of the victim or on his/her own initiative, after taking into account the circumstances of the case and the physical and mental conditions of the victim, apply appropriate isolation facilities to prevent the victim from being seen by the accused or a third party.
- (b) When a child or a youth is a victim of a criminal case and is interviewed by the public prosecutor :
 - i. According to Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives or specific professionals (physician, social worker for example) may be present and state their own opinions. The public prosecutor shall appoint relevant professionals to assist in interrogation when the public prosecutor deems it necessary.
 - ii. Except for cases deemed unnecessary, when children and youth are the victims of sexual assault, the court shall notify the competent authority of the local administration to appoint social workers to attend the hearing, keeping them accompanied and expressing opinions.
 - iii. Due to their still developing intellect and judgment, children and youth usually have difficulties comprehending, memorizing questions, and stating their opinions appropriately in court. As a result, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act has adopted the forensic interviewer system to make children and youth feel safer in court activities, assisting the court in effective interrogation. In trial proceedings, if judges deem it necessary, children as victims of sexual assault shall be accompanied by experts to help them face the interrogation.

- iv. To help victims of sexual assault(including children and youth with disabilities) express freely in interrogation, and reduce the possibility of secondary victimization caused by encountering the offender or repeated stating their experience, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act and relevant regulations stipulated by the Judicial Yuan have provided measures to protect them. For example, the court may interrogate the victims in several manners, such as outside the courtroom, using a one-way mirror or video conference technology, or other appropriate measures for segregated interrogations. So the victims can feel more secure and safer when attending court.
- (c) When a child or a youth is a victim of a sexual exploitation case and is interviewed by the public prosecutor, according to Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, his/her statutory agent, specific relatives or specific professionals (physician, social worker for example) may be present and state their own opinions;he public prosecutor shall pay attention to the personal safety of the victim and provide the environment and measures that ensure his/her safety. Such safety shall be achieved by proper isolation facilities if necessary. Alternatively, such safety may be achieved outside the court upon request or virtute officii.

87. About criminal investigation

- (a) The Investigation Procedure of Prosecutors' Offices for Serious Child Abuse Cases
 - i. Suspected serious child abuse death cases: After a death case is reported, the prosecutor will immediately supervise the coroner to conduct the corpse examination and the inquest; the "Checklist for the Causes of Death of Children under the age of 6" will be made by the coroner. Relevant information will be provided to the government after the case is over for an ensuing review of causes of death of children under the age of 6 in a larger scope.
 - ii. Suspected serious child abuse and non-death cases : Every domestic violence and sexual assault prevention center will start the Process of Judicial Early Intervention after receiving the report if deeming it necessary. The prosecutor and legal enforcement agency will start an investigation, and the regional integration centers

for the protection of children and youth designated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare or other medical institutions will conduct an injury inspection and collect evidence.

iii. The Early Identification : Several Prosecutors Offices have established a process of the early identification in conjunction with local medical institutions. When the domestic violence and sexual assault prevention center receives a report of a child sexual abuse case and deems it necessary to initiate the process, with the permission of the prosecutor, a designated medical team will assist the prosecutor to interview the child victim and to give a relevant report. Such a team may include psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, etc.

88. In cases where children or youth are murdered, the local branch of Association for Victims Support, under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice, will provide protection measures in accordance with Crime Victim Protection Act, including assistance during the investigation, trial, and post-trial, such as accompanying the victim to court, legal counseling, and arranging for a lawyer to provide assistance in litigation when necessary.

89. The juvenile court may request assistance from the police agencies, local self-governing bodies, schools, hospitals, or other institutions or organizations when performing its duties. Moreover, when deciding the ruling on juvenile protection cases, the juvenile court may, if deemed necessary, consult the opinions of appropriate agencies or institutions, schools, organizations, or individuals. The court may also convene or integrate relevant meetings on welfare services, placement counseling, health care, schooling, vocational training, employment services, family treatment programs, or other resources and services that meet the needs of the juvenile concerned.

5.7 Para. 121-125 Could you please provide more information on legal and administrative measures to provide recovery and social reintegration of children victims of violence, in particular sexual exploitation, child pornography and child prostitution, as well as the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation?

Please provide additional information on availability of helplines for children, their accessibility, effectiveness and evaluation of their overall place in assisting children victims of violence.

90. According to Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, in the event of questioning a victim during an inquiry, an investigation, or a trial, police and judicial officers shall notify the competent authority at the municipality and city/county levels of the need to assign a social worker to accompany the victim at the site, and shall allow such a person to state his/her opinion. According to the same Act, after the competent authority at the municipality or city/county level accepted the case, they shall immediately evaluate the victim in terms of school enrolment, employment, adaptation to life, and personal safety, as well as the functions of the victim's family and do corresponding measures. As for child sexual exploitation victims suffered from human trafficking, it can also apply Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act at first to protect the victim.
91. Our country established 113 hotline which serves as point of contact for child protection, child sexual exploitation, adult protection, sexual assault, sexual harassment incidents for counselling or report all over the country. The hotline will distribute the cases to every prevention center of local government to establish the cooperation mechanism between central and local government. Besides, judicial and social departments of every local government have established 24-hour emergency contact mechanism so that prosecutors, prosecuting officers, judicial police officers and judicial policemen can send the seized or rescued victim to the local government in 24 hours. Local governments can then assess if the victims should be placed to an appropriate place for emergency placement, protection, and services.

91-1. About the disposition and service which local government providing to child sexual exploitation case, it includes accompanying the victim during an inquiry, an investigation, or a trial, assessment of the placement necessity and family function, placement, protection, pictures removal, psychological counseling, referring relating living resources, treatment and follow-up after going home and so on. Besides, local government will provide family treatment plan according to the need of child and family so as to help the child rebuild his/her life and avoid from suffering again. According to the statistics, every year the above services are provided about 45,000 times in average and the re-report percentage after case closing in one year is under 1%.

Chapter VI FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND ALTERNATIVE CARE

6.1 Para. 92 Please specify the categories of information lawfully required and held by the Child and Juvenile Adoption Information Centre and the conditions under which such information can be accessed, including by the child or adult adoptees concerned. Please clarify if this database covers both domestic and intercountry adoptions as well as, currently or potentially, donor-conceived children and those born through surrogacy arrangements if these children's data are not being held in an analogous entity. Please also describe any guidance and/or support available for adoptees and others seeking to establish their origins through the Centre.

92. Article 2 of the Information Management and Regulations of Child and Juvenile Adoption stipulates that the central competent authority shall preserve following information :

- (a) Identification information : Names, registered addresses, residence addresses, ID nos., and other identifiable information of adoption givers, adopters, adopted children and juveniles and their relatives within three degrees, and people related.
- (b) Non-identification information :
 - i. The work unit and location of adoption givers, adopters, adopted children and adoption givers.
 - ii. Adoption application.
 - iii. Agreement of adoption giving and adoption.
 - iv. Court attendance written records.
 - v. Revaluation report for interviews with adopters.
 - vi. Revaluation report for interviews with adoption givers.
 - vii. Application of adoption registration.
 - viii. A court's judgment document court may approve or overrule a children and youth adoption; a confirmed verdict is a must, if any.
 - ix. Case records and photos.
 - x. Health information of adoption givers, adopters, and adopted children and juveniles.
 - xi. Intent letter for information release.

93. According to Article 5 of the Regulations, those who meet the following qualifications may apply to the central competent authority for providing the above-mentioned information :
- (a) Adopted children and juveniles.
 - (b) Adoption givers or the natural parents of adopted children and juveniles.
 - (c) Adopters.
 - (d) Interested parties.
94. The current Child and Juvenile Adoption Information Center preserve data, including domestic and cross-border adoption cases in which there are no records of a child born via surrogacy.
95. Regarding the information on donor-conceived children, the Artificial Reproduction Reporting System was established according to the Assisted Reproduction Act Article 27. In accordance with the Regulations for Inquiring Kinship Information of Concern to the Children Born Through Assisted Reproduction Article 3, when a person born through assisted reproduction by the use of donated reproductive cells (hereinafter AR person) plans to get married, adopt a child or be adopted, the marriage partner, adoptee or adopter may submit the AR person certificate to the household registration office to apply for a kinsfolk relation record certificate.
96. Further, surrogacy has not yet been legalized in Taiwan, so there is no relevant case or database.
97. In order to assist the adopted child in confirming his/her natural parents' relatives or actual family background, the adoption information center may, in addition to assisting in the retrieval of previously disclosed information, request the household, police or other relevant agencies or institutions to cooperate with the investigation, and provide psychological, medical care and legal treatment, consultancy or transferal service to the adopted child.

6.2 Para. 152 + 165 Please clarify if the decision-making mechanism to avoid unnecessary placements (gatekeeping) applies only to cases where parents/guardians/other interested parties are the prospective commissioners or may also apply to certain other cases initiated by, e.g., social services or residential care providers.

98. The decision-making mechanism to avoid unnecessary settlement is not limited to the settlement entrusted by parents/guardians/other stakeholders. According to the procedures for accepting the entrusted placement of children and youth by the municipal and county (city) governments, when parents (guardians or interested parties) have placement needs, or when social service groups and children and youth placement institutions (residential care providers) find out that families have placement needs, they shall first submit an application with the competent authority. The competent authority will investigate the family situation and determine the necessity of placement, arrange placement locations, and grasp the status of follow-up placement care and the recovery of family functions, to facilitate the planning of subsequent returning home of children and youth and reduce the long-term placement of them.

6.3 Para. 159 Understanding that the 2019 Act has, inter alia, established an order in which placement options are to be considered – from kinship, through foster care to residential care – please indicate if decision-makers are provided with clear criteria when asked to assess which option to propose. Please also clarify the nature and role of “group home services” which appear to be the final option to be considered if foster care and ordinary residential care are eliminated (§ 162).

99. The order of placement options follows the spirit of the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, giving priority to family-based alternative care resources, especially children under the age of 3. Before placing children and youth under the responsibility of local government social workers, they shall be placed with relatives. If there are no relatives available, suitable foster families will be matched. If the children or youth have any special needs or medical care issues, relevant professional resources will be provided along with institutions to meet their special needs.
100. In addition, the group homes a community-based and small-scale care model by having community housing as the setting location. One group home shall not take care of a number of children and youth exceeding 4, and professional staff will be dispatched according to the needs of them. If the children or youth are not suitable for the congregate care model of the placement institutions, they can be placed in the group homes to receive appropriate care by reducing the scale of care and providing family-like care settings.

6.4 Para.160 Bearing in mind § 17 of this Second Report, please clarify if the alternative care policies finalized in 2021 are considered to constitute a fully-fledged part of a National Plan of Action (2021-2025) on this question and if they include a strategy for the progressive de-institutionalization of alternative care provision, as recommended in our Concluding Observation # 45 (2017).

101. The Policy on Alternative Care for Children and Youth was promulgated in January 2022. It was formulated by taking reference to the spirit of the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children and stipulated the provisions for 6 objectives, including allowing children and youth to grow up in families of origin, actively assisting children and youth in out-of-home care in returning to families of origin, developing family-based alternative care, optimizing alternative institutional care, improving the quality management of alternative care, protecting the rights and interests of children and youth, and cultivating teenagers' independent living abilities and strengthening support resources. Each policy objective has corresponding measurement indicators. In the future, relevant strategies and action plans will be revised on a rolling basis according to the achievement of each objective, and phased results will be reported to the Children's Rights Task Group.
102. For the issues of de-institutionalization, the direction of policy planning is to actively expand various types of family-based placement resources (such as relative families, foster families, group home, and home-based caregivers, etc.), so that there would be sufficient resources to place more children. For placement institutions, efforts are made to optimize the quality of their care, and improve their service quality through strategies such as strengthening the professional knowledge and support services of caregivers, reducing the scale of care, introducing external professional resources, and establishing reasonable subsidy standards for placement expenses.

6.5 Para. 163 Please indicate the proportion of State and non-State residential facilities inspected that have received an “A” grade and the number of such facilities whose closure has been ordered after failing to respond adequately to guidance measures for those assessed as “C” or “D” grades.

103. In 2018, a total of 97 children and youth placement institutions (hereinafter placement institutions) participated in the joint evaluation by the central and local governments (hereinafter the joint evaluation). The evaluation results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Joint evaluation Results

Unit: Number(%)

Type of institution	Total	A+ grade	A grade	B grade	C grade	D grade
Total	97 (100%)	28 (28.9%)	35 (36.1%)	20 (20.6%)	9 (9.3%)	5 (5.2%)
Public institution	8 (8.2%)	6 (6.2%)	2 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
BOT institution	8 (8.2%)	6 (6.2%)	2 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Private institution	81 (83.5%)	16 (16.5%)	31 (32.0%)	20 (20.6%)	9 (9.3%)	5 (5.2%)

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

104. In accordance with the periodical joint evaluation implementation plan, the local authorities shall invite appropriate professionals or placement institutions with A+ grade for regular guidance and improvement according to the requirements for placement institutions with assessment results of C and D grades. Those who fail to improve within limits shall be punished, suspended from business and names to be announced or business license be revoked according to the severity based on Article 108 of the “Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act”. We found that out of the

14 institutions with evaluation results of C and D grades, one agency was ordered to suspend from business due to a severe violation identified by the local authority, and three other institutions were proposed to be suspended from business after the evaluation, and all the other institutions were improved after the guidance by the local authorities.

6.6 Para. 166 Please clarify if any extension(s) of a court-ordered placement beyond the initial 1 year maximum must also be approved by a court.

105. According to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, emergency placement shall not exceed 72 hours. If adequate protection cannot be found within 72 hours, the case may be referred to the court for ruling on continuous placement. Three months shall be the limit for continuous placement; if necessary, the case may be referred to the court for ruling of the extension with a maximum of three months per extension. Therefore, if CPS placement case is need to be referred to the court for ruling on the extension placement, every extension can only be 3 months at most according to regulations.

6.7 Para. 174 Please specify if the Civil Code sets out the grounds – other than the best interests of the child in general – that can justify the termination of an adoption, and in that case, in particular, if such grounds include “better conditions being available with the original family” and “requests by the biological father that a child’s original surname be restored”. Please also specify which persons are competent to submit an application to terminate an adoption.

106. Termination of adoption: Termination of adoption stipulated in the Civil Code can be divided into Termination of adoption by consent, Termination of adoption by adjudication and Postmortem termination of adoption. After the adoption relationship occurs, the adoption contract may be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties, which is a consent termination. If the parties cannot reach an agreement to terminate the adoption, and one party has a statutory reason for terminating the adoption, the other party may also request the court to declare the termination of the adoptive relationship, which is a declaration of termination, the reasons for declaring the termination of adoption include: (1) Where the party has abused and grossly insulted the other party;(2) Where the party abandoned the other party;(3) Where the party committed a crime intentionally and is sentenced to more than two years imprisonment without probation; or(4) Where there is other grave reason that makes it hard to maintain the adoption relationship.. After the death of the adopted parents, the adopted child may petition the court for approval to terminate the adoption, which is postmortem termination.
107. Reasons for the Court’s Approval or Declaration of Termination of Adoption of Minors: Where the Civil Law stipulates that the adopted child is a minor, when the court approves the consent to terminate the adoption or declares the termination of the adoptive relationship, must be based on the best interest of the child The Civil Code shall apply mutatis mutandis to the above-mentioned reasons for the consideration of the best interests of adopted children: "When the court makes the jurisdiction in the Civil Code, it should be decide in accordance with the best interests of the minor child, consider all the conditions and the visiting reports of the social workers, especially

check the following contents:(1) The age, gender, numbers and healthy condition of the minor child.(2) The willing of the minor child and the need of personality development.(3) The age, occupation, character, health condition, economical ability and the life style of the parents.(4) The parent's willing and attitude of protecting and educating the minor child.(5) The emotional feelings between the parents and the minor child or between the other persons living together and the minor child.(6)Whether one parent takes actions to hinder the other of exercising rights and assuming duties of the minor child.(7)The tradition, culture, and values of different ethnic groups.When the court makes the preceding decision in accordance with the best interests of the minor child, besides social workers' visiting reports or family matters investigation officers' investigation reports, the court may also make decision based on investigation outcomes of specific matters made by police authorities, tax authorities, financial institutions, schools, and other related authorities, groups, or proper members with related professional knowledge. " Therefore, regarding the situations of "better conditions being available with the original family" and "requests by the biological father that a child's original surname be restored" as shown in this list of questions, when the court approves the consent to terminate the adoption or declares the termination of the adoption, it should still be based on the best interests of the minor adopted children, and based on the facts of the specific case, comprehensively consider all the circumstances to make a judgment, and it is difficult to generalize.

108. Person who may file for termination of adoption

- (a) Termination of adoption by consent : The relationship between an adopted child and his adoptive parents may be terminated by mutual agreement of the parties, If the adopted child is younger than seven years old, the intention to terminate the adoptive relationship shall be declared on his behalf by the person who will be his statutory agent after the termination of the adoption ; If the adopted child is a minor of more than seven years old, the termination of the adoptive relationship shall be subject to consent of the person who will be the child's statutory agent after the termination of the adoption.

- (b) Termination of adoption by adjudication : Where either party, the adoptive parents or the adoptive child, meets one of the the above-mentioned circumstances specified in the Civil Code, the court can terminate the adoption based on the petition of the other party, administrative authority or interested person.
- (c) Postmortem termination of adoption : After the death of the adopted parents, the adopted child may petition the court for approval to terminate the adoption. If the adopted child is younger than seven years old, the petition to terminate the adoption shall be declared on his behalf by the person who will be his statutory agent after the termination of adoption. If the adopted child is a minor older than seven years old, the petition for termination of adoption shall be subject to the consent of the person who will be the child's statutory agent after the termination of adoption.

6.8 Para. 179 Please give an estimate of the proportion of total cases of illicit transfer of children abroad that would be covered by the Memorandum of Understanding with the USA.

109. Since the signing of the “Memorandum of Understanding on US-Taiwan Cooperation on international parental child abduction” in April 2019, by the end of June 2022, a total of 87 children have been taken out of Taiwan without authorization by their parents, including those who were taken to the United States without authorization. There were 2 children and youth applied the Memorandum of Understanding mechanism, accounting for 2.30% of the children and youth who were taken out of Taiwan without authorization.

6.9 Para. 180-182 In addition to the information already given here in relation to the detention of pregnant women and facilities for children accompanying their mothers in detention, please indicate if there are any sentencing guidelines or other official texts that encourage or allow for alternatives to a custodial sentence for women with young children.

110. Prosecutors enforce the sentence according to the court's verdict. Regarding the enforcement of the sentence, if the court declares a fixed-term imprisonment under six months and is eligible to be commuted to a fine or the community service, the prosecutor may choose to enforce the fine or the community service instead of the imprisonment; however, it may vary from case to case. If the court declares a suspended sentence for probation, the sentence will not be enforced if the statutory conditions of the probation are not violated. There are currently no other official documents that encourage or allow incarcerated women with children to have other alternatives but serving their terms in prison.

110-1. According to the April 2018 edition of the "Penalty Enforcement Manual" issued by the Taiwan High Prosecutor's Office, if there are children under the age of 12 in the family of a condemned person who is about to be sentenced to prison, they should notify the social bureau of the local county (city) government to facilitate counseling and placement or provide necessary treatment; if a woman condemned person requests to bring her children under the age of 3 to prison, she must indicate this in the enforcement command; if the condemned person's children are over the age of 3 and there is no appropriate person to take them in, and if they cannot be taken in, they may contact various public or private childcare relief institutions or other social welfare organizations. If the child is over 3 years old and no one is available to receive the child, or if the child cannot be placed in foster care, the child may be taken in by public or private child-rearing and rescue institutions or other social welfare organizations.

110-2. The above regulations show that when there are minor children in the family of a prisoner who is about to be imprisoned, the principle of counseling and placement or other necessary treatment is used.

Chapter VII DISABILITY, BASIC HEALTH, AND WELFARE

7.1 Para. 184 Beyond the measures listed in paras 212 and 213, please clarify whether any additional measures have been taken to address any gaps in the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of physical and mental health care services for children in rural areas relative to urban areas.

111. Medical doctors trained through government-funded programs may be allocated to remote areas to improve the quality and capacity of medical services in these areas. From 2019 to 2021, 130 medical doctors trained in the old government-funded medical education program (ended in 2009) were allocated to provide their services in remote areas. Since 2016, a government-funded medical education program has been implemented with a focus on specializations most needed in remote areas; since then, approximately 100 government-funded medical students were admitted to this program each year. These students will join the medical workforce of the focused specializations—including internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, and emergency medicine—in remote areas.
112. A perinatal care network program has been implemented to establish perinatal care centers for mothers and babies and neonatal transfer teams within the everyday living circle of pregnant women to enhance the safety of referrals during at-risk pregnancies and neonatal care. Additionally, an open hospital model has been established for pregnant women living in remote areas to receive prenatal check-ups at local clinics and to give birth at local medical centers for mothers and babies. The model integrates the medical capacity of basic-level clinics and hospital facilities to provide a continuum of medical care. Furthermore, a program aimed at improving the quality of pediatric emergency care and integrating related resources has been implemented to enhance the capacity of remote and nonmetropolitan areas to provide pediatric emergency care and intensive care around the clock.

113. A program of doctors dedicated to the care of young children was implemented on a pilot basis in six counties and cities in 2020. The implementation was later expanded to 10 counties and cities in 2021, joined by 31 doctors working at district health centers in remote areas, with the aim of improving care for young children living in these areas.
114. Currently, there are 381 free or subsidized community mental health counseling sites to provide mental health counseling, and the coverage rate in 22 counties and cities has reached 100%, which has greatly enhanced the accessibility and proximity of mental health services for children and youth.
115. The government has been actively establishing local community mental health centers in 22 counties and cities across the country since 2021. 8 local community mental health centers have been established in 2021 and 18 in July 2022, and a total of 71 centers are expected to be establish across the country by 2025 (based on the principle of 1 center for every 330,000 people and at least 1 center in each county and city), with dedicated psychologists to enhance the accessibility of mental health resources for children and youth.

7.2 Para. 186 COVID-19: Beyond the payment of an additional stipend to some families, please specify whether any additional special measures were adopted to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on children and their families in terms of prevention; treatment and measures to address any ongoing physical and mental health consequences.

116. To address the need to control COVID-19 and enhance medical response capacity, the government continue to keep abreast of the latest empirical data about the efficacy as well as safety of drugs, and have established a procurement mechanism for therapeutic drugs after consultations with experts and kept sufficient drugs in reserve for COVID-19 patients at high risk of severe illness. The government has issued the "Guidelines for Clinical Management of SARS-CoV-2 Infection" and published the "Guidelines for Clinical Treatment of COVID-19 Infection Complicated with Acute Encephalitis in Children" based on international recommendations to treat children with COVID-19-induced acute encephalitis starting May 2022. According to the guidelines, remdesivir has been included for the treatment of children (including those under 12) with COVID-19-related encephalitis infection. Remdesivir can be prescribed for a child under 12 years of age if the child is assessed by a doctor to be at high risk of severe COVID-19 due to immunodeficiency, and if the child's parent or guardian has given informed consent to the medical treatment.
117. In order to protect the health of staff, infants and young children, and reduce the risk and scale of the spread of the epidemic in infant care centers, the guidelines for the management of baby care centers for COVID-19 epidemic prevention were formulated in July 2021, and reviewed and amended on a rolling basis according to the development of the epidemic. As of August 25, 2022, six amendments have been carried out.
118. In order to ensure the health of the staff and service recipients of the children and youth placement institutions, and slow down the spread of the epidemic, in March 2020, the Central Epidemic Command Center worked it best to send facial masks to relevant staff on a weekly basis. Furthermore, guidelines for disease control measures and

recommendations for contingency preparations have also been promulgated to allow institutions and local governments to complete epidemic prevention works.

119. In January 2022, schools below the level of senior high school, public and private kindergarten, child care centers, short-term tutorial schools, and other educational institutions were informed by writing that if any regional government announced to adopt online teaching, suspension, postponement of all sorts of activities, or other measures due to the epidemic because of class suspension and precautionous class suspension, parents could apply for unpaid family care leave if the parents needed to take care of the school children themselves. The aforementioned parents include mothers and fathers, foster mothers and fathers, guardians, or people (such as grandfather or grandmother) taking care of them in ordinary time. In addition, if the parents of students at the level of senior high school or below (including kindergarten) that could not take care of their children at home or the students could not learn from home, the schools (including kindergarten) should arrange for personnel to take care of the students to learn and eat there.
120. In February 2020, the Guidelines for Psychological Counseling for Senior High School or Below Regarding the Prevention of COVID-19 was announced in writing to request schools to consolidate epidemic prevention measures. Model promotion materials for “Psychological Counseling Regarding the Epidemic Prevention of COVID-19” were also provided for the references of students, parents and teachers, aiming to provide them with simple guidelines for student’s psychological care.
121. In July 2021 the Reference Principle for Communication, Care, and Counseling for the Counseling Center of Schools and Students at Different Levels During COVID-19 was announced for the references of counselors at schools at different levels. Likewise, students could continue to obtain care and support from school during their leave without interrupting the counseling works.
122. Regarding those students that have received intervention counseling and remedial counseling affected by the epidemic, that changed their student statuses because of transfer, continuing education, retaking examinations, etc., they will be transferred to

another counseling systems with transfer documents from their original schools after evaluation. Their future schools will follow-up their counseling works. Likewise, students affected by epidemic will continue to obtain counseling resources and services.

123. To consolidate the epidemic prevention measures and uphold the safety of child and youth, epidemic prevention materials will be provided and delivered in association with the Central Epidemic Command Center. Face masks (for pre-teenagers) will be delivered to elementary schools and kindergartens (face masks for toddlers and children) when the new semester begins. In addition, 800 thousand COVID-19 rapid test kits will be delivered every week, with the inventory of rapid test kits increased from 30% to 50% to promote the epidemic capacity on campus and safeguard students' health.
124. To reduce the mental health impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on children and youth and their families, the government has set up a "Mental Health – Go through the storm of COVID-19 " website to provide mental health education materials and information on mental health services during the COVID-19 epidemic for public reference.
125. The government also has set up the “1925” mental health support hotline. It’s a toll-free hotline operated for 24 hour. From January 23, 2020 through January 31, 2022, 17,450 inquiries (7.8% of total volume) were received about the COVID-19 epidemic and mental health-related issues.

7.3 Para. 205 Please clarify whether the increase in the training of medical specialists is sufficient to meet the specialist health needs of children and youth particularly among Indigenous children and children in off shore areas.

126. Provide government-funded medical personnel training programs aimed at those who have indigenous nationality or have domiciled in outlying islands; these trainees, after completing the training, will deliver medical services in an assigned remote area . To ensure the quality of physicians' medical practice, all physicians are required to receive up to 6 years of specialist training before practicing in their assigned place of service. The training focuses on specializations that are most needed in remote areas, namely emergency medicine, internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, and family medicine. Dentists and other types of medical personnel shall complete 2 to 6 years of training before practicing in their assigned place of service. To renew their license to practice, medical personnel shall complete relevant professional medical training and the minimum required hours of continuing education as per the Regulations Governing Registration of Medical Personnel for Practice and Their Continuing Education.
127. In the young children–dedicated doctor system, the government has focused on the professional capabilities required from young children–dedicated doctors to address the health needs of these children and developed core training courses for these doctors accordingly. Online courses were made available on the Young Children-Dedicated Doctors' Case Management website for doctors living in indigenous communities, offshore islands, and remote areas to acquire professional knowledge anytime, thereby enhancing the quality of child care in remote areas and areas with relatively few medical resources.
128. The Medical Association for Indigenous People of Taiwan has been commissioned to conduct follow-up programs on those who complete their government-funded training, with mentor programs, internships at district health centers, and cultural sensitivity training provided to enhance the trainees' identification with their assigned place of service and to prepare them for related medical practices.

7.4 Para. 216 Please clarify whether in efforts to combat childhood obesity (a) children have been involved in the development and evaluation of these policies, and (b) any measures have been adopted to regulate the conduct of food producers by for, example, mandating certain packaging information such as health star ratings or imposing restrictions on advertising.

129. In schools, kindergartens and other fields, the government involves children, parents, teachers and other personnel to understand the obesity problem of children, and designs programs such as: "Sugar Reduction Program in Early Childhood Food Education " and holds healthy body weight promotion camps to raise awareness among children, parents and teachers about healthy behaviors such as sugar reduction, diet and exercise. We conduct evaluation and then adjust the lessons accordingly to help children establish a healthy lifestyle from an early age, and prevent childhood obesity. In addition, the government promotes nutrition and healthy diets to take care of Taiwanese people at different life stages. In the future, representatives of children and youth will be invited to join the discussion.
130. The sugar content is required to be labeled on the nutrition fact sheet for all prepackaged foods. If a food product is claimed as "free", "low" or "less than..." for its sugar content on the outer packaging, it shall meet the content standards of Regulations on Nutrition Claim for Prepackaged Food Products. According to the Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation, noncompliant labeling of food products as required shall be fined of between NT\$30,000 and NT\$3,000,000, whereas false, exaggerated, or misleading labeling can result in a fine between NT\$40,000 and NT\$4,000,000. The noncompliant products shall be recalled and correction made within a prescribed time period; the products in question shall not be sold before the violation is corrected.

7.5 Para. 217 Please clarify whether any special measures are taken to enable the participation of children with disabilities in sporting activities within school and outside school and whether any data is collected on the number of children (those with and without a disability) involved in sporting activities outside of school and whether this data is disaggregated according to age, gender, location and socioeconomic status.

131. The schools incorporate the individual needs of students with disabilities into the Individualized Education Program (IEP) for implementation. In order to provide more opportunities and improve rights of children with disabilities to participate in games, and to increase the interaction between children with disabilities and general children. Through the game process offered by different playground equipment, we can enhance the development of students' potential. In 2018, schools began to be subsidized in terms of construction of the “inclusive playground” projects, which adopt educational sensory playground equipment to incorporate natural elements, such as lighting and green space, to reach the friendly campus.
132. For the promotion of various adaptive sports courses and activities for children with disabilities, we have promoted the implementation of adaptive sports and counseling mechanisms using “White Paper on Sports Policy”, specifically for enhancing and regularly track the rights and interests of students with disabilities in sports activities. In addition, the "Adaptive Sports Development Center" is established to promote students with disabilities to participate in sports in schools, and relevant subsidy programs are formulated to assist school teachers in enhancing their abilities, developing teaching and related adaptive sports measures, such as inclusive sports competitions, inclusive PE courses for special education and general classes, inclusive after-school sports clubs and on-site teachers adaptive sports enhancement training, etc.
133. For data collection, the number of students participating in extracurricular (after-school) sports activities (after-school sports clubs and sports teams) and types of sports are collected in schools at all levels across Taiwan via the annual school sports statistics report. Among them, regarding children and youth with disabilities, with the routine

survey of adaptive sports, the number of students with disabilities in schools at all levels, the implementation of physical education courses, the number of teachers with adaptive physical knowledge, and participation in extracurricular (after-school) sports activities (the number of students in after-school sports clubs, sports teams) is collected annually, which can be classified by school levels, genders, and regions (the township, county, or city where the school is located), etc., and are shown in the following tables :

Table7 Academic Year 2021 · Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Teams - By School Level

Unit:team, person

School Level	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	Number of Teams	Number of Members	Number of Teams	Number of Members
Elementary School	5,546	122,739	30	302
Junior High School	3,111	49,652	25	144
Senior High and Vocational School	2,058	30,790	21	172
Total	10,715	203,181	76	618

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 8 Academic Year 2021 · Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Teams - By Cities and Counties

Unit : person

Cities and Counties	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	M	F	M	F
New Taipei City	16,352	8,324	42	16
Taipei City	15,798	8,460	134	36
Taoyuan City	10,060	4,849	0	0
Taichung City	14,477	7,552	43	36
Kaohsiung City	11,515	6,295	17	12
Tainan City	10,101	5,367	14	10
Yilan County	3,919	1,789	34	16
Hsinchu County	4,488	2,541	14	16
Miaoli County	4,215	2,663	0	0
Changhua County	5,917	3,230	6	2
Nantou County	3,681	2,206	3	2
Yunlin County	4,877	2,425	32	11
Chaiyi County	3,247	1,731	24	18
Pingtung County	6,001	3,355	16	1
Taitung County	2,561	1,206	16	9
Hualien County	3,640	2,082	7	1
Penghu County	1,478	969	4	2
Keelung City	1,986	1,488	7	3
Hsinchu City	4,238	2,451	0	0
Chiayi City	1,978	1,174	10	4
Kingmen County	1,247	881	0	0
Lienchiang County	244	123	0	0
Total	132,020	71,161	423	195

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 9 Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Teams - By Gender

Unit : person

School Level	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary School	75,077	47,662	224	78
Junior High School	34,504	15,148	89	55
Senior High and Vocational School	22,439	8,351	110	62
Total	132,020	71,161	423	195

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 10 Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Clubs - By School Level

Unit:team, person

School Level	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	Number of Teams	Number of Members	Number of Teams	Number of Members
Elementary School	9,572	217,959	25	378
Junior High School	4,100	105,397	15	189
Senior High and Vocational School	3,181	95,467	23	294
Total	16,853	418,823	63	861

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 11 Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Clubs - By Cities and Counties

Unit : person

Cities and Counties	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Taipei City	30,608	18,151	73	15
Taipei City	37,491	21,830	129	37
Taoyuan City	21,779	13,046	0	0
Taichung City	34,107	20,321	91	56
Kaohsiung City	27,042	16,059	11	7
Tainan City	21,516	12,977	16	6
Yilan County	5,183	2,538	46	17
Hsinchu County	7,160	4,337	32	20
Miaoli County	6,638	4,025	6	4
Changhua County	16,255	11,016	73	52
Nantou County	7,754	4,910	4	5
Yunlin County	8,228	5,066	4	2
Chaiyi County	5,126	2,870	13	5
Pingtung County	9,842	6,600	11	10
Taitung County	2,614	1,600	15	11
Hualien County	4,842	2,829	0	0
Penghu County	1,017	678	6	12
Keelung City	2,981	2,190	43	29
Hsinchu City	4,942	2,962	0	0
Chiayi City	4,541	2,677	0	0
Kingmen County	1,127	959	0	0
Lienchiang County	231	158	0	0
Total	261,024	157,799	573	288

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 12 Extracurricular (After-School) Sports – Sports Clubs - By Gender

Unit : person

School Level	General Students		Students with Disabilities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary School	127,612	90,347	268	110
Junior High School	68,589	36,808	122	67
Senior High and Vocational School	64,823	30,644	183	111
Total	261,024	157,799	573	288

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 13 Information of Special Schools – By School Level

Unit:team, person

School Level	Sports Teams		Sports Clubs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary School	3	12	7	39
Junior High School	6	31	19	90
Senior High and Vocational School	22	214	29	316
Total	31	257	55	445

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 14 Information of Special Schools – By Counties and Cities

Unit : person

Cities and Counties	Sports Teams		Sports Clubs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Taipei City	0	0	0	0
Taipei City	12	0	28	29
Taoyuan City	0	0	0	0
Taichung City	69	10	41	22
Kaohsiung City	0	0	38	40
Tainan City	48	21	72	45
Yilan County	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu County	12	7	6	4
Miaoli County	0	0	0	0
Changhua County	4	3	18	15
Nantou County	0	0	0	0
Yunlin County	20	11	12	4
Chaiyi County	0	0	0	0
Pingtung County	0	0	0	0
Taitung County	18	2	26	11
Hualien County	10	10	18	16
Penghu County	0	0	0	0
Keelung City	0	0	0	0
Hsinchu City	0	0	0	0
Chiayi City	0	0	0	0
Kingmen County	0	0	0	0
Lienchiang County	0	0	0	0
Total	193	64	259	186

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 15 Information of Special Schools – By Gender

Unit : person

School Level	Sports Teams		Sports Clubs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary School	8	4	22	17
Junior High School	22	9	51	39
Senior High and Vocational School	163	51	186	130
Total	193	64	259	186

Source : Ministry of Education

7.6 Para. 219 Please clarify whether the increase in mental care services for children and young people satisfies the demand for these services and whether any disaggregated data is collected on the number of children suffering from mental health conditions.

134. In order to enhance the accessibility of mental health services for children and youth and increase the ways for them to seek help for mental health services outside of the student counseling and guidance system, the government has been actively establishing local community mental health center in 22 counties and cities across the country since 2021, and has increased the number of mental health professionals. 8 local community mental health centers have been established in 2021 and 18 in July 2022, and a total of 71 centers are expected to be establish across the country by 2025 (based on the principle of 1 center for every 330,000 people and at least 1 center in each county and city). Currently, there are 381 free or subsidized community mental health counseling sites to provide mental health counseling (see Table 16), and the coverage rate in 22 counties and cities has reached 100% in the nationwide, which has greatly enhanced the accessibility and proximity of mental health services for children and youth. However, the current statistics of psychological counseling services do not specifically distinguish between children and adults, and future statistics will be conducted for children.
135. Since 2018, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has continued to work with the Ministry of Education to promote mental health in schools, and has also urged county and city health bureaus to establish cooperation mechanisms with educational authorities, and to proactively provide a list of mental health service resources and referral windows for schools to utilize and refer cases. (see Table 17).
136. Between 2016 and 2020, the number of children and youth under 19 years of age (inclusive) with mental health (covering mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders) problems as Table18, and the related medical expenses are currently covered by the National Health Insurance.

137. The correctional schools offer junior high and high school curriculums. There were 741 students in 4 correctional schools at the end of 2021. All correctional schools would conduct evaluation and investigation of the physical and mental conditions of first admitted students to understand if they have any type of disability. For students who need mental care service, professionals, including special education teacher, psychologist, social worker, nurse and psychologist will provide educational, psychological counseling, family support, medication and outpatient services. Based on the needs of individual students, the schools would also invite regularly family members, social affairs personnel, and investigation/protection officers to attend liaison meetings. Conclusions reached in such meetings will be provided as reference for recommending any adjustment to the rehabilitative program the student receives. In 2021, individual counsel and psychological counseling were provided to students 13,207 times, 10 phone family visits were held, in which 2,436 persons participated, and 16 face-to-face family visits were held, in which 1,145 persons (including family members) participated.
138. Starting 2013, the government entrusts medical institutions to open outpatient clinics in various specialties at correctional institutions. Currently, 4 correctional schools offer on average 21 clinic sessions every month, which treat on average 268 patients every month. All juvenile correctional institutions are capable of incorporating psychiatric healthcare resources into the facility. They can also adjust the specialty care and clinic session available to juveniles on a rolling basis to maintain the quality of psychiatric care and safeguard inmates' rights to medical care.
139. To vigorously control the data of inmates with mental illness, medical personnel at correctional institutions would periodically monitor and place under control the status of inmates with mental problem when those inmates undergo physical checkup or visiting the clinic, and enter the data into the information system to readily grasp relevant statistical and classification data. (see Table 19)
140. A related reporting mechanism has been established to collect student counseling issues and to understand student counseling needs in order to evaluate the counseling work conducted in the elementary and secondary schools. The criteria of "psychiatric

disorder” are included in the current survey, which is defined as “students are diagnosed with various mental disorders as defined in the latest edition of DSM by a psychiatrist.” The number of interviews provided to students with mental illness by the school and student counseling center in 2019-2021 is shown as Table 20. Provide students with mental health related resources, mental health education information, doctor consultation or assistance in seeking medical helps, or assist parents to take care of children and youth through consultation services so to stabilize students’ physical and mental health and schooling needs.

Table 16 The distribution of community mental counseling sites in counties and cities

Unit : site

Cities and Counties	Community mental health counseling sites
Taipei City	13
New Taipei City	29
Taoyuan City	13
Taichung City	32
Tainan City	40
Kaohsiung City	38
Hsinchu County	13
Miaoli County	18
Changhua County	26
Nantou County	13
Yunlin County	20
Chiayi County	19
Pingtung County	34
Yilan County	12
Hualien County	13
Taitung County	16
Penghu County	9
Kinmen County	6
Lienchiang County	4
Keelung City	7
Hsinchu City	4
Chiayi City	2
Total	381

Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 17 Statistics on the referrals visits from educational institutions from 2018 to 2021

Unit: instance

Year \ Gender	Male	Female	Total
2018	111	230	341
2019	119	271	390
2020	108	208	336
2021	72	203	275

Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare

Table 18 Statistics on children under 19 years of age (inclusive) with mental health (covering mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders) problems who sought medical care from 2016 to 2020

Unit: person

Year \ Gender	Male	Female	Total
2016	133,932	67,607	201,539
2017	142,904	72,530	215,434
2018	154,772	80,939	235,711
2019	166,310	89,399	255,709
2020	177,185	97,064	274,249

Source :

1. Department of Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare – 2016 to 2020 Statistical Annual Reports of Medical Care, National Health Insurance: I. Statistics on Outpatient & Inpatient Medical Care (incl. Emergency Care).
2. National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare – Ambulatory Care Expenditures by Visits, Details of Inpatient Orders, Expenditures for Prescriptions Dispensed at Contracted Pharmacies, and Household Registration Archives.
3. Date of statistics: January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2020.
4. Scope of statistics: NHI-contracted hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies.
5. Number of people seeking medical care: Calculated based on the code of disease and the ID number; i.e., the medical care data of the same individual for the same disease has been removed.
6. Type of disease: Mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders ICD-10CM: F01-F99.

Table 19 The number of students with mental illness in correctional schools at September , 2022

Unit: person

Type \ correctional school	Cheng Jheng High School	Ming Yang High School	Dun Pin High School	Li Zhi High School	Total
Organic Mental Disorders	0	0	0	1	1
Due to psychoactive substance use	0	0	4	4	8
Schizotypal Personality Disorder	0	1	0	1	2
Affective disorder	7	0	5	11	23
Neurodevelopmental disorder	2	0	0	8	10
Somatoform disorder	0	0	1	7	8
Personality disorders	0	0	0	0	0
Mental retardation	0	0	2	0	2
Developmental disorders	0	0	1	0	1
Behavior and emotional disorders in childhood	2	0	6	11	19
NOS(mental disorder)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	1	19	43	74

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 20 The number of interviews provided to students with mental illness by the school and student counseling center in 2019-2021

Unit : instance

Educational Stages \ Year	2019	2020	2021
Elementary school	13,141	16,743	14,330
Junior high school	25,004	32,640	26,789
Senior High school	23,787	30,170	27,753

Source : Ministry of Education

7.7 Para. 221-222 Please clarify whether any longitudinal disaggregated data is available on the rate of children and young people smoking traditional cigarettes and electronic cigarettes and whether the sale and distribution of both these types of products to children is illegal.

141. The government has been implementing the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) since 2004. Regular smoking rate surveys were carried out regularly on junior high, senior high, and vocational high school students. The surveys also assessed their knowledge and attitudes on smoking hazards and identified changes to second-hand smoke exposure. The smoking rate for junior high school students fell from 6.6% in 2004 to 3.0% in 2019; the smoking rate for high school students fell from the 15.2% of 2005 to 8.4% in 2019. In response to the increasing popularity of electronic cigarettes, the question about electronic cigarettes has been included in the survey since 2014. The e-cigarette using rates for junior high school and senior and vocational high school students respectively increased from 2.0% and 2.1% in 2014 to 2.5% and 5.6% in 2019.
142. According to the Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act, no one under the age of 18 may smoke or buy tobacco products, and no one may supply or sell cigarettes to children and youth under the age of 18.
143. The government is currently amending the Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act, which is currently under review by the Legislative Yuan. The draft amendment regulates the sale or supply of electronic cigarettes to children and youth as follows: No one shall manufacture, import, sell, supply, display or advertise imitation tobacco products or their combined components. No one can use the imitation tobacco products. (Imitation Tobacco Products: Refers to products made of the materials other than those for making tobacco products or the materials that change the physical properties of the materials for making tobacco products. They may or may not contain nicotine, and can be used via an electronic or non-electronic delivery systems for imitating smoking).

144. Currently, if the electronic cigarettes are found to contain narcotics, they violate the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act. If it contains nicotine or claims medical efficacy, it will violate the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act. There are criminal penalties for both. If any other objects in form of tobacco product, the manufacturer, importer or seller will be fined according to Article 14 of Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act, with the maximum fine of NT\$50,000.

7.8 Para. 223 Please clarify the nature of the measures used in ‘multiple media’ to reduce alcohol consumption among young people and whether they have been involved in efforts to develop policies to reduce the rate of drinking among young people.

145. Local governments are subsidized to conduct the “Integrated Advocacy and Promotion of the Harms of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Betel Nuts”, including hosting lectures and advocacy campaigns through multiple channels in response to the needs and situations of communities and schools. For teenagers and young people, we have conducted surveys to monitor the health behaviors of youths and college students to understand the way their exposure to alcohol and drinking status, to further develop appropriate promotion themes, and through the various communication channels that teenagers and young people may come into contact with, including cooperating with non-governmental organizations and local governments, broadcasting advertisements at Taipei and Kaohsiung MRT stations during the "Taiwan Non Alcohol Day Event" in May or New Year's Eve and other festivals. The Facebook page launched a community campaign against pressured alcohol drinking, or using magazines, social network platforms to remind the public of the hazards of drinking alcohol, the alcohol drinking guidelines, tips for refusing drinks, and avoiding underage drinking alcoholic beverages.
146. Every summer vacation, we conduct “Juvenile Protection in Summer Vacation-Youth Program” to launch propaganda activities about children and youth drinking prohibition and other child and youth protection measures. The program includes propagating through the internet on websites of social bureau of local government, subsidized unit, commissioned unit and other juvenile social welfare organization. The program also includes propagating through LED marquee, Facebook fanpage, IG, LINE@, putting up posters and other diverse media. Besides, every social bureau of local government will dispatch staff to the stores to check and propagate in practice irregularly.
147. The 12-Year Basic Education Curriculum has been implemented since 2019 with the topic of alcohol hazards blended in the course outline of drug education in Health and Physical Education domain. In addition, subsidize local government annually to

implement the Health Promoting School Programs so to clearly stipulate that the tobacco, alcohol, and beetle nuts hazard prevention is a selective topic for elementary schools, and a mandatory topic for the secondary schools. In addition, enhance the “tobacco, alcohol, and beetle nuts” prevention and empowerment training for school personnel of elementary schools and secondary schools to prevail the knowledge about the hazards of “tobacco, alcohol, and beetle nuts,” encourage to have the “tobacco, alcohol, and beetle nuts” incorporated in various courses, and enhance the layout of a healthy and “non-smoking, alcohol-free, and no beetle nuts” campus environment, such as, posting alcohol-free posters and slogans.

7.9 Para. 226-228. Please clarify how, in efforts to improve the understanding of sexual and reproductive health, children and young people including children who identify as LGBTIQ+ have been involved in both the development and evaluation of these policies and guidelines.

148. A “Youth Section” on the health information website (Health 99+) has been established to provide teenagers with correct sexual health, pregnancy, contraception and gender diversity health education articles, as well as teaching materials for the public to download and use. Since we produced relevant health education materials (such as manuals for practitioners, health education videos, etc.) in 2021, children and youth have been invited to participate in the process of formulating the topic and content (such as providing outline comments or trial reading feedback).
149. According to the Article 12 of CRC states “Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.” According to the Gender Equity Education Act, “The Gender Equity Education Committee of the school... Representatives of... students, and experts with gender equity consciousness, and scholars from fields related to gender equity education may be invited to be Committee members.... Matters regarding the organization and meetings of the Committee, and other related affairs shall be prescribed by the school.” Likewise, according to the rules of Gender Equity Committee organization guidelines, students with gender equity consciousness are eligible to participate in the making and promotion of gender equity education plans at schools.
150. Now, Senior High School Students Checking into the Gender Friendly Dormitory Handling Guideline Supervised by the Ministry of Education is undergoing its making process. Regarding the plans and regulations related to the transgender students checking into school dormitory, students’ opinions will be collected a forwarded to the school Gender Equity Education Committee for passing.

7.10 Para. 229. Please clarify whether children and young people have access to contraception and termination services in the event of an unwanted pregnancy.

151. Condoms that have obtained a medical device license can be retailed at medical device dealers which have obtained the business permit and could be convenience stores or drugstores. Consumers (including children and youth) could freely purchase those condoms.
152. According to the Genetic Health Act, induced abortion may be conducted for a pregnant woman, subject to her own agreement (for minors, the consent of the legal representative is required), if she has been diagnosed or has evidence of 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. To ensure the safety of pregnant women, induced abortion shall be practiced in 24 weeks of the beginning of pregnancy (excepting for required medical procedures). In addition, the doctor performing the induced abortion shall offer appropriate pre-abortion and post-abortion consulting services, to ensure the rights and interests of the patients' informed consent.
153. For the juvenile pregnancy consultation hotline and help website established by the government, in addition to providing convenient and instant consultation channels for providing assistance to pregnant teenage girls, we also promulgated the "Service Process for Teenage Pregnancy Under 20", and schools, medical institutions and household agencies also make transferal to the integrated service window of the social bureau (division) of local government according to the needs of individual cases to provide services. If the service recipient needs contraceptive and pregnancy termination services, social workers could assist in transferring to the resources of relevant medical units for assistance.

7.11 Para. 230-231. Please clarify whether the efforts to provide treatment for children with drug addiction within juvenile correctional institutions, are sufficient to meet the demand for such services.

154. For juveniles with drug addiction problem, juvenile correctional schools would assign psychologists, social workers or case managers (counselors) to make evaluation and understand their addiction problem and rehabilitation needs. The schools provide basic treatment to all juveniles with drug problem, and arrange suitable advanced treatment based on individual needs. The schools also join forces with labor, health and social affairs departments and non-government organizations to assist those juveniles to rehabilitate and successfully reintegrate into the community in the future :
- (a) Basic treatment : Provide addiction related courses presented in the form of class, group, lecture or individual counseling.
 - (b) Advanced treatment : Individuals may enter the advanced program based on the evaluation of addiction status, abstinence needs and willingness, and interview results. The treatment is conducted in the form or group or individual counseling.
155. In the case of 2021, correctional schools received 42 students with drug addiction problem, who were provided with the aforementioned services that meet their individual needs as Table 21.

Table 21 Data on services related to newly admitted students with drug addiction in each correctional school

Unit : person,time

Name of School	Newly admitted students with drug addiction (persons)	Average number of sessions attended per person after entering the basic program	Average number of group sessions attended per person after entering the advanced program (in small groups)	Average number of individual sessions attended per person after entering the advanced program (individual counseling)	Number of individual case discussion/course review/rehabilitation meeting
Dun Pin High School	4	6	12	12	4
Lizhi High School	20	6	8	8	7
Chengjheng High School	7	14	12	10	19
Ming Yang High School	11	6	8	8	13

Source : Ministry of Justice

Chapter VIII EDUCATION, LEISURE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

8.1 Please provide further details of the supports given to students with disabilities and children in remote areas to ensure that they had continued access to education, including access to online education during school closures related to the pandemic. What is the plan for possible future lockdowns?

156. The support provided to children and youth in remote areas to ensure their continuing access to education :

- (a) Since the problem of devices, the internet, inter-generational education, and students' study and care without parents' company faced by the schools in remote/rural area and indigenous experimental schools are different from that of schools in urban areas, an online education could not be easy in practice. Local governments were requested in 2021 to authorize remote schools, schools in rural areas, and indigenous experimental schools to formulate and implement short-term teaching plans tailored to local conditions for the protection of students' education right. In addition, in order to setup the online learning environment for schools in remote areas, 315 public secondary schools (including 26 schools in remote areas) had been subsidized in 2017-2020 to arrange the "Campus Smart Network Setting Plan," "Enhancing Digital Teaching and Learning Information Application Environment Plan," and "Senior High School and High Vocational School Academic Network Optimization Bandwidth Upgrade Plan." Comprehensively promote the construction of a smooth and unobstructed campus smart learning infrastructure through subsidizing campus smart network fiber, increasing network bandwidth (TANET) to at least 100Mbps, and constructing life, technology field classroom information, and mobile devices. Continued to process the "Smart Network Environment and Academic Network Improvement Plan for Secondary Schools" in 2021 for the application of the public and private secondary school, and for optimizing the digital teaching environment of national secondary schools.

- (b) The current home online learning equipment (including vehicles and networks) for the secondary school students (including 26 schools in remote areas) has been checked, and schools are requested to prioritize on-campus equipment so as to provide students who do not have relevant equipment at home. If there are still deficiencies after prioritizing support, the 45 schools in the homogeneous adaptive learning community will be arranged to support one another. If there are still deficiencies, schools in each district shall apply to the facility support center designated by the Ministry of Education for borrowing the equipment.
- (c) 610,000 units of learning devices (including the learning device management system authorized for use) have been subsidized to counties, cities, and schools through the “Promoting the Improvement of Digital Learning Program for Primary and Secondary Schools”. The aim is to help each student in remote area receive 1 device. And in non-remote areas, the number of classes in the school (including special education schools) will be distributed in the form of 1 class subsidy for every 6 classes. These devices can be used for classroom teaching in normal times, and also can be used to support the economically disadvantaged students and the families with many children who lack of devices during the pandemic outbreak. Learning devices, 4G SIM cards, internet sharing devices, and other home study equipment are provided to those economically disadvantaged students of the secondary schools and schools in remote and urban area.
- i. Learning devices : A survey is conducted in 2022 to investigate the needs for home learning equipment of the economically disadvantaged students. The inventories of counties and cities are sufficient to meet the needs of the economically disadvantaged students
 - ii. 4G SIM card : About 86,000 4G prepaid cards have been purchased in May 2022 to fulfill the needs of all economically disadvantaged students.
 - iii. Internet sharing device : There are around 15,000 units in stock taken by the counties and cities. 15,000 units have been leased starting from August 2021 to be borrowed by counties and cities in order to fulfill the needs of the economically disadvantaged students.

- (d) Considering the difficulties for implementing online teaching in remote area or in area where suffering insufficient teaching resources, we subsidized Public Television Service to produce teaching videos, and requisitioned TV channels to broadcast teaching videos of Mathematics and Chinese subjects for lower grades of elementary school, as well as Arts, Health and Physical Education, Integrative Activities, Science and Technology, and other teaching videos during school closures due to the pandemic. Construct more diversified learning channels for students in areas with insufficient online learning resources and students in the lower grades so as to ensure uninterrupted learning for students in remote areas.

157. Adopt the following subsidy measures to help students with disabilities to learn in school :

- (a) Implement the Regulations Governing Guidance & Services toward Students with Disabilities in Career Transit in Various Educational Levels to help students secure a smooth schooling. Implement the service course outline to cultivate students' employability, and implement course adjustment and evaluation in accordance with the spirit of CRPD so as to help students complete their schoolwork successfully.
- (b) During the pandemic, the four planning and implementation steps of online services for students with disabilities are as follows: 1. Develop an action plan; 2. Predict the difficulties and prepare for response; 3. Provide references and guidelines; 4. Provide support and care. For step 1 and 2, the government had invited representatives of disabilities groups, representatives of school administrators, teachers, and student during July and August, 2021 to discuss for a countermeasure so as to help students with physical or mental disabilities who have stopped coming to school during the pandemic outbreak. For the aforesaid step 3 and 4, the Guidelines for Home Online Learning for Students with Disabilities of Secondary Schools was sent to the secondary schools of the Ministry of Education, national special education schools, and schools managed by counties (cities) in August, 2021 in order to promote the schools providing relevant support and assistance to students with disabilities in accordance with the relevant implementation methods or measures set out in the aforementioned "Guidelines"

8.2 Please provide details on policy/ measures taken to ensure that students are not subjected to bullying from teachers and coaches.

158. According to the Education Fundamental Act, students' rights of learning, education, physical autonomy, and personality development are protected by the government. The Regulations Governing School Bullying Prevention was amended and announced in 2020 to substantiate the school bullying prevention policy. The "school bullying" is clearly defined with the bullying act of the same or different school principals, teachers, staff, janitors, and students against students included in the Regulations to protect the rights and interests of children and youth.
159. Full-time sports coaches involved in improper discipline reporting procedures and regulations: Enhance the full-time sports coaches' awareness of positive guidance in specific training so to prevent coaches' conducting improper trainings in order to protect the students' education rights. The Regulations Governing Appointment and Management of Fulltime Sports Coaches by Educational Institutions at All Levels (hereinafter the "Regulations") was amended and announced in June 2020. The full-time sports coaches are subject to the Guidelines for Teacher Guidance and Discipline of Students by mutatis mutandis; therefore, they are prohibited from implementing physical punishment or illegal disciplinary act. The full-time sports coaches who have violated the "Regulations" will be punished and may lead to a "dismissal" as the most severe punishment. If the full-time sports coaches punish students or require unreasonable performance from students in the name of physical fitness training or pursuit of performance, which is a demonstration of unprofessional act, the school shall provide guidance and management to the sports coaches with improper training behavior committed, and hold the sports coaches accountable in accordance with relevant regulations for the safety of the student players.

160. Policies related to the prevention of school bullying are as follows :

- (a) The continuous promotion of policies related to the prevention of school bullying :
 - i. Teachers : Teachers’ workshops, principals’ conference, investigators’ skills workshops are held in different districts every year. Handling mechanism, counseling practice and strategy will be introduced.
 - ii. Students : The government will continue to supervise schools at different levels to sponsor friendly campus activities in every semester. Themes on anti-bullying will be applied to educate students to understand respect, consideration, empathy, tolerance, safety, and participation.
- (b) Suspicious bully case reported to the “Campus Security Report System” will be monitored. The schools shall handle the matters properly in accordance with the Regulations on the Prevention Bullying on Campus and the Teachers’ Act. They shall continue their endeavor in collaboration with the regional governments to include the close case rate as an item for the evaluation for the subsidization of general education to municipalities and county/city governments.

8.3 Please provide further details on the numbers of children with disabilities in mainstream schooling, the outcomes and attainment for these children and the numbers and outcomes of any complaints made by parents/ guardians.

161. The number of students with disabilities in general schools at all levels is as shown in Table 21.
162. Regarding the data of the educational achievements and learning achievements of children and youth with disabilities in mainstream education, as well as the numbers of complaints from parents/guardians, they all belong to the operation and management of schools at all levels; therefore, the government is unable to provide relevant statistics.

Table 21 Number of students with physical and mental disabilities of the secondary school in the 2016-2020 school years

Unit: Person

School year	Pre-school	Elementary School	Junior high school	Senior High and Vocational School	Total
2016	15,469	40,951	26,592	19,449	102,461
2017	18,257	40,142	26,306	20,996	105,701
2018	19,445	41,115	25,925	21,051	107,536
2019	21,159	43,038	26,223	20,613	111,033
2020	23,709	45,532	26,545	20,841	116,627

Source : Annual statistical reports of the Ministry of Education

8.4 Para. 291-293. How are normal daily routines defined? How might a student complain?

Have there been any complaints by students and, if so, what were the outcomes?

163. For students' daily schedule at schools, the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-year Basic Education (hereinafter the "Curriculum Guidelines") stipulates the number of study sessions per week for schools at or below the levels of senior high schools. The curriculum structure of the "Curriculum Guidelines" states that the total number of study sessions per week shall be 22 to 24 sessions for the first and second grades, 28 to 31 for the third and fourth grades, and 33 to 35 for the fifth and sixth grades of primary schools, with each session as 40 minutes. The total number of study sessions per week shall be 33 to 35 sessions for junior high schools, with each session as 45 minutes; and 35 sessions per week for senior high schools, with each session as 50 minutes.
164. The "Curriculum Guidelines" further states that, "For students' daily schedule at schools and various non-study activities, the school shall determine and arrange the daily schedule of students in senior high schools, junior high schools and primary schools in accordance with relevant regulations stipulated by respective competent authorities." The planning of students' daily schedule and activities at schools is handled in accordance with the "Curriculum Guidelines" and the relevant regulations of the competent authorities for the number of study sessions.
165. Taking senior high schools as an example, the first class session in the morning of most schools starts between 7:50 and 8:30 daily. Based on the Guidelines for the Implementation of School Work Guidance in Senior High Schools. "In addition to the 35 sessions per week stipulated in the curriculum syllabus, the school's school work guidance shall be arranged after the end of daily teaching, group activity and flexible study time; and the end time of such guidance shall not be later than 17:30." In addition to the principle of "50 minutes for each session", the number of sessions for senior high school students to study at school is usually arranged between 7:50 am and 16:30 on each school day. Due to shorter time of each session in primary and junior high schools, the time and the number of study sessions per school day is also shorter than that of senior high schools.

166. For the senior high schools governed by the Ministry of Education, the public hearing and the 87th collaboration meeting of the “implementation status of Open Government and Notes for the Planning of Daily Schedule of Senior High Schools Governed by Ministry of Education” was held in August 2021, which allowed the participation of the general public to share their opinions. Meanwhile, experts, scholars, and local governments were invited to meet and discuss in accordance with the resolutions of the meeting. In March 2022, the amended Notes for the Planning of Daily Schedule of Senior High Schools Governed by Ministry of Education(hereinafter the “Notes”) was, which came into force on August 1, 2022 and urge all local governments to loosen relevant regulations.
167. If students have doubts, the channels for reporting are the students’ union, relevant school departments, public opinion mailboxes of the competent authorities of schools, public opinion mailboxes of the Ministry of Education, and mailboxes of the K-12 Education Administration. The Ministry of Education will actively review the complaints received on a case-by-case basis and continue to track them until improvements are made.
168. For student appeals, due to the fact that the “Notes” will be implemented since 2022, none of the schools has yet received any appeals related to the school’s failure to implement these Notes. In addition, in accordance with the 2022 amendment to the Guidelines for the Organization and Operation of the Student Appeal and Reappeal Appraisal Committee of Senior High Schools, which state that “If the student or students’ union or club believe that the school’s punishment and other measures or resolutions (hereinafter the original measures) are illegal or inappropriate and damage their rights and interests, they may submit the appeal to the school reaching the resolution of the original measures”. “Those who are not satisfied with the school’s resolution on the appeal shall file a further appeal in writing to the competent authority; and the agency accepting such appeal shall refer the relevant matters within 10 days to the Reappeal Appraisal Committee and modify the student or students’ union or student club of such referral.” There’re no appeals on students’ study schedule from any students of senior high schools governed by the Ministry of Education have been received since the amendment was made until July 20, 2022.

Chapter IX SPECIAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

9.1 Para.301 Please indicate if the absence of a Refugee Act is the result of a decision that existing legislation is adequate to respond to the situation of refugees arriving in Taiwan or if other reasons explain that absence.

169. In order to actively improve the level of human rights, be in line with international human rights, and legalize the refugee asylum system, a draft refugee law was prepared in accordance with relevant international conventions and asylum systems, as well as regulations of various advanced countries. However, Accepting refugees is a solemn topic. Every country in the world should take into consideration of human rights and the country's economy, society, culture, and national security to build the consensus of the whole society to reach the goal of establishing a supporting mechanism for asylum seekers. In the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th sessions of the Legislative Yuan's deliberation, the draft of Refugee Act was not passed, which showed that such consensus of the whole society still needs time to be built. In the future, Taiwan will continue to collect legislation cases from other countries to develop the draft of Refugee Act that suits the context of Taiwanese society and plan an appropriate promotion schedule accordingly.
170. At present, Taiwan has not yet completed the legislation of the Refugee Act. Those who seek asylum from Taiwan are treated case by case. With consideration of international practice, along with domestic laws, Taiwan offers appropriate assistance to asylum seekers. So far, Taiwan has never sent asylum seekers back to any country or region where torture or inhumanity may impose on them.

9.2 Para. 305 In relation to the question of street-connected children (street children), please provide any available data or reasonable estimates concerning the number of children living on the streets without parental protection, and please specify their status in terms of the law (e.g. offenders, persons in need of protection, etc.)

171. According to The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, special municipal or county (city) governments shall offer proper placement to helpless children and youth. And the same Article authorize central government to enact Regulations for Placement of Helpless Children and Youth. The mentioned regulations specify the rules of mandatory report, social worker's visit, investigation, placement, adoption and so on.
172. According to the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, no one should abandon a child. Mandatory reporters who discover above incidents shall report it to the municipal or county (city) competent authority. The municipal or county (city) competent authority shall release investigation report after accepting the cases. If necessary, it shall provide them with protection and placement.
173. In summary, according to the relating regulations of The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, for homeless children and youth with no parental protection, municipal or county (city) competent authorities shall provide them with protection, placement, and other necessary dispensation after accepting the reports to ensure children's safety and health. From 2017 to 2021, the number of children which was abandoned by their parents is 60 (23 abandoned infants, 37 abandoned children) in 2017, 35(14 abandoned infants, 21 abandoned children) in 2018, 24(16 abandoned infants, 8 abandoned children) in 2019, 32(13 abandoned infants, 19 abandoned children) in 2020, 40(18 abandoned infants, 22 abandoned children) in 2021.

9.3 Para. 312: please provide information about the number of workshops on indigenous culture and cultural diversity provided by local governments and the number of children participating in these workshops for the years 2019 - 2021. Who is the competent authority and what entails her/his supervision?

174. Competent authority : According to Education Act for Indigenous Peoples, indigenous education teachers shall study courses on indigenous peoples’ cultures and/or multi-cultural education courses to improve their professional teaching skills. The regulations governing the courses, course credits, the number of hours to be attended, and other related matters shall be prescribed by the central competent indigenous peoples’ affairs authority in conjunction with the central competent education authority”, “Governments at all levels shall provide opportunities to learn about indigenous cultures and multi-culturalism to enhance the basic knowledge of multicultural and indigenous education related of the teachers and other staff in schools at senior secondary level and below and enhance their professional development”.
175. Culture and cultural diversity workshop : The government has been conducting “Working Plan on Indigenous Education Teachers Studying Courses of Indigenous Culture and Multi-Culture” since 2014. The first phase of the plan was executed during 2014 to 2017, followed by the second phrase in 2018 to 2021, and the third phase carried from 2022 to 2025. The Plan continuously cultivates the knowledge for indigenous teachers over indigenous cultures and multi-culture and improves professional competence of indigenous education for teachers to achieve the legal obligation stated in Education Act for Indigenous Peoples.
176. Number of children participating : As Education Act for Indigenous Peoples regulated, the first two phases of the previous mentioned plan targeted on indigenous teachers, and promoted the course information through indigenous education resource center under local governments, therefore, the study course between 2019 to 2021 had no attendance from.

177. Supervision measures : Regulations of Education Act for Indigenous Peoples, the legal obligation for government at all levels to provide opportunities to learn indigenous cultures and multi-culture will implemented through the conference “Coordination Meeting of Indigenous Education Affairs Between Central and Local Government” to fulfill the indigenous education spirit for all peoples.

9.4 Attachment 9-6 provides statistics on children below the age of 15 who are allowed by local competent authorities to work. Please provide information about the conditions set by the local authorities or by the central government allowing children under age 6, age 6 – 11 and 12 – 14 to work.

178. In accordance with the Labor Standards Act, no employer shall employ any person under the age of fifteen. This does not apply if the person has graduated from junior high school or employers or those accepting labor were reviewed by the regional competent authority in accordance with Regulations Governing the Determination Criteria and Inspection of No Harm to Mental and Physical Health in Article 45 of the Labor Standards Act , and the review concludes that no work that should not have been performed, and the working hours, break, full regular day off, insurance, and so on meet the provisions of the Labor Standards Act and these Regulations, while it has been determined and authorized that the nature and environment of the work will not cause harm to the worker's mental and physical health.
179. For persons under the age of fifteen providing labor service to a third party through others, or directly providing labor service to receive remuneration with no employment relationship, for example, advertisement companies hiring child actors for the filming of commercial or child actors performing in television programs through the arrangement of their agents, the provision stated in the previous paragraph shall apply, mutatis mutandis.

9.5 Para. 322: Can children (or their parents) use the 1955 Hotline 24 and the 1999 hotline for complaints about problems in their working conditions? If so how many complaints were filed by children (their parents) to these hotlines in the years 2019 – 2021.

180. The Ministry of Labor has set up a 24-hour 1955 labor complaint line, and local labor authorities also provide channels for accepting complaints from the public (such as the 1999 service line). The following is the explanation of the acceptance of the 1955 labor complaint line :

- (a) The government accepts people's complaint cases in accordance with Administrative Procedure Act. If workers think that their labor rights have been infringed, they can use 1955 to file a complaint. There is no status limit for accepting complaints. If the content of the complaint is specific and clear, it will be accepted and implemented by the labor inspection.
- (b) In addition, when submitting complaints, petitioners often refuse to provide personal information, and cannot confirm whether they are “Children and youth” or their parents, so there are no relevant statistical data. According to the statistics from 2019 to 2021, among the complaint cases accepted by the Ministry of Labor, there were 31 cases involving violations of child labor protection provisions in the Labor Standards Act.

9.6 Please provide more information about measures undertaken to prevent drug abuse by children who are not attending school.

181. Following the policy of “The Action Program of Anti-drug Strategy in New Era”, the number of cases of drop-out children and youth using category 3 or 4 drugs is in total 329 in 2021. These cases are provided with follow-up and assistance by social departments, and the percentage of providing follow-up and assistance achieves 92%. Social departments then provide these children and youth with abstinence resources, counselling, assistance, treatment resources, life-skills training and other social welfare services depending on their need so as to improve their interpersonal relations, life adaptation and other issues. In 2021, the number of times which social departments provided such services achieves 12,487.
182. To strengthen the responsibility of parents caring for their children’s physical and mental health, parents should accept parental education to improve their ability of supporting and accompanying their children to refuse and quit drugs. In 2021, number of parents who should accept child using drugs parental education is in total 729, and the number who really accepted is 631 which accounts for 86.55%.

9.7 The use of drugs is not dealt with by the juvenile courts, but children and youth engaged in the production, selling and trafficking of illegal drugs can be indicted. According to Attachment 9-13 in 2016 167 juvenile were indicted and in 2020 249. Please provide information on how many of these indicted juveniles were sentenced by the juvenile court and what were sanctions/measures taken.

183. If juveniles have drug addictions, the juvenile court can decide to treat them as juvenile protection or juvenile criminal cases, according to the Juvenile Delinquency Act and relevant regulations. Once treated as juvenile protection cases, the court will impose diversion action or protection disposition for juveniles, which means they are immune from being accused or sentenced. As the statistics show (refers to the result of annual adjudication cases number, which may differ from the prosecution's calculation based on the number of annually accused): in 2016, 2020, and 2021, for juveniles committing crimes related to the production, sales, and transportation of category 1 and 2 drugs, the court has dealt 158(including 1 using the drug), 167, and 219 of them and their cases as juvenile criminal matters. Between 2016 and 2021, for juvenile defendants that violated the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act, 1,035 of them were adjudicated by the juvenile court as juvenile criminal matters, including 1,001 of imprisonment, 10 of not guilty, 1 of dismissal, 2 of not accepted, 2 of lack of jurisdiction, and 11 of wanted fugitives (Table 23).
184. The statistics of sentences are collected from criminal cases that are confirmed by court decisions to be referred to the prosecutor's office for enforcement, and the statistics of the number of juvenile drug manufacturing, transportation, and trafficking cases that are confirmed by court decisions to be referred to the local prosecutor's office for enforcement from 2016 to 2020 as Table 24.

Table 23 First Instance Decisions of Criminal Cases at District Courts Involving Defendants Acting in Violation of the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act

Unit: person

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																								
				Sentence													exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other			
				Fixed-term Imprisonment										Detention	fine													
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years			7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years										10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More	
Total			1,035	1,001			1,001	14	209	661	91	22	1	3					10	1	10	2	11					
	Paragraph 1, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 1 Narcotics	7	7			7				2	2		3														
	Paragraph 2, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	140	135			135	2	21	88	12	12							3		2							
Total	Paragraph 2, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	48	47			47	2	11	26	8										1							
	Paragraph 3, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	537	520			520	1	86	369	57	7							6	1	5		5					
	Paragraph 3, Article 4	Other Violations Related to	283	274			274	5	86	169	12	1	1						1		1	2	5					

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																			
				Sentence									exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other		
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																		fine	Detention
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years											
Attempt	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics																						
Paragraph 4, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	4	4		4		4																
Paragraph 4, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	3	3		3		1	2															
Paragraph 2, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	5	4		4		2	2											1				
Paragraph 3, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	4	3		3		2	1											1				

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																			
				Sentence											exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																			
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More	Detention	fine					
	Paragraph 3,Article 8	Others	1	1		1	1																
	Paragraph 2,Article 10	Using Narcotics	2	2		2	2																
	Paragraph 2,Article 11	Others	1	1		1	1																
	Total		158	155		155	2	23	109	17	3		1					1			2		
2016	Paragraph 1,Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 1 Narcotics	1	1		1							1										
	Paragraph 2,Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	23	23		23		2	16	3	2												
	Paragraph 3,Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	114	113		113		17	85	10	1							1					
	Paragraph 3,Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing,	18	16		16		4	8	4											2		

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																						
				Sentence														exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																						
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More	Detention	fine								
		Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics																								
	Paragraph 2,Article 10	Using Narcotics	1	1	1	1																				
	Paragraph 2,Article 11	Others	1	1	1	1																				
	Total		143	140		140	3	20	100	13	4								3							
2017	Paragraph 2,Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	30	30		30		2	25		3															
	Paragraph 2,Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	4	4		4	1	2		1																
	Paragraph 3,Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	98	96		96	1	11	71	12	1								2							

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																															
				Sentence													exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other										
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																															
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More										Detention	fine								
	Paragraph 3, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	9	8		8	4	4											1																
	Paragraph 2, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	1	1		1	1																												
	Paragraph 2, Article 10	Using Narcotics	1	1		1	1																												
	Total		190	184		184	41	122	18	3									2		1		3												
2018	Paragraph 2, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	34	33		33	9	19	4	1									1																
	Paragraph 2, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	16	16		16	1	14	1																										

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																									
				Sentence													exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other				
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																									
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More										Detention	fine		
	Paragraph 3, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	75	73		73	9	54	8	2								1											
	Paragraph 3, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	63	61		61	21	35	5																				
	Paragraph 3, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	2	1		1	1																						
		Total	158	149		149	5	38	88	11	5			2					2	1	2	1	3						
2019	Paragraph 1, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 1 Narcotics	3	3		3					1			2															
	Paragraph 2, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	19	17		17	1	2	10	3	1								1		1								

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																			
				Sentence										exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other	
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																			
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years										7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years
Paragraph 2,Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	11	11			11	1	3	5	2													
Paragraph 3,Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	60	56			56		16	33	5	2							1	1		2		
Paragraph 3,Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	62	60			60	2	16	40	1	1									1	1		
Paragraph 2,Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	1																			1		
Paragraph 3,Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing,	1	1			1		1															

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																																
				Sentence													exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other											
				Fixed-term Imprisonment										Detention	fine																					
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years			7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years										10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More									
		Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics																																		
	Paragraph 3, Article 8	Others	1	1		1	1																													
2020	Total		167	161		161	1	44	98	12	6									2	2	2														
	Paragraph 2, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	21	19		19		3	10	1	5									1	1															
	Paragraph 2, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	5	5		5		3	1	1																										
	Paragraph 3, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	97	94		94		26	57	10	1									1	1	1														
	Paragraph 3, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	42	41		41	1	12	28														1													

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																							
				Sentence											exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other				
				Fixed-term Imprisonment							Detention	fine															
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years			2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years										5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years	15 Years or More
	Paragraph 4, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	2	2		2		2																			
	Total		219	212		212	3	43	144	20	1	1								5	1	1					
2021	Paragraph 1, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 1 Narcotics	3	3		3				2	1																
	Paragraph 2, Article 4	Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling Category 2 Narcotics	13	13		13	1	3	8	1																	
	Paragraph 2, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	12	11		11		2	6	3										1							
	Paragraph 3, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	93	88		88		7	69	12										4		1					

Year	Article Violated	Crime type	Persons	First Instance Decisions																							
				Sentence												exemption of the punishment	Not Guilty	Exempt from Prosecution	Case Not to Proceed	Mistake in Jurisdiction	Sentenced Person Wanted	Withdrawn	dismissed	other			
				Fixed-term Imprisonment																							
				Total	death penalty	life imprisonment	Subtotal	6 Months or Less	6 Months or More but Less Than 1 Year	1 Year or More but Less Than 2 Years	2 Year or More but Less Than 3 Years	3 Year or More but Less Than 5 Years	5 Year or More but Less Than 7 Years	7 Year or More but Less Than 10 Years	10 Year or More but Less Than 15 Years										15 Years or More	Detention	fine
Paragraph 3, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	89	88			88	2	29	54	2			1														
Paragraph 4, Article 4	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	2	2			2			2																		
Paragraph 4, Article 4 Attempt	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	3	3			3		1	2																		
Paragraph 2, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing, Transporting, or Selling of Narcotics	3	3			3		1	2																		
Paragraph 3, Article 5	Other Violations Related to Manufacturing,	1	1			1			1																		

Table 24 Statistics of juvenile drug manufacturing, transportation and trafficking cases handled by the local prosecutor's office

Unit: person

Year	Total	Guilty	Not Guilty	Other
2016	142	139	2	1
2017	105	103	2	-
2018	153	151	1	1
2019	250	248	2	-
2020	185	177	6	2

Source : Ministry of Justice

9.8 Please provide information on the legal grounds for the extension of the placement of a child victim of sexual exploitation.

185. According to Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, the competent authority at the municipality or city/county level shall, within 72 hours of offering an emergency placement to a victim, evaluate victim's school attendance, employment, life adaptation, safety and the protective and upbringing function of the family and decide the necessity of continuing such placement. After the evaluation, if it is deemed unnecessary to continue such placement, the victim shall not be offered placement and will be sent to the care of the parents or guardian of the victim or other suitable associates. If it is deemed necessary to continue such placement, the competent authority shall submit a report to the court and request for ruling.
186. If the court deems it unnecessary to continue such placement after receiving the aforesaid request, it shall rule that no placement will be offered, and that the victim shall be sent to the care of his/her parents or guardian or other suitable associate. If the court deems it necessary to continue such placement, the competent authority at the municipality or city/county level shall place the victim in welfare institutions for children and youth, foster family, or another appropriate medical or educational institution for a period of not more than three months. The competent authority at the municipality or city/county level shall, within 45 days of placement of a victim, submit a pretrial report to the court and request a court ruling placement extension. If the court deems it necessary to offer placement, it shall issue a ruling on placement in a child and youth welfare institution, foster family, transition school, or another appropriate medical or educational institution established or commissioned by the competent authority at the municipality or city/county level for a period of not more than two years.
187. Therefore, if any child sexual exploitation case needs to be placed, social workers will submit a request to the court for ruling placement through workers assessing the insufficiency of family's protective and upbringing function which may expose children and youth to the risk of suffering again. They can be placed only after the court deems it necessary to offer placement through judging.

9.9 If the child is a victim of sexual abuse in the family, is it then possible to remove the alleged perpetrator from the family home instead of placing the child outside of the family home?

188. When a child or youth suffers from sexual assault behaviors by family members mentioned in Domestic Violence Prevention Act, according to the same Act, the victim's legal representative or a relative by blood or by marriage within the third degree of kinship, a prosecutor, the police department or a municipal or county (city) competent authority may file a petition with the court for a protection order. The designated person or department can request the court to order the opposite party to relocate from the place of domicile or residence of the victim or specific family member and, if required, prohibit the opposite party from any use, collect benefits or disposition of its real property.

9.10 Para. 119 Who has the authority to ask the platform provider to remove inappropriate images of children which appear online? What measures can be taken if the provider refuses to remove the images?

189. Except that the victims of sexual pictures can ask industry to remove the sexual pictures through grievance mechanism of Internet platforms, people can remove the Internet contents of child pornography or other physical or mental harmful contents through iWIN grievance mechanism. And according to Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, internet platform providers, online application service providers, and telecommunications companies shall, upon becoming aware of any suspicious criminal activities of child sexual exploitation or learning about such activities through the iWIN, police institutions, other institutions, or the competent authorities, first remove the information in question, and shall notify police departments, retain the relevant data for at least ninety days, and provide such data to the judicial authorities and police departments for investigation purposes. One who violates the above article will be imposed a fine of no less than NT\$60,000 and no more than NT\$300,000 and be asked for making improvements within a specified period of time by the authority in charge of the relevant companies. If the said person fails to make improvements before the deadline, consecutive punishments may be imposed.
190. Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act has regulated that Internet platform industry should remove the sexual pictures and videos, while most of the sexual pictures and videos were placed on foreign Internet platforms and it makes that no law can deal with this situation when foreign Internet platforms refuse to remove the sexual pictures and videos. Therefore, to strengthen the duty of internet platform industry taking down illegal sexual pictures, the government drafted the draft amendment on partial articles of Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act and submitted to Legislative Yuan for examination in 2022. Except for raising administrative fine of no less than NT\$60,000 and no more than NT\$600,000, internet platform industries that refuse to take down and erase the sexual pictures, the authority in charge of the relevant industries can order it to restrict access.

191. iWIN's complaint channel accepts public reports of online child pornography or other content that is harmful to the physical and psychological well-being of children and youth. An ad hoc task force then determines whether the contents in question violate relevant laws and will request internet platform providers to remove the illegal content or take necessary measures. If the providers refuse to do so, iWIN shall then forward the case to the competent authorities for investigation, and recommends that the internet filtering software providers place the URL in question on a blacklist.
192. The public can also request the removal of inappropriate content through the reporting channels established by internet platform providers. Should the providers refuse to remove the illegal content, the complainants can request assistance from the agency in charge of the law.

9.11 Attachment 9-17 provides statistics on sexually exploited children identified as being trafficked. Please explain why more than 90% of these trafficked children are Taiwan nationals and what kind of trafficking they were subject to.

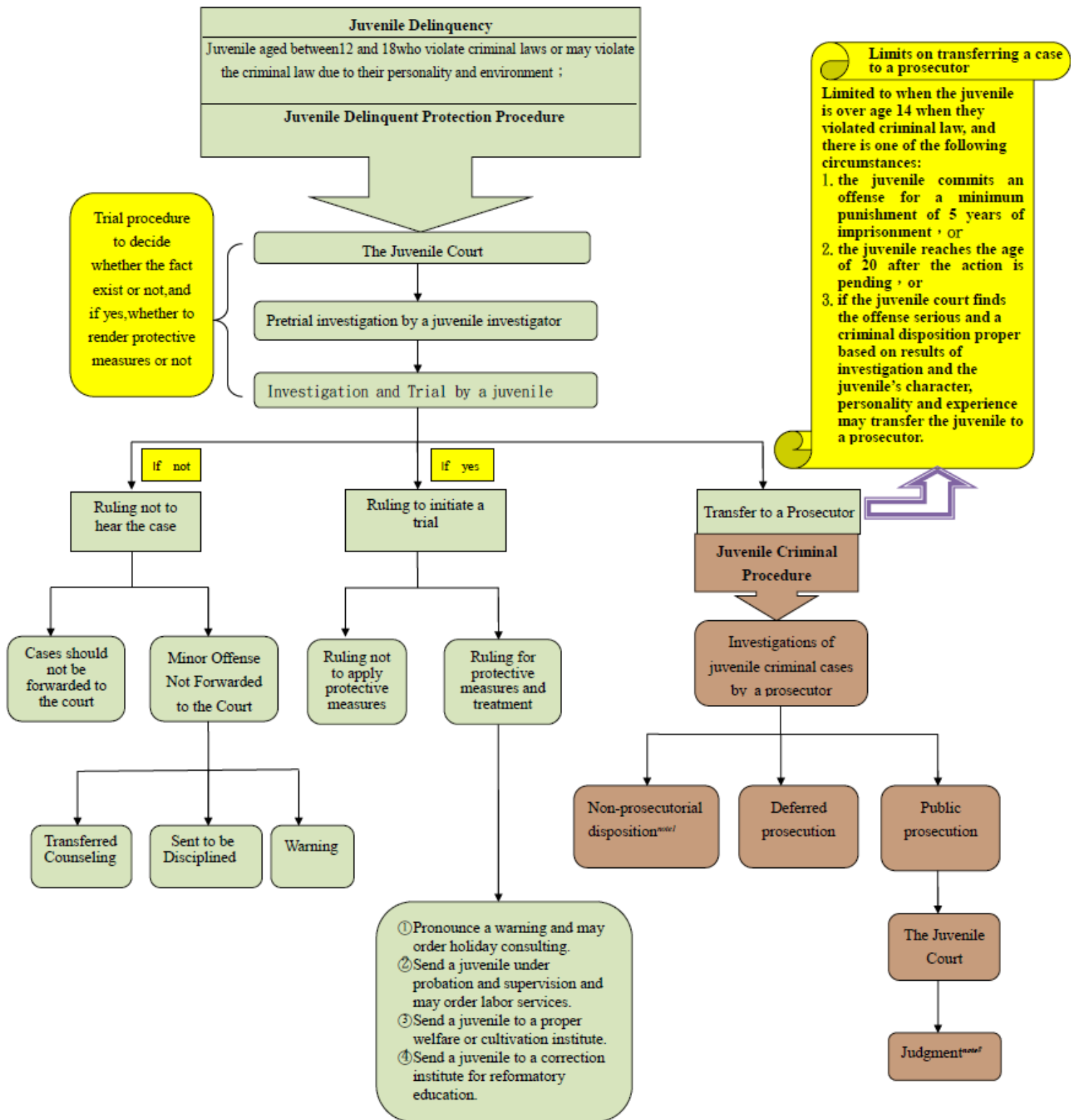
193. Causing a child or youth to engage in sexual intercourse or obscene acts in exchange for monetary or other considerations is a severe form of trafficking in persons. Any case of child or youth identified as sexually exploited, no matter their nationality, shall be handled in accordance with the provision of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. In contrast to the number of Taiwan national children and youth, the foreign nation children and youth, including with resident or visitor status in Taiwan, represents the relatively small proportion of population. And this caused the vast majority of victims of sexually exploited were Taiwan national children and youth. All forms of the above sexual exploitation are causing a child or youth to engage in sexual intercourse or obscene acts in exchange for monetary or other considerations.

9.12 Please clarify the position of children 12 or 13 years old in the juvenile justice system.

Children below the age of 12 who committed an offense are not dealt with in the context of criminal law but under child protection. The minimum age of criminal responsibility (MACR) is 14 years of age.

194. The legislation of the Juvenile Delinquency Act is to safeguard the sound self-development of the juveniles, adjust their growth environment, and rectify their character. The Act classifies cases as “Juvenile Protection Matters” and “Juvenile Criminal Matters (exclusive for juvenile offenders who were above 14 when committed, having criminal responsibility, and fulfilling several requirements; cases will apply criminal procedure.)” Juvenile offenders under 12 or 13, who are immune to criminal procedure and sentencing, will be reviewed under the juvenile protection procedure and receive diversion action, disposition of not submitting or not applying protective measures, and protection disposition from the juvenile court accordingly. Since June 19, 2020, instead of the juvenile court, children above the age of 7 but under 12 committing crimes will stay in the scheme of basic education and school consultation for treatment, avoiding them entering the judicial proceedings too early.
195. Regarding the difference between juvenile protection matters and juvenile criminal matters and their procedure flows, please check the figure 2 below for details.

Figure 2、 Juvenile Delinquency Processing



Note1、 2 : Under the circumstances of Section 1 of Article 67 or Section 1 of Article 74 of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, a case may be returned to juvenile delinquency process.

9.13 Para. 344 states: Only when the juvenile is at the age of 14 when committing a crime the case may be addressed in criminal procedure. However Attachment 9-23 on child and juvenile criminal delinquents subject to placement and guidance imposed by district courts contains statistics on children 12 and 13 years old (and on 14 – 17 years old).

196. Placement counseling is a protective measure under the “juvenile protection matters procedure” stipulated by the Juvenile Delinquency Act. It is not a punishment and applies to juvenile offenders between the ages of 12 to 18. Regarding the difference between juvenile protection matters and juvenile criminal matters, types of protection measures, and their procedure flows, please check the figure 2 for details

9.14 Para 340 under (a). Children below age 12 who show deviant behaviour do receive inter alia counselling, but at the same time district courts transferred 118 children below the age of 12 to social affairs units in accordance with juvenile justice act. Please explain why district courts are dealing with children below the age of 12 and what the transfer to social affairs unit means for the child.

197. Based on Juvenile Justice Act amendment being passed in June, 2019, referring to concluding observations and recommendations 96-1 of initial report (ROC) of CRC which states that our country should assist children under the age of 14 with education and counseling measures after committing a crime under the criminal laws. The amendment deleted that a child aged 7-12 committing a crime under the criminal laws should be dealt according to the regulations of juvenile protection by the juvenile court and the above child no longer applies to the Act since June, 2020. Because some children aged under 12 committing a crime under the criminal laws were still pending in the courts before the amendment being implemented, the government had to transit the above children to executive system to provide them with assistance. Through many meetings held by Executive Yuan and Judicial Yuan in 2020, the resolution has been made that child with student status is assisted by authorized agencies in charge of education, child with no student status is assisted by authorized agencies in charge of social welfare according to The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, in order to provide the child and his/her family with needed services.

9.15 Attachment 9-19 provides data on the number of juvenile protection and criminal cases approved for aid by the legal aid foundation. Please provide information about the criteria used by the foundation in approving legal aid. Are they the same for both categories of cases? Is the foundation a State agency? If legal aid for a juvenile offender is not approved, does that mean that he/she will not have legal aid during the criminal law procedure?

198. Following the Legal Aid Act, this legislation is to provide necessary legal aid to the indigent or who are unable to receive proper legal protections for other reasons.
199. Under the same Act, the indigent refers to those who meet one of the conditions listed below : A. who is qualified as a low-income or middle-to-low-income residence under the Social Relief Act ; B. whose family is qualified as a Family in Hardship as described in the Act of Assistance for Family in Hardship; C. whose disposable assets and monthly disposable income are below a specific standard. The definition of being unable to receive proper legal protections for other reasons-refers to one of the conditions listed below: (a) a defendant who did not retain an attorney during the first questioning (interrogation) of an investigation or during a trial in a case that either carries the base sentence of at least three years of imprisonment or adjudicated by the high court as the first instance; (b) a defendant or a suspect who possesses indigenous peoples status and did not retain an attorney during an investigation or trial; (c) a defendant unable to make complete statements due to damage or impairment of the structures of the nervous system, or of the psychological or mental functions, and did not retain an attorney during an investigation or trial, or did not retain a legal representative during a trial in which the presiding judge deemed it necessary; (d) a defendant who is under the condition of any one of the preceding three subparagraphs in a juvenile delinquency investigation or trial without retaining an assistant; (e) a defendant in other trials or juvenile delinquency cases, where an attorney, a legal representative, or a legal assistant is not retained, but is deemed necessary by the presiding judge; (f) a case regarding material public interest, high social profile, high

complexity, or similar instances as determined by the Legal Aid Foundation (hereinafter the Foundation). When reviewing the eligibility of granting legal aid, the Foundation follows the said provisions and applies a consistent standard. Juvenile protection or juvenile criminal matters are no exception.

200. Following the Legal Aid Act, the Foundation is a non-governmental organization established by funding.
201. When granting legal aid, the Foundation reviews juvenile protection and juvenile criminal cases with the same standard, regardless of their types. And the granting standard is established based on Articles 1 and 5 of the Legal Aid Act. When juvenile offenders apply for legal aid, they do not have to specify which provisions suit their condition; the Foundation will check whether they are eligible for legal aid granting or not. So whether they are under investigation/trial for juvenile protection or juvenile criminal procedure, the Foundation will ensure their access to legal aid.

9.16 Para. 340 deals exclusively with children 7 – 12 years of age, please provide information about the diversion practice regarding children and youth 12 – 18 years of age e.g on who decides to divert the child away from the traditional juvenile justice proceedings and what kind of diversion measures are available and who/what agency is in charge of implementing them.

202. The Juvenile Justice Act was amended on Jun 19. According to this Act, if a juvenile violates Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 1 of Article 3² of this act, he/she shall be sent to the Youth Counseling Committee for counseling. If the Committee determines that the juvenile needs to be dealt with by a juvenile court, he/she will be transferred to a juvenile court, a procedure which complies with the principle that “administrative interventions go first and will be replaced by judiciary methods if they fail.” The act will come into effect on July 2023. The Regulations for Establishment and Guiding Implementation of Youth Counseling Committee were announced on September, 2022 under the joint efforts of the Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan. According to the Regulations Governing the Establishment and Guidance of the Youth Counseling Committee, the Youth Counseling Committee may undertake or assist in providing relevant guidance measures, including integrating relevant online resources and providing juveniles and their families with necessary social welfare, protection, health care, schooling, employment, legal counseling and other services in accordance with the Regulations.
203. Under the Juvenile Delinquency Act, given the court deems the delinquency too minor to be adjudicated or concludes the juvenile offender is not suitable for protection disposition, a ruling of transferring to welfare, cultivation, or health care institution, an institution implementing transitional education, or other appropriate measures for appropriate tutoring is feasible for juveniles above the age of 12 but under 18. In

² Where a juvenile is found to have been subject to one of the following situations and it is considered that there is necessity to safeguard the sound self-development of the said juvenile:

- (1) habitually carrying of weapons and firearms without justifiable cause;
- (2) using narcotics or hallucinogenic drugs even though such an act does not constitute a punishable statutory offense;
- (3) preparing or attempting to commit a crime that is not punishable by the statutory law.

addition, before the ruling, the court can inform the juvenile offender, their statutory agent, and the victim, with their consent, to transfer the juvenile to an appropriate organization, institute, group, or individual for restoration.

204. While the juvenile court can decide rulings on transfer counseling or restoration, the juvenile investigation officers and the group/individual taking the transfer are in charge of the execution.

9.17 Para. 345 on restorative justice: the consent of the victim is required to transfer the juvenile to an institution for reform counselling. What happens if that consent is not given? Please provide more information about the practice of restorative justice.

205. According to Principle 7 of the UN Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, “restorative processes should be used only where there is sufficient evidence to charge the offender and with the free and voluntary consent of the victim and the offender. The parties should be able to withdraw such consent at any time during the process.” So the informed consent of both parties is the foundation of implementing restorative justice.
206. The Juvenile Delinquency Act also stated that “the juvenile court may, with the consent of the juvenile offender, their statutory agent, and the victim, transfer the juvenile to an appropriate organization, institute, group, or individual for restoration.” However, if the victim disagrees, the court can not rule the case for transfer restoration; the process will also end if any participant changes their mind in the midway.
- 206-1. The relevant norms of referral restoration for juvenile matters are under research and discussion. The information about the practice of restorative justice :
- (a) Any of the applicants can withdraw from the restoration process with no reason. Afterwards, the court will resume hearing the case.
 - (b) The court reserves the final discretionary power whether the sentence will be reduced in accordance with the participation in the restoration procedure or the achievement of an agreement.
 - (c) In the case of adult and juvenile criminal cases, withdrawing from the restoration process midway or failing to reach an agreement will not be an aggravating factor for sentencing. Meanwhile, in juvenile protection matters, the juvenile court also don't adopt these as reference for protective measures.

9.18 Attachment 9-24 Please explain why children are transferred by juvenile courts to placement and for placement, what does it mean and how long can this placement last?

207. Placement counseling is not a punishment but a protection disposition in the juvenile protection procedure stipulated by the Juvenile Delinquency Act. Given the purpose of protecting the sound self-development of the juveniles, adjusting their growth environment, and rectifying their character, the juvenile court should consider factors such as their needs for protection and their family function to provide support and protection, review treatment suggestion proposed by juvenile investigation officers, then discuss with the juvenile, their statutory agents, current protectors, and assistant ad litem. The court may rule to send the juvenile to an appropriate welfare or cultivation institution, health care institution, an institution implementing transitional education, or other appropriate measures for placement if it deems appropriate.
208. Under the Juvenile Delinquency Act, the placement counseling shall be ordered for a duration between two months and two years, may only be executed until a juvenile reaches the age of twenty-one. It have been executed for more than two months and with good effects, rendering its continuation unnecessary, or upon finding further execution not appropriate based on factual reasons, a juvenile protection officer, the welfare or cultivation institution, health care institution, institution that implements transitional education or other appropriate measures in charge of the placement counseling, the juvenile, their statutory agent, or a person currently protecting the juvenile may file relevant evidence in their application to the juvenile court for waiving the execution.

9.19 Attachment 9-28 provides information inter alia on average detention time of youth who left the juvenile detention houses. Please explain what it means that in 2020 23 children below the age 12 left the juvenile detention houses (See also attachment 5-32 with different statistics)

209. The unit of figures in Attachment 9-28 is the average number of days of detention. Thus the average detention time for children under age 12 who left the detention houses in 2020 was 23 days (not 23 children). Actually only 2 children under age 12 left the juvenile detention houses in 2020 (see Attachment 5-32 of Second National Report).

9.20 The juvenile courts has to keep close contact with the juvenile detention center in order to continuously asses the necessity of the detention. Please provide information about inter alia the frequency and nature of the contacts with the center and the child and about the way the judge assesses the necessity of continuing the detention.

210. A juvenile detention house will conduct first assessment interview and psychological testing of a youth within 7 working days of admission to understand the youth's physical and mental conditions and special needs, and provide rehabilitative treatment in coordination with the notations provided in the court's detention order as well as the special instructions of juvenile court on assessment items or methods. For youths with special needs, the detention house will arrange an in-house doctor's visit or professional counseling. The assessment report will be provided to the juvenile court, and if necessary, the detention house will hook up with resources outside the juvenile court or notify the youth's original school to provide appropriate assistance.
211. Juvenile court judges periodically supervise the facilities and operations of juvenile detention houses every quarter. Juvenile investigation officers or juvenile protection officers may, based on actual needs, visit a youth at any time to assist the court in evaluating whether to continue detention or take other actions. If deemed necessary, a juvenile detention house may also contact the juvenile court to inform the court of the status of the youth at the detention house.
212. The detention time of a youth varies and is in general brief. Detention houses usually keep contact with the juvenile court or juvenile protection officer by phone or other means to help the detained youth adapt to the new environment. Depending on the needs of youth, a detention house may ask relevant authorities to provide psychiatric care and other resources needed for assessment, or call a liaison meeting, inviting juvenile court, social, educational, counseling, health, police and labor agencies (institutions), school, organization or individuals to discuss individual cases. Juvenile detention houses also attend individual case discussion or liaison meeting organized by juvenile courts.

213. A juvenile correctional institution is designated to organize a “Courts and Juvenile Corrections Liaison Meeting” every half a year, in which, representatives of juvenile courts and juvenile detention houses would attend and communicate with each other.

9.21 Para. 362 The court can terminate the placement and is that at any time? Are there specific grounds in the law for this termination?

214. Following the Juvenile Delinquency Act, where the execution of the placement counseling have been executed for more than two months and with good effects, rendering its continuation unnecessary, or upon finding further execution not appropriate based on factual reasons, a juvenile protection officer, the welfare or cultivation institution, health care institution, institution that implements transitional education or other appropriate measures in charge of the placement counseling, the juvenile, his/her statutory agent, or a person currently protecting the juvenile may file relevant evidence in their application to the juvenile court for waiving the execution of the placement counseling.
215. Moreover, where the juvenile seriously violates regulations during the placement counseling or has been pronounced detention for observation but violates regulations again so that the placement counseling is ineffective, a juvenile protection officer, the welfare or cultivation institution, health care institution, institution that implements transitional education or other appropriate measures in charge of the placement counseling, the juvenile's statutory agent, or a person currently protecting the juvenile may file relevant evidence and state the reasons in their application to the juvenile court for revoking the placement counseling and sending the juvenile to a correctional institution for corrective education for the rest of the execution period; where the time remaining is less than six months, the corrective education shall be executed for six months.

9.22 With reference to attachment 5-33, please provide information about the purpose and nature of religious instruction and individual counselling of children in correctional institutions.

216. To protect the religious freedom of students at juvenile correctional schools, in reference to the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of Their Liberty, makes sure every juvenile in juvenile correctional schools is allowed to satisfy the needs of his or her religious and spiritual life; allowed to attend regularly held service and receive pastoral visits at his or her request; every student has the right to receive visits from a qualified representative of any religion, and the right not to participate in religious services and to decline freely religious education, counseling or indoctrination. Juvenile correctional schools would, at the request of a student, arrange suitable persons with religious background to give teaching or counsel.
217. Juvenile correctional institutions would give counsel to individual students or detained youths for the purpose of understanding their individual conditions and needs, and based on which, administer appropriate rehabilitative programs. In reference to the Student Guidance and Counseling Act, correctional institutions also implement three levels of guidance and counseling, behavior intervention program or personal care through team work. Students or detained youths with special needs are counseled by way of interprofessional teamwork, where teacher, psychologist, social worker, educational assistant or adviser work together to give students appropriate advice and counseling, behavior intervention or personal care based on their ability and traits.
218. The three levels of guidance and counseling referred to in the previous paragraph are set out in the Student Guidance and Counseling Act :
- (a) Developmental guidance : To advance students' psychological well-being, social adaptation, and adaptive development, schools will formulate a school guidance and counseling work plan, and implement measures to provide life guidance, academic support, academic support, and career guidance, for all students.

- (b) Intervention counselling : A counseling program or plan will be formulated for students whose needs were not able to be effectively met by the developmental guidance referred to in the previous subparagraph, or who are poorly adapted, or repeatedly exhibiting problem behaviors, or who have been seriously traumatized. This will be based on his or her individual needs, and provide advice, individual and group counseling, and an assessment and referral mechanism for case management and counseling.
 - (c) Remedial counseling : For students who were not able to be effectively helped by the intervention counseling referred to in the previous subparagraph, or who have serious adaptation difficulties, behavior problems, or who have seriously violated regulations, a combination of professional services such as psychological therapy, social work, family counseling, occupational therapy, legal services, and psychiatric treatment shall be provided, in line with his or her particular needs.
219. If deemed necessary, juvenile correctional institutions may invite individuals or volunteer workers with knowledge or passion for counseling and rehabilitation to assist in individual counseling work and adaptive courses.