

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chaoyuan Tseng ( 886 ) 2-25028715

Response Item	No. 2
Reply	<p>Regarding the 2<sup>nd</sup> response from Taiwan government on Item No. 2/ CEDAW Article 1&amp;2, Awakening Foundation want to point out the neglected key issue:</p> <p>1. Every two years the government announces the final result of performance evaluations of central government and local government levels in gender equality, however, the full reports are <b>not open to public scrutiny</b>. Thus the public cannot know exactly which good practices central and local governments adopted or not adopted, the reviewers' comments and evaluations on each cases.</p> <p>2. Usually the performance evaluations of central government and local government levels acknowledge <b>small changes</b> in gender equality but <b>leave out the 256 action plans</b> listed in Gender Equality Policy Guidelines enacted by Executive Yuan in 2012.</p> <p>3. For example, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications neglect its duty on related action plans in Gender Equality Policy Guidelines, such as the government should "<u>reevaluate the degree of convenience, ease of use, and safety of plans and designs for public spaces, including roadways, sidewalks, pedestrian overpasses and underpasses, public restrooms, and space for breast-feeding, etc., and take into consideration, as appropriate, the number of users and usage frequency of elevators, and ability to make additions to the quantity and capacity of elevators in a flexible manner so as to formulate concrete improvement plans and progress schedules which are designed according to the needs of certain groups of people including</u></p>

women, seniors, children, persons with disabilities, and people with diverse gender identities,” and that “low-floor transit buses shall fully satisfy the functional use requirements and needs of senior citizens, persons sitting in and pushing wheelchairs, persons with strollers, and other similar requirements and feedback based on actual conditions in order to gradually build up a robust and accessible network of bus routes.” Nevertheless, in 2015 the Ministry of Transportation and Communications was rewarded by the performance evaluation in gender equality as the result of “friendly construction and creative win-win management methods adopted by the government contractor Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation”.

4. The performance evaluations only focus on the administrative agencies of central governments and local governments **while Presidential Office and Judicial Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Examination Yuan, Control Yuan and its subordinate administrations are not included.**

5. Presidential Office and Judicial Yuan, Legislative Yuan, Examination Yuan, and Control Yuan organize **committees to review and discuss the practice and implement of CEDAW and other UN human rights treaties.** However, the committee meetings are usually quarterly meetings and **rarely include any kind of system to govern measures to implement CEDAW and other UN human rights treaties or monitor on the follow-up of discussed issues.**

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taipei Twins Association (TTA), Mental Health Association in Taiwan

Name and Contact : Chueh Chang (President) [chuehtwins@gmail.com](mailto:chuehtwins@gmail.com)

<b>Response Item</b>	No, 3, No. 33
<b>Reply</b>	<p>Taiwanese government has severe negligence to the needs of mothers of twins or multiple births. They are an invisible population at all.</p> <p><b>According to the self reports from the NGO of TTA</b>, mothers having twins or multiple births encounter higher risks during pregnancy and needed more supports while raising the children. But there is no national data available on their health needs for resource allocation and to develop welfare policies.</p> <p><b>CEDAW Article XII</b></p> <p>In 12.5 and 12.9 of Taiwan's 3<sup>rd</sup> National Report, the rise of hormone treatment during artificial fertility caused higher risk of cancer but this hasn't been track in the major disease monitoring system, especially twins mothers.</p> <p><b>CEDAW provisions of Article XI: the right to work, labour equality</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mothers with multiple births having the same maternity leave, without considering the additional needs to recover, as well as the role adjustment of nurturing their double or triple newborns.</li><li>2. Mothers with multiple births were forced to quit their job due to no enough money to pay for nanny or baby carer.</li><li>3. Insufficient supportive services including economic, psychological, social assistance. As stated on article 11.2(c), "provide necessary social service, especially through established child care system for parents to cope with family duties as well as employment". However, the needs for mothers with</li></ol>

multiple births were not included in the Taiwanese Population Action Plan to create twin mothers' child care friendly environment.

**The Government need to addressing the needs of twins mothers and their families on:**

- 1. Maternity subsidies and parental leave
- 2. Assistance on caring duty: adjustment on the requirements for childcare subsidies and nursing care help application
- 3. Mental health needs in coping with multiple roles, resource for social groups and supportive services.

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chi-Fang CHIN

Response Item	No.4
Reply	<p>Both the Judges Academy and the Academy for the Judiciary, do not include detailed information on their training courses in gender equality. The actual information on what judges, prosecutors and judicial officials have for courses on gender awareness and CEDAW remain unknown:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The title, content, and schedule of the course</li><li>2. Training for pre-service and in-service period, total number of hours per year</li><li>3. The frequency of training course for various types of officials or judges</li><li>4. The number of people who completed the training and the percentage to total number</li></ol> <p>CEDAW and the General Recommendations are still unfamiliar for many judges, judicial officials, and prosecutors. No sufficient and no proper trainings and assessments, as well as the evaluation of the training, the judges, prosecutors and judicial officials would be not able to apply CEDAW regulations appropriately onto investigations, prosecutions and handling procedures.</p> <p>Although it is certainly worthwhile to establish a Gender Curriculum Advisory Committee in Judicial Yuan, what are the reasons for the establishment particular in 2018? What are the implementation schedule for the reform provided by the suggestions of this Committee? We request the Ministry of Justice should have such organizations as Gender Curriculum Advisory Committee to improve the problem of insufficient awareness on gender and CEDAW Curriculum during pre-service training.</p>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

**Name and Contact :** Shu-Wen Liao

Response Item	No. 4
Reply	<p>The people in Taiwan are highly relied on the polices, social workers and duty solicitors to take actions on the justice system; therefore, the government should reinforce the CEDAW education trainings for police, social workers, lawyers and judicial officials, as well as should edit a CEDAW manual to allow people fully understand the gender equality and to implement CEDAW's provisions appropriately.</p>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chi-Fang CHIN

Response Item	No.5.
Reply	<p>The gender statistics made by Judicial Yuan compared to the ones from Ministry of Justice, not only the statistical items but also the analysis reports are so poor, too simple and inadequate. For example, the gender statistics about issues of family matters and cases related to women's right would not be included only in divorce, parental rights, or domestic violence protection orders that showed on the webpages of the gender statistics of Judicial Yuan. But also requests of sharing spouse properties, maintenance of family member, succession, partition of inheritance and wills, however, there is no gender statistics these cases.</p> <p>The Judicial Yuan and Ministry of Justice should regularly review the indicators and items of gender statistics in order to understand more real situation and living practices of women.</p>

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**Organization(s) :** Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

**Name and Contact :** Shu-Wen Liao

Response Item	No.5
Reply	<p>According to the research report “Cause Analysis of Sexual Assault Cases - Focused on Cases of Mandatory intercourse” in year 2016 from Ministry of Justice, the major reason for sexual assault crime to be innocence is the inconsistent statements; the prosecution rate of sexual assault case is only 50% and it has declined to 40% recently. The inconsistent statements are related to the process of police written report, PTSD of the victims and the procedures of evidence collecting and medical inspection. Hence, the Ministry of Justice should establish more comprehensive measures to improve the prosecution procedures of sexual assault.</p>



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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chi-Fang CHIN

Response Item	No. 6
Reply	<p>The training courses for judges in gender equality and CEDAW are still insufficient.</p> <p>Judges and other judicial officials still have lots of gender stereotypes in mind while they handling cases during the procedures, especially in sexual assault, or sexual abuse and family matters cases. It is very hard to constitute violating the criminal law when a person who takes advantage of his authority over another who is subject to his supervision, assistance, caring because of family, guardian, tutor, educational, training, benefactor, official, or occupational relationship or a relationship of similar nature to have sexual intercourse with or commits obscene act against such other person. Judges consider the regulation by very stringent interpretation, so many people could get away from conviction.</p> <p>Marriage and family disputes are strongly influenced by gender stereotypes and traditional customs. The condition of gender equality training for judges, judicial officials and professionals who are handling family matters cases should be open to the public. When they were not suitable, there should be a system reformation to ensure them with gender awareness, otherwise they should be excluded from the court system. The Judicial Yuan should propose the reformation and training plan.</p>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** Modern Women's Foundation, The Garden of Hope Foundation,

Taiwan Coalition Against Violence, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Tu Ying-Chiu, Liao Shu-Wen, Wang Chiou-Lan, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian, Anthony Carlisle

Response Item	No.6
Reply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Legal aid and legal rights for marginalized women should not only limited in litigation and trials. The insufficient assistance in courts and procedures of languages, eye-sight and hearing impediment for those foreign spouses and physical/mental challenged women who go to courts for information and legal consultation strongly affected their legal rights and access to justice.</li><li>2. Safety measures are not sufficient in courts. There are three measures to ensure victims' safety in current court system: segregated interrogation, holding defendants for victims to walk out first, and secret walkways for victims to leave. However, some judges do not take the safety of victims and families into concern and refuse the application from victims for segregated interrogation, meanwhile, provide no arrangement of substitute safety measures. In addition, the spatial design, traffic flow and other measures for safety in court are insufficient and which may put the personnel and victims in risk.</li><li>3. Regarding court interpreters,<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Translation services provided by district prosecutor offices and courts include pleas, but verdicts and rulings are not translated. Even though verdicts can influence follow-up legal aid, they are not translated.</li><li>(2) Taichung District Court is currently dealing with a case of multiple sexual assault at Taichung Special School for Students with Hearing Impairments, in which there are many victims, but only a minority are given sign language interpretation. Judicial personnel say the victims can read lips or understand written notes, but in practice the victims say they cannot understand the content of the court hearing. In addition, the quality of interpretation personnel varies widely, and in some cases partisan brokerage companies and related translation mistakes have influenced hearings. We recommend that interpreters are given investigation, language and cultural education.</li></ol></li><li>4. Regarding the number of judges, there is a serious shortage of family procedure judges in lower courts, which seriously affects the processing of protection orders, child custody, and divorce cases. When will the number of judges be increased? And when will an upper limit be set on the number of cases each judge can take?</li></ol>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chi-Fang CHIN

Response Item	No.7
Reply	<p>Training courses of the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice should program training Curriculum projects for judges and judicial officials. The projects should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Regular review on course contents</li><li>2. Assessments of learning effectiveness</li><li>3. Results of actual practices at court</li></ol> <p>It is common to find the training projects failing to be fully implemented and have reduced to only formalities. The cultivation of gender awareness and understanding of CEDAW should not be limited to specific areas of judges and judicial officials be present. Information on gender equity training projects and courses should be released to every one inside the different judicial systems.</p> <p>We found the judges of higher instances of courts, much worse expressions of the gender equality ideas. It shows that there are no sufficient training and poor knowledge of CEDAW in high instances of courts. The Judicial Yuan should to reform positively and as soon as possible to complete the reform.</p>

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**Organization(s) :** The Garden of Hope Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence,  
Modern Women's Foundation, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Tu Ying-Chiu, Liao Shu Wen, Wang Chiou-Lan, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian, Anthony Carlisle

Response Item	No.7
Reply	<p>1. Sexual abuse cases in human trafficking and migrant labor should be included in the curriculum of the Judges Academy.</p> <p>1, 4 The Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice design good training courses, but there are still prosecutors and judges who hold discriminatory, stereotypical and mythical views. The above judges should be required to take educational training and be subjected to a monitoring mechanism to prove they have improved.</p>

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**Organization(s) :** The Garden of Hope Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence,

Modern Women's Foundation, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Tu Ying-Chiu, Liao Shu Wen, Wang Chiou-Lan, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian, Anthony Carlisle

Response Item	No. 16
Reply	<p>Although the government has instigated “Game Software Rating Management Regulations”, advertisements for video games full of gender discrimination continually appear. For example, recently on television and the internet there has been aggressive coverage of “One Office Seven Wives”</p> <p>(<a href="http://www.facebook.com/com.heygame.gd">www.facebook.com/com.heygame.gd</a>), which is full of content that discriminates against women. In another example, the top right corner of the YouTube homepage often displays advertisements for games that are sexually suggestive and insulting to women. Clearly the government is not actively clamping down on this behavior. At the same time, the government seldom actively uses broadcast and online media to promote gender equality.</p>

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**Parallel Reply to List of Lists and Questions by the 2018 IRC**

**Organization(s) :** Tainan Gender Equality Association

**Name and Contact :** Hsiu-Fon Chen

<b>Response Item</b>	No.16
<b>Reply</b>	<p>For preventing content portraying gender discrimination, a three-way disciplinary method—self-regulation by broadcast media, "Online Broadcasting Complaint System"(heteronomy), and "Guidelines Governing the Production and Broadcasting of Radio or TV Programs Involving Gender Issues"(law) are adopted. But some of the primetime soap operas on television stations which last for many years, still have almost exclusively revolved around most couples of male-female conflicts in patriarchalism, which continue to perpetuate and deepen gender stereotypes. So NCC still has to take appropriate measures to deal with this matter.</p>

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**Organization(s) :** Modern Women's Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence,

The Garden of Hope Foundation, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Wang Chiou-Lan, Liao Shu Wen, Tu Ying-Chiu, Anthony Carlisle, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian

Response Item	No.18
Reply	<p>In response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Fund</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The central government should plan Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Fund with individual budget besides the ordinary budgeting. The budget of the Fund is 99% supported by the central government, but the amount did not raise up by the increase of services and projects after the amendments of Domestic Violence Prevention Act in 2015 and the implementation of Social Security Network in 2018. The central government should prepare special funding and gradually increase the budget amount with a whole picture for gender-based violence prevention in response to the policy changes and needs of victims.</li><li>2. Legislators have proposed to add Tobacco Tax and penal sums against domestic violence act as funding sources of the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Fund, however, the distribution of Tobacco Tax and the penal sums are changeable and unpredictable. It is still a question that how is the proportion or amount that both sources can contribute to the Fund. What are the substantial plans of using the Fund?</li></ol>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

Name and Contact : Shu-Wen Liao

Response Item	No.18
Reply	<p>The central government's budget for gender-based violence fund in 2016 is less than the relevant budget in 2014(NT \$241million) in 2016 and \$260 million in 2014). Furthermore, the number of domestic violence cases increase each year, the service audience, after the amendment was enacted, has been expanding, which making the already tight budget even more constricted. Therefore, we suggest that the government should reference relevant research to help estimate a more accurate prevention budget, and then increase the budget earmark annually to match the actual needs.</p>



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**Organization(s) :** Modern Women's Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence,

The Garden of Hope Foundation, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Wang Chiou-Lan, Liao Shu Wen, Tu Ying-Chiu, Anthony Carlisle, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian

Response Item	No.19
Reply	<p>There are many shelters but lack of good spatial concerns and design for abused families to stay. Victims' families normally share one room together. Children are separated from the mothers depend on their gender and ages. The threshold of living into shelters for safety reason is high. The inconvenience of transportation for work, schools impede victims to take step to leave violent environment. It is needed to reconsider the location and spatial design of shelters and develop multi-sanctuary for protecting abused families.</p>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association

Name and Contact : Chih-Liu Peng

Response Item	No. 19
Reply	Although there are 26 shelters for domestic violence victims in Taiwan, no one is designed for LGBTI-specific. The majority of shelters for victims of intimate partner violence only accept women by biological sex, and cannot shelter transgender women. Furthermore, shelter organizations for child and adolescent victims of domestic violence often have an anti-gay, anti-bi and anti-trans culture, and lack the capacity to serve LGBTI minors. In other words, there is a serious lack of shelters for LGBTI survivors of violence, and especially shelter resources for children and adolescents who identify as LGBTI.

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, Modern Women's Foundation, The Garden of Hope Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Chen Yu-Sian, Wang Chiou-Lan, Tu Ying-Chiu

Response Item	No. 22
Reply	<p>Taking revenge porn as an example, the government responded that the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act has already played the complete role of protection to victims of child and youth who are sexually exploited. However, victims of revenge porn are not only those who are under the age of 18, but adults can become victims as well. The government should provide data and/or information expressing on what kind of services can be provided to adult revenge porn victims. Services such as image removal, counseling and judicial litigation assistance in particular should be clearly mentioned.</p>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Kaohsiung Awakening

Name and Contact : Yen-Wen Peng

Response Item	No.23
Reply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The government's reply to the LOIs by IRC are meaningless words. We demand that the government should release all statistics on investigated sexual transactions brokered by third parties in every city and county since 2011, as well as information on investigated location of each case.</li><li>2. The government should provide accurate data on numbers of prosecutors and convictions, as well as the sentence lengths of the offence under Article 231 of Criminal Code since 2011.</li><li>3. Regarding measures to help women who want to leave prostitution,<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) The government should provide data on the numbers of women victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, as well as statistical information about the provided services and the allocation of the annual budget.</li><li>(2) The role of government in vocational training is passive. The government should specify its active measures to help women, as well as the human and financial resources put into such measures.</li><li>(3) The government should give information about employment service and present how many women are benefited from such service during the past few years.</li><li>(4) The Social Order Maintenance Act has taken only administrative penalties for sexual transaction since 2011 and therefore the actors would not be sent to prisons. If the services are provided to women sent to prisons because of their brokering sexual transactions, such services should be provided to men in the same situations as well.</li></ol></li></ol>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chaoyuan Tseng

Response Item	No. 24
Reply	<p>Regarding the 2<sup>nd</sup> response from Taiwan government on Item NO. 24/ CEDAW Article 7, Awakening Foundation want to point out the neglected key issue:</p> <p>1.The Gender Equality Policy Guidelines enacted by Executive Yuan in 2012 has already pointed out that <b><u>the Local Government Act should be amended to change the principle of reserved seats for women to the principle of gender quotas which aims to increase the percentage of seats held by women to 30% over the medium-term and 40% over the long-term, as targeted in the Beijing Platform for Action.</u></b> However, in the past 6 years, Executive Yuan did not provide any draft amendment on aforementioned policy. Ministry of Interior and the Election Commission are the competent authority but negligently carry out their duties.</p> <p>2 In <b>2012</b>, the Ministry of Interior held a <b>meeting</b> on the amendment of Local Government Act, the participants <b>highly agree</b> on the proposal of “increasing the percentage of seats held by women to 30% over the medium-term and 40% over the long-term.” Again, at <b>the public hearing</b> of the gender quotas in local elections in <b>2017</b>, the participants <b>highly agree</b> on the proposal. However, in the past 6 years, Ministry of Interior still did not provide any draft amendment on aforementioned policy.</p> <p>3. On April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018, when the Legislative Yuan examine on the draft amendment of Local Government Act, <b>Ministry of Interior claim to have no social consensus on the issue.</b> The Legislative Yuan demand Ministry of Interior to provide a draft amendment of Local Government Act <b><u>“replacing the reserved-seats for women with gender quotas”</u></b> before the end of May 2019.</p>

	<p>4. <b>The current female municipal councilor proportion is 27.3% of the total.</b> According to the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines from Executive Yuan in 2012, the proportion of female municipal councilor should increase to 30%~40%. Ministry of Interior is the competent authority but <b>negligently carry out its duty to enforce such principle on 2014 and 2018 municipal elections.</b></p>
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## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Awakening Foundation

Name and Contact : Chaoyuan Tseng

Response Item	No. 25
Reply	<p>Regarding the response from Taiwan government on Item NO. 25/ CEDAW Article 7, Awakening Foundation want to point out the neglected key issue:</p> <p>1. According to the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines enacted by Executive Yuan in 2012, <b>the electoral deposits should be decreased or a mixed system involving both petitions and electoral deposits should be implemented; laws and regulations should be enacted to ensure certain proportion of political party subsidies being used for female political participation.</b> However, in the past 6 years, Executive Yuan did not provide any draft laws on aforementioned policy. Ministry of Interior and the Election Commission are the competent authority but negligently carry out their duties.</p> <p>2. In the past 6 years, every time when legislators offering amendments of related laws and regulations, not once did Ministry of Interior and the Election Commission defend the Action Plans of Gender Equality Policy Guidelines that the electoral deposits should be decreased and certain proportion of political party subsidies should be used for female political participation.</p> <p>3. November 2017, the Legislative Yuan passed the Political Parties Act. The Political Parties Act allows subsidy to political parties that have attained at least 3 percent (previously 3.5 percent) of the votes in the elections. <b>This is an achievement from the campaign of small parties.</b> At the same time, <b>gender groups propose the competent authority to allocate a part of its annual budget to subsidize the political participation of women and disadvantaged groups.</b> Unfortunately, the proposal remains unheard.</p>

	<p>4. For the municipal election at the end of 2018, <b>a group of homemakers who supported gender equality formed an alliance named “OBS (meaning mid-age and elderly women) political participation alliance.” They held a press conference on electoral deposits issues</b> in February 2018 to protest against the high threshold of political participation for regular citizens.</p>
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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** YWCA of Taiwan/Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

**Name and Contact :** Ping Lee , Molly Dai, Yu-En Lai/Liao Shu Wen

Response Item	No. 28
Reply	<p>Data of the Veterans Affairs Council show that as of the end of December 2017, 23,099 or 82.77% of the new immigrants did not have children with veterans. According to the reply based on the national report, Paragraph 6, Article 10 of the Regulations of Housing Subsidies for Rent and Loan Interest for Self-construction and Self-purchase Act and Paragraph 6, Article 7 of the Regulations of Housing Subsidies for Repair Loan and Easy Repair Expenses Act. An applicant which has 2 or more family members is entitled to rating weighting. It is therefore clear that the majority of the new immigrant widows will not meet the rating criteria.</p> <p>Since 2016, the care service in the new immigrant community in the Western District of Taipei (YWCA) has respectively served 8, 8 and 11 widows of the veterans. Halfway through this year, the number of cases has far exceeded those in previous years. Most of the new immigrants served require economic aid. In addition, because most of the veterans are of lower military ranks, the new immigrants living in the public housings have to spend most of their monthly pension on everyday living. After the veterans pass away, the priority of new immigrants applying for public housings are moved lower down the waiting list. Because these new immigrants are too old to work and have no relative to depend on in Taiwan, living and accommodation have both become problems. We now urge the government to confront the issue of housing for the new immigrant widows of veterans.</p>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** Gender Equity Education Coalition (GEEC)

**Name and Contact :** Ming-Hsu Chang, twgeec@gmail.com

Response Item	No. 30
Reply	<p>First of all, since gender equality has been set as an “Incorporating Education Issues” in the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education, there is no more complete curriculum guideline for this subject but been placed into the “Appendix.” Besides, during the developing process, the position of gender equality has been downgraded from “major issue” to “issue.” The category of “major issue” was intentionally removed. The importance of gender equity education has been diminished continuously. The Ministry of Education should provide a clear explanation and improving measures of these backward steps on gender equity education.</p> <p>Responding to the fact that gender equity education is categorized as “Appendix”, the Curriculum Guidelines Application Review Committee has made a resolution. The resolution stated that the legal validity of appendix is exact same as the main body. However, National Academy For Educational Research which is responsible for reviewing the content of textbooks, told the curriculum guidelines developers “The appendix is only for reference. It is different from the main body; hence, it is not mandatory and not necessary to be fully implemented.” The National Academy For Educational Research has violated the Curriculum Guidelines Application Review Committee’s resolution and the advocates of anti-gender equity education constantly ask the government to ban gender equity education in elementary schools and junior high schools which might lead to “the extinction of gender equality in all textbooks in the future”.</p> <p>On the effort of eliminating intersectional discrimination for women with disabilities, both in the National Report and government responses did not provide what kind of policies and the effectiveness of these policies that the Ministry of Education has implemented in the gender equity education for students and adult education. Besides, in the Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education, there is limited content of Integrated Education as well as lacking</p>

of sexuality education, education of reproductive health and rights, sexual orientation and gender identity of women with disabilities.

Last but not least, hatred speech toward LGBTI students as well as sexual harassment and bullying based on sexual orientation still exist on campus. This situation has gotten even worse after the anti-gender equity education advocates constantly distorting gender equity education and propose a referendum of “banning LGBTQ+ education.” Nevertheless, the Ministry of Education failed to conduct an in depth investigation on relevant situations and stop hate speech. Both the National Report and government responses did not provide related information and explanation on what kind of specific learning resources or assistance have been provided to LGBTI students and if they are effective.

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy

Name and Contact : Hsuan-Ping Li

Response Item	No. 30
Reply	<p>In Taiwan, more and more lesbian women bravely refuse to enter the heterosexual marriage and decide to spend their life with their partners. In recent years, thanks to the progress of artificial reproductive technology, many lesbian couples have chosen to go abroad and used artificial reproduction to procreate children to fulfil their dream to be parents. So far, TLGBTFRA has built up connection with more than one hundred LBT-parent families and has provided artificial insemination counseling for LBT couples.</p> <p>According to Point 33 in “Review of Taiwan’s Second Report on the Implementation of CEDAW Conclusions and Recommendations of the Review Committee”, the government shall conduct investigations and statistics on diversified families.</p> <p>However, statistics on diversified families is still absent in the third national report. Taiwan has allowed same-sex couples to be registered as same-sex partners in 17 counties and cities, whereas the government still fails to further compile the data of diversified families in accordance with the advice made by the international experts. Due to the government’s failure to possess data and statistics or relevant research nor analysis whatsoever, LGBT parents thus need to go out of the closet individually to make campus administrators or teachers aware of the existence of diversified families, even though more and more children of LGBT families have already enrolled in schools. Especially as more and more anti-LGBT parents self-proclaimed to be representatives of the parents in each school, expressing their opposition to same sex marriage or LGBT curricular materials, it becomes even more difficult for LGBT parents to get support and express their opinions about education on gender equality and LGBT families.</p>

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### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association (TGEEA)

Name and Contact : Tseng Yen-Jung

Response Item	No. 30
Reply	<p><b>A. The predicaments of gender equity education in the 12-year basic education</b></p> <p>a) Gender equity education is one of 19 topics in the 12-year (Grade 1-12) Basic Education Curricula Directions (the Directions, hereafter) and consists of three goals of learning and nine major themes. However, there is no development and clarity in more detailed gender equity education curriculum guidelines through various grades. When the curriculum guidelines for gender equity education are missing from the <i>Directions</i>, teachers will then have no explicit measures for implementation and no specified teaching substance to ensue for practice.</p> <p>b) Gender equity education is considered to be mandatory under the present Grade 1-9 Curriculum Guidelines. However, in the 12-year national basic education it is actually considered to be optional. This makes it very difficult to implement the second chapter and the third chapter of Gender Equity Education Act. To build a safe and gender-fair learning environment for all members in schools, and to develop curriculum and activities that encourage students to take courses in fields that are not traditionally affiliated with their gender will confront challenges.</p> <p>c) After the 12-year national basic education becomes effective in 2019, the resources that the Ministry of Education will invest in establishing the advisory mechanisms to enhance teachers' professional development of gender equity education are not clear. It may result in worrisome problems for teachers while integrating gender equity content into teaching profession, or promoting their capability to deal with gender issues on campus, etc.</p> <p>d) In the national response it had been stated that National Academy for Educational Research has constructed the criteria of examining gender bias in</p>

education textbooks, and textbook publishers can follow the criteria and check if their publications have the conception about gender stereotypes, gender bias, gender imbalance and gender invisibility. However, the criteria by themselves cannot prevent groups and organizations opposing gender equity education from pressuring textbook publishers to delete and remove all gender-diverse related content in textbooks.

**B. Diverse gender/sexualities content being removed (Appendix 1)**

a) The opposing force against gender equity education has, using their identity of parents in schools, put direct pressure on textbook publishers. These opposing groups insist that gender only consists strictly of male and female only. They also insist that information about those along the gender spectrum, those of diverse sexual orientation, transgender individuals, Pride parades and the rainbow flag should not be included in textbooks.

b) In 2018, there will no longer be texts relating to gender diversity in the junior high school textbooks. The content relating to the gender spectrum, sexual orientation and transgender identities have been removed by textbook publishers.

**C. Sex education now emphasizes on love and chastity (Appendix 2)**

a) Originally in the grade7-9 health textbooks there were pictures that depicted human sexual organs. Groups of opposing gender equity education parents protested against these pictures, stating that they were too realistic and obscene. These parents also stated how content relating to “masturbation” in these textbooks could guide children to the vice of overindulgence. They also thought that the sentence “intimate behaviors that may occur in a relationship” in the textbook could lead children to try out these behaviors. The textbook publishers were pressured by these parents to remove the content relating to gender diversity education and comprehensive sexuality education.

b) In the new textbook published in 2018, the “sex” related topics and content are being downplayed and replaced by ideas of how “love should be the foundation for sex” and at the same time emphasizes the “importance of chastity.”





The reason for opposing gender equity education parent group's protest: The way the female and male sexual organs are represented is almost obscene.

### ★小男孩長大了

男性生殖系統亦可分為內生殖器和外生殖器。內生殖器包括睪丸、副睪、輸精管、精囊、攝護腺和尿道；外生殖器則為陰莖和陰囊(圖1-3-10)。

睪丸左右各一，位於陰囊內，主要功能是製造精子，並分泌男性激素。男性從青春開始，每天由睪丸產生數億個精子，並儲存在副睪中，等到成熟後再移入輸精管，以便射精。精液成分包括精子和精囊與攝護腺的分泌物，青春時期男性製造的精液，大部分由身體吸收，少部分從尿道排出體外。

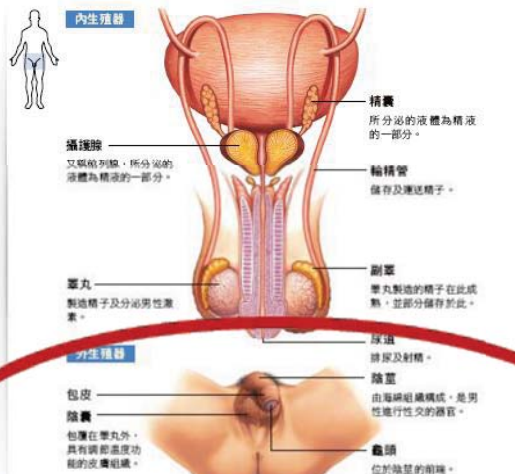


圖1-3-10 男性的內、外生殖器示意圖

2018 textbook revision: Removed the relative location and the natural appearance of the real human organs, such as thighs and pubic hair, as well as fading the colors in attempt to make it look less "real."

### ★小男孩長大了

男性生殖系統亦可分為內生殖器和外生殖器。內生殖器包括睪丸、副睪、輸精管、精囊、攝護腺和尿道；外生殖器則為陰莖和陰囊(圖1-3-10)。

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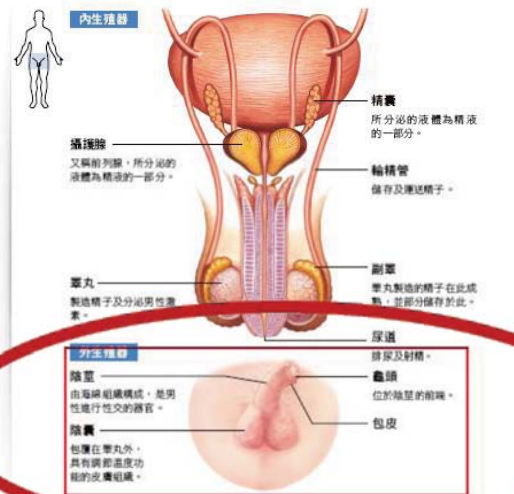


圖1-3-10 男性的內、外生殖器示意圖

項次 12 修訂前/後頁面對照 P.34

### 圖文版

**注意自慰時的安全**  
自慰行為雖然不會影響身體健康，但是使用危險器具或過度摩擦性器官，仍然會危害身體。過去曾發生將異物放入生殖器內摩擦，藉以產生快感，導致無法取出，需要緊急手術的案例。

### ★自慰正常嗎？

男女生在青春期的過程中，器官會逐漸發育成熟，無論是探索自己的身體，或是受到情色刺激、性愛憧憬，都可能自然的產生「自慰」行為。

自慰是以手或其他器具摩擦性器官，以達到興奮與快感的行為。從生理的角度來看，適度的自慰行為不會影響身體健康，並且可以暫時減輕性衝動。

有人說自慰會「傷身」、「早洩」，造成「腎虧」。其實，自慰行為對身體無害，也不會影響性欲或造成不孕。但是自慰的頻率 and 方式因人而異，過於頻繁的自慰，容易讓人沉浸在自慰的快感中，影響正常的生活作息和人際交往。

當有性衝動時，除了以自慰方式解決之外，建議可以培養不同的興趣，例如：聽音樂、與朋友一同出遊、建立運動習慣等(圖1-3-13)，以從事其他活動的方式，轉移對性的注意力，成為健康自主的新好少年！



The reason for opposing gender equity education parent group's protest: The indecent and obscene words may affect the students' psychological development and thus cause excessive desire.

### ★認識自慰

男女生在青春期的過程中，器官會逐漸發展成熟，由於體內的生理變化產生性衝動，出現自慰行為。自慰是透過撫弄生殖器官，以達到興奮與快感的行為。從生理的角度來看，適度的自慰行為不會妨礙身體健康，並且可以紓解性衝動，但是過於頻繁的自慰，容易影響正常的生活作息與人際交往。

當有性衝動時，除了以自慰方式解決之外，建議培養不同的興趣，例如：聽音樂、與朋友一同出遊、建立運動習慣等(圖1-3-13)，以從事其他活動的方式，轉移對性的注意力，成為健康自主的新好少年！



The sentences that were removed include:  
1) Some people believe that masturbation can lead to "kidney damage" and "premature ejaculation." However, masturbation is actually harmless to the body and will not affect sexual desire or cause infertility.  
2) Masturbation refers to the use of hand or other objects to rub the sexual organs (the phrase "hands or other objects" is removed)



圖文站

國中男生行為調查

衛生福利部 國民健康署西元2014年國中男生調查結果，已有性經驗的男性約占5.1%，女性約占5.3%，平均發生率為5.2%。

常見避孕方法

避孕方式可因人體質、需求及時間的不同而有不同的選擇，建議可以向專業人員諮詢，採取對本身適合的避孕方式。

- 1.避孕藥：正確服用有99%的避孕效果，但無法預防性病。
- 2.保險套：避孕效果可達87%以上，但會因為尺寸不合、品質不佳或使用不正確而失敗。能預防性病傳染；但缺點是使用與否，往往較取決於男性。
- 3.事後避孕丸：性行為之後服用（最多不能超過五天），預防懷孕的效果為52~94%。須尋求醫師協助，方可服用事後避孕丸。
- 4.還有結紮與避孕器等避孕法，但不適合青少年，以免影響生殖器官發育。

❤ 心動不一定要衝動



圖1-1-6 兩性交往時，心動但不能衝動。

看完上面的情境(圖1-1-6)，想一想，假如你正在談戀愛，有機會與對方更親密時，你會做出什麼選擇？會接受~~下面~~哪些親密行為？並思考你的理由。

牽手	搭肩擁抱	擁抱	親臉	接吻
摸臉	摸胸部	摸屁股	摸私密處	性行為

兩性在固定對象後的交往互動中，因為彼此喜歡，會想和對方多一點肢體接觸，可能發展出性關係。但是發生性關係真的等於愛嗎？還是只是為了滿足身體接觸的需求？

「性」這個字，左邊是「心」，右邊是「生」，表示兩個有生命的個體，在生理及心理擁有緊密相連的親密關係，若兩人在感情發展或認識不足的情況下急於發生性關係，可能會影響未來兩人關係的發展。

圖意說明：校園中，兩位青少年，一男一女。男生想牽女生的手。女生拒絕。



圖1-1-7 兩性相處時，應該學習保護與尊重對方。

如果你是圖1-1-7中的男女主角，面對相同情境時，你的反應會如何？性雖然是表達感情的一種方式，卻不是唯一的方式。兩性交往過程，如果只想急著發展肢體接觸，就很容易陷入每次約會都要有性行為的循環中，因此國中階段兩性交往最好以發展友誼為主。

事實上，感情的發展應該經由日常活動互相認識，分享心事與對事物的看法，經過長時間的相處後，才能了解對方是不是真正適合自己。所以交往中的兩個人，應該學習以健康且適當的情感表達方式，有創意的約會計畫，一定比性行為更有意思。讓性留到未來，當你夠成熟、有足夠能力為自己和對方負責的時候去體會，感覺會更美好。

當你有機會與交往對象發展更進一步的親密關係時，先停下來想一想，你真的了解對方嗎？發生性關係才代表真愛嗎？現在的年齡發生性關係違法嗎？萬一懷孕，你有能力負責嗎？如果能夠謹慎思考，別在不適當的年齡發生性行為，也表示你更能掌握自己的人生！

圖文站

與未成年者發生性行為的刑法罰責

行為對象	刑法罰責
未滿十四歲者	三年以上十年以下有期徒刑
十四歲以上未滿十六歲者	七年以下有期徒刑

The sentence removed: Behaviors that might occur in intimate/romantic relationships can include caressing, kissing, hugging and sex. Substituted with: The original picture depicted a dating couple hugging on the sofa and the girl rejecting any further advance.

認識生殖器官

生殖器官可分為內生殖器和外生殖器官。女性(如圖1-18)的內生殖器官為卵巢、輸卵管、子宮、子宮頸和陰道；外生殖器官為陰莖(包含陰蒂和陰唇)。

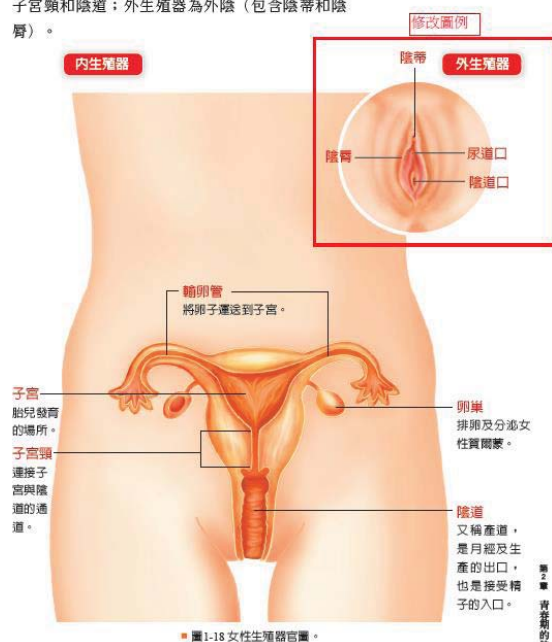


圖1-18 女性生殖器官圖。

Removed of the relative location and the natural appearance of the real human organs, such as thighs and pubic hair, as well as fading the colors in attempt to make it look less "real."

男性生殖器官可分為內生殖器和外生殖器官。男性(如圖1-19)的內生殖器官為睪丸、附睪、輸精管、前列腺；外生殖器官為陰莖和陰囊。陰莖的最前端為龜頭，龜頭外有一層皮膚稱為包皮。

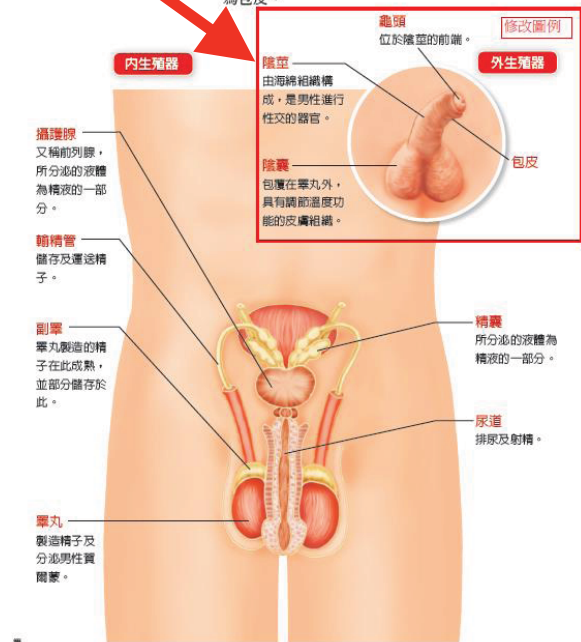


圖1-19 男性生殖器官圖。

修訂前文字：

「自慰」是指藉著撫弄自己的外生殖器官，進而產生快感的行為。正值青春期的青少年，可能利用此種方法解決性興奮的狀況……

Deletion of the words “pleasure” and “sexual excitement” and replacing the words with “sexual satisfaction.”

### 怎樣面對夢遺

「夜間遺精」簡稱「夢遺」，是青春期的男生經常發生的狀況，這是一種很正常的生理現象。

夢遺的主要原因是由於男生從青春起，睪丸不斷製造精子，並將製造出來的精子貯藏在副睪和輸精管，同時攝護腺和精囊也開始分泌液體。當分泌量超過容納量時，夜晚睡覺會出現反射性的射精行為，將精子由尿道排出體外。這是一種無法用意志力來控制的生理衝動。

此外，若是睡前喝太多飲料、穿過緊的褲子、便秘或採俯臥睡姿等，會使陰莖受到刺激，較易引起夢遺，若想減少這種現象，不妨調整自己的生活習慣。

### 自慰正常嗎 修改文字

「自慰」是指藉著撫弄自己的外生殖器官，而得到性滿足的一種行為。正值青春期的青少年，可能利用此種方法解決自己的性生理需求，因此自慰的行為並不可恥，也不是罪過，更不會因此影響個人的生育能力。不過它只是解決性衝動的一種管道，不應一味追求快感而自慰過度。

人生除了性的需求之外，還有許多理想值得追尋，所以多培養一些積極性、創造性的興趣，踴躍參加正當有益的社交活動，不但能發洩過剩的精力，減少性衝動的引發，同時也能藉以開拓視野，使自己的心境更加開闊，讓青春歲月更加多姿多采。

**思考與行動**

「勃起」是青春期的男生很容易出現的生理現象，在睡夢中、穿著太緊的褲子、俯臥、摩擦陰莖等都容易造成陰莖的自然勃起。陰莖勃起不一定代表色情，但如何減緩勃起的現象，以避免影響正常生活呢？

**秘訊網**

國民健康署為關懷青少年的身心健康，特別建置了「性福e學園-青少年網站」<http://young.hpa.gov.tw/>，網站中收集了許多青少年性教育教材、性健康資訊，網站首頁特建置「秘密花園」單元，讓青少年在面臨身心問題時，有良好、可近性的資源提供利用，由專業心理師協助青少年面對性健康相關問題。

第二單元 青春期的健康 33

The removed sentence: The social norms of sex and love have been changed with the historical context. In the past, individuals had to keep chaste before marriage, women had to observe strict gender rules (like not being able to marry twice), as well as keep true to the norm of conservative heterosexual relationships. Nowadays, people have started to replace these values with mutual respect and voluntariness.

### 社會對性與愛的規範

近年來社會上出現很多相關性與愛的議題，如「性別認同」、「性別和愛情」、「愛要怎麼說」、「愛的迷思」、「兩性交往的藝術」等，改變人們過去不敢面對性與愛的態度。現在網站也設有「兩性關係」、「性福生活」等網頁，專門討論性話題。顯然，性已經不是單純的繁衍後代的功能，人們開始期待能有更加美滿與健康的性生活。

性跟隨人類經過了漫長的發展，性的背後還是要有強大的道德力量來約束，於是人有情感需求並且要對彼此負責時，婚姻的建立，就是讓兩個人接受道德、法律的規範。而現今社會對性與愛的規範是要彼此得到對方的尊重，並在雙方自願、不傷害他人的情況下滿足自己的性與愛。過去傳統的異性戀關係，要求女性必須做到「烈女不事二夫」，要求女性婚前保有貞操、甚至將女性物化等，已是一種不合乎現在社會的道德規範。因為不正確性愛觀，導致市面上色情媒體對性愛常有偏頗的解讀，讓我們從現在開始以正確性愛觀來辨識色情媒體的真相。

### 社會對性與愛的規範

近年來社會上出現很多相關性與愛的議題，如「性別認同」、「性別和愛情」、「愛要怎麼說」、「愛的迷思」、「兩性交往的藝術」等，改變人們過去不敢面對性與愛的態度。現在網站也設有「兩性關係」、「性福生活」等網頁，專門討論性話題。顯然，性已經不是單純的繁衍後代的功能，人們開始期待能有更加美滿與健康的性生活。

性跟隨人類經過了漫長的發展，性的背後還是要有強大的道德力量來約束，於是人有情感需求並且要對彼此負責時，婚姻的建立，就是讓兩個人接受道德、法律的規範。性與愛是需要彼此雙方互相尊重，並有感情基礎上發生，絕不可傷害他人。刑法規定，16歲以下發生性行為，有觸法的疑慮，不得不謹慎！

不正確性愛觀，導致市面上色情媒體對性愛常有偏頗的解讀，讓我們從現在開始以正確性愛觀來辨識色情媒體的真相。

修改文字

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** Gender Equity Education Coalition (GEEC)

**Name and Contact :** Ming-Hsu Chang

<b>Response Item</b>	No. 31
<b>Reply</b>	<p>The response from the government still fails to provide relevant measures and the effectiveness of equality education given to women coming from different background. These responses also provide no information about teaching materials and learning resources for indigenous women and women with disabilities in each education stage. Furthermore, none of them has mentioned any concrete efforts on improving the disadvantageous situation of indigenous women and women with disabilities. Apart from that, the Ministry of Education should also investigate on the barriers of accessing education and sexual harassment and bullying facing by indigenous women and women with disabilities. The ministry should examine the impact how “intersectional underprivileged” affects indigenous women and women with disabilities with questionnaire survey and interviews.</p>



## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Mental Health Association in Taiwan

Name and Contact : Chueh Chang (President)

Response Item	No 3. No. 37, 38
Reply	<p><b>Urgent and Priority Issues:</b></p> <p>Health is human right and there is no health without mental health (from WHO). Mental health is human right. Mental health should be integrated in all policies/programs followed the UN/WHO health in all policy principle.</p> <p>However, in the third CEDAW report, there are rarely mentioned mental health for all women.as well as those disadvantage or special groups, such as physical disable women, mental ill women, chronic disease women (cancer, Diabetes ) , multiple pregnant women, care giver, elder women etc.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is no national data on Taiwan women's mental health, neither is statistics in all kinds of acute/chronicle diseases, health promotion nor any national health survey. Only psychiatry diseases are concerned but still lack of gender-impact assessment.</p> <p>No mental health care or psychological counseling for special group such as female immigrants and migrant workers, abused victim, even for women experienced abortion, as well as physical or psychological ill patients.</p> <p>According to the government's response to the comments from reviewers:</p> <p>Article 12 item. 37: Government mentioned no data of abortion should not be the excuse. No psychological counseling for women experienced abortion</p> <p>Article12 item. 38: We need gender equality based sexual health education not sexuality education in general (too vague). There is no STD prevention mentioned.</p>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Gender Equity Education Coalition (GEEC)

Name and Contact : Ming-Hsu Chang

Response Item	No. 38
Reply	<p>In the past two years, anti-gender equity education advocates frequently maliciously attack the HIV/AIDS prevention and sexuality education. One teacher teaching in an elementary school in Kaohsiung applied sexuality education in class according to Gender Equity Education Act. He was accused of "public indecency" by anti-gender equity education advocates due to introducing how the proper usage of condoms for safe sex in class. Many teachers in other schools and units, who also teach the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, have also been harassed by these anti-gender equity education advocates.</p> <p>Although the Education Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government supports the teacher and sexuality education contained in gender equity education, this incident still led to a serious chilling effect. Some teachers choose to stay silence and do not dare to introduce sexuality education in their classes anymore. The education bureaus, health bureaus, and schools in some other counties and cities failed to respect teachers' expertise nor did they defend students' rights to education. Instead, the governments and schools choose to warn teachers and HIV/AIDS prevention trainers not to mention LGBTI or condoms in class. These series of events have damaged students' right to sexuality education and sexual health and create major loopholes of the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.</p> <p>Teacher teaching gender equity education has been accused of "public indecency." <a href="http://news.ltn.com.tw/news/life/breakingnews/2152856">http://news.ltn.com.tw/news/life/breakingnews/2152856</a></p> <p>【Exclusive news】 Anti-LGBTI advocates maliciously chasing after Kaohsiung elementary School teacher teaching gender equity education was accused "Sex Offenses" <a href="https://www.upmedia.mg/news_info.php?SerialNo=21992">https://www.upmedia.mg/news_info.php?SerialNo=21992</a></p>

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

**Organization(s) :** The Garden of Hope Foundation, Taiwan Coalition Against Violence,

Modern Women's Foundation, YWCA of Taiwan, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

**Name and Contact :** Tu Ying-Chiu, Liao Shu Wen, Wang Chiou-Lan, Ping Lee, Chen Yu-Sian, Anthony Carlisle

Response Item	No. 38
Reply	In practice it has been shown that sex education classes in junior high, high and vocational high schools are rescheduled or dropped to keep the academic curriculum and examinations on schedule. In junior high school sex education comes under physical and health education, so possibly because physical education teachers do not know how to teach sex education it is not given.

## The Third Review of Taiwan's CEDAW Implementation

### Parallel Reply to List of Issues and Questions by the 2018 IRC

Organization(s) : Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association

Name and Contact : Chi-Wei Cheng

Response Item	No. 62
Reply	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Since 2011 LGBTI hatred has started to raise its ugly head in Taiwanese society. There have been malicious attacks on teachers using gender equity education in class, and discussions that misrepresent the Gender Equity Education Act. Yet the Ministry of Education has not release a single statement in support of or to uphold the rule of law. Clearly press releases are an empty pledge. Moreover, in existing textbooks, the names of LGBTI groups and online resources that would be useful to LGBTI students have been removed because “parents complained”, which ignores the requirement for teachers to educate and provide counseling resources.</li><li>2. Anti-LGBTI academics and groups continue to misquote academic documents on same sex couples and gay adolescents, even using fake data to attack gender equity education, and overlook age-appropriate teaching expertise that already exists in Taiwan's gender equity education. Moreover, Taiwan's Ministry of Education has never offered an opinion or got involved in these kinds of controversies, which harm academic ethics and hold back the advancement of the rights of children who identify as LGBTI.</li><li>3. To effectively promote gender equity education, Taiwan's Gender Equity Education Act clearly requires Taiwan's central competent authorities, regional competent authorities, and schools of all levels to establish gender equity education committees. However, since 2011, anti-LGBTI religious groups acting as “parents” started opposing gender equity</li></ol>

education. As of today, the central government has done nothing, allowing the groups put pressure on city and county councils, and even force local government gender equity committees to increase the number of seats for parents, which scorns educational expertise and allows religion to interfere in education. When county and city mayors oppose gender equity education, the minister of education and policy implementation agencies do not come forward to make statements or demand respect for the rule of law.

4. Existing elementary and junior high school textbooks still have very little content on sexual orientation and gender identity, which robs LGBTI children of resources to help them explore their identity and learn from role models. In addition, LGBTI issues are still rarely covered in current gender equity education for elementary school teachers, which means elementary schools collectively turn a blind eye to the situation of LGBTI children.