

**Second NGO Report on the Implementation of the Convention on  
the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women  
(CEDAW) in Taiwan 2014**

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## List of Issues and Recommendations

Article	Category	Issues	Recommendations
2	<b>Non-cohabiting intimate partner violence</b>	1. 23.8% of victims of intimate partner violence were not living with the perpetrator at the time. Of those 86.7% were women. Is the Taiwanese government monitoring the problem? What support is available to victims? Why can't victims apply for a protection order?	1. That the Taiwanese government compiles statistics and research on the problem of unmarried and non-cohabiting intimate partner violence.
			2. That the Taiwanese government swiftly revises the Domestic Violence Prevention Act (DVPA) to protect victims of non-cohabiting intimate partner violence, in the spirit of the Convention and UN Women's legislative recommendations.
	<b>Discrimination and improper release of personal information during legal processes</b>	2. How effective is the gender-awareness training given to the judiciary and law enforcers? Is there a minimum required number of training hours? What is the content of the training course? What percentage do not properly complete training?	3. That the Taiwanese government more effectively implements gender awareness and multicultural sensitivity training for civil servants, and publically releases information on the course content and percentage of personnel who are trained.
		3. Do Taiwan's gender-violence related laws regulate for the	4. That the Taiwanese government examine how gender-violence

		<p>privacy of victims? Are the regulations sufficient? For example if the media illegally publishes a victim's personal information, how do the authorities monitor, handle complaints and punish the perpetrators? How many cases were punished in 2009-2013?</p>	<p>laws regulate on the privacy of the victim, and revise the Child Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act (CYSTPA) and the DVPA; and establish standards of press management on cases of gender violence for the judiciary, prosecutors and police to follow.</p>
			<p>5. That the Taiwanese government takes the initiative to implement a monitoring and punishment system to protect women who have been victims of gender violence and prevent their identities being revealed by the media.</p>
	<p><b>Discrimination in the news media</b></p>	<p>4. To what extent do Taiwanese media reports discriminate against women? Is there any data that can show this? What measures does the Taiwanese government use to encourage the media to respect women? How effective are they?</p>	<p>6. That the Taiwanese government introduces a "Gender Equality Basic Law" or an "Anti-Discrimination Act" to encourage the media to respect gender rights, and encourage the media to sign a self-monitoring agreement.</p>
			<p>7. That the Taiwanese government compiles statistics and research on gender issues and news reports to help the government revise policies, play the role of a platform between the</p>

			media and the public, and hold regular dialogues on case of gender reporting in the media.
6.	Comfort women	5. To what extent has the Taiwanese government supported women who were forced into prostitution (comfort women) for the Japanese army during World War II? Does this episode appear in school history books? What is the position of the Taiwanese government?	8. That the Taiwanese government be more positive in its response to the Japanese government's distortion and denial of WW2 military prostitution; and furthermore increase coverage of this historical event in the compulsory education curriculum, and use other channels to promote the issue of comfort women and women's rights.
	<b>Human trafficking</b>	6. According to RDEC statistics, nearly 70% of migrant workers in Taiwan have their passport or resident card illegally confiscated by their employer or broker. Foreign female domestic helpers or caregivers work an average of 17.72 hours a day. 8.3% suffer verbal abuse and 3.3% sexual harassment. Does the Taiwanese government monitor and legally protect the working and employment conditions of migrant workers? Does it actively investigate the above illegal and exploitative practices? What	9. That the Taiwanese government study and revise the problems with the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, establish a mechanism to confiscate profits obtained illegally, respect the freedom of choice of victims to take legal action, protect the rights of victims, and quickly pass the Household Service Act to protect the rights migrant domestic helpers and caregivers.

		preventative policies does it employ?	
		7. From 2009-13 what was the investigation and prosecution rate of human trafficking cases in Taiwan? What proportion of human-trafficking victims receive compensation? Should victims of human trafficking be forced to cooperate with criminal investigations?	
	<b>Sexual exploitation of children and teenagers</b>	8. How does the Taiwanese legal system punish child exploitation offenses? Do court judgments match the scale of the crime? What has been the effect on the situation of victims? Is forced shelter and halfway schooling in the best	10. That the Taiwanese government quickly signs the Convention on the Rights of the Child, accordingly revise the existing CYSTPA, increase punishment of offenders, and offer victims appropriate services in line with their wishes and
		9. To what extent do become victims by being enticed into prostitution through the internet? Are victims enticed into prostitution by drugs or forced drug addiction? Has the Taiwanese government collected any data on this? What is the status of investigations and arrests? What policies are in place? How effective are they? Do the Taiwanese government's policies	11. That the Taiwanese government establishes a special investigation task force to deal with child sexual exploitation, and fully examine the effectiveness of internet content rating and drug abuse prevention policies.

		internet content ratings and drug control help prevent young girls being enticed into prostitution by the internet or drugs?	
16	<b>Shortcomings in current domestic violence (DV) prevention work</b>	10. How has the Taiwanese government researched and analyzed the rise in DV, its causes and effects? How is the effectiveness and impact of policies assessed?	12. That the Taiwanese government legally establishes a DV prevention fund as a long-term stable source of funding, and conduct regular surveys on the causes and effects of DV to assist policy making and budget allocation.
		11. What resources does the Taiwanese government have to fund DV prevention? What is the annual budget? Do the central and local governments commit enough money and personnel to DV prevention work? How much of the above resources is allocated to each victim?	13. That the Taiwanese government revises the DVPA, simplifies the protection order application process, extends the protection length, implements effective policies to improve the frequency and facilitation of perpetrator intervention programs, and compiles statistics and research for policy improvements.
		12. How does Taiwan's current system allow victims of DV to apply protection orders? Can the JY produce figures on how many protection orders were issued and their duration? What is the application process for Taiwan's intervention program for perpetrators	

		of DV? What is the take-up percentage? Is Taiwan's government studying and evaluating the administrative effectiveness of this program? What are the concrete results of the program?	
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## Chapter 1. CEDAW Article 2: Government Obligations

### **Article 2**

States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organization or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;

### **Part 1, Non-cohabiting intimate partner violence**

- Relevant General Recommendations:

GR19/06 (Definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence)

GR19/07(a) (Gender-based violence impairs or nullifies women's right to life)

GR19/07(d) (The right to liberty and security of person)

GR19/24(b) (Ensure that laws against gender violence give adequate protection to all women. Appropriate protective and support services should be provided for victims.)

GR19/24(c) (Compile statistics and research)

GR21/13 (Whatever the legal system, religion, custom or tradition within the country, the treatment of women must accord with the principles of equality and justice that article 2 of the Convention requires.)

GR28/19 (Obligation to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish acts of gender based violence)

### **(1) Inadequate prevention and protection for victims of non-cohabiting intimate partner violence**

Article 3 of Taiwan's DVPA on those eligible for protection against intimate partner violence only includes spouses or former-spouses, cohabiting or formerly cohabiting partners, but for there is no civil protection or other measures to protect non-cohabiting intimate partners who are beaten by their partners.

Statistics from overseas show that the majority of victims of non-cohabiting intimate partner violence are young women aged 16-24, but the Taiwanese government has little understanding of this problem. A study in 2004 showed that

around 23.7%<sup>1</sup> of men and women in an intimate but not-cohabiting relationship had suffered violence. An online survey conducted by the Women's Rescue Foundation (2012) showed that 23.8% of respondents who had suffered intimate partner violence were not cohabiting at the time, and 86.7% of the victims were women<sup>2</sup> (see Table 1-1). The kinds of violence, including physical beating, verbal abuse and threats, stalking, social isolation, financial control and even sexual violence, showed no significant variance between cohabiting or non-cohabiting partners. Due to current government restrictions, non-cohabiting victims of violence not only find it difficult to be classified in the DV figures and receive assistance, but as many as 48.9% do not seek any channel of formal or informal help.

**Table 1-1 Comparison of cohabiting/non-cohabiting, male/female intimate partner violence victims**

Victim's cohabiting status	Percentage	Gender		
		Women	Men	Transgender
<b>Non-cohabiting</b>	<b>23.80%</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	13.3%	0.0%
Irregular cohabitation	28.04%	88.7%	9.4%	1.9%
Cohabiting	48.14%	90.1%	9.9%	0.0%

## (2) Summary: General Recommendations

The above evidence shows that non-cohabiting intimate partner violence is a very high proportion of gender-based violence against women (GR19/06), which seriously prevents women from enjoying the basic rights to life, freedom and personal safety guaranteed by CEDAW (GR19/07(a),(d)), which is known in some cases to lead to the eventual serious injury or death of the victim<sup>3</sup>. Taiwan not only lacks sufficient statistics and research on this issue (GR19/24(c)) but because the DVPA applies to marriage or cohabitation, nearly a quarter of victims are not protected by the law and are unable to enjoy protective measures such as civic protection orders (GR28/19), which clearly infringes the Convention's requirement that signatory countries guarantee that laws against gender violence protect all women, and that victims are given appropriate protective and support services (GR19/24(b)). Therefore we submit the following recommendations.

<sup>1</sup> WANG Lirong, CHEN Fenling (2003) "Survey and study of the marital violence problem in the Taiwan area", research project commissioned by MOI.

<sup>2</sup> Source: WRF (2012) "Intimate Partner Violence in Taiwan" online survey research project.

<sup>3</sup> Ref: Apple Daily (Oct 3, 2012)

1. That the Taiwanese government compiles statistics and research on the problem of unmarried and non-cohabiting intimate partner violence.

We recommend that the government compiles effective statistics and research on this kind of violence, including its level, increase, cause, needs of victims, and measures to deal with it. This will help the government formulate policies and plan appropriate and effective protection services for victims.

2. That the Taiwanese government swiftly revises the DVPA to protect victims of non-cohabiting intimate partner violence

Taiwan should follow UN Women's (2012) recommendation that national legislation against DV "should apply at a minimum to: Individuals who are or have been in k an intimate relationship, including ... non-cohabiting relationships"<sup>4</sup>, and refer to Germany's "Protection Against Violence Act", Switzerland's "Violence Protection Act", various state laws in USA, the UK's "DV Crimes and Victims Act" and the statues of other countries to include non-cohabiting intimate partners within the scope of the DVPA so that a victim can apply for a civic protection order and other support services.

**Part 2. Discrimination and improper release of personal information during legal processes**

● Relevant General Recommendations:

GR19/08 (The Convention applies to violence perpetrated by public authorities.)

GR19/24(b) (Ensure that laws against gender-based violence give adequate protection to all women, and respect their integrity and dignity; give appropriate protective and support services to victims; and gender-sensitive training to judicial and law enforcement officers and other public officials.)

GR21/06 (Nationality is critical to women's full participation in society)

GR21/08 (A woman's status as a witness or her evidence is accorded less respect or weight than that of a man)

GR28/38 (b) (Establishing codes of conduct for public officials)

**(1) Discrimination by judicial and law enforcement officers against female new migrant and migrant workers**

Because of their different status and identity, female new immigrants or migrant workers frequently struggle with the language barrier, cultural difference, identity problems, adjustment problems and poor social support. These foster discrimination which is manifested in DV, workplace sexual violence or even human trafficking. When they seek help from the authorities, female new immigrants and migrant workers frequently encounter problems with discrimination, bias and misunderstanding in the words and actions of the

<sup>4</sup> Ref: UN Women (2012) "Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women" p.23

judiciary and law enforcers, and the judicial process, thereby suffering repeat violence, this time at the hands of Taiwan's legal system.

For example, law enforcers investigating a suspected victim of human trafficking must assess whether the subject qualifies as a victim of human trafficking. If the victim is identified, she is entitled to safe shelter, legal assistance, medical care, employment assistance, and financial support. But when identifying victims, some law enforcers, who perhaps hold the view that female new immigrants and migrant workers "fake their marriages to work in Taiwan", may not identify the subject as a victim, which will affect her rights. In addition, for new migrant women who go to court because they suffer DV, some judicial officers believe they will apply for a protection order not because they have really suffered DV, but because they plan to escape their marriage after gaining citizenship and then stay in Taiwan to live and work. Lacking in gender sensitivity and multicultural understanding these stereotypical beliefs frequently prevent victimized women receiving full respect, and furthermore enjoying the legal rights to which they are entitled.

**(2) The government has not legislated against or prohibited the media from revealing personal information about victims of violence<sup>5</sup>**

If the media reveal information about the identity of a victim of gender violence it is difficult for the victim not to revisit that trauma, or suffer discrimination due to the influence of traditional social attitudes. This will in turn impact the victim's education, employment and day-to-day social relationships. In some cases if the identity and location of the victim is revealed, it may make the victim vulnerable to being abused again.

None of Taiwan's laws against violence, DV and child prostitution currently contain regulations to protect victims whose identities are revealed by the media. In case after case NGOs file complaints against the media, but because of the limitations of existing legislation, they can only use the soft approach and appeal to the media's better nature to remove personal information about victims. In cases of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and human trafficking, the method of reporting is restricted by the law, but because the media are becoming more diverse, frequently the same story will be presented in different ways on different media channels, which are not clearly monitored, disciplined and regulated by a single competent authority. This means the authorities pass responsibility onto each other and the law is not effectively enforced.

In addition, even though reporting on sexual assault, sexual harassment and human trafficking is restricted by the law, the laws all have exceptions "with the permission of the victim" and "if the criminal investigation authority deems necessary", which are potential loopholes. To display their resolve and efficiency, some criminal investigation authorities have allowed the media to film screen shots of investigation videos, perhaps without the full permission of victims who

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<sup>5</sup> For more information on this section see: WRF (2013) "In-depth analysis of the problem of inappropriate disclosure and discrimination of female victims of violence and vulnerability in news media reconstructions"

have the right to refuse to be interviewed. This results in the public release of personal information about victims, which is repeatedly passed on over the internet, which is tantamount to state sponsored racial violence.

### **(3) Summary: Recommendations**

To sum up the above, under the current restrictions of the Taiwanese government's policies on nationality and migrant workers, non-nationalized women cannot enjoy full social inclusion. Their irregular status frequently results in them suffering discrimination during legal processes (GR21/06). In addition, some laws against gender violence do not currently protect victims from invasion of privacy by the media. While other laws now protect the victim, they frequently cannot be enforced, and in some cases law enforcers will overlook the rights of the victim and deliberately reveal their identity to the media. This must be viewed as violence perpetrated by the nation. Clearly the laws neither sufficiently protect women nor respect their character and dignity (GR19/08, GR19/24(b)). In light of the above we make the following recommendations.

#### 1. That the Taiwanese government more effectively implements gender awareness and multicultural sensitivity training for civil servants.

Judicial and law enforcement officials should be required to take an increased number of hours of specialized training in gender awareness and multicultural understanding, whether during entrance examinations, basic training or continuing education after they have been hired. In addition, information on the course content and percentage of personnel who are trained should be publicly released. Furthermore, we also recommend that academics, experts and civic society organizations outside the legal establishment should be widely invited to establish an external monitoring system so that the public can monitor and assess the media.

#### 2. That the Taiwanese government takes the initiative to establish a monitoring and discipline system

The government should improve monitoring, focus on media reports that inappropriately divulge personal information on the victims of gender violence cases, take the initiative to establish an appropriate punishment mechanism, and not wait passively for the public or civic society organizations to file complaints. This is by no means supervision or control of the freedom of the press, but a necessary measure to protect the rights of victims. In light of media diversity and complexity, the government should organize a cross-ministerial meeting to study and clarify who is responsible for monitoring and regulating each kind of media.

#### 3. That the government should establish guidelines on gender violence criminal cases in the news for judicial, investigative and enforcement organizations

In the spirit of Article 2(d) of the Convention: "To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;" certain judicial, investigative and enforcement institutions actively seek media coverage to publicize their efficiency at cracking a case without taking into consideration the physical and emotional state of the victim before divulging their personal information, or fully informing the victim of their right not to have their identity revealed, which is tantamount to state sponsored racial violence. Therefore, the

authorities should not take the degree of media exposure on a gender violence case into consideration when rewarding the performance of law enforcement officers. Rather we recommend that “Guidelines for the judiciary, prosecutors, police and investigation bureaus on press management of gender violence criminal cases” be drawn up to help law enforcers be prepared for media interviews.

### **Part 3, Discrimination in the news broadcast media<sup>6</sup>**

\* Relevant General Recommendations :

GR19/12 (Traditional attitudes on stereotyped roles of men and women contribute to the propagation of pornography)

GR19/24 (d) (Ensure that the media respect women)

GR28/10 (Obligation to react actively against discrimination)

GR28/38 (e) (Enlisting all media in public education programmes about the equality of women and men)

#### **(1) Failure to implement effective measures to encourage the news media to respect disadvantaged female prostitutes**

Many women are poorly educated, do not have equal access to job opportunities and suffer other problems of social inequality which leave them economically disadvantaged. Lacking other choices they are effectively forced into prostitution to make a living, and may suffer the tragic fate of women who become victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation. In terms of Taiwan’s general media coverage, there is an endless stream of gender-stereotyped and biased content based on stereotypical gender roles. The news media even has numerous discriminatory and irresponsible reports written in a derisory tone on victims or economically disadvantaged women who are forced into prostitution<sup>7</sup>.

In the context of this kind of discriminatory reporting, when a vulnerable female prostitute does not meet the common standards of beauty set by society in terms of appearance, age, figure and other physical attributes, she will be abandoned by customers, “blown out” or asked to “return the goods”. Sometimes the police ridicule her on suspicion of dishonest advertising or cheating her customers. The media will be happy to bring out the entertainment or shock aspects in their reports, which will help make attention-grabbing headlines. That is why the problem of the underlying structural inequality behind women in the sex industry has been overlooked. Instead of a process of developing, investigating, reporting, and reading about the problem of the many social structural inequalities behind female prostitutes, and whether they are victims of sexual exploitation,

<sup>6</sup> For more information on this section see: WRF (2013) “In-depth analysis of the problem of inappropriate disclosure and discrimination of female victims of violence and vulnerability in news media reconstructions”

<sup>7</sup> Sample of some media reports: Liberty Times (May 21, 2013) “51 year old prostitute. Turn on the light and she could be your grandmother” p.22; Nownews (June 9, 2013) “Male escort, 55 shocks mature woman: “He’s so old!” p.19

they are turned into sexual objects and are not treated as complete people with dignity.

Although Taiwan uses model laws, self-regulation and monitoring, media content is still guilty of negative gender discrimination and stereotypical images. Legally, all three laws governing radio and television censor the broadcast media from producing content that is "unhealthy for children or young adults" or "harms public order or good morals". But it is difficult to prove that the discriminatory news reports described above qualify to be under those two conditions. In terms of self-regulation, apart from the authorities communicating with and educating media workers, since releasing "Guidelines for the Broadcast Media on Production of Gender Sensitive Content" in 2012 for the reference of radio and television media producing content on gender related issues, apart from requiring them to not break laws against gender violence, they are also required to avoid biased, discriminatory, objectified, stereotypical or distorted gender content. While we applaud these efforts, the "guidelines" are not applicable to print and internet media, and even when radio and television break the principles the results are only used for reference in "assessment and re-licensing". Since the guidelines lack legal clout, whether they can be implemented and how effective they will be has yet to be seen.

## **(2) Summary: Recommendations**

To sum up the above, when the news broadcast media produces discriminatory reports on women prostitutes or victims of human trafficking and sex exploitation, even when they reproduce traditional gender stereotypes and entice gender-based violence (GR19/12), the Taiwanese government is powerless to implement an effective strategy to make sure the media respects women, and properly respond to such discriminatory reports, actively employ effective prevention policies (GR19/24(d), GR28/10), which clearly contradicts the instructions of the Convention. In light of this we submit the following recommendations.

### 1. That the government drafts laws that more practically deal with the above

Drafting should begin on some kind of "Gender Equality Act" to more practically prevent the above and be a wider equality law, which can clearly legislate and require all media to pay attention to issues of gender equality and rights, and respect female victims of gender violence and other vulnerable women.

### 2. That the government actively plays the role of a platform for communication between the media and civil society organizations

In terms of the work of communicating with media owners, we recommend the government play an active role, to not only organize educational trainings, publicize rules and regulations, and encourage all the media to participate in gender equality public education programs, but also the competent authorities should actively invite media owners and civil society groups to regular discussion forums on cases of gender-related media reports.

### 3. That the government actively encourages all media outlets to sign a

### self-regulation convention

We recommend the central competent authorities should encourage all forms of media to collectively sign a self-regulation convention, so gender related issues are presented in an equitable and non-discriminatory way, and promise to respect women who are victims of gender violence and vulnerable women.

### 4. That the government regularly publishes reports and research analysis on gender-issue news reporting

The media environment and social values change with the times, so respective policies should be revised in a rolling fashion. We recommend following the 2009 "Case Studies on How Gender Issues are Presented in Taiwanese Television Programs" but widening the research scope to include print media, the internet and other multimedia, and regularly publish reports as reference material for revising media gender policies.

## **Chapter 2. CEDAW Article 6: Human Trafficking**

Convention Article 6: States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

### **Part 1, Former Taiwanese comfort women**

\* Relevant General Recommendations:  
 GR28/10 (Obligation to react actively against discrimination)  
 GR28/32(b) (Obligation to offer appropriate remedies to women who are subjected to discrimination)

### **(1) That the Taiwanese government actively demands the Japanese government apologizes for the system of forcing women into prostitution during World War II**

In 1995 the Taiwanese government offered compensation, health support and care services to women who had been forced into prostitution by the Japanese military; and continued to support the participation of NGOs in international meetings to demand compensation from Japan. At the end of 2008, the Taiwanese Legislative Yuan passed a "Resolution on Taiwanese Comfort Women" which demanded the Japanese government clearly and unequivocally formally admit, apologize, and accept responsibility for the system of forced prostitution by the Japanese military during wartime. In general the Taiwanese government is supportive of efforts to seek compensation for forced prostitution by the Japanese military, and believes the system of forced prostitution practiced by the Japanese military was an infringement of the women's human rights, and the Japanese government should return some dignity to the victims. However, up until now the Taiwanese government has taken an active approach in demanding the Japanese

government apologize and pay compensation for the Japanese military's wartime forced prostitution system. In 2013 the mayor of Osaka Hashimoto Toru continually denied the problem of comfort women and made other inappropriate remarks. Taiwan's Foreign Minister gave a low-key response announcing his "regret", but did not demand the Osaka mayor or the Japanese prime minister Shinzo Abe make a formal apology.

## **(2) That the Taiwanese education system addresses the "comfort women" issue**

In 2002 the Republic of China's (ROC) Ministry of Education passed a new high and junior-high school history curriculum, which publishers had to follow to produce history textbooks. Although the new curriculum included "comfort women" in the editorial scope, publishers had little understanding of the "comfort women" issue. Out of six publishing houses, only one produced a history book with a clear introduction and photographs on the "comfort women" system. The other five textbooks briefly mention the episode, but did not teach high and junior-high school students about the importance of women's rights during wartime. In addition, the ROC's education system has nine years of compulsory schooling. All citizen have to go to elementary and junior-high school, but the Taiwanese government has not included the issue of "comfort women" in the junior-high history curriculum. Students who do not continue with further education after junior high school will not have the opportunity to learn about the "comfort women" issue, and the impact the issue had on women's rights.

## **(3) Summary: General Recommendations**

### 1. That the Taiwanese government actively responds to the Japanese government's inappropriate comments and attitude

We recommend that when the Japanese government misrepresents or denies the historical fact of comfort women, the Taiwanese government should implement an appropriate response, including releasing an immediate statement, strongly protesting the Japanese government, demanding an apology, and and swiftly passing a law to ban historically inaccurate public statements.

### 2. That the government more actively promotes social education on the issue of comfort women

The Taiwanese government should include the issue of comfort women in the nine-year compulsory history curriculum, and require high-school history textbooks to include a proportionate amount of page space to introduce the "comfort women" system to give students a better idea about human rights. Furthermore we recommend that the Taiwanese government establishes a comfort women memorial day, memorial plaque, museum and so on, to pass on the history of comfort women through multiple channels, so as to implement a long-term social education campaign on women's rights.

## Part 2. Human trafficking

**\*Relevant General Recommendations:**

GR19/13 (Take measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women)

GR19/24(b) (Ensure that laws against gender violence give adequate protection to all women. Appropriate protective and support services should be provided for victims.)

GR19/24(h) (Describe the extent of the problem, the measures than have been taken, and the effectiveness of these measures)

GR19/24(i) (Effective complaints procedures and remedies, including compensation, should be provided)

GR19/24(j) (States parties should include in their reports information on sexual harassment)

GR19/24(p) (Protection measures should include monitoring of the employment conditions of domestic workers)

GR26/06 (All women migrant workers are entitled to the protection of their human rights)

GR26/14 (Occupations in countries of destination may be excluded from legal definitions of work, thereby depriving women of a variety of legal protections)

GR26/20 (Women migrant workers are more vulnerable to sexual abuse, sexual harassment and physical violence)

GR26/21 (Access to justice may be limited for women migrant workers)

GR26/22 (Undocumented women migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and deportation)

GR26/26(b) (Ensure that women migrant workers are protected by the law and labour codes)

GR26/26(c) (Ensure that women migrant workers have the ability to access remedies when their rights are violated)

GR26/26(d) (Ensure that employers do not confiscate or destroy travel or identity documents belonging to women migrants)

### **(1) The Human Trafficking Prevention Act is not clearly defined**

In Taiwan's Human Trafficking Prevention Act (HTPA) in the section on improper means and purposes of exploitation, apart from force and threat, it also includes "illegal debt bondage, withholding important document, making use of the

subject's inability, ignorance or difficulty to seeking help, or by other means against the subject's will" which in comparison to the wider definition of "vulnerability" in the "UN Supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons" may make HTPA narrower and stricter in its application to cases of human trafficking. In the description of "profit motive" under the purpose of exploitation, it points to the subject's desire to make money but

does not describe the concept of being subjected to exploitation and trafficking.

Those limitations create a problem of human trafficking cases being rejected, as judges prefer to use civil law or the Labor Standards Act (LSA) instead of HTPA. Furthermore, the nature of human trafficking is not applicable to regulations in LSA on “interfering with freedom” and “forced labor”, which makes it difficult to convict perpetrators and uphold the rights of the victims. For example, in cases of human trafficking it is not uncommon to see perpetrators using a caring and gentle strategy to maintain a good relationship with the victim, but in fact the perpetrator uses debt bondage or fake marriage, and other aspects of illegal entry into Taiwan to “emotionally manipulate” and control the freedom of movement or other means to give the appearance that the victim is “willing” to do work that is labor or sexual exploitation.

### **(2) Problems confiscating illegal profits from human trafficking**

According to the regulation of HTPA, profits and property made illegally by the perpetrator should be returned to the victim and confiscated; and the central competent authorities should set up a special account to compensate victims of human trafficking. In reality it is difficult for prosecutors to prove how much wealth the perpetrator made from illegal human trafficking, so it cannot be confiscated. Furthermore perpetrators always relocate their profits, so there is never any compensation money in the special account for victims to claim. Furthermore, currently few judges use HTPA when sentencing, so when a perpetrator has not been convicted of human trafficking, even though the victims has been identified as a victim of human trafficking, she cannot claim compensation for illegal profits.

### **(3) Employers or brokers confiscate important documents belonging to foreign workers**

According to HTPA, confiscation of important documents, including passports, alien resident certificates (ARCs) and other identification documents belonging to foreign workers, is an illegal means of human trafficking. But according to a study commissioned by the government’s Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC), nearly seven out of ten foreign workers employed in industry and social services have their passports or ARC put in safe-keeping by their employer or broker. The Taiwanese government does not actively tell employers and brokers not to keep important documents, and has yet to produce an effective preventative policy to deal with this illegal practice.

### **(4) Caregivers and domestic helpers are not protected by LSA**

Caregivers and domestic helpers working in their employer's home are not protected by LSA. Currently around 45% of foreign migrant workers do this kind of domestic work. In 2012 Taiwan had a total of 202,694 foreign domestic helpers and caregivers, 99% of whom were women. According to the statistics, these women live and work in their employers' homes, on average working up to 17.72

hours a day. Their work and rest times are not clearly defined, which leads to labor exploitation of foreign domestic helpers and caregivers. Figures show that 8.3% are subjected to verbal abuse and 3.3% have been touched inappropriately. Other workers say they fear for their safety and employment rights.

#### **(5) Undocumented victims of human trafficking are held in Taiwan for long periods**

After victims of human trafficking are rescued, to carry out further investigations or press further charges, law enforcers will usually require the victim to stay in Taiwan to be a witness. Because most victims are also illegal, they understand they have to wait out the investigation, but they do not know or do not dare refuse to give evidence, so they are compelled to stay in Taiwan to assist the judicial investigation for around 3 to 18 months. Those who are not classified as victims, go to the National Immigration Agency (NIA) detention center to await deportation. At most they are held for 120 days. If they are not suspected of a criminal case they will quickly depart. Comparatively speaking, for victims of exploitation who want to go home, and for women who have children in need of care, the wait to return home can be a very long.

#### **(6) Summary: General Recommendations**

##### 1. That the Taiwanese government makes a complete review of the comparative relationship between human trafficking related laws, and proposes possible amendments and corrections

HTPA is a supplementary "criminal act". When it was drafted, other laws could not be revised at the same time. For example, the principle of proportional punishment is based on a traditional comparison of the severity of the crime, which lacks a forward-looking perspective of human rights and cannot express the severity of the exploitation. This influences applications for phone tapping warrants and other mutually related issues, which should be examined from a practical point of view and revised accordingly.

##### 2. That the Taiwanese government establishes a workable and feasible means of confiscating profits made by perpetrators of human trafficking

Compensation for victims of human trafficking should be a crucial step of case sentencing to give justice to the victim. We recommend that the prosecution system implements research to confiscate the illegal profits of perpetrators. At the same time, reports from the Executive Yuan's prevention of human trafficking coordination meetings should establish a monitoring mechanism on this issue to assess how effectively it is being implemented.

##### 3. That the Taiwanese government swiftly passes the "Household Service Act"

Swiftly passing the "Household Service Act" to force employers to give foreign helpers and caregivers health insurance, labor insurance, the right to terminate their work contracts, clearly defined breaks, the right to time off work, protection and prevention of women migrant workers so that they are not subjected to sexual harassment and sexual abuse, and punishment for employers

who break the law by cancelling their right to hire.

4. That the Taiwanese government respects the integrity and freedom of choice of human trafficking victims

We recommend the Taiwanese government respects the intrinsic freedom of choice of human trafficking victims. For example, if victims so desire they have the right to refuse to give evidence, and may return to their country of origin. This will move toward respecting the victim's freedom of choice and protecting the victim's integrity and the preserves the social function of maternity.

### **Part 3. Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youths**

\* Relevant General Recommendations:

GR19/12 (Traditional attitudes on stereotyped roles of men and women contribute to the propagation of pornography)

GR19/13 (Take measures to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of the prostitution of women)

GR19/15 (Poverty and unemployment force young girls into prostitution)

GR19/24(b) (Ensure that laws against gender violence give adequate protection to all women. Appropriate protective and support services should be provided for victims.)

GR19/24(c) (Compile statistics and research)

GR19/24(h) (Describe the extent of the problem, the measures that have been taken, and the effectiveness of these measures)

GR28/21 (States are obliged to promote the equal rights of girls since girls are more vulnerable to trafficking, maltreatment, exploitation and violence)

GR28/28 (Provide mechanisms that collect relevant sex-disaggregated data, allow for the revision or supplementation of existing measures)

\* Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Article 34:

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

\* Relevant CRC General Comments:

CRC\_GR13/31(a) (Sexual abuse of children to produce both visual and audio images facilitated by ICTs)

CRC\_GR13/31(c) (Children as users of ICT may be exposed to actually or potentially harmful information and content)

### (1) Courts underestimate the number and severity of child abuse cases

Quoting the UN CRC, Taiwan's Judicial Yuan (JY) constitutional judges say children are physically and mentally immature so for them to take part in sexual activity is tantamount to sexual exploitation, which is certain to give children permanent and irreversible mental and physical scars. Since states are obliged to implement appropriate measures to protect the rights of the child<sup>8</sup>. Although Taiwan has already established CYSTPA, at the judicial implementation level you can still see the problem of perpetrators receiving light sentences.

Taking some of the regulations in the current CYSTPA as an example<sup>9</sup>, if a minor over the age of 16 years old engages in a sexual transaction the sentenced is a fixed-term imprisonment of less than one year. One who shoots, films or produces images of sexual intercourse or obscenity of a minor shall be sentenced to a limited imprisonment of more than six months but fewer than five years. Distributing, broadcasting, or selling these materials has a maximum sentence of three years in prison.

According to JY figures<sup>10</sup> (see table 2-1) 80% of perpetrators of sexual exploitation (prostitution) were given a suspended sentence, under six months in prison, community service or a fine. Meanwhile 50% of offenders in cases of exploitation and use of minors to shoot, film or produce images of sexual intercourse, obscenity or other pornographic products received sentences under the minimum sentence. Inspection of the court records show that judges do not regard the offenses as serious criminal acts, or if the offender sold a small quantity of pornography over a short period of time for a small profit<sup>11</sup>, he or she received a light sentence, overlooking the physical and mental damage to the development of the child.

**Table 2-1. District Court sentencing of CYSTPA offenses**

Charge	Guilty verdict	Sentence					Community Service	Fine	Percentage of sentences under 6 months, community service, fines
		Sub-total	Under 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years			
Article 22	90	77	59	8	4	6	11	2	80.0%
Article 27	4	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	50.0%
Article 28	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.0%

<sup>8</sup> See the Justices of the Constitution Court, JY Interpretation No. 623 (2007)

<sup>9</sup> See CYSPTA Article 22 Section 2, Article 27 Section 1, Article 28 Section 1

<sup>10</sup> Ref: JY gender data on sentencing passed down by district court procedures against CYSTPA offenses. Data was collected between Aug 2012 - Aug 2013.

<sup>11</sup> Ref: JY Interpretation No. Yi-601, 2013; JY Interpretation No. Jian-2712, 2012; JY Interpretation No. Jian-6388, 2013.

## **(2) Insufficient police investigations into the use of drugs to coerce young girls into prostitution**

Prostitution of women or girls for profit and abuse is illegal in Taiwan. To avoid being investigated by the police, in recent years the brothel industry has transformed into consortiums operating on the internet, which not only use websites, social networks (chat rooms, Facebook), communication apps (such as LINE) and other broadcasting technologies to solicit customers; but some operators use these channels to recruit underage girls, which recently has led to a rising number of girls falling into teenage drug abuse, especially through illegal operators who use a variety of restricted drugs to entice or force young girls into drug abuse and prostitution. According to data on the services provided by one child and teenage prostitute shelter, from 2009-2011 out of the 82 young girls admitted to the shelter 48?? had previously used drugs, which is 58.5% of the total (see Figure 2-1). Some girls who had used drugs experienced hearing voices, hallucination, and withdrawal symptoms.

**Figure 2-1. Percentage of residents of a shelter for young prostitutes who had previously used drugs**

	No. of people	Percentage
Had used drugs	34	58.5%
Had not used drugs	48	41.4%

In a working survey (2011) the Women's Rescue Foundation (WRF) found that Taiwan had over one hundred such online brothel operators who used chat rooms, LINE, Skype and other closed communication channels to entice girls, who had already revealed they were under 18 years old, with the offer of class two and three drugs as payment in exchange for sexual transactions, which is clearly against the law. WRF gave information on the hundred-plus online brothels to the criminal investigation authorities.

In addition, follow up investigation work is still falling short. A corrective measure produced by the Control Yuan (CY) pointed out that the authorities have not established a specialist investigation task force as required by law, and detectives frequently halt investigations because the sex trade websites are hosted in foreign countries that do not have legal assistance treaties with Taiwan, or the owners have changed the website address or contact information. Figures released by the Children's Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI), show that every year around 514 child prostitutes are found, and at least 70% of them are working in a brothel or with other people. Most use the internet to attract customers. However in the majority of cases only the customer is arrested. In 53% of cases no one is arrested for bringing in clients or forcing the child into prostitution. Prosecution success is low.

In addition, the current management policy of rating of the content of

Taiwan's websites does not effectively filter information for users by age, so there is concern that minors are using and coming into contact with pornographic websites and possibly being sexually exploited, but the competent authorities for information and communication technologies (ICTs) have not executed an effective policy to address this problem, or actively punished and clamped down on internet pornography according to the law<sup>12</sup>.

### **(3) Mandatory shelter in a halfway school is equivalent to a punishment**

In line with the current CYSTPA, courts generally shelter young girls who are "working in the sex trade" in halfway schools and give them up to two years of alternative education and counseling. However, these halfway schools must follow the same design as a "youth correctional school", which means the rules are always too strict for young girls in shelter. The regimented single-sex environment does not take into consideration the real needs and best interests of individual girls. This practice goes against the purpose of establishing CYSTPA, and breaks the requirements of the Convention and CRC.

### **(4) Summary: General Recommendations**

To sum up the above, currently too few cases are tried and sentencing is generally too light, which means the judiciary and society in general is neither able to address the severity of sexual exploitation, nor effectively deter criminal activity, which breaks the requirement of states parties that ratify the Convention (GR19/24(c),(h)) to protect women from illegal exploitation and implement effective measures.

The problem of girls under the age of 18 years old who are recruited by online prostitution agencies and forced into the sex trade with the enticement of money and drugs must be addressed. However the Taiwanese government has yet to implement measures and effectively collect data and research to deal with the severity of this form of gender violence. Taiwan's second Country Report failed to even mention this issue (GR19/24(c),(h)). In addition, Taiwan has yet to deliver an effective information and communication policy to protect underage young girls who are exposed to pornography and other inappropriate content through ICTs, which may result in them being exposed to the risk of sexual exploitation (GR19/1, CRC\_GR13/31(a),(c)). Currently criminal investigation practices and shelter intervention mechanisms are clearly not meeting the requirement of states that sign the Convention to ensure that laws against gender violence fully protect all women, and provide appropriate protection and support services (GR19/24(b)). In light of the above we make the following recommendations.

#### **1. That the Taiwanese government swiftly amend CYSTPA and increase other**

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<sup>12</sup> Liberty Times, August 13, 2013, "Internet porn complaints service spent NT\$8m last year, collected zero fines" .

### relevant penalties

We recommend that the Taiwanese government introduce the CRC's definition of "sexual exploitation" and swiftly amend the current CYSTPA to increase the punishment of offenders. We also recommend that courts set standards of sentencing comparable to sexual assault cases to avoid inappropriately light sentencing.

### 2. That the Taiwanese government legally establishes a special investigation task force to strengthen detective work

We recommend that a central government level investigation task force be established to direct, guide and strengthen inter-regional and cross-department cases of child sexual exploitation. The National Police Agency should be established as a specialist contact point to assist international criminal and legal cooperation. We also recommend that a database of child sexual exploitation cases be established.

### 3. That the Taiwanese government considers the wishes and best interests of girl victims and offers appropriate intervention

We recommend the current system of mandatory halfway schooling for two years be changed, and instead a variety of intervention programs be designed to help assess the wishes and best interests of the child to offer appropriate intervention.

### 4. That the Taiwanese government promotes an appropriate and effective internet content rating system, and actively executes monitoring and punishment

We recommend that Taiwan learn from the UK's 2013 "internet filtering system" project, and legally oblige internet service providers (ISPs) to proactively offer and provide users with a content filtering mechanism. In addition, the government should play an active monitoring role, to punish and block illegal online porn or child sexual exploitation content.

## **Chapter 3. CEDAW Article 16: Domestic Violence**

### CEDAW Article 16:

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations and in particular shall ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women:

## Part I. Inadequacies in DV prevention

### \* Relevant General Recommendations

GR19/23 (Family violence is one of the most insidious forms of violence against women. )

GR19/24(b) Ensure laws against family violence give adequate protection to all women. Appropriate protective and support services should be provided for victims, and gender-sensitive training given to judicial and law enforcement officers and other public officials)

GR19/24(c) (Encourage the compilation of statistics and research on the extent, causes and effects of violence, and on the effectiveness of measures to prevent and deal with violence)

GR19/24(r)(iv) (Rehabilitation programs for perpetrators of DV)

GR28/28 (Ensure policies are linked to mainstream governmental budgetary processes in order to ensure that all aspects of the policy are adequately funded)

### **(1) Lack of research to investigate the status, cause and effect of DV**

To date, the Taiwanese government has only commissioned two academia studies related to DV. One was the Research into the Problem of Marital Violence in Taiwan of 2003, and the other was the Investigation of Gender-based Violence in Taiwan of 2012. Due to the long interval between the two studies, it is difficult to properly perform trend analysis as to the status, cause and effect of DV and thus make a proper adjustment to government policies to help prevention. At the same time, government agencies have not made an effort to tabulate death and injury, financial loss, and medical expense caused by DV; even if there were data available, they are difficult to verify, which makes it more difficult to devise a proper prevention measure and allocate budget and resource accordingly to needed agencies.

### **(2) The lack of a DV prevention fund**

Article 6 of Taiwan's DVPA states the central competent authority "shall" set up a fund to prevent DV and sexual assault. However, as the article is not mandatory, and may be applied with administrative discretion, the government has yet to establish such a fund. Instead, a portion of annual budget goes towards DV prevention, which is unstable and short-term. Take 2014 for example, the Ministry of Health and Welfare's Department of Protection Services was given an annual budget of NT\$29,576,000. However, on average, there were 108,216 reported cases of DV per year in between 2010 and 2012, which means each case is only allocated NT\$273 (see Table 3-1). It is evident the department does not receive enough funding.

**Table 3-1. 2014 DV prevention budget and resource allocation per victim**

	Budget item	Amount (NTD)	Total
Promote DV prevention	Operation cost	10,976,000	
	Bonuses	18,600,000	
Budget total			NT\$29,576,000
Average no of DV case per year (2010~2012)			108,216 cases
Presumed allocation to each victim			NT\$273/case

**(3) Protection orders take too long to issue**

According to JY statistics in 2011 it took an average of 41.40 days for a district court to process and issue a protection order. In 2012, the number grew to 45.79 days. Even emergency protection orders take 2.83 days and 2.33 days respectively (see Table3-2). This greatly contradicts regulations which state emergency protection orders must be issued within four hours after the application is submitted. The extended waiting period is thus unable to provide victims of DV with timely and effective protection.

**Table 3-2. Average time for district courts to process and issue protection orders**

Year	Regular protection order	Temporary protection order	Emergency protection order	Total average
2011	41.40 days	18.36 days	2.83 days	34.11 days
2012	45.79 days	19.38 days	2.33 days	37.08 days

**(4) The duration of protection orders is inadequate**

DVPA states that protection orders shall be not be longer than one year and one extension may be filed. Thus, in reality, protection order is only effective for two years at most. However, women who are victims of DV may need to leave their home with their children to start their life anew. Considering that they have to search for a new home, new job, and new schools for their children, one year of

protection is not enough for these women to start from scratch and reestablish stability in their life. If they wish to file for an extension, they must re-gather and re-submit evidence of domestic abuse to a district court. This system falls short of serving the best interests of the victim.

**(5) Insufficient number of treatment orders issued to offenders of DV; and questionable effectiveness of the treatment**

Taiwan's DVPA states that offenders shall undergo a mandatory education program, psychological counseling, psychiatric evaluation and treatment, and rehabilitation, or other intervention plans. After a district court issues a protection order, it should also issue a treatment order to help offenders overcome their violent behavior. However, according to JY statistics between 2009 and 2012, district courts issued 12,000 to 14,000 protection orders each year, but only issued 2,000 to 3,000 mandatory treatment orders. Though the number has been growing, there is still much room for improvement (see Table 3-3). In reality, courts rarely immediately issue treatment orders, but rather order an evaluation of an offender before issuing an intervention order. Due to the tedious process, most victims choose to apply for a protection order first and forego asking for a mandatory intervention order.

**Table 3-3. Treatment orders issued by district courts 2009-2012**

Yr.	Protection order applications	Issued	Issued treatment orders	Treatment vs. protection orders
2009	20,737	12,669	2,000	15.78%
2010	23,492	14,225	2,602	18.29%
2011	23,063	14,296	3,138	21.95%
2012	22,447	13,967	3,303	23.64%

Though the Country Report 16.51(3) states both the service to DV victims and efficiency in dealing with DV shall be improved, a report released by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in 2011 shows otherwise. The report said only 49.3% of offenders completed their treatment, and of the 448 who failed to complete their treatment, 41.5 percent simply refused to show up for treatment. (See Table 3-4) Such result tests the government's resolve to deal with DV.

**Table 3-4. 2011 DV offenders intervention results**

Cause	Total	Complete	Incomplete	Failed to complete	Failure to appear
Court order	3,641	1,804	1,391	446	186

Protection order	93	38	53	2	0
Deferred probation	5	2	3	0	0
Total	3,739 (100%)	1,844 (49.3%)	1,447 (38.7%)	448 (12.0%)	186 (41.5%)

## (6) Summary: General Recommendations

To sum up the above, the Taiwanese government has done little to understand the current status of DV in the country, and its causes and effects, and is thus unable to implement effective policies and allocate proper resources to battle the crime (GR19/24(c), GR28/28). Also, the long interval it takes to issue a protection order, the short duration of the order, the lack of willingness of district courts to order offenders to join intervention programs therefore deters victims from filing petitions. Insufficient mandatory treatment and ineffective and poor execution of the treatment cannot effectively correct perpetrator's behavior, therefore they are likely repeat offend (GR19/23, GR19/24(b), GR19/24(r)(iv)). This shows that the Taiwanese government has failed to comply with CEDAW, and thus we make the following recommendations:

### 1. That the Taiwanese government compiles proper data and conducts regular research and evaluations

The central government should invite the judicial branch, the legal department, the police, the social department, the health ministry, the labor department, and any other government agencies that should get involved, and coordinate a method to properly track and evaluate DV. Also, studies into the current status and the cause and effect of DV should be conducted at least every four years so adjustments to policies may be made accordingly.

### 2. That the Taiwanese government sets up a DV prevention fund

The government should set up a sufficiently supplied DV prevention fund so as to ensure the fund can steadily help battle DV for an extended period.

### 3. That the Taiwanese government revises DVPA rules on the duration of protection orders and shortens the application process

We recommend that protection orders should last three years, and there should not be a limit to the number of extensions that can be filed. With regard to the prolonged application process, the government must understand why emergency protection orders take so long to process and immediately rectify the problem. The whole application process should be reevaluated and simplified so victims will receive timely and adequate protection.

### 4. That the Taiwanese government makes sure district courts issue treatment orders to offenders

DV in Taiwan is related to how males grow up in the traditional way so they

often choose to resort to violence when they are in conflict with a woman<sup>13</sup>. The government has a duty break such traditional stereotyped images of women. An effective measure is to have courts issue mandatory intervention orders so offenders can readjust themselves through education and counseling. The government should make the data pertaining to issuing and executing mandatory intervention orders public, and conduct regular research to evaluate its effectiveness so adjustments can be made. With offenders rehabilitated, women will not have to live in fear of DV.

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<sup>13</sup> See Liberty Times (Jan 10, 2013) "DV cases up 10% from last year, 53% intimate partner violence".

**Glossary**

DVPA - Domestic Violence Prevention Act

CYSTPA - Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act

DV - Domestic Violence

HTPA - Human Trafficking Prevention Act

LSA - Labor Standards Act

RDEC - Research, Development and Evaluation Commission

NIA - National Immigration Agency

GR - General Recommendation

JY - Judicial Yuan

WRF - Women's Rescue Foundation

MOI - Ministry of the Interior