

Review and Presentation of
the ROC (Taiwan) CEDAW Second National Report

Oral Statements of Non-Government Organizations

Date: Monday, 23 June 2014

Venue: VIP Room, Howard Civil Service International House
(No. 30, Sec. 3, Shin-Sheng South Road. Taipei, 106, Taiwan)



CONTENTS

Session (1): Articles 1 to 6 (11:00am~12:30pm)

- 1 Chen, Jau-hwa / NGO Joint Statement
- 3 Shih, Yi-hsiang / Taiwan Association for Human Rights
- 4 Liao, Shu-wen / Taiwan Coalition Against Violence
- 5 Tu, Ying-chiu / The Garden of Hope Foundation
- 6 Lai, Fang-yu & Chiou-lan Wang / Modern Women's Foundation
- 7 Lee, Ping & Yun-chun Lan / YWCA of TAIWAN
- 8 Chang, Yu-chao / Hsinchu Diocese of the Catholic Church in Taiwan
- 9 Chang, Kai-chiang / Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation
- 11 Peng, Yen-wen / Kaohsiung Women Awakening Association
- 12 Lee, Pi-chi / Good Shepard Social Welfare Services
- 13 Wang, Li-ching / Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association
- 14 Victoria HSU / Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights
- 15 Lin, Yi-chia / Humanistic Education Foundation
- 16 Su, Jui-chen & Fan-chu Shen / The League of Welfare Organization for the Disabled, ROC
- 17 Chen, Show-feng / Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equality
- 18 Yeh, Chia-yu / Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association
- 19 Chang, Chueh / Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health, Taipei Twins Association
- 20 Huang, Chu-yu / Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy
- 21 Chen, Wei-zhen / Transgender Punk Activist
- 22 Hiker CHIU / Intersex International-Chinese (Oii-Chinese)
- 23 Zoe YE / Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association
- 24 Chen, Yao & Chiao-hsin Tseng / LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group
- 25 Sophie L.C. Liang / National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations

Session (2): Articles 7 to 9 (1:50–2:40pm)

- 27 Lee, Ping & Yun-chun Lan / YWCA of TAIWAN
- 28 Lin Mei-hsun & Chiou-lan Wang / Modern Women's Foundation
- 29 Chang, Yu-chao / Hsinchu Diocese of the Catholic Church in Taiwan
- 30 Chiu, E-ling / Taiwan Association for Human Rights
- 31 Juan, Chun-ta / Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies

Session (3): Articles 10 to 14 (2:50–4:20pm)

- 33 Wang, Li-ching / Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association
- 34 Lilian LIU / Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equality
- 35 Cheng, Chu-ling & Fan-chu Shen / The League of Welfare Organization for the Disabled, ROC
- 37 Wang, Shu-fen / The Garden of Hope Foundation
- 38 Yan, Shang-luan / Mental Health Association in Taiwan
- 40 Yeh, Chia-yu / Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association
- 41 Hiker CHIU / Intersex International-Chinese (Oii-Chinese)
- 42 Lee, Pi-chi / Good Shepard Social Welfare Services
- 43 Huang, Song-lih & Yi-bee Huang / Taiwan International Medical Alliance
- 45 Ho, Bih-jen / National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations
- 46 Lu, Shih-wei / Wild at Heart Legal Defense Association, Taiwan (Written Submission)
- 47 Jung, Yi-ting & Karen SU / Taiwan Rural Front
- 49 Chang, Chueh / Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health, Taipei Twins Association

Session (4): Articles 15 to 16 (4:30–5:30pm)

- 51 Wu, Ji-yi / Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association
- 52 Chen, Wei-zhen / Transgender Punk Activist
- 54 Victoria HSU / Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights
- 55 Huang, Chu-yu / Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy
- 56 Chang, Kai-chiang / Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation
- 57 Liao, Shu-wen / Taiwan Coalition Against Violence
- 58 Chen, Yao & Chiao-hsin Tseng / LIMA Taiwan Indigenous Youth Working Group
- 60 Kuan, Hsiao-wei / Awakening Foundation

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Jau-hwa

on behalf of Mental Health Association, Taiwan; Modern Women’s Foundation; Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan; Tainan Association for the Promotion of Women Rights; Taipei Women’s Rescue Foundation; Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights; Taiwan Association for Human Rights; Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy; Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association; Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association; Taiwan Coalition Against Violence; Wild at Heart Legal Defense Association, Taiwan; Taiwan International Medical Alliance; The Garden of Hope Foundation; The League of Welfare Organization for the Disabled, ROC

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 1】
Main Article(s)	1, 2
General Recommendation(s)	No.9, No.18, No.19, No.25, No.27 and No.28
Summary Statement	<p>First, we offer several suggestions for the Review Committee Members to demand from the Taiwan government regarding structural and fundamental problems manifested by the State Report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To better assess the situation of women who may suffer from intersectional discrimination, the government should carry out statistical surveys and data analysis regarding gender gaps within indigenous peoples, persons with disabled, informal sector workers and other disadvantaged groups; in addition, the government should conduct basic statistical survey regarding diverse sexual orientations and gender identities. Moreover, the government should ensure full respect for the will of individuals in choosing sex/gender in all surveys, and uphold the right of privacy and other human rights of individuals surveyed. 2. The government should identify the vulnerable groups under each substantive article of CEDAW; moreover, the government should ensure that gender, cultural and human rights impact assessments are carried out regarding each major policy or development plan before formulation and after implementation.

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| | <p>3. The government should provide specific reports as soon as possible on the current state and promotion of human rights guarantees for indigenous peoples, persons with disabled, girl children and persons with diverse sexual orientations or gender identities based on the method used in the section on “Protection of Employment Rights of Female Workers” and separately discuss the human rights of the above-mentioned groups in the next State Report.</p> <p>4. Since the section in this State Report on the “Prevention of Gender Violence” failed to concretely point out the state of planning for follow-up measures to respond to current difficulties, the next State Report should include a specific section on General Recommendation 19 as well as for each article of CEDAW.</p> <p>5. We respectfully request the Committee to recommend benchmarks regarding key international gender equality indices that should be realized in the coming four years based on the performance of the Taiwan government.</p> |
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Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Shih, Yi-hsiang

Organization(s): Taiwan Association for Human Rights

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 2】
Main Article(s)	Articles 2, 3, 9, 11 and List of Issues 2, 4
General Recommendation(s)	No.25, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>1. Since human rights related agencies in the Taiwan government are ad hoc bodies which act in their own ways and usually lack both resources or professional staff, the Taiwan Association for Human Rights reaffirms its position that the ROC (Taiwan) government should implement Points Eight and Nine of the “Concluding Observations and Recommendations Adopted by the International Group of Independent Experts” on March 1, 2013 after their review of the first State report on implementation of the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) concerning the establishment of an independent national commission for the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles as a priority objective.</p> <p>2. Since the enactment of the CEDAW Enforcement Act, the application of CEDAW in verdicts at all levels of courts remains very low. According to indices of judicial judgments, CEDAW has been cited in only 12 cases. This fact highlights the continued extreme inadequacy of training in CEDAW obligations. The explanation offered in Paragraph 15.32 of the State Report fails to respond the question of the effectiveness of the requirement that all judicial personnel receive mandatory CEDAW training and education. Therefore, the TAHR makes the following recommendations: (1) The Judicial Yuan should actively promote and ensure the application of CEDAW in the judicial system; (2) the Judicial Yuan should provide in-depth, intensive and practical CEDAW-related training conducted by suitable high-level professional experts; and (3) the Judicial Yuan should continuously update a list of all court judgments which quote CEDAW articles on its official website.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Liao, Shu-wen

Organization(s): Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 3】
Main Article(s)	2
General Recommendation(s)	No.12, No.19
Summary Statement	About sexual assault, we still have the issues of ambiguity, low penalties, invalid interrogation, insufficient of treatment and lack of protection, but there is no aggressive solutions in the national report. Please describe and discuss the strategy of improvement by phases.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Tu, Ying-chiu

Organization(s): The Garden of Hope Foundation

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 4】
Main Article(s)	2
General Recommendation(s)	No. 19
Summary Statement	<p>1. In response to Article 2 (2.49) of the Taiwanese government report, paragraph 2.49 mentions that 80-85% of sexual assault victims are female, and nearly 70% of the total, or 90% of those female victims, are under the age of 18, which shows that most victims of sexual assault are under-aged school girls. 2.5.3 and 2.62 mention reducing repeat investigations by school gender equality committees and sexual assault criminal procedures, especially the latter, which claims to reduce repeat procedures in the interests of the victim. Yet in reality, evidence collected separately by the school and the court cannot be shared, so the victim must face continual repeat investigations, questioning and judgments in school and in court, which results in the victim suffering repeated secondary trauma. How does the Taiwanese government plan to address this problem to genuinely protect the rights of the victim?</p> <p>2. Women who are victims of violence are frequently forced to move home because of the violence. The Taiwanese government should protect the right to housing, and the responsible authorities should offer practical housing services.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lai, Fang-yu & Chiou-lan Wang

Organization(s): Modern Women's Foundation

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 5】
Main Article(s)	2, 5
General Recommendation(s)	No.19, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>1. The status of victims of sexual assault crimes during a legal process should be raised by law: The criminal justice system should consider to proactively raise the victims' litigation status and rights of participation including cross-examination right, evidence investigation right and rights of debate in the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p>2. Calling for amendment of Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act. If the accused or the defendant of the accused of a sexual assault case makes any gender discrimination statement or action towards the victim, it should be stopped immediately or restricted by the judge when necessary.</p> <p>3. To protect the victims of sexual assault crimes, and avoid further damage in terms of sex/ gender discrimination related by the offender via manipulating medias or internets outside the court room during investigation or trials, the ROC should amend Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act and Crime Victim Protection Act.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lee, Ping & Yun-chun Lan

Organization(s): YWCA of TAIWAN

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 6】
Main Article(s)	2
General Recommendation(s)	No.19
Summary Statement	<p>The ratio of victims from domestic violence to foreign spouse is 1:4.75 comparing to Taiwanese spouse. We sincerely ask the review committee to request the Taiwanese Government at the recommendation part in the conclusion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have a further investigation and research over the proportion and causes of the high domestic violence over the foreign spouses. The government shall propose concrete actions and strategic responses with evaluation reports, so that the review committee can propose concrete enhancement and preventive measures in terms of the new immigrants safety issues. 2. Provide information including resources and trainings to the foreign spouses concerning personal safety education and domestic violence reaction as to increase their abilities of self-protection and mutual assistance.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Yu-chao

Organization(s): Hsinchu Diocese of the Catholic Church in Taiwan

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 7】
Main Article(s)	6
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>Over 15 years from 1999 to the present, there have been over 200,000 foreign migrant workers annually engaging in household care work without coverage from the guarantees in the Labor Standards Act. Moreover, a draft “Domestic Worker Protection Act” was proposed in 2003 but has yet to be approved by the Legislative Yuan. Since foreign household care workers must bear conditions of low wages, long working hours, no regular vacations and no privacy, they are effectively little more than nameless labor machines.</p> <p>Most foreign domestic workers who do not wish to bear such conditions choose to leave their original employers and become illegal workers who illegally reside in our territory and therefore are at high risk to become victims of labor exploitation, sexual exploitation or human trafficking.</p> <p>Those who are fortunate are able to secure temporary visitor visas and work permits during the period of judicial trial after being arrested by police. However, these limited rights do not include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the right to enroll in social insurance, including labor insurance and national health insurance. 2. the receipt of subsidies for medical care for children after maternity. 3. reimbursement for income from sexual work. 4. confidentiality of status after repatriation. 5. convenient access to psychological clinical and guidance resources. <p>Therefore, their brief access to short-term visitor visas and work permits are only inducements offered by the government to entice their cooperation in providing testimony. Moreover, the government has yet to improve the factors behind the “national exploitation” of migrant female workers.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Kai-chiang

Organization(s): Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 8】
Main Article(s)	2, 6
General Recommendation(s)	No.19, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>Regarding Points 8, 11, 12, 14 in the List of Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiwan lacks effective laws to prevent women from suffering internet gender-based violence. 2. With regard to girls who suffer sexual exploitation and women who are victims of domestic violence, the legal code prohibits news media from disclosing the personal information of victims; the laws for the prevention of sexual assault crimes and human trafficking also ban such disclosures, but the media still frequently illegally discloses such information and the government's responsible agencies have yet to carry out monitoring or sanctions. 3. Prosecutorial and police agencies provide the media with video taken in the collection of evidence in human trafficking or female prostitution cases. 4. Taiwan lacks a media code of conduct that should respect female victims of sexual violence and the media frequently uses discriminatory methods in reporting on human trafficking or female prostitution cases. 5. A high proportion of cases of child prostitution and sexual assault cases that are conducted through the internet, but responsible prosecutorial and police agencies only impose fines on offenders caught in the act in cases of child abduction and rape. 6. Between 40-60 percent victimized children in shelters who have engaged in prostitution previously used drugs or were controlled by drugs but this is difficult to determine with existing survey data. 7. Courts generally impose relatively light sentences on the clients of child prostitutes.

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| | <p>8. There have been private sector organizations commissioned by the government which have been accused by citizens of being sexual websites, but such organizations have rarely been sanctioned.</p> <p>9. Prostitution is a form of exploitation of women. Current policies impose fines or punishments on the women who have entered into prostitution due to economic difficulties. The system should be changed to fine the client and not the prostitute.</p> |
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Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Peng, Yen-wen

Organization(s): Kaohsiung Women Awakening Association

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 9】
Main Article(s)	6
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. What are the demographic characteristics of prostitutes and clients (especially in terms of age) that are arrested and punished by the police under the newly revised Social Order Maintenance Act? According a local academic article published in 2008,* the front-line police used to arrest the lower-class, middle-aged prostitutes that were arguably the most vulnerable ones among all sex workers. For example in 2005, 46% of arrested prostitutes are above 40 years old; and 74% of them are above 30 years old).</p> <p>Our question is whether this kind of selective enforcement and class discrimination still exists now? The National Police Agency provides only the total numbers of sentenced cases, persons, and their penalties (Table 6-19), but we ask for more detailed statistics that are broken down further by sex and age, so that it can be more clearly seen who has been subjected to penalties in the name of eliminating prostitution.</p> <p>2. <i>The Prevention and Punishment of Child and Youth Sex-Trade Act</i> defines a sex transaction as “an act of sexual intercourse or lewdness with value exchanged”. But in quite a few cases of sexual abuse, the perpetrator after abusing the girl presents the victim with some small amounts of cash or presents, as if for compensation or to demand silence, and the victim accepts it under conditions of helplessness. The police and the court interpret this as value exchanged for a voluntary act of sexual intercourse or lewdness, i.e. prostitution, whereas the girl is actually the victim of molestation. After the judgment the victim is sent to the halfway school for protective placement together with other young girls who have violated the provisions of the Act. We demand that this kind of misjudgment should be avoided and that the girls should receive proper assistance.</p> <p>* Yen-Wen Peng 2008. “An implementation research on how the street-level police curb prostitution: The use of a critical interpretative approach.” <i>Journal of Public Administration</i>, 28: 115-151.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lee, Pi-chi

Organization(s): Good Shepard Social Welfare Services

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 10】
Main Article(s)	2, 5
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>We have interviewed over 80 aboriginal women. The feedback received from interviewees indicates that current policies mostly focus on considerations of economic benefits and neglect specific regional needs and abrogate the cultural rights of aboriginal communities and aborigines as individuals. In society at large, discrimination and denigration of aboriginal peoples continues to exist. Besides affecting opportunities to receive equal rights, the government's neglect of the needs of remote villages and aborigine communities is also a form of oppression of aboriginal women.</p> <p>(1) Aboriginal women still encounter discrimination due to gender and ethnicity when seeking employment or terms of their employment rights. Discrimination and oppression against aborigines are also present in the application process for public resources from the government and have thereby undermined equality of opportunity to obtain public assistance. Moreover, when applying for assistance from public agencies, aboriginal women are directly subjected to discrimination and denigration by public sector employees, a state of affairs also affects their chances to secure their just rights. The State should bolster anti-racial discrimination training and guidance of grassroots level public sector workers and provide evidence of the substantive effect of such measures.</p> <p>(2) Aboriginal women who are subjected to such discrimination often waive their own rights when their employment rights are violated out of fear over whether they can find sufficient evidence to support official complaints. The State should explain the paths by which aborigine women can pursue remedy and redress and delineate the number of people, reasons and follow-up of cases in which aboriginal women who sought assistance. The State should also improve the existing procedures for applications for official assistance so as to be accessible to aborigine women and should also directly establish channels for appeals for redress and assistance in aborigine communities.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Wang, Li-ching

Organization(s): Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session 1 【speaking order: 11】
Main Article(s)	2
General Recommendation(s)	No. 28
Summary Statement	<p>Regarding Item 2 in the List of Issues and Questions by the Review Committee, we believe that incorporating the topics of sexual orientation, gender identity, non-discrimination and diversity into CEDAW training curricula is the most effective way to enhance the understanding among civil service personnel of “what is the discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and how to eliminate it.” Nevertheless, the limit of these topics in training courses conducted by the government makes it difficult for officials to be aware of the impact of heterosexual hegemony and bias (gender temperament in particular) on women. Among civil service employees and governmental agencies, higher-level officials attain less CEDAW training courses than others. As a consequence, it is hard for those who are in power to mainstream the gender perspective and to implement the values of human rights into policy-making. Moreover, in our society, prejudice and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is often regarded as different opinions rather than against gender equity. The most striking event is that the Ministry of Education (MOE) appointed several peoples who have openly opposed homosexuality and LGBT education as board members of the national highest level “Gender Equity Education Committee” in 2014. Many civil organizations protested this conduct, but the MOE refused to make any change. They considered that those peoples just expressed opinions rather than opposed LGBT and gender diversity education. We firmly rooted our position that gender equity education shall never leave out gender diversity education and that the nation must thoroughly implement its duty to ensure the right to receive education for all students as well as effectively strive to eliminate discrimination based upon sexual orientation and gender identity.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Victoria HSU

Organization(s): Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 12】
Main Article(s)	5
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. The CEDAW national report fails to discuss Points 78 and 79 of the Concluding Observations and Recommendations made by the panel of 10 independent international human rights experts issued on March 1, 2013 in response to Taiwan’s initial state report on the ICCPR and ICESCR. According to the above Concluding Observations and Recommendations, the Civil Code only offers protection for heterosexual marriage and thus abrogates many rights of same-sex couples and cohabiting couples constitutes discrimination. Therefore, the experts recommend that the government revise the Civil Code so that diverse families are recognized under law. The experts also remind the Taiwan government that the realization of guarantees of fundamental human rights should not be decided by public opinion. The statement in the CEDAW national report that the Ministry of Justice has convened seminars on this issue to “form consensus” obviously ignores the above conclusions and recommendations of the international human rights experts regarding the two covenants.</p> <p>2. The conservative religious organizations which currently oppose the draft Marriage Equality Act continuously spread stereotyped gender and family concepts (such as the notions that families should consist of a husband and wife, that the husband should lead and the woman should follow and that men and women each have their place). There are even places where local governments (for example, the Taoyuan County used NT\$50,000 to subsidize the “Happy Family Parade” held by religious organizations on March 16, 2014). In addition, the draft Marriage Equality Act has yet to be entered into the Legislative Yuan agenda, a development that is closely linked to the advocacy of stereotyped “gender roles” by Christian religious organizations to rationalize obstruction of the Legislative process. We would like to ask the Taiwan government what measures it plans to use to respond to these obvious infractions of Article 5a of CEDAW.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lin, Yi-chia

on behalf of Humanistic Education Foundation

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 13】
Main Article(s)	2
General Recommendation(s)	No.19
Summary Statement	<p>According to the investigation report made by Control Yuan (investigatory agency that monitors the other branches of Taiwanese government), at least 92 students are involved in the sexual assault incidents. Which took place in a special school in southern Taiwan. A lot of students were originally victims, while they became offenders later.</p> <p>Now there have been five families that filed the state compensation claim. Three agreements, one judgment become final, and there is a still in litigation. In the judgment report, the court indicates that the school “neglects its duty.” While on media government claims that “it was not the teachers’ responsibility.” That might be the reason why the school faculty is not afraid of the impeachment from Control Yuan, and let sexual assault happen again and again.</p> <p>This useless special education system cannot even protect students. Not to mention to provide quality education for students. The budget for special students is limited and should not be wasted nor make our kids suffer. We suggest that the government should abolish this school and put the fund of the school into the new project: to engage a special teacher in normal school and let the students go to normal schools nearby.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Su, Jui-chen & Fan-chu Shen

Organization(s): The League of Welfare Organization for the Disabled, ROC

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 14】
Main Article(s)	2, 10
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>Article 2: Violence against women with disabilities</p> <p>Current status: Women with disabilities are at high risk for domestic violence. However, Paragraphs 2.42 and 2.44.16 in the State Report on the prevention of domestic violence in Taiwan did not mention the situation in Taiwan regarding domestic violence against women with disabilities. Hence, there is no way to know how the State will formulate and implement policies to prevent violence and bolster protection for victims.</p> <p>Specific recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government should provide related sex education so that women with disabilities can be aware of risks in all types of situations. 2. The government should strengthen the sensitivity of front line service personnel so that they can understand the special circumstances of persons with disabilities and thus discover and intervene at an early stage and provide timely and appropriate assistance. <p>Article 10: The equalization of education rights for women with disabilities</p> <p>Current status: According to national statistics, educational levels of women with disabilities are generally lower than males in voluntary education or higher education and inequities persist in the distribution of educational resources and the lack of barrier-less conditions in school environments prevents many persons with disabilities from attending nearby schools or forces them to study at home.</p> <p>Specific recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government should eliminate barriers which block women with disabilities from realizing their right to education. 2. The government should make special education resources universally available nationwide and improve barrier-free transportation and ensure barrier-free environments in school campuses.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Show-feng

Organization(s): Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equality

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 15】
Main Article(s)	2, 11
General Recommendation(s)	No.27
Summary Statement	<p>Home care service personnel & the right of employment as stated per CEDAW Article 11</p> <p>On Intersectional Discrimination</p> <p>1. Core Issues</p> <p>Most of frontier workers in home care service are middle aged and seniors 45 to 59 years-old women with lower socioeconomic levels. Their work is labor-intensive service and less income.</p> <p>2. Supplementary Explanation</p> <p>Home care service is an integral part of long-term care service for the aged and service-needed, especially in an aging society. According to statistics, most of the service-needed and frontier workers in home care service are women, so home care service is absolutely an issue of protecting women's right to work.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Yeh, Chia-yu

Organization(s): Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 16】
Main Article(s)	Article 5
General Recommendation(s)	No. 15, No.21
Summary Statement	<p>HIV transmission is the sole reason for the government's blanket ban on other human rights.</p> <p>That an HIV positive woman may be facing deportation or cancellation of residence permit is clearly in contravention of the aforementioned provisions and disregards the interests of the children and the equality of rights and responsibilities during marriage.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Chueh

Contact: (886)939213720

Organization(s): Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health, Taipei Twins Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 17】
Main Article(s)	2 , 4, (11, 12, 14)
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. Now the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) only focus on every 3-5 years long term projects. It is inadequate. The monitoring and evaluation should also be carrying out in all projects parallel.</p> <p>2. Personnel in the same Department or Ministry should interact with the gender statistics and discuss with the gender analysis.</p> <p>For example :</p> <p>(1) P351 table 12-12 maternal mortality rate: In 2012, age 35 and above is very high but no attention on this issue.</p> <p>Suggestion: Need well designed for older age maternal program.</p> <p>(2) The respite service utility rate. From p360 table 12-22, there is no real number of men and women. (We do not know how many women compare to men really got the services.)</p> <p>3. Special group such as women in agriculture. From p393-394 tables 14-13,14-14, 14-15, 14-16 , we can't know who are real women belong to agriculture based on the regions of north, south, east and west. Especially indigenous women and older women in rural areas.</p> <p>Suggestions: Appropriate statistics data.</p> <p>4. About Genetic Health Law on abortion regulation. From p18, 2.36 it is void and useless to change agreement from husband become to inform their spouse as the remedy.</p> <p>Suggestion: delete the regulation.</p> <p>5. From p32 4-12, 4-14 there is no special design for multiple birth mothers from the protection for mothers.</p> <p>Suggestion: Need to design more appropriate program such as maternal leave and preterm examination etc.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Huang, Chu-yu

Organization(s): Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 18】
Main Article(s)	1, 2, 3, 4
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. Will the government implement policies in accord with the CEDAW framework and provide gay and lesbian families with guarantees equivalent to heterosexual marriages in fields such as adoption, assisted reproduction, parent and child relations, national social welfare systems and the design of the legal system?</p> <p>2. What education initiatives should the government take to correct the current situation in which courts and adoption agencies discriminate against lesbian women and thus make it very difficult for same-sex family to adopt children? (Articles 1, 3)</p> <p>3. How should the government revise the Artificial Reproduction Act given the current situation in which the existing act makes it impossible for single women or lesbians to bear children? (Articles 1, 2)</p> <p>4. What should the government do about the current situation in which the inability of lesbian families to establish legally valid relationships often causes harm to the parental rights of the one partner when the other is not direct birth or adoptive parent and thus affects the union itself? (Articles 1,4)</p> <p>5. Does the government have concrete measures in the national social welfare system and the design of the legal system that can ensure parent-child and partnership relationships? (Articles 1, 2)</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Wei-zhen

Organization(s): Transgender Punk Activist

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 19】
Main Article(s)	1, 6
General Recommendation(s)	No.28
Summary Statement	<p>Article 1: Regarding the definition of “women”</p> <p>Taiwan’s Department of Gender Equality of the Executive Yuan has also begun to discuss the applicability of CEDAW to SOGIE (sexual orientation, gender identity and expression). Specifically, whether the interpretation of “woman” is <u>essentialist</u> or <u>intersectional</u> (including SOGIE, CEDAW Committee, 2010) determines the recognition of receiving the recognition and guarantees of CEDAW. We ask that the government maintains an openness regarding the definition of “woman.”</p> <p>Article 6</p> <p>Whether in Taiwan or in global society, there is polarized debate on sexual transactions and human trafficking. Given the criminalization of the publication of information on sexual transactions on the internet, lower-strata transgender sex workers face even higher risks of violence or disease than cisgender-women sex workers. We urge the committee to pay attention to the two sides of the debate on sexual transactions and adopt proposals appropriate for both sides.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Hiker CHIU

Organization(s): Intersex International-Chinese (Oii-Chinese)

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 20】
Main Article(s)	5
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>Gender stereotype within gender binary system is still not eliminated in Taiwan. It suppresses not only general atypical women in appearance but also transgender and intersex people who are atypical mentally and biologically. I am the only one intersex woman come out publicly in Taiwan. My masculine body was born naturally and it is not congruent with typical gender stereotype in my body and appearance. This fact and possibility has not been accepted and learned positively by the society which making self-acceptance and self-understanding extremely difficult for me. Wearing neutral will be seen to pretend as a man; wearing female dress will have to take the risk to be seen as a cross dressed man; walking into female restroom will have to worry about to be kick out; entering working place will have to nervous about typical gender role expectation. And often time, there are good hearted people eager to help me how to be a woman. Although I came out as an intersex publicly, these pressures from the gender stereotype and bias never leave me alone any second. Even though I have high education, making a basic living in this society is still extremely difficult for me.</p> <p>The bio, psycho and social diversity and variations of gender and gender role should be learned and further promoted in Taiwan on education, law, working place, public spaces design to eliminate the discrimination from binary gender stereotype.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Zoe YE

Organization(s): Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 21】
Main Article(s)	2, 5, 10, 11,12, 15
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>ISTScare’s response to this State Report: The Taiwan government has already declared that it has begun to improve conditions for transgender persons, but the transgender community has yet to perceive any signs of such an effort.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Records of gender change remain clearly visible in household registries and police and the Joint Credit Information Center can easily access this extremely personal and private data. 2. The government commissioned a private sector publisher to produce reading material on the issue of gender diversity, but it has not energetically promoted its distribution and there remains a high degree of misunderstanding and even apprehension regarding transgender persons that causes grave harm to the employment rights, the right to receive education and other human rights for transgender persons. 3. The government has indicated that it has seen and acknowledged the existence of the option of “Gender X” among foreign citizens entering Taiwan, but still has yet to express any inclination to permit any possibility for Taiwan nationals to freely choose and register with the “X” option in a blatant example of “favoring one side and discriminating against the other.” 4. Authorities rejected the application of Tsai Ya-ting, a trans woman (a male-to-female transgender person with a female gender identity), for a National Identification Card in 2002 because the long-haired feminine image in her identification photograph. The following year, because of the rejection by society, she committed suicide. The government has not learned from this lesson and has deliberately ignored the urgent desire of transgender persons to adopt a legal gender status in accord with their self-identity and thus is committing an unforgiveable violation of human rights.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Yao & Chiao-hsin Tseng

Contact: 0933-621-366 (Chen, Yao)/ (886)988-281-357 (Chiao-hsin Tseng)

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 22】
Main Article(s)	1-6
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The stereo types held against the Indigenous Peoples, particularly indigenous women, by the mainstream society has not improved in the past few decades. One of the reasons is that the mass media often objectify women, and exaggerate social events and tabloid news regarding indigenous women. Therefore indigenous women face dual burdens of oppression, based both on gender and ethnicity. 2. The government failed to establish an intricate and nuanced view and inventory of indigenous cultures, thus often ignores the complexity and uniqueness of culture and social structure of different ethnic groups. This oversight leads the government to see indigenous peoples as a homogenous singularity, and produces policies that are detached from the contexts and values of indigenous cultures. This has immense negative impacts on the rights of indigenous women. 3. The Pinuyumayan people has a long-lasting mechanism, such as the Palakuan, to deal with the male-female division of labor and negotiation among stakeholders. This deserves to be respected by the government and the society at large, and the gender policy should be able to reflect the cultural practices and perspectives of indigenous peoples, so that it will not lead to another form of discrimination.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Sophie L.C. Liang

Organization(s): National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(1) 【speaking order: 23】
Main Article(s)	14
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), and UN publicly announce to the world that the network of Cooperative Enterprises help to eliminate the poverty, create jobs, and build a better life, as the figures 1, 2, 4 shown in the report.</p> <p>Even the capitalist society as USA, the 'National Cooperative Development Act' cited in 112th Congress, 2011-13(Text as of Dec 15 2011). There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the award of grants under the National Cooperative Development Program, to remain available \$25,000,000 for annual fiscal year 2012-16 until expended. The White House emphasizes the conversation with the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA) and 150 representatives from Co-operatives in May, 2012. The three-hour dialogue covered every co-op segment with discussion of issues about agricultural cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, credit unions, health and housing cooperatives, mutual insurance, rural electric cooperatives and worker cooperatives. The overall discussions moved through every generation, from co-op hospitals to child care cooperatives to student cooperatives and all the way to senior cooperatives.</p> <p>We urge the Government widely apply this social economic business model to incubate women learning self-help, mutual help, and to catch up the international path. We present the following two concrete policy suggestions:</p> <p>1. Actuate Article 145 of the Constitution of the Republic of China, respecting the seven cooperative principles of the ICA; the government should also adopt legislation facilitating the policy of Cooperative Economic Development for the country, to promote mechanisms of economic</p>

development and financing for the Third Sector, to overcome the deprivations and defects caused by large commercial interests, and to ensure the citizens' stability of livelihood. Set up a development fund for cooperatives, a platform for initiation of cooperatives, and financial mechanisms for insuring their risks. Create an environment that is conducive to the development of cooperatives, **as designated by the United Nations (2001), and ICA (2012).**

2. Set women's cooperative economy as an important link in stimulation of the national economy; **coordinate the tasks of all government agencies concerning cooperatives**; elevate the rank of the overseeing bodies in the central government; formulate concrete policies and steps to assist women in forming coop organizations in all kinds of business. **Follow ILO recommendation No. 193 on the promotion of cooperatives, which provides guidelines for legislation on cooperatives.**

2-1. Reinforce education for a cooperative economy among all governmental agencies and citizens, especially for rural areas that have need for economic development, and even more for older women entering the work force for a second time who have urgent need for assistance from the government.

2-2. Convene a national/international forum on "Women and the Cooperative Economy"; share successful international experiences; demonstrate the government's attention to formulating policy; strengthen cooperative learning among the populace.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lee, Ping & Yun-chun Lan

Organization(s): YWCA of TAIWAN

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (2) 【speaking order: 1】
Main Article(s)	9
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>The government has relaxed the standards of application, yet in terms of the financial means or registering permanent addresses, there are some differences between the central government and the local governments as well as between local governments. We sincerely ask the review committee to request the Taiwanese Government at the recommendation part in the conclusion:</p> <p>To strengthen the job training of the public officers in terms of the spouse citizenship naturalization regulations and case analysis as to avoid the inconsistency of the naturalization reviewing in different execution units as it may affect and damage the rights of the foreign spouses.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lin Mei-hsun & Chiou-lan Wang

Organization(s): Modern Women's Foundation

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (2) 【speaking order: 2】
Main Article(s)	9
General Recommendation(s)	No.19, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>1. The government should revise the Immigration Act and the Nationality Act so that the handling of the questions of the guardianship of minor children, the residence rights of new resident parents and naturalization in domestic violence cases can be delinked and re-examine and reconsider the conditions by which foreign citizens can obtain residence rights and citizenship so that gender discrimination can be eliminated and the human rights of new residents be respected.</p> <p>2.The Judicial Yuan should review the principles of the current practices of judgments on the guardianship of minor children, specifically as to whether there are different standards used in the handling of cases of divorces and guardianship of minor children for new residents compared to local citizens and whether there are situations of gender discrimination and insensitivity to cultural diversity and supervise all levels of judges, judicial officers and mediators to see whether there such officers have engaged in such actions and to correct such situations and impose sanctions.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Yu-chao

Organization(s): Hsinchu Diocese of the Catholic Church in Taiwan

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(2) 【speaking order: 3】
Main Article(s)	9
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. Regarding female foreign spouses: Their chastity is subject to explicit restrictions in the Nationality Act and still can become a condition for the loss of Taiwan nationality. From the moment she enters Taiwan until she obtains Taiwan nationality and for five years afterward, a period of nearly 10 years, foreign spouses must maintain faithful in their marriages. Moreover, they cannot have any criminal record or else their Taiwan nationality can be revoked.</p> <p>2. Regarding children of foreign spouses born out of wedlock: Especially in the cases of women whose mother country is Vietnam, if they give birth to children whose paternity is unclear before they obtain Taiwan nationality or after their Taiwan nationality is revoked, the children in question will neither be considered to be of Taiwan nationality nor even legally determined to be “stateless” persons while they are living in Taiwan and will not be qualified to receive social insurance, receive certification of national education and will therefore be in an extremely disadvantages position analogous to ghosts.</p> <p>These types of women and children are manifestly subjected to discrimination by the policies of our country’s policies, but there is no way to collect statistics, especially in the case of children. This issue has been the subject of long-term protests by NGOs and is a problem that both the Taiwan government and the government of Vietnam are extremely reluctant to handle.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chiu, E-ling

Organization(s): Taiwan Association for Human Rights

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session (2) 【speaking order: 4】
Main Article(s)	9, 11, 15
General Recommendation(s)	No.21, No.26
Summary Statement	<p>Since many social welfare and basic rights are based on the ID card in Taiwan, many women who married with Taiwanese have to naturalize to Taiwanese for the reason. According to the Nationality Act in Taiwan, anyone who applied for naturalization has to abandon their original nationality in advanced. Therefore, more and more female foreign spouses became stateless people in Taiwan. Most of them are not permitted to work, cannot enjoy social welfare or health insurance because the status, some of them even have no place to stay after they divorced with their husbands.</p> <p>Most female migrant workers are domestic workers in Taiwan. They are not protected by the Labor Basic Law in Taiwan, so they often work overtime without any holidays, and are difficult to compliant their situation. Since the limitation of Taiwan policy, they cannot change the employers as they wish, it made them became the fled migrant workers or victims of human trafficking very often.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Juan, Chun-ta

Organization(s): Association for Taiwan Indigenous Peoples' Policies

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (2) 【speaking order: 5】
Main Article(s)	7
General Recommendation(s)	No.23
Summary Statement	<p>1. Statutory law (Article 68, Civil Servants Election And Recall Act, 2014, and Article 33, Local Government Act, 2014) requires that female representation be guaranteed. “In the event there are a total of four special municipality councilors, county /city councilors, and township/city representatives to be elected by an electoral district, there should be one female among the elected.” Which applies to elections in the indigenous districts. However, at the level of county/city councils, only three counties (Tai-tung, Hua-lien, Ping-tung) were able to meet this requirement. We suggest that the system to reserve seats for women, including the base for calculation of the number of seats, in the indigenous districts be thoroughly reviewed.</p> <p>2. Based on data released by the government, female civil servants comprised 39.9% of total, whereas the ratio was only 28.6% among civil servants with indigenous status. Among the senior civil servants (“Grade 14” officials), female comprised 16.2% in the Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP), much lower than the national average of 27.9%. None of the directors of the 6 departments in the CIP is female. We request the CIP to give explanation and improvement plans.</p> <p>3. Data about the participation of indigenous women in public affairs is scarce and inaccessible, such as Village Heads and Wardens, community organization, educational institutes and State-owned enterprises. The lack of data makes it impossible to assess the improvement in the disadvantages faced by indigenous women in participation to public affairs. The CIP should provide disaggregated data on employment and representation which would allow discern inequality based on both gender and indigenous status.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Keng, Shuang-shuang

Organization(s): Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (2)
Main Article(s)	6, 10
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>(1) Regarding Point 20 in the List of Issues:</p> <p>1. The issue of “comfort women” has already been incorporated into the outline for senior high school history textbooks, but has not been introduced into textbooks for elementary and junior high schools.</p> <p>However, elementary and junior high schools comprise the extent of Taiwan’s mandatory education at present. Therefore, a student who does not continue his or her education into senior high school will not be able to learn about the history of “comfort women” and infringement of the human rights of women during the Second World War.</p> <p>(2) Regarding Point 13 in the List of Issues:</p> <p>1. Illegally acquired income from human trafficking cannot easily be traced or confiscated and there are few convictions issued for crimes under the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. Therefore, even though the victims are determined to be victims of human trafficking, they are unable to apply for the income which was criminally exploited from them as reparations.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Wang, Li-ching

Organization(s): Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 1】
Main Article(s)	10, 12
General Recommendation(s)	No.28
Summary Statement	<p>Regarding Item 20 in the List of Issues and Questions by the Review Committee, the gender bias review principles drafted by the government did not mention diversity in sexual orientations or gender identity. Elementary and junior high school textbooks do not show any LGBT-related information, i.e., heterosexism is considered as the single norm of gender relationship. The teaching materials for gender diversity education appropriate for all levels of schools are extremely limited. The teacher manuals for gender equity education that the Ministry of Education had commissioned university professors to compile were opposed by the conservative religious groups and were censured to be corrected by the committee members of the Control Yuan. It is one of the obligations born by the nation to protect youth from being discriminated based on their sexual orientation, external appearance, and behavior. However, the government pays little attention on the predicament facing LGBT youth. We strongly recommend that the school curricula should incorporate diversity into the gender identity and related human rights issues, and the topics of sexual orientation, gender identity, and anti- discrimination should be included into gender equity education.</p> <p>In addition, the practice of sex education at schools, by and large, still lingers on the level of merely teaching anatomical and biological knowledge of the body. Some of the school workers even instill the monolithic view and value on “the supremacy of virginity,” or utilize extremely negative and coercive teaching materials in order to terminate the curiosity and exploration of the teenagers toward intimacy. The above practices not only fail to respond to the needs of the adolescents, but also negatively impact the adolescent health of the mind and body. We strongly suggest that the nation’s curricula of sex education should emphasize the positive perspective of sex education.</p> <p>The government agencies should actively design and promote programs for sexual health and sex education with gender sensitivity.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lilian LIU

Organization(s): Tainan Association for the Promotion of Gender Equality

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 2】
Main Article(s)	11
General Recommendation(s)	No.27
Summary Statement	<p>Home care service personnel & the right of employment as stated per CEDAW Article 11</p> <p>1. Solutions</p> <p>We recommend that Ministry of Health and Welfare shall institutionally improve wages of frontier workers, such as shift the payment from the hourly wage to the monthly wage for a stable monthly income and the protection from the Labor Standards Law, but keep the hourly wage for their choice at the same time.</p> <p>2. Specific Approach</p> <p>We recommend that the hourly wage of a service worker should be raised from NT.180 (now) to NT. 220-240, if we use 20 work days per month as reference, that is 160 hours' work for a month, then the frontier worker may have NT.35,200-38,400 monthly income as the monthly wage. In this way, not only frontier worker's right to work but also the right of service-needed are protected. Besides the frontier workers would be willing to work continually and their agencies' budget would be stable, the long-term care system would function well subsequently.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Cheng, Chu-ling & Fan-chu Shen

Organization(s): The League of Welfare Organization for the Disabled, ROC

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 3】
Main Article(s)	11, 12
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>Article 11: Employment for women with disabilities</p> <p>Current status: The employment-population ratio for women with disabilities far below similar ratios for women without disabilities or for men with disabilities and most women with disabilities are basic-level skilled or unskilled laborers or self-employed or work in the informal sector. Persons engaging in temporary or informal employment usually have no regular employer and thus are unable to join employment insurance and do not have access to social insurance safety net programs such as “unemployment payments” or “unpaid parental leave for raising children.”</p> <p>Specific recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The government should draft plans for measures to promote the employment of women with disabilities. 2. The government should draft revisions on the provisions of the Labor Insurance Act regarding enrolling in the labor insurance program and require mandatory enrollment in the labor insurance program for workers who actually hold jobs and expand the scope of the Employment Insurance Act. <p>Article 12: Health and reproduction rights for women with disabilities</p> <p>Current status: Paragraph 12.57 of the State report mentions that the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act provides many services and measures, but these services are not differentiated based on gender and do not meet the needs of women with disabilities. In addition, the responsible agencies have not provided follow-up services as required by Article 21 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act.</p>

Specific recommendations:

1. The government should carry out a survey of the needs of women with disabilities in the fields of health and reproduction and provide adequate and appropriate environment and services.
2. The government should consider the different needs of women with disabilities and proactively remove all barriers faced by women with disabilities when they seek medical care and ensure that everyone of them can receive the most suitable medical care services.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Wang, Shu-fen

Organization(s): The Garden of Hope Foundation

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 4】
Main Article(s)	10, 11
General Recommendation(s)	No.11
Summary Statement	<p>1. In response to Article 10 of the Taiwanese government’s report (10.27.1) regarding serious errors in basic statistics on the right of pregnant adolescent girls to receive an education, just taking the example of the proportion school-age girls who continue their education, the figures overlook girls who have chosen to leave school because they suspended their studies. Therefore there is a big gap between the real number of teenage births and the official figure, which does not reflect the actual situation. Therefore, we need to ask whether adolescent Taiwanese girls who become pregnant are less well educated than average? What practical policies does the government have to improve the education of pregnant adolescent girls? What practical welfare support is targeted at adolescent parents to improve the stability and completeness of young families?</p> <p>2. Article 11: The Taiwanese government’s current affordable child-care, child-care facilities or subsidies are woefully inadequate, and unable to help disadvantaged working mothers (or pregnant teenagers) to hold down a job or stay in school. At the same time, the government’s labor, social and educational services should be focused and synergized into a practical policy framework to help disadvantaged women find employment.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Yan, Shang-luan

Organization(s): Mental Health Association in Taiwan

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 5】
Main Article(s)	10, 11
General Recommendation(s)	No. 11
Summary Statement	<p>CEDAW Article 11.1 e) The right to social security</p> <p>1. Regards to the planning Long-term Care Insurance, some suggest providing cash allowances to family caregivers, however, this strategy is more likely to strengthen responsibility of unpaid family caregivers. Compared to providing sustainable public care services, household may rather choose immediate cash, and therefore paying cash-for-care allowances may nibble public resources. While the public service is lack of, and the private care is expensive, the caregiving responsibility may fall back to caregiver and family, when the cash allowance is not sufficient. In such case, it is very likely that women enter into informal sector, in order to take care the family and earn money to subsidize the family.</p> <p>2. From a long term view, it is better to provide a universal, affordable and accessible public service to share care responsibility, including childcare or long-term care. Women can only leave the informal sector, when there is good support system to publicize care responsibility and a women-friendly financial policy to help them economically independent.</p> <p>3. In Taiwan, most informal workers are not covered by social security schemes. In 2008, Taiwan has a universal public pension scheme, the National Pension Insurance. It is taken as the main social insurance available for informal worker in Taiwan. But this pension scheme cannot provide informal workers financial assistance to pass through hard times or to resolve their urgent short-term emergency.</p> <p>4. The establishment of gender statistics for informal economy workers, including the demand for household and unpaid family caregivers, and the specific planning measures, in line with the resources they needed as well.</p>

Joining CEDAW and CRC to Promote Young Women’s Health:

Boys Engagement

1. Joining CEDAW Article 12 and CRC Article 24 to address teen pregnancy issues and to effectively enhance the rights of girls health, especially boys engagement to promote adolescent health benefits has been the international trend.
2. High school male students’ perspectives on teen pregnancy are different from those in vocational school. Considering the current age, physical and psychological state, social conditions, attitudes lean towards disapprove of having sex during adolescent age. High school male students demonstrated sufficient understanding of the reality of the consequences of rash actions.
3. Vocational male students tend to discuss contraception or actions after sex. Some said they will take responsibility after birth, elope, get married, but did not take consideration of the future of the child’s education, parenting responsibility and economic abilities, and simply believed getting a job can solve it all. There was still a lack of mutual respect between genders that was needed to be reinforced.
4. Adolescent Sexual Health Promotion shall target attitudes prior behaviors to improve " social determinants " (including poverty and socio-economic status , violence and discrimination, gender norms , public policies and laws , cultural norms...etc.),which created gender inequalities in health outcomes .
5. Others suggestions include: Statistic analysis needed to assess progress and set indicators for improvement; Lower the age of the target audience to middle school boys; Incorporation of national campaign ads via public transportation and media.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Yeh, Chia-yu

Organization(s): Persons with HIV/AIDS Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session(3) 【speaking order: 6】
Main Article(s)	Articles 12, 16
General Recommendation(s)	No.15, No.21, No.26 and No.27
Summary Statement	<p>1. <u>about the HIV testing, the access to treatment, and the right of abode.</u></p> <p>Unlike native women, woman immigrants and foreign woman workers are compelled to get HIV testing. Once their HIV testing results are found positive, only very few – so far there are only twenty, according to the national report – woman immigrants and foreign woman workers can access to medical treatments and can stay in Taiwan. Most of the HIV-positive woman immigrants and foreigners have been dismissed without preconditions and have also been forcibly repatriated. They are not permitted to receive any medical caring in Taiwan; moreover, there are no connections for the matters of HIV/AIDS treatment and caring between the Taiwanese government and the native countries of those woman immigrants and foreigners.</p> <p>2. <u>about the legal information.</u></p> <p>There are no legal information of health right protection and of the legal steps for relief right in the HIV/AIDS-related health promotion handbooks and materials for woman immigrants and foreign woman workers.</p> <p>3. <u>on the immigration.</u></p> <p>No matter having legal marriages or Taiwanese children or not, healthy HIV-infected woman immigrants and foreign woman workers are not permitted to enter and stay in Taiwan for more than fourteen days</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Hiker CHIU

Organization(s): Intersex International-Chinese (Oii-Chinese)

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 7】
Main Article(s)	12
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>I am an intersex person and the founder of the only intersex only organization in Taiwan. We commit to find and listen to the voice of intersex people. Our members are still not many at present, collective voices and discourse are still absent. We are willing to wait and accompany patiently because we believe any policy forming without subjective dialogues and discussion is not only empty but could be harm.</p> <p>German the third gender option for birth certificate policy is the example without listen to the voices of the intersex group in German. We call our government to be cautions on this mistake and promise to listen to intersex people's voices before making any policy not any other who try to represent intersex.</p> <p>Not necessary, non-consensual and irreversible genital amputation is the key human right issue for intersex, the harms are also practiced in Taiwan, I am the one who have been through this. We hope our government help medical doctors to listen to intersex voices and learn to practice medical care for intersex people under protecting our human right, giving real medical help to intersex people.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lee, Pi-chi

Organization(s): Good Shepard Social Welfare Services

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 8】
Main Article(s)	11-14
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>Because of inconvenient transportation, aborigine women residing in aborigine communities usually do not live in which population is concentrated and such environmental limitations restrict their choices and face even greater challenges.</p> <p>(1) Aborigine women in urban areas can engage in factory or construction work, but women in tribal areas can only do seasonal agricultural work and have no labor insurance, occupational hazard insurance or other work - related guarantees. The State has neglected planning and assistance for aborigine communities. The government and its policies should realize protections for the labor rights of atypical workers and, in particular, should intensify efforts to require employers to comply with implementing such protections. In addition, the State should strengthen linkages between current employment promotion services and local aboriginal culture and context.</p> <p>(2) Many child care facilities in remote communities have been closed on the grounds that such facilities failed to meet safety regulations in safety inspections, but the State has failed to carry out any further planning to address the child care needs of these communities. The government should implement measures to develop community child care facilities that and should explain in detail how current polices can develop child care services that safeguard the rights of aborigine women and the culture rights of aboriginal children.</p> <p>(3) Although civil law mandates that men and women both have the right of inheritance, the reality in Taiwan is that male inheritance is the norm and that women are often forced to sign agreements abandoning their inheritance. Indeed, women are often seen as having “married out” of the family and are thus deprived of their right to inherit land. The government should take measures to protect the right of women to inherit that is guaranteed under civil law.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-governmental Organizations

Name: Huang, Song-lih & Yi-bee Huang

Organization: Taiwan International Medical Alliance

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(3) 【speaking order: 9】
Main Articles	11 (employment), 12 (health)
General Recommendations	
Summary Statement	<p>1. Health inequality: The life expectancy for females in 2011 is 82.5 years for non-indigenous women, 77 for indigenous women in non-indigenous areas, and 73.5 for indigenous women living in indigenous areas. Although the government proposes to establish more medical facilities, this would hardly improve the social conditions associated with the ill-health: low income, poor labor conditions, poor job security, and inappropriate social security. For example, the rate of death related to incidents and injuries among indigenous women was 2.7 times higher than national average, and the age of death in this category is 10 years younger than the national average.</p> <p>2. With regard to employment, many indigenous families have difficulties in finding adequate job opportunities within commute distance, therefore the young generation has to live outside the communities, oftentimes leaving their kids to the care of grandparents.</p> <p>3. For those who managed to have jobs, indigenous women often find themselves in informal employment, earning on hourly wages less than the minimum wage standard, without health insurance, labor insurance or job security. Many of them were reluctant in joining the national pension insurance plan, ironically because they feel insecure about the future.</p> <p>4. According to surveys, many indigenous women find that the government-sponsored training and job placement programs were not beneficial in that the content of training (such as skills in beauty salons or cooking) did not take into consideration local cultural and geographical characteristics and failed to facilitate employment.</p> <p>5. Facing the already challenging disadvantages, the indigenous communities often have to resist the constant threats brought by economic development</p>

	<p>projects, which invade the traditional territories, cause the degradation of community organization and culture, and bring in only few low-grade jobs.</p> <p>6. In summary, we would like to draw attention to the disadvantages in health among indigenous women. This is not only a problem of inadequate health services, but rather an indication of the general wellbeing of the indigenous communities, particularly relating to employment, labor conditions, and social security.</p>
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Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Ho, Bih-jen

Organization(s): National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 10】
Main Article(s)	14
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. With regard to farmers, fishermen and irrigation associations which symbolize the core channels for the constitution and operation of power in rural communities, the government should adopt clear ad hoc special measures, including protected quotas for women in the nomination and election of officers in such associations and other incentive systems, to enhance the degree of public and policy participation for women in rural communities.</p> <p>2. Rural villages are the greatest seed-bed for the storage and replication of gender stereotypes, but this situation is not unchangeable. We urge all government agencies to use the model of the Ministry of Interior's reform of funeral customs as reference for the re-examination of procedures for all types of licenses and to establish equal rules, provide models of operation and intensify gender education and other measures, such as awards and incentives, training classes and other activities in order to progressively eliminate vested stereotypes in rural communities and in popular culture and custom.</p> <p>3. We urge the government to face the long-term inaccessibility and inequities in access and use of rural medical resources. Before the government promotes long-term care insurance policy, it should first complete the establishment of a widespread, convenient and fairly-priced "small scale and multifunctional long-term care services system" and use community cooperative participation and flexible planning adopted to local conditions and provide assist in the acquisition of service locations in order to avoid the medicalization and commodification of care services and satisfy the needs of the aging rural population and lighten the burdens placed on rural women.</p>

Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Lu, Shih-wei

Organization(s): Wild at Heart Legal Defense Association, Taiwan

Language to be used: written submission

Statement	
Session	Session (3)
Main Article(s)	13, 14
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. In Question No.5 of the List of Issues and Questions, the government had been required to provide information on the evaluation of the effective implementation of the policy guidelines and their impact. We suggest the committee further require the government to provide information regarding the implementation of gender and human rights impact assessment before the adoption of bills, proposed projects, policy plans, as well as international treaties and agreements.</p> <p>2. As stated in our shadow report, land expropriation in Taiwan is arbitrary. We recommend the committee urge the government to provide the statistical data regarding the effects of land expropriation on different genders.</p> <p>3. Although the Dawu tribe of Orchid Island has provided evidence that in the 30 years of nuclear waste storage on the island, their crops have suffered terrible mutations and cancer cases among residents have increased, the government has yet to conduct any island-wide health screening for the residents. We recommend the committee urge the government to provide a clear schedule on the health screening project (specifically targeting radiation sensitive groups such as women and children) with mechanisms of public participation</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Jung, Yi-ting & Karen SU

Organization(s): Taiwan Rural Front

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session (3) 【speaking order: 11】
Main Article(s)	14
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>I</p> <p>Home economics extension has been conducted by the department of agriculture (as the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan nowadays) since 1956. Rural women in early ages had few opportunities of education and access to knowledge, and in order to promote various profession of home management, farming training, and policy advocacy, the department of agriculture annually budgeted for home economics extension. Through the system of Farmers' Association nationwide, thousands of home economics clubs have been established, where rural women are organized into groups to hold meetings themselves and take training courses monthly.</p> <p>Taiwan's rural development has been comprehensively supported by these home economics clubs in every corner for the past 6 decades, including promotion of family planning in the 1950s, knowledge of home hygiene in the 1960s, prevention and cure of chronic diseases in the 1970s, and lately to increase rural women's income by developing community featured food with local crops.</p> <p>However, for the past 7 or 8 years, the budget has been significantly reduced, more than 50%, without further explanation. For the purpose of promoting family farming and rural women's participation in both daily lives and economics, we suggest the government to offer an official explanation for the budget cut, and furthermore to consider the possibility of restoration.</p> <p>II</p> <p>2014 as the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) allocated by the UN, the role of women in agriculture and the food system is highly recognized and</p>

discussed worldwide. Take the Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming held in Budapest, Hungary this March for example. The Chair Summary highlighted a core issue: we all know that women are the backbone of family farming, but their large contribution is not duly recognized in terms of income earned and access to productive resources and assets.

Hence, in the international forum, to increase women's meaningful participation in decision making processes in rural areas and strive for women's equal rights to get access to productive resources, expertise, networks, and education are taken as a worldwide consensus to promote.

Based on the concern over rural women's rights under the IYFF and in Article 14 of the CEDAW, back in Taiwan's experiences, however, training education such as farming expertise and management is mostly intended for men rather than women or young women. Thus, the question we'd like to raise is whether the role of women in farming is duly recognized or not. Are rural women given the same access to resources, expertise training opportunities, and education as men? Particularly in the progress of decision making, are women's participation and opinions equally critical as men's?

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Chueh

Organization(s): Taiwan Action Alliance for Mental Health, Taipei Twins Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session(3) 【speaking order: 12】
Main Article(s)	11, 12, 14
General Recommendation(s)	No.24
Summary Statement	<p>A. (will report in session one.)</p> <p>B. Women’s Mental Health: Postpartum depression</p> <p>1. Women's health policies need to equip with an action plan, which is a formal long-term plan, supervised, evidence-based, includes plans related with gender analysis, depression and mental health literacy. Thus, according to Ottawa Charter in health promotion by integrating action areas should include aspects such as building support community, strengthening & developing personal skills, and reorienting health services.</p> <p>2. More attention should be drawn to address women's health needs. Priority on establishing an inter-ministerial collaboration and actively urge for resource reallocation. Duties on prevention and treatment of postpartum depression should let the Health Promotion Administration and Mental and Oral Health Department under Ministry of Health and Welfare to carry out. Both shall take full responsibilities and take charge in planning and allocating resources, as well as integrating in other maternal health programs. Furthermore, postpartum depression should not only been combined with the duties in suicidal prevention programs. It shall integrate in other mental health promotion programs to reach more intended targets and brings significant improvements.</p> <p>3. Mental health statistics should include more information regarding to gender. Existing health statistics unable to show the current situation of postpartum depression, it should be classified as gender indicators (yearly). It shall be dissemination and publish according birth condition (live birth, stillbirth and miscarriage), sex (male and female), ways of deliver (natural birth or caesarean section), parity (first child, second child, third child or more), a single or multiple</p>

births (twin or multiple births), mothers' age (elderly or minors), ethnic (new immigrants, aboriginal), the marital relationship, etc.

4. During prenatal, pregnancy and post-partum, there's the possibilities to fall-apart and be depress, mental health literacy should cover all process and not just focus only in post-partum stage. Depression assessment should target to pregnant women and also the spouse.

5. Obstetric staff and clinical psychologist shall receive regular in-service education and training regarding about post-partum depression with gender perspective. In addition to the physiological understanding of evidence-based medicine, the need to integrate the gender factor precipitating depression, self-care skill must adaptable. Thus, hoping that the health care workers will be actively providing services during examination births, postpartum hospitalization, and even have the initiative to provide after one month follow-up services.

6. Improve the accessibility of postpartum depression and mental health education health information for mothers. Multi-language version for new immigrants and create web keywords to easily search for postpartum depression information. The content shall not only recommend seeking for medical treatment, more empathy and sensitivity towards emotions are needed.

C. Mothers of Multiple Birth

1. The rights of mothers with twins and multiples must be clearly stated and well-planned.

2. The rights of mothers with twins and multiples to health, to work, to receive maternity care and the needs should take concern.

3. The benefits for families with twins and multiples children should be include in the [low-birth rate] policies. These include home services, health care services, parenting consultation, special childcare subsidies, microfinance services, transportation fee subsidies or other services.

4. Urge the authorities to establish statistical data of twins and multiples births, and also provide special services for multiples' mothers. Implementing programs by various inter-government programs to help and improve issues such as postpartum depression, family discord, and financial difficulties. Children and mothers' health and the high-cost of babysitters should be notice to avoid resign at work unwillingly.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Wu, Ji-yi

Organization(s): Intersex, Transgender and Transsexual People Care Association

Language to be used:

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 1】
Main Article(s)	2, 5, 12, 15
General Recommendation(s)	No.14, No.24, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>Taiwan's Ministry of the Interior published an executive order regulating the legal gender change process in 2008. The order states that one must pass the evaluation of 2 psychiatrists and be forced to undergo surgery removing breasts, ovaries, uterus, penis, and testes. This order violates 5 United Nations human rights conventions: CEDAW, ICCPR, ICESCR, CAT and CRC.</p> <p>Gender identity is an inseparable part of one's gender. Everyone has the right to gender self-determination and bodily autonomy, and forced surgery is an insult to the dignity of transgender, intersex, and gender-unidentified persons. It also punishes those who desire legal gender change with the price of infertility, surgical complications, and psychological anguish. ISTScare has already seen many cases of those who suffer from the psychiatric evaluation and forced surgery. Gender recognition is a fundamental human right. The government has no right to require surgery for the registration of legal gender change.</p> <p>ISTScare recommends the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immediately abolish forced surgery and psychiatry evaluation requirements. 2. Allow a third gender option, freely available to everyone and without compulsion.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Wei-zhen

Organization(s): Transgender Punk Activist

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 2】
Main Article(s)	Article 16
General Recommendation(s)	No.28
Summary Statement	<p>Thanks for Committee of CEDAW confirming gender legal recognition without force sterilization is current human rights in "Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Finland" (CEDAW/C/FIN/CO/7) item 28-29 on 28 February 2014.</p> <p>Below we reply that government reply "List of Issues" item 44 about legal gender on transgender people:</p> <p>a) Legal gender appeal to medical opinion (so called "scientific knowledge base on classification of physical and psychological gender") will also lead to <u>pathology</u> of transgender people. It violated meeting-resolution on 9 December 2013.</p> <p>b) Biological-sex involves multi-relation between chromosomes, the embryo, hormones, anatomy, genitals or secondary-sexual-characteristics. However, we don't judge someone have human rights or not appeal to biological-evidence of race or consciousness.</p> <p>c) Government and NGO have enough study on international policies, different rights and duties between legal man and woman, military service and culture backgrounds. The problem is that the government's delay, evade each other and one-side decision, ruled out rights of affected people to participate.</p> <p>However, we also remind committee and everyone that there are many options in transgender community. Someone consider canceling all forms of medical intervention; someone consider keeping part of medical process (hormone replay therapy or psychological diagnosis); someone considers keeping sex/gender reassignment surgery (and applies for covered by</p>

medical-insurance); someone consider adopting administrative program. The political dilemma of representation which raise by Gayatri Spivak "Can the Subaltern Speak?" (1988) just deeply occur on minorities. The kind professionals and elite native informant just collusive deals with silencing diverse opinions of transgender community.

We ask that "Concluding Recommendations" includes gender legal recognition for transgender people compliance with human rights and rule of law, but also maintains openness, transparency and deliberative democracy.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Victoria HSU

Organization(s): Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session(4) 【speaking order: 3】
Main Article(s)	16
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. Because same-sex marriages are not recognized, LBT women face restrictions or are denied their access to hundreds of different types of rights and welfare benefits. In particular, LBT women frequently face intersecting forms of discrimination due to their status as women and as having sexual orientations or gender identity and therefore are placed in an even more disadvantageous social position. To take the simplest example, since men usually enjoy inheritance rights and since discrimination based on gender remains rampant in employment markets, lesbian couples are more likely to face economic difficulties than women in heterosexual marriage or gay couples.</p> <p>2. The TAPCPR believes that the government should implement Points 78 and 79 in the Concluding Observations and Recommendations issued by the experts after the review of the State Report on the two covenants in 2013 and promptly permit the entry of the draft Marriage Equality Act into the legislative agenda. Only by granting LBT women “marriage equality” (freedom of marriage) can the homophobia, transphobia and discrimination in society be prevented.</p> <p>3. In addition, the government should provide guarantees of official status for same-sex or different-sex cohabiting partnerships that are not marriages as only through such recognition can women in heterosexual relationships and LBT women be freed from the joint oppression imposed by the marriage and family concepts jointly formed by patriarchy and compulsory heterosexuality.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Huang, Chu-yu

Organization(s): Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 4】
Main Article(s)	16
General Recommendation(s)	No.29
Summary Statement	<p>1. The problem of adoption lies in the limitation of the evaluation standards used by adoption matching services agencies and courts to the framework of heterosexual marriages and the resulting discrimination in the processing of adoption applications. What should the government do with regard to education and training for personnel in the judiciary and in adoption agencies, the design of methods of evaluation and statistical monitoring of the rate of same-sex adoptions in the total number of adoptions and follow-up actions in the discrimination cases?</p> <p>2. The issue of assisted reproduction lies in the fact that use of this method is legally only permitted for use under special conditions by husbands and wives who are unable to produce a pregnancy and excludes the equal right of use by lesbian partnerships, single women or non-married transgender persons. How should the government revise related laws?</p> <p>3. Regardless of what method a same-sex family uses to bear or adopt children, the determination of the parent-child relationship based on existing law does not recognize the parental rights of the other partner, creating a situation that erodes familial rights and obligations. How should the government handle this situation?</p> <p>4. Should the national social welfare system and legal institutions provide substantial guarantees to pluralistic families in order to secure the best interests of the child, ensure parental relations in the context of a close-knit family network, equal treatment in a jointly and mutually supporting life style and balanced economic rights for both partners?</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chang, Kai-chiang

Organization(s): Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation (TWRf)

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 5】
Main Article(s)	16
General Recommendation(s)	No.19, No.28
Summary Statement	<p>1. Funds, manpower and resources for the prevention of domestic violence are insufficient and budgets for domestic violence prevention programs have not risen in pace with the steady rise in the number of cases and victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>2. Some judicial, prosecutorial and police personnel continue to manifest discrimination based on gender and nationality toward female victims of domestic violence (especially new immigrant women).</p> <p>3. Most victims of violence who do not cohabit but have intimate relations are female. Although there are problems with the protective measures under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act such as the protection writs which take too long to be issued and their duration is too short and the treatment programs for domestic violence offenders have been ineffective, we recommend that the DVPA be revised as soon as possible to bring victims of non-cohabiting intimate violence under its scope and that the government should invest resources and research and realize effective domestic violence protection policies.</p>

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Liao, Shu-wen

Organization(s): Taiwan Coalition Against Violence

Language to be used: English

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 6】
Main Article(s)	16
General Recommendation(s)	No.12, No.19
Summary Statement	<p>The national report mostly emphasize on the aspect of third degree crisis management and protection, while deficient in victim’s treatment, life rebuild and the orders of protection’s effect on precautionary measures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there any offender treatment policy? How much of the resources invested? Is it enough? What are the effectiveness of treatment? (including mandatory and voluntary acceptance of the case) 2. Victims need to have economic empowerment or supported employment or workplace violence prevention policies and programs? How much of the resources invested? What are the effectiveness of treatment? 3. Overall, the effect of the issuance of protection orders is poor, including the time is too long, the project is too limited, too few criminal protection orders issued.

Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Chen, Yao & Chiao-hsin Tseng

Contact: 0933-621-366 (Chen, Yao)/ (886)988-281-357 (Chiao-hsin Tseng)

Language to be used: Chinese

Statement	
Session	Session (4) 【speaking order: 7】
Main Article(s)	15, 16
General Recommendation(s)	
Summary Statement	<p>1. The law and social practices of the mainstream society imposes great effect upon the traditional Indigenous society, and weakened the Indigenous women’s position at home and their socio-economic status. For example, in the traditional Paiwan social system, it is the first-born child (regardless of its sex) to shoulder the economic burden and inherent the property. But the mainstream law system emphasized on the patriarchy ideology and create awkward phenomenon in the Paiwan society. The Han culture promoted the importance of the males only. If the first-born is a female, she would be expected to take care of the whole family but when it comes to inherent the family property, she, as a married woman, would be considered as an outsider. Her brother would then inherent the property, no matter if he has the capacity or willingness. This broke down the Paiwan family’s division of labor.</p> <p>2. The research conducted by Chen,Chiu-Ying and Wang, Frank T. Y et al in Nantou County and Xinyi Township in 2006, shows that 37.8% of Indigenous women faced more abuse (including physical and language/oral violence) than the Han-Chinese people (17.6%). The difference is even greater with regard to physical violence (17.8% vs. 2.8%). The abovementioned study and the official statistics clearly indicate the importance and particularity of Indigenous domestic violence, however this study was not supported by further studies, which is vital in terms of establishing prevention mechanisms.</p> <p>3. There are complex structural factors behind the issue related to domestic violence among Indigenous woman. We therefore recommend that the Government should take into consideration post-colonialization context,</p>

	<p>political and economic structures, ethnic and cultural factors and the community's characteristics in making the strategic plan to prevent domestic violence and practicing the treatment and rehabilitation programs for the Indigenous woman following domestic violence. This will better achieve effective protection for Indigenous woman's personal safety and their right to psychological wellbeing.</p>
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Oral Statement of Non-Government Organizations

Name: Kuan, Hsiao-wei

Organization(s): Awakening Foundation

Language to be used: English

Statement																																					
Session	Session (4)																																				
Main Article(s)	15, 16																																				
General Recommendation(s)																																					
Summary Statement	<p>1. In Taiwan's legal system, the institution of monogamous marriage is secured through criminal punishment of adultery.</p> <p>2. Although the crime facially punishes both genders in equal fashion, the statistics of its practice shows that women are more vulnerable to adultery punishment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gender Portion of Prosecution after Complaints Filed (2008-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Prosecuted</td> <td>2810(49.09%)</td> <td>2914(50.91%)</td> <td>5724</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Prosecuted</td> <td>1799(51.49%)</td> <td>1695(48.51%)</td> <td>3494</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4609</td> <td>4609</td> <td>9218</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>p=0.026 (p<0.05)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gender Portion of Guilty Verdicts (2003-2012)</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Guilty Verdicts (% of total Guilty Verdicts)</td> <td>1647 (45.45%)</td> <td>1945 (53.67%)</td> <td>32</td> <td>3624</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Verdicts (% of total other verdicts)</td> <td>1196 (47.05%)</td> <td>1194 (49.36%)</td> <td>29</td> <td>2419</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2843</td> <td>3139</td> <td>61</td> <td>6043</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>p=0.001480667(p<0.05)</p> <p>3. Women who have been labeled as adultery convicts face the prejudice and stigma. They are easier than their male counterparts to be subject to the state scrutiny for their misbehavior with a threat of losing their immigrant status, divorce trial, child custody and jobs.</p>		Male	Female	Total	Prosecuted	2810(49.09%)	2914(50.91%)	5724	Not Prosecuted	1799(51.49%)	1695(48.51%)	3494	Total	4609	4609	9218		Male	Female	Other	Total	Guilty Verdicts (% of total Guilty Verdicts)	1647 (45.45%)	1945 (53.67%)	32	3624	Other Verdicts (% of total other verdicts)	1196 (47.05%)	1194 (49.36%)	29	2419	Total	2843	3139	61	6043
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4. In the Paragraph 71 of the Concluding Observation on the ICCPR and ICSECR national reports, issued in March, 2013, Experts have recommended that the Government should take steps to abolish this provision from the Criminal Code. We regret that the Government has done very little toward that aim since then.

5. We hope this Committee will urge the Government to set benchmarks and take concrete and active steps toward the goal of abolishment of adultery in the coming Concluding Observation.