

消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約(CEDAW)第 5 次國家報告
國際審查委員會問題清單

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1	Legal status and implementation of the Convention 1. According to the Government's 2025 report, Taiwan formally codified the Convention into domestic law through the Convention Enforcement Act in 2011, which the Committee welcomes as an important milestone. The external review mechanism of Taiwan's CEDAW implementation is now in its fifth round. Please provide the government's assessment of the effectiveness and challenges, as well as any plans to further improve the effectiveness of this mechanism. In addition, the 2022 International Review Committee (IRC) recommended the establishment of a standing Committee on Women's Human Rights by the Legislative Yuan or a similar mechanism to effectively preview legislative proposals for compliance with the Convention, as well as the creation of an appropriate complaint procedure to address violations of international human rights standards under the Convention. Please provide updated information on progress made in implementing these recommendations since 2022.	法律地位與公約之施行 1. 根據政府 2025 年的報告，台灣於 2011 年通過《施行法》正式將公約內國法化，委員會對此重要里程碑表示歡迎。目前，台灣執行 CEDAW 的外部審查機制已進入第五輪。請提供政府對此機制之成效與挑戰的評估，以及未來進一步提升該機制效能之相關規劃。此外，2022 年國際審查委員會（IRC）曾建議立法院成立常設的「婦女人權委員會」或類似機制，以有效預審立法提案是否符合公約，並建立適當的申訴程序以處理違反公約標準的情況。請提供自 2022 年以來落實這些建議的最新進展。

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2	Comprehensive legislation on gender equality 2. The Third IRC Review in 2018 urged the Government to adopt comprehensive legislation on gender equality, including a definition of discrimination in line with article 1 of the Convention and addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. In 2022, the Committee was informed that the Government intended to prepare comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, including on gender equality, and recommended that this process ensure alignment with the Convention's standards, the meaningful inclusion of gender equality expertise, and the expeditious amendment of all discriminatory laws and regulations. According to the 2025 report, Taiwan is advancing this comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation and collecting extensive opinions from all sectors, with the process still ongoing. Please provide detailed information on: (a) The current status of the drafting process, how widespread and meaningful consultation with gender equality experts is being ensured, and the anticipated timeline for the completion of this legislation, as well	全面的性別平等法規 2. 2018 年第三次國際審查敦促政府採納全面的性別平等立法，包括符合公約第 1 條的歧視定義，並處理多重且交織形式的歧視。2022 年，委員會得知政府有意制定全面的反歧視法（包括性別平等），並建議此過程應確保符合公約標準、納入性別平等專家的實質參與，並迅速修訂所有歧視性法規。根據 2025 年報告，台灣正推進此項綜合性反歧視法並廣泛徵詢各界意見。請提供以下詳細資訊： (a) 草案起草現況、如何確保與性別平等專家進行廣泛且實質的諮詢、預計完成立法的時間表，以及進一步加速採納的計畫； (b) 確保完全符合公約的措施，包括解決交織歧視、損害減輕及賠償措施。

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	as any plans to further expedite its adoption; (b) Measures to ensure full compliance with the Convention, including addressing intersecting forms of discrimination and harm mitigation and reparation measures.	
3	National human rights institution 3. With reference to its 2022 recommendations, please provide updated information on measures taken to ensure the independence and effective functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), including progress in establishing procedures to independently receive and handle complaints and provide redress to victims, as well as steps taken towards accreditation under the Paris Principles, including engagement with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and the Asia Pacific Forum. Please clarify how the NHRC's independence is guaranteed in law and in practice, particularly given its placement under the Control Yuan and provide information on: (a) its mandate, structure and functioning, including the appointment procedures, qualifications, tenure and composition of its commissioners	國家人權機構 3. 參照 2022 年的建議，請提供關於確保國家人權委員會 (NHRC) 獨立性與有效運作措施的最新資訊，包括在建立獨立受理與處理申訴、為被害人提供救濟程序方面的進展；以及根據《巴黎原則》(Paris Principles) 取得國際認證的步驟(含與「全球國家人權機構聯盟」及「亞太地區國家人權機構論壇」的交流狀況)。請澄清在法律與實務上，如何確保 NHRC 的獨立性(特別是鑑於其隸屬於監察院之下)，並提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 其職權、架構與運作，包括委員與職員的派任程序、資格、任期及組成。

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	and staff; (b) measures to ensure gender parity and mechanisms for robust engagement with CSOs especially, women's rights organizations and human rights defenders; (c) whether the NHRC has a statutorily guaranteed budget independent of the Control Yuan and clarify how its powers differ from those of the Control Yuan; (d) the operational independence of the NHRC from the Control Yuan in the discharge of its monitoring functions under the Convention, the mandate to initiate independent inquiries, and whether its recommendations carry binding or advisory force.	(b) 確保性別比例均等的措施，以及與公民社會組織（特別是婦女權利組織與人權捍衛者）建立健全參與機制的狀況。 (c) NHRC 是否擁有在法律上保障、獨立於監察院之外的預算？並請澄清其職權與監察院原有職權之差異。 (d) NHRC 在履行公約下的監測職能時，相對於監察院的運作獨立性；其發動獨立調查的職權，以及其建議案是否具備約束力或僅具建議性質。
4.	Remedies for violations of women's human rights 4. The Committee welcomes recent efforts to simplify complaint procedures and strengthen remedies under the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, the Gender Equality in Employment Act and the Gender Equity Education Act. However, the information provided focuses on sector specific frameworks and does not clearly explain whether there exists a comprehensive mechanism to address violations of women's human rights more broadly under the Convention. It remains unclear how	婦女人權受侵害之救濟 4. 委員會歡迎近期為簡化申訴程序並強化《性騷擾防治法》、《性別平等工作法》及《性別平等教育法》救濟措施所做的努力。然而，提供的資訊集中於特定領域框架，未清楚說明公約下是否具備更廣泛處理婦女人權受侵害的綜合機制。目

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	complaints that fall outside these specific legal regimes, including those involving intersecting forms of discrimination, are received, assessed and resolved. Please provide detailed information on: (a) All existing complaint and redress mechanisms, including their structure, mandates and powers; how cases are handled in practice; and the types of remedies provided, including data on outcomes disaggregated as appropriate. (b) How these mechanisms relate to one another, including their relationship with procedures under the Gender Equality in Employment Act and with the NHRC; (c) Whether the Government intends to establish a comprehensive, coordinated and accessible cross sectoral system for complaints and remedies for violations of women's rights under the Convention, beyond the existing sector specific frameworks, ensuring effective access to justice for all women, including those in marginalized situations.	前尚不清楚若不屬於這些特定法律制度的申訴（包括涉及交織歧視者）如何被接收、評估與解決。請提供： (a) 所有現行申訴與救濟機制的結構、職權與權力；實務上的案件處理方式；以及提供的救濟類型（含視情況去識別化的結果數據）。 (b) 這些機制彼此間的關聯，包括與性工法程序及與 NHRC 的關係。 (c) 政府是否意圖在現有特定領域框架之外，建立一套綜合、協調且可觸及的跨部門申訴與救濟系統，以確保所有婦女（含處於邊緣處境者）都能有效獲得司法公正。
5	Application of the Convention in domestic courts 5.The Committee notes that, in 2022, it expressed concern that the Convention was rarely invoked and applied by domestic courts, despite the provisions of the Enforcement Act, and welcomes the information	公約在國內法院的應用 5.委員會注意到 2022 年曾擔心公約雖有施行法，卻鮮少被國內法院援引。委員會稱許司法院與法務部將公約納入法官、檢察官及律師職前與

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	indicating that this situation has improved. The Committee commends the measures taken by the Judicial Yuan and the Ministry of Justice to incorporate the Convention as a mandatory subject in pre-service and in-service training for judges, prosecutors, attorneys and other judicial officials, including the development of a reference manual for judges on citing the Convention. However, the Committee remains concerned that these measures appear to rely primarily on training and policy initiatives, without clear evidence of their institutionalization through administrative protocols or in binding legal or regulatory frameworks to guarantee their sustained impact on judicial practice. Please provide information on: (a) Measures taken to ensure the sustainability and institutionalization of initiatives aimed at strengthening the application of the Convention, including whether they are enshrined in legislation, regulations or binding policy frameworks or protocols, and what mechanisms are in place to monitor and evaluate their impact, including data on the number and types of judicial decisions invoking the Convention; (b) Steps being taken to establish a comprehensive, transparent and	在職訓練必修課程的措施。然而，委員會仍擔心這些措施主要依賴培訓與政策倡議，缺乏透過行政協議或具約束力的法律框架使之「制度化」的明確證據，以確保對司法實務產生持續影響。請提供： (a) 確保強化公約應用倡議之永續性與制度化的措施，包括是否將其納入法規或具約束力的政策框架，以及監測與評估其影響的機制。 (b) 為建立法院內部綜合、透明且有效的申訴機制以處理性別歧視指控而採取的步驟，包括確保問責、獲得救濟以及公開報告申訴與結果的措施。

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	effective internal grievance mechanism within the judiciary to address allegations of gender discrimination, including measures to ensure accountability, access to remedies, and public reporting on complaints and their outcomes.	
6	Sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics 6.The Committee notes that, in 2022, it requested information on the existence of a comprehensive legal framework to protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) persons from discrimination beyond the areas of education and employment. Please provide updated information on the legal and policy framework in place to prohibit and address discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics in all areas covered by the Convention. Please indicate whether planned comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation explicitly includes protection on these grounds. The Committee is concerned that no comprehensive legislation has been adopted to ensure legal gender recognition. Please: (a) Clarify the current legal framework governing change of legal gender	性傾向、性別認同及性徵 6.委員會要求提供教育與勞僱領域之外，保護 LGBTQI 人士免受歧視的綜合法律框架資訊。請提供禁止並處理公約涵蓋所有領域中基於性傾向、性別認同及性徵歧視的法律與政策框架最新資訊。請說明規劃中的綜合反歧視法是否明確包含這些保護理由。委員會擔心目前仍未採納確保法律性別承認（gender recognition）的綜合立法。請： (a)請澄清目前規範變更法律性別標記的法律框架，包括是否仍持續依賴手術介入（如摘除性器官）與精神科診斷證明等行政要求；並請依據國際人權標準，說明現行性別認認定的框架為何。

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	markers, including the continued reliance on administrative requirements such as surgical interventions and psychiatric diagnoses, and indicate what is the existing framework for gender recognition, in line with international human rights standards; (b) Provide information on measures taken to ensure that legal gender recognition procedures respect the rights to bodily autonomy, dignity and privacy, and do not impose disproportionate or discriminatory requirements on transgender, non-binary and intersex persons, including steps taken to eliminate mandatory medical or psychiatric requirements and address the specific situation of intersex persons; (c) Indicate whether the Government is taking steps to review the binary household registration system, including in light of the legalization of same-sex marriage, and to ensure recognition of diverse gender identities.	(b)請提供相關措施資訊，說明如何確保法定性別認定程序尊重身體自主權、人格尊嚴及隱私權，且不對跨性別、非二元性別及雙性人施加不成比例或具歧視性的要求，包括為取消強制性醫療或精神醫學要求所採取之措施，以及針對雙性人特殊處境所提出之因應作為。 (c) 說明政府是否正採取步驟審視二元戶籍制度，特別是考量同性婚姻合法化及確保多元性別認同獲得承認。
7、 8、 9	National machinery for the advancement of women 7. With reference to the fifth national report, please provide updated information on the institutional status and mandate of the Department of Gender Equality of the Executive Yuan. Please:	婦女地位提升之國家機制 7. 參照第五次國家報告，請提供行政院性別平等處機構地位與職權的最新資訊：

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	(a) Clarify whether the Department has been elevated to cabinet-level status, and if not, what statutory authority it holds to direct, monitor and enforce gender mainstreaming obligations and legislation across all five Yuans, including the Judicial, Legislative and Examination Yuans, and across local governments, as well as accountability measures in place for entities that fail to comply with gender mainstreaming obligations; (b) Indicate whether an overarching, multi-year national gender equality strategy with time-bound targets, measurable baseline indicators and enforceable sectoral accountability mechanisms has been adopted since the Fourth Review in 2022, and if so, provide details of its scope, implementation timeline, resourcing and progress to date; (c) Provide disaggregated data on gender equality budget allocations across all government ministries and agencies for the period 2021–2024, including steps taken to significantly increase allocations, and describe the gender-responsive budgeting tools developed and implemented across ministries together with evidence of their measurable impact on sectoral appropriations and gender equality outcomes, indicating the existence of a	(a) 澄清該處是否已提升至部會(內閣)等級;若無,其指導、監測並強制執行跨五院及地方政府性別主流化義務與立法的法定職權為何,以及對未履行義務單位的問責措施。 (b) 說明自 2022 年第四次審查以來,是否已採納具時間目標、可量化基準指標及強制性部門問責機制的多年期「國家性別平等策略」。 (c) 提供 2021-2024 年各部會性別平等預算分配的去識別化數據(含大幅增加分配的步驟),並描述性別響應預算工具的執行成效與監測系統。

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	Gender Budget Monitoring system. 8. As follow up to its 2022 observations regarding the lack of concrete outcomes and effective coordination, regulatory tools and accountability mechanisms, the Committee requests updated information on measures taken to strengthen the authority, resources and coordinating role of the Department of Gender Equality of the Executive Yuan in implementing the Convention. Please also provide information on: (a) Progress in establishing effective coordination and accountability mechanisms, including indicators, targets, data collection systems, performance frameworks and incentives, for synergy of mainstreaming efforts; (b) The remaining legislative amendments needed to ensure full compliance with the Convention, indicating timelines, and how the Government plans to update its review mechanism to incorporate the Committee's general recommendations Nos. 38, 39 and 40, and ensure continued alignment of laws and policies with the Convention.	8. 針對 2022 年提出缺乏具體成果、有效協調、監管工具及問責機制之意見，委員會要求提供最新資訊，說明為加強行政院性別平等處在執行公約方面的權威、資源及協調角色所採取的措施。 另請提供： (a) 在建立有效協調與問責機制方面的進展，包括建立指標、目標、數據收集系統、績效框架及激勵措施，以發揮性別主流化工作之綜效。 (b) 為確保完全符合公約而仍需進行的法律修訂、時間表，以及政府計畫如何更新其審查機制以納入委員會第 38、39 及 40 號一般性建議，確保法律與政策持續與公約接軌。

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	9. Please provide updated information on mechanisms in place to ensure the systematic, meaningful and institutionalized participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) particularly women CSOs, the NHRC and critical stakeholders in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of gender equality policies, including national reports under the Convention and clarify whether structured and formal channels exist for CSOs to participate in gender equality policy making at the ministerial and inter-Yuan levels, including budget consultations and legislative review processes, or whether such engagement remains ad-hoc and informal.	9. 請提供關於現有機制的最新資訊，以確保公民社會組織（CSOs），特別是婦女團體、國家人權委員會（NHRC）及關鍵利害關係人，能系統性、實質性且制度化地參與性別平等政策的制定、監測與評估（包括公約下的國家報告）；並請澄清在部會層級及跨院層級，是否已建立讓公民社會組織參與性別平等決策的正式與結構化管道（包括預算諮詢及法案審查程序），抑或此類參與仍停留在「隨機（ad-hoc）」且「非正式」的性質。

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10	Temporary special measures	暫行特別措施
11	10. Please provide updated information on temporary special measures adopted or planned in accordance with article 4 (1) of the Convention and general recommendation No. 25 (2004) on temporary special measures, to accelerate substantive equality between women and men in all areas where women remain underrepresented or disadvantaged. Please: (a) Indicate what temporary special measures, beyond the existing constitutional party list quota for the Legislative Yuan, are in place to increase women's representation in the Executive Yuan cabinet, the senior civil service, the judiciary and quasi-diplomatic representation through the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Offices abroad, including current gender-disaggregated data on representation across each of these bodies and any numerical targets and timelines in place; (b) Describe the temporary special measures adopted to address women's underrepresentation in the technology, semiconductor, digital economy, artificial intelligence and green energy sectors, and indicate what specific measures have been designed and implemented with an intersectional	10. 請依據公約第 4 條第 1 項，以及委員會關於暫行特別措施的第 25 號一般性建議（2004 年），提供關於已採納或計畫中之暫行特別措施的最新資訊，以在所有婦女代表性不足或處於不利地位的領域中，加速達成男女間的實質平等。請： (a) 說明除了現行憲法規定的立法院不分區政黨名額外，政府採取了哪些暫行特別措施，以增加女性在行政院內閣、高階文官、司法體系，以及透過駐外台北經濟文化代表處派駐之準外交代表中的比例？請提供上述各機構目前的性別統計數據，以及所設定的任何數據目標與達成時間表。 (b) 描述在科技、半導體、數位經濟、AI 及綠能產業中，針對女性代表性不足所採取的措施；並請說明採取了哪些具備「交織性」

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	approach to address the compounded disadvantages of indigenous women, women with disabilities, migrant and older women in the areas of education, employment, health, political participation and socio-economic benefits; (c) Indicate whether Taiwan has considered extending gender quotas or other affirmative measures to the appointment of judges, heads of quasi-diplomatic missions and senior public officials in finance and national security portfolios. 11. Please describe capacity building and awareness raising measures targeting government officials, policymakers, employers and the private sector on the temporary, non-discriminatory and developmentally necessary character of temporary special measures under the Convention, including in relation to the financial services and corporate sector. Please also indicate: (a) Whether mandatory disclosure and corrective plan requirements for listed companies falling below the one-third female director threshold have	(intersectional) 觀點的具體措施，以解決原住民婦女、身心障礙婦女、移民及高齡婦女在教育、就業、健康、政治參與及社會經濟效益方面所面臨的複合性不利處境。 (c) 請說明台灣是否曾考慮將性別配額或其他積極補償措施，擴大應用於法官、準外交使節首長，以及金融與國安領域的高階官員任命。 11. 請描述針對政府官員、決策者及私部門就暫行特別措施之「非歧視性」及「發展必要性」所進行的培訓。另請說明： (a) 對於女性董事比例未達三分之一門檻的上市公司，政府是否已強制執行「資訊揭露」及「提交改善計畫」之要求？並請提供 2022 年至 2025 年期間企業的合規率（遵法率）數據。

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	been enforced, and provide data on compliance rates for 2022–2025; (b) What further measures, including binding targets and sanctions for non-compliance, are envisaged to accelerate gender parity in corporate leadership, particularly within Taiwan's technology and semiconductor sector, in line with general recommendations Nos. 25 and 40 (2024) on the equal and inclusive representation of women in decision making systems.	(b) 為了加速達成企業領導層的性別平等（特別是在台灣的科技與半導體產業），政府研議了哪些進一步措施？（包括設定具約束力的目標及針對不合規行為的制裁措施）。此類措施應符合委員會第 25 號及第 40 號（2024 年）關於「婦女在決策體系中平等且包容之代表性」的一般性建議。
12	Gender stereotypes 12. The Committee notes the measures taken by the Government to address gender stereotypes, including public awareness campaigns, integration of gender equality into education and cultural initiatives, and efforts to reduce occupational gender segregation. However, the Committee remains concerned that these measures appear to focus primarily on awareness-raising and sectoral initiatives, without a comprehensive and sustained approach to addressing and rectifying deeply rooted patriarchal norms and discriminatory gender stereotypes in society. The Committee is further	性別刻板印象 12.委員會注意到政府解決性別刻板印象的措施，但擔心這些措施過於分散，缺乏應對根深蒂固家父長制度的全面做法。此外，媒體對性別暴力的報導仍存在檢討受害者的敘事。請提供： (a) 政府是否已通過全面策略，消除線上與線下的歧視性的性別刻板印象及家父長態度（patriarchal attitudes）。

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	concerned that media reporting on gender-based violence continues to reinforce victim blaming narratives, and that administrative guidance mechanisms lack effective sanctions and transparency. Please provide information on: (a) Whether the Government has adopted, or plans to adopt, a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes and patriarchal attitudes, both online and offline, including those relating to the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society including in the workplace. (b) Measures taken to ensure systematic training of public officials and media professionals on gender-responsive and inclusive language, the elimination of discriminatory gender stereotypes and the promotion of positive portrayals of women, including in the context of reporting on gender-based violence. (c) Temporary special measures to address stereotypes affecting women in marginalized situations, including migrant women, older women,	(b) 確保公務員與媒體從業人員接受性別包容語言培訓，並促進婦女正面形象的措施。 (c) 針對邊緣化女性（如移民、老年、身障、LBTI 婦女）刻板印象的特別措施。

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	women with disabilities and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women.	
13	Domestic violence 13. The Committee notes the amendments to the Domestic Violence Prevention Act in 2023, aimed at strengthening protection orders, victim safeguards and recidivism prevention, as well as the statistical information indicating a continued increase in reported domestic violence cases, with women consistently representing most victims. The Committee notes disparities in indictment rates between men and women and requests information on whether the Government recognizes domestic violence as a form of gender-based violence against women rooted in structural inequality, as required under the Convention. Please also provide information on: (a) Measures taken to ensure the effective enforcement and monitoring of protection orders, including coordination among police, prosecutors and relevant services, and safeguards against further harm.	家庭暴力 13. 委員會注意到 2023 年《家庭暴力防治法》的修正，旨在強化保護令、被害人保障及預防再犯，同時也注意到統計資料顯示家暴通報案件持續增加，且女性始終佔受害者的大多數。委員會注意到男女之間在起訴率上的差異，並要求提供資訊說明：政府是否依照公約要求，承認家庭暴力是源於結構性不平等、針對女性的一種性別暴力形式。請另提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 為確保保護令有效執行與監測所採取的措施，包括警察、檢察官及相關服務機構間的協調，以及防止進一步傷害的保障措施的。 (b) 加害人處遇計畫（perpetrator intervention programmes）的範圍與成效，包括參加是否具

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	(b) The scope and effectiveness of perpetrator intervention programmes, including whether participation is mandatory, how compliance is ensured and how regional disparities in access are addressed. (c) How the Government ensures that the implementation of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act is effectively translated into practice, including through adequate and sustained resource allocation, integrated data collection and tracking systems and measurable outcomes, and what proportion of resources is specifically allocated to addressing domestic violence and supporting victims of gender-based violence.	強制性、如何確保其遵守，以及如何解決各區域間資源獲取的落差。 (c) 政府如何確保《家庭暴力防治法》的落實能有效轉化為實務執行，包括透過充足且持續的資源分配、整合性的數據收集與追蹤系統，以及可衡量的成效指標；此外，具體分配於處理家庭暴力及支持性別暴力受害者的預算比例為何。
14 、 15	Gender-based violence against women 14. The Committee notes the adoption of the National Action Plan for Gender-Based Violence Prevention (2025). Please provide updated and detailed information on: (a) How the Government legally defines and addresses gender-based violence against women in non-cohabiting and non-marital intimate relationships, including whether such cases are fully covered under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act or are treated under separate legal	針對婦女的性別暴力 14. 委員會注意到《性別暴力防治國家行動計畫》(2025年)的採納。請提供以下事項的最新詳細資訊： (a) 政府如何從法律上定義並處理「非同居」及「非婚」親密關係中針對女性的性別暴力？包括此類案件是否完全涵蓋在《家庭暴力防治法》中，或是依據其他法律框架處理？並請提

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	frameworks, and updated statistical data on the prevalence of such violence disaggregated by marital or relationship status, type of violence and outcomes of complaints; (b) Safeguards in place to ensure that victims are effectively protected in all proceedings, including that mediation or settlement is not pursued in a manner that undermines their safety and rights. (c) How the National Action Plan ensures a coordinated and comprehensive approach across sectors, and geographic locations including how it addresses root causes of violence in intimate relationships beyond marriage and ensures effective implementation, monitoring and accountability. 15. The Committee notes statistical information indicating disparities in the prevalence of gender-based violence among different groups of women, including that intimate partner violence rates are higher among indigenous women and foreign women compared to non-indigenous Taiwanese women, and that sexual assault rates are also disproportionately	供此類暴力盛行率的最新統計數據，並依婚姻或關係狀態、暴力類型及申訴結果進行分類。 (b) 現有的保障措施如何確保被害人在所有程序中受到有效保護？包括確保「調解」或「和解」的進行方式不會損害被害人的安全與權利。 (c) 國家行動計畫如何確保跨部門與跨地理區域的協調與綜合應對？包括該計畫如何處理婚姻之外親密關係暴力的根源問題，並確保有效的執行、監測與問責。 15. 委員會注意到統計資料顯示，不同群體女性遭受性別暴力的盛行率存在差異，包括：原住民婦女與外籍婦女的親密伴侶暴力率高於非原住民之台灣婦女，且外籍與原住民婦女遭受性侵害的比例也相對較高。請解釋這些差異的原因，並說明政府是否承認影響不同族裔與國籍

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	higher among foreign and indigenous women. Please explain the reasons for these disparities and indicate whether the Government recognizes the intersectional nature of gender-based violence affecting women belonging to different ethnic and nationality groups. Please also provide information on: (a) Targeted, culturally sensitive measures adopted to prevent and respond to such violence, including efforts to address structural barriers and ensure effective access to justice. (b) The prevalence and forms of gender-based violence against women with disabilities, including in intimate relationships and in the context of stalking and harassment, disaggregated by type of disability, age, relationship to the perpetrator, location and outcome of complaints, and how the Government ensures comprehensive and publicly available data collection capturing the intersection of gender and disability. (c) Measures adopted to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women with disabilities, older and other structurally excluded women including access to specialized support services, shelters,	婦女之性別暴力的「交織性」(intersectional) 本質。請另提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 為預防及回應此類暴力所採取的針對性且具文化敏感度的措施，包括為克服結構性障礙並確保有效獲得司法正義所做的努力。 (b) 身心障礙婦女遭受性別暴力（包括在親密關係中及在跟蹤騷擾脈絡下）的盛行率與形式，並依障礙類型、年齡、與加害人之關係、地點及申訴結果進行分類；以及政府如何確保建立全面且公開的數據收集系統，以掌握性別與障礙的交織情況。 (c) 為預防及回應身心障礙婦女、高齡婦女及其他結構性被排斥婦女遭受性別暴力所採納的措施，包括獲取專業支持服務、庇護所、輔助技術及通報機制的機會。

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	assistive technologies and reporting mechanisms.	
16	Sexual harassment 16. The Committee welcomes the amendments to the Gender Equality in Employment Act, the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act and the Gender Equity Education Act adopted in 2023 that entered into force in 2024. However, the Committee notes the significant increase in reported sexual harassment cases and requests information on: (a) The factors underlying this increase and whether it reflects improved reporting, increased prevalence or gaps in prevention. (b) Measures to ensure effective investigation, prosecution and remedies, including protection from retaliation, and steps taken to address reported gaps in practice, including repeated questioning of victims, lack of trauma informed procedures and insufficient gender sensitivity among law enforcement and judicial personnel.	性騷擾 16. 委員會歡迎 2023 年通過並於 2024 年生效的《性別平等工作法》、《性騷擾防治法》及《性別平等教育法》(性平三法) 修正案。然而，委員會注意到性騷擾通報案件量顯著增加，並要求提供以下資訊： (a) 導致案件增加的潛在因素，以及這是否反映了通報機制的改善、盛行率的提高，或是預防措施仍存在漏洞？ (b) 確保有效調查、起訴及救濟的措施，包括免於報復的保護；以及針對實務中所回報漏洞之處理步驟，包括：受害者遭受重複詢問的問題。缺乏「創傷知情」(trauma-informed) 程序的問題。執法與司法機關人員性別敏感度不足的問題。

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17	Sexual assault 17. The Committee welcomes measures taken by the Government to prevent and respond to sexual assault, including increased funding and expanded professional training. The Committee notes that women constitute approximately 82.3 per cent of sexual assault victims, with higher prevalence among foreign women, indigenous women and women with disabilities. Please explain how the Government interprets these disparities and whether it recognizes sexual assault as a form of gender-based violence rooted in structural inequality. Please also: (a) Provide information on measures taken to address underreporting and barriers to prosecution, including the availability of disaggregated data and measures to strengthen accountability, in line with general recommendation No. 33 on women's access to justice. (b) Provide information on how the Government ensures that victims, in particular children and other vulnerable groups, have effective access to justice and remedies, including through survivor-centred and trauma-informed procedures, timely protection measures and safeguards against	性侵害 17. 委員會歡迎政府為預防及回應性侵害所採取的措施，包括增加預算撥付及擴大專業培訓。委員會注意到女性約占性侵害被害人的82.3%，且在外籍婦女、原住民婦女及身心障礙婦女中的盛行率較高。請解釋政府如何詮釋這些差異，以及是否承認性侵害是源於結構性不平等的一種性別暴力形式。此外，請提供： (a) 依據委員會第 33 號關於「婦女獲得司法正義」的一般性建議，提供為解決通報率偏低（underreporting）及起訴障礙所採取的措施資訊，包括去識別化數據的獲取，以及強化問責制的措施。 (b) 提供資訊說明政府如何確保被害人（特別是兒童及其他脆弱群體）能有效獲得司法正義與救濟，包括透過「以被害人為中心」（survivor-centred）與「創傷知情」（trauma-informed）的

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	re-traumatization. (c) Clarify whether training programmes and public awareness campaigns address sexual assault explicitly as a form of gender-based violence and a consequence of gender inequality, including efforts to combat victim-blaming attitudes and harmful gender stereotypes.	程序、及時的保護措施，以及防止二度傷害（re-traumatization）的保障機制。 (c) 澄清相關培訓計畫及公共宣導活動，是否明確將性侵害視為性別暴力的一種形式，以及性別不平等的後果；包括為消除「檢討被害人」（victim-blaming）態度及有害的性別刻板印象所做的努力。
18	Stalking and harassment 18.The Committee notes the implementation of the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act and the information provided on cases handled, written warnings issued and protection orders granted. However, the Committee remains concerned about gaps in implementation, including the low number of protection orders issued compared to reported cases, delays in their issuance and instances of non-compliance. Please provide information on: (a) Measures taken to ensure the timely issuance, effective enforcement and monitoring of protection orders, including whether victims may apply	跟蹤騷擾 18. 委員會注意到《跟蹤騷擾防治法》的實施，以及關於案件處理、核發書面告誡與核發保護令的相關資訊。然而，委員會仍對執行上的漏洞感到關切，包括相較於報案總數，保護令的核發數量偏低、核發作業延遲，以及不遵守保護令的情況。請提供以下資訊： (a) 為確保保護令及時核發、有效執行與監測所採取的措施，包括被害人是否可直接申請，以及是否研議建立「緊急保護令」制度。

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	directly and whether emergency protection orders are envisaged. (b) Steps being taken to eliminate requirements for psychiatric assessments and the financial burden placed on victims, and measures to ensure consistent implementation of the Act across regions, including the availability of specialized support services. (c) How planned legislative amendments will address evolving forms of stalking, including online harassment and trolling, and whether the Government intends to strengthen protection orders by including affirmative measures such as compensation, perpetrator and tech service provider obligations.	(b) 為消除對被害人要求進行「精神評估」之規定及財務負擔所採取的步驟；以及確保該法在各區域間獲得一致執行（包括專業支持服務的獲得）之措施。 (c) 規劃中的法律修正案將如何應對演變中的跟蹤形式（包括網路騷擾與肉搜/洗版/網路霸凌 trolling），以及政府是否意圖透過納入積極措施（如損害賠償、加害人義務與技術服務提供者之義務）來強化保護令制度。
19	Technology-facilitated gender-based violence 19. The Committee welcomes the legislative and policy measures adopted to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence, including amendments to the Criminal Code, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, as well as the establishment of mechanisms for the removal of sexual images. However, the Committee remains concerned about the high prevalence of	數位/科技性別暴力 19. 委員會歡迎政府為應對科技輔助之性別暴力所採納的法律與政策措施，包括修訂《刑法》、《性侵害犯罪防治法》及《兒童及少年性剝削防制條例》，以及建立移除性影像的機制。然而，委員會仍對科技輔助性別暴力的高盛行率，以及目前法律與機構回應的碎片化現況表

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	technology-facilitated gender-based violence and the fragmented nature of the current legal and institutional response. Please: (a) Clarify whether the Government intends to adopt a comprehensive response and prevention plan, including the designation of a coordinating authority, integration of efforts across agencies, regular data collection and evaluation of outcomes. (b) Explain what measures are envisaged to address gaps in accountability frameworks, including the absence of sanctions for individuals who purchase or access non-consensual sexual images of others persons including adults and children, limitations in prosecuting certain offences without a complaint, and challenges posed by online anonymity and cross-border platforms. (c) Indicate how awareness-raising efforts will be complemented by structural and legal reforms to address the root causes of technology-facilitated gender-based violence, including gender inequality, digital gender poverty and harmful social norms, and what targeted measures exist for children, adolescents and older women.	示關切。請： (a) 澄清政府是否意圖採納一套綜合性的應對與防治計畫，包括指定一個協調權責機關、整合各部會努力、定期蒐集數據並評估執行成效。 (b) 說明為解決問責架構漏洞所研議的措施，包括：針對購買或觀看他人（含成人與兒童）非經同意性影像之個人缺乏制裁措施。部分犯罪若無告訴（非告訴乃論）則難以起訴的限制。網路匿名性及跨境平台所帶來的挑戰。 (c) 說明除了宣導工作外，將如何透過結構性與法律改革來處理科技輔助性別暴力的根源，包括性別不平等、數位性別貧窮及有害的社會規範；以及針對兒童、青少年及高齡婦女有哪些具體的針對性措施。

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20	Trafficking in women and girls 20. The Government's 2025 report provides statistics on human trafficking cases from 2021 to 2024, indicating that the number of victims has decreased over the years, while many victims are women, with a considerable number of minors. Please provide disaggregated statistics on female victims of trafficking from 2021 to 2024 by their nationality, age and type of exploitation, including labour, sexual and dual exploitation. Please also: (a) Provide information on the true situation regarding investigations, prosecutions and victim identification procedures, including measures to ensure victims' effective access to justice and protective care. (b) Indicate measures taken to address the vulnerability of specific groups of women, including new immigrant women and domestic workers, to trafficking.	販運婦女與女童 20. 政府 2025 年的報告提供了 2021 年至 2024 年人口販運案件的統計數據，顯示受害者人數逐年下降，但其中許多受害者為女性，且包含相當數量的未成年人。請提供 2021 年至 2024 年女性販運受害者的去識別化統計數據，並依國籍、年齡及剝削類型（包括勞力剝削、性剝削及雙重剝削）進行分類。此外，請說明： (a) 關於調查、起訴及受害者辨識程序的真實情況，包括確保受害者有效獲得司法公正與保護照顧的措施。 (b) 針對特定婦女群體（包括新移民女性及家事移工）易受販運影響之脆弱性所採取的因應措施。

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21	Exploitation of prostitution 21. The Committee notes that, under article 80 of the Social Order Maintenance Act, the majority of individuals fined for illegal sexual transactions from 2021 to 2024 were women, despite a sexual transaction involving both parties. Please explain why a disproportionate number of women were penalized and provide information on Government measures to protect sex service providers from potential infection, violence and exploitation. Please also provide background information on the small number of women referred for alternative livelihood assistance and indicate any steps taken to strengthen those referral and support mechanisms.	賣淫剝削 21. 委員會注意到，根據《社會秩序維護法》第 80 條，在 2021 年至 2024 年間因非法性交易而被罰的人員中，絕大多數為女性，儘管性交易涉及雙方。請解釋為何受罰女性比例不成比例，並提供政府保護性服務提供者免受潛在感染、暴力與剝削的措施。此外，請提供關於轉介替代生計協助之女性人數偏低的背景資訊，並說明強化這些轉介與支持機制的步驟。
22	Human rights education on military sexual slavery 22. In 2023 the CEDAW Committee found that the Philippines government violated the rights of Filipina “comfort women”, by failing to redress continuous discrimination and suffering of sexual slavery victims and providing official recognition, reparations and social support for the injuries perpetrated by the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II.	慰安婦人權教育 22. 2023 年 CEDAW 委員會裁定菲律賓政府違反了菲律賓「慰安婦」的權利，未能補償性暴力受害者持續遭受的歧視與痛苦，亦未提供官方承認與社會支持。相關地，聯合國專家於 2026 年 3 月 6 日針對二戰期間由日軍建立與控制的所

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	Relatedly, on 6 March 2026, seventeen United Nations experts issued a statement on justice, truth and reparations for survivors of the so-called 'comfort women' system established and controlled by the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second World War, stressing the importance of preserving historical memory through educational materials, memorials and commemoration. Considering that there is no longer surviving 'comfort women' victims in Taiwan, please: (a) Indicate how the government is dealing with the failed obligation to protect and redress the discrimination and suffering of the Taiwan "comfort women" who have now become a part of Taiwanese history; and (b) Elaborate on the Government's response to the CEDAW Committee findings and the call of the UN Experts, including whether more active initiatives are being considered, such as memorials and commemoration by the government, inclusion of the history of "comfort women" in the curriculum of educational institutions and describe existing educational programmes and materials addressing this historical issue.	謂「慰安婦」制度之倖存者，就其司法公正、真相與賠償發表聲明，強調透過教育材料、紀念碑與紀念活動保存歷史記憶的重要性。鑑於台灣已無倖存的「慰安婦」受害者，請： (a) 說明政府如何處理對於現已成為台灣歷史一部分的台灣「慰安婦」受害者，在保護與補償歧視與痛苦方面未能履行之義務； (b) 詳細說明政府對 CEDAW 委員會裁定及聯合國專家呼籲的回應，包括是否考慮採取更積極的倡議（如設立紀念碑與紀念活動）、將「慰安婦」歷史納入教育機構課程，並描述處理此歷史問題的現有教育計畫與材料。

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23 、 24	Equal and inclusive representation in political and public life 23. Taiwan's record on women's political representation is among the strongest in Asia, with over 40 per cent of Legislative Yuan seats held by women in 2024. Please indicate whether the existing constitutional threshold requiring that at least one fifth of party list seats be assigned to women is considered sufficient and whether steps are being taken to move towards parity of 50 per cent, in line with CEDAW General Recommendation No. 40 (2024) on the equal and inclusive representation of women in decision-making systems. Please also: (a) Clarify what concrete measures have been taken to address the persistent underrepresentation of women in senior decision-making positions, including ministers, vice-ministers and senior executive posts, and provide updated disaggregated data. (b) Explain the reasons for the persistent low representation of women at the local executive level and indicate whether legislative or policy measures, including amendments to the Local Government Act, are envisaged.	政治與公共生活中的平等與包容性代表 23.台灣在女性政治代表性紀錄方面位居亞洲前列，2024 年立法委員席次中女性占比超過 40%。請說明現行憲法規定的「政黨不分區比例代表名額中，婦女不得低於二分之一」之門檻是否被視為足夠，以及是否正採取步驟向 50% 的均等目標邁進。此外，請： (a) 澄清為解決高階決策職位（包括部長、副部長及高階行政職）女性長期代表性不足的問題，採取了哪些具體措施，並提供最新的分類數據。 (b) 解釋地方首長女性代表性持續偏低的原因，並說明是否研議相關法律或政策措施（包括修訂《地方制度法》）。 (c) 說明政府採取了哪些措施，以增加女性在金融、國家安全及科技等「男性主導之政策領域」中的代表性；並請依據委員會第 40 號一般性建

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	(c) Indicate what measures are in place to increase women's representation in male-dominated policy domains including finance, national security and technology, and outline strategic plans for achieving the 50:50 parity target across sectors and tiers of governance in line with General Recommendation No. 40. (d) Provide data and information on the participation of rural women, indigenous women, women with disabilities and other marginalized or structurally excluded groups in political and public life. 24. In light of reports of the 2024 elections being marked by documented gendered online attacks on female politicians as a deterrent to women's political participation, please provide information and data pertaining political violence against women reported from 2022 to date, measures taken to prevent and address harassment, hate speech and cyber violence targeting women in politics, and whether any legislation specifically targeting gendered political violence has been enacted or is planned.	議，概述旨在達成各領域及各級政府機關 50:50 性別均等目標的策略計畫。 (d) 提供農村婦女、原住民婦女、身心障礙婦女及其他邊緣化或結構性被排斥群體參與政治與公共生活的數據與資訊。 24.鑑於有報告指出 2024 年選舉期間出現了針對女性政治人物的「性別化網路攻擊」，以此阻礙女性參與政治。請提供 2022 年至今通報之針對女性政治暴力之數據與資訊、為預防及處理針對參政女性之騷擾、仇恨言論與網路暴力所採取的措施，以及是否已頒布或計畫制定專門針對性別化政治暴力的法律。

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25	International representation 25. Despite Taiwan's diplomatic context, women's representation in the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Offices worldwide remains male-dominated at the senior level. The Government indicates that there are sixteen male and four female ambassadors at large. Please clarify the reasons for this disparity and whether temporary special measures, as encouraged by article 4 of the Convention and General Recommendation No. 25, are envisaged. Please also: (a) Provide updated data on the representation of women in senior diplomatic positions, including heads of mission and ambassadorial roles. (b) Explain why, the fact that although between 47.7 per cent and 55 per cent of women passed the diplomatic examination, this does not translate into equivalent representation at senior levels, and indicate measures taken to address this gap. (c) Describe measures taken to promote women's leadership in international representation, including mentorship, career advancement programmes and the visibility of women role model.	國際代表性 25. 儘管台灣具備特殊外交背景，但全球各地駐外代表處的高階職位仍由男性主導。政府指出目前有 16 名男性大使及 4 名女性無任所大使。請澄清此落差原因，以及是否研議採行「暫行特別措施」。此外，請： (a) 提供高階外交職位（包括館長及大使級職位）女性代表性的最新數據。 (b) 解釋為何雖然有 47.7% 至 55% 的女性通過外交特考，卻未能轉化為高階職等的同等代表性，並說明解決此差距的措施。 (c) 描述促進女性在國際代表權中擔任領導角色的措施，包括導師制、職涯晉升計畫及提升女性榜樣的能見度。

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26 、 27 、 28 、 29	Nationality 26. The Committee notes the information provided on measures taken to define the criterion of 'no illicit or illegal behaviour' in the context of naturalization, as well as statistical data indicating low rejection rates. Please clarify how the definition and application of this criterion are ensured to be objective, proportionate and free from gender bias in practice. Please provide updated data on naturalization applications and rejections, disaggregated by gender, nationality and grounds for rejection, and indicate whether independent oversight mechanisms exist to review such decisions. Please also indicate the measures taken to address structural inequalities, gender stereotypes and risks of dependency or vulnerability among new immigrant women, and whether such measures effectively enhance women's autonomy and productivity. 27. Please clarify how provisions relating to residency and parental rights under the Immigration Act are implemented in practice, particularly in cases of divorce, and whether safeguards are in place to ensure that	國籍 26. 委員會注意到關於在歸化背景下界定「無不良素行」標準所採取的措施，以及顯示駁回率較低的統計數據。請澄清如何確保該標準的定義與應用在實務上是客觀、比例適中且無性別偏見。請提供依性別、國籍及駁回理由分類的歸化申請與駁回最新數據，並說明是否存在獨立的監督機制來審核此類決定。另請說明為解決新移民女性面臨的結構性不平等、性別刻板印象及依附性或脆弱性風險所採取的措施，以及這些措施是否有效提升了女性的自主權與生產力。 27. 請澄清《入出國及移民法》中關於居留與父母權利的規定在實務上如何執行（特別是在離婚案件中），以及是否設有保障措施以確保女性的居留地位與父母權利不致受到不利影響。請另說明是否採取了任何措施來處理與強迫婚姻或與

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	women's residency status and parental rights are not adversely affected. Please also indicate whether any measures have been taken to address concerns related to coercive marriages or pressures linked to residency status. With reference to amendments to the Nationality Act concerning stateless children, please provide updated information on the implementation of these provisions and clarify whether all children born in the territory are guaranteed access to nationality without discrimination, and what measures are in place to ensure that stateless or undocumented children, in particular girls, have effective access to rights and social protection. 28. The Committee is further concerned that, despite the legalization of same sex marriage, gaps remain in the legal framework governing parentage. In particular, the absence of a presumption of parentage for same-sex couples may result in children being legally recognized as having only one parent at birth. Please provide information on measures taken to address this situation, including whether the Government intends to amend	居留身分掛鉤之壓力相關的擔憂。參照《國籍法》關於無國籍兒童的修正案，請提供這些規定執行的最新資訊，並澄清是否保障所有在領土內出生的兒童皆能在無歧視的情況下獲得國籍，以及有哪些措施確保無國籍或無證件兒童（特別是女童）能有效獲得權利與社會保護。 28. 委員會進一步關切，儘管同性婚姻已合法化，但在規範親子關係的法律框架中仍存在漏洞。特別是同性配偶缺乏「婚生推定」可能導致兒童在出生時法律上僅被承認擁有一名家長。請提供解決此情況的措施資訊，包括政府是否意圖修訂相關立法以確保同性家庭的親職獲得平等承認，以及如何充分保護同性家庭中兒童的權利與最佳利益（包括在跨國情境下）。

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	the relevant legislation to ensure equal recognition of parentage in same-sex families, and how the rights and best interests of children in same sex families are fully protected, including in transnational contexts. 29. Please provide updated information on the legal and policy framework governing dependent visas, temporary entry and residency rights of new immigrant women, including safeguards to ensure that their legal status is not dependent on marital relationships in a manner that exposes them to vulnerability, including in situations of divorce, widowhood or family breakdown. Please indicate what targeted, cross-sectoral measures have been adopted to address structural barriers faced by new immigrant women, including precarious employment, language barriers and disproportionate care responsibilities, and to ensure their economic autonomy and full participation in society. Please also provide information on any follow-up to the study on residency and parental rights of divorced new immigrants.	29. 請提供關於規範新移民女性依親簽證、臨時入境與居留權之法律與政策框架的最新資訊，包括確保其法律地位不致因依附於婚姻關係而陷入脆弱處境（包括在離婚、喪偶或家庭破碎的情況下）的保障措施的資訊。請說明採納了哪些針對性的跨部會措施，以解決新移民女性面臨的結構性障礙（包括不穩定就業、語言障礙及不成比例的照顧責任），並確保其經濟自主與全面參與社會。另請提供關於「離婚新移民居留與父母權利研究」的任何後續執行資訊。

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30	Education 30. The Committee raised concerns in 2022 that gender and women's studies programmes and institutes in Taiwanese universities have a weak institutional position. Please indicate what measures have been taken to support such programmes and institutes. The 5th Taiwan CEDAW report states that significant progress has been made in girls' participation in STEM education, with increasing female enrollment in technology-related degree programmes. The government's gendered innovation initiative (2023–2025) also reportedly extends gender mainstreaming into scientific research and technological development however, impact in addressing gender disparities in the technology industry remains unclear. Please provide information on: (a) Disaggregated data on educational enrollment, completion, and attainment by gender, disability, indigenous status, and geographic region for 2021-2024; (b) Measures taken to ensure equal, inclusive and affordable access for women and girls to all levels and fields of education, including efforts to	教育 30.委員會曾在 2022 年表達關切，指出台灣大學校院中的性別與婦女研究學程及研究所，其制度地位（institutional position）較為弱勢。請說明政府採取了哪些措施來支持這些學程與研究所。 台灣第 5 次 CEDAW 國家報告指出，女性參與 STEM（科學、技術、工程及數學）教育已取得顯著進展，科技相關學位的女性入學人數持續增加。政府的「性別化創新」倡議（2023-2025 年）也將性別主流化延伸至科學研究與技術開發領域。然而，這些措施在解決科技產業中性別差距方面的成效仍不明朗。請提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 針對教師及教育從業人員辦理之性別平等培訓，其採取的成效評估機制為何（例如：如何衡量培訓是否有效轉化為教學品質的提升）；

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	reach parity in science, technology, engineering and mathematics; and (c)Steps taken to address gender stereotypes in educational curricula and to mainstream gender equality into teaching content, including measures aimed at enhancing the capacity of teachers.	(b) 鼓勵女性進入科學、技術、工程及數學（STEM）領域，以及鼓勵男性進入照護與教育領域的計畫，其具體執行成效與統計數據為何； (c) 針對偏遠地區或多元文化背景下的教育環境，如何確保性別平等教育的落實，並消除可能存在的雙重歧視或文化偏見。
31	Employment 31. The Committee observes no significant progress in closing the gender wage gap and notes that measures taken appear to focus primarily on symbolic and awareness-raising activities. Please indicate what plans the Government must take to concretize these measures and ensure increased wage transparency and requirements for objective job evaluation schemes, at least in large companies. Furthermore, inadequate legal and regulatory provisions exist for low-income workers in the economy, particularly women in caregiving, domestic service, and agricultural sectors, where they lack full labour protections and social security coverage, creating	就業 31. 委員會觀察到，在縮減性別薪資差距方面並未取得顯著進展，並指出目前所採取的措施似乎主要集中在象徵性與宣導性質的活動。請說明政府必須採取哪些計畫來具體化這些措施，並確保提高薪資透明度，以及要求（至少在大企業中）實施客觀的工作評價制度。 此外，現行法律與法規對於經濟體系中的低收入勞工保障不足，特別是從事照護、家事服務及農

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	long-term poverty and pension insecurity among older women. Please also: (a) Provide updated information on the employment situation of women with disabilities, including steps taken to establish more comprehensive statistical data, formulate policies in accordance with international human rights standards and provide reasonable workplace accommodations and assistive measures. (b) Indicate what steps have been taken to adopt encompassing legislation for the protection of foreign domestic workers, engage and involve the large group of foreign domestic workers in policy consultations, and assess the overall situation of foreign domestic workers including an impact assessment of measures taken to date. (c) Provide information on how the Government is conducting studies, research and envisaging plans to make significant progress related to work and family balance, including measures to address the very short period of maternity leave, the lack of affordable childcare services in remote areas, and the need to ensure that childcare facilities are adapted to diverse work	業部門的女性，她們缺乏完整的勞動保障與社會安全網覆蓋，導致高齡婦女面臨長期的貧窮與退休金不穩定問題。請另提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 提供關於身心障礙婦女就業情況的最新資訊，包括為建立更全面的統計數據、依據國際人權標準制定政策，以及提供合理的職場調整（workplace accommodations）與輔助措施所採取的步驟。 (b) 說明採取了哪些步驟以通過涵蓋性的法律來保障外籍家事移工；如何邀請並讓龐大的外籍家事移工群體參與政策諮詢；並評估外籍家事移工的整體狀況，包括對迄今所採行措施的影響評估。 (c) 提供資訊說明政府如何進行研究與規劃，以在工作與家庭平衡方面取得顯著進展，包括解決產假天數過短、偏遠地區缺乏可負擔之托育

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	schedules. (d)Provide existing or anticipated plans to integrate concrete gender targets and outcomes into the National Business and Human Rights Agenda for private sector entities and under digitization procedures within the Digital Economy Policy and Plan.	服務，以及確保托育設施能適應多樣化工作時間的需求。 (d) 提供現有或預期的計畫，說明如何將具體的性別目標與成果，納入針對私營部門的「國家企業與人權行動計畫」（National Business and Human Rights Agenda），以及納入「數位經濟政策與計畫」的數位化程序中。
32 、 33	Health 32. Taiwan maintains a Universal National Health Insurance system providing comprehensive coverage, including cervical cancer screening, breast cancer screening, prenatal care and reproductive healthcare. Please provide information on access to sexual and reproductive health services, including disparities affecting marginalized groups, and updated data on obstetric violence and child and teenage pregnancy. With regards to reproductive autonomy, the spousal consent requirement for abortion under the Genetic Health Act has not been abolished. Please indicate:	健康 32. 台灣維持全民健保體系並提供全面的覆蓋，包括子宮頸癌篩檢、乳癌篩檢、產前檢查及生殖保健服務。請提供關於獲得性與生殖健康服務的資訊，包括影響邊緣化群體的落差，以及關於生產暴力（obstetric violence）、女童及青少年懷孕的最新數據。關於生殖自主權，《優生保健法》下人工流產須經配偶同意的規定尚未廢除。請說明：

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	(a) Whether any legislation has been enacted or is planned towards eliminating the spousal consent or parental consent requirement for abortion. (b) Whether the draft amendment to the Reproductive Health Act of 2022 is being carried out in coordination with the review procedures of the Executive Yuan, and how women, including women's organizations, are consulted in the development of health policies relating to reproductive rights. 33. While National Health Insurance covers migrants employed through official channels, undocumented workers and those between contracts have no coverage. Please provide information on: (a) Healthcare provisions available to women with disabilities, women in the low-income bracket and migrant women workers without formal health insurance coverage, and measures in place to address language and cultural barriers to healthcare access for all marginalized groups of women. (b) Measures being taken towards the expansion of mental health coverage	(a) 是否已經頒布或計畫制定任何法律，以消除人工流產需經配偶同意或父母同意的要求。 (b) 2022 年《生育保健法》（原優生保健法）修正草案是否正配合行政院的審查程序進行中？以及在制定與生殖權利相關的健康政策時，如何諮詢婦女（包括婦女團體）的意見。 33. 雖然全民健保涵蓋了透過正式管道聘僱的移工，但非法（無證）移工以及正處於轉換聘僱契約期間的勞工則無保險覆蓋。請提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 針對身心障礙婦女、低收入戶婦女以及缺乏正式醫療保險覆蓋的女性移工，政府提供哪些醫療服務？此外，針對所有邊緣化女性群體，採取了哪些措施以解決其在獲取醫療服務時面臨的語言與文化障礙？

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	for survivors of gender-based violence, including sexual assault victims and women experiencing domestic violence, given that trauma informed, gender sensitive mental health care remains insufficiently resourced. (c) Targeted programmes to address the specific reproductive and maternal health needs of indigenous women in remote and mountainous communities, who face geographic barriers to maternal health, specialist care and reproductive health services.	(b) 鑑於「創傷知情」(trauma-informed) 且具性別敏感度的心理健康照護資源依然配置不足，政府針對性別暴力倖存者（包括性侵害受害者及遭受家庭暴力的婦女）擴大心理健康保險覆蓋範圍的具體措施為何？ (c) 針對居住在偏遠及山區部落的原住民婦女，其在獲取孕產婦健康、專科照護及生殖健康服務方面面臨地理障礙。請說明旨在滿足其特殊生殖與孕產健康需求的針對性計畫。
34	Economic and social benefits 34. The Government reports that several guidelines for establishing gender-inclusive facilities, including restrooms, were adopted during the period 2022–2025. However, alternative sources indicate uneven quality in implementation, a lack of uniform legal standards and instances of non-compliance. Please explain how the Government is following up and assessing the implementation of these standards, and why many groups, including LGBTQI respondents, report that they are unable to use non-	經濟及社會效益 34.政府報告指出，在 2022 年至 2025 年期間，已採納多項建立包括廁所在內的「性別包容設施」指引。然而，其他來源顯示執行品質參差不齊、缺乏統一的法律標準，且存在不合規的情況。請解釋政府如何追蹤與評估這些標準的執行狀況，以及為何許多群體（包括 LGBTQI 受訪者）反映在職場與校園中仍無法使用無歧視的設施。

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	discriminatory facilities at work and on campus. Older women, particularly those who spent significant portions of their working lives outside the formal economy due to care responsibilities, face pension poverty. Labour insurance pension calculations disadvantage women who took extended career breaks, and the National Pension basic benefit is insufficient as a sole income source. Migrant women workers are reportedly excluded from labour insurance and National Pension schemes, meaning that after years of contribution to Taiwan's care economy, they retire with no Taiwanese social security entitlements, reinforcing their economic precariousness. Women entrepreneurs, particularly those in indigenous and rural communities, face barriers to business finance including collateral requirements that disadvantage women with limited property ownership history and limited access to formal business networks. Please provide information on: (a) What social security entitlements, if any, that migrant women workers accumulate during their period of employment in Taiwan, and if there are any bilateral portability agreements in place with sending countries?	高齡婦女，特別是那些因承擔照顧責任而有大部分工作生涯處於正式經濟體系之外的人，正面臨年金貧窮（pension poverty）。勞保年金的計算方式對於曾長期中斷職涯的女性不利，且國民年金的基本給付不足以作為唯一的收入來源。 據報，女性移工被排除在勞保與國民年金體系之外，這意味著她們為台灣的「照顧經濟」貢獻多年後，退休時卻無法享有台灣的社會安全權益，進一步加劇了她們經濟上的不穩定。此外，女性企業家（特別是原住民及農村社區者）在獲得企業融資方面面臨障礙，包括抵押品要求對財產所有權歷史有限的女性不利，以及缺乏進入正式商業網絡的管道。請提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 女性移工在台灣受僱期間累積了哪些（若有）社會安全權益？是否與輸出國簽訂了任何「雙邊

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	(b) What social protection coverage is available to women in the informal economy, including agricultural workers and gig (freelance) economy workers indicating if there are plans to extend pension and healthcare coverage to these groups? (c) What actions the government has taken to recognise, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation? (d) Available data regarding women's access to capital, credit guarantees, loans and other economic opportunities including affirmative procurement and investment opportunities to bridge economic gaps and reduce feminized poverty especially in the Digital era. (e) Steps taken by government has taken to monitor the impacts of current trade agreements with regards to enhancing women's economic empowerment and gender equality? (f) Measures in place or in the pipeline to conduct gender and intersectional impact assessments of the government's taxation regime?	年金可攜性協議」(bilateral portability agreements)？ (b) 對於處於非正式經濟中的女性（包括農業勞工與零工/自由職業者），政府提供哪些社會保護覆蓋？是否計畫將年金與醫療保險覆蓋範圍擴大至這些群體？ (c) 政府採取了哪些行動來承認、減少及/或重新分配無給職照顧與家事勞動，並促進工作與家庭的平衡（和解）？ (d) 關於婦女獲得資本、信用保證、貸款及其他經濟機會的現有數據，包括優先採購(affirmative procurement)與投資機會，以彌合經濟差距並減少「貧窮女性化」現象，特別是在數位時代。 (e) 政府採取了哪些步驟來監測現有貿易協定對於增進婦女經濟賦權與性別平等的影響？ (f) 對政府稅收制度進行「性別與交織性影響評估」(gender and intersectional impact assessments)

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		的現行或研議中措施。
35 、 36 、 37	Rural women and indigenous women 35. Taiwan's Indigenous Peoples Basic Law (2005) establishes foundational rights for indigenous peoples, including land rights, cultural rights and the right to self-governance. Please provide information on: (a) Specific intersectional gender equality measures adopted for indigenous women within the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law framework and related policies, and how indigenous women's organizations are engaged in the design and monitoring of such measures. (b) Access to healthcare, educational and social welfare programmes for rural women, including elderly women and women with disabilities in indigenous communities. (c) Gender disaggregated data on poverty rates, educational attainment, gender-based violence prevalence, employment and healthcare access specifically for indigenous women, disaggregated by indigenous group and geographic region.	農村婦女與原住民婦女 35. 台灣的《原住民族基本法》(2005 年) 為原住民族確立了基本權利，包括土地權、文化權及自治權。請提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 在《原住民族基本法》框架及相關政策中，針對原住民婦女採納了哪些具體的「交織性性別平等措施」？以及原住民婦女團體如何參與這些措施的設計與監測？ (b) 農村婦女（包括原住民部落中的高齡婦女及身心障礙婦女）獲得醫療保健、教育及社會福利計畫的機會與現況。 (c) 針對原住民婦女的貧窮率、教育程度、性別暴力盛行率、就業及醫療服務獲取狀況，提供按「族別」及「地理區域」分類的性別統計數據。

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	36. The Committee notes that women with disabilities continue to face low labour participation, low wages and difficulties in accessing higher education, and that Government efforts in intersectional statistics concerning gender and disability, legal protection and policy advocacy remain insufficient. Please provide information on: (a) Policies specifically targeting accessible facilities such as restrooms, breastfeeding rooms and medical equipment that consider the needs of women with severe physical disabilities, and measures to ensure accessible medical information and resources, including easy to read materials. (b) Updated information on measures taken to address economic inequalities affecting rural and indigenous women, including access to land and housing, investment trends in rural areas and steps to discontinue customary land tenure systems that discriminate against women. 37. While Taiwan's Indigenous Languages Development Act (2017) designates indigenous languages as national languages, access to key services in indigenous languages remains inconsistent and understaffed.	36. 委員會注意到，身心障礙婦女仍面臨勞動參與率低、薪資偏低以及難以接受高等教育的問題；且政府在性別與障礙的交織性統計、法律保護及政策倡議方面仍顯不足。請提供關於以下事項的資訊： (a) 專門針對「無障礙設施」的政策（如廁所、哺乳室及醫療設備），這些政策是否考量了重度肢體障礙女性的需求？以及確保醫療資訊與資源可及性的措施（包括提供「易讀版」教材）。 (b) 解決影響農村與原住民婦女經濟不平等措施的最新資訊，包括獲取土地與住房的機會、農村地區的投資趨勢，以及終止歧視婦女之「傳統土地慣習」制度的步驟。 37. 雖然台灣的《原住民族語言發展法》（2017年）將原住民族語言定為國家語言，但關鍵服務使用原民語的情況仍不一致且人力不足。請說

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	Please indicate what steps are being taken to ensure that key social services, including gender-based violence support, healthcare and legal aid are accessible in indigenous languages and are culturally appropriate for indigenous women in remote communities. Please also indicate what measures are taken to address unpaid care work and ensure rural women's access to credit, markets, training and digital technologies, particularly in remote areas, and provide data on women's participation in agricultural, fisheries and rural organizations, including in decision-making roles.	明採取了哪些步驟，以確保關鍵社會服務（包括性別暴力支持、醫療保健及法律扶助）具備原民語的可及性，並對偏遠部落的原住民婦女展現文化適切性。另請說明採取了哪些措施來解決無給職照顧勞動問題，並確保農村婦女獲得信用貸款、市場、培訓及數位技術的機會（特別是在偏遠地區）；並提供婦女參與農、漁會及農村組織的數據，包括擔任決策角色（如幹部或理監事）的比例。
38	Equality before the law 38. Regarding the Ancestor Worship Guilds that continue to exclude female offspring, please provide information on the Government's plans and steps to fully implement the Constitutional Court's ruling of 2023. Relatedly, according to the World Bank Women, Business and the Law 2024 data, Taiwan's legal frameworks score is 75/100, above global and regional averages, but the expert opinion index reveals gaps in practical realization, indicating that formal legal equality does not uniformly	法律面前的平等 38. 針對仍持續排除女性後代參與的祭祀公業（Ancestor Worship Guilds），請提供關於政府全面落實 2023 年憲法法庭判決（112 年憲判字第 1 號）的計畫與步驟。相關地，根據世界銀行《2024 年女性、商業與法律》（Women, Business and the Law 2024）的數據，台灣的法律框架得分為 75/100，高於全球及區域平均水準，但其「專

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	translate into lived equality for women across family and marriage matters. Please indicate what measures are in place to: (a) Ensure that women in indigenous communities have effective access to their inheritance and property rights under both statutory and customary frameworks, including access to legal aid where customary practice discriminates. (b) Guarantee that the formal legal equality provisions translate in practice to everyday life, at all levels including within Cities and Communities through adopting models like the Cities for CEDAW initiative.	家意見指數」揭示了實務落實上的差距，顯示正式的法律平等並未一致地轉化為婦女在家庭與婚姻事務中的現實平等。請說明採取了哪些措施以： (a) 確保原住民部落中的女性，在法定與傳統慣習框架下皆能有效獲得其繼承權與財產權，包括在傳統慣習存在歧視時能獲得法律扶助。 (b) 透過採納如「城市落實 CEDAW」(Cities for CEDAW) 倡議等模式，確保正式的法律平等規定能落實於各層級（包括城市與社區）的日常生活中。
39	Marriage and family relations 39. Please provide information on the following matters relating to divorce and family relations: (a) In cases where domestic violence is involved, a new measure requires courts to utilize mediators with professional training on domestic violence.	婚姻與家庭關係 39. 請提供下列關於離婚與家庭關係事項的資訊： (a) 在涉及家庭暴力的案件中，一項新措施要求法院必須運用受過家庭暴力專業培訓的調解委

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	Please explain how this system works and whether it contributes to the prevention of further domestic violence. (b)Regarding the division of residual marital property, the inclusion of pensions varies by occupation. Please indicate how the Government can ensure that pensions across all occupational sectors are included within the scope of claims for the division of residual marital property. (c)The proposed amendment on the right to claim alimony includes provisions terminating that right upon remarriage. Please explain the rationale of this proposal and whether the Government intends to delete this provision, given that alimony concerns the marital life between the divorced spouses.	員。請解釋此系統如何運作，以及其是否有助於預防進一步的家庭暴力。 (b) 關於剩餘財產差額分配，年金是否納入分配範圍因職業別而異。請說明政府如何確保所有職業類別的年金，皆能納入剩餘財產差額分配請求權的範圍內。 (c) 關於贍養費請求權的修正草案中，包含了「權利於再婚時消滅」的規定。鑑於贍養費關乎離婚配偶間過去的婚姻生活，請解釋此提案的理據，以及政府是否意圖刪除該條文。