

Implementation of the Convention
on the Rights of Persons with
Disabilities

Third Report Submitted under
Article 35 of the Convention

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Abbreviations

ACP	Advance care planning
AD	Advance decision
APP	Mobile application
ATM	Automatic teller machine
BARC	Bankers Association of the Republic of China
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEC	Central Election Commission
CPRPD	Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CPI	Consumer price index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
FSC	Financial Supervisory Commission
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICF	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
IEP	Individualized education program
ISP	Individualized support plan
NCC	National Communications Commission

NGO	Nongovernmental organization
NSTC	National Science and Technology Council
PGY	Post-graduate year
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TSP	Third-party service provider
VRS	Video relay service
MOC	Ministry of Culture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOEA	Ministry of Economic Affairs
MOHW	Ministry of Health and Welfare
MOI	Ministry of the Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOL	Ministry of Labor
MOTC	Ministry of Transportation and Communications
MND	Ministry of National Defense
NHI	National Health Insurance
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission

Articles 1, 2, 3, and 4: Purpose, definition, general principles, and general obligations

- A. Human rights model for legislative and administrative measures
1. Taiwan uses multiple definitions for *disability* to determine an individual's eligibility for social protection, special education, employment support, or long-term care services. Individuals seeking special education or long-term care services may apply under the Special Education Act or Long-Term Care Services Act.¹ Those diagnosed with dementia, mental illness, unilateral hearing loss, or other disabilities specified in the Special Education Act but who do not have disability identification, as well as employees over the age of 45, may request job accommodation services to support their continued participation in the workplace. In addition to these services, Taiwan's National Health Insurance (NHI) program, launched in 1995, ensures equal access to healthcare for all.²
 2. Some countries adopt a more liberal definition of *disability* in their constitutions or anti-discrimination laws, while individuals are subject to ad hoc assessments when they apply for social welfare services under specific legislation. In Taiwan, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act serves as the primary means of providing protection for people with disabilities, and the allocation of national resources is closely tied to the possession of disability identification. Individuals may apply for a disability appraisal and needs assessment to obtain disability

¹ The Special Education Act was passed to support appropriate education for individuals with learning disabilities, emotional disorders, and 11 other enumerated disabilities. The Long-Term Care Services Act applies to individuals whose physical or mental incapacity has lasted or is expected to last for six months or longer. Individuals protected under these two acts are not limited to those possessing disability identification. The term *disabilities* also appears in the Special Education Act, Act of Insurance for Military Personnel, Act of Military Service System, and Labor Standards Act, allowing people in need to apply for relevant services or benefits; eligibility is not limited to only those individuals possessing the disability identification referenced in the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act.

² Paragraphs 1 through 4 are in response to Paragraph 37(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

identification, which then enables access to a wide range of welfare services, including public insurance subsidies, tax reductions, and discounted public transportation fares.

3. In 2007, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act underwent comprehensive amendment, as a result of which the human rights-based approach specified in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as the “CRPD”) was adopted, emphasizing that disability is an evolving concept, and encompasses a diversity of experiences. The People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act is now expected to provide a more favorable classification model, as it is based on the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (hereinafter referred to as the “ICF”) published by the World Health Organization. The People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act defines people with disabilities as those with a specific deviation or loss resulting from physical or mental impairments who are thus limited or restricted from engaging in ordinary living activities and participation in society. Where a person’s disability condition changes, they are entitled to apply for re-evaluation and a needs assessment at any time.
4. Taiwan officially adopted a disability identification and needs assessment system based on the ICF on 11 July 2012. In July 2024, the Activities, Participation, and Environmental Factors components (DE code) were incorporated into the methodology used in the comprehensive determination of disability levels, in addition to the Body Structures and Functions components (BS code) that were already referenced. Needs assessments are conducted based on factors such as the category and grade of disability, family situation, and social participation needs of

people with disabilities to provide appropriate services.³

5. For the purposes of this report, the term *people with disabilities* (and other similar terms) refers to individuals who have obtained disability identification under the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act. Any cited statistics reflect only those who have undergone the assessment process for the purpose of applying for government support services or benefits and do not represent the actual prevalence of long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory disabilities. For the prevalence of subjective, self-reported disability in Taiwan based on the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS), please refer to Article 31: Statistics and data collection (Paragraph 340). The statistics cited in this report primarily cover the period from 2020 to 2024 in order to reflect relevant progress during the five years since the publication of the Second Report.⁴
6. In accordance with data compiled by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) in December 2024, the number of people with disabilities in Taiwan totaled 1.23 million, accounting for 5.27 percent of the total population (Tables 1.1, 1.2A, and 1.2B). Specifically, 677,110 were male (accounting for 54.89 percent of people with disabilities and 5.87 percent of the male population), and 556,399 were female (45.11 percent of people with disabilities and 4.69 percent of the female population). The number of people with disabilities aged 65 years or older was 601,912, constituting 48.80 percent of people with disabilities in Taiwan. Children and youth with disabilities totaled 56,223, constituting 4.56 percent of people with

³ The needs assessment must be performed by personnel holding an academic degree in social work, special education, rehabilitation counseling, clinical and counseling psychology, or medical affairs and a certificate in assessment training; assessments are not performed by hospital personnel.

⁴ The Third Report was originally scheduled for release in 2024. This changed to 2025 due to the postponement of the international review meeting for the Second Report as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the third meeting of the fourth Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Executive Yuan.

disabilities (Tables 1.3A and 1.3B).⁵ Statistics indicate year-on-year growth in the percentage of people with disabilities over the age of 65, reaching 48.80 percent in 2024 (Figure 1.1). The number of indigenous people with disabilities was 20,639 (or 1.67 percent of the total population with disabilities).

7. As of 2024, the percentage of students and preschoolers with disabilities at all levels of education (including both higher education and secondary education and below) in Taiwan was 3.79 percent (Table 1.5).⁶
- B. Participation in legislation and policymaking by persons with disabilities and their representative organizations
8. In line with the Concluding Observations of the Second Report on the CRPD, Taiwan's government agencies proposed 472 specific measures as key strategies for advancing the full implementation of the CRPD. The policy formulation process has been conducted through multiple channels to facilitate public participation, including the participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. The progress of implementation is regularly published for joint review and supervision by all sectors.⁷
9. Government agencies at all levels have established committees for the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities to advocate for the rights of such people and to serve as an important mechanism for persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to participate in legislation and policymaking. In October 2023, the Executive Yuan amended the Guidelines for the Establishment

⁵ The term *children with disabilities* in Article 7 of the CRPD refers to persons with disabilities under the age of 18 years. However, the terms *children* and *juvenile*, per the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act refer to individuals aged under 12 and those aged 12-17, respectively. In this report, a child or juvenile with disabilities refers to a person with disabilities who is under 18 years of age (i.e., the "children with disabilities" in Article 7 of the CRPD).

⁶ Students and preschoolers with disabilities are defined in accordance with the professional assessment and appraisal of special education needs under the Special Education Act and are therefore not limited to those meeting the ICF criteria or those possessing disability identification.

⁷ In response to Paragraph 37(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

of CPRPD, mandating that people with disabilities constitute at least one-quarter of the committee's membership and that representatives of children and youth with disabilities be included. Similarly, the 2025 amendment draft to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act stipulates a minimum one-quarter representation of people with disabilities,⁸ requires the inclusion of children or youth representatives with disabilities, and establishes safeguards to ensure equal access to information and the right to expression for people with disabilities.⁹ A survey of the composition of committees for the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities set up by local governments from 2019 to 2024 indicates that the proportion of members with disabilities has gradually increased but has not yet reached one-quarter in all committees.

10. The Ministry of Labor (MOL) amended the Directions for Establishing a Committee on Training and Employment Promotion for People with Disabilities in April 2024 to require that representatives from disability organizations and disability scholars and experts constitute no less than one-half of the committee's membership. Among these representatives, at least half must be persons with disabilities, with balanced representation across disability categories.
11. Culture is a fundamental human right. In 2016, the Ministry of Culture (MOC) inaugurated Equal Cultural Rights Promotion Conferences, with participation from diverse groups of people with disabilities. By consolidating cultural equality policies, integrating the development of equal cultural resources, and promoting public participation in related policies and affairs, the conferences support the

⁸ The current version stipulates that people with disabilities (or their guardians) and the representatives of associations of the private sector shall be no less than one third of the total number of the Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities members, which was established under the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act.

⁹ Paragraphs 9 through 15 are in response to Paragraph 37(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

MOC and its subordinate agencies in formulating, implementing, and monitoring cultural equality policies, thereby safeguarding the public's right to equal participation in and access to culture and ensuring that the spirit of equality is reflected in everyday life. As of December 2024, eight conferences had been held, the details of which are available on the MOC website. For other specific implementation results, please refer to Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport (Paragraphs 321 to 323).

12. The Ministry of the Interior (MOI) invites experts and scholars in relevant fields, as well as persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, to conduct annual inspections and audits of the Accessible Public Buildings and Storefront Overhangs Optimization Project, the Evaluation Project of Urban Road Maintenance and Management and Sidewalk Accessibility, and the Accessible Urban Park and Green Spaces Oversight Program. These efforts ensure that local governments actively implement policies that improve the accessibility of public spaces.¹⁰
13. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC) continues to maintain and improve accessible facilities in sea, land, and air transportation and encourages tourism and recreational businesses to enhance universal access by providing accessible venues and facilities suitable for families and people of all ages. The MOTC also invites persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to regularly participate in and review accessible facility inspections and assessments, with the aim of improving the quality of accessible services.¹¹
14. To strengthen interaction between the Bankers Association and disability

¹⁰ In response to Paragraphs 37(b) and 37(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹¹ In response to Paragraph 79(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

organizations and improve various accessible financial services,¹² the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) has requested the Bankers Association to hold communication meetings with these groups at least once every six months. The FSC has also required both the non-life and life insurance associations to develop the necessary self-regulatory guidelines to standardize the underwriting and assessment processes for people with disabilities and to eliminate any unfair treatment. For more details, please refer to the section on the equal right to insurance under Article 25: Health (Paragraphs 277 to 278).

15. The National Communications Commission (NCC) holds an annual consultation symposium on accessible communications with people with disabilities (including those with visual, hearing, vocal and speech, and learning disabilities), minors, and telecommunications operators to explore ways to improve the provision of accessible services. After each symposium, the NCC convenes a follow up meeting with telecommunications operators to discuss potential services and discount programs that meet the needs of people with disabilities and to review the progress made by each telecommunications operator in the previous year.

C. Universal design and government budgets

16. Design specifications of accessible and usable buildings and facilities were amended and enacted in January and July 2019, respectively, incorporating the universal design principles of perceptible information, low physical effort, and size and space for approach and use. The MOI plans to incorporate other appropriate universal design principles when necessary.
17. Although the 2022 bill to amend the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act included provisions on universal design principles, it was not deliberated as

¹² In response to Paragraph 79(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Legislative Yuan members were approaching the end of their terms. The Executive Yuan then drafted a new amendment bill in 2025, which is expected to be passed in 2026. To promote the construction of user-friendly accessible transportation systems for the general public, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and people with mobility impairment, all public transportation systems must follow the Regulations Governing the Installation of Facilities in Public Transportation for Persons with disabilities. Regulations for accessible facilities are specified in the building design and construction regulations of the Building Technical Regulations and the Design Specifications for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities.

18. The 2023 amendment to the Special Education Act included provisions on anti-discrimination, inclusive education, universal design, accessibility, reasonable accommodation, and children's right to expression.
19. The MOHW is actively implementing ageing-friendly health promotion services at public health centers, encouraging clinics to foster accessible medical environments, and developing a reference manual on accessible medical environments for medical institutions, as well as universal designs for accessible medical service procedures. For related measures, please refer to Article 25: Health (Paragraphs 268 to 273).
20. Central and local government budgets related to people with disabilities in Taiwan have continued to increase over the years, rising from NT\$106.8 billion in 2020 to over NT\$135.9 billion in 2024, accounting for approximately 3.34 percent of the government's net expenditures (Tables 1.6 to 1.8). The budgets cover cash benefits, in-kind benefits, tax expenditures, and other items, as follows:
 - (1) NT\$34.9 billion in cash benefits: includes cash subsidies or allowances to be used at the recipient's discretion, such as NT\$23.1 billion in total living allowances and NT\$11.8 billion in other social insurance benefits and cash

subsidies issued to people with disabilities in 2024.¹³

(2) NT\$78.6 billion in in-kind benefits: includes goods and services, as well as subsidies for specific purposes, such as NT\$12.8 billion in social insurance premium subsidies (including labor insurance, NHI, farmers' insurance, national pension, etc.); NT\$15.3 billion in education subsidies; NT\$3 billion in public transportation fare discounts; NT\$41.5 billion in home, community, and institutional care services; and NT\$6 billion in other services for people with disabilities (including health, employment, assistive devices, etc.). (Table 1.9)

(3) NT\$12.6 billion in tax expenditures: income tax (e.g., special deductions for people with disabilities, which increased from NT\$200,000 per person in 2019 to NT\$218,000 per person in 2024), commodity tax, and vehicle license tax deductions. (Table 1.10)¹⁴

(4) NT\$9.8 billion in other relevant budgets: NT\$6 billion in education and NT\$3.8 billion in cultural and sporting activities, training, awareness promotion, and preferred procurement.

Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination

A. Legal protection for equality and non-discrimination

21. Article 7 of the Constitution states that all citizens, irrespective of sex, religion, race, class, or party affiliation, shall be equal before the law. Article 159 specifies that all citizens shall have equal opportunity to receive an education. Similarly, Article 184 of the Civil Code provides that a person who, intentionally or negligently, has wrongfully damaged the rights of another is bound to compensate that person for any injury arising therefrom. Article 5 of the Employment Service

¹³ Such as subsidies and daily allowances for caregivers, mothers, and job seekers.

¹⁴ Based on the income tax formula in 2023.

Act specifies that an employer is prohibited from discriminating against any job applicant or employee on the basis of disability and that anyone who violates this article shall be fined between NT\$300,000 and NT\$1,500,000.¹⁵ Regarding measures adopted by the government to provide equality of opportunity and achieve equality of outcomes for women and children with disabilities—who are prone to multiple forms of discrimination and intersectional discrimination—please refer to Article 6: Women with disabilities and Article 7: Children with disabilities.

22. In preparation for the formulation of an Equality Act (Anti-Discrimination Act), the Executive Yuan reviewed domestic anti-discrimination regulations and examined legislative examples from other countries. It held an academic conference in 2022 and two public hearings in 2023 to solicit opinions and collect feedback on legislative direction from various sectors. Between January and April 2024, experts and scholars specializing in indigenous studies, new immigrants, gender studies, children and youth, people with disabilities, and religion, as well as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and relevant agencies of the Executive Yuan, attended 11 consultation or discussion meetings. After confirming the legislative direction, the Executive Yuan announced a draft Anti-Discrimination Act and held four public hearings—in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, and Hualien—between May and July 2024. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and child and youth representatives were also invited to three meetings to exchange opinions and foster consensus. After collecting these views and consulting with relevant ministries as well as scholars and experts from Taiwan and abroad, the Executive Yuan reviewed and modified the draft accordingly. The Executive Yuan will

¹⁵ In response to Paragraph 37(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

subsequently invite relevant agencies to a review meeting. Once the draft is approved by a meeting of the Executive Yuan, it will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation.¹⁶

23. The People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act stipulates that the dignity and legal rights and interests of people with disabilities shall be respected and guaranteed. Such persons shall not be discriminated against, and anyone who violates the regulations is subject to a fine. Article 82 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act assigns local governments the responsibility for addressing community opposition to welfare care facilities or institutions when they provide residence arrangement service for people with disabilities in a community. Between 2020 and 2024, four cases related to community opposition to the establishment of welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities were reported, which were resolved with the aid of local governments. These governments also promoted and enhanced public understanding of people with disabilities and their right to live on an equal basis with others.
24. The MOHW is responsible for investigating violations of eight laws and regulations that prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities and provide for penalties or appeal procedures, including the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, the Mental Health Act, the Employment Service Act, the Special Education Act, the Act of the Cooperative Education Implementation in Senior High Schools and the Protection of Student Participants' Rights, the Long-Term Care Services Act, the Housing Act, and the Immigration Act. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 185 complaints were received (99 under the Employment Service Act, 63 under the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, 14 under the Mental

¹⁶ In response to Paragraphs 41(a), 41(b), 41(c), 41(d), 41(e), and 41(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Health Act, seven under the Special Education Act, and two under the Housing Act). Of these cases, the authorities determined that 13 constituted discrimination, including 12 cases involving violations of Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Employment Service Act. (Fines of NT\$300,000 were meted out in eight cases, NT\$150,000 in two cases, and NT\$100,000 in two cases.) All cases resulted in the public disclosure of the names of the perpetrating organizations and their responsible persons, along with orders to rectify the violations within a specified period. In addition, one case involved a violation of Paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and similarly resulted in an order to rectify the situation within a specified period.¹⁷

25. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 178 judicial judgments and rulings cited the CRPD (22 in 2020, 37 in 2021, 38 in 2022, 25 in 2023, and 56 in 2024). A quick search of the Judicial Yuan's judgment inquiry system for the terms *CRPD* AND *discrimination* yielded nine hits from 2020 to the present where the underlying cases constituted discrimination as defined under the CRPD.
26. Local governments have established dedicated units or designated personnel, as well as clearly defined procedures, to handle complaints regarding infringements of the rights of psychiatric patients submitted by the patients themselves, their family members, or members of the general public. Regular statistical analyses of these complaints are conducted. In addition, the MOHW funds an Integrated Mental Health Action Plan that supports local governments and requires them to compile annual statistics on discriminatory media reporting, as well as complaints involving mental health institutions or their staff that infringe upon the rights of psychiatric patients. In 2024, local governments submitted two such reports and

¹⁷ Paragraphs 24 and 26 through 28 are in response to Paragraph 41(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

complaints, which were then determined not to have been discriminatory. As a result, no related reports were removed.

27. The December 2024 amendment to Regulations Governing Appeals by Special Education Students and Preschoolers added provisions that require authorities and schools at all levels to provide necessary assistive devices and supportive services based on the individual needs of the special education student or their family when handling secondary or further appeals. Authorities and schools may assign dedicated personnel to assist students in order to fully protect their rights and interests. The Ministry of Education (MOE) has developed an easy-to-read version of appeal procedures and mechanisms available to students with disabilities,¹⁸ and it has instructed schools to promote these appeal channels through various means to ensure that students with different disabilities can understand them.¹⁹
28. The NCC continues to process public feedback or complaints regarding broadcasting content via its broadcast content complaints website and periodically publishes quarterly and annual communications supervision reports in which are disclosed statistics on complaints related to the violation of fact-checking principles, infringements of other government laws and regulations, failure to distinguish between programs and commercials, protection of interested parties' rights, and the expression of personal opinions, among other items.
29. The government has been reviewing and amending legislation and administrative measures not in compliance with the CRPD since December 2016 to ensure the elimination of discriminatory terms toward people with disabilities and substantial effects on the rights of people with disabilities. As of December 2024, 453 pieces

¹⁸ In response to Paragraph 41(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁹ In response to Paragraph 45(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

of legislation and administrative measures had been amended (98 percent), while nine amendments (two percent) were under review or had been submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval. Other measures concerning amendments that had yet to be completed were also proposed and made public.²⁰

30. From 2020 to 2024, the Control Yuan (ombudsman institution) completed 56 investigative reports regarding the human rights of people with disabilities. Among them, cases concerning the right to equality amounted to 19.6 percent, cases involving the right to education accounted for 17.9 percent, and cases relating to the right to life represented 16 percent (Table 5.1). On the grounds that certain government agencies or public servants were implicated in violating laws or neglecting duties, the Control Yuan issued one censure and 28 corrective measures (accounting for 50 percent of all cases related to people with disabilities) and requested improvements to be made within a specified time frame. Based on the investigations, the agencies in question subsequently corrected shortcomings or improved deficiencies within their purview. The Control Yuan will continue to follow up on the government's improvement measures to fulfill its supervisory function.²¹

31. The MOHW works closely with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to organize CRPD education and training demonstrations for government agencies at all levels. The training covers a wide range of topics, including identifying different forms of discrimination and adhering to anti-

²⁰ The priority review list and second-stage review list revealed that 462 laws, regulations, and administrative measures required amendment; notification letters containing corresponding measures and future amendment plans for those yet to be amended shall be sent to relevant authorities and made public in keeping with the intent of the CRPD.

²¹ For more information on the Control Yuan's investigations into cases related to the rights of people with disabilities, please refer to the Our Performance section of the Control Yuan's website (<https://www.cy.gov.tw/cl.aspx?n=132>); for statistical data, please visit the Statistics section on the website (<https://www.cy.gov.tw/cl.aspx?n=148>).

discrimination principles. The MOHW requires all agencies to organize related courses to enhance the government's overall awareness of equality and different types of discrimination.²²

B. Reasonable accommodation in regulations and measures

32. In 2024, the MOHW issued the Principles for Government Agencies to Formulate Reasonable Accommodation Guidelines in 2024, enabling competent authorities at all levels to understand the true meaning of reasonable accommodations and the methods for formulating guidelines for matters within their purview. The MOHW is also actively working to incorporate reasonable accommodations into its regulations and plans to facilitate effective real-world implementation.
33. Reasonable accommodation is stipulated in the Special Education Act, the Prison Act, the Detention Act, the Mental Health Act, the Implementation Regulations of Politics Presentation at Public Expense for Civil Servants Election, and the Regulations for Safeguarding the Rights and Interests of People with Disabilities in National Examinations. The 2025 draft amendments to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act stipulate that government agencies, schools, institutions, legal persons, and organizations must provide necessary and appropriate reasonable accommodation based on the needs of individuals with disabilities when handling matters related to education, employment, medical services, and correctional measures, provided that no disproportionate or undue burden is imposed. The draft also stipulates that the central competent authorities must, within one year of the promulgation of the amendment, publish guidelines on the scope of application, negotiation procedures, and complaint channels for

²² In response to Paragraph 41(i) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD. For details regarding collaborations on educational training and advocacy initiatives between Executive Yuan ministries and organizations of persons with disabilities, please refer to the Concluding Observations Response Form of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

reasonable accommodation; and that government agencies, schools, institutions, legal persons, and organizations must, within two years of the publication of such guidelines, establish and publicly disclose reasonable accommodation procedures.

(A list of relevant regulations is provided in Table 5.2.)

C. Legal aid and remedies

34. The Constitution and various acts codify the rights of the people, which are protected in the judicial dimension through courts at all levels. Administrative courts and intellectual property and commercial courts are responsible for resolving public law disputes and intellectual property disputes involving litigation, respectively. Juvenile and family courts hear cases concerning the rights and interests of women and children. If a party is dissatisfied with a judgment rendered by a court of the first instance, they may seek relief from a higher court in accordance with the procedures prescribed in law. A petition may be lodged with the constitutional court for a judgment (which shall be binding on all the authorities nationwide as well as the people) if the petitioner believes that a final court decision or both such a decision and the relevant law are in contravention of the Constitution.
35. In addition to the remedies stated under Article 16 of the Constitution, when people with disabilities have sought a legal remedy but are denied relief, they may make an appeal, file a claim, or otherwise petition to have their rights protected based on Article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Implementation Act. The MOHW has entrusted the Legal Aid Foundation with providing legal advice since September 2018 and representation services since December 2019. As of the end of 2024, a total of 39,558 requests for legal advice and 1,769 requests for representation had been received (categorized by litigation type: 734 civil cases, 701 criminal cases, 33 administrative cases, and 301 family

cases). The Judicial Yuan periodically reviews the foundation's performance report as part of the Project of Legal Aid for People with Disabilities and directs the foundation to increase the number of approved cases the better to safeguard the litigation rights and interests of people with disabilities.²³

36. To assist individuals subject to an order of commencement of guardianship or assistance with accurately expressing their ideas during family court proceedings and to mitigate their stress, Article 11 of the Family Act provides that when a person subject to an order of commencement of guardianship or assistantship expresses their will or makes a statement, the court, when necessary, shall notify the competent authorities in the municipal or county (city) government(s) to appoint a social worker or other appropriate personnel to be present, who shall be granted the opportunity to be heard. Statistics related to the rights and interests of people with disabilities, including records of the commencement of guardianship or assistantship, records of petitions filed based on the Mental Health Act, number of appearances during which people with disabilities were accompanied by social workers, and records of guardian ad litem designations, are detailed in the attachments (Tables 5.3 and 5.4). In practice, the presiding judges or chief justices will review the specific needs of the individuals and order the appropriate assistance in accordance with the law.

Article 6: Women with disabilities

37. Gender Equality Policy Guidelines were updated in May 2021 to incorporate the Concluding Observations and Recommendations of the Third Report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Concluding Observations of the Initial Report on the CRPD, and

²³ In response to Paragraph 41(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Goal 5 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women. The updated guidelines shine a light on the intersectionality of discrimination faced by disadvantaged groups (indigenous peoples, new immigrants, minors, senior citizens, people with disabilities, women in rural and remote areas, and the LGBTQ+ community). Pursuant to the guidelines, the Executive Yuan requested its ministries to consider the rights of women with disabilities in matters within their purview (Table 6.1) and to explore the establishment of gender statistics databases that include multiple disability categories.²⁴

38. To understand the challenges faced by women with disabilities, the MOHW conducts the Disabled People's Living Condition and Demand Survey every five years. All statistical results include cross-gender analysis. In addition, the MOHW regularly requests relevant ministries to review the content of the disability statistics section of its websites to ensure that gender-based data are included. As of 2024, the section includes 81 gender indicators related to disabilities.²⁵

A. Personal safety

39. Topics such as criminalizing sexual violence against girls and women with disabilities; criminal responsibility for violence, exploitation, and abuse against women with disabilities; and prohibition of forced abortion have already been addressed in the Criminal Code, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act.

40. Local governments have set up emergency service contacts to provide round-the-clock emergency shelter for women with disabilities who are survivors of abuse,

²⁴ In response to Paragraphs 43(a), 43(b), and 43(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

²⁵ Paragraphs 38 and 39 are in response to Paragraph 43(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

including individualized services such as assistive device rentals, translation and interpreting services, accompaniment to medical appointments, employment support, and legal assistance. To address the diverse needs of people with disabilities, the guidelines for establishing shelters for domestic violence victims were amended in 2023, and relevant subsidies are provided to local governments to support improvements in shelter accessibility. A total of 48 emergency short-term shelters and medium- to long-term shelters have been established across Taiwan, 37 of which have improved their facilities and equipment to provide accessible or inclusive services. Based on their actual needs, people with disabilities are connected with the applicable welfare resources or referred to the appropriate welfare care facilities or institutions.²⁶

41. Currently, there are 48 shelters providing emergency short-term or medium- to long-term shelter services for women who have experienced violence, with no age or disability restrictions for admission. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 3,622 women received emergency shelter, of whom 421 (11.6 percent) had disabilities, whereas a total of 340 women received medium- to long-term shelter services, of whom 24 (seven percent) had disabilities. The number of service users by disability categories are as follows: category 1: 353; category 2: 18; category 3: 6; category 4: 2; category 6: 2; category 7: 48; category 8: 2; and 14 women with two or more disabilities. Categories 1 and 7 constitute the majority, accounting for 90 percent of all women with disabilities receiving shelter services.
42. To enhance judicial personnel's understanding of the conditions and needs of women with disabilities, a course covering both the CRPD and CEDAW is provided on a regular basis. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 44 sessions were

²⁶ In response to Paragraph 43(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

conducted, with a total of 1,980 attendees.²⁷

43. To enhance the sensitivity and professional knowledge of police officers and women and children's protection personnel in handling cases involving women with disabilities, six training sessions have been conducted annually since 2020. To date, the coverage rate of primary training for personnel in women and children's protection brigades nationwide is 64.14 percent.²⁸
44. The MOHW has developed a protective social worker training plan that brings knowledge and skills related to disabilities into existing in-service training courses and relevant assessments conducted by local governments. The plan aims to enhance social workers' understanding of the needs of people with disabilities and to connect them with applicable resources and assistance, based on the category and grade of disability and their capacity for comprehension and expression.²⁹

B. Right to education

45. Taiwan has enacted the Compulsory Education Act, the Special Education Act, and the Gender Equity Education Act to protect the right to education for women with disabilities and prevent them from being refused admission to school because of their gender or disability.
46. Regarding affirmative action for women with disabilities, a subsidy item about universal changing tables was added to the Application Procedures for Subsidies to Improve Accessibility of Campus Environments in 2019. This prioritizes disbursement of subsidies to schools admitting women with physical disabilities and increases such women's ability to participate in school activities.³⁰

²⁷ Paragraphs 42 and 43 are in response to Paragraph 43(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

²⁸ A total of 304 out of 474 women and children police officers completed primary training or above, including officers in charge of human resources, accounting, and general affairs.

²⁹ In response to Paragraphs 43(b) and 79(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

³⁰ Paragraphs 46 and 47 are in response to Paragraph 43(a) of the Concluding Observations of the

47. The MOE is addressing the intersectionality of period poverty and disadvantaged groups by distributing a variety of menstrual products free of charge to disadvantaged students and those with urgent needs. In December 2024, the Guidelines for Providing Menstrual Products on Campuses and at MOE-operated Venues were amended based on student feedback to better assist disadvantaged students, those who cannot afford their own menstrual products, and members of the public entering MOE-operated venues.

C. Right to work and employment

48. According to a 2024 survey conducted by the MOL, the labor force participation rate and unemployment rate in women over 15 years old with disabilities were 16.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively. Compared with data in the 2019 survey, the labor force participation rate increased by two percentage points, whereas the unemployment rate decreased by one percentage point, for an increase of 13,131 employed people. The results indicate that the employment status of women with disabilities has gradually improved. Furthermore, a 2024 survey showed that the average monthly regular salary for female employees with disabilities was NT\$26,576, representing 62.16 percent of the national average for women and 80.72 percent of the average for male employees with disabilities. This marked an increase of NT\$1,530 from the NT\$25,046 average in 2019, indicating a rising trend in the income of women with disabilities. For more information on the employment conditions of people with disabilities, see Article 27: Work and employment.

49. To assist women with disabilities in finding jobs, the MOL has improved case management on vocational rehabilitation and supported employment services. It

has also arranged for public childcare family support services, thereby reducing such women's family care burden. Moreover, funds for pre-employment preparation and employment stabilization services have increased year by year. A budget of roughly NT\$12.88 million was provided for such services in 2024, a 58 percent increase compared with the amount in 2019. Employment service centers throughout Taiwan actively provide relevant services for such women by creating flexible job opportunities depending on family care requirements. Specifically, these centers provide individualized employment preparation services (e.g., interview training and resume writing) as well as awards and subsidies. The number of job referrals is considered an indicator of these centers' performance, and the aim of these efforts is to encourage employers to employ women with disabilities. In 2024, the job referral rate was 73.2 percent, representing an increase of 5.6 percentage points compared with the 67.6 percent in 2019. Pursuant to the MOL Directions for Establishing the Committee on Training and Employment Promotion for People with Disabilities, a committee comprising 18 to 22 members is to be established, with each member serving a tenure of two years. Five to seven members are to be representatives of people with disabilities, while the representation of a diverse cross-section of disabilities shall be considered. To enable women with disabilities to engage in the planning and launching of policies for employment promotion among people with disabilities, the government amended the directions in 2019 to mandate the inclusion of at least one woman with disabilities on the committee.³¹

50. The Gender Equality in Employment Act stipulates that employers shall not discriminate against employees (including those with disabilities) on the grounds

³¹ Paragraphs 49 through 51 are in response to Paragraph 43(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

of gender or sexual orientation. Employees are entitled to various measures promoting equal employment, including menstrual leave, maternity leave, high-risk pregnancy leave, prenatal check-up leave, paternity leave, parental leave without pay, breastfeeding and breast milk collection time, reduced working hours, rescheduled working hours, and family care leave. Furthermore, the MOL promotes the provision of breastfeeding and breast milk collection rooms by businesses through promotional campaigns and subsidies. Employers are required to take into consideration the needs of employees with disabilities when planning and establishing breastfeeding and breast milk collection rooms. In 2024, eight promotional workshops were held and subsidies were provided to 131 businesses to support the establishment of such rooms for employees, including those with disabilities.

51. The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) continues its awareness campaigns targeted at businesses and organizes regular training courses for state-owned enterprises. In 2024, a total of 21 training sessions were conducted to foster a welcoming workplace. The training sessions covered topics such as gender equality regulations, workplace gender relations, and anti-discrimination safeguards for women with disabilities.

C. Assistive device services

52. Regarding the childcare responsibilities of women with disabilities, local governments have been providing childcare assistive device services since June 2023, targeting families with disabilities raising children under the age of six. These services are delivered by local assistive device centers upon request, either through self-referral or referrals from NGOs or other relevant organizations. As of 2024, 40 assistive device centers had organized 406 demonstration sessions on assistive devices which were attended by 61,173 people and 195 training sessions,

which were attended by 3,855 people. They had also provided information, assessments and help obtaining product and manufacturer information concerning assistive devices for 496 people.³²

53. In July 2024, the MOI assigned domestic violence prevention officers and frontline police officers to work with disability organizations in exploring real-world scenarios of harassment commonly faced by people with disabilities, with the aim of improving or designing appropriate assistive devices. In November of that year, the MOI submitted its findings to the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) as a reference for the future development of self-defense assistive devices for people with disabilities.

Article 7: Children with disabilities

A. Early intervention system

54. The Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act stipulates that the government must establish an assessment mechanism concerning the development of children under the age of six and must provide tailored care for early intervention, medical services, schooling, and family support based on the needs of children with developmental delays. Accordingly, the MOHW, the MOE, and local governments, acting under their respective mandates, jointly established a Task Force for the Implementation of Early Intervention Services for Children with Developmental Delays and developed an Early Intervention Service Plan. The plan provides support at each developmental stage, including early identification and reporting, case management, joint assessment, and intervention services. Individuals who demonstrate no or minimal improvement after early intervention

³² Paragraphs 52 and 53 are in response to Paragraph 43(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

are then guided to request assessment for disability identification under the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and connected with the appropriate support channels.

55. Statistics from early intervention services for children with developmental delays and service recipients show the following:

- (1) A total of 35 reporting and referral centers have been founded. These centers together received 39,149 reports of children having or suspected of having developmental delays, representing a 47.9 percent increase over the 26,471 cases in 2019.
- (2) A total of 56 case management centers have been founded that opened 74,677 cases in 2024, a 35.1 percent increase over the 55,266 cases in 2019. These centers also organized parent-child activities and parenting events as well as provided family support services regarding transition, respite care, parent empowerment, emotional support, and development consultation.
- (3) At the end of 2024, a total of 85 child development joint evaluation centers were established. In 2024, these centers assessed 36,990 children suspected of developmental delays, of whom 35,256 were identified as confirmed developmental delays (Table 7.1).
- (4) To reduce the urban-rural disparity in early intervention resources, the MOHW continues to expand service capacity through its Community Intervention Service Implementation Plan for Children with Developmental Delays. The MOHW also works with social welfare, public health, and education professionals to deliver inclusive and comprehensive early intervention services in resource-poor areas. Among these are child therapy, family support, community prevention, and community empowerment services. As of 2024, a 100 percent coverage rate had been achieved

throughout Taiwan's 368 townships and districts for these services. Guidelines for Community Intervention Services (Including At-home Services) and the Quality Management Indicators for Community Intervention Services (Including At-home Services), both formulated in 2019, equip frontline personnel with the professional knowledge and practical strategies needed to deliver family-centered, community-based services.

- (5) To reduce the cost of intervention for children with developmental delays, each child may receive an allowance of NT\$4,000 to NT\$6,000 per month depending on their family's financial status. In 2024, a total of 74,713 children were receiving such an allowance, a 38.8 percent increase from the 53,814 in 2019. Allowance disbursements totaled NT\$805.51 million in 2024, a 70.6 percent increase from the NT\$472.24 million paid in 2019.
 - (6) An updated Early Intervention Personnel Manual, previously known as the Child Development Reporting, Referral, and Case Management Center Manual, was issued in 2024. In addition, the Early Intervention Individualized Family Service Plan Writing Manual, which lists examples, was completed in 2023, ensuring high-quality services from local governments and frontline personnel.
56. A new phase of the preschool special education promotion plan began in 2024 (covering academic years 2024-28). This stage focuses primarily on improving teachers' professional competency, enhancing educational opportunities and learning quality, strengthening support systems and learning environments, and enriching special education resources in remote areas and offshore islands. The goal is to enhance the quality of preschool education, improve children's access to education, expand the implementation of inclusive education, and establish a preschool special education advisory group to further elevate children's learning

outcomes and educational quality.³³

B. School support and gender equality guarantee

57. To protect the right of children and youth with disabilities to go to school, the MOE adopted various measures, including improving the identification rate of children and youth with disabilities and their school attendance, providing for curriculum adjustments and offering tuition benefits. To deliver better services for students with medium to severe disabilities or those with special learning needs, the MOE has proposed increasing the standard hourly pay subsidy for professional staff, the subsidy for work in remote areas, and the frequency at which it offers services. Through such efforts, the central government can lead and supervise local governments in promoting and distributing relevant resources.
58. To ensure a stable workforce of itinerant teachers and special education professionals in rural areas, the MOE drafted the Directions for the Ministry of Education Subsidizing Municipalities and County (City) Governments for Disability Education. With these, it has adjusted the amount of transportation cost reimbursement for itinerant teachers and professionals, with consideration given to the differences in modes of transportation between urban and rural areas. Furthermore, subsidies for local governments' special education administrative expenses have been adjusted based on region, increasing both the subsidy amount and the hourly rates for special education-related professionals serving rural areas.
59. To enhance their professional knowledge and skills, special education assistants must receive at least 36 hours of preservice training and at least 24 hours (for those on a monthly salary) or nine hours (for those on an hourly wage) of on-the-job training per year. The MOE has also published a Service Manual for Salaried

³³ In response to Paragraphs 45(a) and (d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Special Education Assistants and organized clinical training concerning the cleaning, suction, and secretion removal of the oral cavity (up to the uvula) and artificial airways. In addition, 20 digital learning courses have been developed, covering such topics as common respiratory care issues; essential care guidelines; emergency response, assistance with, and treatment of acute conditions; feeding assistance; and the care of students with disabilities.

60. Countermeasures against sexual violence incidents involving children and youth with disabilities on campuses (including at special education schools) are as follows:

- (1) The MOE has requested that all schools concerned consider students' disability categories and characteristics and invite professionals with a special education background to form an investigative team to help uncover the truth of such incidents and determine the educational intervention or assistance that will meet the concerned party's needs.
- (2) The Special Education School Gender Empowerment and Gender Equality Incident Prevention Program was launched in 2018 to assist public special education schools to establish individualized learning plans. This needs-based program leverages teachers and school principals and utilizes parent communication as a channel to include gender equality education in school curricula and policies. Each school is guided to develop its own individualized school-based gender education program, known as Gender Responsive School-Based Programs. The goal is to reduce gender equality incidents and promote gender awareness among personnel to create welcoming spaces in an effort tailored to each school's specific circumstances.
- (3) The reported numbers of gender incidents at special education schools were 56 in 2020, 35 in 2021, 27 in 2022, 43 in 2023, and 86 in 2024. Where a

student with disabilities experiences sexual violence in schools, special education professionals are assigned to the investigative team. Various gender equality and self-protection courses as well as relevant guidance measures are included in individualized education programs (hereinafter referred to as “IEPs”). Additionally, a professional team comprising counseling psychologists, clinical psychologists, and licensed social workers is to be established to assist the student in question with guidance and support.

C. The right of children with disabilities to be heard

61. In 2019, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as “CRC”) Implementation Act was amended and promulgated. The act provides that the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Promotion Group, Executive Yuan, include children and youth representatives who engage in the implementation of relevant policies. It further requires local government to promote, encourage, and provide assistance needed by children and youth with disabilities. According to a 2024 survey on the participation of children and youth in vulnerable situations in local administrative affairs indicated that children and youth with disabilities accounted for 7.25 percent of all children and youth representatives at the local-government level nationwide. Also in 2024, the MOHW amended Principles for Selecting Child and Youth Representatives for Central Child and Youth Welfare and Rights Groups, adding reserved seats for children and youth representatives with disabilities on the related committees of the Executive Yuan and the MOHW.³⁴ Furthermore, Paragraph 1 of Article 31 of the Special Education Act stipulates that students and their parents should be included in the development of their IEPs. As of 2024, the participation rate of students with disabilities (or their

³⁴ In response to Paragraph 45(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

legal guardians or actual caregivers) in drafting IEPs was approximately 80 percent at schools K-12 (from kindergarten through senior high school). To support students with disabilities in participating and expressing themselves during IEP development meetings, the MOE formulated “the Rights to Speak—Curriculum Development and Implementation Plan for Promoting Participation and Expression by Students with Disabilities”. This initiative also established a curriculum development group tasked with designing curricula for all educational levels, from elementary and junior high schools to senior high schools and vocational schools. For information on the participation of students with disabilities in IEPs, please refer to Article 24: Education (Paragraph 253).³⁵

62. The MOHW organizes training programs for local governments, personnel responsible for children and youth empowerment and participation, and children and youth empowerment organizations to enhance knowledge of the CRC and CRPD. Taking into account the needs of children and youth with different categories of disabilities and at various stages of childhood and adolescence, the MOHW amended its Guide for Accessible Meetings and Events for Persons with Disabilities in 2024 to include support for children and youth with disabilities. In addition, the MOHW drafted the Strategies and Guidelines on the Protection of the Rights of Children and Youth to Express Views. It has also drawn up the Suggested Practices for Central Government to Promote Children and Youth’s Participation in the National Legal System and Decision-Making Processes for the reference of relevant agencies.³⁶

63. Students at juvenile reformatory schools may submit their opinions concerning

³⁵ In response to Paragraph 45(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

³⁶ In response to Paragraphs 45(b), 45(c), and 45(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

correctional education as put in place by the school. Reformatory schools must inform students in writing where their opinions are refused, as clearly stipulated in Article 7 of the Act of the Establishment of Juvenile Reformatory Schools and Enforcement of Education.

64. In line with a 2020 resolution by the Human Rights, Child Protection, and Gender Inclusivity Committee on improving the court environment for children and youth and ensuring their right to express themselves and have access to justice, the Judicial Yuan issued a set of guidelines for optimizing court environments and facilitating the participation of children and youth in court proceedings. This serves as a reference guide for courts at all levels. The Judicial Yuan continues to explore the possibility of establishing a committee to address access to justice for children and youth to further promote related measures and safeguard children's right to express themselves and access justice.³⁷

Article 8: Awareness raising

65. To eliminate stereotypes about people with disabilities, Taiwan has put in place laws and regulations for mass media that prohibit discriminatory reporting. Through public-private collaboration, the government will continue to conduct disability awareness training and campaigns to enhance public and media understanding of the diversity and needs of people with disabilities and the various forms of discrimination.

A. Mass media regulations

66. To enhance disability awareness among the media and the public, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Mental Health Act stipulate that when reporting on people with disabilities, no discriminative title or description shall be

³⁷ In response to Paragraphs 45(a) through 45 (d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

used by the media, and no non-factual or misleading report is allowed to direct the audience to discriminate against or prejudge people with disabilities. To further regulate the media, the 2024 draft amendment of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act replaced the term *media* with *promotional materials, publications, radio and television programs, the internet, and other media*. The amendment also stipulates that no media outlet may attribute the cause of an incident to an individual's illness or disability when publishing, reporting, disseminating, or commenting on the incident until a court of law makes a ruling. Currently, all news channels have established self-regulatory mechanisms, incorporating external perspectives from scholars, experts, and civic groups to conduct internal reviews of programming and audience complaints. These measures aim to ensure that media content remains objective, neutral, and aligned with human rights awareness.

67. The NCC has forwarded the MOHW's announcements regarding guidelines for reporting on mental illness and precautions to take when reporting on issues concerning people with disabilities to broadcasting trade associations in order to ensure industry compliance with relevant regulations and to promote greater public awareness of the rights of people with disabilities. The MOC has also requested that local governments strengthen controls over print media in line with the precautions to take when reporting on issues concerning people with disabilities, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, and the Mental Health Act, and urged their respective print media associations to forward these guidelines to member companies.³⁸
68. Between 2020 and 2024, five complaints on the use of discriminatory language in

³⁸ In response to Paragraph 48(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

media were filed, with only one case resulting in a penalty.³⁹ The NCC handles discriminatory media reports in accordance with the Mental Health Act, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, and other applicable regulations. For cases involving factual determination or pluralistic value judgments, the NCC convenes a review process composed of external experts, scholars, and representatives from NGOs, including disability, parents, and children and youth organizations. The findings are then submitted to the NCC commissioners for final deliberation and decision.

B. Training in raising awareness of disabilities

69. To develop a systematic framework for conducting human rights education and training for civil servants that aligns with UN standards, the Executive Yuan Human Rights Protection and Promotion Task Force adopted Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluating the Effectiveness of Human Rights Education and Training Conducted by Government Agencies in December 2024. These guidelines assist agencies at each stage of training with systematically setting clear training objectives and learning goals, compiling teaching materials, selecting speakers, and designing training methods. At the same time, agencies can use appropriate assessment tools to obtain accurate results and feedback, and thereby continually enhance the quality of training through self-assessments.⁴⁰
70. The MOHW will complete its CRPD Education, Training, and Promotion Plan by the end of 2025 in accordance with Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluating the Effectiveness of Human Rights Education and Training Conducted by Government Agencies. The plan will promote understanding of the importance placed on

³⁹ The case in which a penalty was meted out constituted discrimination under Paragraph 24 of Article 5 of the Employment Service Act and was one of 12 cases where such a breach was found.

⁴⁰ In response to Paragraph 48(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

equality and anti-discrimination by the CRPD among central and local government employees.⁴¹

71. Since 2019, the MOHW has prioritized the provision of disability awareness education and training programs through subsidies. The MOHW has also incorporated local governments' CRPD education, training, and awareness-raising efforts as a social welfare performance evaluation indicator, ensuring comprehensive implementation across all levels of government.⁴²
72. Civil servants are required to attend regular CRPD education and training to raise their disability awareness and to ensure that they develop policies that align with the spirit of the convention. Attendees at training events totaled 359,079 from 2020 to 2024, for a coverage rate of 62.7 percent.⁴³
73. The Judges Academy under the Judicial Yuan holds annual training courses for judicial personnel on the protection of the rights of people with disabilities. Every year, the academy invites serving judges, scholars, medical professionals, and human rights organizations to give lectures. At least 2,000 people are trained every year.⁴⁴
74. Between 2020 and 2024, the MOI compiled a set of regular training materials for law enforcement that considers the perspectives of the ICESCR and the ICCPR, the CRPD, and other relevant human rights conventions to provide up-to-date information useful in police interrogation. All police units and law enforcement agencies across the country are required to review their training programs to ensure

⁴¹ In response to Paragraphs 41(i) and 48(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁴² In response to Paragraph 37(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁴³ The coverage rate is determined through taking as the denominator (330,737) the total number of civil servants on staff at the end of 2024 and as the numerator (207,385) the number of civil servants receiving training between 2020 and 2024.

⁴⁴ In response to Paragraphs 48(c) and 63(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

that the legal procedures used while interviewing people with disabilities are handled strictly in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, and the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act.

75. Social worker training is mandatory for individuals who have passed the *social worker* category of the civil service examination and includes courses such as introductions to the CRPD and the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, a practical overview of support and care for persons with disabilities, and sensitivity to multiculturalism.
76. Since 2020, the NCC has conducted annual media literacy and professional training programs for broadcasting practitioners. Collaborating with representatives from disability organizations and scholars to provide training on eliminating discrimination, the NCC makes better known the public complaint procedures that are available via its website.⁴⁵ By integrating laws, policies, and case studies into the audience accountability mechanism, training aims to improve media self-regulation and foster a platform for dialogue between the public and the media.⁴⁶ Furthermore, through its Citizen Empowerment Program, the NCC works with media producers, NGOs, and educational institutions to empower groups such as people with disabilities, senior citizens, and children and youth. This initiative focuses on raising awareness regarding the right to correction and reply, complaint mechanisms, the rights of people with disabilities, and media accessibility.

C. Disability awareness campaigns

⁴⁵ In response to Paragraphs 48(a) and 48(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁴⁶ In response to Paragraph 49 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

77. Under a human rights model, the MOHW has developed training materials, promotion materials, and tests with items related to the general concepts outlined in the CRPD. The MOHW provides training to government staff in charge of CRPD matters at all levels of agencies. Related materials are available to governments at all levels, persons with disabilities, and their representative organizations to better promote CRPD concepts.
78. To educate children about diversity in early childhood, schools at all levels host in-class awareness sessions, encourage co-participation of students with disabilities and students without disabilities in class, and host similar activities to help students without disabilities to understand people with disabilities. Special education training enhances teachers' knowledge and skills in inclusive education. For more details, please refer to Article 24: Education (Paragraph 255). Since 2022, the MOHW has worked with people with disabilities to present the CRPD via games and performances. In the first two years following the inception of these programs, more than 8,000 activities were conducted at elementary schools. In addition, the MOHW began taking part in the Taiwan Reading Festival to promote CRPD-related publications through interactive games and theatrical performances, assisting children and parents in understanding the diversity among and needs of people with disabilities while raising public disability awareness.
79. Emphasizing individualized needs, multiculturalism, and ethnic differences, the MOE's Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education list human rights as a core component. The national education advisory team established a human rights group and continues to provide development activities for its members. These activities include county- and city-based workshops, regional alliances, annual assemblies, and regional conferences aimed at enhancing the knowledge and skills of mentors in local subgroups and teachers. In 2023, 17 sessions were held, which

were attended by 647 participants, while in 2024, 18 sessions were held, which were attended by 862 participants.

80. To increase understanding of disability culture among the public and mass media, the MOHW subsidizes local governments and social welfare organizations to jointly host CRPD awareness-raising campaigns each year (Table 8.1). Between 2020 and 2024, the MOHW subsidized 259 such events each year, spending approximately NT\$11.04 million. In 2023, subsidies were provided to disability organizations to produce educational and training videos focusing on understanding the diversity and needs of people with disabilities. In 2024, the MOHW collaborated with disability organizations to produce two promotional videos about people with invisible disabilities. Other government agencies were invited to share these videos to increase public awareness of and support for people with autism and other invisible disabilities.⁴⁷
81. To promote respect for the rights of people with disabilities, Taiwan continues to produce films, publications, and radio programs focused on inclusive education, creating inclusive campuses, and preventing workplace discrimination. The government also gives out the Golden Wingspan Award and the Golden Eagle Model Persons with Disabilities Award to convey to the public that disability can be common life experience and that stereotypes about people with disabilities must be avoided.

Article 9: Accessibility

82. Taiwan promulgated the Physically and Mentally Disabled Citizens Protection Act in 1997, providing a strong legal basis for the establishment of accessible environments. Competent authorities in the fields of construction, social welfare,

⁴⁷ Paragraphs 80 and 81 are in response to Paragraph 48(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

education, healthcare, and transportation supervise and improve the provision of accessible environments. Local governments convene committees responsible for promoting the construction of accessible environments.⁴⁸

83. To facilitate dialogue on accessibility and to inform the formulation and improvement of relevant policies, the government has, since May 2023, convened a series of forums with disability organizations, experts, and scholars. These forums have addressed accessibility across four major aspects of daily life: the built environment (including buildings, storefront overhangs, arcade walkways, and sidewalks); public venues and open spaces; transportation infrastructure; and universal design of products, websites, and mobile applications. In August 2024, improvement measures were proposed and the Executive Yuan CPRPD was assigned to regularly monitor the implementation of these measures at various government agencies.

A. Buildings and environment

84. As of 2013, all newly constructed and expanded public and non-public buildings in Taiwan are required to have accessible facilities. A Committee for Supervising the Accessibility of Living Environments in Public Buildings was established in 2004, consisting of experts, scholars, government agencies, and representatives of persons with disabilities working to oversee local governments' investigation and improvement of accessible facilities in existing public buildings. As of 2024, a total of 65,552 cases had been marked for improvement (Table 9.1), with a completion rate of approximately 57.37 percent. For the remaining cases, improvements will continue to be made in stages across all administrative regions. Between 2020 and 2024, the MOI issued subsidies totaling NT\$417,294,000 for

⁴⁸ Paragraphs 82 and 83 are in response to Paragraph 51(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

the leveling of storefront overhangs and arcade walkways (Table 9.2), prioritizing improvements at commercial districts with the greatest accessibility needs, including medical institutions, tourist attractions, public transportation hubs, and schools.

85. Owners of legally registered buildings over 20 years old that meet the criteria for urban renewal set by the local government may be entitled to subsidies for accessible facility (including elevators) installation or improvement when they apply for renovation or maintenance in accordance with Guidelines for Self-Requested Urban Renewal Subsidies from the Central Urban Renewal Fund (2023-26). Between 2020 and 2024, 12 renovation and maintenance projects were approved for subsidies, six of which involved the repair of exterior walls and the improvement of accessible facilities.
86. Under Regulations on Design Standards and Encouragement of Barrier-free Houses, local governments provide subsidies for new residential building projects that meet the accessibility standards for an accessible housing unit (or building) certificate.^{49,50} As of 2024, applications for certification had been made for a total of 68 social housing projects, with 16 obtaining it—11 units in Taipei City, four units in Taoyuan City, and one unit in New Taipei City. For projects involving accessible facility improvements to existing dwellings that meet accessible housing design standards, local governments may provide subsidies accordingly. Regulations have been expanded to allow for the construction of a home-use elevator in an existing dwelling or condominium of five floors or fewer. In 2018,

⁴⁹ Accessible housing unit: granted to an independent condominium with five percent of its individual units and at least three housing units (households) meeting the accessible housing standards for type, scope, facilities, and design.

⁵⁰ Accessible housing building: granted to an individual condominium unit(s)/household(s) or a noncondominium building meeting the accessible housing standards for type, scope, facilities, and design.

subsidization standards were further expanded to apply to the construction of public elevators. Specifically, subsidies may be granted as long as co-owners (or unit owners) of the elevator account for more than half of the building's total inhabitants and hold ownership of more than half of the shared area. Between 2020 and 2024, the government made plans to subsidize 62 projects involving accessible facility improvements and elevator construction in existing dwellings or condominiums of five floors or fewer and 64 projects involving accessible facility improvements at existing dwellings or condominiums. As of 2024, subsidies had been granted for 18 projects involving accessible facility improvements and elevator construction in existing dwellings or condominiums of five floors or fewer and another 10 involving accessible facility improvements in existing dwellings or condominiums.

87. The MOHW promulgated Regulations for Subsidizing Assistive Devices for People with Disabilities, providing subsidies for repairs of 21 accessible facilities in dwellings up to a maximum amount of NT\$60,000 per household.⁵¹ Under these regulations, assistive technology centers also provide services such as assessment and consultation in accordance with applicants' needs (Table 9.3A). Regulations for Long-Term Care Service Applications and Payments also cover subsidies for home accessibility improvement services for persons with functional limitations (Table 9.3B).
88. Welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities, nursing homes, psychiatric care institutions, community-based and residential long-term care institutions, and senior welfare institutions are all required, under their respective establishment standards, to comply with the Building Act and other applicable laws

⁵¹ Including doors, grab bars, ramps, faucets, fall prevention measures, and bathroom hardware.

and regulations.

89. Each education authority issues special funds for schools to improve campus accessibility every year, and schools also raise funds independently. For the period 2020-24, expenses for campus accessibility improvements reached NT\$3.6 billion (Table 9.4), of which NT\$2.5 billion were subsidies from government agencies. In 2023, the MOE commissioned a Pilot Program for the Comprehensive Review and Improvement of Accessibility on Higher Education Campuses, bringing together students with disabilities, architects, accessibility interest groups, and experts to conduct a comprehensive survey of campus accessibility and usability. In 2023 and 2024, nine universities were reviewed. Altogether, they received 13 subsidies for accessibility improvements.⁵² Instructional videos were also produced and circulated.
90. Most correctional institutions in Taiwan are aged, with many structures having been used for 40 or 50 years. Such buildings are outmoded with respect to modern penalization principles; however, institutions are to prioritize the planning and implementation of basic accessible facilities to meet inmates' needs and provide inmates in need with assistive technologies (e.g., wheelchairs, crutches, and walkers). Inmates with mobility disabilities or other physical disabilities are mostly housed in patient wards, wards on lower floors, and special zones with centralized workshops and housing, enabling the provision of centralized care services. In addition to providing escorted medical services for incarcerated patients, correctional institutions may, in accordance with the Prison Act, apply for prisoner transfers to critical care or psychiatric rehabilitation centers or medical treatment on bail. Where the inmate in question has specific needs, the correctional

⁵² Including indoor/outdoor walkways, evacuation ramps and guardrails, emergency exits, doorways, staircase handrails and non-slip tape, accessible elevators, accessible restrooms, accessible bathrooms, wheelchair accessible seating, accessible dormitories, and accessible parking spaces.

institution will provide appropriate accessible facilities, assistive technologies, or other suitable assistance, and make reasonable accommodations.

91. The MOEA stipulates that retail marketplaces must be constructed in accordance with applicable accessibility regulations. The MOEA continues to list the establishment of accessible facilities as a bonus item in its review for outstanding marketplaces.

B. Transportation and roads

92. The 2021 Report of Disabled People's Living Condition and Demand Survey indicated that the perceived importance of public transportation among people with disabilities who left their homes in the previous month increased from 13.1 percent to 13.6 percent.⁵³ This suggests the effectiveness of providing accessible public transportation services in recent years, with a growing number of people with disabilities choosing public transportation for travel. (Table 9.5).

93. Public transportation systems have adopted regulations on accessibility facilities for modes and stations, which are detailed in Articles 1-4: Purpose, definitions, general principles, and general obligations (Paragraph 17) of this report, with penalties specified in the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act. Accessibility facilities on the Taiwan High Speed Rail system, subway systems, and airlines follow relevant regulations. Other public transportation systems have been improved gradually.

94. The first phase of the Taiwan Railway Administration's stepless platform project was completed in 2021, minimizing the gap between platforms and trains. As of 2024, 141 stations had had their platforms raised to 115 cm, while 179 stations had accessible elevators installed, covering approximately 98.1 percent of all

⁵³ Importance is measured by surveying people with disabilities regarding their primary, secondary, and tertiary modes of transportation using the following equation: primary percent \times 1 point + secondary percent \times (2/3) point + tertiary percent \times (1/3) point.

passenger traffic. (Tables 9.6 to 9.7)

95. The government continues to improve the accessibility of city and intercity buses through public transport-related projects. As of 2024, 74.24 percent of city buses were accessible, a figure expected to reach 100 percent by 2030, when all city buses will be electric.⁵⁴ As for intercity buses, every route operates at least one accessible vehicle. Furthermore, routine minibus services provided under a related program have expanded public transportation coverage in rural areas where traditional bus services are not commercially viable. To provide more transportation options and greater freedom of movement for people with mobility disabilities, the MOTC encourages local governments and guides businesses to invest in accessible taxi services. As of 2024, 1,333 accessible taxis were in service. To provide better services, the government has invited passengers with disabilities to take such taxis as mystery customers and rate the service via evaluation systems. (Tables 9.8-9.11) As of 2024, a total of 2,421 rehabilitation buses were available to people with disabilities (Table 9.12), representing an 11.88 percent increase in the number of vehicles compared to that in 2019 (2,164 vehicles).
96. Regulations for Administrating Passenger Ships stipulate that passenger ships manufactured after January 2017 must have accessible facilities installed. Since 2018, the MOTC has implemented subsidy programs to assist local governments with improving shore facilities and has encouraged service providers to improve accessible facilities on passenger ships. As of 2024, accessibility modifications had been completed on 27 of 29 regular passenger ferry routes (Table 9.13).
97. To ensure access to public transportation for people with different disabilities, the MOTC has established standard passenger service procedures for people with

⁵⁴ In response to Paragraphs 51(b) and 100(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

disabilities and procedures for operating accessible facilities. Service courses, facility operation training, and demonstrations are provided on a regular basis to relevant personnel, while concierge services are provided for people with disabilities throughout their journey, from departure and boarding to arrival at their final destination. The Accessible Transportation Environment Implementation Group, launched by the MOTC, arranges for persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to inspect relevant accessible facilities and help improve service quality.

98. The MOI hosts an Evaluation Project on Urban Road Maintenance and Management and Sidewalk Accessibility every year, under which persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, experts and scholars, and the MOTC form evaluation teams that perform on-site and policy assessments. These assessments are aimed at prompting local governments to emphasize maintenance of urban roads, effectively promote the construction of urban accessible sidewalks, and promote public rights of way. The coverage rate of sidewalks increased from 42.49 percent in 2019 to 47.26 percent in 2024,⁵⁵ while the proportion of accessible sidewalks rose from 62.77 percent to 66.77 percent over the same period.^{56,57}

C. Information accessibility

99. Regarding the availability of subtitles, closed captions, or onscreen sign language interpreting, please refer to Article 21: Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information (Paragraph 230). For more details on health and care service information in accessible formats, please refer to Article 25: Health (Paragraphs

⁵⁵ Sidewalk coverage rate = total length of sidewalks / total length of roads.

⁵⁶ Accessible sidewalk coverage rate = total length of accessible sidewalks (> 1.5 m in width and > 0.9 m in net width and equipped with accessible facilities) / total length of sidewalks.

⁵⁷ In response to Paragraphs 51(a) and 51(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

269 and 271).

100. MOC Guidelines Governing Development Subsidies for the Digital Publishing Industry stipulate that subsidy recipients must provide their publications to the National Taiwan Library free of charge, in accordance with the principle of cultural equality. This ensures that people with visual, learning, hearing, or other categories of disability can access a wider range of digital publications. From 2019 to 2022, the library received a total of 4,461 digital publications. A new subsidy was introduced in 2023 for accessible e-books to encourage the production and transmission of accessible information. In 2023 and 2024, a total of 3,134 digital publications were donated (including 2,329 e-books, 516 accessible e-books, and 289 audiobooks). Subsidies were also provided to the Taiwan Digital Publishing Forum to translate the W3C epub accessibility standards and technical specifications, which publishers can follow when producing digital publications.⁵⁸
101. Since 2018, the MOHW has conducted annual trainings on the literacy and promotion of easy-to-read documents for government personnel at all levels. In 2022, the MOHW published *A Beginner's Guide to Making Easy-Read Information (Taiwan)* to help public sector personnel understand how to produce easy-to-read versions of documents.⁵⁹ Indeed, many government agencies have already published easy-to-read versions of information on topics such as disaster prevention, education, employment, healthcare, welfare services, elections, culture and tourism, finance and insurance, legal aid, as well as the CRPD's main text, the Second Report, and Concluding Observations, thereby protecting the right of access to information for persons with disabilities.

102. *A Guide for Accessible Meetings and Events for Persons with Disabilities* was

⁵⁸ In response to Paragraph 37(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁵⁹ Easy-to-read refers to an accessible format of public information translated for people with disabilities.

amended in 2020, 2021, and again in 2024 to include recommendations on sign language interpreting and real-time captioning, online meetings, and the participation of children and youth with disabilities. The Social and Family Affairs Administration has invited all government agencies and disability organizations to promote the guide.

103. The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 serves as the basis for website accessibility design and testing. Its Traditional Chinese translation was updated in 2021 when the scope of testing was expanded to include website subsystems and major service functions (such as customer service email and other online services) under different domain names to meet the actual accessibility needs of individuals seeking information and services. Furthermore, the Testing Guidelines on Mobile Application Accessibility were published as an accessibility reference for mobile app developers, administrators, and testers.

104. The Ministry of Digital Affairs (MODA) conducts accessibility testing for government websites and provides a minimum of 2,100 instances of Web Accessibility Accreditation badge certification and technical consultation annually. At least 900 websites are tested by people with actual disabilities, ensuring that everyone can easily access public information on government websites both at school and at home.⁶⁰

105. An Action Plan for Universal and Enhanced Accessibility Design in Government Websites and Mobile Applications was implemented in August 2024 to ensure the accessibility of websites and apps released by government agencies and non-governmental organizations alike in an effort to popularize accessibility design and certification badge applications.⁶¹

⁶⁰ In response to Paragraphs 51(a) and 51(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁶¹ In response to Paragraph 51(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic

106. When an emergency alert is issued to people with disabilities, it must generate a unique warning sound accompanied by a vibration to ensure rapid recognition when received on a mobile phone. This function has been listed as a necessary item in product testing; a mobile phone must satisfy this requirement prior to being launched on the market. For the period 2020-24, type approval concerning the public warning system had been granted to 364 mobile phone models.⁶² The NCC regularly publishes statistics on accessible telephones that meet certification criteria on its website.⁶³

D. Financial services

107. All customer-facing banking facilities should be accessible. Financial institutions are required to provide accessible service counters and are to prioritize the procurement of ATMs no taller than 120 cm. As of 2024, a total of 31,428 wheelchair-accessible ATMs and 6,600 voice-activated ATMs for users with visual disabilities were available. The FSC will continue to encourage banks to prioritize the installation of accessible ATMs in consideration of the needs of people with disabilities. The locations of accessible ATMs can be found in the accessibility section of the Bankers Association website. For the convenience of people with hearing disabilities, the FSC has requested that the Bankers Association create an exclusive consultation channel and that banks provide online card activation and loss reporting services. When people with visual disabilities independently open a bank account in person, a bank clerk who is not responsible for the account opening or a friend or relative with full legal capacity and without visual disabilities may witness the process and provide assistance for the people with visual disabilities.

of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁶² https://www.ncc.gov.tw/chinese/news_detail.aspx?site_content_sn=2000259&sn_f=51147

⁶³ In response to Paragraph 51(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

108. The FSC has requested the Bankers Association to develop Friendly Finance Service Guidelines and a Q&A for the practice of friendly financial services, requiring financial institutions to integrate universal design and assistive technologies to provide appropriate and equitable services tailored to the needs of individuals with disabilities. Reasonable accommodation must be implemented according to specific user needs, including accessibility measures as concerns service environments, communication, products and services, and the provision of information, while discriminatory practices must be ended. Furthermore, the Bankers Association has created easy-to-read materials for account opening procedures.⁶⁴ In September 2023, Inclusive Insurance Service Guidelines and FAQs were also amended, introducing additional measures such as the installation of service bells at entrances to business premises, the placing of dedicated personnel to assist people with disabilities, and the addition of a financial inclusion section on the homepage of financial institutions to ensure that everyone has access to equitable, reasonable, and convenient financial services. The FSC will continue to work alongside persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to review relevant guidelines on a yearly basis.⁶⁵

109. The FSC has requested the Bankers Association, Securities Association, Securities Investment Trust and Consulting Association, Futures Association, Non-Life Insurance Association, and Life Insurance Association to inform their member institutions that practitioners are to receive financial inclusion education and training. In 2024, the FSC also required the Securities Association, Securities Investment Trust and Consulting Association, and Futures Association to amend

⁶⁴ In response to Paragraph 90(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁶⁵ In response to Paragraph 63(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

their respective Inclusive Financial Service Guidelines to include clear requirements for minimum annual financial inclusion and CRPD training hours for directors, executives, and senior management. Table 9.14 shows the number of participants from these associations from 2020 to 2024.⁶⁶

110. To ensure access to basic financial services for people with disabilities, banks are required to allow transfers to both predesignated and other accounts via their accessible online and mobile banking applications, with additional features being developed to further support users with disabilities. Financial institutions, based on their digital strategies, customer needs, and internal resources, are required to present short-term (one year), medium-term (within three years), and long-term (over three years) plans to provide differentiated services in their online banking, mobile banking applications, or through third-party applications via Open APIs.⁶⁷

111. The FSC required the Securities Association, the Securities Investment Trust and Consulting Association, and the Futures Association to provide an accessibility section on their websites and produce an easy-to-read version of procedures for people with disabilities by the end of 2024. In addition, the Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association jointly released an Easy-to-Read Version of the Insurance Manual in 2024 to help people with disabilities understand common insurance products and procedures.

112. All financial services provided by Chunghwa Post are aligned with FSC Inclusive Financial Service Guidelines and Inclusive Insurance Service Guidelines. Since 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture has performed regular on-site accessibility inspections at the credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations to

⁶⁶ In response to Paragraph 48(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁶⁷ Paragraphs 110 and 111 are in response to Paragraph 90(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

raise disability awareness and implement measures to create an inclusive financial environment.⁶⁸

113. From 2022 to 2024, the FSC conducted on-site inspections of banks, inviting representatives from various disability organizations, the MOHW, and experts in accessibility facilities to improve the quality of accessibility services and serve as models for other banks. A total of 33 domestic banks and Chunghwa Post were inspected during this period.

Article 10: Right to life

114. Because the execution of the death penalty is irreversible, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) exercises utmost caution in reviewing death penalty cases and the implementation of capital punishment. Only when every remedy procedure has been exhausted does the MOJ approve the performance of an execution. On 20 September 2024, the Constitutional Court issued Judgment No. 8 of 2024, declaring that the death penalty is constitutional in the most serious cases of intentional homicide as long as judicial procedures comply with the most stringent processes of law. This ruling is binding on all government agencies and people nationwide, including the MOJ. Death penalty cases that meet the requirements of the constitutional interpretation will be handled accordingly. To balance the protection of human rights and social justice, the execution of inmates deemed unfit, pregnant inmates (including those in postpartum recovery), and inmates currently seeking legal redress will be suspended.⁶⁹

115. The current Criminal Code has adjusted punishments for those with mental disorders or intellectual disabilities, including exemption from punishment and

⁶⁸ In response to Paragraph 63(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁶⁹ Paragraphs 114 and 115 are in response to Paragraph 57(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

reduction of sentences. In line with the intent of Judgment No. 8 of 2024, the MOJ will amend the Criminal Code to explicitly prohibit the imposition of the death penalty on individuals whose mental disorders or other intellectual disabilities significantly reduce their ability to recognize the illegality of their actions at the time of the offense, or whose mental disorders or other intellectual disabilities significantly impair their ability to defend themselves during legal proceedings at the time of trial. Furthermore, the MOJ will, in accordance with the constitutional judgment, cooperate with the Judicial Yuan to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure to strengthen the legal norms prohibiting the death penalty for those lacking the capacity to serve a sentence. Prior to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the MOJ, based on the constitutional judgment, will prohibit the death penalty for those with mental disorders or other intellectual disabilities who lack the capacity to serve a sentence.

116. In accordance with the spirit of reasonable accommodation and effective legal safeguards for people with disabilities, an amendment to Articles 27, 31, 35, 93-1, 186, and 294 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (including the removal of discriminatory language) was passed on 1 December 2023, to strengthen legal protections for the people with disabilities in litigation procedures. Under the amended law, courts are instructed to assess the following factors before issuing rulings: motives, external stimulants at the time of the crime, means of the crime, relationship to the victim(s), severity of the crime, damage and danger caused, premeditation, and number of accomplices. To come into line with Judgment No. 8 of 2024, necessary adjustments were made to criminal procedures concerning intentional homicide set forth in the Criminal Code (Paragraph 1 of Article 271-1; Article 226-1 (first half); Article 332-1; and Article 38) to align with the definition of “strict scrutiny.” The Judicial Yuan is hosting the advisory meeting on Judgment

No. 8 of 2024 to review provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, particularly Article 465 and related provisions, after which the legislative process will be initiated to effect necessary changes.

117. To strengthen accessible advance care planning (ACP) processes at medical institutions and to encourage the dissemination of promotional materials within the people with disabilities, the MOHW designed a variety of learning and promotional resources, which are available for download on its advance decision (AD), hospice care, and organ donation portal. Local public health bureaus are also required to provide information to medical institutions under their management offering ACP. Meanwhile, ACP and AD have been incorporated into training programs for medical personnel to improve the quality and usage of ACP services. In 2024 alone, 211 training sessions were held.⁷⁰ At the county and city level, medical institutions offering ACP provide complimentary consulting services for people with disabilities, low-income households, day care by long-term care users, and other disease conditions, announced by the central competent authority. Services were offered to 1,162 users free of charge in 2024, including 942 people with disabilities.⁷¹

Article 11: Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

118. To protect the rights of people with disabilities during disasters and emergencies, the central government has stipulated plans for Disaster Prevention and Protection (DPP)⁷² pursuant to the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act and with reference

⁷⁰ In response to Paragraph 57(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁷¹ In response to Paragraph 98(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁷² Basic plans for DPP are devised in accordance with the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act, enacted upon approval by the Central Disasters Prevention and Protection Council chaired by the premier, and revised once every five years. The latest plans were announced in 2023; please visit the council's website for more details.

to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In these plans, the measures to strengthen disaster prevention and protection for underprivileged and low-income groups are given their own chapter so as to satisfy the unique needs of people with disabilities during disasters. Since 2020, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations have been invited to amend respective DPP plans adopted by governments at all levels, thereby increasing the feasibility of implementation.^{73,74}

119. To safeguard people with disabilities during disaster emergency responses, governments at all levels have ensured that their standard operating procedures for disaster emergencies (e.g., flooding, debris flow disasters, and radiation disaster) prioritize the protection of people with disabilities and other vulnerable people.

120. To ensure the participation of people with disabilities in disaster preparedness and emergency response, governments at all levels host DPP drills, community drills, and events on National Disaster Preparedness Day every year, thereby strengthening public communication concerning disaster prevention and drills involving such persons (including disaster early warnings and broadcasts, disaster preparedness, emergency responses, evacuation, and sheltering).

121. As part of the national earthquake internet drill, the MOI has developed earthquake evacuation illustrations and posters in plain language tailored to people with mobility disabilities, such as those requiring walking support, assistive devices, or wheelchairs. In addition, long-term care institutions housing vulnerable populations have been instructed to install blinkers or audio-enabled indicators at all exits to streamline the evacuation process. To refine emergency response and

⁷³ DPP plans adopted by governments at all levels comprise operation plans for 22 types of disasters adopted by central regulating authorities of disaster prevention and protection business as well as regional plans adopted by 22 municipal and county or city governments.

⁷⁴ In response to Paragraph 60 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

shelter measures, local governments conducted 252 emergency shelter drills in 2023 and 2024 in accordance with the Large-scale Disaster Loss Estimate and Shelter Operation Plan. Of these, 153 drills involved vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities.

122. To determine the situation and needs of people with disabilities in regions susceptible to disasters, the government has set up a national welfare information integration platform for people with disabilities, which allows the government to acquire real-time information on such people and enables frontline DPP units to access this information to facilitate their efforts to protect people with disabilities during disasters.

123. To protect people with disabilities who rely on life support equipment or faced life-threatening consequences due to power outages, local governments regularly update their lists of housebound people with disabilities using life support equipment and notify branches of Taiwan Power Company and borough chiefs to provide real-time assistance.

124. When a typhoon is forecasted to affect Taiwan, local governments are required to assess long-term care needs and make the necessary preparations, with particular attention given to long-term care users with functional limitations who live alone. An emergency point of contact should be established to perform wellness checks, distribute food and resources, and make short-term placement arrangements where necessary.

125. In December 2022, Guidelines for Pandemic (COVID-19) Response for People with Disabilities were published. In the following year, local governments were requested to prepare corresponding disease prevention measures in accordance with the guidelines and to communicate them to hospitals, nursing homes, and

long-term care institutions within their jurisdictions for implementation.⁷⁵

126. To safeguard the right to know during disasters, the government has adopted the following measures to ensure that disaster warning information is accessible:

- (1) To raise disaster prevention awareness and enhance self-protection knowledge among personnel in social welfare institutions and nursing homes, a webpage on disaster prevention and long-term care institutions was established. This platform provides disaster prevention information concerning typhoons, floods, and earthquakes to enhance the efficiency of emergency response and evacuation efforts.
- (2) Distinct strategies have been developed and published for different categories of disability: calendars incorporating disaster prevention knowledge were distributed to people with physical or hearing disabilities, while publications combining printed text, illustrations, and Braille were prepared for people with visual disabilities and for those without disabilities. Furthermore, an accessible disaster prevention webpage was established to ensure that people with disabilities can obtain relevant information through multiple channels.
- (3) People with disabilities may acquire disaster information in real time via telephone, televised sign language simultaneous interpretation, radio broadcasts, the internet, social networking sites, the platform for disaster prevention and protection information, and exclusive websites concerning the disaster in question. The government has implemented accessible disaster prevention and warning services for people with visual and hearing or vocal and speech disabilities, including screen readers, voice assistants, and vibration alerts.

⁷⁵ In response to Paragraphs 61(a) to 61(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

- (4) The 119 emergency app allows emergency text messaging. It further enables cellphone buttons to flash and assists people with hearing or vocal and speech and visual disabilities with making emergency calls. Icons for emergency call shortcuts are intuitive (e.g., icons depict a fire or an ambulance), enabling people with dementia or intellectual disabilities to use it. In 2022, functions of the app were integrated into the Readiness TW e-APP.
- (5) The Taiwan Centers for Disease Control issues press releases following weekly press conferences and produces leaflets, videos, and other materials to promote health education and epidemic prevention measures through mass media and new media such as Facebook, LINE, and Instagram. It operates the 1922 epidemic prevention hotline and the LINE@CDC official account (@taiwancdc) to quickly share up-to-date information. The 1922 epidemic prevention hotline also features a dedicated email service (cdc1922@cdc.gov.tw), as well as a toll-free fax service (0800-655-955) for people with hearing or speech disabilities. The latest epidemic prevention information is also available via text messages upon request.⁷⁶
- (6) To ensure that people with visual or hearing disabilities receive timely fire warnings and can evacuate affected areas immediately, a research project on early fire detection and the feasibility of solutions for these populations was completed in 2023. The findings will be incorporated into Guidelines for Installing Evacuation Guidance Equipment for People with Visual or Hearing disabilities, expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

127. The Ministry of National Defense (MND) serves as the competent authority for air-raid drills and is responsible for the planning and follow-on supervision of

⁷⁶ In response to Paragraphs 61(a) to 61(c) and 90(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

policies pertaining to such drills. In 2023, the MND invited ministries, local governments, and disability organizations to discuss evacuation protocols for people with disabilities and also designed and published rules and regulations concerning air-raid drill training orders.

Article 12: Equal recognition before the law

128. People with disabilities are protected by the Civil Code and have the same legal capacity as other persons. The Civil Code provides for the commencement of a guardianship system to protect individuals who cannot make declaration of intention, receive declaration of intention, or who lacks the ability to discern the outcome of declaration of intention due to a mental disability. The Civil Code also establishes an assistance system to protect people who have insufficient capacity to make declaration of intention, receive declaration of intention, or who lacks the ability to discern the outcome of declaration of intention due to mental disability. This prevents such people from taking on legal obligations due to poor physical or mental health. Pursuant to the Civil Code, when electing guardians, to ensure the best interest of the ward, the court shall first take into consideration the ward's opinion. The Civil Code specifies that when enforcing guardianship that concerns a ward's life, treatment, and financial management, the guardian shall respect the ward's intent following the commencement of guardianship. These regulations fulfill the spirit of supported decision-making and respect individual rights, will, and choices as required under the CRPD. For the number of cases in which guardianship or assistance began in the period 2020-24, please refer to Table 12.1.
129. In 2019, an adult guardianship by agreement system was added to the Civil Code, allowing people who still have mental capacity to draft an agreement with an agent and to name the agent as the person's guardian upon the commencement of

guardianship instead of waiting for a court to select a guardian in accordance with its responsibilities; should said people lose their mental capacity, a guardian can still be appointed at the person's discretion according to the decision made before they lost mental capacity. In line with their will and stated preferences, individuals may appoint a guardian and decide the guardian's powers and approach for handling relevant matters, all of which can be written into the adult guardianship agreement. This system respects personal will, choices, and human dignity. The number of cases of notarized voluntary guardian appointment between 2020 and 2024 is shown in Table 12.2.

130. To promote cross-regional coordination and integration of policies related to aging, the MOJ sought suggestions from relevant agencies and organizations regarding issues such as adult guardianship, AD, and property trusts in 2023. The MOJ continues to raise awareness of the adult guardianship system under the Civil Code through diverse channels. In response to Taiwan's aging society and challenges within the adult guardianship system—particularly issues concerning agency and capacity to consent under the Civil Code—the MOJ consulted scholars, experts, and relevant agencies in 2023 and 2024 to explore potential amendments to the Civil Code. In 2024, a delegation visited Japan to study its guardianship system and CRPD-compliant identity and property legislation, drawing lessons from Japan's approach to an aging society. The MOJ will continue to study related issues under the Civil Code's adult guardianship system, such as whether it is necessary to adjust the legal provisions regarding the legal capacity of wards or to authorize courts of law to specify the types of actions that require the assistant's consent.⁷⁷

131. The government has promulgated Precautionary Matters on Handling Adult

⁷⁷ In response to Paragraph 63(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Guardianship or Assistance by Municipality or County (City) Competent Authorities as well as Regulations Governing Social Welfare Institutions and Juristic Persons in Handling Guardianship or Assistantship Matters for People with Disabilities. These regulations specify precautionary matters to be considered by the competent authorities and social welfare institutions if appointed as the guardian or assistant of a person with disabilities; the intention is to safeguard the person's rights and quality of life. To mitigate the burden on citizens, local governments subsidize the assessment of guardianship or assistance declarations. To improve the knowledge and skills of guardians or assistants for people with disabilities, the MOHW prepared an easy-to-read version of a guardianship guide for public use between 2020 and 2022. From 2022 to 2024, short videos were broadcast via the media to raise awareness and improve public understanding of the guardianship system.

132. The guardianship system includes, in brief, the following: (1) regular assessments and extensions involving, during the initial guardianship period or periods of extension, annual assessments conducted to determine whether continued guardianship is necessary; (2) programs via which prosecutors may implement diversified treatments tailored to an individual's circumstances, including treatment, care, and counseling, that can include custody with physical restraint or custody outside of institutions without physical restraint; (3) tiered management to reflect limited mental healthcare and judicial resources and the need to administer individualized treatment, whereby people placed under guardianship are classified and handled based on the severity of their conditions (those with severe conditions may be admitted to forensic psychiatric hospitals to allow for enhanced security and management; those with moderate conditions may be admitted to psychosocial rehabilitation institutions across Taiwan; those with mild conditions may be treated

in outpatient clinics and cared for by their legal guardians or close relatives or placed under protective custody so that the nation's resources are utilized effectively); (4) transfers to a location where an individual's conditions improve during the period of guardianship, permitting individuals to switch from institutional care to out-of-institution care (permitting those who do not receive outpatient treatment regularly to return to an institution for intensive supervised treatment, thus ensuring continuous adjustments); (5) a referral mechanism under which, two months before the expiration of guardianship, the prosecutor's office convenes a meeting on a transfer with medical personnel from the institution and relevant staff from local health, social welfare, police, labor, rehabilitation, and other relevant departments, so as to develop a mechanism that ensures that the individual is rehabilitated while retaining access to treatment, security, and other services related to education and employment.⁷⁸

133. The existing guardianship system ensures proportionality and protects human rights. The MOJ will continue to monitor developments in international human rights, evolving practical needs, and recommendations from professionals and the public to fine-tune the frequency and intensity of reviews, thereby balancing social justice with human rights protection. Statistics on guardianship are shown in Tables 12.3 and 12.4.

134. Temporary placement is a provisional arrangement made during criminal investigations and trials for defendants with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities. If there is strong suspicion of a serious crime that poses a threat to public safety, and there are sufficient grounds to indicate that the defendant has no or diminished criminal capacity, a judge may order placement of the defendant in

⁷⁸ In response to Paragraph 63(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

a forensic psychiatric hospital, regular hospital, mental health institution, or other appropriate facility for up to six months, provided there is an urgent need for such placement. If the court orders an extension, each extension shall not exceed six months, and the total period of temporary placement shall not exceed five years. In other words, temporary placement is subject to judicial discretion and a predetermined time limit, in line with the CRPD and other international human rights documents.⁷⁹

135. To understand the handling of temporary placement by courts of law, the Judicial Yuan collected statistics on such cases and their status from 2022 and 2024, finding that at high courts three cases were concluded and three were approved, while at district courts 26 were concluded, 14 were approved, 10 were dismissed, one was withdrawn, and one was otherwise concluded.⁸⁰

136. Considering that mandatory hospitalization involves restrictions on personal freedom, 2022 amendments to the Mental Health Act changed the decision-making process for mandatory hospitalization of patients harming others or themselves or in danger of doing so, as well as for the extension and cessation of mandatory hospitalization and the cessation of emergency placement. They also added a provision that during the emergency placement period, designated psychiatric care institutions should notify the central competent authority to provide necessary legal assistance. Furthermore, under the amended law, the discharge of psychiatric patients no longer requires the consent of a relative. Instead, the Mental Health Act mandates that psychiatric care institutions notify either the patient or their guardian once the patient's condition has stabilized or improved to the extent that continued

⁷⁹ In response to Paragraph 73 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁸⁰ In response to Paragraphs 63(c) and 63(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

hospitalization is no longer necessary. Institutions may not detain patients without just cause.⁸¹

137. As part of the Social Safety Net Program II, the MOHW has included human rights education on mental health-related laws and ethical norms, the CRPD, multiculturalism, and gender issues in on-the-job training standards for mental health professionals and personnel at psychiatric rehabilitation institutions. The MOHW will continue to reinforce human rights education and training for mental health personnel (including professionals at mental healthcare institutions, administrators, and community care professionals) to enhance their knowledge and ability to safeguard the rights of psychiatric patients.⁸²

Article 13: Access to justice

138. To guarantee access to justice for people with disabilities, Article 84 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act stipulates that if such individuals are involved in lawsuits or must testify, the court shall, depending on the disability category and grade, provide necessary assistance, such as interpretation services, sign language services, or allowing an assistant to accompany them during proceedings. During litigation procedures for constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative, juvenile, and family cases, the judges or presiding judges will assess the needs of individual cases and provide appropriate assistance in accordance with the law.⁸³ For information on the formulation of Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities, which are tailored to Taiwan's unique circumstances, please refer to Paragraph 147.

⁸¹ In response to Paragraphs 63(c) and 63(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁸² In response to Paragraphs 63(g) and 86(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁸³ In response to Paragraphs 37(b) and 41(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

139. In keeping with the ICCPR, the ICESCR, and the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act in terms of access to justice, Article 99 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended and promulgated in 2020. The amended law requires the presence of an interpreter when a defendant (or an individual brought in for questioning or interrogation) has a hearing or speech disability or is unable to communicate in the local language. In other words, when a law enforcement agency conducts an interrogation and encounters a person who has a hearing or speech disability or is unable to communicate in a commonly understood language, an interpreter or someone fluent in the language should be present to interpret. If preferred, written questions or statements may be used instead. In addition, when a victim is questioned, they may request the presence of a legal guardian, spouse, blood or marital relative within three degrees of kinship, parent, family member, doctor, psychologist, counselor, social worker, or trusted person. To ensure better privacy, the police may implement necessary separation between the victim, the defendant, and any concerned third parties, either on their own initiative or at the victim's request.

140. To reduce the risk of wrongful judgement and uphold the principle of the presumption of innocence, the MOI has developed a practical interview curriculum for police that is supplemented by case studies and focuses on effective communication with suspects or defendants with disabilities through interpreters. The curriculum has been incorporated into courses at Central Police University and Taiwan Police College. Regular reviews are conducted and the curriculum is continually updated.

141. Amended in 2019, the Juvenile Justice Act provides protective measures for juveniles with disabilities, including pretrial investigation (into, among other things, the individual's physical and mental states); the companionship and

assistance of adults or experts during the interrogation or questioning of the juvenile in question; rights notification; isolated interrogation for adults and juveniles; prohibition of continuous and nighttime interrogations; protection of the rights to be heard and to know judicial proceedings; assessment of physical and psychological conditions and behavioral observation in juvenile detention centers; placement of the juvenile in an appropriate institution to receive guidance and corrective education as per the classification of the juvenile according to their condition, including physical and mental states; management of data confidentiality; and removal of criminal records. The amendment added that experts in children and juvenile mental health or other fields may be assigned if the juvenile is incapable of making a complete statement due to psychological disorder or other mental disabilities. Juveniles with hearing, language, or multiple disabilities shall be provided with interpreting services to safeguard their right to be heard, as well as other measures for the protection of their rights in legal proceedings, such as the accompaniment of legal representatives, expanded rights notification, and separate custody from suspects or defendants in ordinary criminal matters.

142. In June 2019, the government amended Articles 164 and 165 of the Family Act by adding two statements addressing declaration of guardianship—matters concerning the termination of guardianship by agreement and those pertaining to the dismissal of guardians. The amended articles specify that a person subject to a guardianship declaration shall have the capacity to represent himself in proceedings during matters concerning the reelection of a guardian, related changes, and the dismissal and or termination of guardianship, thereby protecting said person’s right to procedural autonomy and to a fair hearing.

143. The Judicial Yuan has used a contracted interpreters system since 2006. The

Taiwan High Court and its branch courts, the high administrative courts, and the Intellectual Property and Commercial Court regularly recruit interpreters fluent in various languages. There are currently 281 contracted interpreters offering 23 languages. The courts host regular training sessions to improve interpreters' expertise while their court interpreting license remains valid. Among the 281 interpreters, 23 are sign language interpreters and 18 are real-time captioning translators. If no contracted interpreters are available for any reason or there is a shortage of interpreters, the court may appoint a temporary interpreter or the parties may choose their own interpreter if the court deems this appropriate. These measures ensure the availability of court interpreting services and safeguard the litigation rights of individuals with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities. Interpreter application forms are available at the consolidated service centers of courts and at trial registration counters. Involved parties or related individuals may also fill out an application form to request interpreting services to ensure that they understand their rights and participate effectively in court proceedings.

144. Article 211-1 has been added to the Code of Civil Procedure to stipulate that where equipment enabling audiovisual transmission is available at a court as well as at the location of an involved party, a motion may be filed with the court to conduct remote interrogation. The Rules of the Constitutional Court also stipulate that where the court deems it appropriate, remote adjudication may be conducted for the convenience of people who have difficulty appearing in court and to address adjudication efficiency concerns. To ensure an equal right to litigation for people with disabilities and provide adaptations for individual differences, the Precautionary Matters on Handling Civil Procedures, amended in January 2020, require that the court provide special consideration for people with disabilities during trials and give them more time to prepare for a case. In June 2020, the

Precautionary Matters on Handling Administrative Litigation were amended, and for courts subject to the document, judges are now requested to fulfill their duty to ensure that litigation-related laws contain provisions for reasonable accommodation as stated in the CRPD.

145. To fulfil the duty to provide care during litigation involving people with disabilities, the template of the notice to appear used by administrative courts at all levels was revised in August 2020. Specifically, language such as “people with disabilities or those requiring accessibility services” in the Notes section has been located more prominently to better alert litigants that such services are available. To ensure effective judicial safeguards for people with disabilities, Article 122-1 was added to the Administrative Litigation Act in 2022. The article stipulates that if a litigant has hearing, vocal and speech, or language disabilities, the administrative court must appoint an interpreter and that the litigant may be accompanied by a person who is close to or trusted by them. Article 150 of the act was amended to extend the prohibition on sworn testimonies to people with other intellectual disabilities who do not understand the meaning and effect of such testimonies. These changes guarantee access to justice for people with disabilities. Detailed statistics on accessible services provided by first- and second-instance courts under the Judicial Yuan in 2024 are summarized in Table 13.1.

146. The Citizen Judges Act stipulates that any Republic of China citizen over the age of 23 who has resided within the jurisdiction of a district court for more than four months and who does not meet any of the exclusionary criteria provided in the act is eligible to be seated as a citizen judge or alternate citizen judge to adjudicate cases alongside professional justices. Prior to the act’s formal implementation on 1 January 2023, the Judicial Yuan took the initiative to install accessible facilities including accessible walkways and desktop video relay screens in courtrooms

designated for citizen judges, as well as areas near each district court, in accordance with the spirit of the CRPD. Of the 567 citizen judges and reserve citizen judges who took part in adjudication in 2024, four were people with disabilities.

147. Drawing on the experience of courts in the Republic of Korea, and incorporating the perspectives of relevant ministries, representatives of disability organizations, as well as scholars and experts, the Judicial Yuan formulated and announced Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with disabilities in October 2024 to serve as a reference for judges and judicial personnel. In addition, an introduction to the guidelines on access to justice for persons with disabilities was prepared to address common forms of assistance for different disability categories.⁸⁴ The Judicial Yuan formally issued to courts at all levels Guidelines for the Establishment of Accessible Courtroom Seating, requesting them to set up accessible courtroom seating based on the guidelines. At present, each court provides at least one courtroom of each type with accessible facilities and seating, to facilitate the participation of people with disabilities in court proceedings. If a person with disabilities is a litigant in a case and qualifies for legal aid from the Legal Aid Foundation under the Legal Aid Act, the litigant may, in accordance with Article 30 of the Legal Aid Act and Regulations Governing the Payment of Necessary Legal Aid Expenditures, apply through their legal aid attorney to the Foundation's branch offices for reimbursement of necessary litigation-related expenses, including costs of transportation and personal assistance.⁸⁵

148. To ensure equal access to justice and to enhance judicial personnel's understanding

⁸⁴ In response to Paragraphs 66(a) and (c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁸⁵ In response to Paragraph 66(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

of the unique challenges faced by people with disabilities in accessing the justice system during trials, the Judges Academy organized a series of training courses with people with disabilities serving as lecturers. Table 13.2 shows the number of training courses and participants from 2020 to 2024.⁸⁶

149. The Mental Health Act expressly stipulates, “Hospitalized patients shall enjoy the right to personal privacy, free communication, and visitation. Psychiatric institutions shall not restrict these rights except for the patients’ illnesses, conditions, or medical needs.” To ensure patients’ safety, privacy, freedom of communication, and equal access to healthcare, the MOHW commissioned a project on the Development of Inpatient Guidelines on Psychiatric Wards in Taiwan. The study involved experts and scholars in psychiatry, psychiatric care, law, and human rights, as well as NGOs advocating for the rights of psychiatric patients, who were invited to participate in discussions.⁸⁷

Article 14: Liberty and the security of the person

150. For matters related to custodial protection and temporary placement, please refer to Article 12: Equal recognition before the law (Paragraphs 132 and 134).

151. The Mental Health Act safeguards the health interests and personal safety of psychiatric patients. Mandatory hospitalization is not imposed on the basis of disability; rather, it is a protective medical procedure applied to a *severe patient* (and for a short term) whose psychiatric symptoms interfere with normal functioning and who has harmed, or is at risk of harming, themselves or others, in order to protect the patient’s right to health and medical human rights. During emergency placement, a patient’s rights and interests shall be protected and

⁸⁶ In response to Paragraph 66(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁸⁷ In response to Paragraph 67 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

necessary treatment shall be provided. The period shall not exceed seven days, and compulsory psychiatric assessment shall be completed within three days from the day following emergency placement. In addition, 2022 amendments to the Mental Health Act introduced a three-year validity period for a diagnosis of *severe patient*; if the diagnosis is not reconfirmed upon expiry, the diagnostic certificates become invalid. Considering that the system may entail deprivation of personal liberty, the Mental Health Act provides rights protection measures for severe patients to petition the court for a ruling to cease mandatory hospitalization.⁸⁸ Further, following amendments to the Habeas Corpus Act, which took effect in 2014, a person may also petition for habeas corpus relief. If a person disagrees or is dissatisfied with a mandatory hospitalization disposition, they may seek administrative relief by filing an administrative appeal pursuant to the Administrative Appeal Act; the number of such administrative appeal cases from 2020 to 2024 is shown in Table 14.1. Statistics for 2020 to 2024 on mandatory hospitalization cases—the number of cases reviewed, the number of approvals, the number of approved extensions, and the average length of stay (days)—are shown in Table 14.2. To implement and institutionalize a human rights protection mechanism for psychiatric patients, local governments have been requested to supervise psychiatric institutions to display, in appropriate and prominent locations, complaint hotlines and other avenues for relief, to strengthen public information efforts (e.g., by displaying phone numbers for the Legal Aid Foundation and patients' rights organizations), and to incorporate such items into local government performance assessments. When needed, psychiatric institutions shall assign dedicated personnel to assist patients with completing petitions to cease mandatory

⁸⁸ In response to Paragraph 71(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

hospitalization and submitting them to the court. Regarding petitions to cease mandatory hospitalization, a person seeking relief after a court ruling granting or denying a petition shall petition the ordinary court or the juvenile and family court with jurisdiction over the severe patient's domicile, residence, or current location. From 2020 to 2024, the courts approved only one petition to cease mandatory hospitalization under the Mental Health Act, which occurred in 2022. To further protect the liberty and personal safety of severe patients, the Mental Health Act was amended in 2022 to transfer the authority to approve mandatory hospitalization from the Ministry of Health and Welfare's review mechanism to the courts, and to introduce a participatory review mechanism that incorporates mental health professionals and patients' rights representatives alongside judges, thereby incorporating diverse perspectives.

152. The Mental Health Act clearly outlines the procedures for mandatory hospitalization, as such measures restrict personal liberty. To protect psychiatric patients, the act requires that necessary treatment and protection be provided throughout mandatory hospitalization periods (i.e., during emergency placement periods). Additionally, to ensure patient safety and to guarantee appropriate living environments, basic living conditions, and access to treatment, relevant standards have been incorporated into the accreditation criteria for psychiatric institutions. These measures help safeguard the medical rights of people with disabilities. To provide healthcare and to prevent emergency incidents of violence, suicide, and self-harm, psychiatric institutions may restrain patients or restrict their movement using specific protective measures. Psychiatric institution accreditation criteria require periodic assessments to determine whether such restraints or movement restrictions should continue, including mechanisms mandating regular checks on patients at intervals of no less than every 15 minutes. For the 2017-23 accreditation

cycle, 46 evaluated psychiatric institutions had an 89 percent compliance rate with these criteria. Additionally, if a patient or their guardian, during patient hospitalization, believes that the psychiatric institution has infringed upon the patient's rights, they may file a written complaint with the local competent authority where the psychiatric institution is located. The competent authority shall investigate and address the complaint, conduct relevant statistical analyses, and inform the complainant of the outcome.

153. To increase community service resources for people with psychosocial disabilities, the government launched the Enhancing the Quality of Community Care for Patients with Psychiatric Disorders Project in 2016 (it was renamed in 2021 as the Care Optimization Project for Suspected or Community Psychiatric Patients). The project encourages psychiatric institutions to proactively provide community care and conduct treatment interventions and follow-ups for individuals suspected of having psychiatric conditions or at high risk of developing them. It aims to guide patients toward regular healthcare and assist families in managing emergencies or unexpected situations. These efforts help to ensure that patients receive medical treatment while reducing their harm-causing behavior and acute episodes. Currently, 23 psychiatric institutions across 22 administrative regions offer such services. To prevent crises and to rapidly resolve on-site emergencies so that patients can receive appropriate healthcare, starting in 2020, mental health professionals have offered 24-hour emergency psychiatric consultation services to police, firefighters, social workers, and public health personnel. These services aim to help address unexpected conditions or crisis events, including assessments to determine the need to provide escorts for medical treatment. Starting from 14 December 2024, in accordance with Article 49 of the amended Mental Health Act, local competent authorities have established 24-hour emergency psychiatric care

response mechanisms and consultation hotlines. This initiative enhances the assessment of providing escorts for medical treatment and improves the management of emergencies and unexpected situations.

154. To establish continuity-of-care mechanisms for psychiatric patients, 2022 amendments to the Mental Health Act stipulate that before patients are discharged, psychiatric institutions shall assist them in jointly formulating discharge preparation plans and shall offer relevant assistance. Prior to a patient's discharge, institutions must notify the local government of the patient's household registration or place of residence to ensure the provision of case management services. Within three days of a patient's discharge, the institution shall send discharge preparation plans to the local government to facilitate the provision of community treatment, community support, and referrals or transfers to various services.⁸⁹

155. To introduce community-based services for psychiatric patients, since 2009, the government has implemented a Project to Reward Mental Health Institutions and Organizations. Beginning in 2021, under the Social Safety Net Program, version 2.0, annual subsidies have been provided to NGOs and institutions to implement a Project of Community Support Services for Psychiatric Patients. The number of approved subsidy cases was 10 in 2021, 10 in 2022, 25 in 2023, and 38 in 2024. Starting in 2024, under a Care Service Resource Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities, the government has expanded subsidies for local governments and has collaborated with NGOs and institutions to expand community supportive service capacity, including case management services, family supportive services, community living services, independent living guidance services, employment capability development and transition to employment services, other innovative

⁸⁹ Paragraphs 154-156 are in response to Paragraph 71(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

community supportive services, and community living programs.

156. By implementing an operational performance assessment system for local health authorities, the MOHW can oversee the establishment of referral mechanisms linking community mental health centers with other service systems. The local health authorities should integrate community mental health service resources within their jurisdictions and develop of community network contact systems.

157. When police officers on duty encounter individuals suspected of having mental illnesses as defined under the Mental Health Act, they shall notify the local competent authorities to promptly verify whether the individuals meet the statutory definition of *psychiatric patients*. If the individuals are confirmed to be psychiatric patients, police officers shall assist in escorting them to nearby and appropriate psychiatric institutions for medical treatment. If their identities cannot be verified, or if it cannot be determined whether they meet the definition of psychiatric patients, the local competent authorities shall dispatch personnel to the scene to handle the situation jointly. In accordance with the procedure for escorting psychiatric patients for medical treatment, personnel shall cooperate with health and fire department staff to escort the individuals to nearby and appropriate psychiatric institutions, thereby safeguarding the individuals' rights and interests.

158. The Long-Term Care Services Act requires that long-term care institutions and their personnel shall provide proper care and protection for the users of long-term care services and shall not restrict physical freedom or engage in any other matters that infringe upon users' interests; violations of said provisions are subject to a fine. Governments at all levels have incorporated the concepts of reinforcement of social participation, provision of support for independent living, and encouragement of self-expression in living arrangements when developing assessment indicators of long-term care institutions. Similarly, Regulations

Governing the Accreditation of Nursing Institutions include rights safeguards for persons concerned as a statutory assessment item, thereby securing institutional residents' freedom of choice.

159. Personal care institutions providing living arrangements for people with disabilities, including residential social welfare institutions, nursing homes, mental healthcare institutions, and long-term care institutions, shall allow their service users to freely communicate with individuals outside; this regulation is specified as one of the assessment indicators for institutions.

160. From 2021 to 2022, the MOJ implemented the Pilot Program for Dedicated Psychological and Social Workers in Correctional Facilities in six correctional facilities, including Taipei Prison. The program, in its second phase, was extended to the end of 2025. By introducing professional workers and making them official staff, the MOJ aims to enhance the quantity and effectiveness of corrective treatment. As of the end of 2024, there were a total of 58,969 inmates in correctional facilities, among whom 2,920 (4.95 percent) held a disability identification (see Tables 14.3 and 14.4). Across all correctional facilities, there were 315 dedicated psychological and social workers, among whom 109, 36, and 170 were official staff, contract employees, and temporary staff, respectively. Upon admission, correctional facility investigation teams, psychologists, or social workers provide counseling to and conduct psychological assessments of inmates to understand their personalities, physical and mental conditions, education levels, family backgrounds, criminal offense histories, accessibility needs, and other special requirements. They may also obtain relevant treatment and service assessment information from social workers or case managers who have previously served the inmates in community settings. Based on inmates' needs, correctional facilities provide support such as assisting inmates in applying for

disability assessments, connecting them to social welfare resources, and offering various types of treatments, including basic needs care, healthcare, assistive devices, psychological counseling, family support, vocational training, and pre-release transition services. Additionally, starting in 2022, statistics on detained youth with disabilities have been published on a regular basis; in the fourth quarter of 2024, there were 49 youths (42 males and seven females) with disabilities detained at correctional facilities. Among the 49 youths, 48 were classified under category 1 and one under category 6.⁹⁰

Article 15: Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment

161. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), one of the nine core United Nations human rights conventions, aims to protect the rights of all people by ensuring that they are free from torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. To protect the rights of the public and align with global human rights trends, the Executive Yuan approved the draft CAT Implementation Act in February 2024. The act, together with the CAT and its Optional Protocol, will be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation. Once the CAT Implementation Act is passed, the NHRC will be responsible for establishing Taiwan's National Preventive Mechanisms.⁹¹

162. According to the Medical Care Act, when conducting human trials, medical care institutions should pay due attention to medical procedures and first obtain written consent from research participants. The subjects of human trials must be adults

⁹⁰ In response to Paragraphs 71(c), 71(d), 71(e), 71(f), and 72 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁹¹ In response to Paragraph 75(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

with disposing capacity. Any human trial proposal shall first be reviewed and approved by medical technologists, legal experts, and impartial citizens or NGO representatives. Medical or scientific research funded by the NSTC must comply with the Human Subjects Research Act and obtain prior approval from an institutional review board. MOJ-affiliated correctional institutions must not accept applications by research institutions to recruit inmates for any medical or scientific experiments. This will prevent inmates with disabilities from participating in any human research against their will because of their intellectual disabilities.

163. When on duty, officers at correctional institutions are to emphasize both internal security and inmates' dignity and human rights; they shall not exceed the force reasonably necessary to achieve desired correctional objectives and are prohibited from torturing or inflicting cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment on inmates. Where officers violate relevant correctional regulations or human rights conventions, the competent authority shall identify the administrative liability of the violator and provide relevant evidence to the prosecuting authorities for investigation. In October 2020, the government promulgated Guidelines on Reasonable Accommodation for Inmates with Disabilities in Correctional Facilities; they were amended in April 2021. The guidelines aim to assist people with disabilities in adapting more quickly by allowing correctional facilities to make necessary and appropriate modifications and adjustments. When imposing disciplinary measures on inmates with disabilities, correctional facilities shall consider not only objective evidence and the severity of the violation but also the inmates' understanding of and intent behind the violation, and shall manage such cases appropriately. If inmates with disabilities fall ill or are exposed to other

special circumstances, punishment may be suspended.⁹²

164. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 148 of the amended Prison Act promulgated in 2020 specify that “The provisions of [this Act] regarding escort, work, edification, culture and entertainment, provisions and supplies, sanitation and medical services, visitation and correspondence, safekeeping, petitions, complaints, and legal remedy shall apply mutatis mutandis to inmates with pending death penalty rendered based on a final judgment. The prison may, where appropriate, adjust rules for visits and correspondence for inmates under pending death penalty...and provide opportunities for work, edification, and counseling based on the willingness of the inmate.” Also in 2020, the MOJ drafted a Pilot Program for Individualized Treatment Plans for People with Pending Death Penalty, under which treatment measures—including daily life arrangements, physical and mental healthcare, educational counseling, life education, family support, religious practice, and suicide prevention—may be suitably adjusted or relaxed based on the inmate’s personal circumstances and needs.

165. In 2023, the MOHW amended guidelines for the in-service training of personnel providing services to people with disabilities. In addition to the existing requirement that such personnel complete at least 20 hours of annual in-service training—including courses on the protection of people with disabilities and their human rights—courses now also include positive behavior support training. The goal is to improve institutional staff competence in protecting the rights of people with disabilities.

166. The Mental Health Act and the Regulation for Psychiatric Patient or Restriction of Movement Freedom of Mental Illness Patients stipulate that psychiatric

⁹² In response to Paragraph 75(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

institutions may physically restrain patients or restrict their movement freedom only when medically necessary or to prevent emergency incidents of violence, suicide, or self-harm and that patients must also be informed prior to such restraints or restrictions. Such measures shall be evaluated periodically, must not exceed the time necessary, and must not involve shackles or any other improper methods. To ensure both patient safety and their healthcare needs, the MOHW has commissioned the launch of a project addressing the Development of Inpatient Guidelines on Psychiatric Wards in Taiwan. For related information, please refer to Article 13: Access to Justice (Paragraph 149).⁹³

Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse

167. The Human Trafficking Prevention Act categorizes exploitation into sexual exploitation and labor exploitation. The Executive Yuan's Coordination Meeting for Human Trafficking Prevention is convened regularly to coordinate and supervises the implementation of relevant measures across various ministries. While being sheltered, victims of human trafficking are provided with necessary services, including the protection of their personal safety. The government conducts human trafficking prevention training programs to raise awareness, sensitivity, and reporting capabilities of statutory personnel. Efforts have also been made to improve the sheltering and protection services provided to victims.

168. Under the Crime Victim Rights Protection Act, Taiwan provides protection to the families of victims who have died as a result of criminal acts, to victims who have suffered serious injuries, and to victims of sexual assault. Under the supervision of the MOJ, the Association for Victims Support offers services to victims of crime, including legal assistance, help with compensation applications, rehabilitation

⁹³ In response to Paragraphs 75(a) and 75(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

support, and other supportive services.

169. In Taiwan, protective cases involving violence and abuse are governed by specific legislation, including the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act, the Senior Citizens Welfare Act, the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act. These laws establish mandatory reporting mechanisms. At the same time, cases are reported, managed, and tracked through an information protection system that supports case reporting, service provision, case management, and statistical analysis. For reported cases involving people with disabilities, local governments are required to perform an on-site visit and investigation within 24 hours of being notified or receiving a report, and to submit an investigation report within four days of case acceptance to ensure timely assistance. In addition, the National Police Agency has established a women and children's case management system and promulgated operational guidelines for this system to enable comprehensive tracking, supervision, and evaluation of cases involving women and children.

170. The MOHW regularly convenes meetings of its Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee. Scholars, experts, and representatives from NGOs and relevant government agencies are selected to serve on this committee to participate in policy planning and implementation. Persons with disabilities and their representative organizations are also invited to serve as committee members to monitor the proceedings.

171. In 2024, approximately 70 percent of reported domestic violence victims were women, among whom 9.4 percent were people with disabilities. When categorizing people with disabilities, those with psychosocial disabilities accounted for the highest percentage, followed by those with physical disabilities.

Approximately 10.9 percent of sexual assault victims were people with disabilities, and approximately 11.9 percent of child and youth assault victims were people with disabilities. The percentages of people with disabilities among the various types of protection reports created from 2020 to 2024 are shown in Table 16.1. In 2024, there were eight cases in which people with disabilities died because their family members were unable to bear the care burden. Regarding digital gender-related violence, regular national surveys are conducted, in which data analyses that include people with disabilities of different genders are added. Concerning the lifetime prevalence of the seven types of digital gender-related violence—fabrication of false information, recruitment and luring, identity invasion or impersonation, control or restriction of expression, image-based sexual violence, harassment and threats toward families and friends, and offline sexual violence—the prevalence among people with disabilities ranged from 1.7 percent to 15 percent, which was higher than that among people without disabilities.⁹⁴

172. To prevent young children with disabilities from being subjected to improper treatment, the MOE drafted Guidelines for Preschool Educators on Counseling and Disciplining Young Children in October 2023 for use by preschool educators. In 2024, a statistical function for tracking cases of improper treatment of young children was developed as a way of quantitatively reviewing such cases across all early childhood care and education institutions nationwide. Child and youth protection-related incidents were set as in-service training topics, and classroom management, counseling, and discipline were designated as required items eligible for funding to support local governments with organizing preschool educator professional competence training. Related personnel were also trained to deliver

⁹⁴ Paragraphs 171 and 172 are in response to Paragraph 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

legal briefings on counseling and discipline, enabling local governments to conduct related training programs.

173. To ensure that victims with disabilities have channels via which to seek help, the 113 protection hotline offers free, 24-hour, year-round services, while the Social Safety Net-Ecare website offers online and text message consultations; the latter has received the Web Accessibility Accreditation badge.⁹⁵

174. The MOHW continues to instruct local governments to develop diverse protection and assistance measures that meet the varying needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault (including the posting of sexual images), taking into account the differing circumstances faced by victims. People with disabilities who require personal protection may seek assistance from their local social welfare or police authorities. Social workers will conduct assessments based on the victim's physical and mental condition and specific needs, and subsequently coordinate relevant resources to provide support. Emergency shelters are always open. In addition to existing private, public, and public-private partnership facilities, disability institutions, medical facilities, or contracted hotels may also be utilized as shelters based on need to ensure an individual's safety.⁹⁶

175. The MOHW subsidizes community organizations and NGOs to organize localized promotional events, education, training, and activities, fostering the public's awareness and knowledge of violence prevention and enabling early identification of people with disabilities living in communities who require protection. The MOHW also subsidizes NGOs in implementing follow-up and treatment programs for the protection of people with disabilities, establishing family-centered services

⁹⁵ In response to Paragraphs 86(h) and 90(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

⁹⁶ Paragraphs 174 and 175 are in response to Paragraphs 79(b), 79(c), 79(d), and 79(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

and convening regular coordination meetings on the protection of people with disabilities with relevant network agencies to discuss implementation and improvement strategies. To prevent the abuse of children and youth with disabilities, the MOHW has instructed local governments to implement comprehensive child and youth protection awareness campaigns, developed the Slow-Flying Angels educational toolkit targeting children with specific needs, and required local governments to strengthen links with local parenting education resources for families of children and youth with specific needs. These measures help families address the unique challenges of raising children and youth with disabilities and respond to the specific needs of persons involved in each case.

176. To promote the support service program available to family caregivers of people with disabilities, the government offers training and practice for such caregivers, as well as family care visits. As of 2024, there were 48 locations providing services for caregivers of people with disabilities, which provided 59,181 instances of service. These figures were 92 percent and 276.35 percent higher, respectively, than those of 2019 (i.e., 25 locations and 15,725 instances). To reduce the burden on caregivers, respite services were also provided; in 2024, 191,206 individuals used respite services, representing a 1.08-fold increase compared with 176,519 users in 2023.⁹⁷

177. The government has introduced an innovative support service program for family caregivers and has issued standardized referral and service procedures for families facing a high long-term caregiving burden. Certain types of protective service cases have mandatory reporting, including those involving domestic violence, people with disabilities, sexual assault, children and youth, and senior citizens,

⁹⁷ Paragraphs 176 and 177 are in response to Paragraph 79(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

vulnerable families, and individuals with a history of suicide attempts.

178. The 2025 draft amendments to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act add provisions that establish mandatory reporting responsibilities for welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities; bar individuals who do not meet eligibility requirements from serving as facility and institution directors, supervisors, or staff; impose heavier penalties for improper treatment resulting in death; and require facilities and institutions that receive a grade of C or below in two consecutive assessments to exit the system.⁹⁸ These amendments aim to improve protection mechanisms for people with disabilities in institutional settings. The Principles and Precautions Concerning Suspected Sexual Assault Incidents in Welfare Care Facilities or Institutions mandate that regulated facilities or institutions inquire of local governments whether a candidate employee or volunteer has a record of having committed sexual assault. If the competent authorities at any level discover that a staff member of a facility or institution has committed violent crimes, sexual harassment, or sexual assault, or pled guilty to a charge of disorderly conduct that severely infringed upon the rights of people with disabilities, they shall, in accordance with the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, request the institution to suspend the staff member and order the transfer, layoff, or retirement of such persons or the termination of their labor contract in accordance with relevant provisions. If the staff member is in charge of a facility or institution, they shall be forbidden to serve as the head of any disability facility or institution in the future.⁹⁹

179. To ensure service quality at long-term care institutions, welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities, senior welfare institutions, and nursing

⁹⁸ Scheduled to be amended and promulgated in 2026.

⁹⁹ In response to Paragraph 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

institutions and safeguard the residents' rights in those institutions or facilities, the MOHW established mechanisms for periodic assessments and unannounced inspections (one or two) every year in accordance with the Long-Term Care Services Act, Senior Citizens Welfare Act, People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, and Nursing Personnel Act. These mechanisms ensure that institutions neither impose inappropriate activity restrictions or physical restraints nor engage in any form of abuse toward residents.¹⁰⁰

180. In 2024, the MOHW launched the Residential Institution Care Quality Incentive Program, which establishes relevant indicators to ensure the quality of residential services provided to people with disabilities.¹⁰¹

181. Social welfare, long-term care, and nursing institutions have established a reporting system for sexual assault and sexual harassment and conducted reporting training and promotional education for relevant personnel.

182. Local governments shall include the prevention and handling of sexual assault incidents in vocational training institutions, employment service agencies, and sheltered workshops for people with disabilities as required items for inspection and assessment.¹⁰²

183. The Regulations Governing Prevention and Control of Bullying on Campuses, the Gender Equity Education Act, and the Regulations Governing Prevention of Gender-Related Incidents on Campuses stipulate the preventive mechanisms and measures, handling procedures, and relief methods in cases of school violence (including bullying) and gender-related incidents (including gender-based

¹⁰⁰ In response to Paragraphs 79(a) and 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁰¹ In response to Paragraph 79(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁰² In response to Paragraph 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

violence). The regulations also require that any suspected incident be reported within 24 hours. In 2024, the MOE promulgated amendments to the Regulations Governing Prevention and Control of Bullying on Campuses. Under the amendments, units handling cases of teacher-on-student bullying at senior high schools and below must apply or refer to the Regulations Governing the Dismissal, Suspension, and Non-renewal of Full-Time Teachers at Senior High Schools and Below, separating such instances from the regulations that apply to student-on-student cases. In addition, for student-on-student cases, a new conciliation mechanism was introduced to implement restorative justice, assist the parties with resolving conflicts, repairing relationships, and reducing trauma. Regarding schools' handling of suspected bullying cases involving students with disabilities, Article 36 of the Regulations Governing Prevention and Control of Bullying on Campuses stipulates that when a school's anti-bullying committee deems it necessary, special education professionals may be invited to attend meetings and provide opinions to protect the rights of all parties involved. In 2024, the MOE promulgated amendments to the Regulations Governing Prevention of Gender-Related Incidents on Campuses, while the MOE's Gender Equity Education Committee developed work plans. To effectively implement the prevention, investigation, and handling of gender incidents on campuses, the committee conducts approximately eight educational sessions annually, training some 300 investigation professionals who are then added to the talent pool. The number of personnel with special education backgrounds in the pool increases by roughly 30 each year. Additionally, professional conciliation and investigation talent pools for student-on-student bullying incidents and for teacher-on-student bullying incidents at vocational schools or higher have been established and publicly announced. Since 2023, a total of 1,463 admissions have been recorded across these pools, and

related personnel training will continue.¹⁰³ For information regarding gender-related incident prevention and school-based curricula or programs in special education schools, please refer to Article 7: Children with disabilities (Paragraph 60).

184. Gender equality and gender-based violence prevention training for relevant personnel, including those in the judicial, police, medical, and social work spheres, is as follows:

- (1) To raise judicial personnel's gender awareness and their ability to identify gender-based violence, annual training courses cover various forms of gender-based violence, including digital gender-based violence and intimate partner violence. In addition, both pre-service and in-service training for judicial personnel include courses on professional interviewing that educate them on victims' trauma responses, interviewing practices, and key matters for consideration when communicating with victims.
- (2) The handling of gender-based violence cases involving children with disabilities requires coordination among social welfare, police, educational, judicial, and juvenile correctional institution personnel. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 20 sessions of basic courses and 10 sessions of advanced courses were conducted, attended by 1,000 and 498 participants, respectively. At present, among 468 domestic violence prevention officers across 161 police precincts nationwide, 361 officers have completed basic or advanced training (77.14 percent). In addition, among 474 members of women and children's protection police brigades nationwide (including personnel from human resources, accounting, and administration), 304 have completed basic or

¹⁰³ In response to Paragraphs 79(a) and 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

advanced training (64.14 percent).

- (3) To enhance police officers' competence in preparing interview records involving child victims and victims with intellectual disabilities in cases of sexual assault, since 2022 police agencies have expanded annual training (by 200 officers each year) for dedicated investigators handling sexual assault cases. This measure improves the protection of the judicial rights of vulnerable victims of sexual violence.
- (4) Each year, newly appointed public officials who passed the *social worker* category of the civil service exam undergo training on women's welfare, gender equality (including CEDAW), and related practices, which help to enhance public officials' competence in addressing the issue of violence, reporting, and understanding gender equality concepts. From 2020 to 2024, 10 training sessions were held, educating a total of 629 participants (Table 16.2).
- (5) The MOHW requires institutional staff to receive sexual assault prevention training at least once per year. In 2018 and 2020, the MOHW completed the Three-Level Practical Work Manual on the Prevention of Sexual Assault Incidents in Welfare Care Facilities or Institutions for People with Disabilities and the Easy-to-Read Version on Primary Prevention of Sexual Assault in Welfare Care Facilities or Institutions for People with Disabilities. In 2022, the MOHW released a teaching video for the aforementioned easy-to-read version. The MOHW held three workshops on the use of such videos. These efforts aim to improve institutional staff members' competency in developing sexual assault prevention teaching materials tailored to the characteristics of different groups of people with disabilities. To further strengthen staff sensitivity and capacity to respond to sexual issues, a sexual assault

prevention training course for staff working at child and youth placement institutions is held annually. Course content includes sexual assault prevention strategies and intervention planning for child and youth placement institutions, as well as case-based exercises involving children and youth with (borderline) intellectual disabilities.

- (6) Regulations for the Training, Certification, Continuous Education Program and Registration Conditions for Long-Term Care Personnel stipulate that introductory (Level I) courses on long-term care must cover gender and cultural perspectives as they pertain to long-term care to enhance professionals' awareness of gender equality. These regulations also address gender violence prevention and increasing gender care sensitivity and the competencies of relevant professionals. In 2023 and 2024, 21,555 and 43,438 individuals attended introductory courses, respectively.
- (7) According to regulations governing the various categories of medical personnel, medical personnel are required to take a certain number of hours of continuing education once every six years in order to renew their licenses. Gender-related topics are included as mandatory lessons within continuing education; therefore, medical personnel must complete gender-related training before their licenses can be renewed. As of 2024, there were approximately 370,000 registered medical personnel. From 2016 to 2024, 18,398 courses related to gender equality were offered, totaling 3,480,608 training hours; 12,708 courses related to gender-based violence were offered, totaling 1,396,165 training hours.
- (8) Gender equality-related training is provided to education personnel through conferences held by gender equality education committees at higher education institutions, workshops on the identification and handling of

intimate partner violence in schools, professional training for investigators of gender-related incidents, and other initiatives. From 2020 to 2024, 43 such sessions were held, attended by a total of 3,389 people. Teaching materials addressing how to integrate gender equality education into life management courses and social skills courses were developed to help special education personnel bring gender equality topics into courses directed at the specific needs of students with disabilities.¹⁰⁴

Article 17: Protecting the integrity of the person

185. In 2022, the MOHW proposed draft amendments to the Reproductive Health Act to change the requirement that physicians persuade individuals with conditions detrimental to reproductive health to undergo treatment or sterilization procedures. The proposed amendments instead require physicians to inform individuals of their conditions and provide counseling or referral services, and explicitly stipulate that medical institutions are to perform sterilization procedures only in accordance with the individuals' will.¹⁰⁵

186. Using NHI data from 2017 to 2022, the MOHW analyzed the number of people with disabilities who underwent total hysterectomy procedures. The number decreased from 708 to 572, and the percentage of those having such procedures decreased from 1.31‰ to 1.07‰. In recent years, these figures have become similar to those of people without disabilities.¹⁰⁶

187. The MOHW's 2021 Disabled People's Living Condition and Demand Survey included questions on sterilization procedures to better understand the status of

¹⁰⁴ In response to Paragraph 79(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁰⁵ In response to Paragraphs 79(h) and 81(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁰⁶ Paragraphs 186-188 are in response to Paragraphs 81(b) and 81(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

sterilization procedures among people with disabilities. However, as this topic is highly sensitive, 36 percent of those polled declined to answer the questions, while 64 percent provided valid responses. Among those who answered, 13 percent reported having implemented sterilization procedures, and 89 percent indicated that they had made the decision themselves.¹⁰⁷ In addition, to assist people with intellectual disabilities to better understand information related to contraception and sterilization procedures, the MOHW published an Easy-to-Read Manual on Contraception and Sterilization on its Health 99+ website and formally requested relevant agencies to promote and disseminate the manual.¹⁰⁸

188. The Medical Care Act stipulates that “Medical care institutions shall explain the reasons for surgical operation, success rate, possible side-effects and risks to the patient or his/her legal agent, spouse, kin, or interested party, and must obtain his/her consent and signature on letter of consent for surgery and anesthesia before commencing with surgical procedure.” Regarding continuing education courses for nurses on providing complete preoperative information and obtaining informed consent, including sterilization procedures (e.g., vasectomy and tubal ligation), a total of 824 courses were offered from 2020 to 2024. In 2018 and 2019, the MOHW issued letters requesting that local health bureaus and nursing-related associations and educational institutions incorporate the aforementioned topics into continuing education courses for nurses (Table 17.1).

Article 18: Liberty of movement and nationality

189. According to Subparagraph 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Nationality Act, a foreign national applying for naturalization must possess “enough property or

¹⁰⁷ In response to Paragraphs 81(b) and 81(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁰⁸ In response to Paragraph 81(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

professional skills to support himself/herself or lead a stable life.” This requirement is intended to ensure that applicants have adequate financial means in Taiwan and do not impose an additional social welfare or financial burden on the government. This requirement is consistent with the legislative practice in many countries and does not constitute a discriminatory regulation. Under Article 7 of the Enforcement Rules of the Nationality Act, applicants may also submit proof of financial resources of their relatives (i.e., parents, spouses, or parents-in-law) having household registration in Taiwan. Therefore, the requirement should not be considered an obstacle for people with disabilities to apply for naturalization. Furthermore, to respect the freedom of marriage, and in recognition of the fact that minors are typically not financially independent, exemptions are provided for applicants seeking naturalization as the spouse of an ROC national and for unmarried children under the age of 18. In such cases, applicants are not required to provide proof of sufficient property or professional skills to support themselves or maintain a stable livelihood.¹⁰⁹

190. In the amended Subparagraph 8 of Paragraph 1 of Article 18 of the Immigration Act, which lists the circumstances under which a foreign national may be denied entry, language related to mental illness was removed in March 2024.¹¹⁰

Article 19: Living independently and being included in the community

191. To promote independent living for people with disabilities in communities, it is essential to advance accessible environments, improve various community facilities and transportation services, and provide housing-related measures (e.g., the Social Housing Development Program, the Social Housing Rental and

¹⁰⁹ In response to Paragraph 83(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹¹⁰ In response to Paragraph 83(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Management Program, and the NT\$30 Billion Special Program to Expand Rent Subsidies by the Central Government). It is also critical to ensure the full participation of people with disabilities in the planning and implementation of related policies.¹¹¹ For details, please refer to Article 8: Awareness-raising; Article 9: Accessibility; Article 20: Personal mobility; Article 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection; and Article 33: National implementation and monitoring.

A. Support for independent living

192. To assist people with disabilities in independently making decisions and choices and taking responsibility for their decisions and choices, supportive services for independent living were added to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act as a statutory service in 2012. Local governments provide empowerment, assistance with developing independent living plans, peer support, and personal assistance services for people with disabilities. They are also required to establish case review mechanisms in which experts or multidisciplinary teams jointly assess cases, provide service recommendations, and approve the corresponding service hours based on the actual needs of people with disabilities.

193. Stable funding: Since 2012, a budget for supportive services for independent living has been included in the national social welfare fund as part of the regular government budget. To stabilize funding, beginning in 2024, this budget has been incorporated into the Long-Term Care Services Development Fund, with approximately NT\$240 million allocated in 2024.¹¹²

194. Service measure improvements

¹¹¹ In response to Paragraphs 86(a) and 86(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹¹² In response to Paragraph 86(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

- (1) Enhancing personal assistant service hour assessment mechanisms: In 2023, local governments were instructed to act in line with needs assessment results and, for people with disabilities who both desire and require supportive services for independent living, ensure that peer supporters and social workers empower such people, help them clarify independent living goals, and work with them to collaboratively develop independent living plans. Based on these plans, local governments are to identify available welfare resources and personnel support, consider such factors as the availability of personal assistants and related budgets, and communicate with people with disabilities to confirm the number of service hours being requested. Additionally, governments are to establish case review mechanisms and commission experts or multidisciplinary teams to review these cases and approve service hours accordingly rather than automatically assign the maximum allowable service hours.
- (2) Establishing independent living service centers: Currently, one independent living service center has been established each in the northern, central, and southern regions of Taiwan. Each offers services to empower people with disabilities to live independently in communities. By the end of 2028, all local governments (excluding the three offshore island counties) are expected to establish at least one independent living service center (with the six special municipalities each establishing two), for a projected total of 25 centers.
- (3) Increasing incentives for members of the public to work as personal assistants: To increase incentives for individuals to work as personal assistants and to attract more workers to provide nighttime and remote-area services, in 2023, personal assistant hourly subsidies were raised from NT\$200 to NT\$250, with an additional NT\$50 being offered per hour for nighttime services and

an additional NT\$40 per hour being offered for services provided to indigenous people or to people on offshore islands.

- (4) Fully protecting the rights of personal assistants: To safeguard the labor rights of personal assistants, local governments have been guided to transition from a contract-based model to an employment-based model, thereby making personal assistants formal employees of the implementing agencies. Under this model, personal assistants are covered by the Labor Standards Act and related regulations, and receive labor and health insurance, pension contributions, group insurance, and related benefits. As of 2024, 17 local governments have adopted the employment-based model for hiring personal assistants.
- (5) Deductible and fixed-rate system for people with disabilities: To reduce the financial burden of purchasing and using personal assistant services, the government provides subsidies based on the financial situation of people with disabilities. Starting in 2024, a deductible and fixed-rate system for personal assistant services was implemented for people with disabilities. The system breakdown is as follows—low-income and middle-low-income households: no copayments for such services; households with per-capita monthly income of more than 1.5 times but less than 2.5 times the minimum of subsistence: NT\$20 per hour; and general households: NT\$60 per hour. The copayments remain the same for nighttime services and services on national holidays, ensuring that people with disabilities can receive the assistance they need.

195. Strengthening service effectiveness

- (1) Beneficiaries of services supporting independent living: As of 2024, 1,602 people had benefited from services supporting independent living (Tables 19.1A and 19.1B), representing a 139.82 percent increase compared with

2019, when 668 people received such services.

- (2) Use of peer supporter services: As of 2024, 910 people used peer supporter services, a 208.47 percent increase compared with 2019 (295 people) (Table 19.2).
- (3) Use of personal assistant services: In 2024, 733 personal assistants provided services, a 97.04 percent increase compared with 2019 (372 assistants). A total of 1,326 people used personal assistant services, a 123.99 percent increase compared with 2019 (592 people). The total number of hours logged by personal assistants was 282,650 hours, a 102.21 percent increase compared with 2019 (139,780 hours) (Table 19.3).¹¹³

196. For information regarding the establishment of community-based services for psychiatric patients, please refer to Article 14: Liberty and security of the person (Paragraph 155). In accordance with 2022 amendments to the Mental Health Act, community supportive services have been included within the scope of incentive subsidies provided by the central competent authorities, and relevant amendments have been made to Regulations for Rewarding and Subsidizing Community Support and Rehabilitation Services for Mental Illness Patients.¹¹⁴

B. Personal care and family support

197. For people with disabilities and care needs living in communities, the government provides home care, daily living reconstruction, residence in a community (group home), day care, home-based care services, and supportive services for independent living. Service coverage increased from 39.28 percent in 2020 to 56.29 percent in 2024 (Table 19.4). Since 2020, local governments have been

¹¹³ In response to Paragraph 86(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹¹⁴ Paragraphs 196 and 198 are in response to Paragraph 86(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

encouraged to introduce innovative community living and daily living service programs, such as training in preparation for independent living and outreach services for people with intellectual disabilities.

198. Community-based service locations: The central government continues to guide local governments to plan and set up various small-scale, community-based service locations, and has actively promoted its phase two plan for setting up community-based care service resources for people with disabilities (2021-24). From 2020 to 2024, government budgets allocated to these initiatives were increased annually (Table 19.5). As of the end of 2024, there were 1,117 community-based service locations (Table 19.6), with a capacity of 20,135 people and 17,160 users. Compared with 2019, the number of community-based service locations grew by 391, an increase of 53.86 percent; service capacity grew by 6,961 people, an increase of 52.84 percent; and the number of service users grew by 5,397, an increase of 45.88 percent.

199. To offer sufficient support for families of people with disabilities, the government provides temporary and short-term care services, support to caregivers, training for caregivers, family care visit services, and other family support services (Table 19.7). Since 2019, the central government has subsidized local governments to establish service centers to support the family caregivers of people with disabilities, thereby reducing caregivers' stress; local governments have established 48 such centers in total (Table 19.8).

200. From 2020 to 2024, the number of residential welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities remained at 172, and the number of service users fell from 13,242 to 12,616, a decrease of approximately 4.7 percent (Table 19.9). To comply with the policy of having small-scale, community-based service locations, starting in 2024, the maximum number of beds to be subsidized at newly

established welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities has been reduced from 99 beds to 70.

201. In developing deinstitutionalization strategies and time-bound plans, careful consideration must be given to the diversity of stakeholders involved, including people with various categories and grades of disabilities, their families, communities, and professionals. Details are as follows:¹¹⁵

(1) From May 2024 to January 2025, the MOHW held 10 deinstitutionalization-related communication meetings. In line with Article 19 of the CRPD and General Comment No. 5, and taking into account Taiwan's aging population, decreasing household size, ongoing labor force reduction, and the government's continued development of disability-related community care services, the meetings involved people with disabilities, their family members, NGOs, and institutional representatives to discuss and reach consensus on Taiwan's strategies for achieving deinstitutionalization.

(2) The meetings were attended by 311 participants in person and 203 online. The primary consensus reached was that the immediate closure of welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities is not appropriate at this stage. However, adjustments to the content and quality of institutional services are necessary to come into line with the spirit of the CRPD. Furthermore, enhancing the capacity of the community service system, both in terms of facilities and programs, to enable people with disabilities to live in communities is essential. Relevant agencies will be tasked with engaging in related discussions and deliberation and advancing efforts in this direction.

202. In 2024, two digital courses were developed on how to implement the CRPD in

¹¹⁵ Paragraphs 201 and 203 are in response to Paragraph 86(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

institutional services and how to implement the CRPD in the individualized service plans of institutional service users. All staff members of welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities are required to complete relevant training to ensure that the CRPD is implemented in services provided at institutions. In 2025, the Guidelines for Professional Service Quality and Management in Welfare Care Facilities or Institutions for People with Disabilities were completed to assist facilities and institutions with implementing the CRPD as regards the establishment of such facilities as well as the delivery of services in order to ensure a user-centered approach.

203. In 2020, a Transition Plan for Community Inclusion of Welfare Care Facilities or Institutions for People with Disabilities was established to amend institutional service models and to establish mechanisms to support people with disabilities in transitioning from institutional settings to community-based service locations. In 2021, three local governments implemented the program. In 2025, this number increased to 11, and in 2026, it is expected to increase to 13. From 2021 to 2024, a total of 139 people with disabilities participated in the program, with 35 successfully returning to community-based service locations. The MOHW has included the implementation of this program as an indicator for assessing local governments' social welfare on-site performance; the goal is to push local governments in carrying out this program.

204. Some NGOs provide housing for individuals (who have no kinship ties to members of said NGOs) through symbiotic homes, which operate under a mutual support model whereby residents assist and support one another in their daily lives. To guide local governments in handling related matters when visiting residents living in such symbiotic homes, in 2023, the MOHW released its Reference Guidelines for Visits of Symbiotic Homes by Local Governments. These guidelines help local

governments align their social welfare resources with residents' needs and refer residents to appropriate service providers based on stated preferences.¹¹⁶

205. Relevant units supervise local governments with the implementation of daily living reconstruction services and continue to provide funding subsidies in support of these efforts. As of 2024, daily living reconstruction services were used a total of 74,368 times.¹¹⁷

206. From 2020 to 2024, subsidies were provided to 19 local governments to implement an Inclusive Positive Behavior Support Model for People with Disabilities with Severe Emotional and Behavioral Challenges Program. Under this, interdisciplinary teams provide individualized behavioral support services and family support services to enhance the competence of family caregivers and community-based service professionals with providing positive behavior support. The goal is to prevent people with disabilities who also have severe emotional and behavioral issues from being forced into institutional placement due to insufficient care support. As of 2024, subsidies have also been provided to support local governments in their establishment of three positive behavior support centers (specialized units) to assist individuals with severe emotional and behavioral issues in returning to their families or communities.

207. Amendments to Regulations for Long-term Care Service Application and Payment added language concerning the provision of additional payments for individuals who are difficult to care for to encourage long-term care service providers to serve people with special service needs. This measure promotes a one-to-many community-based service model and strengthens service resource development for

¹¹⁶ In response to Paragraph 86(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹¹⁷ In response to Paragraph 100(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

people with disabilities.

C. Development of resources in remote areas and transition services

208. To encourage private organizations to provide services in remote areas, in 2019 the government increased the allowance for service provider employees and the rate at which facilities and equipment are subsidized. As of 2024, a total of 115 community-based service locations had been set up in indigenous areas, offshore islands, and remote areas.

209. To enhance access to healthcare, various home-based medical services have been introduced under the Home Healthcare Integration Program, Dental Home Care Program, General Home Care Program, and the Community Rehabilitation and Home-based Treatment Services for People with Mental Illnesses. On 1 July 2024, an Acute Hospital Care at Home Pilot Program was launched, enabling more individuals with mobility disabilities to safely return to and remain in their communities. For further details, please refer to Article 25: Health (Paragraph 276).

210. Every year, to coordinate career transition services for people with disabilities employed by government agencies, the MOHW, together with local governments and relevant ministries, reviews the status of implementation during the previous year. In 2024, following the central government's assessments of local governments' social welfare performance, local governments' implementation of transitional services for people with disabilities was improved. Moreover, under a Care Service Resource Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities (2024-28), service centers for people with disabilities are being established to introduce tiered support for such individuals and their families and to develop individualized transition plans that address the needs of people with disabilities at different stages of life. Every six months, the MOL holds discussion meetings with relevant ministries and special education schools (or classes) to integrate local resources in

support of employment transitions. In December 2023, the MOE amended regulations governing transition counseling and services for students with disabilities at all levels of education, incorporating resources from social welfare, labor, and health authorities based on students' individual needs to begin early transition planning while students are still in school. The MOE also established a career transition and counseling service center for students with disabilities to help schools provide the comprehensive counseling and supportive services needed for students' transitions into careers.¹¹⁸

Article 20: Personal mobility

A. Assistive technology subsidies and services

211. People with disabilities may need assistive technology for aspects of daily life, medical care, employment, and education. The central competent authorities for health and welfare, labor affairs, and education allocate funding for assistive technology subsidies and services according to their responsibilities.

212. In October 2022, Regulations for Subsidizing Assistive Devices for People with Disabilities and the Reference Table for Assistive Device Subsidies for People with Disabilities were amended. The amendments took effect in January 2023, increasing the number of subsidized assistive device categories from 172 to 242. Regarding subsidization for assistive devices, low-income households are eligible for the full maximum subsidy, while middle-low-income households and general households are eligible for 75 percent and 50 percent of the maximum subsidy, respectively. To accommodate continued innovations in assistive devices and to respond to the diverse needs of people with disabilities, the MOHW convened disability organizations—including group representatives of parents of children

¹¹⁸ In response to Paragraph 86(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

with disabilities—in 2024 to discuss amendments to the aforementioned regulations for subsidizing assistive devices. Based on the resulting feedback, the MOHW drafted Operational Principles for Amending the Reference Table for Assistive Device Subsidies for People with Disabilities (Draft) and Principles for Establishing and Operating Assistive Device Subsidy Review Committees for People with Disabilities (Draft). Related regulations were officially issued in writing in September 2025. The MOHW will continue to review subsidy regulations periodically.¹¹⁹

213. The MOHW has assisted local governments in providing subsidies for assistive devices for people with disabilities based on the results of their needs assessments. (Tables 20.1 and 20.2). People with disabilities who have purchased assistive devices following the approval of a needs assessment are entitled to a subsidy to ensure their independent mobility. Subsidies for medical assistive devices and special subsidies are provided for people with disabilities to alleviate the financial burden associated with the use of medical assistive devices (Table 20.3).

214. Under Regulations for Long-Term Care Service Application and Payment, assistive device services and home accessibility improvement services are available. In addition, people with disabilities are eligible for a subsidy of NT\$40,000 every three years to support the purchase or rental of assistive devices and to cover home repair costs. A draft proposal to introduce a full rental system for smart technology assistive devices is also under development.¹²⁰ In 2024, local governments allocated a combined NT\$1.09 billion in inclusive program funding to implement assistive device and home accessibility improvement services,

¹¹⁹ In response to Paragraphs 86(c) and 88(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹²⁰ In response to Paragraphs 86(c) and 88(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

thereby reducing the financial burden on people with disabilities who use assistive devices, as well as enhancing their mobility. Additionally, Regulations for Long-Term Care Service Application and Payment account for different welfare eligibility categories and apply differentiated subsidy ratios for the purchase or rental of assistive devices, further easing the financial burden on people with disabilities.¹²¹

215. The MOHW continues to assist local governments in expanding the network of assistive device centers and service locations, increasing the number of professional staff, and enhancing service accessibility and mobility through diverse methods such as mobile assistive device service vehicles. As of 2024, there were 40 assistive device centers, 152 assistive device service locations, and 199 assistive device convenience stations. Funding allocated to related services increased from NT\$225.69 million in 2020 to NT\$283.86 million in 2024 (Table 20.4).

216. Assistive device centers established by local governments currently provide repair services for basic, general, minor, moderate, and major assistive devices, all of which are free of charge. With respect to material costs for repairs, local governments apply different fee and subsidy policies, including fixed-amount subsidies, proportional subsidies, or free repairs when assistive device centers have the necessary materials available. If repair costs exceed the applicable subsidy limits, users must cover the remaining balance (Table 20.5).¹²²

217. To safeguard the financial security of workers experiencing occupational injuries, the Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act provides subsidies

¹²¹ In response to Paragraph 88(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹²² In response to Paragraph 88(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

for the purchase or rental of assistive tools. A total of 116 types of assistive tools across categories such as healthcare, general care, mobility, and home living are eligible for such subsidies. Subsidies are capped at NT\$100,000 per year and limited to a maximum of four items, with subsidy levels applied uniformly regardless of workers' financial status. From the implementation of the legislation in May 2022 through December 2024, assistive tool subsidies had been granted 1,317 times, totaling over NT\$12.05 million.

218. To assist students with disabilities in their learning and daily life at school, the government and schools, in accordance with the Special Education Act, provide assistive devices through assessments of students' needs. Through annual subsidies to local governments, the MOE allows local resource centers and schools to purchase suitable assistive devices for preschool, elementary school, junior high school, and senior high school students. In addition, three major educational assistive device centers have been established to provide students in senior high schools and higher education institutions under the MOE with assistive devices. These centers integrate local governments' assistive devices and operate in accordance with a service process that follows the principles of assessing needs, providing appropriate assistance, distributing assistive devices, providing maintenance services, and offering professional consultation. Assistive devices are provided to students free of charge based on professional assessments of students' needs (Tables 20.6A, 20.6B, and 20.6C).

B. Development and research of assistive technologies and national standards

219. The NSTC provides subsidies to researchers in higher education institutions and research institutions to support academic and foundational research projects related to assistive technologies. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 184 R&D projects on assistive device technologies were funded, amounting to approximately

NT\$206 million and accounting for 11.9 percent of the research funding allocated to medical engineering. The NSTC also amended Article 10 of its Directions for the Review of NSTC-funded Research Projects, adding Subparagraph 5 to Paragraph 1 to allow applicants with valid proof of disability to submit proposals on an on-demand basis. As of 2024, under this mechanism, 11 applications had been submitted by principal investigators with disabilities, of which seven were approved.¹²³

220. To encourage domestic companies to actively develop advanced assistive devices for people with disabilities, the MOEA has initiated special projects to provide technical guidance and support product commercialization and industrial promotion. This includes subsidizing traditional industries in adopting new technologies to develop marketable products. From 2020 to 2024, subsidies were provided to nine companies for developing advanced assistive devices (mostly wheelchair- and medical bed-related devices due to the high demand for ergonomic devices and rehabilitation treatment), with a total funding of NT\$11.88 million. Such endeavors prompted private companies to invest NT\$20.1 million themselves, generating NT\$160 million in increased production output value (Table 20.7). In addition, subsidies for small and medium-sized enterprises' innovation and R&D activities supported 23 projects between 2020 and 2024 (including the invention of hand exoskeleton devices, smart fall-detection systems, and lower-limb rehabilitation robots), with NT\$25.92 million in government funding generating NT\$43.26 million in private sector investments (Table 20.8).

221. From 2004 to 2024, the MOHW adopted 1,298 standards for medical devices, including international standards for medical assistive technologies (e.g., the ISO

¹²³ In response to Paragraph 88(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

7176 series of wheelchair standards). As of 2024, the MOEA had announced 149 national standards related to assistive devices and accessibility for people with disabilities, including 85 assistive device standards (32 wheelchair standards, 11 walking stick and walking aid standards, 14 prosthetics and orthotics standards, and 28 standards governing other assistive products for people with disabilities), 55 accessibility design standards (including 15 accessible information and communication technology standards), and nine accessible equipment standards. The MOEA will continue to amend and develop other relevant standards in coordination with the NCC's Accessible Communication and Broadcasting Environment Action Plan.

Article 21: Freedom of expression and opinion and access to information

222. For the information access requirements of people with disabilities, please refer to Article 9: Accessibility (Paragraphs 99-106) and Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport (Paragraph 331). For disaster information broadcasting for people with disabilities, please refer to Article 11: Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies (Paragraph 126). Accessible facilities of the 113 Protection Hotline and the Social Safety Net-Ecare website are detailed in Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse (Paragraph 173).¹²⁴ For information on accessibility and the participation of financial service personnel in related education and training, please refer to Article 9: Accessibility (Paragraph 109).¹²⁵

A. Promotion of and interpreting in Taiwan Sign Language

223. In January 2019, Taiwan promulgated the Development of National Languages Act,

¹²⁴ In response to Paragraph 90(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹²⁵ In response to Paragraph 90(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

which designates Taiwan Sign Language as a national language. Beginning in the 2022-23 academic year, Taiwan Sign Language formally became an approved curriculum. Courses in Taiwan Sign Language may be offered based on students' needs and are available to all students, including those who are not Deaf, thereby effectively promoting the use of Taiwan Sign Language. In line with the Executive Yuan-approved National Language Development Program (2022-26), the MOE launched the compilation of a *Sign Language Dictionary* in 2025.¹²⁶ For students with hearing disabilities who require such support, schools provide sign language interpreters to ensure the appropriate provision of services.

224. To make sign language learning resources accessible to children with hearing disabilities aged 0 to 3, the MOHW produced an e-book and instructional videos on sign language in 2022. These materials are available in the Early Intervention Services section of the MOHW's Social and Family Affairs Administration website. Through digital and online outreach, the MOHW promotes concepts and methodologies for using sign language, thereby assisting the parents of children with hearing impairment, early intervention professionals, childcare personnel, and the public in learning Taiwan Sign Language vocabulary, sentence patterns, and teaching techniques. Such initiatives help enhance communication and interaction between young children with hearing impairments and their families.

225. To provide welcoming, communication-friendly learning environments for young children with hearing impairments, nonverbal or minimally verbal young children, and those requiring early intervention due to developmental delays, the MOE has published the Taiwan Sign Language Manual for Preschool Educators of Children Aged 2 to 6, the Manual of Common Sign Language Vocabularies Used in

¹²⁶ Paragraphs 223-226 are in response to Paragraph 90(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Preschools, and the Manual of Common Sign Language Vocabularies Used in Early Intervention. The MOE has also produced videos demonstrating commonly used Taiwan Sign Language vocabulary in preschools. These resources are available in the Preschool Special Education section of the MOE's Early Childhood Educare website.

226. Regarding sign language training and studies, teacher-training universities include sign language courses in pre-service teacher education programs for teachers of special education schools and classes. In compliance with the Development of National Languages Act, since 2020, those studying in hearing- and language-needs programs must earn at least three credits from sign language courses. To cultivate a sufficient number of qualified sign language teachers, Taiwan Sign Language teaching support personnel training has been established, recruiting eligible Deaf and non-Deaf individuals to serve as Taiwan Sign Language teaching support personnel. After systematic training and assessments, certified personnel may teach Taiwan Sign Language. As of 2024, a total of 1,103 Taiwan Sign Language instructors and 474 Taiwan Sign Language teaching support personnel had been trained.¹²⁷ Additionally, 17 institutions under the MOC have enhanced their public services and interpreter training related to Taiwan Sign Language and other national languages.

227. All local governments have set up service counters to process applications for sign language interpretation and real-time captioning services in accordance with the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, enabling people with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities to participate in public affairs. To expand service capacity, the MOHW has instructed local governments to implement such

¹²⁷ In response to Paragraph 90(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

measures as allowing the cross-jurisdictional processing of applications, ensuring that annual budgets do not fall below previous years' levels, and providing videoconferencing-based services. The number of sign language interpreters, real-time captioning translators, and service hours requested has increased slightly each year. Data on sign language interpretation and real-time captioning services across local governments from 2020 to 2024 are provided in Tables 21.1 and 21.2.¹²⁸ As of 2024, a total of 37 financial institutions offered sign language interpretation services. Statistics on the number of court hearings in first- and second-instance courts under the Judicial Yuan's jurisdiction at which sign language interpretation or real-time captioning were provided in 2024 are presented in Table 21.3.

228. Sign language interpretation and real-time captioning services are now available for people with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities participating in various domains, including public affairs, court proceedings, workplaces, and education. Many businesses, banks, and NGOs also proactively plan for and provide sign language interpretation or remote videoconferencing-based interpretation services as part of their customer service and corporate social responsibility. To further address the everyday needs of people with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities in instances where traditional phone communication poses barriers (such as ordering food, booking accommodation, contacting logistics companies, or arranging plumbing and electrical repairs), Taiwan launched a Sign Language Video Relay Service (VRS) Pilot Program (2023-26). Key components of the program have included establishing a VRS system, constructing a VRS center, and training sign language interpreters. Through public-private collaboration, the VRS center began providing services in August 2024. It boasts further capacity for

¹²⁸ In response to Paragraph 90(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

platform expansion to enable related units to broaden their service models and connect to the VRS system.

229. To advance sign language learning among the public and to facilitate early communication between parents and children with hearing disabilities, from 2020 to 2024, the MOHW subsidized sign language workshops and sign language interpreter training programs organized by hearing or speech disability associations. For the sign language workshops, subsidies were prioritized for parents of children with hearing disabilities under the age of six who attended the workshops. The workshops and programs were attended 48,523 times. In addition, under the MOC's Operation Directions for Subsidizing Language-Friendly Environment and Creation, Application, and Popularization of Languages, efforts have been made to foster language-friendly environments and expand learning and usage opportunities for national languages facing the risk of declining transmission. From 2020 to 2024, 38 Taiwan Sign Language-related projects received a total of NT\$14,109,742 in subsidies.

230. The NCC regularly reviews and publishes information on the implementation of sign language interpretation, subtitling, and audio description in programs produced and broadcast by terrestrial television broadcasters. The NCC reminds broadcasters to ensure that the proper sizing and positioning of sign language interpreter windows are maintained when producing or broadcasting major government events such as election policy presentations and National Day ceremonies. The NCC also provides broadcasters with the MOHW's Guide for Accessible Meetings and Events for Persons with Disabilities as a reference, encouraging them to ensure information accessibility for people with disabilities in television broadcasting. Furthermore, to encourage television broadcasters to fulfill their corporate social responsibility and enhance media accessibility, these

efforts have been incorporated as evaluation and assessment criteria in broadcast license renewal reviews for terrestrial television stations and as incentive items in applications to establish satellite channels.¹²⁹

B. Accessible formats (including website formats)

231. Since 2023, the scope of accessibility reviews for government websites has been expanded to include fourth-level institutions. Private sector institutions are also encouraged to obtain accessibility certification for their websites. Each year, at least 2,350 applications are accepted for manual accessibility inspections and certification (Table 21.4), and at least 2,100 cases receive Web Accessibility Accreditation badge assessments and technical consultations.¹³⁰ As of 2024, a total of 5,529 valid accessibility badges had been issued.

232. Thirty-seven domestic banks (including Chunghwa Post) have obtained at least Level A accessibility certification for their accessible websites and online banking platforms. The Bankers Association of the Republic of China has also been urged to assist banks in updating their mobile apps in accordance with the Ministry of Digital Affairs' Guidelines for Accessible Mobile Application Development. A total of 35 banks have completed these updates. The Non-Life Insurance Association, the Life Insurance Association, and insurance companies have also been supervised to ensure that their websites and information systems obtain Web Accessibility Accreditation badges. Both the official websites of the Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association, as well as the financial-friendly services sections of websites for insurance companies serving individual customers, have obtained Level A or higher accessibility certification.¹³¹

¹²⁹ In response to Paragraph 51(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹³⁰ In response to Paragraphs 90(d) and 90(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹³¹ In response to Paragraph 90(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic

233. In 2017, Guidelines of Accessibility for Intranets within Government Agencies were promulgated to help agencies that employ people with severe visual disabilities or severe physical disabilities (i.e., those who cannot use a computer mouse) to implement accessibility design in government intranets. In 2019, accessibility design templates for Taiwan's official document drafting system and attendance system were published for use at all levels of government. As of 2024, 3,258 agencies had adopted the common, nationwide version of the internal attendance electronic form system (WebITR) and 641 agencies had adopted the official government document drafting system.

Article 22: Respect for privacy

234. Taiwan's Personal Data Protection Act contains general regulations on the collection, processing, and use of personal data. The act aims to prevent infringements on personal rights and to facilitate the proper use of personal data. The act requires that both government and non-government agencies state a specific purpose and comply with the law and principles of proportionality when collecting, processing, and using personal data. It also entitles the subject in question to inquire about, review, correct, and erase personal data.

235. The Mental Health Act stipulates that audio recordings, video recordings, or photographs of a patient may not be acquired and that the name or domicile (residence) of a patient may not be reported without the consent of a patient. For severe patients, consent from guardians is required. The MOHW has reviewed hospitalization consent forms used in psychiatric institutions. Psychiatric institution accreditation criteria stipulate that institutions must designate dedicated units or personnel to handle complaints from patients or their families and must

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establish clear procedures for safeguarding the rights of psychiatric patients. In the 2017-23 accreditation cycle, among the 46 psychiatric institutions evaluated, the compliance rate for this criterion was 93.48 percent. The MOHW also commissioned a project of the Development of Inpatient Guidelines on Psychiatric Wards in Taiwan; for details, please refer to Article 13: Access to justice (Paragraph 149).¹³² With respect to reporting requirements for severe patients, psychiatric institutions must report cases to local health bureaus through an information management system established by the MOHW. Paper documents, including relevant forms and diagnostic certificates, must be properly stored and managed by psychiatric institutions in accordance with the Medical Care Act's regulations on medical record management.

236. Although the need to develop national policies necessitates the transmission of data across agencies, balance between the privacy of people with disabilities and the collection of statistical data is imperative. In accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act, the MOHW meticulously reviews requests submitted by government agencies and academic institutions regarding the use and transmission of the personal data of people with disabilities and provides only deidentified data for approved requests. When conducting statistical investigations, in addition to abiding by relevant regulations, personnel must keep the personal data of those being investigated confidential, protecting citizens' privacy in accordance with the Enforcement Rules of the Statistics Act. To protect the privacy of citizens seeking medical treatment, the MOHW has produced Directions for Requesting Data from the Insurer of National Health Insurance, and handles such data requests in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act and relevant regulations.¹³³

¹³² In response to Paragraph 92 of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹³³ Article 3 of the directions states, "Except as provided in these directions, business information or

These regulations apply to all insured by the NHI. When collecting the personal data of students with disabilities, in addition to abiding by relevant regulations, the MOE and schools must abide by the Cyber Security Management Act and the Personal Data Protection Act and add relevant reminders to data compilation systems.

237. The assessment of welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities has required facilities or institutions to establish regulations for data management and use, and to include case privacy protection guidelines in staff job descriptions. Monitoring or recording equipment must not be installed in private spaces (e.g., shower rooms, restrooms, bedrooms), and the use of monitoring and recording footage must be regulated. When personnel help carry out daily activities and care (e.g., washing, using the toilet, changing clothes, daily care), measures must be in place to safeguard individuals' privacy. Mental healthcare institutions may install monitoring equipment as required to ensure patient safety, but they must inform patients; in the case of severe patients, guardians must be informed.

Article 23: Respect for home and the family

238. Taiwan respects the rights to marriage, parenting, and family life of people with disabilities. Surgical sterilization may not be performed without informed consent (please refer to Article 17: Protecting the integrity of the person). It also values and supports the capacity of children with disabilities to live at home or with a foster family. For services pertaining to the reproductive health of women with disabilities, please refer to Article 25: Health (Paragraph 272).

A. Sex and reproductive health education

239. The MOE has compiled a Sex Education Manual for Students with Disabilities and

personal data provided by insurers to third parties shall be handled in accordance with the Freedom of Government Information Law, the Personal Data Protection Act, and related regulations.”

Adaptation Guidelines for Teaching Students with Disabilities Sex Education, which together cover different stages of education. These materials are available on special education-related websites for use by teachers, parents, and relevant personnel. In 2024, the MOE completed the development of courses on integrating gender equality education into life management and social skills to support teachers in providing sex education to students with disabilities in classroom settings. These initiatives also aim to raise public awareness of the educational rights of special education students and promote the development of healthy and accurate understandings of sex.

240. The MOE has developed a wide variety of parental education and marriage education learning resources to be used by family education centers and related professional service organizations in their support of families of people with disabilities. These resources include CRC-related parental education videos (35 videos); Me and My Child: A Book for Parents, serialized in short educational video format (88 videos); and marriage education-related animated videos (28 videos).¹³⁴

241. Pursuant to the Family Education Act, Regulations for Schools K-12 to Provide Family Education and Counseling Support, and the Special Education Act, schools must provide students with disabilities and their families with relevant information, services, and support. Furthermore, the MOE, recognizing the existence of people in need of assistance due to financial, physical, mental, cultural, and ethnic circumstances, grants priority access to family education services upon identifying any such need, offering appropriate family education courses and services in collaboration with various government agencies. It also provides appropriate

¹³⁴ Paragraphs 240 and 242 are in response to Paragraph 94(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

family education courses and services to strengthen parenting and marriage-related skills among the public. A national family education consultation hotline has also been introduced to offer family education consultation services. The MOE's Subsidy Program for Local Governments to Promote Priority Family Education Services also takes into account the needs of various groups, including the families of people with disabilities, integrating public and private sector resources to offer family education support based on actual needs (Table 23.1).

242. Training courses on sex education for people with disabilities are provided for local government personnel and for staff providing community-based care services to people with disabilities. In 2024, three training sessions were conducted, educating a total of 192 individuals.

B. Support for children growing up in a family

243. To support parents with disabilities in raising their children, in 2022, 18 audio description-format educational materials suitable for people with disabilities were produced. In 2023, four additional audio description-format materials were developed to address common issues faced by parents of twins (or multiples): "Their Uniqueness"; "Breastfeeding Techniques for Twins (Multiples)"; "Helping Babies Sleep Well"; and "Let's Learn to Communicate Together".¹³⁵

244. Taiwan has promoted services for vulnerable families since 2018. Services such as vulnerable family parenting guidance programs, multiservice programs, and community support service programs are provided in accordance with the needs of each family to ensure that children can grow up within their own families. In 2024, social welfare centers visited 41,742 vulnerable families, of which 15,098 cases were managed by social workers to provide family services. Specifically, 547

¹³⁵ In response to Paragraphs 94(a), 94(b), 94(d), and 94(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

families had children with special care requirements and 2,162 families had members with a physical or mental incapacity, members with dementia, or members with severe disabilities in their households.¹³⁶

245. To support parents with disabilities in raising their children, in addition to providing parenting guidance programs and promoting childcare assistive device services, local governments also independently develop supportive measures. These measures include courses, lectures, support groups, workshops, advocacy activities, and consultation services (Table 23.2).

246. An Emergency Living Assistance for Children and Youths in Vulnerable Families Project was initiated to reduce the financial burden on vulnerable families who have suffered major accidents or who otherwise lack capacity. A family may receive a subsidy of NT\$3,000 per month for each child (including children and youth with disabilities who do not receive publicly funded out-of-home placements). The subsidy period may not exceed 12 months.

247. For child and youth protection cases where a child with disabilities has been abused by parents and a social worker's assessment has concluded that the case raises safety concerns, the social worker will, where appropriate, discuss the case with the family to develop a safe plan that enables the child or youth to remain at home rather than be placed in out-of-home care. Specific care services, respite services, and family support resources will also be provided to assist the families in caring for their children.¹³⁷

248. The Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act¹³⁸ stipulates that when

¹³⁶ In response to Paragraphs 94(b), 94(d), and 94(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹³⁷ In response to Paragraphs 94(b) and 94(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹³⁸ If a child or juvenile cannot live a normal life in their family due to a major family change, their parents, guardians, interested parties, or child and juvenile welfare institutions may apply to the local competent authority for placement or assistance.

a family experiences a major change and parents or guardians entrust a local government to place their child or youth in government care, the competent authority shall, considering the best interests of the child or youth, place them in an appropriate foster home or child and youth placement institution.¹³⁹ Special needs and disability care support programs for children and youths have been implemented to encourage foster families or welfare institutions to take in children and youths with disabilities. These programs subsidize the professional resources needed by children or youths, including early intervention, special education, psychiatric treatment, physical and occupational therapy, healthcare, and psychological counseling; provide transportation subsidies for accompanying children and youths to medical appointments; and increase related placement fees. To address the needs of children and youths with severe emotional issues that may lead to self-harm, harm to others, or behavioral problems, three children's homes under the MOHW began piloting a residential therapeutic care model in July 2023. In addition, recognizing that children and youths who experience severe abuse may develop high medical or nursing needs (such as physical disabilities or dependence on medical tubing), since 2024 subsidies have been provided to public medical institutions and medical foundation-affiliated long-term care institutions to establish specialized care units, thus ensuring that children's and youths' developmental needs are adequately met (Tables 23.3 and 23.4).

249. Taiwan's policy for the alternative care of children established the principle of sibling joint placement. If children and youths with disabilities have siblings, the responsible social worker must make every effort to place them in the same facilities as their siblings to preserve sibling emotional bonds and to reduce the

¹³⁹ In response to Paragraph 94(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

psychological burden caused by separation.¹⁴⁰

250. In accordance with the Civil Code and the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act, children and youths (including children and youths with disabilities) may only be placed for adoption after the local government has assessed and confirmed that parents or guardians are genuinely unable to fulfill their caregiving obligations and that adoption is necessary. Cases are then referred to adoption matching service providers for matching with suitable adoptive parents, and the court must review and rule on the adoption based on the best interests of the child or youth. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 1,112 children and youths were placed for adoption through this procedure, of whom 38 had disabilities (3.4 percent). There has been no apparent upward trend in the number of children and youths with disabilities placed for adoption (Table 23.5, Figure 23.1). The main reasons for adoption placement included families' inability to provide care or upbringing, financial hardship, and challenges faced by single-parent families. Among the children and youths with disabilities placed for adoption, six (15.79 percent) were adopted in Taiwan, while 32 (84.21 percent) were adopted overseas due to the difficulty of finding suitable local adoptive families able to ensure that the children or youths could grow and develop in a family environment.¹⁴¹

251. To encourage Taiwan nationals to adopt children and youths with specific needs (including children and youths with disabilities), since 2019, subsidies have been provided to adoption matching service institutions to deliver supportive services to different types of adoptive families and to promote greater understanding and acceptance of children and youths with specific needs. These services include

¹⁴⁰ In response to Paragraph 94(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁴¹ Paragraphs 250 and 251 are in response to Paragraph 94(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

psychological counseling, guidance, and parenting education and instruction, as well as referrals to respite care, early intervention programs, and other support resources, with the aim of strengthening the parenting capacity of adoptive families of children and youths with disabilities. In 2022, a review of and amendments to the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act were initiated, requiring local competent authorities to actively assist families applying for adoption by providing them with relevant support and resources to strengthen their family capacity, and to make every effort to ensure that children and youths can grow and develop within their families of origin. Where adoption is assessed as necessary, group decision-making meetings shall be convened to confirm the decision, and local adoptive families shall be given priority over international ones. In 2024, the provision of supportive services to different types of adoptive families, whether developed directly by the adoption matching service institutions themselves or delivered through collaboration with external resources, was incorporated into assessment indicators for these institutions.

Article 24: Education

252. For instruction of Taiwan Sign Language within the education system, please refer to Article 21: Freedom of expression and opinion and access to information (Paragraphs 223-226). In addition, central and local education budgets exceeded NT\$21.3 billion in 2024. Details of the relevant budget items are provided in Table 24.1.

A. Inclusive education

253. The Special Education Act safeguards the right of people with disabilities to receive adaptive education. Following evaluation and identification by professionals, individuals with specific learning needs are provided with special

education services at all life stages starting from the age of two. The Special Education Act mandates that schools must not refuse student admission or examination participation on the grounds of disability. Education authorities and schools invite persons with disabilities, their representative organizations, and scholars and experts to participate in consultations and draft, discuss, and deliberate on special education-related policies and measures. Individualized education programs (IEPs) or individualized support plans (ISPs) must be developed for all students with disabilities and specify educational goals, curricular accommodations, and required resources. Students and their parents have the right to express their opinions and jointly discuss, determine, and amend the plans with teachers and administrative staff; plans are implemented only with parental consent. Since 2023, general education acts, including the Primary and Junior High School Act, the Senior High School Education Act, the Early Childhood Education and Care Act, and their authorized subsidiary laws, have been amended (or drafted) to advance inclusive education.¹⁴² Related educational laws and regulations have also incorporated the principles of non-discrimination, inclusive education, universal design, and reasonable accommodation. For more information, please refer to Articles 1 to 4: Purpose, definitions, general principles, and general obligations (Paragraph 18) and Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination (Paragraph 33).

254. To systematically achieve inclusive education, the MOE is implementing the second phase (August 2023-July 2028) of Taiwan's Special Education Medium-Term Plan. Guided by the core objectives of diverse participation and effective inclusion, the plan is establishing specific implementation strategies for inclusive

¹⁴² In response to Paragraphs 96(a) and 96(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

education, promoting the refinement of general education, ensuring adaptive instruction, and realizing equal educational opportunities. In December 2023, the MOE amended and promulgated Regulations Governing Adjustment of Class Sizes and Provision of Human Resources and Assistance for Disabled Students in Normal Classes in Elementary, Junior High and Senior Secondary Schools, thereby strengthening school-based inclusive education support networks and providing human resources and support for both general education teachers and students with disabilities. In May 2024, Regulations Governing the Setting Up of Special Education Classes and Specific Units in Charge of Specific Education in Preschools and Elementary and Secondary Schools and the Employment Personnel were amended and promulgated, gradually reducing student-teacher ratios and class sizes in special education. In addition, the CRPD Handbook for Education Personnel was published in 2024, incorporating theoretical foundations and relevant case studies and covering key concepts such as equality and non-discrimination, inclusive education, universal design, accessibility, reasonable accommodation, expression, and participation. Between 2024 and 2025, the MOE developed Guidelines on Reasonable Accommodation for Students with Disabilities, which will be publicly released upon completion.¹⁴³ For information on improvements to accessible campus environments, please refer to Article 9: Accessibility (Paragraph 89).

255. To advance inclusive education for learners within the same education system, in 2023, the MOE amended Article 18 of the Special Education Act to include regulations on competence building-related training for general education teachers and relevant personnel and to enhance exchanges and collaboration between

¹⁴³ In response to Paragraphs 96(a), 96(b), and 96(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

general and special education teachers. The MOE also established a National Professional Competence Development Program on Inclusive Education for Teachers and Administrative Staff at Senior High Schools and Below and developed online digital courses on inclusive education for school teachers and administrative staff. In 2024, over 80 percent of relevant personnel in all 22 local governments participated in training to build competencies in inclusive education. To strengthen professional collaboration between general and special education teachers, the MOE also facilitated exchanges of teaching experiences in inclusive education courses and instruction. In 2024, 12 workshops on general education curriculum accommodations and differentiated instruction were held to enhance professional competencies and better support students with diverse learning needs and characteristics. In addition, the MOE has established curriculum standards requiring teacher education universities to offer annual courses on inclusive education (including universal design). Between 2021 and 2024, courses were completed an average of 15,700 times per year. For in-service teachers, inclusive education content has been incorporated into new teacher training. Teacher education universities have also been tasked with offering accredited courses for preschool in-service teachers to assist them in obtaining secondary specialization in special education, as well as courses to build competencies in inclusive education. Between 2021 and 2024, a total of 22 accredited courses were offered, training 711 participating teachers.¹⁴⁴ Furthermore, since 2024, the MOE has implemented a Interdisciplinary Collaboration Program for Inclusive Education at the Senior High School Education Level—Curriculum Accommodation and Peer Inclusion Implementation Program, as well as an Inclusive Education Promotion

¹⁴⁴ In response to Paragraph 96(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Program for General and Special Education. These programs are strengthening inclusive education competencies across various categories of teachers; emphasizing collaboration between general and special education teachers; and supporting joint planning for curriculum accommodations, universal design for learning, collaborative teaching, and co-teaching tailored to the needs of students receiving special education.¹⁴⁵

256. To strengthen teachers' skills in providing positive emotional support and effective classroom management, since 2022, the MOE has been implementing a Professional Support Training Program for Teachers Managing Students with Emotional and Behavioral Disorders. The program aims to cultivate seed teachers specializing in emotional and behavioral support. From 2022 to 2024, a total of 145 teachers completed the training. In the 2024-25 academic year, a special education resource center for students with emotional and behavioral disorders was established under the MOE's K-12 Education Administration to assist in developing a support and counseling system for students with disabilities facing emotional and behavioral challenges.¹⁴⁶

257. Compulsory elementary and junior high education in Taiwan is provided pursuant to the Compulsory Education Act. The gross enrollment ratios in elementary and junior high schools are roughly 98 percent and 99 percent, respectively, and almost every student finishes school. However, the dropout rate among senior high school students with disabilities is approximately 2.5 percent, which is considerably higher than that among students without disabilities (Table 24.2). The suspension rate of students with disabilities in higher education institutions is also roughly

¹⁴⁵ In response to Paragraphs 96(a), 96(b), 96(c), and 96(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁴⁶ In response to Paragraph 96(h) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

9.75 percent, which is slightly higher than that among students without disabilities. Conversely, the withdrawal rate among students with disabilities in higher education institutions ranges from 2 percent to 3 percent, which is lower than students without disabilities (Table 24.3).

258. The Curriculum Guidelines of 12-Year Basic Education: General Guidelines published by the MOE in 2014 apply to all students and are designed around the fundamental concepts of universal design and reasonable accommodation. The curriculum for students with disabilities must be adaptively designed and adjusted according to each student's IEP; accommodation in their assessment must also be developed. Additionally, the MOE has commissioned experts and scholars to develop preschool special education curriculum guidelines that incorporate the principle of universal design for learning to provide adaptive curricula for young children. In 2024, *Universal Design for Learning in Preschools: Principles and Practical Examples* were published. Additionally, a *Resource Handbook of Universal Design for Learning in Preschools* and a *Handbook for Differentiated and Individualized Instruction in Preschools* are scheduled for completion by 2026. These will provide reference materials for preschool educators in designing early childhood education and care curricula.¹⁴⁷

B. Support for special education

259. Supportive services for special education entail behavioral support and relevant professional teams within the special education system. To actively prevent special education students with emotional or behavioral challenges from encountering difficulties with social adjustment, educational authorities at all levels have established emotional and behavioral support teams to support school staff within

¹⁴⁷ In response to Paragraph 96(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

their jurisdictions. Special education teachers receiving professional training in positive behavioral support are appointed as itinerant specialists. Through collaboration between professionals, schools assist with the assessment, teaching, and counseling of students with disabilities and assign teaching assistants and special education student assistants to assist such students with school learning and daily life (Table 24.4). Most expenses are covered by the MOE, and students with disabilities do not need to pay additional fees. Moreover, professional service centers have been established to provide consultation, guidance, and other professional services.

260. To effectively advance inclusive education and support students with severe or higher-level disabilities, as well as those requiring learning and daily living support to successfully attend regular classes, in 2023, the MOE approved a Program to Enhance the Service Quality of Special Education Student Assistants at Senior High Schools and Below (Including Preschools). Under this program, annual subsidies are provided to support the recruitment of monthly salaried student assistants, who offer services assisting school and preschool students with daily living, school attendance and commuting, and other aspects of campus learning. The program has also improved the labor conditions and remuneration for student assistants, increased demand for special education-related professional support, and expanded the service capacity of special education student assistants.¹⁴⁸

261. In response to students with disabilities' needs and applications for assistive device services, the Taiwan government provides educational assistive device services including needs assessments, user training, and follow-up support; adaptive teaching materials (e.g., Braille books, large-print books, audiobooks, and

¹⁴⁸ In response to Paragraphs 96(d) and 96(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

multimedia teaching materials); scholarships; and subsidies to improve the accessible environment. Tuition and related fees are waived at varying levels according to families' economic circumstances and students' degree of disability. For students who are unable to commute independently, free transportation or transportation subsidies are provided.¹⁴⁹ Furthermore, various examination accommodations are offered, including tests in enlarged text, Braille test booklets, computer-based response options, audio playback of test questions, and scribing assistance by examination personnel. For information on the use of assistive devices by students with disabilities, please refer to Article 20: Personal mobility (Paragraph 218).

262. To assist juvenile reformatory schools in advancing special education, the MOE and MOJ have established a collaborative platform to provide students with disabilities with essential special education resources and support services. In addition, the MOE works jointly with the MOHW to offer relevant resources to students with disabilities residing in residential care institutions. By integrating cross-ministerial units—including professional counseling personnel, special education units, and partner schools responsible for enrollment—juvenile reformatory schools can support the positive cognitive development of students with disabilities. At the same time, to strengthen the prevention of and response to sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual bullying, and other forms of bullying in juvenile reformatory schools and correctional facilities, the MOJ drafted Specific Measures for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Bullying, and Other Bullying Incidents Involving Inmates in Correctional Facilities, as well as related operational procedures. These measures include

¹⁴⁹ In response to Paragraph 96(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

enhanced promotion of gender equality education, improved daily life guidance and preventive mechanisms, and clearly defined procedures for related reporting, investigations, victim protection, and referral to judicial authorities. Moreover, after referencing the MOE's Regulations Governing Prevention and Control of Bullying on Campuses, the MOJ drafted Measures for the Prevention and Handling of Bullying in Juvenile Reformatory Schools, which came into effect in June 2025. These measures establish mechanisms for preventing and addressing incidents involving teacher-on-student and student-on-student bullying, thereby safeguarding students' personal safety and human rights within the school environment. In addition, pursuant to Regulations Governing the Supervision of Education Implementation in Juvenile Reformatory Schools, the MOE visits reformatory schools and conducts on-site inspections annually to assess their education implementation, ensure the provision of diverse and adaptive learning opportunities to students, and assist schools in advancing educational work with the greatest possible flexibility.¹⁵⁰

263. To safeguard the right to education for children and youths placed in out-of-home care, the MOHW has included the establishment of interdepartmental coordination mechanisms for school enrollment transfers and re-entry and the convening of interdepartmental coordination meetings, when necessary, into its social welfare performance indicators. This measure guides local governments to closely monitor the schooling statuses of children and youths in placement within their jurisdictions. Where child and youth placement institutions encounter obstacles related to school enrollment or re-entry, local governments are required to proactively convene interdepartmental coordination meetings or case conferences

¹⁵⁰ Paragraphs 262 and 263 are in response to Paragraph 96(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

to remove educational barriers for children and youths in placement.

264. Students with disabilities can advance to higher levels of education through general exam-free admission and specialized admission programs. Pursuant to Regulations to Assist Students with Disabilities to Continue Post-compulsory Education, admission quotas for students with disabilities entering senior high schools or five-year vocational schools are treated as additional quotas, which do not affect the enrollment quotas originally approved by competent authorities; this condition applies to all schools, departments, and programs. Furthermore, to address the needs of students across different school districts, additional adaptive placement quotas are provided beyond the basic allocations, giving students with disabilities greater flexibility in school placement. In the 2024-25 academic year, a total of 5,258 additional admission quotas were granted for students with disabilities, and a total of 12,426 additional adaptive placement quotas were granted, ensuring equal educational opportunities for such students. For admission to higher education institutions, students with disabilities may follow general admission pathways. Additionally, the MOE organizes annual entrance examinations exclusively for students with disabilities and encourages higher education institutions to offer separate admission examinations for these students, thereby expanding access to higher education for people with disabilities. To protect the examination rights of students with disabilities, Exam Service Regulations Regarding Students with Disabilities were amended in October 2023. Building on the existing examination services, the amendments introduced provisions on reasonable accommodation, thereby enhancing the protection of students' examination rights. To further support student learning, the MOE has urged schools to establish dedicated units and personnel, and it provides subsidies for counseling staff, academic tutoring, assistants for students with disabilities,

teaching materials, consumables, and student counseling activities. Such subsidies amount to approximately NT\$500-600 million per year, benefiting more than 10,000 students with disabilities (Tables 24.5 and 24.6).

C. Lifelong learning and adapted physical education

265. Under the University Act, students with disabilities pursuing bachelor's degrees may, based on their physical or mental condition and learning needs, extend their period of study by up to four years, while rules regarding dismissal for inadequate academic performance do not apply. In addition, Regulations for Providing Life-Long Learning Activities for Adults with Special Needs were amended and promulgated in November 2023; the MOE announced a Work Plan for Promoting Lifelong Learning for Adults with Disabilities in July 2024. These initiatives enable lifelong learning institutions to offer courses and activities for adults with disabilities in line with the principles of universal design and reasonable accommodation. From 2023 to 2024, the MOE, in collaboration with local governments, organized 520 lifelong learning activities for adults with disabilities, conducted 55 special education training sessions for instructors and staff involved in lifelong learning programs, and subsidized NGOs to conduct 270 lifelong learning activities for adults with disabilities.

266. To ensure that students and preschoolers with disabilities enjoy equal rights to physical education and physical activity-based curricula, in 2023, the Special Education Act was amended and promulgated to require schools and preschools to provide supportive services tailored to the educational needs of students with disabilities and young children. These amendments added sports assistive device services and adapted physical education services as formal categories of support. Subsequently, in February 2024, Regulations Governing Supportive Services for Special Education Students and Preschoolers were amended and promulgated to

provide clear definitions and outline the scope of sports assistive device services and adapted physical education services. Since 2021, the MOE has continued to implement a Program for Deepening the Promotion of Adapted Physical Education in Schools. Building on the existing framework for 12-year national basic education, the program has been extended to higher education institutions. Through collaboration with local governments and the integration of local resources, the program is focusing on teacher capacity-building and the enhancement of physical facilities, thereby improving the quality of physical education courses for students with disabilities (Table 24.7).

Article 25: Health

A. Protection of the right to basic health

267. Since the launch of the NHI program in 1995, Taiwan has implemented universal health coverage based on social solidarity and mandatory insurance, ensuring equal access to healthcare for all. When people with disabilities experience illnesses, injuries, or childbirth-related events, they are fully covered by insurance benefits and are not denied appropriate medical services due to financial constraints or disability. For individuals possessing valid disability identification, outpatient copayments are set at a uniform rate of NT\$50 regardless of the hospital level, which is lower than that charged to persons without disabilities.

B. Medical environment and information accessibility

268. To encourage medical institutions to create disability-friendly healthcare environments, a Program to Encourage the Establishment of Accessible Environments for Medical Care of Medical Institutions was implemented during the periods 2021-22 and 2023-24. A total of 1,789 clinics and 41 hospitals received incentives under this program. A list of these institutions has been published on the

MOHW's online disability-friendly healthcare information portal and is linked to the NHI Express app, providing the public with a reference when seeking medical care.¹⁵¹ In addition, as of 2024, 372 public health centers nationwide (representing a 99.5 percent coverage rate) had been certified for the provision of age-friendly health promotion services.

269. To promote accessibility in pharmacies and enhance their accessible facilities, subsidies have been provided since 2023 to support the installation of accessible service bells and signage, the addition of low service counters, and the provision of disability-friendly, easy-to-read labels and Braille stickers. As of 2024, 3,431 of the nation's 7,618 NHI-contracted pharmacies had completed accessibility surveys. Among them, 1,411 were equipped with accessible entrances or service bells, and approximately 2,852 (83.1 percent) provided at least one form of accessible service.

270. With respect to preventive health examination services for women with disabilities, including cancer screening and prenatal examinations, medical institutions under the jurisdiction of local health bureaus (including selected mobile mammography units) are equipped with height-adjustable examination tables, and their staff provide assistance during examinations. In 2023, breast cancer and cervical cancer screening services were provided to women with disabilities 97,056 times. Furthermore, from 2020 to 2024, the average utilization rate of prenatal examinations among pregnant women with disabilities ranged between 91.3 percent and 92.9 percent. The MOHW has also published a list of medical institutions offering accessible mammography services.

271. The MOHW established the disability-friendly healthcare information portal on its official website in January 2023. The site provides easy-to-read health materials to

¹⁵¹ Paragraphs 268 and 269 are in response to Paragraph 98(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

facilitate communication between healthcare providers and patients with disabilities (including women and children with disabilities). Such materials include informed consent forms, health education pamphlets, shared decision-making pamphlets, and clinical and medical procedure picture cards. The site also provides digital learning materials for medical staff, covering topics such as core CRPD concepts, the practical implementation of the CRPD with reference to the experiences and challenges of people with disabilities, introductions to assistive devices and facilities, and medical and support services for women with disabilities. Local governments have been formally instructed in writing to disseminate the aforementioned materials to medical institutions, health agencies, and relevant professionals within their jurisdictions.¹⁵²

272. Access to information on reproductive counseling, prenatal care, perinatal care, and postnatal care, as well as healthcare services for infants and young children, has been enhanced for people with disabilities through the establishment of a toll-free maternal and child care hotline and a maternal and child care website certified with a Web Accessibility Accreditation badge.

273. The MOHW has invited persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to conduct accessibility testing of a selection of popular, public-facing websites; adjustments were made in response to feedback. These websites included the CRPD website, the Department of Social Insurance website, the Health Promotion Administration portal, and the online appointment registration system of the MOHW-affiliated Taipei City Hospital. Such efforts were made to ensure that people with different categories of disabilities can access health, welfare, and medical information with ease, thereby achieving information

¹⁵² In response to Paragraphs 98(a) and 98(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

equity.¹⁵³

274. To enhance education and training on the provision of healthcare to people with disabilities, with a particular focus on strengthening healthcare professionals' training and improving their sensitivity in providing sexual and reproductive healthcare services, a total of 164 continuing education courses on sexual and reproductive healthcare services were offered between 2020 and 2024. During the same period, more than 400 continuing education courses on healthcare for people with disabilities were offered to medical personnel and attended over 4,000 times.¹⁵⁴ Since August 2019, newly licensed medical doctors have been required to complete a two-year postgraduate year (PGY) training program. The program includes clinical training and case discussions on the rehabilitation of people with disabilities and gender-related issues. Intellectual disability centers and developmental centers have also been designated as community medicine-related training sites.

275. The Regulations of Medical Diagnosis and Treatment by Telecommunications were amended and promulgated in 2024. In addition to residents living in mountainous areas, offshore islands, or remote regions, plus patients classified under five special circumstances, five additional special circumstances were added, thereby expanding the scope of telemedicine consultations and treatment. Furthermore, through a Support Program for Medical Centers or Hospitals Providing Critical and Emergency Care, additional emergency and critical care medical doctors have been deployed to strengthen regional emergency and critical care capacity.

¹⁵³ In response to Paragraph 98(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁵⁴ In response to Paragraph 98(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

276. An Acute Hospital Care at Home Pilot Program was launched in July 2024, allowing patients with mobility impairment residing at home or in care facilities to receive hospital-standard treatment in their homes or care institutions. In addition, a Home Healthcare Integration Program continues to be implemented (Table 25.1), providing comprehensive, home-based medical services delivered by doctors practicing Western and traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacists to individuals living at home with clearly defined medical needs or patients with disabilities who have difficulty accessing outpatient care. Medical doctors providing emergency home visit services at night or on holidays receive additional remuneration of 40 percent to 70 percent. A Dental Home Care Program (Table 25.2) provides in-home dental services to people with moderate to severe disabilities who are long-term bedridden, as well as to older adults with functional limitations who are long-term bedridden and eligible for subsidies under long-term care service programs. The NHI Fee Schedule and Reference List for Medical Services includes a general home care plan (Table 25.3), under which medical doctors or nurses provide home-based Western medicine services to individuals living at home who are certified by medical doctors as having medical needs and difficulty accessing outpatient care. The list also covers a community rehabilitation and home care plan for patients with mental health conditions (Table 25.4), which offers home-based treatment services by physicians and care by mental health professionals for chronic psychiatric patients living at home who meet the criteria for major illness or injury.

C. Right to equal insurance coverage

277. In accordance with FSC rules, insurance companies may not refuse to solicit or underwrite people with disabilities without cause. Regulations Governing Business Solicitation, Policy Underwriting, and Claims Adjusting of Insurance

Enterprises specify that when underwriting an insurance policy, the operating procedures for evaluating risks and the calculation and collection of insurance premiums must be based on actuarial science and statistical data. Insurance companies may not treat a specific applicant or policyholder unfairly because of their disability; violators are subject to a fine or correction order. In 2022, a total of five penalties were imposed. From 2023 to the present, no penalties have been imposed on insurance companies for failing to process insurance applications for people with disabilities in accordance with regulations, indicating significant improvement in insurance application and underwriting practices for people with disabilities.

278. The FSC continues to instruct and encourage insurance companies to cover people with disabilities through the following strategies:

- (1) In 2017, the FSC amended its Standards for the Levy Rates of Life Insurance and Non-Life Insurance Guaranty Fund to include premium income from life insurance for people with disabilities as a management and operations performance indicator that determines the rate of life insurance guaranty funds.
- (2) Since 2020, the provision of disability-friendly services has been included in the assessment criteria for insurance companies under the principle of fair customer treatment.
- (3) The insurance industry has been urged to establish a disability-friendly service environment and to amend relevant provisions of its financial-friendly services guidelines. For more information, please refer to Article 9: Accessibility (Paragraph 108).
- (4) The Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association have been directed to develop Principles of Offering the Insurance Coverage for

the People with Disabilities, a Mechanism for Insurance Agents to Assist Persons with Disabilities in Insurance Application, and similar other measures. These measures require insurance companies to establish appropriate, clear, and consistent underwriting assessment procedures and principles; mechanisms for insurance agents to assist people with disabilities in applying for insurance; and to widely disseminate such measures and mechanisms across sales channels.

- (5) The Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association have been supervised to amend the reference standards for disciplinary actions that insurance companies may impose on their agents pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Regulations Governing the Supervision of Insurance Solicitors. A new category of violation has been added, under which insurance agents who directly refuse to accept insurance applications, refuse to assist with insurance application submissions, or dissuade people with disabilities from applying for insurance shall be subject to a three-month suspension from solicitation activities.
- (6) The FSC has requested that insurance companies issue a written notice specifying the reasons for declining to underwrite a prospective customer with disabilities.
- (7) The FSC has asked the Non-Life Insurance Association and the Life Insurance Association to establish dedicated hotlines for complaints from people with disabilities applying for insurance, and to establish contact points with insurance companies to handle related complaints promptly.
- (8) The Taiwan Insurance Institute has been urged to establish a dedicated database providing insurance coverage statistics for people with disabilities and to conduct statistical analyses to better understand situations involving

people with disabilities who have been granted or denied coverage by the insurance industry. As of 2024, the number of valid personal insurance policies held by people with disabilities exceeded 359,600. Data on those insured and denied coverage over the past two years are shown in Table 25.5. Cases where coverage has been denied may be a result of medical factors or factors unrelated to physical conditions, such as applicants' failure to provide required underwriting documentation, voluntary withdrawal from the underwriting process, nonpayment of premiums, failure to complete the underwriting procedure, or refusal to accept underwriting terms. This indicates that risk-based assessments, rather than disability status, remain the primary consideration in insurance underwriting.¹⁵⁵

279. Following the initiation of the second generation of the NHI program in 2013, prison inmates are covered by the NHI and are entitled to receive outpatient clinic services provided by contracted NHI medical teams at correctional institutions. If a transfer is necessary, an inmate will be escorted to a designated hospital. By providing inmates with healthcare services equivalent to those enjoyed through the NHI by the public, Taiwan has established itself as a leading nation in achieving the mainstreaming of prison healthcare. When correctional facility inmates apply for disability identification, the application is processed in accordance with an application and assessment flowchart for inmates and a checklist for disability identification applications (including for reassessments). Statistics on inmates currently possessing disability identification are provided in Table 14.3. Inmates with disabilities in correctional facilities under the MOJ are provided with appropriate accommodation and treatment in accordance with the Prison Act, their

¹⁵⁵ In response to Paragraph 63(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

disability categories, the severity of their disabilities, and their actual needs. These accommodations and services include psychological support provided by psychologists and social workers; family support through the coordination of social resources; and, upon request, adjustments to visitation methods and frequency, number of visitors, and visiting locations. In addition, where inmates with disabilities have medical needs, assistance is provided to ensure their access to outpatient medical services within correctional facilities. Subsequent medical arrangements are made in accordance with medical doctors' orders, such as follow-up treatment through in-house outpatient services, escorted medical treatment outside correctional facilities, transfer to prison hospitals, or applications for medical treatment on bail. Where inmates have genuine and specific needs, these may be reported to the relevant institutions so that they may be reasonably accommodated.¹⁵⁶

280. In May 2024, the MOJ issued a notification in writing to its subordinate agencies regarding correctional facility inmates applying for disability assessments at their places of residence. Where inmates do not fall under Subparagraphs 1 to 3 of Article 11 of Guidelines for the Assessment of Physical and Mental Disabilities, and are determined by local health bureaus to have special difficulties pursuant to Paragraph 4 of the same article, disability assessments may be conducted at the applicants' places of residence, i.e., correctional facilities.

Article 26: Habilitation and rehabilitation

281. For information on early intervention services, the establishment of assistive device standards, technological development and exchanges, housing-related measures, and adaptive training and rehabilitation services in the areas of

¹⁵⁶ In response to Paragraph 98(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

education, health, and employment, please refer to Articles 7, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, and 28.

282. Under the NHI program, rehabilitation services are provided to people with disabilities to restore health or enhance physiological function. The overall rate at which people with disabilities receive rehabilitation services is presented in Table 26.1.

283. With respect to long-term care services, reablement services of varying levels and comprehensive care guidance are introduced to persons with functional limitations based on their physical and mental condition and their motivation to recover. During the assessment process, public outreach and communication are conducted to encourage and confirm individuals' willingness to use professional services (including reablement services). Transportation services are also provided to assist people with disabilities in traveling to and from medical institutions for treatment or rehabilitation. These services complement medical services provided under the NHI program and help address, in part, the reablement needs of people with disabilities living in remote areas. In 2023, Operational Guidelines for Long-term Care and Reablement Services were amended and promulgated as Operational Guidelines for Long-term Care and Professional Services, providing a reference for long-term care service providers to help maintain the quality of services available to the public.¹⁵⁷

284. To support the inclusion of people with psychosocial disabilities in communities and to expand community-based support networks, a Clubhouse Model Service Points Plan for People with Psychosocial Disabilities has been implemented since 2021. By the end of 2024, 45 clubhouse model service points had been

¹⁵⁷ In response to Paragraph 100(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

established.¹⁵⁸ The MOL provides subsidies to local governments to work with NGOs to deploy employment service counselors at these clubhouse model service points. Tailored employment services are offered based on individuals' attributes, incorporating peer support and interdepartmental collaboration to strengthen community-based employment support capacity. In 2024, subsidies were provided to eight local governments to partner with 12 clubhouse model service points on a pilot basis.¹⁵⁹ For more information on the establishment of community-based services for psychiatric patients, please refer to Article 14: Liberty and security of the person (Paragraphs 155 and 156).¹⁶⁰

285. Pursuant to Article 38 of the Special Education Act and Article 13 of Regulations Governing Supportive Services for Special Education Students and Preschoolers, schools must, based on the needs of students and preschoolers with disabilities, provide rehabilitation-related services centered on school and preschool curricula and instruction. These services, provided by professional staff, include assessments, training, consultations, assistive device design and selection, and assistance with referrals to relevant institutions. Where students enrolled in higher education institutions require assistive devices, the MOE's assistive device center provides educational assistive device services. Through assistive device fitting assessments and operational training, these services help develop and strengthen students' functional motor skills and capacity for physical activity, thereby enhancing adaptive functioning and promoting participation in daily activities.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁸ In response to Paragraph 100(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁵⁹ In response to Paragraphs 100(a), 100(b), 100(c), 100(d), 100(e), and 100(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁶⁰ In response to Paragraphs 100(f) and 100(g) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁶¹ In response to Paragraphs 100(a), 100(b), 100(c), and 100(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

286. To enhance the professional competence of parents of students with hearing disabilities and to strengthen their capacity to provide care, education, companionship and manage stress within the family, the MOE has established hearing disability service centers. These centers organize annual parenting education workshops and courses for parents of students with hearing disabilities. Such workshops and courses have covered the issue of enhancing hearing through brain development, parent-teacher conferences on orientations for new students with hearing disabilities, and parenting education outreach utilizing card-based teaching tools (Table 26.2).¹⁶²

287. In line with the spirit of the CRPD and its focus on inclusive education, the MOE commissions local governments on a rotating basis to organize national summer camps for elementary and junior high school students with hearing or visual disabilities. These activities aim to broaden students' life experiences and enhance their ability to express, communicate, and share. In addition, cross-disability camps involving students with and without disabilities have also been organized at the higher education level to promote the participation of students with disabilities in university life and to strengthen their social interactions, life skills, and applied competencies. These activities facilitate exchanges among students across different disability categories. The related service staff and volunteers are primarily university students, allowing them to translate theoretical learning into practical experience through direct involvement in instructional guidance and service provision for special education students. These efforts demonstrate the inclusion of students with disabilities among general education students, support students with disabilities in adapting to university communities and post-

¹⁶² In response to Paragraphs 100(a) and 100(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

graduation social participation, and contribute to students' development of interpersonal relationships and collaborative skills (Table 26.3).¹⁶³

288. With respect to the establishment of social associations by people with disabilities, the MOI has formulated a draft Social Association Act, which proposes replacing the current approval-based system for forming social organizations with a registration-based system. The draft also removes the ineligibility criteria set forth in Subparagraphs 1 to 4 of Paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Civil Associations Act, including provisions concerning people under guardianship whose declarations have not yet been withdrawn. No additional restrictions are imposed on membership qualifications, which are to be determined autonomously by each organization in its bylaws. This approach fully respects organizational autonomy and related electoral results, thereby protecting the rights of people with disabilities.¹⁶⁴

Article 27: Work and employment

289. For laws protecting the employment rights of people with disabilities and access to legal resources, please refer to Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination (Paragraph 21). Information on employment assistance for women with disabilities is addressed under Article 6: Women with disabilities (Paragraph 49). For information on effective and accessible court and tribunal systems for people with disabilities who believe they have experienced employment discrimination, please refer to Article 13: Access to justice (Paragraphs 143-147).¹⁶⁵

290. According to a 2024 Survey on the Labor Force Status of People with Disabilities

¹⁶³ In response to Paragraphs 100(a), 100(b), 100(c), and 100(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁶⁴ In response to Paragraph 100(f) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁶⁵ In response to Paragraph 102(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

conducted by the MOL, the labor force participation rate among people with disabilities aged 15 and above was 21.9 percent (26.3 percent for men and 16.7 percent for women), which was lower than the 59.2 percent recorded for the general population during the same period. The unemployment rate among people with disabilities was 7.1 percent (6.9 percent for men and 7.5 percent for women), exceeding the 3.34 percent unemployment rate for the general population. Nevertheless, compared with 2019, the labor force participation rate had increased by 1.2 percentage points, the unemployment rate had decreased by 1 percentage point, and the number of employed persons with disabilities had increased by 23,163, indicating a gradual improvement in their employment conditions. Among employed persons with disabilities, 62,108 were engaged in non-standard forms of employment (including part-time, temporary, and dispatched work), accounting for 26.1 percent of employed persons with disabilities (25.4 percent for men and 27.4 percent for women). By comparison, 804,000 people in the general population were engaged in non-standard employment, accounting for 6.94 percent of all employed people (Tables 27.1 and 27.2). In terms of employment status, 69.44 percent of workers with disabilities were employed in the private sector, 9.72 percent worked in the public sector, and 15.55 percent were self-employed. Additionally, among people with disabilities aged 15 and above, 17,637 were indigenous people (representing 1.51 percent of people with disabilities in this age group), of whom 4,181 were employed, accounting for 1.76 percent of employed people with disabilities in this age group.

291. In 2024, the number of paid workers with disabilities totaled 234,140, with an average monthly primary income (from their main job) of NT\$30,732 (NT\$32,925 for men and NT\$26,576 for women). This represents an increase of NT\$2,486 compared with the 2019 survey, reflecting a growth rate of 8.79 percent. By

comparison, the average monthly regular earnings of all employed persons nationwide were NT\$46,460. From a gender perspective, although the labor force participation rate of women with disabilities remained lower than that of men with disabilities in the 2024 survey, it increased by 2 percentage points compared with 2019. The gender gap in labor force participation between women and men with disabilities also narrowed from 10.8 percentage points to 9.6 percentage points, a reduction of 1.2 percentage points. Among women with disabilities who were outside the labor force despite having the ability and willingness to work, the main reasons for non-participation included difficulty finding suitable employment, ongoing rehabilitation and medical treatment needs, and insufficient physical capacity for work. The average monthly primary income of women with disabilities in paid employment was approximately 80.72 percent of that of men with disabilities, which was 5.31 percentage points lower than the corresponding ratio for women in the general population (86.03 percent) (Table 27.1).

A. Vocational training and employment support

292. To improve the employability of people with disabilities and support their entry into the labor market, the MOL organizes vocational training across various occupational categories. Training fields available to people with disabilities include cleaning and maintenance, massage, food and beverage services, computer information technology, goods processing, marketing and project planning, cosmetology and hairdressing, agricultural cultivation, textile design, and caregiving. To assist people with disabilities in participating in vocational training, the accessibility of training venues is included as a criterion in procurement assessments, and training sessions are offered to vocational training providers to enhance their understanding of disability characteristics and available service resources. Between 2020 and 2024, a total of 64 such training sessions were held,

educating 2,973 participants. During vocational training, individualized support services are provided to participants with disabilities based on their specific needs. For people with disabilities who are unable to attend training in person or face difficulties doing so, the Accessible e-Net digital learning platform is available (Tables 27.3 and 27.4).

293. Through the nationwide network of public employment service institutions, people with disabilities seeking employment are able to access one-stop employment case management services, including employment promotion courses, job fairs and recruitment events for people with disabilities, the TaiwanJobs website, and a toll-free service hotline, all of which provide information on employment opportunities and job-matching services. Between 2020 and 2024, these services facilitated a total of 87,897 employment placements for people with disabilities. By industry sector, employment was the highest in the manufacturing industry (37.14 percent); followed by other service industries (25 percent); the support service industry (10.55 percent); the accommodation, food, and beverage industry (7.15 percent); and the wholesale and retail industry (3.95 percent). For people with disabilities experiencing greater barriers to employment, vocational rehabilitation case management services were offered to coordinate and utilize local service resources, deliver pre-employment preparatory activities, apply vocational assessment tools to assist in identifying suitable career paths, and supply job accommodation measures to remove workplace barriers. From 2020 to 2024, these services facilitated the employment of 27,598 individuals (Table 27.5), including 1,590 people with severe or higher-level disabilities. Additionally, local governments implemented home-based employment programs for people with disabilities. Between 2020 and 2024, these programs facilitated the employment of 254 individuals, including 121 with severe or higher-level disabilities.

294. To assist people with disabilities in removing barriers to employment, the MOL developed Guidelines for Implementation and Subsidies of Job Accommodation for People with Disabilities. The guidelines cover job accommodation as it relates to workplace environment, facilities, and conditions; purchases required to obtain assistive technologies for work; and adjusting working methods. Upon receiving applications from employees with disabilities or their employers, the competent authority reviews written documents and pays visits to workplaces. Each approved case may be granted a maximum annual subsidy of NT\$100,000; this limitation does not apply to cases where specific needs are required and have been approved through individual evaluation. Historical implementation of job accommodation programs is detailed in Tables 27.6 and 27.7. An analysis of job accommodation implementation statistics for 2024 showed that approximately 16 percent of approved cases were in the public sector, while 84 percent were in the non-public sector. In terms of employment status, approximately 65 percent of the applicants were employees, while 35 percent were self-employed or individual applicants. Regarding disability categories, the most common group was category 2 (69 percent), followed by multiple categories (14 percent), and category 7 (12 percent). By gender, 53 percent of the applicants were men and 47 percent were women. The overall approval rate for job accommodation subsidies was roughly 97 percent.

295. According to the 2019 Survey on the Labor Force Status of People with Disabilities, the labor force participation rate of people with intellectual disabilities was higher than that of all people with disabilities (29.3 percent for people with intellectual disabilities and 25.6 percent for people with autism). However, unemployment in these categories was also high (10.7 percent for people with intellectual disabilities and 14.4 percent for people with autism). The MOL consequently introduced a Pilot Program to Support Business Entities' Group Employment of People with

Disabilities in 2023. The program targets people with disabilities who have high support needs by encouraging the collective placement of at least three people with disabilities at a single worksite to leverage peer support. The program employs employment promotion measures, including incentives and subsidies for up to 18 months, and assists employers in establishing appropriate employment management mechanisms, assisting people with disabilities in achieving job stability.¹⁶⁶

296. The government has promoted an Employment Services Program for People with Psychosocial Disabilities and a Pilot Program to Strengthen Community-Based Employment Support for People with Psychosocial Disabilities. Through the provision of measures such as pre-employment preparation, as well as individualized and diversified employment services, these programs have strengthened related actions and strategies, including cooperation within employment services networks and the cultivation of disability-friendly employers. The programs are carried out through interdepartmental collaboration among the central government, local governments, and NGOs, with the aim of supporting the employment of people with psychosocial disabilities. Additionally, since December 2024, pursuant to amendments to vocational rehabilitation-related programs, psychiatric patients without disability identification have been considered eligible service recipients.

297. As of the end of 2024, among civil servants with disabilities, males accounted for 61.22 percent and females accounted for 38.78 percent. The proportion of female civil servants with disabilities has been increasing annually, rising from 37.17 percent at the end of 2019 to 38.78 percent at the end of 2024. According to data

¹⁶⁶ Paragraphs 295 and 296 are in response to Paragraphs 102(a) and 102(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

from 2019 to 2024, Civil Service Special Examinations for people with disabilities have been held periodically to ensure equal opportunities for people with disabilities to work in the government sector. The appointment rate of people with disabilities who passed the examination increased from 41.36 percent in 2019 to 43.36 percent by the end of 2024, representing an increase of 2 percentage points. In addition, the proportion of people with disabilities recruited through Civil Service Senior Examinations has shown a steady upward trend, increasing from 9.21 percent in 2019 to 10.04 percent by the end of 2024. Among all senior contract employees nationwide, 1.11 percent were people with disabilities, of whom 45.38 percent were male and 54.62 percent were female. Among contract employees nationwide, 5.32 percent were people with disabilities, of whom 41.34 percent were male and 58.66 percent were female (Table 27.8).

298. An analysis of the primary disability categories among civil servants with disabilities nationwide shows that, as of the end of 2024, people with physical disabilities remained the largest group, totaling 2,910 individuals (42.73 percent). However, the proportion of this group has been decreasing annually, dropping from 49.31 percent at the end of 2019 to 42.73 percent by the end of 2024, which was a decrease of 6.58 percentage points. By contrast, the proportions of people with psychosocial disabilities, people with visual disabilities, and people with hearing disabilities have been increasing annually. For example, compared with the figures at the end of 2019, these categories increased by 1.61, 0.86, and 0.98 percentage points by the end of 2024, respectively (Table 27.9).

299. All authorities may provide necessary support and assistance for civil servants with disabilities pursuant to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, Guidelines for Implementation and Subsidies of Job Accommodation for People with Disabilities, and Directions Governing the Recruitment of People with

Disabilities. In addition, to assist their employees, agencies may develop their own programs and services, particularly with reference to the organizational resources and staff needs set out under Employee Assistant Program of the Executive Yuan and Its Subordinate Agencies. Where relevant resources are insufficient, an employing agency may consult organizations representing the person in question on the difficulties encountered regarding their disability and then be better placed to introduce appropriate resources.

300. To assist civil servants with disabilities recruited through national examinations in adapting to the workplace, from 2021 to 2024, seven briefing sessions on disability-friendly workplace support resources were organized, recording a total of 548 attendees. Instructional videos with sign language interpretation and captions were produced to assist successful candidates of Civil Service Special Examinations for people with disabilities in selecting their preferred positions. In addition, the Manual for Employees with Disabilities was developed and distributed in multiple formats, including standard print format, dual-media (print and Braille), electronic, and digitized audiovisual versions. The minister of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration has also distributed a letter to colleagues with disabilities, reflecting a more proactive and supportive approach toward civil servants with disabilities. Before formally acquiring civil servant status, recruited personnel must complete four months of practical training. To assist these personnel in overcoming workplace barriers during their training, the MOL has instructed local vocational rehabilitation service personnel to assess the resources required and provide appropriate support services based on recruits' requests and job requirements. Furthermore, to understand practical training guidance and workplace accessibility at employing agencies, the MOL works with the Civil Service Protection and Training Commission in performing on-site

inspections. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 46 discussion meetings were held with agency supervisors, job coaches and advisors, and civil servants with disabilities, and 57 civil servants with disabilities were visited on site.

301. To provide appropriate assistance to workers with disabilities and achieve the goal of equality and non-discrimination in the workplace, the MOL, after consulting experts, scholars, NGOs, and relevant administrative agencies, drafted Administrative Guidance on Reasonable Accommodation in the Workplace for Persons with Disabilities. These guidelines assist both employers and employees in understanding the definition and scope of reasonable accommodation, as well as how to implement reasonable accommodation throughout workers with disabilities' different stages of employment. By promoting reasonable accommodation in the workplace, the guidelines aim to foster workplace diversity and inclusion. They came into effect on 1 July 2025. In addition, to advance employment equality and safeguard the employment rights of people with disabilities, in November 2023, the MOL compiled a Guidebook on Reasonable Accommodation in Employment Services for People with Disabilities, covering such topics as vocational training, skills assessments, and employment from the perspective of service providers. A total of 10 capacity building workshops were held for practitioners, which featured lectures by experts on reasonable accommodation and experience sharing by people with different disabilities, who detailed their reasonable accommodation needs and experiences; a total of 1,307 attendees were recorded. To further advocate and promote the concept of reasonable accommodation, in 2024, the MOL forwarded Guidebook on Reasonable Accommodation in Employment Services for People with Disabilities to the Executive Yuan, Control Yuan, Examination Yuan, related ministries, and local governments, and made the aforementioned guidelines available to NGOs

conducting vocational training and skill assessments. Audio and Braille versions of the guidelines have been made publicly accessible on official employment service websites for people with disabilities. Furthermore, in 2024, the MOL subsidized the development of Guidelines on Reasonable Accommodation Measures in General Workplaces for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities to support frontline employment service personnel in assisting the employment of such people. In 2024, 47 education and training sessions related to CRPD reasonable accommodation were conducted nationwide, with a total of 1,508 attendees.¹⁶⁷

B. Employment quota policy pertaining to people with disabilities and other support measures

302. As of December 2024, a total of 18,299 obligated entities were subject to the statutory employment quota, including 4,484 public sector entities and 13,815 private sector entities. This was an increase of 626 entities (3.54 percent) compared with 17,673 entities in 2019. The number of people with disabilities employed totaled 92,763, including 29,228 in the public sector and 63,535 in the private sector. This represented a 9.53 percent increase from 84,693 in 2019. Among those employed, 18,604 were people with severe (or higher-level) disabilities, accounting for 20.06 percent of the total employed population with disabilities. Compared with the statutory employment quota of 62,973 people (including 24,244 in the public sector and 38,729 in the private sector), the actual employment fulfillment rate was 147.31 percent (120.56 percent in the public sector and 164.05 percent in the private sector) (Table 27.10). In addition, 9,511 entities, representing 51.98 percent of all obligated entities, exceeded the statutory employment quota,

¹⁶⁷ In response to Paragraph 102(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

demonstrating that the quota system has produced substantive positive effects in promoting and protecting the employment of people with disabilities. On 9 February 2023, the MOL released an interpretive order concerning Subparagraph 2 of Article 96 of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, establishing uniform principles regarding the meaning of “without proper reasons” to assist local governments in effectively applying legal enforcement tools. As of December 2024, the number of private sector entities failing to meet the statutory employment quota decreased by 323 compared with 2019, and the rate of under-fulfillment decreased from 9.58 percent to 7.87 percent, which was the lowest percentage recorded in the 19 years for which statistical data are available. In collaboration with local governments, the MOL has actively identified the causes of under-fulfillment, provided guidance and improvement measures, strengthened employment matchmaking, and implemented a range of proactive and differentiated services, including employment incentives and job accommodation support, to enhance employers’ willingness to hire people with disabilities and to facilitate their placement in under-fulfilling entities through supportive employment services.

303. Following legislative amendments in 2007, sheltered workshops have been legally defined as workplaces providing sheltered employment for people with disabilities. Sheltered employees work in open and inclusive environments; nearly 70 percent of sheltered workshops are in urban areas. Regarding the Concluding Observations’ recommendation to develop a strategy for the gradual phase-out of sheltered workshops, given that the matter involves the employment rights of sheltered employees with disabilities, and pursuant to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, the MOL continues to promote sheltered employment services, support the operation of sheltered workshops, and safeguard the rights of sheltered

employees while facilitating their transition into the general workplace. To support such transitions, the MOL compiled and published a work manual in 2020 to guide the provision of transition services by sheltered workshops; it also implemented funding subsidy mechanisms. In 2025, the MOL established a Pilot Program to Enhance Employability of Sheltered Employees. The program strengthens sheltered employees' social inclusion adaptability and job skills while guiding and encouraging NGOs and business entities to offer workplace experiences, site visits, internship and on-the-job training opportunities, and job vacancies, thereby enabling people with disabilities to secure stable and inclusive employment in the labor market. In addition, the MOL has organized a Sheltered Workshop Counseling Service Program, establishing professional counseling teams that provide on-site services, problem diagnoses, transition guidance, and other services based on sheltered workshop types. Enterprises are encouraged to employ sheltered employees and support sheltered workshops that intend to gradually transition into vocational training institutions or business entities, thereby facilitating a progressive transformation process (Table 27.11).¹⁶⁸

304. A Labor Litigation Legal Aid Program operated by the MOL provides legal aid resources to workers with disabilities in order to reduce barriers to litigation. As of 2024, a total of 1,000 copies of legal aid brochures had been distributed to organizations concerned with the protection of the rights of people with disabilities, and an electronic version had been uploaded to the MOL's official website for access by workers in need of legal assistance. In addition, in 2024, the MOL convened one liaison meeting with local labor administrations and conducted six practical outreach sessions on the resolution of labor disputes to raise awareness

¹⁶⁸ In response to Paragraph 102(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

among local governments, business entities, and workers regarding legal aid mechanisms and related protection for workers with disabilities.¹⁶⁹

Article 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection

305. Taiwan's social security system comprises social insurance, social aid, and welfare services. Welfare services are specified in relevant laws, whereas social insurance programs, except the NHI, are separately established in line with different occupations and governed by the corresponding competent authority.¹⁷⁰ The Directions Governing Social Insurance Premium Subsidies for People with Disabilities stipulate that such subsidies should be 25 percent, 50 percent, or 100 percent depending on a person's grade of disability. Unemployed people may join the National Pension Insurance scheme, which offers pension payments (basic guaranteed pension payments) to people with severe disabilities who are unable to work. Taiwan established a minimum standard of subsistence for social aid provision in 2010. The minimum is 60 percent of the median monthly income per capita in each region. The rate is adjusted if the amount acquired in the new fiscal year exhibits a difference of greater than or equal to 5 percent from the existing minimum of subsistence.

306. With respect to financial security measures for people with disabilities in disadvantaged economic circumstances, Taiwan applies two categories of eligibility assessment. The first involves an individual-based asset review, as used by the National Pension Insurance scheme. The second involves a household-based income and asset review under the social assistance framework, including living

¹⁶⁹ In response to Paragraph 102(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁷⁰ Examples of social insurance programs include the NHI, occupation-based civil servant and teacher insurance, labor insurance, farmers' insurance, insurance for military personnel, and retirement insurance.

subsidies for low-income households, lower-middle-income households, and people with disabilities. However, Subparagraph 9 of Paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Public Assistance Act stipulates flexible handling in cases where household members face special circumstances. As of 2024, the number of people with disabilities receiving public assistance was 455,754, including 278,772 men (61.17 percent) and 176,982 women (38.83 percent) (Tables 28.1A, 28.1B, 28.2, and 28.3), accounting for approximately 36.95 percent of the total population of people with disabilities.¹⁷¹ To provide additional protection for low-income households with members with disabilities, local competent authorities may increase the subsidies that such households receive. The increases are calculated based on the original amount of cash benefits and are capped at 40 percent. In 2012, an adjustment mechanism for social welfare allowances and national pension benefits was established, under which benefit levels are adjusted every four years in reference to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) growth rate. No adjustments are made when the growth rate is zero or negative. Adjustments were made in 2012, 2016, 2020, and 2024.

307. To protect the financial security of people with disabilities, the Public Assistance Act stipulates that, for individuals who are unable to work due to their disabilities (as defined by the central competent authorities), earned income should be excluded from asset assessments. In addition, the MOHW continues to urge local governments to implement the handling principles for special cases described in Subparagraph 9 of Paragraph 3 of Article 5 of the Public Assistance Act (i.e., “In the case where individuals who have failed to carry out the obligation due to special reasons, and has consequently caused the applicant to live in hardship”)

¹⁷¹ In response to Paragraph 104(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

based on applicants' best interests. The MOHW also continues to communicate with stakeholders on related issues, including reviews of household asset calculation standards. In 2024, four discussion meetings were convened to deliberate draft amendments to selected articles of the Public Assistance Act, followed by a public announcement and feedback period from April to 22 May 2024, during which opinions from all sectors were solicited.¹⁷²

308. From 2016 to 2024, the MOI promoted a program to provide 200,000 social housing units in eight years (120,000 government-fulfilled units and 80,000 lease-and-manage units). In accordance with the Housing Act, at least 40 percent of these units were allocated as rental units for economically or socially disadvantaged groups (including people with disabilities), while a designated proportion was reserved to support young people who were studying or working in the locality but were not registered residents. In addition, public service facilities such as childcare services, preschools, long-term care facilities, and community activity centers were integrated and made available for use by surrounding residents, thereby facilitating inclusive community development. Relevant operational principles are also stipulated under the section on accessible environmental design in the MOI's Reference Manual for the Planning, Design, Construction, and Operation Management of Social Housing. As of 2024, a total of 119,552 social housing units (including existing units, newly completed units, units under construction, and units awarded contracts and pending commencement) had been created through government fulfillment, achieving an implementation rate of 99.63 percent. The number of occupied units was 25,563 (with men and women accounting for 44.13 percent and 55.87 percent of tenancy, respectively), including 11,895 economically

¹⁷² In response to Paragraphs 104(a), 104(b), and 104(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

disadvantaged households (46.53 percent) and 3,058 households with people with disabilities (11.96 percent) (Figure 28.1 and Table 28.4). As of 2024, 154,750 lease-and-manage units had been launched, with 142,591 units successfully matched. Among the matched units, 26,185 were occupied by economically disadvantaged households and 9,223 were occupied by households with people with disabilities. In 2024, housing rental subsidies for people with disabilities were approved for 5,888 households (with a maximum subsidy of NT\$5,400 per household), and home purchase mortgage interest subsidies were approved for 325 households (with the mortgage amount capped at NT\$2.2 million, in principle) (Table 28.5).¹⁷³

309. In accordance with the Integrated Housing-Subsidization Program, the MOI uses household income and various aspects of vulnerability as the primary factors in its considerations regarding the housing subsidy system, providing rental subsidies (through the NT\$30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent Subsidies by the Central Government that has been in effect since 2022), home purchase mortgage interest subsidies, and home repair loan interest subsidies (Table 28.6). Households with people with disabilities may receive additional weight based on the severity of the disability, thereby gaining priority access to relevant subsidies. According to 2024 statistics, among approved households receiving home purchase mortgage interest subsidies and those receiving home repair loan interest subsidies, the number of households with people with disabilities was 119 (accounting for 1.82 percent of the 6,521 approved households) and 44 (accounting for 6.91 percent of the 637 approved households), respectively. In addition, regarding the implementation of the NT\$30 Billion Special Program for Expanded Rent

¹⁷³ Paragraphs 308 and 309 are in response to Paragraphs 43(c), 100(a), 100(b), 100(c), 100(d), and 100(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Subsidies by the Central Government for 2023-24, as of the end of 2024, households with people with disabilities totaled 40,600 (accounting for 5.44 percent of the 745,797 approved households), with men and women accounting for 55.6 percent and 44.4 percent of the applicants, respectively.

310. Regarding retirement security policies, the National Pension Act states that any insured person aged 65 years or older may apply for an old age pension payment. In December 2024, people with disabilities accounted for 11.76 percent of such payment applicants (Table 28.7). The Labor Insurance Act contains provisions concerning old age pension payments for laborers with disabilities to safeguard their financial stability and living after retirement (Table 28.8). The Labor Pension Act further stipulates that workers may apply to receive pension benefits upon reaching the age of 60 (Table 28.9). The act also sets out provisions allowing workers with disabilities to apply for early receipt of pension benefits to accommodate individual needs. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 1,099 cases of workers with disabilities applying for lump-sum early retirement benefits were approved (Table 28.10), with the total payment exceeding NT\$458.09 million. In addition, the Civil Service Retirement, Severance, and Survivor Relief Act stipulates that civil servants who have completed at least 15 years of service, are at least partial disability (as defined under the Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act) or have been certified as having a severe or higher grade of disability (as determined by the central health competent authority), and are aged 55 or above, may apply for voluntary retirement and opt to receive a full monthly pension. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 156 cases of civil servants applying for retirement and monthly pension benefits on the basis of their disability statuses were approved (Table 28.11).

Article 29: Participation in political and public life

311.

- (1) In 2020, amendments were made to the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and Public Officials Election and Recall Act to add provisions that allow voters with disabilities to choose a companion other than a family member to assist them in exercising their voting rights. In June 2023, further amendments to the above two election and recall acts were promulgated to remove restrictions on the voting rights of people under guardianship, thereby upholding the spirit of the CRPD.¹⁷⁴ However, considering that elected public officials exercise public authority and are involved in the allocation of national resources, Article 26 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and Article 26 of the Public Officials Election and Recall Act clearly stipulate candidate ineligibility criteria, specifying that people who are under guardianship and whose guardianship has not been revoked may not register as candidates.¹⁷⁵
- (2) Pursuant to Article 13 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and Article 17 of the Public Officials Election and Recall Act, unless otherwise stipulated, voters are required to cast their ballots at polling stations designated according to their household registration address; that is, voters must attend in person the polling stations assigned to their household registered addresses on election day. The voting process is open and transparent, and the results of ballots are announced on the same day. This system enjoys a high level of public trust and effectively ensures electoral

¹⁷⁴ In response to Paragraph 106(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁷⁵ In response to Paragraph 106(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

fairness. As postal voting involves challenges in verifying voters' true intent and maintaining ballot secrecy, it has not been adopted in Taiwan.

312. The government disseminates election-related information through multiple channels to ensure that people with different categories of disabilities can all access such information. Examples include audio versions (in Mandarin, Taiwanese Hokkien, and Hakka) of electoral bulletins produced by local election commissions for voters with visual disabilities and learning disabilities, as well as an easy-to-read voters' guide since 2018. In addition, Article 8 of the Compilation Regulations of Presidential and Vice Presidential Electoral Bulletin was promulgated in August 2023, and Article 8 of the Compilation Regulations of Public Officials Electoral Bulletin was amended and promulgated in July 2023, adding provisions that allow candidates and political parties to attach their written statements of political opinion electronically, thereby enabling voters with visual disabilities to access the information through appropriate reading tools. Furthermore, televised political opinion presentations organized by the Central Election Commission (CEC) and its subordinate election commissions all provide simultaneous interpretation by sign language interpreters, with the interpreter window occupying one-third of the television screen. To further strengthen the protection of the rights of people with hearing disabilities, captions are provided during rebroadcasts of candidates' televised political opinion presentations. This practice began in 2023 during the 16th presidential and vice presidential election campaign.¹⁷⁶

313. In response to a 2023 case in which a candidate with disabilities requested extended time to present a political opinion due to their disability, the CEC

¹⁷⁶ Paragraphs 312 and 313 are in response to Paragraph 106(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

convened consultation and coordination meetings in April and June 2024. Taking into account the opinions of the meeting participants, Article 3 of the Implementation Regulations of Politics Presentation at Public Expense for Civil Servants Election was amended in August 2024 to add a provision requiring election commissions, when organizing public policy presentations, to provide reasonable accommodation measures based on the actual needs of candidates with disabilities, with related costs to be covered by election budgets. In addition, in June 2024, the Guidelines on Reasonable Accommodation for Candidates with Disabilities Participating in Political Opinion Presentations were issued for use by municipality and county (city) election commissions.

314. To safeguard the voting rights of eligible voters, a draft National Referendum Absentee Voting Act, based on a transferrable voting model, has been formulated to regulate the implementation of absentee voting in national referendums. The draft bill was submitted to the Legislative Yuan for review in September 2021. As deliberation was not continued upon the expiration of the legislative term, the draft bill was resubmitted to the Legislative Yuan in February 2024.¹⁷⁷

315. To facilitate the participation of people with disabilities in voting, ongoing efforts have been made to enhance polling station accessibility and provide voting assistance measures for voters with disabilities. All polling stations provide ballot slips with Braille printing for voters with visual disabilities to support the exercise of their voting rights. Additional measures include accessible polling booths, assistance in the presence of the voter or substitution in voting from family members or companions, and priority voting for people with disabilities. These measures are incorporated into manuals for polling station officers, and training

¹⁷⁷ In response to Paragraph 106(e) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

for election personnel has been strengthened. To ensure that polling station locations are appropriate, the CEC has formulated the Precautions Matters for Selecting Polling Stations with Accessible Facilities, which serve as the basis for conducting polling station accessibility inspections. In the 2024 election, 93.58 percent of polling stations met accessibility requirements, which was a significant improvement from 88 percent in 2016. For the remaining 6.42 percent that did not meet requirements, improvements were made through measures such as installing temporary accessible facilities or assigning dedicated staff to provide assistance, ensuring that voters with disabilities could cast their votes smoothly. According to the MOHW's 2021 Report of Disabled People's Living Condition and Demand Survey, 5.82 percent of people with disabilities encountered difficulties during elections or voting, of whom 1.67 percent cited a lack of accessible space in polling stations. The CEC will continue to supervise municipality and county (city) election commissions to ensure the inspection and improvement of polling station accessibility, thereby assisting voters with disabilities in being able to exercise their voting rights more smoothly.¹⁷⁸ In addition, during past elections and referendums, the CEC proactively coordinated with the MOHW's Social and Family Affairs Administration to request that local governments ask rehabilitation bus companies to operate shuttle services on voting days as support. Furthermore, to demonstrate its efforts to guarantee equal access to information for people with disabilities, the CEC obtained the Web Accessibility Accreditation badge for its official website in April 2025.

316. Measures have been implemented for mental healthcare institutions, welfare care facilities or institutions for people with disabilities, senior welfare institutions, and

¹⁷⁸ In response to Paragraph 106(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

residential long-term care institutions to enable people with disabilities who have voting rights to freely cast their votes. Ongoing efforts are also being made to promote the political participation rights of people with disabilities and to ensure that those residing in institutions have access to appropriate information, such as the CEC's easy-to-read voters' guide.¹⁷⁹

Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport

A. Legal and regulatory protection

317. The National Sports Act and its subsidiary legislation (i.e., Regulations for Public Sports Facilities Setting and Management) stipulate that when local governments establish sports facilities, they must provide adapted and age-appropriate sports equipment and facilities in compliance with laws and regulations protecting the rights of people with disabilities. The Ministry of Sports has published a Service Manual for Sports Venue Staff on Guiding People with Disabilities, Guidelines for the Installation of Friendly Facilities at Sports Venues and Use by Service Personnel, and an expanded edition of a Compilation of Planning-related Information for Accessible Sports Facilities. These publications outline potential challenges faced by users with different categories of disabilities in various sports venues and provide feasible solutions. Training workshops related to sports facilities have also been organized to enhance local governments' planning and promotion of disability-friendly sports environments. Following central government policy support, a 2023 national survey on sports facilities indicated that the provision of accessible sports facilities at local government sports venues has shown a marked improvement compared with 2019, with growth rates of over 30 percent. Guidance will continue to be provided to local governments to develop

¹⁷⁹ In response to Paragraph 106(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

accessible sports venues, thereby achieving the policy objective of equality in sports participation.¹⁸⁰

318. Since 1988, the MOI has mandated the establishment of accessible facilities in international tourist hotels per its Building Technical Regulations. The MOI later expanded the regulations to include tourist hotels and general hotels in 2009 and 2013, respectively. In 2019, the Design Specifications for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities were amended and promulgated, adding specifications for facilities at amusement parks and related enterprises to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. To encourage hotel operators to construct accessible guest rooms (or remodel to make rooms accessible) in compliance with relevant laws and MOI regulations, subsidy application procedures listed in the Tourism Bureau's regulations were simplified (and subsidy conditions were relaxed) in 2023 and 2024. As of the end of 2024, there were approximately 860 registered accessible hotels nationwide, including tourist hotels and general hotels.

319. The establishment of accessible environments at monuments and historical buildings must balance the conservation of cultural heritage with the principle of cultural accessibility. The MOC has initiated an investigation and feasibility evaluation on the construction of accessible facilities at monuments and historic buildings, and an investigation and evaluation of accessibility at national monuments. The MOC assists local governments with the addition of accessible equipment and facilities during the conservation, revitalization, or adaptive reuse of monuments, historic buildings, commemorative buildings, and groups of buildings while respecting the value of cultural assets.

B. Outcomes

¹⁸⁰ In response to Paragraphs 108(b) and 108(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

320. All social education institutions overseen by the MOE offer discounted admission tickets for people with disabilities and organize exhibitions, lectures, training courses, and educational camps that address disability issues. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 1,336 such activities were held. Libraries also offer dedicated sections for people with disabilities, digital learning materials, and various publications for public use. Additionally, the National Taiwan Library has been selected as a designated national library for accessible formats and reading services. Ongoing efforts are being made to expand accessible resource platform services and to elevate librarians' disability service competencies in order to better meet the accessible learning needs of people with disabilities.

321. To ensure equal public access to cultural activities, the MOC provides subsidies to NGOs and local governments to host cultural events promoting equal cultural rights and continues to promote measures to optimize accessibility in cultural venues. In addition, the Equal Cultural Rights Promotion Conference was established in 2016; relevant information can be found in Articles 1-4: Purpose, definitions, general principles, and general obligations (Paragraph 11). From 2017 to 2024, cultural access programs targeting groups such as older adults and people with disabilities have been implemented to reduce barriers to their participation in cultural activities.

322. Through its Museum and Local Cultural Center Development Program, the MOC has, since 2019, guided local governments to improve gender-friendly and accessible spaces in the facilities under their jurisdiction, and has included equal cultural equality and diverse participation as review criteria for subsidy proposals. The number of venues equipped with accessible facilities increased from 261 in 2019 to 289 in 2024. The MOC also formulated a Checklist for Friendly Services, Facilities, and Equipment at Cultural Exhibition and Performance Venues, and all

venues are required to conduct self-assessments of their accessible services, facilities, and equipment. As of 2024, 81 deficiencies at six venues had been improved.¹⁸¹ In addition to hardware improvements, museum staff and volunteers receive training on accessibility and cultural equity. Furthermore, museums under the MOC apply universal design principles to create inclusive and equitable visiting environments, offering services such as audio- and sign language-guided tours, as well as tactile assistive devices. Efforts are being made to transform museum resources so as to provide knowledge-based promotional activities. This has included the development of teaching aids and resource kits through R&D, the extension of services into diverse settings, and the continuous promotion of friendly service-related training courses.

323. Accessible facilities and equipment in movie theaters are to be provided in accordance with the MOI's Design Specifications for Accessible Facilities in Buildings, with local governments responsible for supervision and inspections. To encourage private movie theaters to provide accessible services, the MOC and local governments conduct annual joint inspections of movie theaters under local government jurisdiction. If any establishment fails to meet the requirements and does not complete improvements within the prescribed period, the competent local building authorities will be directed to impose penalties, thereby protecting the right of people with disabilities to access movie theaters.

324. To increase the opportunities for older adults, young children, and people with disabilities to participate in forest recreation and leisure activities, accessibility inspections are continuously conducted in accordance with an Accessibility Inspection Checklist for Public Facilities in National Forest Recreation Areas .

¹⁸¹ In response to Paragraphs 108(b) and 108(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Ongoing efforts are also being made to document and improve forest recreation site facilities, including trails, signage, visitor centers, guided tour systems, accessible restrooms, and parking spaces (including parking spaces for people with disabilities, pregnant women, and families with children under the age of six). The goal is to implement improvements at no fewer than five sites (or no fewer than five items) each year.¹⁸²

325. For the convenience of people with disabilities, senior citizens, and people with baby strollers, the MOTC has made improvements to the accessibility of 13 National Scenic Areas in accordance with the concepts of tourist routing and universal design. Facilities and equipment infrastructure have been added that provide for accessibility per relevant regulations. Information of a total of 30 accessible tour routes has been made available on the official websites of these areas for public reference.¹⁸³

326. The MOEA has installed accessible facilities and equipment across areas under its jurisdiction. Accessible facilities (e.g., accessible ramps, restrooms, and parking spaces) at exhibition and convention venues, parks, and resorts managed by state-owned enterprises overseen by the MOEA have been improved progressively. With respect to factories open to tourists, accessibility has been included as one of their assessment criteria; 90 percent of such factories have already installed relevant facilities. Only a small number of older buildings have been unable to comply due to site constraints. When the companies operating in such buildings apply for renewal assessments, a review is conducted to determine whether alternative measures can be provided to ensure the access rights of people with disabilities.

¹⁸² Paragraphs 324-326 are in response to Paragraph 108(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁸³ In response to Paragraphs 108(a) and 108(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

327. The Veterans Affairs Council has progressively improved accessible facilities at farms under its administration, including accessible signage, restrooms, guest rooms, and parking spaces, in order to create safer, more secure, and more friendly recreational environments.¹⁸⁴

328. To safeguard the right to play of children with disabilities, the MOHW provides subsidies to local governments or social welfare organizations to train playground management personnel and conduct inclusive education outreach, promoting an inclusive culture among parents and children. In addition, installation and management units receive education and training based on the Reference Handbook for the Design of Inclusive Children's Playgrounds to ensure a better understanding of the principles of inclusive playground design and planning.¹⁸⁵ Since 2020, local governments have actively installed play facilities usable by children with disabilities in parks, schools, hospitals, and social welfare institutions. As of the end of 2024, a total of 1,026 children's playgrounds usable by children with disabilities had been established.

329. To ensure accessible environments in parks and green spaces, the MOI promulgated Design Standards of Accessible Facilities in Activity Venues under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior in 2015. It also conducts accessibility assessments of urban parks and green spaces every two years. Accessibility and access to children's playground areas are included as key random inspection items. In 2023, unannounced on-site inspections of accessibility in 27 urban parks and green spaces under the jurisdiction of nine local governments were completed, and education and training discussion forums were held. In 2025, unannounced on-site

¹⁸⁴ In response to Paragraph 108(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁸⁵ In response to Paragraph 108(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

inspections of accessibility in the urban parks and green spaces of 13 counties were to be performed, and local governments with outstanding performance would be awarded and commended. To provide safe play areas for children with disabilities, local governments also conduct regular safety inspections of children's playgrounds in parks each year, with follow-up management and guidance for improvements. As of the end of December 2024, a total of 2,052 children's playgrounds had passed inspections.¹⁸⁶

C. Reward and development measures

330. To encourage creative submissions by people with disabilities, the MOC began hosting the annual Arts Award for People with Disabilities, in 2002. To date, more than 1,000 awards have been presented. In recent years, industry exchange forums have also been held to foster interaction between award recipients and professionals from the art and publishing sectors, supporting recipients in pursuing art and literature professionally.

331. To serve people with visual disabilities by improving both the quality and quantity of audio-described films and television programs, the MOC has continued to encourage local companies to produce such content through various subsidy programs, thereby expanding accessible experiences in audiovisual works. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 685 participants attended lectures and courses promoting audio description. In addition, subsidies were provided for training courses related to audiovisual audio description through the Directions for Funding Audiovisual Industry Training Programs and Directions for Funding Professional Training Programs on Motion Pictures. From 2020 to 2024, 12 projects were subsidized, facilitating the training of 215 participants. Additionally, since 2021, subsidies

¹⁸⁶ In response to Paragraphs 108(a) and 108(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

have been provided to encourage movie theaters to install equipment and offer audio-described films; a total of eight screening rooms in northern, central, and southern Taiwan have completed equipment installation. Directions on Providing Funds for Domestically Produced Motion Pictures were also amended to include subsidies for the production of audio-described versions, increasing the output of audio-described films; from 2022 to 2024, 10 films were subsidized. Furthermore, the MOC has collaborated with the Golden Horse Film Festival, the Taipei Film Festival, and the Kaohsiung Film Festival to screen audio-described films during festival periods, promoting the concept of inclusive film viewing.

332. The Ministry of Sports continues to promote various inclusive sports experience activities, encouraging local governments and national organizations to provide opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in mainstream sports events. Documentaries have also been produced to promote the concept of loving sports without barriers through raising awareness and practical action. In addition, a sports project for people with disabilities has been implemented under the Taiwan iSports 2.0 Program. From 2020 to 2024, a total of NT\$244.93 million in subsidies were approved, providing participation opportunities in 2,017 activities (Table 30.1) and further implementing the promotion of sports for people with disabilities.

333. In June 2023, the Directions Governing Subsidies Granted by the K-12 Education Administration to Special Education Schools as well as Senior High Schools and Below's Special Education Funds were amended to include inclusive playgrounds as an eligible subsidy item. Schools are encouraged to develop distinctive playgrounds that promote local culture, school characteristics, and the spirit of inclusion. As of 2024, a total of 20 schools had received subsidies to construct

inclusive playgrounds.¹⁸⁷

334. The MOC, in collaboration with the MOHW, has established a platform that can verify the identity of people with disabilities purchasing art and cultural event tickets, and encourages ticketing companies to apply for access to the data-exchange bridging system. To date, 16 companies have received subsidies to optimize their systems and provide online ticketing services. However, during actual ticket sales, event organizers continue to plan ticketing arrangements for people with disabilities based on factors such as the scale of the event, market conditions, optimal seating configurations, the needs of people with disabilities, and available service capacity.

Article 31: Statistics and data collection

335. To determine the needs for daily life, healthcare, special education, employment and occupational training, transportation, and welfare of people with disabilities, and pursuant to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act, all levels of government conduct needs assessments and service surveys and research at least every five years, taking into consideration current policy requirements. They consult with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations during the development of questionnaires. In addition, simplified versions of questionnaires have been designed to enable people of different disability categories to respond during surveys or interviews. The MOHW has also reviewed disability-related statistical data released by government departments and, drawing on the CRPD, established a disability statistics section. Opinions from various ministries are collected annually, and the content of this section is amended on a rolling basis. As of 2024, the section included 112 statistics related to people with

¹⁸⁷ In response to Paragraph 108(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

disabilities for public reference.¹⁸⁸

336. Presently, the prison administration system archives the disability category, sex, age, and crimes of inmates with disabilities. A special section for people with disabilities has been created on the MOL's online labor statistics network, which provides labor statistics categorized by different population groups.¹⁸⁹ In this section, data on employment services, employment quota implementation, and people's vocational training status are regularly published. In addition, Survey on the Labor Force Status of People with Disabilities are conducted on a regular basis. These surveys collect statistical data on disability category, gender, age, and industry of employment to better understand the labor force participation and employment conditions of people with disabilities, as well as their vocational training and employment service needs.

337. With respect to students receiving special education, the MOE has established the Special Education Transmit Net to record student statuses and special education support services. Based on data obtained, the MOE publishes a Yearbook of Special Education Statistics, regularly releasing statistics on students in special education, placement situations, teachers, budgets, and supportive services.¹⁹⁰

338. In 2023, the Executive Yuan promulgated Common Operational Guidelines for Government Agencies Establishing Human Rights Indicators and Human Rights Statistics, identifying six priority rights for the initial establishment of such indicators.¹⁹¹ Since the human rights indicators were confirmed in January 2025,

¹⁸⁸ In response to Paragraph 110(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁸⁹ <https://www.mol.gov.tw/statistics/2462/19476/>

¹⁹⁰ Paragraphs 337-339 are in response to Paragraph 110(a) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁹¹ The right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to adequate housing; the right to liberty and security of person; the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; and the right to social security.

the relevant statistical content has been updated on a regular basis. For details on the development of human rights indicators, please refer to Article 33: National implementation and monitoring (Paragraph 351).

339. To facilitate the promotion of human rights indicators and statistics, the Statistical Scope Division among Governments at Different Level and among Central Government Agencies was revised in May 2024. A new item, *statistics for human rights indicators*, clarifies the responsibilities and obligations of relevant agencies, while the item *gender statistics* was amended to *gender (including sex and gender) statistics*. These changes are to be jointly implemented by all agencies to ensure alignment with international trends in human rights and gender statistics. All government agencies have been instructed to make greater efforts to disaggregate data, such as by cross-tabulating by disability status, age, and demographic characteristics, so as to better understand the circumstances and needs of people with disabilities when establishing official statistics reports or survey implementation plans.

340. Taiwan's 2021 National Health Interview Survey incorporated the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning. The survey included six functional indicators: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, communication, remembering or concentrating, and self-care. The survey results showed that 6 percent of Taiwanese nationals aged 18 and above self-reported experiencing "a lot of difficulty" in at least one of the six functional indicators, a figure that roughly corresponds to the 5.27 percent of the population possessing disability identification.¹⁹²

Article 32: International cooperation

¹⁹² In response to Paragraph 110(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

341. To guarantee the right of people with disabilities to equal political, economic, and cultural engagement at an international level, Taiwan has helped local NGOs attend and host international events in recent years, monitored international trends and developments regarding people with disabilities, and implemented cooperative projects with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in countries that maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan (Table 32.1).

342. The SDGs serve as the current framework guiding international cooperation and development efforts worldwide. Taiwan continues to require its professional foreign aid agency, the International Cooperation and Development Fund, to specify the SDGs addressed by each commissioned project based on its content and nature and, where appropriate, to remind partner countries or organizations to consider accessibility for people with disabilities, thereby upholding the spirit of the CRPD. In planning international cooperation and exchanges, relevant competent authorities are consulted as appropriate, and the views of disability organizations are sought and incorporated as references.¹⁹³

343. From 2020 to 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assisted 10 local organizations representing persons with disabilities in participating in 16 international activities related to the rights of people with disabilities. This included supporting organizations in conducting disability issue-related international exchanges in Australia; organizing exchange activities in Japan with local associations for people with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities; subsidizing Taiwanese medical institutions and NGOs focusing on disability issues to carry out free medical consultations and public welfare services in Vietnam, Mongolia, and the United States (a total of three projects); and assisting Taiwanese disability

¹⁹³ In response to Paragraphs 112(a) and 112(c) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

organizations in hosting eight international events. In 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also assisted representatives of the League for Persons with Disabilities in participating in a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Human Resources Development Working Group and the Friends of the Chair on promoting disability policies in their capacity as expert members of the Taiwan delegation.¹⁹⁴

344. The MOHW has issued the Directions Governing Subsidies/Donations for Participating in or Organizing International Health and Welfare Affairs to encourage relevant local agencies, schools, and organizations to engage in international health affairs, providing resources for persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to participate in international organizations and conferences (Table 32.2A) and cooperate with their international counterparts. Information on subsidies provided by the MOC to teams with disabilities to participate in international art exchange activities is shown in Table 32.2B.

345. Every year, the MOHW allocates budgets to subsidize NGOs' participation in international cooperation and exchange activities. In 2024, subsidies were provided to representatives of disability service institutions and organizations to visit and observe disability welfare institutions, organizations, government agencies, and related units in Japan, focusing on the promotion of cultural equality and original art made by people with disabilities. These endeavors use art to provide positive support for people with disabilities and advance the community-based development of disability welfare institutions' services, upholding the spirit of Article 19 of the CRPD and strengthening service professionalism.¹⁹⁵

346. The MOE holds the International Conference on Special Education biennially,

¹⁹⁴ In response to Paragraph 112(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁹⁵ In response to Paragraph 112(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

inviting international scholars and experts to deliver keynote speeches and engage in academic exchanges on special education-related topics while drawing on international experiences to further refine Taiwan's special education policies and teaching practices. From 2020 to 2024, the MOE organized a total of six international sports competitions for athletes with disabilities, aiming to promote their sports participation rights and enhance their athletic abilities and international competitiveness. In addition, the MOE has drafted the Directions Governing the Promotion of Funding for International Educational Travel to facilitate subsidies to be provided to elementary and junior high schools (including special education schools) conducting international exchange activities. These measures support schools in developing thematic curricula integrating international education, encourage long-term online course exchanges with sister schools abroad (through means such as remote videoconferencing, correspondence, emails, and online presentations), and promote in-depth and diverse learning or co-learning exchanges by receiving foreign teacher and student visitors.

Article 33: National implementation and monitoring

347. The Executive Yuan's CPRPD, established pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Implementation Act, is a cross-ministerial coordinator. The CPRPD holds regular meetings to coordinate, research, review, and consult on matters related to the CRPD; to conduct publicity and educational training related to the CRPD; to supervise the implementation of the CRPD by government agencies at all levels; to submit state reports; to accept complaints involving violations of the CRPD; and to handle other matters related to the CRPD. CRPD information is concurrently updated on Taiwan's CRPD website for public reference. Furthermore, during the drafting process of treaty-specific documents

for state reports and the concluding observations response form, multiple channels are utilized to ensure the effective and full participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations.¹⁹⁶ The Regulations Governing Complaint Procedure Addresses the Breaches of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Executive Yuan were passed in June 2020. These regulations accept general complaints involving existing laws, policies, or systems that violate the CRPD. As of 2024, a total of 15 complaints alleging violations of the CRPD had been received, of which six were general in nature, with the competent authorities conducting institutional reviews and improvements accordingly. The remaining cases, which were individual in nature, were referred to the relevant competent authorities for handling, with the results reported back to the CPRPD.

348. The CPRPD convenes meetings once every four months. Government agencies are required to proactively report the progress of CRPD-related matters to CPRPD members. Experts and scholars in the field of disability or representatives from disability organizations also compile key issues and submit proposals during meetings, communicating with government departments on policy adjustment directions. From 2020 to 2024, a total of 14 meetings were held, during which 77 proposals were presented.¹⁹⁷

349. For information on the establishment of committees for the promotion of the rights

¹⁹⁶ In response to Paragraphs 114(a) and 114(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

¹⁹⁷ The Executive Yuan's CPRPD coordinates with relevant ministries to advance key policies, including: optimizing online ticket-purchasing processes for art and cultural events for people with disabilities; progressively introducing the concept of supporting measures for inclusive education at all levels of education and planning; disseminating disaster prevention information in various accessible formats; discussing and deliberating guidelines to address the needs of people with disabilities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; improving accessible environments in medical institutions and chain pharmacies; planning sign language-related VRS programs to protect the communication rights of people with hearing or vocal and speech disabilities; and promoting the political participation and voting rights of people with disabilities.

of people with disabilities at all levels of government, please refer to Articles 1 to 4: Purpose, definitions, general principles, and general obligations (Paragraph 9).

350. To ensure effective oversight of Taiwan's first National Human Rights Action Plan (2022-24), the Executive Yuan promulgated the Mechanism for Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan. From 2022 to 2024, three rounds of implementation reviews were conducted, comprising nine thematic sessions. To promote broader and more inclusive engagement, representatives from the National Human Rights Action Plan Consultative Committee, the Executive Yuan Human Rights Protection and Promotion Task Force, the NHRC, children and youth representatives, and various civil society organizations involved in advocating for the rights of people with disabilities collaboratively reviewed the progress reports. This process also fostered civic dialogue and transparency. Following each review, detailed documentation, including meeting minutes, comments on the progress reports, feedback summaries from the participants, and the revised progress reports, were published on the Executive Yuan's Human Rights Information Portal, ensuring public access to the government's progress in advancing human rights protections.¹⁹⁸

351. To establish systematic monitoring mechanisms for human rights indicators and human rights statistics, the Common Operational Guidelines for Government Agencies Establishing Human Rights Indicators and Human Rights Statistics were promulgated in 2023. Six rights were prioritized to establish relevant human rights indicators; namely, the right to liberty and security of person; the right to freedom of opinion and expression; the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; the right to adequate housing; the

¹⁹⁸ Paragraphs 350-352 are in response to Paragraphs 114(c) and 114(d) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; and the right to social security. The MOJ, the MOI, and the MOHW have been designated to take the lead in establishing human rights indicators. When formulating sub-indicators, government agencies reference CRPD human rights indicators and, for matters involving specific groups such as people with disabilities, children, women, and indigenous peoples, use appropriate means to seek the views of individuals from these groups, their representative organizations, relevant organizations, and the general public, in order to fully consider the issues under each right that require attention for people with disabilities.

352. To include the provisions of international human rights conventions observed by Taiwan, including those of the CRPD, in government policymaking, Taiwan established a human rights impact assessment mechanism for bills and individual medium- and long-term projects in 2024. During the development of this mechanism, scholars and experts in the field of disability studies, along with people with disabilities, were included as committee members. In addition, opinions were solicited from government agencies and NGOs in the field of disability regarding the design of assessment procedures and items. The mechanism further strengthened procedures for consultations and negotiations with stakeholders from disadvantaged groups, including people with disabilities. Taking effect on 1 July 2025, it requires that all bills and individual medium- and long-term projects drafted by authorities under the Executive Yuan undergo a human rights impact assessment prior to submission to the Executive Yuan for review and approval. The mechanism is designed to guide the competent or implementing agencies of bills and individual medium- and long-term projects in incorporating human rights perspectives from both procedural and practical dimensions, thereby ensuring Taiwan fulfills its obligations to respect, protect, and

fulfill human rights.

353. The NHRC was established on 1 August 2020, and is responsible for handling a wide range of human rights matters, including the rights of people with disabilities. Drawing on the Paris Principles, the Organic Act of the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission defines the NHRC's powers and functions, including monitoring the effectiveness of government agencies in promoting human rights education, enhancing human rights awareness, and handling matters involving human rights. In accordance with Taiwan's legal and administrative systems, the NHRC incorporated the concept of establishing a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the CRPD into its 2023-26 Medium-Term Strategic Plan, with the aim of supervising the implementation of the CRPD in Taiwan.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁹ In response to Paragraph 114(b) of the Concluding Observations of the Second Report of the Republic of China (Taiwan) on the CRPD.

Appendix

Cross-reference table for the Concluding Observations of the Second Report on the CRPD and the Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4: Purpose, definition, general principles, and general obligations		
Paragraph 37a	Amend 2021 draft of the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act to ensure it more accurately reflects the definition of persons with disabilities in Article 1 of the CRPD	Paragraphs 1-4
Paragraph 37b	Ensure that persons with different types of disabilities, including children with disabilities, and their representative organizations are resourced to actively and regularly participate constructively in open processes seeking to improve relevant laws, policies, programs and practices	Paragraphs 9-15 and Paragraph 138
Paragraph 37c	Involve a full spectrum of voices from the disability community to promptly develop and adopt a national disability strategy whose key purpose should be to encourage, recognize and promote an active commitment to eliminating disability discrimination and to promote the recognition of the rights and dignity of people with disability	Paragraph 8
Paragraph	Provide resources to persons with disabilities and	Paragraph 12,

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
37d	their representative organizations to develop and deliver public and private sector worker training and community education about interacting with persons with disabilities and disability rights. We recommend that the State substantially increase measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities by any person, organization or private enterprise	Paragraph 21, Paragraph 71, and Paragraph 100
Article 5: Equality and non-discrimination		
Paragraph 41a	Undertake a consultation with organizations of persons with disabilities and the National Human Rights Commission and international experts on the Equality Bill before introducing it into the Legislative Yuan	Paragraph 22
Paragraph 41b	Pay due regard to the CRPD Committee's General Comment No. 6 (2018) on equality and non-discrimination when drafting the Equality Bill	Paragraph 22
Paragraph 41c	Ensure that the Equality Bill specifies various forms of discrimination including direct discrimination, indirect discrimination, harassment, intersectional discrimination, and denial of reasonable accommodation as defined in the CRPD	Paragraph 22

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 41d	Ensure that the Equality Bill expressly specifies that disability-based discrimination shall be unlawful in the employment context, as well as education, health, public participation and all other areas of life, including private sector provision of goods or services	Paragraph 22
Paragraph 41e	Ensure that LGBTIQ persons with disabilities enjoy legal protection beyond schools and workplaces	Paragraph 22
Paragraph 41f	Ensure the availability of effective legal remedies for persons with disabilities to claim their rights, including in cases of disability-based discrimination at a court or tribunal that is capable of providing appropriate remedies, and that legal aid is available to people who bring discrimination claims	Paragraph 35 and Paragraph 138
Paragraph 41g	Amend existing pieces of legislation, to clarify that the proposed Equality Act, when adopted, takes precedence over non-discrimination provisions in, for example, the Employment Service Act	Paragraph 22
Paragraph 41h	Ensure that a State body collects data on complaints related to disability-based discrimination and other protected characteristics	Paragraph 24 and Paragraphs 26-28
Paragraph	Take steps to strengthen the capacity of all	Paragraph 31 and

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
41i	government agencies so that they reach an adequate understanding of the various forms of discrimination according to the interpretation of the relevant UN treaty bodies	Paragraph 70
Article 6: Women with disabilities		
Paragraph 43a	Introduce active measures that protect women and girls with disabilities from discrimination, and ensure that women and girls are empowered, that their abilities are developed, and their status improves	Paragraphs 37-39, Paragraphs 42-43, Paragraphs 46-47, and Paragraphs 49-51
Paragraph 43b	Address resettlement measures and corresponding needs, such as assistive devices, housing, and mental health support, for women and girls who were subjected to violence	Paragraph 37, Paragraph 40, and Paragraph 44
Paragraph 43c	Provide services such as assistive devices, housing, mental health support and guidance to women and girls with disabilities	Paragraph 37, Paragraphs 52-53, and Paragraphs 308-309
Article 7: Children with disabilities		
Paragraph 45a	Ensure that the law places a duty on services to respect the evolving capacity of children with disabilities	Paragraph 56, Paragraph 61, and Paragraph 64

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 45b	Provide additional support to children with disabilities to ensure that they can freely express their opinions with support	Paragraph 62 and Paragraph 64
Paragraph 45c	Ensure that decision-makers have a duty under law to consider the wishes and feelings of children with disabilities when making best-interests decisions	Paragraphs 61-62 and Paragraph 64
Paragraph 45d	Ensure that children with disabilities who have additional identities such as being indigenous, refugees, LGBTIQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer), or from linguistic minorities, be supported to receive coordinated supports	Paragraph 56, Paragraph 62, and Paragraph 64
Paragraph 45e	Require schools and welfare agencies to report and follow-up on cases of abuse and gender-based violence and establish anonymous hotlines or spaces to enable children, including LGBTIQ children, to access consultation and anti-bullying support	Paragraph 27
Article 8: Awareness raising		
Paragraph 48a	Adopt a national disability strategy, in close consultation with persons with disabilities and with the involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities, to raise awareness of and combat	Paragraph 67 and Paragraph 76

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	prejudices against persons with disabilities and monitor and publicly report its impact	
Paragraph 48b	Revise the current CRPD disability awareness training and development programs across all ministries to better reflect the diversity of the experience of persons with disabilities, and to incorporate persons with disabilities into the training teams both to develop and deliver content	Paragraphs 69-70
Paragraph 48c	Introduce and promote targeted programmes to identify and combat disability-related stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices to promote the capabilities and contribution of people with disabilities	Paragraph 73, Paragraph 76, Paragraphs 80-81, and Paragraph 109
Paragraph 49	The IRC recommends that the National Communications Commission and the NHRC work with media and organizations representing persons with disabilities to ensure there is clarity about mechanisms and responsibility for complaints about media reporting of disability-related stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices. Further the IRC recommends that the process for taking complaints be widely publicized	Paragraph 76

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Article 9: Accessibility		
Paragraph 51a	Adopt a national accessibility action plan, as recommended by the IRC in 2017, that includes all areas described in the Convention, and strengthen its mechanisms for monitoring accessibility at the national and municipal levels, including by establishing a system of sanctions for non-compliance	Paragraphs 82-83, Paragraph 98, and Paragraphs 104-105
Paragraph 51b	Increase the number of wheelchair-accessible buses in city public transportation systems, and improve the environment and public space in urban and rural areas, including sidewalks, to make them safe and accessible for persons with different disabilities	Paragraph 95 and Paragraph 98
Paragraph 51c	Ensure universal access to digital technology for all persons with disabilities, in particular for persons with visual impairments, both in educational facilities and at home	Paragraph 104 and Paragraph 106
Paragraph 51d	Ensure sufficiency of accessible parking places	Please refer to Paragraph 51d of the Concluding Observations Response Form of

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
		the Second Report.
Paragraph 51e	Ensure the provision of sign language and captioning on an increased number of news broadcasts and other television shows	Paragraph 230
Paragraph 51f	Ensure that information about health and healthcare services is uniformly available in accessible formats to persons with disabilities. (The actions and key performance indicators of this paragraph are provided in Article 25: Health (Paragraph 98b))	Please refer to paragraphs responding to Paragraph 98b.
Article 10: Right to life		
Paragraph 57a	Abolish the death penalty immediately and until such time introduce moratorium on all executions. At an absolute minimum, the State should amend the Regulations for Executing the Death Penalty to ensure that death penalties are not enforced for persons who at the time of the commission of the offence or at the time of the planned execution have psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities	Paragraph 114 and Paragraph 115
Paragraph 57b	Ensure that the Patient Right to Autonomy Act is compliant with the CRPD by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing access to alternative course of action and to disability support; 	Paragraph 117

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	<p>ii. Establishing regulations pursuant to the law requiring collection and reporting of detailed information about each advance decision and its implementation;</p> <p>iii. Developing a data standard and an effective and independent mechanism to ensure that compliance with the law and regulations is strictly enforced and that no person with disability is subjected to external pressure; and</p> <p>iv. Involving civil society, in particular organizations representing persons with disabilities, in the overall implementation and monitoring of this Act and regulations</p>	
Article 11: Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies		
Paragraph 60	The IRC recommends that the State ensure the systemic involvement and participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of disaster risk reduction measures, including disability impact assessment review, pursuant to the Disaster Prevention and Protection Act in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster	Paragraph 118

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	Risk Reduction 2015-2030	
Paragraph 61a	Ensure participation of representative organizations of persons with disabilities in measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences and measures taken during the recovery period	Paragraph 125 and Paragraph 126(5)
Paragraph 61b	Ensure accessibility of information about the response and recovery plans of the pandemic for all persons with disabilities, in particular for persons who are deaf and hard-of-hearing and persons with visual disabilities and intellectual disabilities	Paragraph 125 and Paragraph 126(5)
Paragraph 61c	Mainstream disability in COVID-19 responses and recovery plans with a specific emphasis on ensuring equal access to mainstream health-care system for persons with disabilities in education, in institutions and psychiatric hospitals or living independently, and protecting persons with disabilities from the effects of the pandemic, including further isolation	Paragraph 125 and Paragraph 126(5)
Article 12: Equal recognition before the law		
Paragraph 63a	Invest in creating a robust system to enable supported decision-making to replace current guardianship provisions	Paragraph 130
Paragraph	Improve the training of judicial personnel to	Paragraph 73

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63b	overcome the application of the principle of “best interests” and replace it with respecting the person’s will and preferences as outlined in CRPD General Comment 1 (2014)	
Paragraph 63c	Modify the draft Mental Health Act to eliminate provisions which detain persons with disabilities who are suspected of potentially causing harm to themselves or others or who have been accused or found guilty of crimes for extended time	Paragraph 136
Paragraph 63d	Amend Article 87 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China regarding the extension of the period of guardianship	Paragraph 132
Paragraph 63e	Mandate financial institutions to eliminate all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities	Paragraph 108, Paragraph 112, and Paragraph 278(8)
Paragraph 63f	Abolish the requirement of a relative authorizing a person's discharge from a voluntary stay in a mental health hospital	Paragraph 136
Paragraph 63g	strengthen training to mental health personnel to prevent unlawful detention	Paragraph 137
Article 13: Access to justice		
Paragraph	Consult with representative organisations of persons	Paragraph 147

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
66a	<p>with intellectual disabilities, neurodiverse people and persons with psychosocial disabilities, to understand their experience of using justice systems, and publish guidance that is consistent with the “International Principles and Guidelines on Access to Justice for Persons with Disabilities” that addresses the specific disadvantages they experience in accessing justice.</p> <p>The guidance should set out practical ways that court staff and judges can make reasonable accommodations to ensure that persons with disabilities access justice on an equal basis with others</p>	
Paragraph 66b	<p>Ensure that the Judges' Academy provides training for each judge and member of court staff in the State on the guidance. Such training should be delivered by experts including persons with disabilities</p>	Paragraph 148
Paragraph 66c	<p>Establish an advisory body consisting of representatives from organisations of persons with a range of disabilities as well as accessibility experts, to monitor the implementation of accessibility measures and make suggestions for further improvement</p>	Paragraph 147

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 66d	Ensure that court users with disabilities who require assistance in transportation to/from court are provided with such support	Paragraph 147
Paragraph 67	The IRC recommends that the Ministry of Health and Welfare promulgate guidance to medical establishments, “including psychiatric facilities,” that clarifies that even if there are public health or other restrictions of visitors to such establishments, lawyers who have patients in such establishments have unimpeded access to their clients in-person, via secure video link or by telephone	Paragraph 149
Article 14: Liberty and the security of the person		
Paragraph 71a	Immediately suspend discussion of the Mental Health Act amendments currently before the Executive Yuan, and review the Bill’s conformity with the State’s commitments under United Nations human rights agreements and conventions	Paragraph 151
Paragraph 71b	Ensure that each person admitted to a psychiatric hospital, from day one of admission has an individualized discharge plan to enable their return to the community with the support they need and according to their wishes and preferences	Paragraphs 154-156

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 71c	Allocate budgets to properly assess and support all juveniles and youth in detention	Paragraph 160
Paragraph 71d	Commence expert assessments and specialised supports, education and interventions for juveniles and youth in the juvenile justice system, including correctional facilities, reformatory schools and detention houses	Paragraph 160
Paragraph 71e	Ensure regular data collection and publication on juvenile and youth detainees with disabilities. Such data should be disaggregated by gender, disability and other agreed core factors	Paragraph 160
Paragraph 71f	Create close liaison and cooperation between ministries responsible for the habilitation, rehabilitation, education, supports and interventions of juvenile and youth detainees, in particular, those with disabilities including but not limited to Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Ministry of Education	Paragraph 160
Paragraph 72	The IRC recommends that the Agency of Corrections survey the level of need, based on the number of inmates with a disability. From the subsequent data, allocate sufficient numbers of qualified specialist	Paragraph 160

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	staff who have health, mental health and/or disability support qualifications	
Paragraph 73	The IRC recommends that the enabling legislation for “temporary placements” and “custodial protections” be amended to conform with the CRPD and other international human rights instruments	Paragraphs 134-135
Article 15: Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment		
Paragraph 75a	Immediately commit to eliminating restrictive practices including seclusion and restraints in psychiatric hospitals. To this end, the State should cooperate with organizations of persons with disabilities, persons who have experienced such restrictive practices themselves, families, mental health professionals, supporting organizations and the National Human Rights Commission, undertaking research on best practices to formulate a plan that it then implements	Paragraph 166
Paragraph 75b	Produce data on the occasions, durations, locations and circumstances of restrictive practices including seclusion and restraints	Paragraph 163 and Paragraph 166
Paragraph	Create a national independent inspection mechanism	Paragraph 161. This

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
75c	for the prevention of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, similar to a National Preventive Mechanism under the UN Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, to introduce measures to prevent and eliminate restrictive practices including seclusion and restraints, reduce the use of pharmacological therapeutic treatment on the basis of disability in all settings, including in psychiatric settings, residential care facilities and prisons; and provide both a report after each inspection and annual public reports	paragraph refers to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). Please refer to the NHRC's opinions.
Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse		
Paragraph 79a	In close cooperation with the National Human Rights Commission, persons with disabilities, and their representative organizations and relevant Ministries ensure the development of national minimum standards that set out in regulation the quality of services that all disability service providers should conform to. These standards could be regularly used as a quality assurance assessment for all services that provide facilities and programmes to persons with disabilities	Paragraph 13, Paragraphs 179-180, and Paragraph 183

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 79b	Immediately carry out a national qualitative and quantitative review of the experiences of persons with disabilities across all settings in relation to establishing awareness of the extent of exploitation, violence and abuse. It should be a systematic review on physical, emotional, economic, or gender abuse, violence, bullying, discrimination, neglect, deprivation and exploitation of people with disabilities in their places of residence, their workplaces, institutions, or special schools. When complete, an appropriate government response strategy will focus on both the rehabilitative and compensatory needs of the affected persons as well as rectification of the systems and monitoring failures that led to the issues in question	Paragraphs 171-172, Paragraphs 174-175, Paragraph 178, Paragraphs 182-183, and Paragraph 184(8)
Paragraph 79c	Introduce measures for the protection of people with disabilities from domestic violence, intimate partner and sexual violence and child abuse incidents	Paragraphs 174-177
Paragraph 79d	Introduce measures to prevent exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities, including an independent mechanism for monitoring facilities and programmes for persons with disabilities	Paragraphs 174-175

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Paragraph 79e	Ensure appropriate training on preventing, identifying and addressing violence against persons with disabilities	Paragraph 44
Paragraph 79f	Ensure that an independent complaints mechanism is in place for complaints of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities, including in private settings	This paragraph refers to the NHRC. Please refer to the NHRC's opinions.
Paragraph 79g	Ensure that effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted	Paragraphs 174-175
Paragraph 79h	Ensure revision of all consent requirements in legislation and in policies and procedures in order to require a process of supported decision making, and adaptation of the type of communication required to be responsive to the needs, capacity of perception or comprehension of the person being notified or permitting such interventions	Paragraph 14 and Paragraph 185
Article 17: Protecting the integrity of the person		
Paragraph	Abolish the requirement of the current Genetic	Paragraph 185

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
81a	Health Act whereby doctors must advise persons with genetic diseases to undergo abortion and sterilizations	
Paragraph 81b	Amend the law so that non-therapeutic sterilizations and abortions carried out on persons with disabilities are done on the basis of that person's free and informed consent and there shall be no proxy consent by a third party	Paragraphs 186-188
Paragraph 81c	Conduct a study into the incidence and prevalence of and circumstances of sterilizations and abortions of persons with disabilities and raise the public awareness of the reproductive rights of persons with disabilities, in close cooperation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations	Paragraphs 186-188
Article 18: Liberty of movement and nationality		
Paragraph 83a	Repeal Article 18(1)(8) of the Immigration Act	Paragraph 190
Paragraph 83b	Ensure that the requirement in the Nationality Act Article 3 which stipulates that for foreigners or those without a nationality who currently reside within the State and who wish to apply for naturalization, the criterion that they must possess enough property or	Paragraph 189

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	professional skills to support themselves and lead a stable life not be applied to prevent foreigners or persons without nationality from applying for naturalization in the State, including children with disabilities of families wishing to become naturalized	
Article 19: Living independently and being included in the community		
Paragraph 86a	In close cooperation with groups of persons with disabilities, families, communities, housing and support providers and professionals, create deinstitutionalization strategies and establish time-bound plans to ensure that persons with disabilities can choose where to live, how to live, and whom to live so that they can live in and become actively involved in their communities and that they are eligible to receive the necessary support regardless of their place of residence	Paragraph 191, Paragraph 201, and Paragraph 203
Paragraph 86b	To increase control over their own lives by persons with disabilities, expand the availability of personal assistants	Paragraph 195(3)
Paragraph 86c	Revise the system for allocation of assistive devices to accommodate newly developed devices and ensure accessibility throughout the country without	Paragraph 212 and Paragraph 214

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	financial hardship for persons with disabilities	
Paragraph 86d	Amend the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act and the Mental Health Act to guarantee access to community support services by persons with disabilities to prevent segregation and isolation	Paragraph 196 and Paragraph 198
Paragraph 86e	Ensure coordination of supports and services across different departments and ministries, and during transitions, such as from education to employment, or from a family home to a home of one's own	Paragraph 210
Paragraph 86f	Establish plans to ensure that social workers and other professionals receive training on how to support persons with psychosocial and other disabilities in ways that protect their rights and not based on a medical model of disability	Paragraph 137
Paragraph 86g	Ensure that funding for independent living is not dependent on Public Welfare Lottery Funds but rather becomes an official budget allocation	Paragraph 193
Paragraph 86h	Develop standards for private operators of housing options for persons with disabilities and establish a complaints and accountability mechanism to deal with abuse	Paragraph 173, Paragraph 191, and Paragraph 204

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Article 20: Personal mobility		
Paragraph 88a	Extend the subsidy scheme for assistive technologies to cover the repair and regular maintenance of such items	Paragraph 214 and Paragraph 216
Paragraph 88b	Conduct a participatory revision process of the “Regulations on Subsidization for Medical Treatment and Auxiliary Appliances for the Disabled”, paying particular attention to obtain the views of parents with children with disabilities, and organisations that provide support services to children with disabilities and their families	Paragraph 212
Paragraph 88c	Commission researchers with disabilities to conduct a study on the extent to which persons with disabilities from a “low-middle-income household” or from an “ordinary household” are financially disadvantaged by having to pay a proportion of their assistive technology, and to take corrective legal and policy measures based on the results	Paragraph 214
Paragraph 88d	To encourage the involvement of scientists with disabilities, insert a stipulation into the applications for scientific and technological research projects that the applicant university/company must include	Paragraph 219

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	<p>scientists with disabilities and/or establish meaningful advisory panels of experts with disabilities, and require applicants to set out a plan to increase the number of persons with disabilities in the research and production and roll-out of any resultant goods and services</p>	
Article 21: Freedom of expression and opinion and access to information		
Paragraph 90a	<p>Develop legislation that places a requirement on all companies in the financial services sector to provide information in accessible formats, including sign language and Easy Read materials, and that the legislation requires public-facing staff in financial services sector to undergo continuous training on disability and how to communicate with people with a range of disabilities</p>	<p>Paragraph 108, Paragraphs 110-111, Paragraph 222, Paragraph 227, and Paragraph 232</p>
Paragraph 90b	<p>Ensure that all interfaces that government agencies have with the general public, including their hotlines, have video call and sign language interpretation functions</p>	<p>Paragraph 126(5), Paragraph 173, and Paragraph 222</p>
Paragraph 90c	<p>Invite deaf children, their families and their representative organizations, to advise the government on measures required in order to</p>	<p>Paragraphs 223-226</p>

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	increase the awareness of, and access to, sign language in early years services and schools. It should provide resources to families about using sign language to raise a deaf child	
Paragraph 90d	Place a duty on the National Communications Commission should establish a system whereby it conducts spot checks of public websites for accessibility, including so-called “fourth level agencies” such as high schools and district health centres	Paragraph 231
Paragraph 90e	Introduce an amendment to the People with Disabilities Rights Protection Act to place an obligation on all organisations, including private sector organisations, to ensure that their websites and apps are accessible to persons with disabilities, and to place a legal duty on the National Communications Commission to periodically monitor web accessibility compliance and publish its findings	Paragraph 231
Paragraph 90f	The Ministry of Health and Welfare should ensure that public health information, including about COVID-19, for the general population is	Please refer to paragraphs responding to

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	immediately made available in accessible formats, including on mobile apps and websites. (The actions and key performance indicators of this paragraph are provided in Article 25: Health (Paragraph 98b))	Paragraph 98b.
Article 22: Respect for privacy		
Paragraph 92	The IRC recommends to the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Legislative Yuan, that in the process of drafting and passing the new Mental Health Act, the provision of current section 25 of the Mental Health Act is tightened so that restriction on communication is permitted only where there is credible evidence of a risk of serious and imminent harm to the patient or another specific person if communication were not to be restricted; that the patient can make an application to a court to appeal such a decision; and that non-means tested legal aid is available to provide legal representation during the appeal process	Paragraph 235
Article 23: Respect for home and the family		
Paragraph 94a	Increase educational support and counselling services available for parenting, prenuptial, and postnuptial issues for persons with disabilities,	Paragraph 240 and Paragraphs 242-243

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	including LGBTIQ persons with disabilities and expand their focus from birth control to reproductive health	
Paragraph 94b	Ensure that a child with disabilities is not be separated from his or her parent(s) against their will, but that supports are provided to the parent(s) to enable the child to be raised in the family setting wherever possible	Paragraphs 243-244 and Paragraphs 247-248
Paragraph 94c	Develop a plan to reduce the rate of out-of-home placement of children with disabilities and their adoption abroad	Paragraph 247 and Paragraphs 250-251
Paragraph 94d	Recognise the need to provide support to parents and families with twins/multiple birth children with disabilities and responds by ensuring access to the support and services required	Paragraphs 243-244
Paragraph 94e	Promote the placing twins/multiple-birth children with disabilities in the same home with adequate supports	Paragraphs 243-244 and Paragraph 249
Article 24: Education		
Paragraph 96a	Promote inclusive education as the way of ensuring the full participation of all learners within one system, where diversity is valued and individual	Paragraphs 253-255

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	educational needs are met, in line with CRPD Committee's General Comment No. 4	
Paragraph 96b	Transfer responsibility for the promotion of inclusive education from special education to regular education	Paragraphs 253-255
Paragraph 96c	Improve the capacity of general education teachers, special education teachers and administrative staff to include learners with disabilities in regular classes by transforming training from a focus on disability to a focus on Universal Design for Learning, teaching students with diverse learning needs and styles, and reasonable accommodation at all levels, including higher education	Paragraphs 254-255
Paragraph 96d	Remove all responsibility for parents to support their children with disabilities in school, whether financially or by providing them with personal support	Paragraphs 260-261
Paragraph 96e	Include disability issues in the 12-year National Basic Education Curriculum Guideline and the Curriculum guidelines for Kindergarten Education and Care to allow teachers and students from special education and general education to understand,	Paragraph 258

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	appreciate and include students with disabilities	
Paragraph 96f	Ensure that children with disabilities in juvenile correctional schools and placement institutions receive education and are not simply considered to be receiving “criminal punishment”	Paragraphs 262-263
Paragraph 96g	Expand the school service hours of special education student assistants to fully support the campus life of students with disabilities	Paragraph 260
Paragraph 96h	Proactively strengthen teachers’ knowledge and skills such as positive behavioral support (PBS), provide teachers with itinerant support, and adopt ethics guidelines for managing the behavior of special education students	Paragraphs 255-256
Article 25: Health		
Paragraph 98a	Ensure that there is a legal obligation on healthcare providers to ensure that their facilities and services are accessible and barrier-free including for all medical clinics, treatment or rehabilitation centres and hospitals. Introduce accessibility as a requirement of accreditation and government funding	Paragraphs 268-269 and Paragraph 271
Paragraph	Provide guidance, incentives and support to ensure	Paragraph 271 and

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98b	that access is also incorporated into the provision of communications and health, welfare and medical information and in the provision of accessible website formats	Paragraphs 273-274
Paragraph 98c	Ensure that persons with disabilities in prisons and other correctional facilities are able to access in a timely manner healthcare on an equal basis with others. Revise COVID-19 pandemic service protocols urgently to ensure that persons with disabilities, whether hospitalised or not, have access to the levels of personal assistance and support that meet their needs	Paragraph 117 and Paragraph 279
Paragraph 98d	Ensure access to COVID-19 vaccinations to all persons with disabilities including those who are deemed to lack capacity to decide on medical treatment	The vaccination has been provided to all age groups in Taiwan. Please refer to the Background/Problem Analysis of Paragraph 98d of the Concluding Observations

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		Response Form of the Second Report.
Article 26: Habilitation and rehabilitation		
Paragraph 100a	Establish a framework to provide habilitation and rehabilitation services on the basis of need, rather than financial ability or possession of disability identification	Paragraph 205, Paragraphs 284-287, and Paragraphs 308-309
Paragraph 100b	Ensure that habilitation and rehabilitation services increasingly focus on providing housing, employment, education, transport and social services	Paragraph 95, Paragraphs 283-287, and Paragraphs 308-309
Paragraph 100c	Promote and resources community-based development to broaden the scope of available services	Paragraphs 284-285, Paragraph 287, and Paragraphs 308-309
Paragraph 100d	Increase investment in the resourcing of community organizations to expand their provision of support and services to persons with disabilities to support their full participation and inclusion in community life	Paragraphs 284-285, Paragraph 287, and Paragraphs 308-309
Paragraph 100e	Ensure equity of access to services for all persons with disabilities that meets their needs and accords with their wishes and preferences	Paragraph 284 and Paragraphs 308-309

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
Paragraph 100f	Eliminate the restrictions placed on persons with psychosocial disabilities to associate and participate in community development	Paragraph 284 and Paragraph 288
Paragraph 100g	Validate and resources the establishment of mental health peer work roles and peer support-based vocational and recovery services	Paragraph 284
Article 27: Work and employment		
Paragraph 102a	Develop a strategy to increase the employment rate of persons with disabilities, including persons with psychosocial and persons with intellectual disabilities	Paragraphs 295-296
Paragraph 102b	Develop an action plan for each person with disabilities currently working in sheltered workshops to be supported to secure a job in the labour market. Develop a strategy to phase out sheltered workshops	Paragraph 303
Paragraph 102c	Establish a legal prohibition on all employers of all forms of disability-based discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation	Paragraph 301
Paragraph 102d	Create an effective and accessible court or tribunal system whereby persons with disabilities who consider that they suffered work-related discrimination may seek and obtain remedies	Paragraph 289 and Paragraph 304

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Paragraph 102e	Improve the effectiveness of vocational rehabilitation and employment assistance for persons with psychosocial disabilities	Paragraphs 295-296
Article 28: Adequate standard of living and social protection		
Paragraph 104a	Ensure that persons with disabilities be given minimum income to guarantee an adequate standard of living	Paragraph 307
Paragraph 104b	Ascertain and publicly report data concerning number of persons with disabilities living in poverty and take appropriate policy interventions to address the situation	Paragraphs 306-307
Paragraph 104c	Assess eligibility on the basis of individual income rather than household or family income	Paragraph 307
Article 29: Participation in political and public life		
Paragraph 106a	Ensure that all persons with disabilities including those under guardianship have the right to vote in all elections, and are provided with reasonable accommodations in all stages of the electoral cycle	Paragraph 311(1)
Paragraph 106b	Ensure that persons with disabilities including those under guardianship may stand for election	Paragraph 311(1)
Paragraph 106c	Ensure that each potential voter with disabilities in psychiatric hospitals and other residential facilities	Paragraphs 312-313 and Paragraph 316

Paragraphs	Concluding Observations of the Second Report	Corresponding Paragraphs of the Third Report
	receives information in accessible formats about the election process, the candidates and parties manifestos, and how to vote. Ensure that each potential voter in psychiatric hospitals and other residential facilities who want to vote, may leave the facility to cast a vote	
Paragraph 106d	Ensure all polling stations are accessible to potential voters with disabilities	Paragraph 315
Paragraph 106e	Introduce postal voting, proxy voting and absentee voting to ensure that voters with disabilities who are unable physically to attend a polling station may exercise their right to political participation	Paragraph 314
Article 30: Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure, and sport		
Paragraph 108a	Introduce a requirement in law for local authorities to make children’s playgrounds accessible to children with disabilities	Paragraph 325, Paragraphs 327-329, and Paragraph 333
Paragraph 108b	Publish guidelines for sports and cultural venues about (i) the placement of wheelchair-accessible seats, (ii) the identification of potential problems such as inconvenient location, obstructed views, and poor access to emergency exit routes	Paragraph 317 and Paragraph 322
Paragraph	Amend Article 44 of the National Sports Act to	Paragraph 317

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108c	impose a duty on public sports facilities to be accessible to persons with disabilities	
Paragraph 108d	Ensure that public recreational facilities are accessible for persons with disabilities	Paragraph 322, Paragraphs 324-326, and Paragraph 329
Article 31: Statistics and data collection		
Paragraph 110a	Ensure the collection of disaggregated data on the economic, social, education and health status of persons, including by sexual orientation and gender identity as well as immigration status, on the implementation of the CRPD, through (i) the next census and (ii) the development of the proposed human rights indicators for the regular monitoring of the CRPD, referring to the human rights indicators of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in close consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations	Paragraphs 337-339
Paragraph 110b	Designate a centralized entity responsible for coordinating, harmonizing and making public, all data including statistics relating to persons with disabilities	Paragraph 335

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Paragraph 110c	Develop a straightforward and simple way to accurately identify persons with disabilities so that the data can be disaggregated	Paragraph 340
Article 32: International cooperation		
Paragraph 112a	Ensure that all international cooperation is inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities and informed by the CRPD	Paragraph 342
Paragraph 112b	Support persons with disabilities and their representative organizations to collaborate with similar groups in other countries	Paragraph 343 and Paragraph 345
Paragraph 112c	Consult with organizations of persons with disabilities in the State and involve them at all stages of the development and implementation of international cooperation plans, programmes and projects	Paragraph 342
Article 33: National implementation and monitoring		
Paragraph 114a	Improve the effectiveness of the Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities, Executive Yuan, including by developing a national disability strategy, coordinating policies across government, and mainstreaming disability into all policies and programmes	Paragraph 347

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Paragraph 114b	Give the clear legal mandate to the National Human Rights Commission as the independent monitoring mechanism of the CRPD based on Article 33(2) and strengthen the National Human Rights Commission's capacity as the independent monitoring mechanism of the CRPD, enhancing its functions to receive and analyze data; review national human rights policies regarding persons with disabilities and make recommendations in line with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles); and clarifying its mandate to receive and resolve complaints	Paragraph 353. This paragraph refers to the NHRC. Please refer to the NHRC's opinions.
Paragraph 114c	Ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are an integral part of the implementation of the current National Human Rights Action Plan	Paragraphs 350-352
Paragraph 114d	Ensure that persons with disabilities and their representative organizations are able to effectively participate in monitoring the implementation of the Convention, including the work of the Committee for the Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities, Executive Yuan, National Human Rights Commission, and the Department of Human	Paragraph 347 and Paragraphs 350-352

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	Rights and Transitional Justice, Executive Yuan, by asking for their feedback and recommendations	