

COUNTRY SITUATION

TAIWAN



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METHODOLOGY CHECKLIST

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Legal analysis</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Desk review</i> |
| | <i>Verification by local contacts (experts + govt)</i> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <i>Alternative care section</i> |

GENERAL SITUATION

Geographical situation

The Republic of China ([Taiwan](#)- ROC) is an island located in the Pacific Ocean, to the east of China and the north of the Philippines. The territorial area controlled by the ROC consists of 168 islands and the main one is also known as Formosa and has an area of 36,197 square kilometres. The capital is Taipei, the largest metropolitan area together with New Taipei City and Keelung.

Political situation & governance

- The political status of Taiwan is still [contentious](#). Despite having operated independently for 50 years, China still regards Taiwan as part of its legitimate territory. Legally, most nations - and the UN - acknowledge the position of the Chinese government – founding member and permanent member of the UN Security Council - that Taiwan is a province of China, and as a result, Taiwan has formal diplomatic relations with a limited number of countries and no seat at the UN. Taiwan, however, claims to have met all the criteria for the definition of statehood since 1991. As a result, Taiwan maintains unofficial diplomatic ties through representative offices and institutions that operate as *de facto* embassies and consulates.
- Its system of government is a unitary parliamentary constitutional republic under a semi-presidential system. The Constitution of the Republic of China (Taiwan) dates back to 1947.
- At the [national level](#), there are eleven types of elections divided into general and local elections, each held every four years, typically in January and November respectively. Indeed, the last election for its presidency and 113-seat legislature ([Legislative Yuan](#)) took place on 13th January 2024.
- Its [legal system](#) is a civil law system. The Judicial Yuan is the highest judicial organ which manages the Constitutional Court and oversees all the courts in Taiwan.
- In 2023, Taiwan was ranked 28th (with a Score of 67) among 180 countries in the [Corruption Perceptions Index](#) (CPI) of Transparency International.
- Taiwan has a [Rule of Law Index](#) of 83.2 ranking the country 22nd of 150 in the global listings.

Population

- Taiwan is among the [most densely populated countries](#). The [population](#) of Taiwan in 2023 was estimated around 23,264,640. [Currently](#), the female population is estimated to be 11,765,504 (50.57%), while the male 11,499,136 (49.43%).
- In 2022, 12.12% of the population was aged between 0-14 years. As of the end of [2023](#), the urban population under 18 years totaled 3,542,823 individuals, consisting of 1,838,045 males and 1,704,778 females. Meanwhile, the rural population amounted to 69,194 individuals, comprising 36,235 males and 32,959 females.
- In 2022 the [infant mortality rate](#) for Taiwan was 4.4 deaths per 1,000 live births, a 7.73% increase from 2021. Indeed, in 2021, it was 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, a 13.41% increase from 2020.
- The [birth rate](#) in 2023 was 5.81 births per 1,000 people, a 2.52% decline from 2022. In 2023, the [fertility rate](#) was 0.95 births per woman, a 9.2% increase from 2022.
- [Mandarin Chinese](#) is the official and most spoken language since 1945. English is spoken by around 28.5% of the population as a second language, yet without an official legal status.

Economic & social situation

- The [Human Development Index](#) was 0.924 in 2021, resulting in Taiwan ranking 19th in the global Human Development Index, up from 23rd in 2019 (when its value was 0.916).
- Taiwan provides public assistance to families which contributes to decreasing the [child poverty rate](#). Low-income and middle-low-income households (together account for approximately 5% of the total population)



are [eligible](#) for government subsidies, however the former with wider scope of subsidies and higher subsidy amounts.

- Child poverty mostly [derives](#) from parents' chronic unemployment, parents' low education levels, family members with a disability, foreign-born mothers, single-parent or grandparent-headed families, and residence in rural areas. Indeed, according to [UNICEF](#) (2021), disparities are found in multidimensional poverty rates across rural, urban, and migrant children, with rural children more likely to be in multidimensional poverty than the other two groups.
- [Inequality](#) across Taiwan is expected to worsen during the current year. Taiwan's [Gini Coefficient Index](#) in 2020 was 66.

Children's rights

- **Violence against children and adolescents (hereinafter C&A):** it is [estimated](#) that from 2011 to 2020, an average of 21.3 children and youth lost lives per year due to [certain abuse](#). There is no official research regarding the cause of abuses, however, according to [investigations](#) of the child protective services, 84% originate from insufficient parenting and care ability (32% lack parenting knowledge, 30% accustomed to corporal punishment or improper discipline, 24% possess negative character of emotion and behavior), 27% possess intimate relationship dysfunction among parents or caregivers, 18% for family economic factors.
- **Child labor:** is regulated by the [Labour Standard Act](#), according to which nobody shall employ a person under 15 years old. Specific rules are in force in case the child is younger.
- **Runaway children:** according to the [Ministry of Health and Welfare](#) (min. 54) children run away from home due to stress from school, conflicts with parents, etc. Every year, 6,000 children are reported missing by their parents. 90% of them are found. Social workers provide parenting training to families.
- **Migrant children:** as of September 2023, there were around 700,000 [migrant](#) workers in Taiwan from all of Asia (most of them were from Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Thailand) some of which were with their families. Due to remaining issues on the protection and vulnerability of children of these migrant workers, Taiwan has adopted some [measures](#) to grant children residence certificates and health assistance.

CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE AND ALTERNATIVE CARE OPTIONS

Applicable laws and policies & competent authorities

Even though it is not a UN member, and has hence not ratified international human rights instruments, for many years Taiwan has been committed to incorporating the CRC Convention into its national law. Hence, as of the [promulgation](#) of the Implementation Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in June 2014, Taiwan has voluntarily followed the periodic review process under the CRC Convention and established a national reporting system to monitor the implementation of the CRC at the national level. Following the publication of the Initial Report under the CRC Convention in [2016](#), a Review Meetings of the ROC's Initial Report under the Convention on the Rights of the Child was convened in 2017. [On this occasion](#), five international experts on child's rights have been invited to gain insights from representatives of the government, NGOs as well as child representatives on the implementation of CRC, and determine areas for improvement resulting in the adoption of the first Concluding Observations. Following the publication of a Second National Report under the CRC Convention in [2021](#), another Review Meeting was convened in [2022](#) in which the same international experts were invited to review the developments made in Taiwan since the last time the review took place. Also on this occasion, Concluding Observations were adopted.

- In the past few years, Taiwan has carried out some reforms in the field of child protection. Key instruments in of child and youth care matters are the following:



- [The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act](#) (PCYWRA), amended in January 2021. [Taiwan](#) passed the “Children Welfare Act” in 1973 and the “Youth Welfare Act” in 1989. In 2003, the two laws were merged to form the “Children and Youth Welfare Act,” which was amended and renamed the “Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act” in 2011. The PCYWRA aims at protecting the interests of children and increasing their welfare. It recognises the role of parents in protecting and educating children as well as of the State in supporting the former to grant healthy physical and mental development of children and intervening in case the latter are in need of protection.
 - The [Regulations for Placement of Helpless Children and Youth](#), amended in 2012 was introduced to establish procedures and measures for providing protection and placement for abandoned or homeless children and helping them find adoptive families or placing them in foster or institutional care, based on their best interests.
- **Policies and guidelines:** in 2019 the government established a task force consisting of representatives of local governments, academics, experts, and NGOs to draft the Policy for the Alternative Care of Children in R.O.C (Taiwan) (available upon request), which was passed on December 2021 by the Executive Yuan’s Child Welfare and Rights Promotion Group. The policy, which entered into force in January 2022, foresees support for families, develops family-based care options, and aims at improving the quality of alternative care. The policy was funded with 1.2 billion from the Programs of Strengthening the Social Safet Net Phase 2 during the year 2022 to 2025. Furthermore, in 2022 Taiwan launched its first [National Human Rights Action Plan](#) (2022-2024) with a focus, *inter alia*, on children and women. The plan covers 154 action projects and aims at incorporating human rights guarantees and approaches into the overall development of the nation and relevant government administration plans.
 - **Competent authorities:** municipal or county (city) competent authorities (art. 56 PCYWRA).

Family support & prevention of unnecessary family separation

- As per art. 4 [PCYWRA](#), the government, public/private institutes, and groups shall assist parents (and guardians of children) or other people who take care of children to keep them healthy as well as encourage their healthy physical and mental development. To this end, since July 2018, Taiwan has adopted a [National child care policy for ages 0-6](#) to help young people to start a family. The measures include increasing affordable education and care service capacities, as well as granting childrearing allowances. In response to the issues deriving from the alternative care system, the Policy for the Alternative Care of Children in R.O.C (Taiwan) aims, among others, at granting children the right to grow up in or reunify with their families of origin, expanding family-based care, and support for young people to live independently after leaving the alternative care system.
- As shared by the Social and Family Affairs Administration (SFAA) at the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW), the Taiwanese government guides the development of diverse specialised services, by combining resources with the private sector, hence offering resources such as parenting guidance for vulnerable families, community support, and family empowerment, becoming a pillar of support for keeping children in their families of origin.

Gatekeeping mechanism & family reintegration

- **Gatekeeping mechanism:** as per art. 57 [PCYWRA](#), when providing emergency placement special municipal or county (city) authorised agencies report to the local district courts and police agencies, as well as notify the parents or guardians of children. If children have no parents or they are difficult to find, there is an exception in the notification. As emergency placement cannot exceed 72 hours, in case adequate protection cannot be found within this time limit, the case may be referred to the court for ruling on the continuous placement. The latter can last three months and be extended for another three months.



- **Family reintegration:** as per art. 56 PCYWRA, if the family of origin is found and evaluated suitable by the social workers, the child will be reintegrated into their family following a process in which consents of different parties are taken into consideration (the family of origin's and the child). Additionally, family support services will be provided based on the needs of the child and the family.
 - As per art. 57 PCYWRA, if adequate protection cannot be found within 72 hours, the case may be referred to the court for ruling on the continuous placement and family reunification services will be provided. However, as per art. 65 PCYWRA, special municipal or county (city) authorised agencies shall propose a long-term guidance program for children and youth who are unable to return home or whose families are assessed to be unfit after more than two years of placement pursuant to this Act.
 - As shared by the SFAA at the MOHW, preparation plans are developed, and the sufficiency of preparation and adequacy for the children's returning home are evaluated. The Team-Decision-Making (TDM) model aims to assess whether, and when, a child should return home from care. The members of the TDM include practical experts and scholars, the competent authorities of child protective services, children in care, follow-up services providers, multi-agency working partners from the community, education, and other relevant stakeholders. If possible, the child and their parents or other family members are involved in the process of TDM. Uncertainties, however, persist whether the teams of the TDM are part of an existing structure, and systematically intervene for any child reintegrated into their families.
 - Follow-up services are provided for one year after the end of the placement. At least two visits are granted per month in the first three months following the child protection cases return to their families. In case a child has no home to return to, Taiwan offers services to cater to their independence, such as schooling or employment.

ALTERNATIVE CARE OPTIONS

Competent authority(ies): social welfare organisations are governed by the Social and Family Affairs Administration (SFAA) at the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW)¹. Municipal or county (city) competent authorities (art. 56 PCYWRA) are responsible for assessing whether children are in need of placement, arranging suitable placement, and providing care for them. Furthermore, parents or children and youth welfare institutes may apply to municipal or county (city) competent authorities to grant a placement for a child in need of care (commissioned placement) (art. 62 PCYWRA). In this way, municipal or county (city) competent authorities may find foster families or turn children over to proper children and youth welfare institutes or other placement institutes (art. 62 PCYWRA). Art. 2 of the [Standards for Establishing Children and Youth Welfare Institutes](#) defines Children and youth welfare institutes.

Main reasons: according to the PCYWRA, children shall be granted protection in case of improper care or if they are helpless. Data showing the reasons why children enter into care are not available, however, data on the situation of adopted children shared by the SFAA at the MOHW can give an idea of the initial reasons why children enter into care. Indeed, according to the data on children adopted in Taiwan from 2012 to 2023 the most common reason for adoption is economic circumstances, followed by difficulties in single-parent upbringing, unmarried childbirth, family rejection of the child, abandonment of infants or children, and others. Various factors may influence adoptions such as social, cultural, and resource environments, as well as individual conditions.

¹ <https://www.hso.mohw.gov.tw/iftie/enweb/enintroduction.php>. The website seems not to be accessible outside Taiwan.



Statistics: as per the statistics shared by the Social and Family Affairs Administration (SFAA) at the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW), as of the end of December 2023, there were 4,449 children placed in alternative care.

Formal Kinship care

Legislation/policy:

- PCYWRA, art. 9 (enforcement rules) and 56.
- The rules of placement and family reunification services for the procedures regarding case reporting, investigation, and interventions for child protective services (as shared by the SFAA at the MOHW).
- Guidelines for Municipal or County (City) Governments regarding Kinship Care Services (as shared by the SFAA at the MOHW).

Type: placement with a relative of the child, or third parties who have a long-term positive and stable relationship with the child.

Eligibility criteria for children: children do not need to meet any special conditions to be placed in kinship care.

Eligibility criteria for kinship carers: according to the Guidelines for Municipal or County (City) Governments regarding Kinship Care Services, indicators related to caregiving functions should be applied to assess kinship caregivers, and group decision-making or family meetings should be convened to select suitable kinship carers for children.

Monitoring & supportive resources: according to the Guidelines for Municipal or County (City) Governments to Provide Kinship Care Services, it is necessary to assess and select kinship carers, and offer them subsidies in line with the standards for foster family expenses. Social workers should regularly visit children and their kinship carers, assess their needs, and provide support services and resources such as housing rental subsidies, parenting education, childcare services, and parent-child group activities. However, sometimes the relationship between the children's parents and the other members of the family (extended family members/relatives) is not closed, leading to a lack of willingness on the part of the latter to provide care. Alternatively, concerns about the boundaries between the children's parents and the other members of the family may also lead to the children not being placed in kinship care.

Statistics: as per the statistics shared by the SFAA at the MOHW, as of the end of December 2023, there were 274 children in kinship care, against 244 in 2020.

Foster care

Legislation/policy: PCYWRA, art. 56. For [over 40 years](#), the non-profit organisation named Taiwan Fund for Children and Families ([TFCF](#)) has been providing foster care placement services, being responsible for the 78.8 % of children's foster care placements in the nation.

Types:

- single-parent foster families.
- two-parent foster families.
- professional foster families.

Eligibility criteria for foster care: before transferring children to foster families, municipal or county (city) governments should provide the entrusted foster care service units with a referral form, case information,



relevant medical care details, and complete health examinations for the children to facilitate the appropriate matching of foster families by the entrusted foster care service units.

Requirements for carers: the Taiwan Fund for Children and Families organises nearly [400](#) events across the nation to recruit foster families, but only a few numbers become new foster carers. It is estimated that in 2021 4,499 families joined the TFCF's foster care program. According to [TFCE](#), a foster parent should be over 25 years old, have an education level above the compulsory education, have a stable income, have a maximum of three children under 12 years, and have a proper living environment for children.

Monitoring & complaint mechanism: municipal or county (city) governments, along with entrusted foster care service units, should regularly convene coordination meetings. Additionally, periodic assessment, referral, or case closure meetings should also be held regarding foster children and the situation of their families of origin. Furthermore, the entrusted foster care service units are required to visit foster families at least once or twice a month, while municipal or county (city) governments must visit foster children at least once every six months to monitor the quality of service provided by foster families and the situation of children under care. Additionally, foster children who have complaints can submit them through the complaint channels of the municipality, county (city) governments, or the entrusted foster care service units.

Support and follow-up: as per art. 59 and 68 PCYWRA, after the end of the placement the competent authorities of municipality and provincial county (city) governments shall undertake follow-up, guidance and provide assistance for one year.

Statistics: as per the statistics shared by the SFAA at the MOHW, as of the end of December 2023, as of the end of December 2023, there were 1,572 children placed in foster care (against 1,583 in [2020](#)).

Residential care

Legislation/policy, including deinstitutionalisation: art. 75 PCYWRA.

[Since 2017](#), Taiwan has started a campaign inspired by the first Concluding Observations (see above under the 'Children deprived of parental care and alternative care options' section) aiming at reducing service scale and developing professional services for children with special needs.

Types: small group homes and institutions (larger residential facilities). According to an international experts on child's rights invited to the Review Meeting in 2022 ([min. 1 :48 :00 ff.](#)) small group homes for care have become more common. Despite that, the residential care system in Taiwan is institutional in nature and its suitability has priority on the small group homes, the latter not being a statutory form of care. Furthermore, most of the residential facilities are privately run.

Monitoring & complaint mechanism: according to an international experts on child's rights invited to the Review Meeting in 2022 ([min. 1 :50 :00 ff.](#)), private institutions get lower evaluations in comparison to public ones, because their services cannot meet the diverse children's needs due to a lack of caregivers. Furthermore, regarding the complaint mechanism, a three-tier complaint mechanism is available: internal complaint mechanism, external complaint mechanism by county and city government, and the re-file complaint mechanism for the central government. In 2020, 97 complaints have been filed, most of which through the internal complaint mechanism.

Support and follow-up: to enable children to be reunified with their families, the Policy for the Alternative Care of Children in R.O.C (Taiwan) (pag. 27 to 30) includes strengthening mechanism for family reunification,



enhancing the mechanism of assessment and preparation for children's returning home, and ensuring the delivery of follow-up services, family support, and family preservation after the return.

Statistics: it is [estimated](#) that in 2019, 2,795 children were in institutional care. According to statistics shared by SFAA, MOHW, as of the end of December 2023, there were 2,193 children placed in institutional care.

Leaving care

Legislation/policy: *no information available.*

Preparation to transition out of care: *no information available.*

Aftercare support: *no information available.*

Focus on specific groups of children

Children with disabilities: according to the [Ministry of Health and Welfare](#) (min. 2 :15 :30) the majority of children with disability/ies are placed in institutional care rather than in group homes given that there was a lack of resources from local governments to support this form of care. On the contrary, historically, the quality care of institutions has been granted by foreign missionaries. To address this problem, Taiwan is offering systemic education, training, and support groups to relatives to encourage access to kinship care.

Comments of the ISS/IRC

Progress

The ISS/IRC welcomes the adoption of both the [Policy for the Alternative Care of Children in R.O.C \(Taiwan\)](#) and its strategies in 2022 aiming at, among others, preventing family separation, as well as reuniting children with their families, hence granting children the right to be cared for by their parents. Likewise, the guiding role of the Taiwanese government in developing services aiming at supporting families to keep their children is commendable. All these actions are the result of the efforts put in place by Taiwan to bring its legal system into line with the provisions of the CRC Convention.

Remaining challenges to be addressed

Violence against children: while a statutory response to violence against children has been developed as of 1990, practice shows that [legal provisions](#) punishing forms of violence and abuse against children seem to not be interpreted as prohibiting all forms of corporal punishment of children.

Child poverty: while the availability of public assistance for families together with the enactment of policies targeting children and families have to be commended, more efforts are still needed to further reduce child poverty and prevent children from entering the child protection and care system due to the family's poverty. Indeed, States implementing the CRC have committed to supporting families in meeting their responsibilities and promoting the right of the child to be cared for by their biological family.

Kinship care: bearing in mind the important role played by the extended family in ensuring the opportunity for the child to be raised in a family-based setting and with a strong sense of identity, and culture, more efforts are needed to overcome the reluctance of extended families to become kinship carers. To this end, Taiwan should fund awareness-raising initiatives and campaigns aiming at sensitising the importance of family care provided by the extended family. When promoting this protection measure, it is of utmost importance to stress the availability of financial and psychological support for kinship carers. In addition, with regard to informal kinship care placements, as no statistics are available on the number of children in informal kinship care, as well as on their needs, Taiwan should encourage caregivers to notify authorities of the placement to enable the State to



provide the needed support and understanding of the profiles of children as well as their specific needs in these informal settings.

Foster care and residential care: further actions are needed to promote foster care throughout the country and increase the number of families willing to foster a child as part of Taiwan's strategy to expand family-based care. Scaling up foster care programmes also entails ensuring their quality, implementing regular monitoring and supervision, and ensuring the appropriate support of children in foster care as well as foster families. In this regard, more clarity is needed on how organisations providing foster care are accredited, supervised and funded. In light of the fact that alternative care seems mostly offered by private providers, it is of utmost importance to establish a mechanism according to which only children in need of a certain alternative care measure can have access to it, ensure that enough and trained carers are available to deal with individualised need of children, as well as access to adequate budget allocation. As per the residential care facilities, each of them should undergo a process of accreditation, regular monitoring and review by the State authorities. Furthermore, more efforts are needed to promote children's active participation in the reporting mechanisms (especially in light of prevailing harmful practices such as corporal punishment), ensuring their effective access to support, and encouraging them to make use of these mechanisms without fear of reprisals or identification.

Duration of the placement and support: alternative care measures should always be temporary and provided as long as the child is in need of protection. To this end, more clarity is needed as per the duration and the maximum time extension of the alternative care measures available in Taiwan. When placed in alternative care, it is of utmost importance to grant children access to support services. The latter should also be available for foster parents for the entire duration of foster care.

Deinstitutionalisation (DI): despite the important role played in the past years by larger residential facilities in granting protection to children, efforts are still required to raise awareness of the importance of a DI process and to adopt a DI strategy that addresses in a coordinated manner the progressive closure of larger residential facilities, strengthens family reintegration processes and, at the same time, promotes kinship and foster care to grant children the right to grow up in a family-based setting. DI should be put in place also for children with disabilities, ensuring their access to safe, specialised and appropriate family-based care environments. In addition, while small group homes have become more common in the past few years and the government is working to designate them as a statutory form of alternative care, efforts are needed to further increase their number and replace larger residential facilities to grant suitable care for specific profiles of children in need of this form of care.

Leaving care: timely and adequate preparation for leaving care, and support during the aftercare phase are of the essence for children and young adults transitioning out of care to independent living to prevent them from becoming vulnerable subjects and ending up in the care system. Each child and young adult should receive individualised planning and actively contribute to its development.

ADOPTION

After conducting a thorough update of the IRC Country situation on Taiwan in March and April 2024, the ISS/IRC has requested the feedback from the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Taiwan as part of ISS/IRC' systematic research methodology. While their feedback on the alternative care parts was received, ISS/IRC was informed that the adoption system is currently under review and is expected to be significantly reformed. Therefore, given the ongoing reform discussions and the explicit request of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to refrain from publishing information on the current adoption system, the ISS/IRC decided to put on hold the publication of the adoption part of the Country Situation of Taiwan. The ISS/IRC will closely follow the current reform process and share information on the adoption system as soon as it becomes available.

LEGISLATION

International instruments

	Signature (S) / Ratification (R) / Accession (A) / In Force (F)
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	Enforcement Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child <u>passed</u> on May 20, 2014 and <u>promulgated</u> on June 4, 2014.
<u>Optional Protocol</u> to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)	Not signatory
<u>Hague Convention</u> on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption (1993)	Not signatory
<u>Hague Convention</u> on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (1996)	Not signatory
<u>United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</u> (2006)	Not signatory
<u>Apostille Convention</u> (1961)	Not signatory

Domestic legislation/regulation

	Language
<u>Civil Code</u> (amended in 2021)	In English
<u>The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act</u> (PCYWRA) (amended in 2021)	In English
The <u>Regulations for Placement of Helpless Children and Youth</u> (amended in 2012)	In English
<u>Standards for Establishing Children and Youth Welfare Institutes</u> (amended in 2020)	In English



Regulations for Governing Qualifications and Trainings of Professional Personnel of Children and Youth Welfare Institutes (amended in 2022)	In English
Regulations for the Establishment and Permission of Private Children and Youth Welfare Institutes (amended in 2017)	In English
Permit and Management Regulations for Children and Youth Adoption Service Providers (amended in 2015)	In English
Information Management and Regulations of Child and Juvenile Adoption	In English
Household Registration Act (amended in 2015)	In English

PARTICULARLY RELEVANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION

State Report & International Review

- Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child-Initial Report (ROC) [2017](#);
- Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child-Second Report (ROC) [2022](#).

Other organisations

- [UNICEF Taiwan](#) – General information about children and adolescents.
- [US Department of State \(Bureau of Consular Affairs\)](#) – Information on the intercountry adoption process.
- [MAI](#) – Information on the intercountry adoption process.
- [Australian CA](#) – Information on the intercountry adoption process.

