

Article Content

Title : Cancer Control Act

Amended Date : 2023-04-26

Category : Ministry of Health and Welfare (衛生福利部)

Article 1. This Act is enacted to integrate and utilize health and medical care resources for the effective promotion of cancer prevention and to protect the health of the population and to alleviate the threat of cancer.

Article 2. Authorized agencies as referred to in this Act mean the Ministries of Health and Welfare in the central government; Municipal Government in municipalities; and Counties (cities) falling under the Government of the counties (cities).

Article 3. The terms used in this Act are defined as follows:

1. Cancer: A malignant neoplasm proved by pathological sectioning or diagnosis through other examinations or testing that effectively infer the diagnosis, and that, the neoplasm can, clinically, relapse or transfer.
2. Cancer screening: The process to distinguish probable contracting of cancer or not probable contracting of cancer by examination, testing or other method.

Article 4. Cancer control as referred to in this Act includes the following matters:

1. Promotion of cancer control education and preventive measures.
2. Availability of cost-effective cancer screening.
3. Availability of correct patient-centered medical care service, adequate care, and follow-up plan.
4. Availability of hospice service for terminal cancer patients.
5. Holding of studies related to cancer prevention and control.
6. Establishment of cancer control databank.
7. Training of cancer control medical personnel.
8. Other matters related to the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care of cancer.

Article 5. The government shall provide sufficient resources and integrate resources of public and private sectors to engage in the development of high medical technology, to assist in the development of clinical trial, promote cancer prevention, incorporate cancer control knowledge and correct treatment of cancer patients into the compulsory education system; and devote to avoid or alleviate exposure to probable carcinogenic factors.

Article 6. To implement cancer control policy, the Executive Yuan shall set up a central cancer control meeting.

The Central Cancer Control Meeting shall have one convener concurrently

served by the Premier and a number of councilors assigned or appointed, from among state ministers, heads of concerned government agencies and experienced scholars and experts in cancer control. The Central Cancer Control Meeting shall meet at least once a year.

Article 7. To realize the national cancer control policy, the central competent authority shall set up a Cancer Control Policy Committee with the following missions:

1. To formulate cancer control policy.
2. To evaluate cancer control budget.
3. To evaluate performance of the Cancer Prevention Center.
4. To formulate medical care quality index on cancer control for medical care institutions.
5. To review medical manpower, equipment and control project related to cancer control.
6. To review guidelines on cancer diagnosis and treatment.
7. To review cancer screening project.
8. Other matters related to cancer control.

In executing the missions mentioned above, the Committee shall first seek for the advice of related scholars and experts, and industries, cancer patients, and their family members.

Article 8. The Minister of the Ministries of Health and Welfare, shall be the convener of the Cancer Control Policy Committee, and there should be 18 to 24 members, all non-paying position that include:

1. President of the National Health Research Institutes.
 2. Representative of the National Science and Technology Council.
 3. Representatives of medical schools.
 4. Scholars of public health, researchers of cancer, representatives of physicians' groups, physicians of pathology and tumor, and concerned scholars and experts.
 5. Fair and honest social figures, and representatives of private institutions.
- Committee members of Paragraphs 3 to 5 shall be appointed by the convener for a term of two years and may serve for further terms upon expiry of commission. The number of committee members appointed under Paragraph 4 and 5 shall not be fewer than one half of the total committee members, where a single gender will not be less than one third. The Cancer Control Policy Committee shall meet at least once every quarter and, when necessary, interim meetings may be convened. These meetings shall be convened by the convener.

Article 9. The central competent authority may integrate cancer screening and diagnosis and treatment institutions to set up a comprehensive regional cancer screening and treatment service networks, and may, depending on actual needs, offer financial assistance to set up a cancer center, and incentives to medical care institutions for implementing services measures related to cancer control.

The cancer control center shall, in accordance with the resolutions of the Cancer Control Policy Committee, carry out the following matters:

1. To promote education on cancer and cancer screening.
2. To diagnose and treat cancer patients in reference of the guideline on cancer diagnosis and treatment.
3. To provide cancer patients with post-treatment follow-up plans.
4. To integrate the palliative care service for cancer patients and their families.
5. To set up databanks related to cancer control.
6. To set up a referral service network.
7. To train medical personnel related to cancer control.
8. To implement quality assurance plan for cancer medical care service.
9. To consolidate community resources to actively promote community cancer control projects

Article 10. The National Health Research Institutes shall set up a cancer research center, to engage in and integrate various studies and treatment methods, diagnosis technology, and development and clinical trial of pharmaceuticals related to cancer.

Article 11. In order to build up a databank related to cancer control, medical care institutions of cancer control shall submit the following information to academic research institutions commissioned by the central competent authority

1. Newly occurred individual cancer case and his/her stage as well as related diagnosis and treatment information.
2. Confirmed follow-up diagnosis and treatment information of individual case screened cancer positive.
3. Individual cancer case information proved by pathological sectioning or diagnosis through other examination or testing that effectively infer the diagnosis as cancer.
4. Information of death of cancer patient.
5. Other information needed for the promotion of cancer control.

The deadline for submitting the information mentioned above, its format, pays to cancer control medical care institutions and other matters to be

observed shall be decided by the central competent authority.

Article 12. The agency that handles the submitted information mentioned above shall have a full-time person to safe keep the information as specified in related regulations so as to prevent theft, alteration, damage or loss of the personal information.

Article 13. The competent authority may, when necessary, hold cancer prevention or screening for citizens.

Subsidies specified in the preceding paragraph will be funded by the Tobacco Health and Welfare Surcharge, or donations from organizations and groups.

Article 14. Medical care institutions in cancer screening shall take the initiative to promote patients diagnosed to be precancerous and positive to return to hospital for treatment or provide them with referral.

Article 15. Medical care institutions in cancer control shall set up within the institution a cancer care quality team to ensure the quality of its cancer screening, diagnosis and medical care.

The central competent authority, following consultation with related scholars and experts, shall decide on the guidelines related to the quality assurance mentioned above.

Article 16. The government shall draw up a liberal manpower plan and budget to ensure the effective promotion of cancer control.

Article 17. Violators of Paragraph 1, Article 11 of the Act hereof may, after having been notified for report within a given time by the competent authority but failed to comply before the deadline, be fined for from NT\$10,000 to NT\$50,000. Violators of Article 12 of the Act hereof shall be subject to fines of from NT\$100,000 to NT\$150,000.

The central competent authority shall sanction the fines set in the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 18. This Act shall take effect on the date of promulgation.