



我國人權 表現亮點

Spotlight:
Human rights achievements
in **Taiwan**



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國際評鑑

- 2024 年** 自由之家 (Freedom House) 全球自由度報告連續 26 年評鑑臺灣為自由國家，居亞洲第 2 名，僅次於日本；網路自由度評鑑臺灣全球第 7，亞洲最佳。
- 2024 年** 無國界記者組織「世界新聞自由指數」，臺灣評比上升至全球第 27，亞洲第 1。
- 2024 年** 美國國務院年度「各國人權報告」再次肯定我國民主政體的運作，以及對於自由與人權的尊重與保障。

宗教自由

- 2020 年** 臺灣獲邀成為「國際宗教自由聯盟」觀察員。
- 2019 年** 蔡總統任命泰雅族牧師布興·大立擔任我國首任宗教自由無任所大使，布興·大立大使及我駐美代表高碩泰大使應邀出席第二屆「促進宗教自由部長級會議」；臺美共推「印太地區保衛宗教自由公民社會對話」。2024 年賴總統續任命布興·大立牧師，新任命財團法人玉山寶光聖堂董事長王寶宗擔任宗教自由無任所大使，彰顯我國持續推動宗教自由的承諾。

婚姻平權

- 2019 年** 實施婚姻平權法案，成為亞洲第一個同性婚姻合法化國家後，2023 年放寬跨國同性婚姻及收養子女的權利。
- 2017 年** 司法院大法官釋字七四八號解釋指出，民法親屬編婚姻章，未能使相同性別之二人，為經營共同生活之目的，成立具有親密性及排他性之永久結合關係，有違憲法保障人民婚姻自由及人民平等權之意旨。

婦女賦權

- 2024 年** 國會選舉，女性立法委員當選比例達 41.6%，為亞洲第 1。2022 年地方選舉，縣市長當選人女性占 56.3%，縣市議員女性席次均超過 1/3 性別比例。
- 2024 年** 2023 年修正通過性別平等工作法、性騷擾防治法、性別平等教育法，於 2024 年 3 月 8 日國際婦女節起實施，建構完善性別主流化環境。
- 2021 年** 依聯合國開發計畫署性別不平等指數 (Gender Inequality Index, GII) 之衡量指標，我國性別平等發展情形居全球第 7 名，亞洲第 1 名。
- 2016 年** 蔡英文當選臺灣首任女性總統，2020 年連任成功。

國家人權委員會

- 2020 年** 1 月通過「國家人權委員會組織法」，監察院下設國家人權委員會；8 月 1 日正式揭牌運作，其職權包括：調查侵害人權案件、對政府機關提出建議或報告、協助推動重要國際人權文書國內法化、撰提重要人權專案報告或年度國家人權狀況報告、對政府機關之國家報告撰提獨立評估意見、監督人權教育之推動情形、促進國內外人權之交流合作等，實質促進我國人權保障工作。

國際人權公約國內法化

- 2020 年** 行政院核定《消除一切形式種族歧視公約》推動計畫。
- 2014 年** 通過「身心障礙者權利公約施行法」及「兒童權利公約施行法」。
- 2011 年** 通過「消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約施行法」。
- 2009 年** 通過「公民與政治權利國際公約及經濟社會文化權利國際公約（兩公約）施行法」。

國際人權公約國家報告

我國自《公民與政治權利國際公約》及《經濟社會文化權利國際公約》（兩公約）初次國家報告起，首創特有國家報告國際審查機制，主動邀請國際人權專家遵循聯合國之模式至我國審查國家報告，對我國之人權現況提出建言並發表結論性意見與建議。我國自願遵守並落實核心人權公約之作法，獲得國際社會之肯定。

- 2024 年** 進行《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》第一次國家報告國際審查。
- 2022 年** 進行兩公約第三次國家報告國際審查、《身心障礙者權利公約》第二次國家報告國際審查、《兒童權利公約》第二次國家報告國際審查、《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》第四次國家報告國際審查。
- 2022 年** 提出首部《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》國家報告、《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》第四次國家報告。
- 2021 年** 提出《兒童權利公約》第二次國家報告。
- 2020 年** 提出兩公約第三次國家報告、《身心障礙者權利公約》第二次國家報告。

國家人權行動計畫

- 2022 年** 我國發表首部國家人權行動計畫 (2022-2024)。
- 2020 年** 我國發表首部企業與人權國家行動計畫 (2021-2024)。

防制人口販運及移工人權

- 2022 年** 通過漁業與人權行動計畫，改善漁業工作條件與船員權益。
- 2019 年** 行政院人權保障推動小組決議推動《國際勞工組織 2007 年漁業工作公約第 188 號》(ILO188) 國內法化程序。
- 2009 年** 通過「人口販運防制法」，並連續 14 年 (2009 年-2023 年) 獲美國國務院全球防制人口販運評比第一級。2024 年修正「人口販運防制法」納入勞動剝削範圍及增訂相關刑事處罰要件，加強接軌國際規範及被害人權益保障。

原住民保障

- 2024 年** 已完成 85 項原住民基本法相關法令制(訂)定、修正。
- 2016 年** 蔡總統英文代表政府向原住民族作出歷史性道歉。
- 2006 年** 設立行政院原住民族基本法推動會，全面盤點相關法令。
- 2002 年** 成立中華民國原住民族委員會。

司法改革

- 2023 年** 實施國民法官新制，國民有機會參與重大刑事案件審判，提供判決更多元思考角度，增進司法透明度與公信力。
- 2019 年** 通過「法官法」部分條文修正案，加強懲戒違法失職的法官，建立外部參與多元、程序保障周全、懲戒流程加速、處罰即時有感的新時代法官監督機制。





Spotlight: Human rights achievements in Taiwan

International assessments

2024: Freedom House listed Taiwan as a free country for the 26th consecutive year. It ranked Taiwan the second-freest country in Asia after Japan and, in terms of internet freedom, seventh in the world and first in Asia.

2024: The World Press Freedom Index 2024 released by Reporters Without Borders ranked Taiwan's press freedom 27th in the world and first in Asia.

2024: The US State Department's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices reaffirmed Taiwan's democratic political system and respect for and protection of freedoms and human rights.

Freedom of religion

2020: Taiwan was invited to join the International Religious Freedom or Believe Alliance as an observer.

2019: President Tsai Ing-wen appointed Pusin Tali, a Protestant minister and a member of the indigenous Atayal community, as Taiwan's first ambassador-at-large for religious freedom. Ambassador Tali and ROC (Taiwan) Representative to the United States Stanley Kao attended the second Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom in Washington, DC. Taiwan and the United States hosted the Civil Society Dialogue on Securing Religious Freedom in the Indo-Pacific Region. In 2024, President Lai Ching-te extended Ambassador Tali's term and appointed Wang Pao-tsung, chairman of Holy Glory Temple, as another ambassador-at-large for religious freedom. The above actions underscored Taiwan's commitment to the promotion of religious freedom.

Marriage equality

2019: Taiwan's Legislative Yuan in 2019 passed a bill to legalize same-sex marriage, making Taiwan the first country in Asia to do so. In 2023, Taiwan relaxed restrictions on transnational same-sex marriages and the right of adoption for same-sex couples.

2017: Judicial Yuan Interpretation 748 declared unconstitutional provisions in the Civil Code that did not allow two persons of the same sex to create a permanent union of intimate and exclusive nature for the purpose of living a common life.

Empowering women

2024: In the legislative elections, women won 41.6 percent of seats, the highest percentage in Asia. In the 2022 local elections, women won 56.3 percent of city mayor and county magistrate seats and more than one-third of seats on local government councils.

2024: Amendments to the Gender Equality in Employment Act, the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, and the Gender Equity Education Act were passed in 2023 and entered into effect on March 8, 2024—International Women's Day—further enhancing Taiwan's gender-mainstreaming environment.

2021: Based on the metrics of the UN Development Programme's Gender Inequality Index, Taiwan ranked seventh globally and first in Asia for gender equality.

2020: Tsai Ing-wen, Taiwan's first female president, was reelected.

2016: Tsai Ing-wen was elected president of Taiwan, becoming the first woman to hold this position.

National Human Rights Commission

2020: The Organic Act of the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission was adopted in January. The NHRC formally began operations on August 1. Its functions and powers include investigating human rights violations, providing suggestions and reports to government agencies, assisting in incorporating key international human rights instruments into domestic law, publishing important case studies and annual reports on Taiwan's human rights situation, releasing independent evaluation opinions on national reports of government agencies, supervising the promotion of human rights education, and fostering international exchanges and cooperation on human rights. The NHRC works to substantially advance human rights protections in Taiwan.

Incorporation of international human rights conventions into domestic law

2020: The Executive Yuan approved an action plan incorporating the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

2014: The Act to Implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Implementation Act of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) were adopted and went into effect.

2012: The Enforcement Act of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) went into effect following its passage in 2011.

2009: The Act to Implement the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) was adopted and went into effect.

National reports under human rights conventions

Since submitting the first national reports for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Taiwan has created a unique international review mechanism. Following UN practices, it has invited international human rights experts to Taiwan to review national reports, make suggestions on the situation in Taiwan, and draft concluding observations and recommendations. Taiwan has been recognized by the international community for its voluntary compliance and implementation of core human rights instruments.

2024: The first international review meeting on the national report for the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was convened.

2022: The third international review meeting on the ICCPR and ICESCR national reports, the second international review meeting on the Convention on the Rights of the Child national report, and the fourth international review meeting on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women national report were convened.

2022: Taiwan submitted its first national report under the ICERD.

2022: Taiwan submitted its fourth national report under CEDAW.

2021: Taiwan submitted its second national report under the CRC.

2020: Taiwan submitted its third national reports under the ICCPR and the ICESCR.

2020: Taiwan submitted its second national report under the CRPD.

National Human Rights Action Plan

2022: The Executive Yuan published the National Human Rights Action Plan for 2022 to 2024.

2020: Taiwan published its first National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights for the period 2021 to 2024.

Human trafficking prevention and migrant worker rights

2022: The Executive Yuan approved the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights to help ensure the rights of workers on fishing vessels.

2019: The Human Rights Task Force under the Executive Yuan adopted a resolution to incorporate into domestic law the International Labour Organization's Work in Fishing Convention.

2009: Taiwan promulgated the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. For 14 consecutive years between 2009 and 2023, Taiwan was listed as a Tier 1 country in the US State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. In 2024, the above act was amended to incorporate labor exploitation and relevant punishments to strengthen Taiwan's alignment with international norms and protection of victims' rights.

Rights of indigenous peoples

2024: A total of 85 regulatory items had been enacted or amended in accordance with the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law (IPBL) by 2024.

2016: President Tsai Ing-wen formally apologized to Taiwan's indigenous peoples for the discrimination they faced in the past.

2006: The IPBL Promotion Committee was established to take stock of related regulations and ensure comprehensive implementation of the IPBL.

2002: The Council of Indigenous Peoples was established.

Judicial reform

2023: The citizen judges system was launched, giving the public the opportunity to participate in the trials of certain major criminal cases. This brings more diverse perspectives to trials while enhancing judicial transparency and credibility.

2019: Amendments to the Judges Act were passed to strengthen disciplinary action against judges engaging in illegal or unprofessional behavior. This created a new supervisory mechanism that allowed for diverse outside participation, ensured adherence to proper procedure, and expedited the disciplinary process.

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