

表現
我國
人權
亮點

Key Human
Rights Achievements
in Taiwan

我國人權表現亮點

國際評鑑

- 2020年** 自由之家 (Freedom House) 連續22年評鑑臺灣為自由國家，2020年評鑑居亞洲第2名，僅次於日本。
- 2019年** 美國國務院「各國人權報告」指出，臺灣總統大選及地方選舉自由公平，臺灣無重大人權侵害事件。

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，彰顯我國對促進宗教自由之重視與承諾；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」。

婚姻平權

- 2019年** 通過「司法院釋字第七四八號解釋施行法」(婚姻平權法案)，成為亞洲第一個同性婚姻合法化國家。
- 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

- 2020年** 國會選舉，女性立法委員當選比例達 41.59%，為亞洲第一、全球第20名（對照聯合國「永續發展全球指標平臺」）。2018年地方選舉，縣市長當選人女性占37.5%；縣市議員當選人女性占33.66%。
- 2018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9名，亞洲第1名。透過「性別平等法」規範同工同酬，性別薪資落差減至14.6%，為亞洲第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日成立國家人權委員會。

國際人權公約「國內法化」

- 2019年** 訂定《消除一切形式種族歧視公約》推動計畫報行政院審查。
- 2018年** 「禁止酷刑及其他殘忍不人道或有辱人格之待遇或處罰公約及其任擇議定書施行法」草案送立法院審議、「保護所有移工及其家庭成員權利國際公約施行法」及特定條款保留理由送行政院審查。
- 2017年** 《保護所有人免遭強迫失蹤國際公約》送立法院審議。
- 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

- 2020年** 提出兩公約第三次國家報告，2021年舉辦國際專家審查會。
- 2017年** 提出《消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約》第三次國家報告。
- 2016年** 提出《身心障礙者權利公約》及《兒童權利公約》首次國家報告。

防制人口販運及移工人權

- 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11年（2009年-2020年）獲美國國務院全球防制人口販運評比第一級。

原住民保障

- 2019年** 已完成82項原住民族基本法相關法令制（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

- 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。

Key Human Rights Achievements in Taiwan

International assessments

- 2020:** Freedom House listed Taiwan as a free country for the 22nd consecutive year and ranked Taiwan as the second-freest country in Asia after Japan.
- 2019:** According to the United States State Department's annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, there were no reports of significant human rights abuse in Taiwan. Observers regarded Taiwan's 2016 general election and 2018 local elections free and fair.

Freedom of religion

- 2020:** Taiwan was invited to join the International Religious Freedom Alliance as an observer.
- 2019:** President Tsai Ing-wen appointed Pusin Tali, a Protestant minister, as Taiwan's first Ambassador at Large for religious freedom, underscoring Taiwan's respect for and commitment to the advancement of religious freedom. Ambassador Tali and Taiwan's Representative to the US Stanley Kao attended the second Ministerial to Advance Religious Freedom in Washington, DC. Taiwan and the US jointly held A Civil Society Dialogue on Securing Religious Freedom in the Indo-Pacific Region.

Marriage equality

- 2019:** Taiwan's Legislative Yuan passed a bill that legalized same-sex marriage, making Taiwan the first country in Asia to do so.
- 2017:** Judicial Yuan Interpretation 748 declared 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 unconstitutional.

Empowering women

- 2020:** Women won 41.59 percent of Legislative Yuan seats. This percentage is the highest in Asia and 20th-highest in the world (compared to those of other countries as listed in the United Nations *SDR2020 Indicator profiles*). In the 2018 local elections,

women took 37.5 percent of all mayoral seats and 33.66 percent of all councilor seats.

- 2018:** Taiwan ranked ninth globally and first in Asia based on the United Nations Development Program's Gender Inequality Index. Through the adoption of the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, which stipulates equal pay for equal work, the gender wage gap was narrowed to 14.6 percent, making it the smallest gap in Asia.
- 2016:** Tsai Ing-wen was elected Taiwan's president, making her the first woman to hold this position. She was reelected in 2020.

National Human Rights Commission

- 2020:** The Organic Act of the Control Yuan National Human Rights Commission was adopted in January, with the agency subsequently being established on August 1.

Incorporation of international human rights conventions into domestic law

- 2019:** A plan to incorporate the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) was presented to the Executive Yuan for review.
- 2018:** A bill to implement the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the Optional Protocol was submitted to the Legislative Yuan. A bill to implement the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review.
- 2017:** A bill to implement the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) was submitted to the Legislative Yuan.
- 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 passed and went into effect.
- 2011-2012:** The Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was passed in 2011 and went into effect in 2012.
- 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 passed and went into effect.

National reports under human rights conventions

- 2020:** Taiwan presented its third national reports under the ICCPR and ICESCR, which will be reviewed by a panel of international experts in 2021.
- 2017:** Taiwan presented its third national report under CEDAW.
- 2016:** Taiwan presented its first national reports under the CRPD and CRC.

Human trafficking prevention and migrant workers' rights

- 2019:** The Human Rights Task Force under the Executive Yuan adopted a resolution to incorporate the International Labor Organization's Work in Fishing Convention (ILO188, established in 2007) into domestic law.
- 2009:** Taiwan promulgated the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. From 2009 to 2020, Taiwan has been rated Tier 1 in the US State Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report*.

Rights of indigenous peoples

- 2019:** A total of 82 regulatory items have been enacted or amended in accordance with the Indigenous Peoples Basic Law (IPBL) as of 2019.
- 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

- 2019:** Amendments to the Judges Act were passed to toughen disciplinary action against judges engaging in illegal and unprofessional behavior. This has created a new supervisory mechanism for judges that allows for diverse outside participation, ensures proper procedures, and expedites the disciplinary process, so as to meet the expectations of the public.