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# ANTI- DISINFORMATION POLICY OVERVIEW

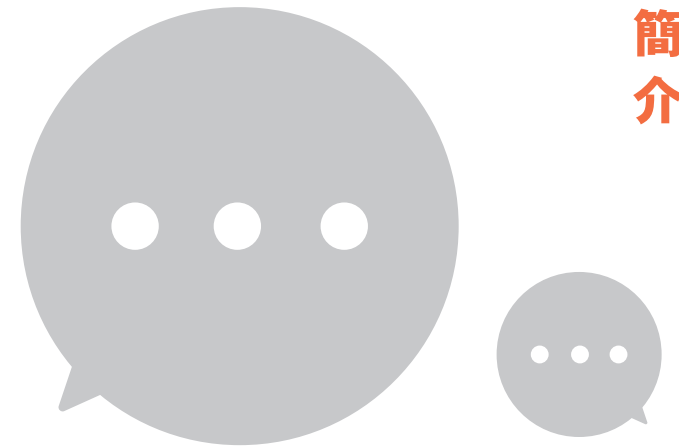
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DISINFORMATION  
POLICY  
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# 無煙硝的資訊戰

藉由現代發達的網路科技及社群媒體，助使假訊息病毒式的散播攻擊鋪天蓋地而來，除各民主國家飽受其害，我國亦難倖免。假訊息對民主國家的影響既真實且深遠，包括以捏造、誤導性的內容製造仇恨與社會對立、造成對政府、學術研究和傳統媒體的極度不信任，並且瓦解作為民主社會公眾辯論和政策決定基石的「科學」和「真實」。

由於科技軟體和社群媒體的普及，人與人之間的溝通大量轉移至社群平臺上，網路媒體的資訊超載、不透明的演算法及精準廣告投放、聊天室或群組機制、假帳號等問題，除了讓假訊息加速傳遞，更利用受眾的認知偏誤，不斷餵養相似內容，強化既有觀點，形成同溫層效應，造成整體社會公眾討論的封閉、不透明和分殊化。

加以境外敵對勢力利用我國自由、開放的資訊傳播環境，有組織、有系統地創建假帳號、散播假訊息，以欺騙、混亂民主程序及動搖國家安全為目的，已然掀起一場「無煙硝」的資訊戰爭。



## The information war: a hidden conflict

The modern age has seen online technologies and social media flourish, helping disinformation to spread like a virus, harming democracies including Taiwan. Through the use of fabrication and misleading content to foment enmity and social division, and generate significant distrust in government, academic research and traditional media, disinformation is having a very real and wide-ranging impact on democratic nations, wearing away at the cornerstones of scientific knowledge and objective truth that public discourse and policy decisions are built upon in these societies.

The popularity of technology, software and social media means that a great deal of interpersonal communication has now moved on to community-based platforms. The saturation of online media, opaque algorithms, targeted advertising, chatrooms and group messaging systems, and the use of fake accounts have all caused disinformation to proliferate at an accelerated pace. Moreover, in exploiting people's cognitive biases, the constant drip-feed of similar content reinforces existing viewpoints and creates echo chambers, thus chilling, muddying and fragmenting overall public discourse.

Hostile external forces are exploiting Taiwan's free and open information and media environment, creating fake accounts in an organized and systematic fashion and spreading disinformation with the aim of disrupting our democratic way of life and our national security. An information war has erupted surreptitiously.

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# STRATEGIES for

# COUNTERING DISINFORMATION

## 防制假訊息之策略作為

面對蓄意不良之人及境外敵對勢力濫用言論自由，透過新興網路科技與社群媒體等，刻意捏造及散布假訊息，企圖干擾民衆生活與社會秩序，行政院賴前院長清德於107年9月指示前羅政務委員秉成督導、協調各部會就假訊息的衝擊共同研商因應策略，儘速完備相關法制，以防制假訊息危害。

Malicious individuals and hostile external forces are abusing freedom of speech, and, using emerging online technologies and social media, are painstakingly fabricating information and spreading disinformation in a bid to disturb people's way of life and upset the social order. To counter the danger of disinformation, in September 2018, then Premier Lai Ching-te asked then Minister without Portfolio Lo Ping-cheng to coordinate the actions of government ministries and agencies in jointly exploring a strategic response to disinformation and swiftly tightening up associated legal mechanisms.

# 防制假訊息之策略作為

## STRATEGIES for COUNTERING DISINFORMATION

### 1. 定義 Definition

綜整我國既有法制對於不實訊息的規範意旨，並參考相關國家的類型定義，我們將「假訊息」定義為：行為人在主觀上基於特定意圖（如政治、經濟、國安等特定目的），且有將訊息散布於眾的故意【惡】，客觀上所製造、傳播、利用的訊息或事件，全部或部分可證明為不實【假】，因而造成個人、社會或國家法益產生危害或實害結果【害】；亦即假訊息應具備上述「故意、虛假、危害」三要素。



Taking into consideration the purposes of current regulations under Taiwan's legal mechanisms with regard to false information, and with reference to definitions used by other countries, we define disinformation as follows: Firstly, viewed subjectively, the perpetrator has a motive (e.g., political, economic or national security-related) to spread information with malicious intent; secondly, viewed objectively, the message or incident that the perpetrator creates, disseminates and uses, either in whole or in part, is demonstrably false; and thirdly, such information has the consequence of harming personal, societal or national interests, or of doing actual material harm. All three of these elements must be present for disinformation to be defined as such.

### 2. 防制假訊息目標與原則

基於，我們依假訊息製造、傳播的行為順序及危害程度，分為「識假」、「破假」、「抑假」、「懲假」四個面向。「識假」以提升公民識讀素養並養成獨立判斷能力為目標，由教育部統籌，秉持「透明、公開、信賴」為原則；「破假」為提升澄清機制效率同時推廣第三方查核機制，由本院新聞傳播處統籌，首重「即時、正確、有效」；「抑假」為強化公私協力避免假訊息散播的危害擴大，由國家通訊傳播委員會統籌，強調「法制與科技並重」；「懲假」係針對散播假訊息造成危害者課以法律責任，由法務部統籌，同時兼顧「安全與人權」。

### Objectives and principles in countering disinformation

On this basis, we are responding to the production and dissemination of disinformation, and the harm it does, in four ways: identifying, debunking, combating and punishing.

Identifying aims to improve citizens' civic literacy and cultivate their capacity to make independent judgements under the principles of transparency, openness and trust; debunking means increasing the efficiency of clarification mechanisms and expanding third-party checks, with an emphasis on timeliness, accuracy and effectiveness; combating means strengthening coordination between the public and private sectors to avoid the further spread of damaging disinformation, with an equal emphasis on legal mechanisms and technology; and punishing means making those who disseminate disinformation legally responsible for the harm they cause, while paying particular attention to striking the right balance between security and human rights.

## 識假

### — IDENTIFY —

識別／辨認 警覺揪害  
Distinguish, recognize Be alert to harm

提升公民識讀素養  
養成獨立判斷能力  
Improve citizens' civic literacy, cultivate capacity to make independent judgements

透明、公開、信賴  
Transparency, openness, trust

## 破假

### — DEBUNK —

核査／釐清 澄清汙染  
Check, clarify Clarify where the problem lies

提升澄清機制效率  
推廣第三方查核機制  
Increase efficiency of clarification mechanisms, expand third-party checks

即時、正確、有效  
Timeliness, accuracy, effectiveness

## 抑假

### — COMBAT —

抑制／移除 阻卻散播  
Contain, remove Block the spread

強化媒體平臺協力  
有效抑制危害擴散  
Strengthen cooperation across media platforms, effectively control the spread of harm

法制與科技並重  
Equal emphasis on legal mechanisms and technology

## 懲假

### — PUNISH —

規管／究責 溯源清理  
Regulate, assign responsibility Trace the issue to its source

追究法律責任  
公開獨立私法審查  
Investigate legal liability, conduct impartial and independent judicial review

安全與人權  
Striking the right balance between security and human rights

目標

原則

## Accomplishments to date

# IDENTIFYING DISINFORMATION

迄今執行成果

## 識假

為培養國人具有媒體素養及辨識訊息真偽能力，透過分齡、分眾、分管道方式推動媒體素養教育，培養獨立判斷能力。相關執行成果如下：

To cultivate the Taiwanese people's media literacy and their ability to identify disinformation, Taiwan has promoted media literacy education to nurture capacity for independent judgement. Education is provided to a range of target groups differentiated by age, interest and outreach channel.



# 識假

## Identifying disinformation



### 1. 教育部成立媒體素養推動委員會

教育部自108年5月1日成立第1屆媒體素養教育推動會，迄今已至第3屆；定期召開會議檢視及規劃各項媒體素養教育政策，並於112年3月30日發布「數位時代媒體素養教育白皮書」，以三大面向、七大執行策略及30個行動方案，形塑我國媒體素養推動架構。

### MOE-established Media Literacy Education Promotion Committee

On May 1, 2019, the Ministry of Education (MOE) established the Media Literacy Education Promotion Committee, which has since convened a further two times, and holds regular meetings to review and formulate policy. On March 30, 2023, the MOE published a White Paper on Media Literacy Education for the Digital Age, creating a promotional framework comprising three broad dimensions, seven enforcement strategies and 30 action plans.



### 2. 落實學校媒體素養教育及教育人員職前培育與在職進修

#### Media literacy education in schools, and pre- and in-service training for educational personnel

教育部以教師研習、教材提供、教案設計等三大面向，逐步將十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱核心素養「科技資訊與媒體素養」落實於中小學課程與教學，並將媒體素養教育列入教育人員各項研習及培育工作坊；另成立中小學媒體素養教育基地學校，以區域推廣形式，協助各基地學校發展課程模組及教材教案。

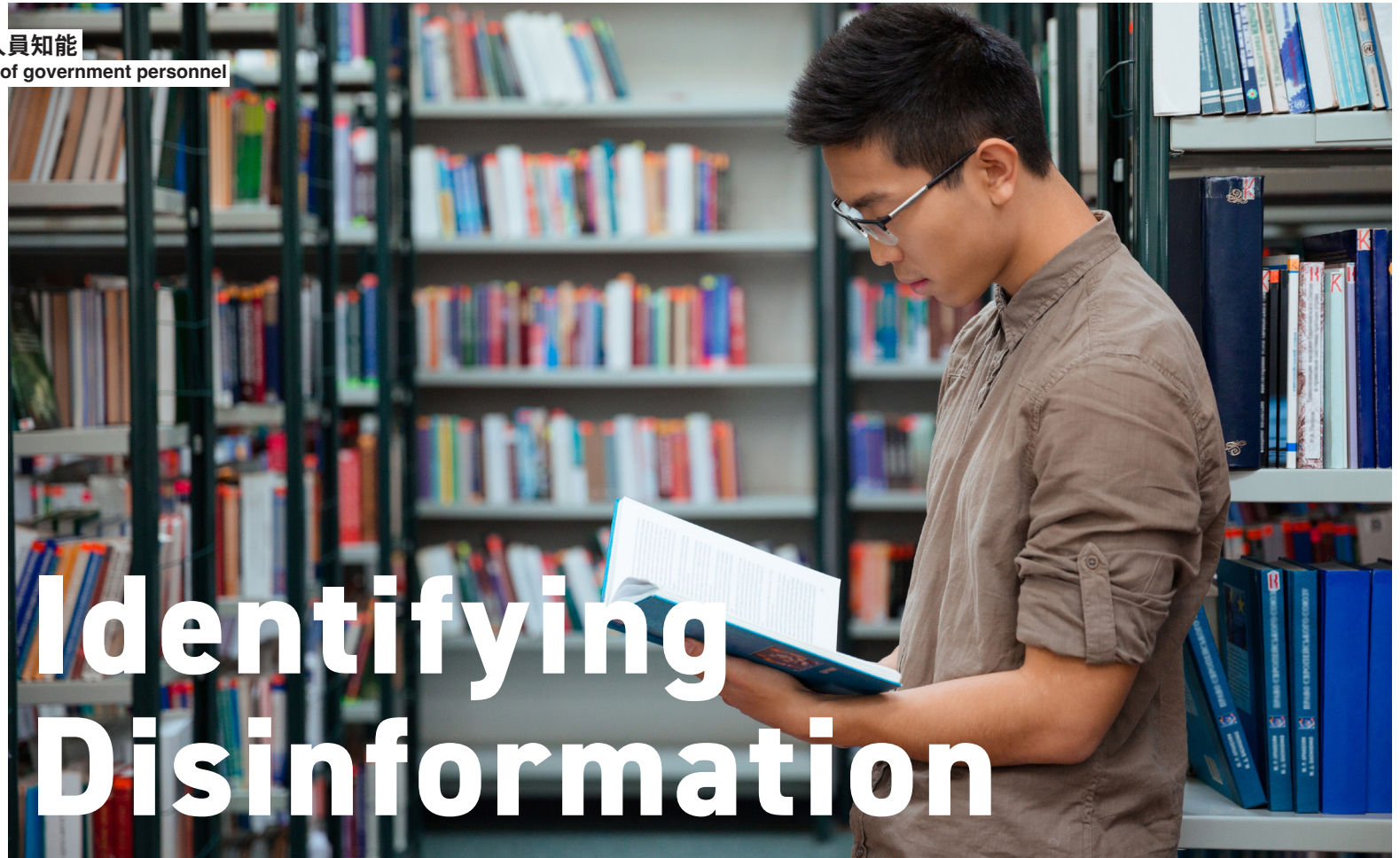
The MOE has drawn up three broad dimensions—teacher training, the supply of educational materials, and the design of lesson plans—to gradually incorporate technology, information and media literacy into elementary and secondary school curricula. This is part of an effort to build related core competencies among students in accordance with the 12-year Basic Education General Guidelines. Media literacy has also been included in various seminars and training workshops for educational personnel. In addition, schools have been selected to serve as the base for elementary- and secondary-level media literacy education, where regional efforts are directed toward developing educational modules, teaching materials and lesson plans.

### 3. 推動實體與數位課程，提升政府人員知能

#### Training programs to enhance know-how of government personnel

為使公務同仁瞭解如何識讀與區辨網路輿論真實性，以及如何有效提供關於政府政策的正確資訊，行政院人事行政總處公務人力發展學院積極辦理防制假訊息策略、網路輿論識讀與回應、數位媒體工具使用等實體、遠距與數位課程，提升公務人員對假訊息的應處能力。

Efforts have been made to enable civil servants to better identify and determine genuine facts in internet discourse, and to effectively provide accurate information concerning government policy. The Civil Service Development Institute under the Executive Yuan's Directorate-General of Personnel Administration organizes instructor-led, distance learning and digital training programs covering strategies to combat fake news, assess and respond to online discourse, and use digital media tools. These programs are designed to enhance civil servants' ability to counter disinformation.



# Identifying Disinformation

### 4. 公私協力推廣媒體素養

#### Public-private partnerships for promoting media literacy

教育部補助全國社區大學開設媒體素養系列講座及課程、補助公共圖書館提供媒體素養相關圖書資源供讀者閱覽及國立教育廣播電台於相關節目中融入媒體素養概念與議題，並製作30-40秒插播帶，喚醒全民重視媒體素養教育扎根工作。

The MOE provides funding to community colleges across Taiwan to hold media literacy lectures and courses, and to public libraries to offer relevant publications for readers. National Education Radio also receives funding to incorporate media literacy concepts and issues into its programming, including the production of 30-40 second inserts. This marks a grassroots approach to raising citizens' awareness of the importance of media literacy.

## Accomplishments to date

# DEBUNKING

# DISINFORMATION

迄今執行成果

# 破假

破假從預防角度，公私協力對假訊息進行查核與釐清，一方面透過政府即時、有效的澄清機制，另一方面透過中立、獨立的第三方事實查核及媒體自律機制，提供民衆正確訊息。

To prevent its further dissemination, disinformation is verified and clarified through joint endeavors by the public and private sectors. A two-pronged approach is employed—a government mechanism that offers immediate and effective clarification, and a neutral, independent, third-party fact-checking and media self-regulation mechanism. This ensures that accurate information is provided to the public.

# 3

# 破假

## Debunking disinformation



### 1. 強化政府澄清機制效能

#### Enhancing government clarification mechanisms

行政院及各部會透過「即時澄清機制」，藉由蒐集及關注網路、報紙、雜誌、電視新聞輿情及社群資訊，經發現錯假、不實等需澄清訊息，即於4小時內發布澄清新聞稿，並上傳所屬澄清專區及行政院即時新聞澄清專區；另透過各種傳播管道，包含製作澄清圖卡及懶人包、與LINE合作推動「數位當責計畫」（設立「LINE訊息查證」官方帳號、LINE TODAY「謠言破解專區」）等，積極強化澄清效果。

Through a real-time anti-disinformation mechanism, the Executive Yuan and its subordinate ministries and agencies gather and monitor information and narratives in various forms of media—newspapers, magazines, the internet, television and social media—and issue press releases clarifying anything that is found to be erroneous or false within four hours of uncovering the untruth. Press releases are also posted on the Real-time News Clarification Bulletin of the respective organization's website and the Executive Yuan's website. The facts are further communicated through other channels in the form of graphics or explainers, as well as the LINE Fact Checker official account and the LINE Today rumor-busting section, which are part of the Digital Accountability Project jointly launched by the Executive Yuan and the online communication platform LINE.



# DEBUNKING DISINFORMATION

## 2. 公私協力推廣事實查核

### Promoting fact verification through public-private partnerships

公共事務的討論需本於事實，講求證據，在資訊爆炸的時代，由公民團體對流通的訊息，進行獨立事實查核特別重要。目前臺灣已有專業的第三方事實查核組織，其運作採取兩種模式：一為透過群眾協力運作，如「g0v 零時政府」，自行建構「新聞小幫手」、「真的假的Cofacts—轉傳訊息查證」APP，透過群眾協力方式，開放大眾協作；二為專家諮詢模式，如「台灣事實查核中心」，由媒體觀察教育基金會與優質新聞發展協會於107年4月共同成立，並於107年11月成為國際事實查核聯盟（IFCN）認證的第三方事實查核中心。

Public discourse should be based on facts and evidence. In this era, which has been marked by an explosion of information, it is especially important for civic groups to conduct independent verification of the information circulating in society. Taiwan's professional third-party fact-checking organizations operate under two types of mechanism. Platforms such as the g0v.tw pro-transparency website invite citizens to engage in open collaboration



and work together to identify fake news, developing apps such as the News Helper and the Cofacts LINE bot. Other mechanisms involve consultations by experts. One such example is the Taiwan FactCheck Center, founded by Taiwan Media Watch Foundation and the Association for Quality Journalism in April 2018, and accredited as a third-party fact checker by the International Fact-Checking Network in November that year.

## 3. 五大網路平臺推動自律機制

### Promoting self-regulation on five major internet platforms

台北市電腦公會與臺灣五大主要網路平臺Meta、Google、LINE、Yahoo 奇摩及批踢踢實業坊（PTT）於108年籌組發起，訂定《不實訊息防制業者自律實踐準則》，內容包括「持續投資於科技技術，建立不實訊息機制與相關防護」、「持續提升廣告透明與管理」、「與第三方單位及政府合作，建立和維護獨立、透明、公正的監督機制」和「透過數位素養及媒體識讀相關訓練，協助提升民眾識別不實訊息之能力」四大項目，業者將定期公布自律成效。

The Taipei Computer Association and five major internet platforms in Taiwan—Meta, Google, LINE, Yahoo and Professional Technology Temple (PTT)—in 2019 jointly formulated a set of self-regulatory principles to prevent the dissemination of false information on their platforms. The principles focus on four main areas, calling for continuous investment in technology and the establishment of a mechanism and safeguards against false information; increased transparency in and enhanced management of advertising; cooperation with third parties and the government to create and maintain an independent, transparent and fair supervisory mechanism; and the strengthening of people's ability to recognize false information through digital and media

literacy training. These internet platforms are required to regularly release the associated findings of their self-regulatory practices.



## Accomplishments to date

# COMBATING the DISSEMINATION of DISINFORMATION

迄今  
執行  
成果

# 抑假

查核與澄清假訊息進度，難以跟上假訊息傳播的速度，辨識出假訊息之後，必須進一步透過適當的下架機制阻卻假訊息散播，以避免危害擴大。除廣播電視等傳統媒體應負擔事實查證及自律處理有害內容之責，在不要求實名的社群媒體平臺時代，使用資料及相關技術大都掌握於社群平臺業者，要及時阻止假訊息傳播，便需建立平臺業者協助處理的相關機制。

Disinformation cannot be checked and clarified at the pace that it is disseminated. Once information is determined to be false, steps must be taken to remove it and stop its circulation to contain the damage caused. Traditional media such as radio and television must take on the responsibility of fact-checking and taking self-regulatory measures against harmful content. In addition, at a time when social media platforms do not require the use of real names and operators maintain significant control over their content and technology, mechanisms must be established to allow operators to help prevent the spread of disinformation.

# 4

# 抑假

## Combating the dissemination of disinformation

### 1. 獨立機關持續監理，並強化資訊透明

#### Continued supervision by an independent agency and strengthening of information transparency

目前我國由通傳會作為廣電媒體的監理機關，持續監理廣電媒體的事實查證與自律規範。另為避免選舉或公民投票期間，不實廣告或假訊息破壞選舉公正性，內政部和中央選舉委員會(以下簡稱中選會)亦已針對選舉罷免和公民投票提出修正草案，期能落實事實查證和提升政治宣傳的透明度。

At present, the supervisory authority for Taiwan's broadcast media, the National Communications Commission (NCC), continues to oversee their fact-checking and self-regulatory practices. To prevent false advertisements or fake news from affecting the fairness of elections or referendums, the Ministry of the Interior (MOI)

and the Central Election Commission (CEC) have proposed amendments to election and recall laws and the Referendum Act in hopes of ensuring that facts are verified and of improving the transparency of political campaigns.



### (1) 監理媒體，落實事實查證並公布新聞頻道內容觀測結果

行政院院會通過《廣播電視法》修正草案，規定製播新聞不得違反事實查證原則，致損害公共利益，違反者處以罰鍰，經於107年12月17日函送立法院審議，因第九屆立法院屆期不續審，草案已退回行政部門，通傳會後續予以研議；通傳會於107年12月5日公布《建立我國事實查證參考原則》，除受理民衆申訴外，自105年至113年2月29日止，共計裁處32件；通傳會並公布新聞頻道內容觀測結果，避免偏頗失衡的新聞報導影響社會民主安定，促進媒體公信力。

### (2) 防杜假訊息影響選舉

112年6月9日修正公布之兩選罷法，規範媒體、網路平臺所刊播的選舉罷免廣告應揭露出資者、刊播者等資訊，且禁止境外資金資助選舉罷免廣告，並增訂有關候選人等深偽影音即時處置規範，避免假訊息妨害選舉；另中選會與Facebook、Google合作加強選舉期間接獲假訊息檢舉事項的處理機制。

#### Supervising media fact-checks and reviewing news channel content

Regarding legal amendments aimed at combating disinformation, the Executive Yuan approved revisions to the Radio and Television Act, stipulating that news productions may not violate fact-checking principles and that an administrative fine will be imposed for any violations that harm public interests. The proposed revisions were sent to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation on December 17, 2018, but were sent back following the election of a new Legislature and are currently being redrafted by the NCC. In addition to issuing the Fact-Checking Reference Principles on December 5, 2018, the NCC accepts complaints from the general public, and as of February 29, 2024, has ruled on 32 cases. To prevent unbalanced news coverage from undermining social and democratic stability, and to strengthen media credibility, the NCC also announces observations and findings on the content of news channels.

#### Preventing disinformation from influencing elections

On June 9, 2023, the government promulgated amendments to two election and recall laws, requiring media and digital platforms to disclose the names of sponsors and publishers of election and recall advertisements. The amendments prohibit overseas sponsorships of such advertisements, and add procedures for candidates to deal with deepfake videos in order to prevent disinformation from affecting election outcomes. Moreover, the CEC is working with Facebook and Google to strengthen the mechanism for handling reports of disinformation during election periods.

## 2. 運用數位信任科技從源頭防詐

### Using digital trust technology to combat fraud at source

數位發展部從源頭強化防阻詐騙，建構短網址服務及「111政府專屬短碼簡訊平臺」，民衆只要認明訊息來源為<https://gov.tw/OxO>（OxO為3位數英數字組合）及電信簡訊111短碼，即可確認連結或簡訊內容來自政府機關，避免被假冒政府機關的連結或簡訊所騙，保護自身財產安全。



國家通訊傳播委員會

National Communications Commission

The Ministry of Digital Affairs has enhanced fraud prevention at source by offering an official URL-shortening service and building the “111” government-exclusive short code SMS platform. To authenticate that a text message or website link is from a government agency, members of the public need simply check that

the text message was sent from the “111” number and that any short URL is from a “gov.tw” address with a three-character alphanumeric suffix. These systems protect the public from phishing links or fraudulent text messages masquerading as official government communications.

# COMBATING the DISSEMINATION of DISINFORMATION

## Accomplishments to date

# PUNISHING PERPETRATORS of DISINFORMATION

迄今  
執行  
成果

## 懲假

對於企圖造成社會危害的假訊息散布者，應有一定的究責機制，使其負起法律責任，但是防禦假訊息的同時，也不可輕忽對言論自由的保障。「懲假」部分的修法便是在有法律問責必要性的前提下，必須讓各法律規範之要件明確化、責任合理化。行政院分別於107年12月13日、108年4月18日及5月16日之行政院會通過多波修法，強化防制假訊息法制。

A mechanism must be in place to apportion liability to those who disseminate disinformation with the intent of causing harm to society. However, freedom of expression should not be undermined by efforts to combat disinformation. To penalize perpetrators of disinformation, it has been necessary to revise certain laws so as to apportion legal liability. This, in turn, has required that the criteria for accountability be clearly defined and that responsibility be apportioned appropriately. The Executive Yuan passed several rounds of legal amendments to establish a legal system for combating disinformation—on December 13, 2018, and April 18 and May 16, 2019.

# 5

# 懲假

## Punishing perpetrators of disinformation

### 1. 新增深偽影音妨害選舉移除機制

為遏止有心人士藉由電腦合成或其他科技，以深度偽造（Deepfake）技術製作有關候選人等不實之聲音、影像，並於選舉罷免期間惡意散布，影響選舉罷免結果，112年6月9日修正公布之《總統副總統選舉罷免法》、《公職人員選舉罷免法》（以下簡稱兩選罷法），增列深偽影音即時處置規範，定自選舉公告發布或罷免案宣告成立之日起至投票日前1日止，擬參選人、候選人、被罷免人或罷免案提議人之領銜人可檢具警察機關鑑識資料協請廣播電視、網際網路業者於2日內，停播、限制瀏覽或移除下架該影音，並對散播深偽影音犯選舉誹謗罪者加重處罰。

### New deepfake removal mechanisms to prevent election interference

Deepfakes can be used by bad actors to disseminate fabricated audio, images or video of candidates or public officials for the purpose of influencing the results of elections or recalls. To curb such use, on June 9, 2023, the government promulgated amendments to the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act and the Public Officials Election and Recall Act to facilitate a swift response to the dissemination of these types of deepfakes. The new provisions stipulate that from the date

an election or recall is announced up to one day before polling day, a candidate, public official subject to a recall, or the leading proposer of a recall, may, having obtained police validation of a deepfake, request that television, radio, and online platform and application providers stop broadcasting, restrict browsing, or remove the fabricated media from their platforms within two days. Additionally, penalties have been increased for persons who violate election laws by disseminating deepfakes.

# PUNISHING PERPETRATORS of DISINFORMATION

## 2. 行為人責任規制—要件明確化、責任合理化

保障言論自由是防制假訊息危害的法制作為的最高指導原則，清楚界定應罰的行為類型非常重要，只有在符合「惡」、「假」、「害」的要件下，始能處罰行為人。因此根據惡、假、害的三要素，以「【故意】散播【有關傳染病流行疫情／影響市場糧食交易價格…】之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害於公眾或他人者，處【罰鍰／罰金】」的參考模版檢討修正既有法律，並在食安、核安、災防領域新增散播不實訊息刑事責任的條文。

第一波修法相關條文彙整如下：

### Regulations on accountability— clearly defined criteria and appropriate responsibility

Protecting freedom of expression is the highest principle that must be upheld when establishing a legal system to combat the dissemination of disinformation and deal with the harm it causes. Therefore, it is extremely important to clearly define which actions are punishable; a person may only be punished when the information spread is malicious, false and harmful. Based on these three criteria, existing laws were examined and revised to impose an administrative or criminal fine for the deliberate dissemination of rumors or false information—about outbreaks of communicable diseases, or anything that could affect market food prices—thereby causing harm to the public or others. Laws on food safety, natural disasters and other areas were amended to incorporate new provisions on criminal responsibility for the dissemination of false information. This first round of legal amendments was as follows:

修正條文 Act and article amended	修正內容 Amendment
<b>農產品市場交易法</b> 第6條、第35條（修正通過並公布） Agricultural Products Market Transaction Act—Articles 6 and 35 (approved and promulgated)	故意散播影響農產品交易價格之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害農產品運銷秩序者 Deliberately disseminate rumors or false information that are impactful to the price of traded agricultural products and which would disrupt the order of agricultural product marketing
<b>糧食管理法</b> 第15條之1、第18條之3（修正通過並公布） Food Administration Act—Articles 15-1 and 18-3 (approved and promulgated)	故意散播影響市場糧食交易價格或主管機關執行糧食產銷、收購公糧計畫之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害農民收益或消費者權益者 Deliberately disseminate rumors or false information affecting market food prices or the competent authorities' implementation of programs on food production and marketing as well as public rice procurement, and which would hurt farmers' income or consumer rights
<b>傳染病防治法</b> 第63條、第64條、第64條之1、第65條、第66條（修正通過並公布） Communicable Disease Control Act—Articles 63, 64, 64-1, 65 and 66 (approved and promulgated)	散播有關傳染病流行疫情之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害於公眾或他人者 Disseminate rumors or incorrect information concerning epidemic conditions of communicable diseases, resulting in damage to the public or others
<b>食品安全衛生管理法</b> 第46條之1（增訂）（修正通過並公布） Act Governing Food Safety and Sanitation—Article 46-1 (newly added; approved and promulgated)	散播有關食品安全之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害於公眾或他人者 Disseminate a rumor or incorrect information concerning food safety and thus cause damage to the public or others
<b>災害防救法</b> 第41條（增訂）（修正通過並公布） Disaster Prevention and Protection Act—Article 41 (newly added; approved and promulgated)	1. 明知為有關災害之不實訊息而通報 2. 散播有關災害之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害於公眾或他人者 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informants who report untrue information about disasters despite the fact that they are perfectly aware the information is untrue</li> <li>• Anyone who spreads rumors or untrue information about disasters and thus causes damage to the public or other people</li> </ul>

第二波修法則著眼於大眾傳播媒體與網際網路對傳播不實訊息帶來更廣泛、更嚴重的危害，因此行政院院會通過《刑法》第251條、第313條和《陸海空軍刑法》第72條修正草案；另針對以電腦合成或其他科技方法製作關於他人不實之性影像，再提出《刑法》第319條之4修正草案。條文內容如下：

The second round of legal amendments focused on the more extensive and serious harm that disinformation could cause through mass media and the internet. For this, the Executive Yuan approved draft amendments to Articles 251 and 313 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of China, and Article 72 of the Criminal Code of the Armed Forces. The Executive Yuan also approved amendments to Article 319-4 of the Criminal Code to criminalize using computer synthesis or other technological methods to generate synthetic sexual images of others. The amendments are as follows:

# PUNISHING PERPETRATORS of DISINFORMATION

修正條文 Act and article amended	修正內容 Amendment
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>刑法</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">第251條、第313條（修正通過並公布）</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Criminal Code of the R.O.C.— Articles 251 and 313 (approved and promulgated)</p>	<p>1. 意圖影響特定物品之交易價格，而散布不實資訊者、散布流言或以詐術損害他人之信用者</p> <p>2. 以廣播電視、電子通訊、網際網路或其他傳播工具犯前條之罪者，得加重其刑至二分之一</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Disseminate false information with the intention to affect the transaction price of products, or damage the credit of another by circulating rumors or by fraudulent means</li> <li>● For the offense of disseminating false information to the general public through broadcast media, electronic communication, internet or other media, the punishment may be increased by one-half</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>刑法</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">第319條之4（增訂）（修正通過並公布）</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Criminal Code of the R.O.C.— Article 319-4 (newly added; approved and promulgated)</p>	<p>1. 意圖散布、播送、交付、公然陳列，或以他法供人觀覽，以電腦合成或其他科技方法製作關於他人不實之性影像，足以生損害於他人者，處五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或科或併科五十萬元以下罰金</p> <p>2. 散布、播送、交付、公然陳列，或以他法供人觀覽前項性影像，足以生損害於他人者，亦同</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A person who intentionally distributes, broadcasts, delivers, displays publicly, or uses other means to allow others to view a victim's synthetic sexual images generated using computer synthesis or other technological methods, and which are able to cause harm to the victim, shall be sentenced to no more than five years of imprisonment, short-term imprisonment; in lieu thereof, or in addition thereto, a fine of no more than five hundred thousand New Taiwan Dollars may be imposed</li> <li>● The same applies to distribution, broadcast, delivery, public display, or using other methods to allow others to view the aforementioned sexual images, which are able to cause harm to victims</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>陸海空軍刑法</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">第72條（修正通過並公布）</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Criminal Code of the Armed Forces— Article 72 (approved and promulgated)</p>	<p>1. 意圖散布於眾，捏造或傳述關於軍事上之謠言或不實訊息者</p> <p>2. 以廣播電視、電子通訊、網際網路或其他傳播工具犯前條之罪者，得加重其刑至二分之一</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fabricate a military rumor with the intention of disseminating it to the general public</li> <li>● For the offense of disseminating false information to the general public through broadcast media, electronic communication, internet or other media, the punishment may be increased by one-half</li> </ul>

**INTERNATIONAL**

**COOPERATION**

**國際合作**

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**6**

# 國際合作

## International cooperation

假訊息的攻擊是民主國家所遭遇的共同課題，網路資訊戰打破地理疆域的限制，一鍵便可操弄他國輿情、製造社會對立，各民主國家紛紛致力研議對策，但至今沒有單一的最佳解方。因此面對瞬息萬變的假訊息攻擊，唯有與國際夥伴共同形成防禦戰線，才能將假訊息的影響降到最低。行政院與各部會積極透過舉辦研討會、工作坊、專業交流等方式，與美國、日本、英國、歐盟等理念相近國家及友邦的官員及專家學者對談，亦積極辦理媒體識讀相關教育訓練。說明如下：



Combating disinformation has become a common challenge for democratic countries. As the online information war transcends geographic boundaries, narratives can be manipulated and social discord sown in other countries with a single click. Despite having devoted much effort toward developing countermeasures, democracies have yet to find a single optimal solution to this issue. In the face of unpredictable disinformation campaigns and their ever-changing forms, countries can minimize the impact of disinformation only by presenting a united frontline of defense through international collaboration. The Executive Yuan and its subordinate ministries and agencies have worked with officials, experts and scholars from like-minded nations and allies including the United States, Japan, United Kingdom and European Union to hold seminars, workshops, professional exchanges and media literacy training programs, as follows:

1. 110年11月4日，歐洲議會「外來勢力干預歐盟民主程序（含假訊息）」特別委員會官方代表團訪臺，以瞭解我國防制假訊息之政策及措施。
2. 110年11月9日至10日外交部、臺灣民主基金會、美國在台協會台北辦事處、日本台灣交流協會、英國在台辦事處及斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處共同辦理「全球合作暨訓練架構」（GCTF）—「培養媒體識讀以捍衛民主（三）」線上國際研討會（2021 GCTF Virtual Conference on Defending Democracy through Media Literacy III），邀請臺、美、日、英及斯洛伐克等國重量級講者與談，共有來自亞太及歐洲地區逾百名官員及專家線上與會。

On November 4, 2021, a delegation from the European Parliament's Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the EU, including Disinformation (INGE) visited Taiwan to learn about the government's anti-disinformation policies and measures.

From November 9 to 10, 2021, the 2021 Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF) Virtual Conference on Defending Democracy through Media Literacy III was jointly held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, American Institute in Taiwan's Taipei Main Office, Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association, British Office Taipei and Slovak Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei, inviting prominent speakers and over 100 officials and experts from all over the world to participate in the online workshop.

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3. 112年6月13日我國駐義大利代表處及美國駐義大利大使館在義大利參議院以「反制假訊息以捍衛民主」(Defending Democracy through Countering Disinformation)為主題，共同舉辦「全球合作暨訓練架構」(GCTF)國際工作坊。此為GCTF活動首度在義大利舉行，藉由分享臺、美、義及歐盟對抗假訊息的經驗，探討反制的有效機制。
  4. 112年11月3日我國駐帛琉大使館、美國駐帛琉大使館及帛琉政府國務部在帛琉以「強化媒體識讀：判別假訊息」(Strengthening Media Literacy: Recognizing Mis/Disinformation)為主題，共同辦理「全球合作暨訓練架構」(GCTF)國際工作坊。此為GCTF活動首度在帛琉舉行，探討數位時代全球瀰漫假訊息的各種現象及現代人的應處之道。

On June 13, 2023, the GCTF International Workshop on Defending Democracy through Countering Disinformation was jointly held by the Taipei Representative Office in Italy and the U.S. Embassy in Italy. The first GCTF event ever held in Italy, the workshop shared the experiences of Taiwan, the U.S., Italy and the wider EU to explore effective countermeasures against disinformation.

On November 3, 2023, the GCTF International Workshop on Strengthening Media Literacy: Recognizing Mis/Disinformation was jointly held by the Embassy of the R.O.C. (Taiwan) in Palau, U.S. Embassy in Palau, and Palauan Ministry of State. The first GCTF event ever held in Palau, the workshop explored various aspects of how disinformation pervades the world in the digital age, and how modern societies can respond to these challenges.

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5. 112年11月9日我國駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處、美國駐歐盟代表團及布魯塞爾自由大學治理學院「安全、外交及戰略中心」(CSDS)於以「公平且自由，但是否安全？外國干預選舉」(Fair and Free, but How Secure? Foreign Interference and Elections)為主題，共同辦理「全球合作暨訓練架構」(GCTF)國際工作坊。這是GCTF活動首度在布魯塞爾舉行，藉由分享臺、美及歐盟對抗假訊息及外國干預選舉的經驗，探討有效的反制機制。

On November 9, 2023, the GCTF International Workshop on Fair and Free, but How Secure? Foreign Interference and Elections was jointly held by the Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium, U.S. Mission to the EU, and Brussels School of Governance Centre for Security, Diplomacy and Strategy. The first GCTF event ever held in Brussels, the workshop shared the experiences of Taiwan, the U.S. and the EU in combating disinformation and foreign interference in electoral processes, in order to explore effective countermeasures.

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6. 112年11月17日我國駐聖露西亞大使館、美國駐巴貝多及東加勒比海大使館與聖露西亞政府以「建立民主韌性：抵禦惡訊息與假訊息」為題，在露國合作舉辦「全球合作暨訓練架構」(GCTF)媒體識讀論壇，介紹與識別惡、假、害訊息的工具與提升媒體識讀能力，並分析全球資訊戰與假訊息介入對選舉與民主韌性的影響，並有該區域各國官員、學者及意見領袖以實體或線上方式踴躍出席，透過交流與分享提升對假訊息危害的認知與識別能力。

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On November 17, 2023, the GCTF Media Literacy Forum on Building Democratic Resilience against Disinformation and Misinformation was jointly held by the Embassy of the R.O.C. (Taiwan) in St. Lucia; U.S. Embassy in Barbados, the Eastern Caribbean, and the OECS; and St. Lucian government. The forum introduced tools to recognize malicious, false and harmful narratives, enhanced media literacy, and analyzed the impacts of global information warfare and disinformation on elections and democratic resilience. Officials, scholars and opinion leaders attended online or in person, and through knowledge sharing and exchanges, strengthened their understanding and ability to identify the harms of disinformation.

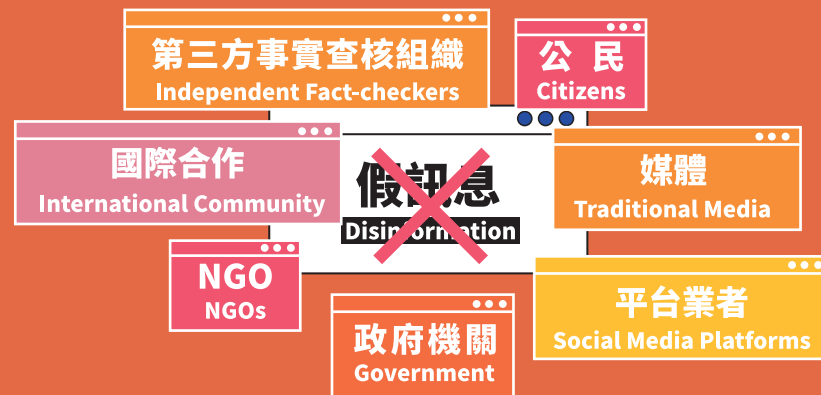
# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

# CONCLUSION

## 結論

展望現今西方民主國家及我國所面臨情勢，假訊息已然成爲「數位野火」(digital wildfire)，藉由網路科技及社群媒體快速散播，不僅造成社會恐慌及對立，更威脅自由民主國家發展根基，不容輕忽以對。政府將在堅守多元民主價值、維護言論自由的前提下，全力建構「識假」、「破假」、「抑假」、「懲假」四面防護網，並藉由政府與民間協力的模式，持續投入防制假訊息行動，俾以形成共同防禦陣線，有效鞏固及深化我國民主制度。

**防制假訊息需要你我持續共同努力**  
Fighting Disinformation is Everyone's Responsibility



A review of the challenges confronted by Western democracies and Taiwan shows that disinformation has become a digital wildfire. The rapid spread of disinformation through online technologies and social media can not only sow social panic and discord, but also threatens the foundations upon which free and democratic countries have developed. This is an issue that cannot be ignored. While staunchly upholding the values of pluralistic democracy and protecting freedom of speech, the government of Taiwan is building a safety net based on four approaches—identifying disinformation, debunking disinformation, combating its dissemination, and punishing perpetrators. Through partnerships with the private sector, we continue to devote steadfast effort toward combating disinformation campaigns, forming a joint frontline defense through which to effectively consolidate and deepen Taiwan's democratic system.

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