

1884	加拿大基督長老教會教士馬偕及妻張聰明成立「淡水女學堂」，為台灣第一所女學校。	Canadian Presbyterian missionary George Leslie MACKAY and his wife, TIU Chhang-Mia, established the Tamsui Girls' School, which was the first girls' school in Taiwan.
1887	英國基督教長老教會教士李庠及妻伊萊莎教士在台南成立「新樓女學校」，入學規定需解纏足。為長榮女中前身，亦是南台灣第一所現代西式女學校。	English Presbyterian missionary Hugh RITCHIE and his wife Eliza C. COOKE established Sin-lau Girls' School in Tainan, where the practice of foot binding was discouraged for admission. It was the first modern Western-style girls' school in southern Taiwan and is now known as the predecessor of Chang Jung Girls' High School.
1900	台北大稻埕中醫師黃玉階籌組「天然足會」，倡導廢纏足運動。	Dr. HUANH Yu-Jie, a traditional Chinese medicine physician in Dadaocheng, Taipei, established the "Natural Foot Society," which advocated for the abolishment of foot binding.
D	日本婦女團體「愛國婦人會」在台設置支部，為國家動員女性的軍事後援組織。發行《台灣愛國婦人》月刊，曾刊登婦女論、女性論等文章，與詩人與謝野寬、與謝野晶子等人作品，盼女性獨立自主。	The Japanese women's group Patriotic Women's Association established branches in Taiwan as a military support organization mobilizing women for the country's causes. The organization issued the monthly publication <i>Taiwan Patriotic Women</i> , which featured articles and works on female independence, including the works from poets YOSANO Tekkan and YOSANO Akiko.
1922	「女宣道會」在台北正式設立，歸屬台灣基督教長老教會總會(1983年更名「婦女事工委員會」)，傳播改革女性處境的思想，為台灣最早的婦女組織。	The Women's Missionary Association was officially established in Taipei, affiliated with the Presbyterian Church in Taiwan (renamed Women's Ministry Committee in 1983). It aimed to promote ideas on improving women's situations and was one of the earliest women's organizations in Taiwan.
1923	《臺灣民報》出版，殖民時期為台灣人發聲，也支持婦女自主、傳播婦女運動思想。	The publication of <i>The Taiwan Minpao</i> provided a platform where Taiwanese people could speak out during the Japanese colonial period. It also supported women's autonomy and disseminated ideas related to women's movement.
1925	彰化婦女共勵會成立，為台灣首個民間台籍女性組成的婦女團體。諸羅婦女協進會、高雄婦女共勵會、宜蘭婦女讀書會、台中婦女親睦會等團體於接續五年內出現，但因受台灣新文化運動團體扶持，隨日本政府加強同化政策後皆不續存。	The Changhua Women's Mutual Help Association was established as the first grassroots women's organization comprising Taiwanese women in Taiwan. Within the next five years, the Jhuluo Women's Association, Kaohsiung Women's Mutual Help Association, Yilan Women's Reading Society, and Taichung Women's Friendship Association emerged. However, as these organizations were supported by Taiwanese New Culture Movement, they ceased to exist due to assimilation policies later enforced by the Japanese government.
1945	第二次世界大戰結束，日本戰敗投降。	World War II came to an end with Japan's surrender.
1946	地方婦女會陸續成立，台北市婦女會首任理事長謝娥串聯各地代表，成立戰後首個合法全省性婦女團體「台灣省婦女會」，爭取婦女地位、參政權，	Various local women's associations were established. HSIEH Er, the inaugural chairperson of the Taipei Women's Association, connected representatives

	提出廢娼與解放婦女的主張，並從事保護養女及其他改善婦女生活之工作。同年九月發行《臺灣婦女月刊》，鼓勵婦女獨立發聲，發行長達45年，共297期。國民政府遷台後，由宋美齡擔任名譽會長。2001年改制為中華民國婦女會總會。	from different regions to establish the Taiwan Provincial Women's Association (TPWA), which was the first legal provincial women's organization after WWII. They advocated for women's rights, including political participation rights, the abolition of prostitution, and women's liberation, while also engaging in activities to improve women's lives, such as the protection of foster daughters. In September, TPWA launched the <i>Taiwan Women's Monthly</i> to encourage women to speak out. It was published for 45 years with a total of 297 issues. After the relocation of the Nationalist government to Taiwan, SOONG Mei-Ling served as the honorary president of the association. In 2001, it was restructured as the R.O.C. Women's Association Headquarters.
1947	《台灣新生報》刊登《臺灣婦女》週刊專欄，是台灣首個婦女報紙專欄，由1946年成立的臺灣省新運婦女工作委員會發行，提供本省與非本省、菁英與一般大眾婦女對話平台，發行至1949年，共計102期。國民政府遷台前，臺灣省新運婦女工作委員會與臺灣省婦女會並列為台灣兩大婦女組織，該會於1950年改組為婦聯會臺北市分會。	The "Taiwan Women" weekly column was published in <i>Taiwan Shin Sheng Daily News</i> (TSSDNews); it was the first women's newspaper column in Taiwan. It was issued by the Taiwan Provincial New Women's Liberation Committee (TPNWLC), founded in 1946, and provided a platform for dialogue between women in different classes and family origins. It was published until 1949 with a total of 102 issues. Prior to the relocation of the Nationalist government, TPNWLC and TPWA were the two major women's organizations in Taiwan. In 1950, the committee was restructured as the Taipei City Branch of the Chinese Women's Anti-Communist and Against-Russian Association.
	「中華民國憲法」頒布、實施，憲法中明文規定「性別平等的原則」，並通過婦女參政權。	The Constitution of the Republic of China was promulgated and implemented. It explicitly stipulates the principle of gender equality and women's suffrage.
1949	台灣實施戒嚴。	Martial Law was implemented in Taiwan.
	台北基督教女青年會YWCA成立，是台灣首個具宗教性質的國際性婦女團體。	The Taipei Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA Taipei) was founded as the first international parachurch women's organization in Taiwan.
1950	中華婦女反共抗俄聯合會成立，由宋美齡任主任委員，集結政軍高層和外交官的夫人，以戰時造福軍民為主旨，發揮「賢妻良母」模範、提倡「齊家報國」思想。1964年更名為「中華婦女反共聯合會」，1996年改名為「中華民國婦女聯合會」。	The Chinese Women's Anti-Communist and Against-Russian Association was established with SOONG Mei-Ling as the chairperson. It brought together the wives of high-ranking politicians, military officers, and diplomats, with the aim of benefiting the military and civilians during wartime, promoting the ideals of being a "virtuous wife and loving mother," and advocating the ideology of "serving the country." In 1964, it was renamed as the National Women's Anti-Communist League of the R.O.C.. In 1996, it was further renamed as the National Women's League of the R.O.C..
1951	臺灣省保護養女運動委員會成立，全力推動保護養女工作。戰後初期，養女遭受虐待或被販賣為娼為婢，已形成嚴重的社會問題。1956年，臺灣省政府頒佈「臺灣省現行養女習俗改善辦法」，正式保障養女的法律地位。1970年代末，因完成階段性任務，該會併入省婦女會。	The Taiwan Provincial Committee for the Movement to Protect Foster Daughters was established to help foster daughters who were subject to the poor treatment entailed physical abuse, rape, forced prostitution, forced marriages, etc., during the post-war period. In 1956, the Regulations on Improving Current Practice of Foster Daughters was passed. In the late 1970s, as significant progress had been made, the Committee was incorporated into

		the TPWA.
1953	國民黨中央婦女工作指導會議成立，由宋美齡擔任指導長，下設中央婦女工作會，提出「以婦女工作代替婦女運動」，由黨國整編婦女力量，結合1950年成立的「中華婦女反共抗俄聯合會」、「台灣省婦女會」。不同於過去謀取婦女權利的婦女運動，轉向為國家利益奮鬥為目標的婦女工作，亦使該時期台灣婦運充滿黨化色彩。	The KMT's Women's Guidance Committee was established, with SOONG Mei-Ling as the director. It included the Central Women's Affairs Committee, which proposed the idea of "replacing women's movements with women's work." It aimed to mobilize women under the party and the nation, and combine the efforts of the Chinese Women's Anti-Communist and Against-Russian Association and Taiwan Provincial Women's Association. Unlike previous women's movements that sought women's rights, the focus shifted towards women's work for the benefit of the nation, leading to a politicization of the women's movement during that period.
1971	大學院校聯合招生放榜，女性佔1/3，社會上出現「如何防止大學女生過多」、「如何保障男生名額」等輿論，為「防止大專女生過多事件」。	Universities announced joint admissions results with women comprising one-third of the overall admissions. It sparked public discussions about "how to prevent an excessive number of female university students" and "ensure spots for male students."
	台灣退出聯合國，因此喪失及時參與聯合國「婦女十年」(1976-1985)及1979年通過《取消對婦女一切形式歧視公約》(CEDAW)的變革機會。	Taiwan withdrew from the United Nations, and thus missed out on the opportunity to participate in the UN Decade for Women (1976-1985) and the transformative process that led to the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979.
1972	呂秀蓮正式提出「新女性主義」，欽吹「先做人，再做男人或女人」，不挑戰傳統性別角色，強調「爭女才，不爭女權」，採溫和改革立場。同年申請籌組「時代女性協會」遭拒。1974年出版《新女性主義》，半年後，因作家韓韓公開抨擊其「提倡雜交」，幼獅出版社予以全面停止出售，兩年後拓荒者出版社欲發行，再遭內政部拒發版權。	Annette LU proposed the concept of "New Feminism," advocating for the idea of "being a human before a man or a woman." She did not seek to challenge traditional gender roles; instead, she emphasized "striving for female talent rather than female rights" and took a stance of moderate reform. In the same year, her application to establish the "Modern Women's Association" was rejected. In 1974, she published the book <i>New Feminism</i> , but half a year later, it faced controversy when writer Han-han publicly criticized her for "promoting promiscuity." As a result, the publisher, Youth Publishing, stopped selling the book completely. Two years later, when Pioneer Press sought to release it, the Ministry of the Interior refused to grant the publishing license.
	發生「鍾肇滿殺妻案」，震驚社會。留美學生鍾肇滿因疑妻外遇，殺妻後返台投案，輿論傾向支持與同情鍾肇滿，責備妻子不守婦道。	CHUNG Ciao-Man Wife Murder Case sent shockwaves across society. CHUNG Ciao-Man, a student studying in the United States, allegedly killed his wife as he suspected she was having an affair. He then returned to Taiwan to turn himself in. Public opinion was in favor of supporting and sympathizing with CHUNG, blaming his wife for not being chaste.
1976	呂秀蓮、施叔青、曹又方、黃慧鶯、王中平、陳雲英等人成立「拓荒者出版社」，提倡新女性主義，為亞洲首個結合婦運與出版業的運動團體，結束於1977年。	Annette LU, SHIH Shu-Ching, CAO You-Fang, HUANG Hui-Ying, WANG Jhong-Ping, CHEN Yun-Ying, and others established the Pioneer Press, advocating new feminism. It was the first organization in Asia to combine the women's movement with publishing affairs. The Press was dissolved in 1977.
1979	發生美麗島事件，為台灣民主運動重要轉捩點。美麗島雜誌社的副社長之	The Kaohsiung Formosa Incident occurred, marking a significant turning point

	一呂秀蓮，遭捕入獄。擔心台灣婦運無以為繼，鄭至慧、李元貞、薄慶容、李豐、吳嘉麗、黃瓊華等人不定期聚會，奔走籌備，開啟台灣婦運另一篇章。	in Taiwan's pro-democracy movement. Annette LU, associate vice president of <i>Formosa Magazine</i>, was arrested and imprisoned. Concerned about the future of the women's movement in Taiwan, CHENG Chih-Hui, LEE Yuan-Chen, PO Ching-Jung, LI Fong, WU Chia-Li, HUANG Cyong-Hua, and others began to gather intermittently, working tirelessly for a new chapter in Taiwan's women's movement.
1982	李元貞、顧燕翎等人成立「婦女新知雜誌社」，發行《婦女新知》月刊，內容提倡生活新知與女性主義思想，成為跨越台灣戒嚴前後的重要婦女／性別運動團體。1987年解嚴後，立案為「財團法人婦女新知基金會」（簡稱婦女新知）。	LEE Yuan-Chen, KU Yen-Lin and others established the Awakening Publishing House and published the monthly magazine <i>Awakening</i>. The publication advocated for both practical life knowledge and feminism, making it an important women's movement organization spanning the pre- and post-martial law periods in Taiwan. In 1987, after the lifting of martial law, it was registered as the Awakening Foundation.
1983	婦女新知雜誌社舉辦「8338婦女週」，主題「婦女的潛力與發展」，規劃讀書會、座談會、展覽、電影放映等。女性電影在電影圖書館放映室放映，韓良露主持；「婦女生活攝影展」則由簡扶育、曹愛蘭、許大雯聯合規劃。簡扶育為《婦女新知》社務委員與雜誌攝影師，第五期起與李元貞聯手專欄「攝影與詩」，以攝影關注女性議題，知名作品如〈女史無國界〉。	The Awakening Publishing House organized the "8338 Women's Week" with the theme "Women's Potential and Development." It included book clubs, panel discussions, exhibitions, and film screenings. Women's films were screened at the screening room of the Film Library, hosted by HAN Liang-Lu. The "Women's Photography Exhibition" was jointly organized by CHIEN Fu-Yu, TSAO Ai-Lan, and HSU Da-Wen. CHIEN Fu-Yu, a committee member and magazine photographer of <i>Awakening</i>, collaborated with LEE Yuan-Chen from the fifth issue onwards on a column titled "Photography and Poetry." CHIEN Fu-Yu continued to address women's issues through photography. One of her well-known works is "Unbounded Herstory."
1984	「優生保健法」通過，隔年1月實施。立法院審議期間，婦女新知聯合婦女團體及154位女性請願，主張墮胎權應限度合法化，並簽署「我們對優生保健法草案第九條的最後呼籲」。此為台灣婦女團體發起立法遊說向立院施壓，促使法律通過的首例。2022年，法案更名為「生育保健法」，並刪除人工流產須配偶同意規定，保障女性生育自主權。	The Genetic Health Act was passed and implemented in January of the following year. During its review in the Legislative Yuan, the Awakening joined forces with other women's groups and 154 women to petition for the legalization of abortion rights. Together, they signed "Our Final Appeal on Article 9 of the Genetic Health Act Draft." This was the first instance of Taiwanese women's groups initiating legislative lobbying and pressuring the Legislative Yuan to pass a law. In 2022, the law was renamed the Reproductive Health Act and the provision requiring spousal consent for abortion was removed, thus protecting women's reproductive autonomy.
	李元貞、林蕙瑛與十幾位離婚婦女組成「拉一把協會」，隔年更名為「晚晴知性協會」，1988年立案為「晚晴婦女協會」，提供婚姻諮商，並與婦女新知聯合推動民法親屬編修訂。創辦人之一的施寄青於1989年出版《走過婚姻》，是為台灣首本披露個人經驗且從女性主義角度剖析婚姻、外遇、離婚的「教戰手冊」。	LEE Yuan-Chen, Helen LIN and a dozen divorced women formed the Giving a Hand Association, which was later renamed the Warm Life Wisdom Association the following year. In 1988, it was officially registered as the Warm Life Association. The association provided marriage counseling services and collaborated with the Awakening Foundation to advocate for amendments to the Family Law of the Civil Code. One of the co-founders, SHIH Chi-Ching, published <i>Having Been Married</i> in 1989, which was the first book in Taiwan to reveal personal experiences and analyze marriage, infidelity, and divorce from a feminist perspective. It served as a "handbook" for navigating these issues.

1985	台灣大學人口研究中心成立首個大學婦女研究機構「婦女研究室」，後改名為「台大婦女研究室」。至千禧年前，清華大學、高雄醫學院、台大城鄉所、中央大學、成功大學、世新大學與東海大學，陸續成立相關性別研究室。	The Center for Population Research of National Taiwan University established the first university-based women's research institution named the Women's Research Program, which later changed its name to the NTU Women's Research Program. Before the turn of the millennium, National Tsing Hua University, Kaohsiung Medical University, the Graduate Institute of Building and Planning of National Taiwan University, National Central University, National Cheng Kung University, Shih Hsin University, and Tunghai University successively established gender research programs.
	台灣基督教長老教會舉辦「觀光與賣春」研討會，會中李元貞提出雛妓議題，該教會彩虹婦女事工中心主任廖碧英特別調查，並於隔年成立「彩虹專案」，從事救援雛妓工作。	The Presbyterian Church in Taiwan organized a symposium titled "Tourism and Prostitution," during which LEE Yuan-Chen raised the issue of child prostitution. LIAO Bi-Ying, the Director of Taiwan Rainbow Women's Ministry Center of Presbyterian Church in Taiwan, conducted a special investigation and established the "Project Rainbow" the following year with the purpose to save children from prostitution.
1986	曾任新環境雜誌社成員與婦女新知社委的徐慎恕，與一群主婦成立「新環境主婦聯盟」（後稱主婦聯盟），以家庭主婦身分參與社會，推動環境保護。1989年正式成立合法機構「財團法人主婦聯盟環境保護基金會」，持續關心環保議題。	HSU Shen-Shu, a former member of the New Environment Magazine and a committee member of the Awakening Foundation, together with a group of housewives, established the New Environment Homemakers Union (later known as Homemakers Union) to promote environmental protection. In 1989, they officially established Homemakers Union Foundation and have since been actively involved in championing environmental causes.
1987	婦女、民間團體、黨外組織及「彩虹專案」，共同發起「反對販賣人口——關懷雛妓」行動暨連署，抗議政府縱容人口販賣，共獲31個不同性質團體連署，約三百人齊聚龍山寺和華西街遊行、靜坐。此為婦運首個大規模示威行動，因於戒嚴時期屬非法集結，加之有政治反對力量與其他社運團體相挺，引發社會各界關注和媒體大幅報導。	Women's organizations, civil rights organizations, non-party organizations, and the Project Rainbow jointly launched the "Opposition to Human Trafficking: Caring for Child Prostitutes" action and petition to protest the government's connivance of human trafficking. The petition was co-signed by 31 different organizations, with approximately 300 people gathering at Lungshan Temple and Huaxi Street for a march and sit-in protest. This was the first large-scale demonstration of the women's movement. As it took place during the martial law period, it was considered an illegal assembly. With the support from political opposition forces and other social movement groups, it garnered significant attention from various sectors of society and received extensive media coverage.
	時任台北市市議員潘維剛與同道共同成立「現代婦女基金會」，致力於婦女保護工作及相關法案之推進。	Then Taipei City Councilor Tina Wei-Kang PAN and other like-minded individuals jointly established the Modern Women's Foundation. The foundation is dedicated to women's protection work and the promotion of related legislation.
	解除戒嚴。開放報禁、黨禁、人民結社自由等，台灣民主進入新階段。	The lifting of martial law brought about the freedom of the press, the end of political party restrictions, and the freedom of association for the people, ushering Taiwan into a new era of democracy.
	因救援雛妓議題，婦女新知、彩虹專案、台灣人權促進會聯合促成「台灣婦	United in their efforts in rescuing child prostitutes, the Awakening Foundation,

	女救援協會」，隔年正式登記為「財團法人台北市婦女救援基金會」（簡稱婦援會）。	Rainbow Project, and Taiwan Association for Human Rights collaborated to establish the Taiwan Women's Rescue Association. The following year, it was officially registered as the Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation.
	國父紀念館57名女員工、高雄市立文化中心44名女員工因年滿30歲收到離職通知，當時「單身懷孕」、「年滿30離職」為職場潛規則，婦女新知等婦運團體與呂榮海律師伸援。而後婦女新知由尤美女律師成立「男女僱用均等法案小組」，1990年向立法院提交「男女工作平等法」草案，為台灣婦女團體首次草擬之法案。草案遭工商團體強烈反彈，認為是逼台灣企業出走的十大惡法之一。	57 female employees of Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall and 44 female employees of Kaohsiung Cultural Center were notified to leave their jobs upon reaching the age of thirty. During that time, the single female worker clause that forbade single women from getting pregnant and required women to quit their jobs at the age of 30 was prevalent in the workplace. Women's organizations such as the Awakening Foundation and the lawyer LU Jung-Hai were aware of this situation and extended their support. Later, the lawyer YU Mei-Nu on behalf of the Awakening Foundation established a subcommittee that advocated for the Act of Gender Equality in Employment. In 1990, YU submitted the draft of the Act of Equality between Men and Women in Employment (now known as the Act of Gender Equality in Employment) to the Legislative Yuan. This was the first act drafted by Taiwanese women's organizations. However, the act faced strong opposition from business confederations who considered it one of the top ten detrimental acts that could lead to a wave of exodus of Taiwanese enterprises.
	政府擬恢復1960年代停辦的「中國小姐」選拔活動，使原本圍繞此項選美活動的爭議再度浮上檯面。1980年代婦女運動日益蓬勃，婦團以實際行動反對選美活動，如婦女新知舉辦諷刺劇「第一屆台北先生選美」，以性別角色置換凸顯其荒謬。	Since the government reinstated the beauty pageant Miss China, which was previously canceled in the 1960s, the longstanding controversy surrounding this event resurfaced once again. In the 1980s, feminist movements in Taiwan grew rapidly, and they took practical action against the presence of beauty pageants; for instance, the Awakening Foundation organized an ironic play titled "The First Taipei Mister," using role reversals to underscore the absurdity of traditional gender roles within beauty pageants.
1988	內政部警政署因雛妓遊行成立「正風專案」卻執行不力，55個婦女、人權、教會、原住民族、學生團體聯名發表「救援雛妓再出擊」，再度踏入華西街示威抗議，近千人參加。連兩年大規模的華西街大遊行，連帶相關團體的成立並促進後續修法。救援雛妓運動的主要對象為原住民族婦女，然後續未能及於關注原民婦女需求，原民婦運議題仍屬邊緣。	The National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior launched a project to rectify the situation of human trafficking in response to the anti-child prostitute demonstration; however, this project was poorly executed. Later, 55 organizations of females, human rights, churches, indigenous people, and groups of students jointly issued the "Rescue Child Prostitutes, Strike Again" statement and held a demonstration in Huaxi Street. The protest ended up drawing the participation of nearly a thousand people. These large-scale protests, held for two consecutive years, have prompted several organizations focusing on the issue of underage prostitutes to be established, bringing about the amendment of existing laws in later years. However, it's noteworthy that the child prostitution rescuing movement had aimed to assist indigenous women, but failed to sustain its focus, with indigenous women's issues remaining marginalized.
	「台灣大學女性研究社」成立，為全台大學中首個性別社團。之後陸續有清大女研社、東海大度山社、北醫文化社女研小組等大學校園女性主義社團成立。	National Taiwan University Feminism Club is the first gender-related club established among all Taiwanese universities. Subsequently, a series of feminism related clubs on campus were established one after another, such as

		the Feminism Club at National Tsing Hua University, the Dushan Club at Tunghai University, the Feminism Club of the Cultural Society at Taipei Medical University, and so forth.
	「勵馨基金會」由美籍傳教士高愛琪與教友成立，關心少女人口販賣等議題，並設立中途之家「勵馨園」。	The Garden of Hope Foundation was founded by an American missionary Angie GOLMON with her church members. They focus on the issues concerning young girls who are victims of trafficking. They also established the Garden of Hope Young Women's Home prior to the establishment of the Foundation.
	基層婦女組織工作者林美蓉等人，成立「基層婦女後援會」，發行《亞洲婦女勞工通訊》，隔年更名為基層婦女勞工中心，為台灣第一個針對女性勞工的草根組織。	LIN Mei-Rong, along with other workers in grassroots women's organizations, founded the Grassroots Women Workers' Support Organization and published the newsletter <i>Asian Women's Labour Bulletin</i> . The following year, the organization was renamed the Grassroots Women Workers' Centre, making it the first grassroots organization dedicated to providing service for female workers.
1989	台北市政府成立「北區婦女福利服務中心」，隔年設置康乃馨專線，為台灣首個提供婚姻暴力諮詢服務專責機構。	The Taipei City Government established the Women's Welfare Service Centers in northern Taiwan and set up its direct hotline next year to receive calls from abused women, making it the first institution exclusively dedicated to providing counseling services for domestic violence.
	婦女新知雜誌義工編輯小組鄭美里、王蘋、丁乃非等成立「ㄗ 歪角度」女性讀書會，定期舉辦女性主義或性別、同志相關議題的讀書會與電影放映活動，並藉廣邀大專女學生參與來連結校園女性社團。	The voluntary editor group in the Awakening Publishing House magazine, including CHENG Mei-Li, WANG Ping, DING Nai-Fei, and others, established a feminist study group called Askew Angle. They periodically held study groups and film screenings related to the issues of feminism, gender, and LGBTQ+. By inviting university and college female students to participate, they also hoped to connect with other feminist clubs on campuses.
	陳幼石與李昂等在台北、北京創辦《女性人》雜誌，發行至1991年9月止，為學術性質的女性學雜誌。	CHEN Yu-Shih, LI Ang and others co-founded <i>W. M. Semi-Annual</i> magazine in Taipei and Beijing. It was published until September 1991 and served as an academic magazine related to feminist studies.
	許曉丹於1989年至1995年間，三度在高雄市參選立法委員，喊出「奶頭對抗拳頭」口號，企圖以女性身體象徵對抗體制。文宣封面上裸身衝破國民黨徽的畫面，震撼彼時社會，引發諸多正反討論。	From 1989 to 1995, HSU Hsiao-Tan participated in legislative elections in Kaohsiung City three times. With a campaign slogan calling for “the breast to resist the fists,” HSU attempted to challenge the system by her body, with her campaign advertisement in which she broke through the KMT flag naked, which not only sent shock waves in society but also sparked heated discussions.
1990	台大婦女研究室發行《婦女與兩性學刊》學術刊物，2002年更名為《女學學誌：婦女與性別研究》。繼1985年顧燕翎於交通大學開設女性主義課程，婦女研究室於1997年成立全台第一個婦女與性別研究學程。	NTU Women's and Gender Research Program published the <i>Journal of Women and Gender Studies</i> . In 2002, this journal was renamed as the <i>Journal of Women's and Gender Studies</i> . After KU Yen-Lin set up a feminism course in 1985, NTU Women's and Gender Research Program created the first

		Taiwanese Women's and Gender Studies Program in 1997.
	台灣首個女同志團體「我們之間」由「ㄗ歪角度」讀書會成員推動成立。同年加入亞洲女同性戀聯盟，會員包含各年齡與階層。	The first lesbian group in Taiwan, Between Us, was established by the members of the Askew Angle study group. The same year, Between Us joined the Asian Lesbian Network, whose members included people of various ages and social backgrounds.
	野百合學運發生，為國民黨政府來台後首次大規模學生抗議活動，打開言論、結社與抗議行動的空間，亦開拓女學生參與婦運的可能。	The Wild Lily Student Movement marked the first large-scale student movement after the KMT government came to Taiwan. It opened up space for freedom of speech, association, and protests, with more and more female students participating in women's movements.
	婦女新知與各校女研社合辦首屆「大專女生姊妹營」，隔年由各校女研社連結成立的「全國大專女生行動聯盟」(簡稱全女聯)自行規劃籌備。	The Awakening Foundation collaborated with the feminist clubs on campus to organize the first College Women Sister Camp. The following year, these feminist clubs collectively established the College Women Union, which took the responsibility for organizing the camp independently.
1991	《女書——世界唯一的女性文字》由婦女新知基金會出版。1982年，中國湖南發現女性專用的文字「女書」，婦女新知基金會於1990年前往中國，隨學者宮哲兵檢視其整理蒐集的女書原件與翻譯稿，後於台北首度編輯成漢字與女書對照的女性文字專書，由鄭至慧主責。	The book <i>Nushu: A Female Writing System</i> was published by the Awakening Foundation. In 1982, Nushu (literally woman's writing) was found to be used exclusively by women in Hunan, China. In 1990, the Awakening Foundation went to China and examined the original Nushu and its transcript collected by scholar GONG Zhe-Bing. Later, the first publication on Nushu was edited alongside Han Chinese characters in Taipei, with CHENG Chih-Hu as a chief editor.
	學者夏林清、記者陳素香與一群關心女性勞作者，成立「女工團結生產線」，以期協助女工對抗資本階級與社會性別的雙重壓迫。該組織常與1994年成立的「粉領聯盟」合作。	Scholar XIA Lin-Qing, reporter Susan CHEN, and others who were concerned about female labor rights established the organization Solidarity Front of Woman Workers, which aimed to support female laborers in their struggle against the exploitation of capitalism and the social construction of gender. This organization often collaborated with the Pink Collar Solidarity, which was established in 1994.
	《島嶼邊緣》雜誌創刊，發行至1995年，共計14期。該雜誌無固定主編，形成以專題為重的特色，曾推出性別、身體、同志文化相關專題。	<i>Isle Margin</i> magazine was founded and published until 1995, with a total of 14 issues released. This magazine didn't have a regular chief editor, and it was characterized by its focus on themed topics, which covered issues in gender, body, and LGBT+ issues.
1992	婦援會成立「慰安婦申訴專線」，展開受害人認證訪查及權益爭取。同年召開「台籍慰安婦首度公開控訴」記者會，響應韓國「亞洲慰安婦會議」聯合宣言，並向日本政府要求道歉、賠償等責任。1994年公佈訪查結果，台灣共有58位受害者，僅剩36位存活。2023年，台灣最後一位因戰爭受害的慰安婦過世。	Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation (TWRF) established a "comfort women's helpline" to conduct the victims' inspections and assist them to fight for their rights. In the same year, TWRF convened the press conference accusing the Japanese government for the Taiwanese "comfort women" and asked for an official apology. The conference was in response to the Korean joint declaration of Asian Comfort Women Meetings. In 1994, according to the

		investigation results announced by the Women's Aid Society, only 36 out of 58 Taiwanese comfort women were alive. In 2023, the last Taiwanese comfort woman passed away.
	台視「夜幕追蹤」單元報導女同志專題，播出記者璩美鳳與攝影師潛入女同志酒吧以針孔攝影機獵取之畫面，導致同志團體曝光並引起激憤抗議。同志社群雖因此獲得社會輿論支持，然亦被迫現身，此事件致使一名被偷拍的女子自殺身亡。	TTV's program <i>Tracking at Dark Night</i> issued a coverage on lesbian bars, in which the reporter CHU Mei-Feng and her photographer sneaked in a lesbian bar with a pinhole Camera. This action exposed the LGBT+ community and sparked strong reactions. Although the community received support from society, they were forced to come out in public, which led to the suicide of a woman appeared in the coverage.
	因應校園性騷擾事件，清大女研社發起「小紅帽行動」，在校園發動反性騷擾行動，包括女生宿舍一人一信聲援行動、製作小紅帽隨身包、出版《校園反性騷擾行動手冊》。1993年，各校女研社成立「小紅帽工作隊」，發動全國校園反性騷擾運動。同年與婦女團體合作，組成「1112小紅帽大隊」，參與「女性勞動者，反抗性騷擾」大遊行。	In response to a series of sexual harassment incidents on campus, the Feminism Club at National Tsing Hua University initiated the Little Red Riding Hood Movement to launch a campaign against sexual harassment on campus. Each female student in the dorm could voice their support through a letter; Little Red Riding Hood kits were also made to prevent emergencies; the <i>Anti-harassment Action on Campus</i> handbook was also published. In 1993, the feminist clubs across Taiwanese universities formed a Little Red Riding Hood team to launch a nationwide campus anti-sexual harassment movement. In the same year, they cooperated with women's groups to organize a 1112 Little Red Riding Hood Team and participate in the demonstration Female Labors against Sexual Harassment.
1993	為吸收更多學者、拓展運動空間，女性學者從婦女新知於1990年成立的「女性學研究中心」獨立出來，成立「女性學學會」，張小虹任首屆會長，是台灣首個結合學術與婦運的研究團體，後續展現強大能量，如發起「火燒考試院」，抗議國家考試性別歧視。2002年正式立案為「台灣女性學學會」（簡稱女學會）。	To attract more scholars and create a broader space for movements, several female scholars departed from the Women's Studies Research Center established by the Awakening Foundation in 1990 to create the Feminist Scholars Association, with CHANG Hsiao-Hung as chairperson. The Feminist Scholars Association was the first research organization in Taiwan to combine academia with the women's movement, and it later demonstrated significant influence in the subsequent years; for instance, the association initiated the action, "Burn Examination Yuan," to protest against sexism in national examinations. In 2002, the association was officially registered as the Taiwanese Feminist Scholars Association.
	《愛福好自在報》(簡稱《愛報》)與《島嶼邊緣》第九期「女人國，家(假)認同專輯」合併發行。《愛報》為大學生創辦的女同志／酷兒刊物，雖發行止於1995年共計四期，但為女同志運動與文化書寫之先聲。	The publication <i>Love, Happiness, Freedom Zine</i> and the editorial Women's Nation, (False) Family Identity in the Issue No. 9 of <i>Isle Margin</i> were jointly published. <i>Love, Happiness, Freedom Zine</i> , put together by a group of undergraduate students, was a publication with the lesbians and queer theme. Although this zine was published until 1995, with a total of four issues, it became a precursor for lesbian movements and cultural writings.
	發生「鄧如雯殺夫案」。鄧如雯因不堪丈夫長年施暴而殺夫，引發輿論與伸援。其後在人權團體、婦女團體、民進黨婦女發展委員會伸援下，判有期徒刑三年。此事促使1998年通過《家庭暴力防治法》。	The Mariticide Incident of DENG Ru-Wen shocked society. Since DENG couldn't stand the severe effects of domestic violence, she murdered her husband, which sparked discussions. Later, human rights groups, women's organizations, and the DPP Commission for Women's Development assisted

		DENG, who was sentenced to 3 years in the end. This incident actuated the Domestic Violence Prevention Act to be passed in 1998.
	《婦女新知》第138期以〈Women Make Waves 女人拍, 女人看, 女人笑, 女人製造〉為題, 回顧、記錄同年婦女新知與黑白屋電影工作室合辦的首屆「女性影像藝術展」。	Issue No. 138 of <i>Awakening</i> was on the theme of “Women Make Waves: of Women, by Women, for Women,” which was made in response to the first edition of Women Make Waves, co-organized by the Awakening Foundation and B&W Film Studio.
1994	《島嶼邊緣》第十期「酷兒QUEER」專題由當時為研究生的紀大偉、但唐謨、洪凌等人策劃, 內文將「QUEER」轉譯為「酷兒」, 開啟台灣酷兒論述。	Issue No. 10 of <i>Isle Margin</i> featured the topic on “QUEER,” which was put together by a group of graduate students such as CHI Ta-Wei, TAN Tang-Mo, and Lucifer HUNG. In the magazine, queer was transcribed as “酷兒” (pronounced as Kuer) in Chinese, thereby initiating Taiwan’s queer discourse.
	婦女新知發起「牽手出頭天, 修法總動員」萬人連署民法第1089條釋憲運動, 設立民法諮詢熱線, 促使大法官宣告父權優先條款違憲。1990年起, 婦女團體推動修正夫權獨大的「民法親屬編」, 1995年將「新晴版民法親屬編修正草案」送進立法院, 並組織團體監督修法工作, 立法院至1999年間逐步修正、廢止相關不平等條文。「民法親屬編」修正為台灣婦運史上最龐大的修法運動。	The Awakening Foundation launched a campaign called “Working Together for Survival, Leading Lights of Legislative Amendment,” petitioning for the constitutional interpretation of Article 1089 of the Civil Code. The foundation also set up a hotline for counseling the civil code and prompted the Grand Justices to declare that the patriarchal priority clause was unconstitutional. In the 1990s, women’s groups started to promote amending the Family Law of the Civil Code that used to encourage dominance of the husband’s authority. In 1995, they sent the draft amendment written by the Awakening Foundation and Warm Life Association to the Legislative Yuan and organized groups to oversee the work for the law amendment. Until 1999, the Legislative Yuan had amended and abolished the related unequal clauses step by step. The Family Law of the Civil Code was the largest law amendment movement in the Taiwanese feminist movement.
	女書店開幕, 由鄭至慧等人創辦, 為華文地區首間女性主義出版專業書店, 提供一個女性書寫、聆聽、發聲與交流的自在空間。1996年, 甫自台大社會系畢業的彭郁晶, 意外接手女書樓下的空間, 打造出風格鮮明的女巫店, 女書、女巫以樓上樓下結伴的方式展現女性主義的多元在地樣貌。女巫店後成為台灣獨立音樂場景不可或缺的存在, 孕育了許多具影響力的歌手, 如陳綺貞、焦安溥、陳珊妮、巴奈、黃小楨等, 亦是目前尚存歷史最為悠久的音樂聖地。	The Fembooks, founded by CHENG Chih-Hui and others, is the first feminist bookstore in the Chinese-speaking world and provides a gender-friendly space for women’s writing, listening, voicing, and communication. In 1996, PENG Yu-Jing who just graduated from NTU, opened the Witch House on the first floor of the Fembooks, together bringing out the diverse feminist landscape in Taiwan. The Witch House, a space that encouraged women’s liberation, later became one of the most important cradles of independent and underground music in Taiwan, cultivating influential singers like Cheer CHEN, Anpu, Sandee CHEN, Panai, berry j, etc.
	5月22日, 為回應台師大與中正大學的性騷擾與性暴力案, 大專院校的女性主義社團與婦女新知、女性學學會發起「522女人連線反性騷擾」大遊行, 為首次主要由婦團結盟、展現婦運現有實力的大規模活動。何春蕤也於此次遊行中喊出「我要性高潮, 不要性騷擾」口號, 經媒體大肆報導後, 遭批以性高潮篡奪反性騷擾主題, 使性解放與婦運劃上等號, 引起婦團內部路線分歧爭議。	On May 22nd, in response to the case of sexual harassment and sexual violence at National Taiwan Normal University and National Chung Cheng University, the feminist clubs in colleges and universities along with the Awakening Foundation and the Feminist Scholars Association launched a demonstration, 522 Women’s Link: March against Sexual Harassment. The demonstration was the first large-scale march formed mainly through the alliance of women’s groups, exemplifying the mobilization of women’s movements. During the march, Josephine HO shouted a slogan: “We don’t

		want sexual harassment, we want orgasms.” After widespread media coverage, this slogan sparked heated debates, with some arguing that the focus of the movement was shifted, resulting in equating sexual liberation with women's movements. This controversy led to internal disputes and ideological differences among women's groups.
	「北一女自殺事件」反映社會與校園排拒同志的心理。北一女學生林青慧與石濟雅相偕自殺，並於遺書提及社會未能接納她們，儘管媒體推測為同志殉情，然社會普遍避談，時任北一女校長更否認兩人為同志的可能性。此事件衍生相關創作如1996年莊祖宜發行歌曲〈她們〉、2002年公視短片《二十四格的電影夢：旅行》與2010年周美玲的電視劇《死神少女》。	The suicide incident of Taipei First Girls' High School students reflected the rejection of homosexuals in society and on campus. The two school girls LIN Qing-Hui and SHI Ji-Ya committed suicide together. In their suicide note, they mentioned that society could not accept them. Although the media speculated a possible same-sex relationship, the public generally avoided discussing this aspect. The Principal of Taipei First Girls' High School then even directly denied that both girls were lesbians. This incident later inspired creative works such as CHUANG Tzu-I's song “and Two fish,” released in 1996, the 2002 PBS's short film <i>Travel: Twenty-Four Frames of Movie Dreams</i> , and the 2010 TV series <i>Gloomy Salad Days</i> by Zero CHOU.
	「我們之間」發行雙月刊《女朋友》，至2003年4月停刊，共計35期。該刊物原為會訊，因受《愛報》啟發而改版為對外發行與販售之雜誌，其編採團隊均為義工，此外透過女書店與全台誠品書店，使販售通路與交友範圍擴及中南部，為女同志社群的重要刊物。	Between Us released the first issue of the bimonthly magazine <i>Girlfriend</i> , which was discontinued in April 2003 with a total of 35 issues. The magazine was originally a newsletter and started to be distributed to the public after being inspired by <i>Love, Happiness, Freedom Zine</i> . Its editorial team consisted of volunteers. In cooperation with Fembooks and the Eslite Bookstores in Taiwan, Between Us expanded the distribution channels and connections of <i>Girlfriend</i> to south-central Taiwan, making it an important publication for the lesbian community.
	台大校園「女同志性戀文化研究社」(簡稱Λ, 音浪達)成立，是繼1993年台灣首個校園男同志社團台大GayChat「男同性戀問題研究社」(後更名為「台大男同性戀社」)後的校園同志社團。1995年向學校登記為正式社團，為台灣第一個學校編制內的合法女同志學生社團。	NTU Lambda club was founded after the founding of NTU GayChat in 1993. NTU Lambda officially registered in 1995, becoming Taiwan's first legal lesbian student club on campus.
1995	粉領聯盟與女工團結生產線發動「反單身、禁孕條款遊行」，抗議企業以犧牲女性權益來換取利益。	The Pink Collar Solidarity and Solidarity Front of Woman Workers launch “March against the Single Female Worker Clause and Pregnancy Prohibition Clause” to protest against corporations that sacrifice women's rights in exchange for profit.
	台大女研社發起「女性身體自主」系列活動，其中在女生宿舍舉辦的「A片影展」遭到媒體渲染報導，女研社成員遭跟監偷拍，面對社會強大輿論壓力，台大教授劉毓秀、張小虹與女研社成員以「情慾自主不是性解放」為題召開記者會。全女聯後發起「女人連線，情慾拓荒」活動，公開重申女性身體與情慾自主訴求，並於《自由時報》發表相關文章，收錄在《島嶼邊緣》。	NTU Feminism Club launched a series of events on female body autonomy, including hosting the Adult Film Festival in the girls' dormitory. The festival was later subject to misleading news coverage, causing many club members to be stalked or secretly filmed. In the face of public pressure, NTU professors LIU Yu-Hsiu and CHANG Hsiao-Hung with the club members held a press conference with “Sexual Autonomy Is Not Sexual Liberation” as the title. The College Women Union later initiated “a Statement of Erotica Exploration Movement,” publicly reiterating women's appeals for body and sexual

		autonomy. They also published several articles in <i>Liberty Times</i> that were subsequently included in <i>Isle Margin</i> .
	台大男同性戀社與尚在籌備中的台大女同性戀研究社，共同發起首屆「校園同志甦醒日」(簡稱GLAD)。期間有田啟元搬演劇作《白水》，亦有「GLAD！情慾與政治：同性戀影像展」。「GLAD」的舉辦亦促成「全國校園同志團體聯盟」同年成立，為首個校園同志社團結盟的組織。	NTU GayChat collaborated with NTU Lambda (still in preparation then) to organize the first Gay and Lesbian Awakening Day (GLAD). During the event, they performed TIEN Chi-Yuan's <i>White Water</i> and also coordinated the event of GLAD!: Passion and Politics: Gay and Lesbian Film Festival. In the same year, GLAD pushed the establishment of the National LGBTQ+ College Alliance, the first coalition organization for LGBTQ+ student clubs.
	「兒童及少年性交易防制條例」公佈實施，2015年修正為「兒童及少年性剝削防制條例」。	The Prevention of the Child and Juvenile Sex Trade Act was promulgated; in 2015, the act was amended into Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act.
	第三屆亞洲女同性戀聯盟大會於台灣舉行，為台灣首度舉辦國際的同性聯誼與研討活動。	The third Asian Lesbian Network conference took place in Taiwan, which is the first time Taiwan hosted an international LGBTQ+ conference of such scale.
	破週報(簡稱破報)正式發行。原為《台灣立報》週六、日專刊，後獨立發行與販售，直至2014年停刊；首期即以《墮胎的一百種態度》觸及性別議題，後有《夏娃的藝術》、《好玩女人》、《美體帝國 瘦身子民》等從不同面向關注女性議題的題目，曾為台灣最大與唯一的非主流免費週報，記錄青年次文化活動、社運與知識流動。	<i>Pots Weekly</i> , originally the Saturday and Sunday special section of the <i>Lihpao</i> , officially began distribution until 2014. The first titled “Body Generation” touched upon gender issues, and its subsequent topics such as “Artress Generation,” “Grrrl’s Fun Generation,” and “Beauty Costs Generation” discussed different aspects of women’s issues. <i>Pots Weekly</i> once became the largest and only non-mainstream weekly newspaper in Taiwan that was available free of charge, documenting youth subculture events, social movements, and circulation of knowledge.
	女學會出版《臺灣婦女處境白皮書》，就福利、法律、參政、工作、教育、生育與健康、性暴力等面向描繪台灣婦女現況。	Taiwanese Feminist Scholars Association published <i>A White Paper on the Plight of Taiwanese Women</i> , depicting the current situation of Taiwanese women in respect of welfare, law, political involvement, work, education, birth and health, and sexual violence.
	楊雅惠牧師自網路號召男同志基督徒成立「約拿單團契」，為台灣首個認同性少數社群的基督教團體，隔年正式設立為基督教會「同光同志長老教會」。	Pastor YANG Ya-Hui called for gay Christians online to found the Jonathan Fellowship, the first Taiwanese Christian group that identify with the sexual minority, and in the following year they officially established the Tong-Kwang Light House Presbyterian Church.
1996	台北市政府成立「台北市婦女權益促進委員會」，以促進性別平等與女性權益為宗旨，是全台首個官方成立、民間參與公共事務的公私合作組織。2021年更名為「台北市性別平等委員會」。	The Committee of Women’s Rights Promotion was established by the Taipei City Government. The committee aims to promote gender equality and women’s rights, which is the first public-private partnership organization to be founded in Taiwan. It was renamed the Taipei City Gender Equality Committee in 2021.
	《自立早報》副刊「男男女女版」於每週三設立「同志公園」專版。	The <i>Independence Morning Post</i> ’s supplement “Men and Women” set up the Wednesday special edition “Tongzhi Park.”

	全女聯與台大城鄉所性別與空間研究室共同推動「五四新女廁運動」，範圍包含校園、火車站、公園、電影院等空間，成功引起社會輿論關注，女廁數量配置成為政策目標。2006年內政部通過法規，更改新設公共場所的男、女馬桶數。	The College Women Union and the Gender and Space Lab in the NTU Graduate Institute of Building and Planning co-organized the “May Fourth New Women’s Toilet Movement,” targeting toilet spaces in places like campuses, train stations, parks, and movie theaters. This movement successfully gained the attention of the public, and the policy makers had paid attention to the number of women’s toilets. In 2006, the Ministry of the Interior amended and promulgated the Building Technical Regulations, changing the ratio of men’s to women’s toilets in newly constructed public spaces.
	台灣首度總統直選，施寄青在母親節宣布獨立參選總統，雖連署未達門檻，仍拓展台灣社會對女性參政的想像。	At the time when the first direct presidential election was held in Taiwan, SHIH Chi-Ching announced she would run for president independently on Mother’s Day. Despite not collecting enough signatures to qualify as a candidate, SHIH’s actions still expanded the Taiwanese society’s imagination of women being involved in politics.
	《婦女新知》月刊發行季刊《騷動》，深化與擴大台灣女性主義的論述與運動發展，濃縮了1990年代重要婦運議題，亦記錄了內部爭論，包括新男人論述、同志現身、反色情運動與性解放論述、婦運內部的階級差異等。發行至1997年，共計五期。	The monthly magazine <i>Awakening</i> started distributing the quarterly publication <i>Stir</i>, deepening and broadening Taiwan’s feminist discourses and movement development, condensing important women’s movement issues in the 1990s, and documenting feminist internal debates, including discourses about male feminism, LGBT+, anti-pornography movements vs. sexual liberation, and the class difference within women’s organizations. <i>Stir</i> was discontinued in 1997 with a total of five issues under its name.
	女書店先後出版《女性主義理論與流派》和《女性主義經典》，前者由顧燕翎主編、國內女性學者撰寫；後者由顧燕翎與鄭至慧主編，兩本書為台灣女性與性別研究課程的重要入門參考用書。	Fembooks published the books <i>Feminisms</i> and <i>Feminism Classics</i> back to back, with the former written by Taiwanese female scholars and edited by KU Yen-Lin and the latter edited by KU Yen-Lin and CHENG Chih-Hui. These two books are significant introductory references for Taiwanese women and gender studies courses.
	男同志作家許佑生與烏拉圭籍的葛瑞(Gray)舉行婚禮，為亞洲第一個華人同志婚禮，也是台灣同志運動史的重要里程碑。	Writer XU You-Sheng and Uruguay-born Gray HARRIMAN conducted their grand wedding. They are the first gay couple in Asia to get married, and their union serves as a milestone in the Taiwanese gay movement.
	11月30日，時任民進黨婦女部主任的彭婉如為推動黨內婦女參政提名1/4保障名額南下高雄，深夜搭計程車遇害，至今懸案未解。「彭婉如遇害」激起全國婦女團體怒火，發起跨黨派的「1221女權火、照夜路」夜間大遊行，要求重視女性人身安全和夜間行走權。有近三百名同志參加，喊出「婦女要夜行權，同志要日行權」口號。	On November 30th, PENG Wan-Ru, the then director of the DPP’s Department of Women’s Affairs, was raped and murdered after she was last seen taking a taxi in Kaohsiung where she traveled to promote preserved nominee seats for women within the DPP. PENG’s unsolved case invoked the fury of women’s organizations in Taiwan who later initiated the nighttime cross-party demonstration “December 21st Feminist Fires Light Up the Night,” demanding women’s rights for personal safety when going out at night. Nearly 300 people from the LGBTQ+ community also participated in this demonstration, preaching for women’s rights to go out at night, and on top of that, LGBTQ+ people’s rights to go out in the day.

	網站「我的拉子烘焙機」成立，為台灣首個女同志網站，1997年更名為「TO-GET-HER」，擴展為華人女同志網路社群，為集結最多海外女同志的網站。	Taiwan's first lesbian website, My Lez Homepage, was established, and in 1997, it was renamed as To-Get-Her Lez Cyber Community. This website was expanded into a cyber community for lesbians in the Chinese-language speaking world and became the website that united the most lesbians abroad.
1997	「性侵害犯罪防治法」於1月22日公布施行。原草案為立委潘維剛於1994年提出，遭立法院擱置，因彭婉如事件的社會壓力，兩個月內三讀通過。	The Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act was promulgated on January 22nd. The original bill was proposed by legislator Tina Wei-Kang PAN in 1994 but was set aside by the Legislative Yuan until the public pressure elicited by PENG Wan-Ru's case, and later the bill was pushed to pass in two months.
	教育部成立兩性平等教育委員會，推動全國性平教育，2004年依「性別平等教育法」更名為性別平等教育委員會。	The Ministry of Education established the Sex Equity Education Committee with the aim to promote national gender equity education. In 2004, the committee was renamed the Gender Equity Education Committee based on the Gender Equity Education Act.
	「彭婉如文教基金會」由彭婉如丈夫洪萬生成立。婦女新知將年度主題定為「女人抗暴年」。	PENG Wan-Ru's husband HORNG Wann-Sheng established the Peng Wan-Ru Foundation. Awakening Foundation titled their annual theme as "Women Against Violence" in honor of PENG Wan-Ru.
	因「彭婉如遇害事件」與4月「白曉燕慘案」壓力，行政院成立「婦女權益促進委員會」（簡稱婦權會），整合各機關推動婦女權益。	Due to the public pressure evoked by the murders of PENG Wan-Ru and PAI Hsiao-Yen (which happened in April), the Executive Yuan founded the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion (CWRP) to incorporate the advocacy and proposals of representatives from women's organizations, scholars and experts into the country's highest decision-making mechanisms.
	台北市議會廢除「台北市娼妓管理辦法」，公娼起身抗爭，開啟台灣妓運，於文萌樓成立「台北市公娼自救會」，與力挺的倡議團體提出「爭取廢娼緩衝兩年」，至1999年始復業。自救會轉為「日日春關懷互助協會」（簡稱日日春協會），2001年台北市廢娼後持續協助性工作者。從1997年台北市廢娼至2009年大法官宣布罰娼不罰嫖違憲，性、色情、性工作爭議，演變成身體自主權的詮釋權爭奪，亦使婦運分化。	The Taipei City Council suddenly abolished licensed prostitution, leading to protests from licensed sex workers and marking the start of Taiwan's sex worker movements. The Taipei Association of Licensed Prostitutes (TALPs) was later formed at the Wenmeng Building, working with various social movement organizations, labor organizations and women's organizations to propose a two-year grace-period for the abolition of prostitution. Sex workers were able to return to work in 1999. The association later transitioned into the Collective of Sex Workers and Supporters (COSWAS) and continued to fight for sex workers' rights after licenced prostitution was officially abolished in 2001. In the years between 1997 and 2009, when the Grand Justice declared that penalizing prostitutes while letting their clients off without punishment was illegal, controversies surrounding sex and prostitution have evolved into disputes over the diverse interpretations of body autonomy, resulting in schism within the women's movement.
	發生台北市「常德街事件」。15位荷槍員警在常德街大規模攔街臨檢，將四、五十位民眾帶回警局拍照。同志公民行動陣線成立專案小組，緊急連署抗議、訪談當事人記錄事件真相。此類臨檢是警察侮辱同志、壓迫同志空間的常見手段，2001年大法官釋憲，限縮與法制化警察臨檢權，才使事件逐漸減少。	The Changde Street Incident occurred in Taipei. 15 armed police officers carried out a large-scale raid on Changde Street and forcibly brought in a group of 40 to 50 civilians to the police station to take their pictures. The LGBT Civil Rights Alliance formed a special task force to launch an emergency petition in protest and interview the parties in action to document the truth of

		the incident. This type of raid was a common measure the police used to degrade and suppress gay spaces. Only until 2001 when the Grand Justice made a judicial interpretation, limiting and institutionalizing the police's raiding authority, did the number of similar incidents decrease.
	「中華民國愛滋感染者權益促進會」成立，為台灣首個由愛滋病患者與家屬友人發起的非營利自助團體。	Persons of HIV/AIDs Rights Advocacy Association of Taiwan was established. This was the first non-profit self-help organization launched by patients with AIDs along with their family and friends in Taiwan.
	爆發「新知家變」事件。婦女新知工作室王蘋與倪家珍，因對愛滋、同志與公娼等議題，與董事會部分資深婦運人士想法相左，又因對婦運組織、策略及運作形態不認同，內部溝通協調未果，引發分裂及爭議。	The Schism within the Awakening Incident broke out. WANG Ping and NI Chia-Chen, members of the Awakening Foundation, held varying beliefs from several senior directors in the foundation on issues such as AIDs, the LGBTQ+ community, and licensed prostitution, as well as the organization's strategies and operation. Internal communication and coordination failed, leading to a huge fallout and controversy.
1998	台北市公娼自救會聯合女工團結生產線、粉領聯盟等數十團體，發動「反污名大遊行」；彭婉如基金會、婦援會、勵馨基金會、北市女權會等，於「全國婦女國是會議」連署發表「反對性產業宣言」。當時婦運對公娼議題政策看法分歧，支持北市府廢娼如彭婉如基金會、婦援會；公娼自救會，主張依法緩衝兩年，並確立國家性產業政策，如女工團結生產線、粉領聯盟、婦女新知基金會等。	TALPs joined hands with dozens of groups, such as the Solidarity Front of Woman Workers and Pink Collar Solidarity, to launch the Anti-Stigma Demonstration. Peng Wan-Ru Foundation, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, The Garden of Hope Foundation, Taipei Association for the Promotion of Women's Rights, and other organizations jointly proposed the Anti-Sex Industry Declaration at the National Women's Conference. At that time, women's organizations held different stances on the topic of prostitution; for example, the organizations including the Peng Wan-Ru Foundation and Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation supported the abolishment of prostitution, while the Solidarity Front of Woman Workers, Pink Collar Solidarity, Awakening Foundation, and others were against it and stood by TALPs.
	網氏／罔市女性電子報正式推出，由台灣婦女網路論壇的參與團體共同經營，拓展網路女性空間。	<i>Bongchhi</i> , an e-newsletter for women, was officially launched to expand women's spaces online, operated by the participating groups of Taiwan Women's Online Forum.
	公娼自救會與支持團體聯合舉辦「第一屆性工作權利與性產業政策國際行動論壇」，串聯國際妓運。	TALPs and their supporting groups co-organized The First International Forum for Sex Workers' Rights and Sex Industry Policies, connecting with international sex workers' movements.
	「家庭暴力防治法」公布實施，並執行「民事保護令」，打破「法不入家門」的傳統觀念。此法因鄧如雯殺夫案促成，台灣成為亞洲首個實行家暴法，並同時具備家暴法與民事保護令的國家。	The Domestic Violence Prevention Act was promulgated, and civil protection orders began to be executed, which overthrew the traditional concept that the law should not interfere with domestic affairs. The promulgation of this act was facilitated by the Mariticide Incident of DENG Ru-Wen, and Taiwan became the first Asian country to implement laws on domestic violence and civil protection orders at the same time.
	「同志諮詢熱線協會」成立，為台灣首個常設的同志組織，2000年以「社團法人台灣同志諮詢熱線協會」（簡稱熱線）立案，成為第一個登記的全國性	Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association, the first permanent LGBTQ+ organization in Taiwan, was established. It later became the first national

	同志機構。	LGBTQ+ institution to be officially registered in 2000.
	華視「新聞特搜隊」播出記者在酒吧「Alivila音樂酒館」部分股東同意下，以隱藏式攝影機所獵取之畫面，宛如台視夜幕追蹤事件再現。此次事件引起「我們之間」在《女朋友》雜誌發表抗議聲明，並於網站「TO-GET-HER」發起連署抗議，該酒吧最終結束營業。	The CTS program <i>Special News Search Team</i> broadcasted video footage taken with hidden cameras in lesbian bar Alivila under the approval of some shareholders, reminiscent of the TTV program <i>Tracking at Dark Night</i> incident. Between Us expressed their dissent in <i>Girlfriend</i> and a petition was launched on TO-GET-HER in protest. The bar closed down in the end.
	作家張娟芬陸續出版《姊妹戲牆：女同志運動學》(1998)與《愛的自由式：女同志故事書》(2001)書寫女同志受迫史與其生命經驗，並曾於2002年集結30位同運夥伴合撰《揚起彩虹旗：我的同志運動經驗1990-2001》。	Writer CHANG Chuan-Fen published a series of books, including <i>Sisters Walk Together: Lesbian Movements</i> (1998) and <i>Freestyle of Love: Stories of Lesbians</i> (2001), which explored the lesbian history of oppression and shared experiences. In 2002, she collaborated with 30 LGBTQ+ activists to co-author <i>Raise the Rainbow Flag: My LGBTQ Movement Experience from 1990 to 2001</i> .
1999	晶晶書庫於台北開幕，為華文地區首間同志書店，也是台灣同志運動的重要代表。	GinGin Store opened in Taipei. It was not only the first LGBTQ+ bookstore in the Chinese-speaking region but also a significant symbol of Taiwan's LGBTQ+ movement.
	婦女新知再將「男女工作平等法」送立法院審議，並發起萬人連署街頭活動，出版《男女工作平等法催生手冊》，以及委託全景傳播基金會的郭笑芸導演拍攝紀錄片《要孩子，也要工作》，講述職場懷孕歧視等問題，後於全台巡迴放映。	Awakening Foundation submitted the Gender Equality in Employment Act to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation and organized a street campaign, gathering tens of thousands of signatures. They also published <i>Handbook for the the Gender Equality in Employment Act</i> . In addition, they commissioned director KUO Shiao-Yun from Full Shot Studio to produce the documentary <i>I Want My Children, I Want My Job</i> , which explored issues like pregnancy discrimination in the workplace. The documentary was subsequently screened across Taiwan as part of a nationwide tour.
	王蘋與何春蕤、倪家珍、丁乃非等人成立「台灣性別人權協會」(簡稱性權會)，前身為「酷拉子動力團」，意圖消弭社會對「女／男」性別角色、性少數的種種規範。	WANG Ping, Josephine HO, NI Jia-Zhen, DING Nai-Fei, and others founded the Gender/Sexuality Rights Association Taiwan (GSRAT), formerly known as Queer'n Class. The association aimed to challenge and dismantle societal norms and expectations related to gender roles and sexual minorities.
	婦援會與九名台籍慰安婦阿嬤、百名台日聲援民眾，前往日本東京地方法院提出「台灣慰安婦要求日本政府損害賠償」訴訟案，要求日本政府向受害者正式道歉與賠償。該訴訟案於2005年三審敗訴定讞。	Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, along with nine former Taiwanese comfort women and 100 Taiwanese and Japanese supporters, filed a lawsuit against the Japanese government at the Tokyo District Court, seeking compensation and an official apology for the victims. However, the lawsuit was ultimately dismissed in the third and final trial, with the Supreme Court's decision in 2005.
	東森電視台於「驚爆內幕」節目中將紀錄片《美麗少年》移花接木成污名化青少年同志內容，引起導演陳俊志控告東森電視台侵犯智慧財產權。	During the EBC program <i>Shocking Exposé</i> , the documentary <i>Boys For Beauty</i> was re-edited in a way that stigmatized gay teens. This action led director Mickey CHEN to file a lawsuit against EBC for intellectual property infringement.
2000	好書店於高雄開幕，為南台灣首間性別主題書店，2006年因不堪虧損結束	Good Bookstore opened in Kaohsiung as the first gender-themed bookstore in

	營業。	southern Taiwan. It ceased operations in 2006 due to financial losses.
	屏東高樹國中葉永鈺因性別氣質遭同學霸凌，重傷送醫不治。2002年，草擬中的「兩性平等教育法」草案因「葉永鈺事件」更名為「性別平等教育法」。2006年6月葉永鈺案全案定讞，台灣性別平等教育協會(TGEEA)以《擁抱玫瑰少年》一書記錄此事件。相關衍生作品尚有紀錄片《玫瑰少年》(2009)、歌曲《玫瑰少年》(2018)等。	YEH Yung-Chih, a student at Gao-Shu Junior High School in Pingtung, was bullied by classmates due to sexuality. YEH was discovered severely injured in the bathroom and passed away at the hospital. In 2002, the draft of the Sex Equality Education Act was renamed the Gender Equality Education Act in response to the Yeh Yung-Chih Incident. In June 2006, the case reached the final verdict. Taiwan Gender Equity Education Association (TGEEA) documented this incident in their publication <i>Give Rose Boy a Hug</i> . Other related derivative works included the documentary <i>Rose Boy</i> (2009) and the song “Womxnly” (2018) by Jolin TSAI.
	台灣首次政黨輪替，呂秀蓮成為中華民國史上第一位女副總統，新政府的女性閣員數亦達到史上新高峰。	Taiwan underwent its first political party rotation, with Annette LU from the DPP becoming the first female vice president in the history of the Republic of China. Additionally, the new government witnessed a record-breaking number of female cabinet members, reaching an all-time high in history.
	林寒玉成立「集合出版社」，為台灣首間以發行女同志文學為主的出版社，不僅立志出版百本女同志專書，更於2010年在宜蘭設立「聚拉屋」，提供女同志活動空間。	LIN Han-Yu established Must Muster Publisher, the first publishing house in Taiwan dedicated to lesbian literature. With the goal of publishing one hundred books focused on lesbians, she went a step further by founding Ju-La House in Yilan in 2010, providing a dedicated space for lesbian activities.
	馬英九當選台北市長兌現政見，同志團體承辦首屆「同志公民運動——台北同玩節」，為官方首度以常態預算編列同志活動經費，此後每年舉辦。	After being elected as the mayor of Taipei, MA Ying-Jeou fulfilled his campaign promise by commissioning LGBTQ+ groups to organize the inaugural "Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights Movement, Taipei 2000." This marked the first time that government funding was allocated from the regular budget for LGBTQ+ activities, and it became an annual event thereafter.
	因1986年、1998年申請與同性伴侶公證結婚皆遭拒，祁家威首次向司法院大法官聲請釋憲，然因未具體指明牴觸憲法之處而被駁回。	After his applications for notarized marriage with a same-sex partner were rejected in 1986 and 1998, CHI Chia-Wei petitioned the Constitutional Court for constitutional interpretations for the first time. However, his petition was dismissed due to the lack of evidence regarding the constitutional violation.
	日本民間團體「戰爭中受暴力侵犯婦女保護組織」發起「2000年女性國際戰爭法庭」，並邀請台灣、中國、韓國、菲律賓、印尼等國慰安婦受害者與聲援團體參與活動。此場女性審判法庭由民意發起，為國際法上特殊且受矚目的歷史性判決。	The Violence against Women in War Network, a Japanese NGO, initiated the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery and extended invitations to comfort women survivors and support groups from Taiwan, China, South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, and other countries to participate in the event. This women's trial court was initiated by the public and represented a significant and widely recognized historical judgment in international law.
	何春蕤與跨性別人士聯合建立「台灣TG蝶園」，此為台灣第一個公開的跨性別團體。	Josephine HO collaborated with transgender individuals to establish Taiwan TG Butterfly Garden, marking Taiwan's first publicly recognized transgender group.

2001	「兩性工作平等法」歷經婦團12年倡議，終於三讀通過，並於隔年婦女節施行。2008年更名為「性別工作平等法」，將原職場性別歧視範圍，擴大為禁止歧視不同的性傾向。	After 12 years of advocacy by women's groups, the Act of Sex Equality in Employment was ultimately passed following its third reading and was implemented on Women's Day the following year. In 2008, it was renamed as the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, which expanded the scope of gender discrimination in the workplace to include the prohibition of discrimination based on different sexual orientations.
2002	應政府組織改造，婦團推動成立中央級性別專責機構。2004年婦全會主導推動簽署聯合國CEDAW施行法，2011年正式通過。2012年行政院設立員額40人的「性別平等處」，婦權會擴大為「行政院性別平等會」，落實「性別平等政策綱領」。	In response to the government's organizational reform, women's organizations advocated for the establishment of a central-level agency specifically responsible for gender issues. In 2004, the National Alliances of Taiwan Women's Associations played a leading role in promoting the signing of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Taiwan. The Enforcement Act of CEDAW was officially passed in 2011. In 2012, the Executive Yuan established the Department of Gender Equality, which consisted of 40 staff members. Additionally, CWRP was expanded and renamed as the Gender Equality Committee (GEC) to implement the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines.
	台灣性別平等教育協會(TGEEA)成立。由關心性別平等議題、基層老師及教育工作者組成，蘇芊玲為首任理事長。該協會接手葉永鋕事件的後續協助事宜，及推動性別平等教育法。	Taiwan Gender Equality Education Association (TGEEA) was established. It was composed of school teachers and educators who were passionate about gender equality issues, and SU Chien-Ling served as the first chairperson. The association assumed responsibility for providing follow-up assistance for the YEH Yung-Chih Incident and actively promoted the implementation of the Gender Equity Education Act.
	日日春協會祕書長王芳萍參選台北市議員，以此推動性工作合法，反對社會性別歧視。參選期間，性權會、熱線等同志社群共同策劃性工作者與同志彩虹花車遊行，沿街拜票爭取支持。	WANG Fang-Ping, the secretary general of the COSWAS, ran for Taipei City Council to advocate for the legalization of sex work and to oppose gender discrimination. During the election period, the Gender/Sexuality Rights Association Taiwan, Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association, and other LGBTQ+ groups collaborated to organize a rainbow floats parade, seeking support for the election.
2003	王麗萍於雲林虎尾成立亞洲首個以女性主義為題的商業電台「姊妹電台」。	WANG Li-Ping established Sister Radio in Huwei, Yunlin, which became Asia's pioneering commercial local radio station centered around feminist themes.
	國內首位成功更改身分證性別的跨性別者林國華，因社會壓力與歧視而自殺。TG蝶園、性權會、熱線與中央大學性／別研究室共同發起「破蛹成蝶——跨性人林國華追悼會」。	LIN Kuo-Hua, the first transgender individual in Taiwan to successfully change gender marker on ID card, tragically took her own life as a result of social pressure and discrimination. Taiwan TG Butterfly Garden, the Gender/Sexuality Rights Association, Taiwan, Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association, and the Center for the Study of Sexualities at National Central University came together to initiate "Rebirth as a Butterfly: Memorial for Transgender Pioneer LIN Kuo-Hua."

	阿布嫫·卡阿斐依亞那(Apu'u Kaaviana)於那瑪夏鄉達卡努瓦部落成立「女窩」。1997年即在高雄鳳山成立「高雄縣原住民婦女成長協會」，連結都會原民族女性。回到部落後，開設皮雕工藝班、文化成長班、耕種「Usuuru 女人的田」等，參與原民婦運近30年。	Apu'u Kaaviana founded Kawsda, meaning "women's space," in Takanua of Namasha District, Kaohsiung. In 1997, she established the Kaohsiung City Indigenous Women's Growth Association in Fengshan, Kaohsiung, with the aim of connecting Indigenous women residing in urban areas. After returning to her tribe, she engaged in various activities such as opening leather carving craft classes and cultural growth classes, as well as organizing Indigenous women to cultivate "Usuuru" (meaning "women's fields"). She had been actively involved in the Indigenous women's movement for nearly 30 years.
	舉辦首屆台灣同志遊行。由熱線承辦第四屆台北同玩節時規劃，因遭議員杯葛，後由民間自主籌辦，獨立於台北同玩節。現為東亞規模最大的同志遊行。	The first Taiwan LGBTQ+ Pride parade was held. The parade was originally planned during the 4th Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights Movement, organized by the Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association. However, the parade encountered boycotts from government councilors. Consequently, non-governmental organizations assumed responsibility for organizing the parade, leading to its independence from the government-led event—the Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights Movement. Now, it has become the largest LGBTQ+ parade in East Asia.
	「南洋台灣姐妹會」成立，為台灣首個由東南亞婚姻移民女性成立的全國性民間團體。該會前身為1995年學者夏曉鵬與美濃愛鄉協進會合辦的外籍新娘識字班；姊妹會成立後致力於組織培力、社會教育及法令政策倡議。	The TransAsia Sisters Association Taiwan, was established as the first nationwide non-governmental organization formed by women from Southeast Asia who immigrated for marriage. The root of the association could be traced back to 1995 when scholar HSIA Hsiao-Chuan and the Meinung People's Association co-organized a literacy class for foreign brides. After the establishment of TASAT, the organization dedicated itself to member empowerment, social education, and advocating for legal and policy initiatives.
	何春蕤出版《跨性別》，為台灣首部跨性別主題的研究專書。	Josephine HO published <i>Trans-gender</i>, the first scholarly publication on transgender in Taiwan.
2004	「皮繩愉虐邦」成立，為台灣首個BDSM團體，推廣性別平等與多元情慾，亦策劃相關藝術展演。	BDSM Company was established as the first BDSM group in Taiwan, promoting gender equality and embracing diverse sexual desires. It also organizes various cultural events related to their mission.
	「性別平等教育法」正式三讀通過，使台灣的性別平等教育具備法源。明定學校每學期要有四小時性別平等教育課程。該法由台灣性別平等教育協會、婦女新知、台北市女性權益促進會、台灣婦女團體全國聯合會、女學會、同志熱線組成「性別平等教育法民間推動聯盟」推動。	The Gender Equality Education Act was officially passed after the third reading. Elementary and junior high schools were required to offer a minimum of four hours of courses or activities focused on gender equity education each semester. The law was promoted by the Civil Society Coalition for the Promotion of the Gender Equity Education Act, a coalition formed by the TGEEA, Awakening Foundation, Taipei Association for the Promotion of Women's Rights, the National Alliance of Taiwan Women's Associations, Taiwanese Feminist Scholars Association, and Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTQ+) Hotline Association.
	三立新聞〈內幕特搜〉單元，以偷拍方式播出女同志在台北市延平公園的親	The SET program <i>Insider Investigation</i> aired sneak shots of intimate behavior

	密行為，並賦予不當形容，引起相關團體於網路連署，後赴電視台抗議。	between lesbians in Yanping Riverside Park in Taipei City. The program also included inappropriate descriptions of their behavior, which led to online petitions by related groups and subsequent protests in front of the TV station.
	勵馨基金會、兒童福利聯盟等11個民間團體成立「防暴三法推動聯盟」，敦促暴力防治政策，並促使立法院盡速通過審議中的防暴三法：「性騷擾防治法」、「連續性暴力修法條文」及「家庭暴力防治法修正條文」。防暴三法中之性騷擾防治法、性侵害犯罪防治法修法條文、刑法修法條文於隔年1月三讀通過，聯盟後來有四個團體加入，更名為「台灣防暴聯盟」。	The Garden of Hope Foundation, Child Welfare League Foundation, and 11 other non-governmental organizations formed the Three Anti-Violence Law Promotion Alliance to advocate for violence prevention policies. They urged the Legislative Yuan to expedite the passage of three pending laws: the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, amendments to the Sexually Violent Predator Act, and amendments to the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. The Sexual Harassment Prevention Act, Amendments to the Sexual Assault Prevention Act, and Amendments to the Criminal Code were passed in the third reading in January of the following year. Subsequently, four more organizations joined the alliance, and it was renamed as Taiwan Coalition Against Violence.
2005	台灣加入國際上終止性別暴力的社會運動「V-Day」，並由勵馨基金會與多個婦運團體引介劇作《陰道獨白》，於台北市西門町紅樓演出。	Taiwan became part of the international social movement "V-Day" to end gender violence. The Garden of Hope Foundation and various women's groups co-presented the play <i>The Vagina Monologues</i> at The Red House in Ximending, Taipei.
	考試院公佈「國家考試性別平等白皮書」，成立「國家考試性別平等諮詢委員會」，由考試委員吳嘉麗推動，不分性別均有相同的應考機會。吳嘉麗作為長期參與婦運的化學家，於2011年推動成立「台灣女科技人學會」，鼓勵仍為少數的科技女性。	The Examination Yuan announced the White Paper for Gender Equality in National Examinations, and established the National Examinations Gender Equality Committee, which was promoted by WU Jia-Li, one of the Ministers without Portfolio, to allow all genders to have equal opportunities to take the exam. WU was a chemist with a long history of involvement in the women's movements, and she founded The Society of Taiwan Women in Science and Technology (TWiST) in 2011. This organization aimed to encourage and support women in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, where they were still underrepresented.
2006	台灣設置第一個女性文化地標「淡水女學堂」，由時任總統陳水扁揭幕。緣起於同年由女書店與中華文化總會聯合發行第一冊《女人履痕—台灣女性文化地標》，推動女性地景與女路旅行。陳秀惠等陸續出版及設置台灣女性文化地標。	The first women's cultural landmark, Tamsui Girls' School, was unveiled by then-president CHEN Shui-Bian. The initiative to establish Taiwan women's landmarks and promote theme travel on "Women's Landscape" was launched by the publication of the first volume of <i>Her Footsteps through Herstory: Taiwan Women's Landmarks</i> , jointly released by Fembooks and the General Association of Chinese Culture. Subsequently, CHEN Hsiu-Hui and others continued to publish subsequent volumes in the series and increase Taiwanese women's cultural landmarks.
2007	蕭昭君成為蕭家宗祠「百年首位女主祭」。2009年，《女生正步走，牽手催生女主祭》記錄下蕭昭君的奮鬥歷程，蔡靜茹執導，台灣性別平等教育協會發行。	SIAO Zhao-Jyun became the first female to break tradition and preside over the ancestor worship ritual at the Tsai family ancestral shrine. This significant role had traditionally been held exclusively by male members for generations. In 2009, the documentary <i>Women's Light Shines On</i> documented the journey

		of SIAO's struggle to achieve her historic accomplishment. Directed by TSAI Ching-Ju, the film was distributed by the TGEEA.
	「人工生殖法」三讀通過。行政院衛生福利部1986年陸續頒布人工生殖相關管理辦法, 1996年研擬人工協助生殖法規, 因代理孕母議題爭議大, 直至2005年將人工生殖法與代孕分開研擬, 始將前者草案送進立法院, 後者由台灣女人連線與黃淑英立委共同擬定人工協助生殖法。	The Artificial Reproduction Act was approved after the third reading. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Executive Yuan issued a series of administrative measures related to artificial reproduction. In 1996, regulations for assisted reproduction were drafted. Due to the controversy surrounding surrogate mothers, the drafting of the surrogacy aspect was separated from the Artificial Reproduction Act and submitted to the Legislative Yuan in 2005. The Taiwan Women's Link and legislator HUANG Shu-Ying collaborated in the drafting of the legislation on artificial assisted reproduction, focusing on the surrogacy provisions.
	「台灣同志家庭權益促進會」成立。緣起於2005年的「女同志媽媽聯盟MSN社群」、「北區邊緣同志口述歷史工作小組」, 2006年發行《拉媽報》(LaMaNews)電子報月刊, 2007年更名, 2011年登記立案, 後投入同志收養服務、同志人工生殖諮詢。	The Taiwan LGBTQ Family Rights Advocacy was established. The origins of the association could be traced back to 2005 with the founding of the Lesbian Motherhood MSN Community and the Northern Marginal Tongzhi Oral History Working Group. In 2006, they began publishing the monthly e-newsletter, <i>LaMaNews</i> . The groups were subsequently renamed in 2007 and officially registered in 2011. Since then, they have been actively involved in providing same-sex adoption services and offering counseling on artificial reproduction for the LGBTQ+ community.
2009	「自己的房間」於台中開幕, 為台中首間性別主題書店。	A Room of One's Own Bookstore opened in Taichung, becoming the first gender-themed bookstore in Taichung.
2010	立法院通過民法親屬編修正案, 成年子女不需經父母同意, 即擁有姓氏選擇權。	The Legislative Yuan passed the Amendment to the Family Law of the Civil Code, granting adult children the right to choose their own surname without the need for parental consent.
	聯合國指定10月11日為「國際女童日」, 台灣行政院將此日訂為「台灣女孩日」, 並頒「提升女孩權益行動方案」。	The United Nations designates October 11th as "International Day of the Girl Child." In Taiwan, the Executive Yuan also established this day as Taiwan Girls Day and issued the Action Plan for Enhancement of Girls' Rights.
	兩位屏東未成年學生, 因同性戀情遭家人與同學排斥, 遂留下遺書相偕自殺, 此事件引起十餘個團體串聯, 組成新同志公民運動聯盟, 發起「屏東同志活下去」靜默遊行。	Two underaged students from Pingtung, ostracized by family and classmates because of their same-sex relationship, left behind suicide notes and took their own lives. This incident mobilized over ten different organizations to come together to form the New Tongzhi Civil Action Alliance and launch a silent protest march "Live On, Pingtung's LGBTQ+ Citizens."
2011	《LEZS》雜誌創刊, 為台灣第一本專為女同志發行的綜合型雜誌, 匯集從同志運動、文藝活動到體育娛樂等內容, 其後固定為季刊, 直至2019年10月發行最後一期紙本季刊。	<i>LEZS</i> magazine made its debut as Taiwan's very first lifestyle magazine specifically catered to lesbian readers. The magazine covered topics like LGBTQ+ movements and campaigns, cultural events, sports and entertainment, etc. <i>LEZS</i> subsequently became a regular quarterly publication, and its last printed volume was published in October 2019.

	「女人迷」成立，由張瑋軒、陳怡蓁、蔡純如創立，是以性別觀點為主軸的網路媒體社群。	Shulem CHANG, Lulu TSAI, and Tanya CHEN co-founded Womany, a social networking site and community focused on providing gender-centric perspectives.
2012	台灣伴侶權益推動聯盟(簡稱伴侶盟)正式立案，並提出「多元成家三法」草案。隔年獲得足夠連署，通過一讀，2014年經鄭麗君、尤美女委員等立委協助提案後，於立法院首次展開討論，此為台灣國會首次討論相關法案。	Taiwan Alliance to Promote Civil Partnership Rights (TAPCPR) was formally registered with the Ministry of Interior, and drafted three bills calling for “diversified family formation.” The following year, the draft bills garnered enough support through open petitions and were passed at its first reading. In 2014, legislators such as CHENG Li-Chun and YU Mei-Nu assisted in submitting the draft bills to the Legislative Yuan, where they were then extensively debated for the first time. This marked the first instance of Taiwan’s Legislative Yuan tabling laws related to marriage equality.
	「土拉客」於宜蘭成立，為實踐多元成家的同志實驗團體，致力於「農業X性別」的生態耕種與性別運動。	A Yilan-based feminist family farm that champions gender and biodiversity, Land Dyke, was formed. Putting the idea of diverse families into practice, Land Dyke’s goal is to bring together ecological agriculture and gender movements in a model known as “Agriculture X Gender.”
2013	「下一代幸福聯盟」號召近30萬人上凱道，公開表明反對多元性別教育。同時，伴侶盟於立法院外舉辦「婚姻平權公民論壇」會，訴求保障同志權益。	Happiness of the Next Generation Alliance called upon close to 300,000 people to join them in a march outside the Office of the President, to publicly voice their objection towards implementing a sexual and gender diversity education curriculum. At the same time, TAPCPR held the “Marriage Equality Forum” outside the Legislative Yuan, to call for the protection of LGBTQ+ rights.
2014	太陽花學運發生，為大學生與公民團體共同發起、並擴及民眾自主參與的大型社會運動。運動中不乏女性的參與，學運本以「反服貿」為主要訴求，期間卻發生多起以女性為攻擊對象的言論及行為，媒體更加以扭曲報導，意外突顯台灣社會性別歧視與性別暴力的嚴重性。	The Sunflower Movement began, initially and mainly aimed to protest the implementation of the Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement. It was a large-scale social movement jointly initiated by university students and civic groups, after which citizens from all walks of life came together of their own accord to support the cause. During the movement, there were also several incidents whereby women were subjected to verbal and physical attacks. Coupled with unfair and biased reporting by the media, the movement unintentionally shone a spotlight on the gender discrimination and gender-based violence that was still rampant in Taiwan.
2015	自2012年紐約發起、2015年由冰島乃至全球響應的「#FreeTheNipple」解放乳頭運動，旨在挑戰媒體及網路加諸於女體的限制與審查。在台灣由「性解放的學姊」率先響應，後引發多方討論。《眉角》雜誌編輯劉美妤與友人拍攝的上半身裸露照，經參與者同意後公開於臉書上，此意圖挑戰網路審查的響應舉動反遭多間媒體以嗜血聳動方式扭曲報導，藉機將女體曝露異色化、話題化。	#FreeTheNipple was a campaign created in New York in 2012, and re-emerged in Iceland in 2015. It eventually gained momentum as a global movement that aims to end the objectification of women’s breasts on the internet. The first group to stand in support of the movement in Taiwan was Sister Sayings, which subsequently triggered a wave of discussion involving various parties. Editor of Decode Magazine LIU Mei-Yu came together with friends to take topless photographs of themselves, and made these photographs publicly available on Facebook. The participants’ intentions were to fight back against, and challenge censorship and policing on the Internet. However, several media outlets reported on the incident with an unrelentingly

		sensationalist slant, distorting the facts of the matter and painting the exposure of women's bodies as an issue that is scandalous and outlandish.
	婦援會開設數位時代「復仇式色情」或「未得同意散佈性私密影像」被害人求助專線。2017年，邀集司法人員、學者專家及實務工作者組成小組，歷經一年研擬完成《侵害個人性私密影像防制條例》草案，目前仍繼續推動中。	In line with technological advancements in the digital age, Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation established a helpline for victims of revenge porn or non-consensual pornography. In 2017, the foundation invited legal practitioners, scholars, and professionals working on the field to form a working committee, which then spent a year drafting the proposed Act Against Audiovisual Materials that Violate Personal Sexual Privacy. The organization is currently still in the midst of pushing for the tabling of the draft bill.
2016	民進黨總統參選人蔡英文當選，成為台灣首位女總統，2020年並以台灣總統選舉史上最高得票數連任。然2020年新公布的內閣成員僅有兩名女性，創下女性閣員佔比的歷史新低，有違1990年代彭婉如推動的女性參政權保障，遭輿論批評與婦女團體抗議。	TSAI Ing-Wen, the DPP candidate in the 2016 presidential elections, was elected to office. She became Taiwan's very first female President, and won a second-term in 2020 with the most number of votes casted for a candidate in the history of Taiwanese presidential elections. However, 2020's newly unveiled Cabinet included only two female members, hitting a new low in terms of the proportion of female representation in the Cabinet. This went against the principle of protecting women's rights to partake in politics, as championed by PENG Wan-Ru in the 1990s. The 2020 Cabinet appointment led to public backlash and was denounced by women's rights groups.
	輔大心理系朱姓學生以受害者男友身分，闡述前一年發生的輔大性侵案，文中指控輔大社科院長夏林清處理程序不當，掀起網路激烈論戰。此事件中，受害者、加害者、校方所扮演的角色成為關注焦點，校園性平體制的弊端、性平申訴的困難與阻礙等問題浮上檯面。	A Fu Jen Catholic University psychology student surnamed CHU alleged that HSIA Lin-Ching, dean of the university's College of Social Sciences, had mishandled a case of sexual assault that had occurred at the school in 2015. CHU had made the allegations as the boyfriend of the victim, and his post sparked a massive debate on the Internet. The roles of victim, the assailant, and the university administrators were thrust into the spotlight. The allegations also shed light on the existing problems of gender equality complaint application and gender equality system on campus.
	唐鳳出任數位政委，為台灣首位跨性別的內閣成員與數位政委，現為台灣數位發展部首長。	Audrey TANG was invited to join Taiwan's Executive Yuan as Minister Without Portfolio, becoming Taiwan's very first transgender Cabinet member and Minister. TANG currently heads the Ministry of Digital Affairs.
	學者畢安生在伴侶曾敬超逝世一年後，於住處自殺身亡。畢安生與曾敬超相伴35年，後者於病逝前曾表明欲將財產留給畢安生，然因兩人無婚姻關係，台灣也尚未有保障同性婚姻之法律，使曾敬超未能如願。	Scholar Jacques PICOUX took his own life at his residence a year after the death of his partner TSENG Ching-Chao. The pair had been together for 35 years, and prior to succumbing to illness, TSENG had expressed his desire for PICOUX to inherit his assets. However, as the pair were not legally married and Taiwan had yet to pass laws protecting same-sex unions at the time, TSENG's last wishes were not honored.
	熱線、婦女新知、同志家庭權益促進會、台灣同志人權法案遊說聯盟及酷摩沙獎組成「婚姻平權大平台」，推動婚姻平權與其民法修正草案。年底辦凱道音樂會，超過25萬人參加。立法院歷經反同團體發動二萬人包圍立院，企圖阻擋審查後，於12月底通過婚姻平權民法修正草案初審。平台於隔	Taiwan Tongzhi Hotline Association, the Awakening Foundation, Taiwan LGBTQ Family Rights Advocacy, the Lobby Alliance for LGBT Human Rights, and the Queermosa Awards came together to establish the Marriage Equality Coalition, which called for marriage equality and amendments to the relevant

	年10月舉辦「我們都是畢安生紀念晚會」追悼畢安生的逝世週年，並提出不要歧視和差別待遇的同志專法，要婚姻平權修法。	laws and regulations. The coalition organized a concert outside the Office of the President at the end of 2016, which attracted over 250,000 attendees. In late December 2016, the bills calling for amendments that protect marriage equality under the Civil Code passed preliminary reviews at the Legislative Yuan. This came after 20,000 protestors from anti-LGBTQ+ groups surrounded the Legislative Yuan, in an attempt to prevent the legislative body from conducting preliminary reviews of the draft bills. In October 2017, the Marriage Equality Coalition organized the Memorial for Jacques Picoux to mark the one-year anniversary of PICOUX's death. The coalition also proposed laws that would eradicate discriminatory and differentiated treatment of the LGBTQ+ community, alongside amendments to the law to push for marriage equality.
	「阿嬤家—和平與女性人權館」成立，為台灣首座以慰安婦為題的場館。收錄59位台灣慰安婦阿嬤的故事，並提供婦女培力空間。	Ama Museum was founded as Taiwan's very first museum dedicated to comfort women. The stories of 59 Taiwanese comfort women are presented at the museum, where there is also a workshop space providing women with opportunities to learn new life skills.
2017	2013年祁家威與伴侶到戶政事務所辦理登記結婚遭拒，其後提出行政訴訟，經最高行政法院駁回上訴定讞。2015年祁向大法官申請釋憲，2017年大法官「釋字第748號解釋」指出現行法令違憲，立法院需於兩年內修正，否則同性伴侶可逕自於戶政事務所登記，同樣享有「民法」保障配偶關係的效力。釋憲結果振奮挺同團體。	In 2013, activist CHI Chia-Wei and his partner filed a marriage application at a Household Registration Office, which was then rejected. Subsequently, CHI filed an administrative litigation case, and the Supreme Administrative Court eventually ruled against his appeal. In 2015, CHI sought a constitutional review of Taiwan's marriage laws, and in 2017, the Constitutional Court released the J.Y. Interpretation No. 748 ruling, which pointed out that current regulations barring same-sex marriages were unconstitutional. The Legislative Yuan had two years to rectify current legislation, failing which same-sex partners were free to register their marriages at Household Registration Offices and their unions would be legally protected under the Civil Code. The results of the constitutional review boosted the morale of civic groups that supported LGBTQ+ causes.
	日日春協會與文萌樓屋主經六年訴訟敗訴，被迫遷出。遷出前夕舉辦「廢娼20周年暨白蘭紀念特展」，追思三位在此逝世的公娼——官秀琴、陳麗君、白蘭，展出妓運創作與紀錄。2018年，林姓樓主因無力維護古蹟，希望與日日春協會合作，共同修復再利用，保存反廢娼運動中心歷史。經台北市政府文化資產審議會2019年通過文萌樓「修復再利用計畫」及修復，2022年文萌樓重新開幕。	The COSWAS was forced to evict the Wenmeng Building, after losing a six-year-long lawsuit against the building's owners. On the eve of its eviction, COSWAS held the "In Memory of Bai Lan: Special Exhibition Marking 20 Years Since the Abolishment of Prostitution"; the exhibition honored KUAN Hsiu-Chin, CHEN Li-Chun, and BAI Lan, the three former licensed sex workers who had lived out the last of their lives in the Wenmeng Building. The exhibition also featured records on sex workers' movement. In 2018, the Wenmeng Building owner was unable to preserve the heritage site and sought a collaboration with COSWAS, to restore and repurpose the building. In turn, they strove to preserve Wenmeng Building's legacy. In 2019, the cultural heritage review committee under Taipei City Government's Department of Cultural Affairs passed the "Wenmeng Building Restoration and Repurposing Proposal." Upon completion of restoration works, Wenmeng Building reopened its doors in 2022.

2018	受美國體操界的「#MeToo」運動鼓舞，高雄一名女體操選手指控教練長期性侵，其後共有四名受害人出面指控與提告。然「#MeToo」當時在台灣僅有零星事件，未成氣候。	Motivated by the #MeToo movement in the realm of US gymnastics, a gymnastics athlete from Kaohsiung came forth and accused a coach of sexually assaulting her over a long period of time. Following her accusations, four other victims came forth to accuse and file lawsuits against the assailant. However, #MeToo cases were scarce in Taiwan at the time, and the movement ultimately failed to fully take off.
	反同團體提出的「婚姻限一男一女」與「國中小不實施同志教育」公投案，於地方大選綁公投時，獲得約700萬人投票贊同，正式通過。選舉結果重挫同志與性平運動。	Anti-LGBTQ+ groups lobbied for referendums, seeking public support for the following issues: “marriage as a union of a man and a woman only”, and “not implementing LGBT-related curriculum at elementary and middle schools”. The referendums were carried out alongside local general elections, and approximately 7 million voters casted votes in favor of these causes. The referendums were officially passed, which dealt a severe blow to the LGBTQ+ and gender equality movements.
2019	台灣同婚合法。距大法官「釋字第748號解釋」將屆滿兩年之際，《司法院釋字第748號解釋施行法》三讀通過，台灣成為亞洲首個同婚合法國家。	Same-sex marriage was legalized in Taiwan. On the cusp of the two-year deadline set forth by the Constitutional Court with the J.Y. Interpretation No. 748 ruling, the Act for Implementation of J. Y. Interpretation No. 748 was passed at its third reading at the Legis. With this ruling, Taiwan became the first Asian country to legalize same-sex marriage.
2020	通姦除罪。大法官釋字第791號解釋宣告，刑法第239條通姦刑罰與只可提告第三者的刑事訴訟法第239條，皆違憲，即刻失效，此為台灣憲法與婦女運動史里程碑。婦女新知等婦女團體自1994年推動通姦除罪化，尋求女性婚姻實質權益保障，2002年曾有法官聲請釋憲，當時大法官以確保婚姻制度持續圓滿，宣告通姦罪並無違憲。	Adultery was decriminalized. The Constitutional Court released the J.Y. Interpretation No. 791 ruling, which determined that Article 239 of the Criminal Code and Article 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were both unconstitutional, thus losing their legal status with immediate effect. Article 239 of the Criminal Code criminalized adultery, while Article 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure allowed lawsuits to be filed against third parties believed to be interfering in a marriage. This ruling was an important milestone for both Taiwan’s constitutional law and the women’s rights movement. Women’s rights groups, such as the Awakening Foundation, had been calling for the decriminalization of adultery since 1994, while championing tangible protection of women’s rights in marriages. In 2002, there had been a judge who had filed for a constitutional review of adultery laws, but the Constitutional Court had ruled that laws criminalizing adultery were constitutional. The Constitutional Court cited the need to keep the social institution of marriage secure and intact as the reason behind this ruling.
2021	因多起惡意跟蹤騷擾事件，卻無法源規範，立法院加速推動「跟蹤騷擾防制法」，於11月三讀通過，隔年6月施行。	Numerous instances of stalking and harassment with malicious intent were reported, but there were no laws in place to penalize the wrongdoers. To tackle this issue, the Legislative Yuan fast-tracked the implementation of the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act, passing the new laws at a third reading in November and implementing them in June 2022.
2022	推動月經平權的「小紅帽WITH RED」成立「小紅厝月經博物館」，為亞洲首座月經博物館。	With Red, a non-profit organization pushing for menstrual equity, established the Red House Period Museum, which is the first of its kind in Asia.

	2018年下半年至2020年3月韓國N號房性剝削事件爆發，引起社會震驚。2022年7月，鏡週刊以專題報導揭露台版N號房事件，同一加害者網路性影像詐騙販售案，受害者多達 300 人。同時，網紅「小玉」朱玉宸被起訴涉以「深偽Deep Fake」AI換臉技術，將百多位知名女性民代、網紅與直播主合成A片女優，上網販賣，獲利逾1300萬元，皆引發社會警覺數位性暴力犯罪樣態嚴重。	From the later half of 2018 till March 2020, South Korea's "Nth Room" sexual exploitation case sent massive shockwaves across society as it unraveled. In 2022, <i>Mirror Media</i> published an exposé, to bring to light a similar case of sexual exploitation in Taiwan. A perpetrator had sold sexually explicit videos online, and had blackmailed and scammed some 300 victims. At the same time, YouTuber CHU Yu-Chen, who also went by the name Xiaoyu, was charged with creating and distributing fake pornographic content online. He had made use of DeepFake AI technology to superimpose the faces of over a hundred well-known female politicians, influencers, and live-stream hosts onto existing materials featuring professional pornography actresses; CHU had made over NTD\$13 million by selling these videos. These incidents served as wake-up calls for society, to recognize the severity of sexual violence and sexual crimes committed in the cyber sphere.
2023	內政部1月開放跨國同性婚姻，受理中華人民共和國以外的國家與港澳居民在台登記結婚。5月三讀通過《司法院釋字第748號解釋施行法修正案》，同性伴侶可無血緣收養。	In January, the Ministry of Interior lifted bans on cross-national same-sex marriages, allowing Taiwanese citizens to register same-sex marriages with a foreign partner hailing from Macao and Hong Kong, as well as from countries aside from the PRC . In May, an amendment for the Act for Implementation of J.Y. Interpretation No. 748 was passed at its third reading at the Legislative Yuan, allowing same-sex partners to adopt children who have no biological ties to them.
	立法院三讀通過數位性暴力四法修正草案，正式宣示未經同意拍攝、持有性私密影像、威脅恐嚇和散布行為是侵犯個人隱私權、性自主權的犯罪行為。數位性暴力被害人正式納入《性侵害犯罪防治法》、《犯罪被害人權益保障法》適用對象，以保障其權益。	Four Acts penalizing sexual violence in the cyber sphere were passed at third Legislative Yuan readings. Filming someone without their consent and owning videos depicting sexually intimate acts, threatening and blackmailing others with these videos, as well as distributing these materials, all constitute criminal acts of violation of privacy and sexual autonomy. Victims of digital sexual violence are officially protected under the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act and Crime Victims Rights Prevention Act.
	台灣大學發生多起學生歧視言論事件。4月「言論自由月」，台大學生會開放同學登記欲在校內發表的言論，結果出現「火冒4.05丈」、「男男性行為捐血禁令」等嚴重歧視言論。5月，經濟學系公布正副會長選舉公報，其中有候選人提出16項對性傾向、身材、族群等具歧視的政見內容，引起社會高度關注。	There were several instances of discriminatory remarks being made by students at NTU. April was designated "free speech month" at the university, and the NTU Student Association invited students to come forth with opinions that they would like to express on campus. However, there were severely discriminatory remarks made in the name of the event, with reference to a government policy that grants students from Indigenous communities an extra 35 percent on university admission scoring systems, or calling for a ban on blood donation by men who engage in sexual activities with other men. In May, NTU's Economic Department published bulletins from candidates running for president and vice president of the department's student council, which included 16 instances of discriminatory remarks found within the candidates' proposed policies. The offensive remarks were made with regards to sexual orientation, body size, and ethnicity, drawing widespread public attention to the issue.

	「#MeToo」風暴席捲全球五年之後，Netflix影集《人選之人—造浪者》引發台版「#MeToo」，第一起為前民進黨婦女部黨工指控遭導演性騷，進而由政治擴及社運、文學、藝術、教育、體壇、影視演藝圈等領域，除了呈現長久被忽視隱忍的日常傷害，並引發下台、停職、道歉等效應與熱議。	Five years after “#MeToo” first gained momentum around the world, the movement gained traction in Taiwan with the premiere of Netflix series <i>Wave Makers</i>. A former DPP staffer at the Department of Women's Affairs first reported that she had been sexually harassed by a filmmaker, after which the “#MeToo” movement expanded beyond political circles and reached the realms of social activism, literature, arts, education, sports, and the film and entertainment industry. The movement exposed the often-neglected harm perpetuated on a daily basis over a long period of time, and sparked a wave of resignations, suspensions, and public apologies, etc.
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