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# ANTI- DISINFORMATION POLICY OVERVIEW

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2019

# 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台上，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.



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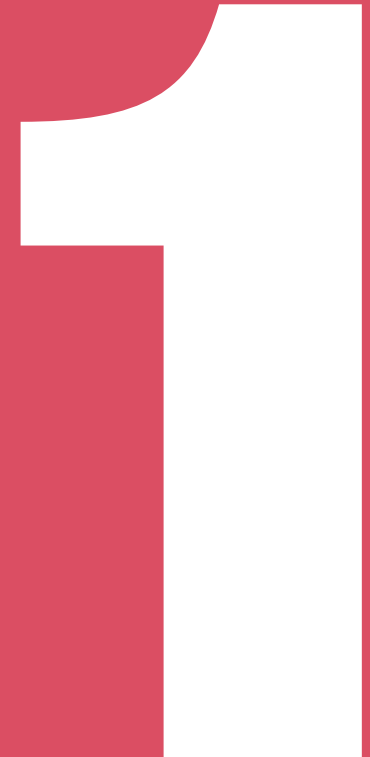
# STRATEGIES for

# 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，企圖干擾民眾生活與社會秩序，行政院賴前院長清德於107年9月指示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, former Premier Lai Ching-te asked 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 —

核查/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

強化媒體平台協力  
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 Tracing the issue to its source

追究法律責任  
公正獨立司法審查

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

教育部於108年5月1日成立第1屆媒體素養教育推動會，每4個月召開諮詢會議檢視及規劃各項媒體素養教育政策，並於108年7月5日發布「108年媒體素養教育行動方案」，以三大面向、六大執行策略及23項工作項目，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 first Media Literacy Education Promotion Committee, which convenes a consultation meeting once every four months to review and formulate policy. On July 5, 2019, the MOE launched the 2019 Media Literacy Education Action Program, creating a promotional framework comprising three broad dimensions, six enforcement strategies, and 23 work items.



### 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。

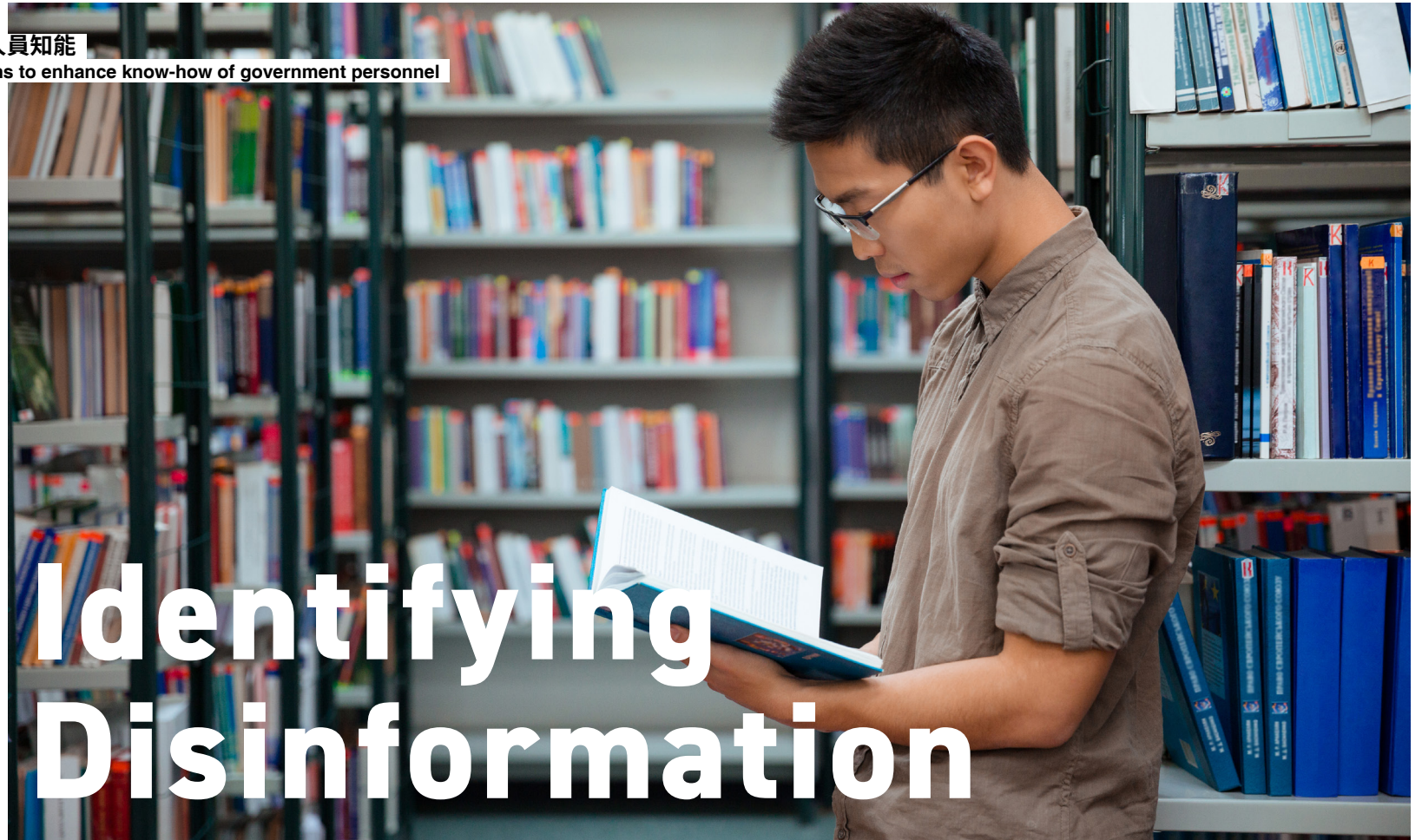
The MOE has drawn up three broad dimensions—teacher training, the supply of educational materials, and the design of lesson plans—to gradually incorporate technology, information, and media literacy into elementary and secondary school curricula. This is part of an effort to build related core competencies 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

#### Instructor-led and digital 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、數位媒體使用等實體與數位課程，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 both instructor-led and digital training programs covering strategies to combat fake news, assess and respond to online discourse, and use digital media. 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，提供民眾正確訊息。

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 government ministries and organizations 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。目前台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 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. 五大網路平台推動自律機制

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

台北市電腦公會與台灣五大主要網路平台Facebook、Google、LINE、Yahoo奇摩及批踢踢實業坊（PTT）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，且會「定期檢討並公布自律成效」。

The Taipei Computer Association and five major internet platforms in Taiwan—Facebook, Google, LINE, Yahoo, and Professional Technology Temple (PTT)—have jointly drawn up self-regulatory principles regarding false information disseminated via 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. The principles also stipulate that the self-regulatory practices of these internet platforms will be regularly reviewed, and that associated findings will be released.



## 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台時代，使用資料及相關技術大都掌握於社群平台業者，要及時阻止假訊息傳播，便需建立平台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 checking harmful content and taking self-regulatory measures. 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. 數位通訊傳播法草案明定平台對侵權內容的處理機制 Explicit provisions in the draft Digital Communications Act for platforms' handling of content that infringes on the rights of others

行政院於106年11月20日將《數位通訊傳播法》草案函送立法院審議，該草案規定數位通訊傳播服務提供者對於使用者的侵權行為，若經通知或知悉侵權行為後，進行移除或使他人無法接取等措施，不負民事責任；該草案並規定，因數位通訊傳播服務的使用行為發生爭執而有必要時，為數位通訊傳播服務提供者、其使用者或第三人得依《民事訴訟法》規定，聲請法院為定暫時狀態處分，以防止發生重大損害或避免急迫危險。

On November 20, 2017, the Executive Yuan submitted the draft Digital Communications Act to the Legislative Yuan for review. Under this draft, digital communications service providers will not be civilly liable for their users' infringements as long as they remove or disable access to such content when notified or upon learning about it. The draft also stipulates that should a dispute arise from the use of their services and should it be deemed necessary, service providers and users or third parties may apply to the court in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure for "an injunction maintaining a temporary status quo with regard to the legal relation in dispute" for the "purposes of preventing material harm or imminent danger."



### 2. 新增緊急限制刊播令制度下架妨害選舉的假訊息

#### Creation of a legal injunction to remove disinformation that interferes in Taiwan's elections

行政院院會也通過《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)修正草案，函送立法院審議。草案參考法國2018年《反資訊操縱法》，新增緊急限制刊播令制度，對於侵害候選人權利或影響選舉的不實訊息，候選人得向法院聲請命令，要求平台移除內容、停止刊播或其他必要處置，法院必須於三日內做出裁定。希望透過司法權獨立的判斷，保障言論自由，並降低假訊息對選舉公正性的傷害。

The Executive Yuan Council has submitted draft amendments to the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election and Recall Act as well as the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act to the Legislative Yuan for review. Drawn up with reference to a law adopted in France in 2018 to counter the manipulation of information, the amendments call for the introduction of a legal injunction that would allow candidates to petition the court and subsequently order media platforms to remove, stop broadcasting, or take other measures against inaccurate information that violates the rights of candidates or influences elections. In such cases, the court would be required to make a ruling within three days of the petition. This system of independent judicial judgment is designed to protect freedom of speech while minimizing the adverse impact that disinformation can have on the fairness of elections.

### 3. 獨立機關持續監理，並強化資訊透明

目前我國由國家通訊傳播委員會(以下簡稱通傳會)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。



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

As the supervisory authority overseeing Taiwan's broadcast media, the National Communications Commission (NCC) also oversees their fact-checking and self-regulatory practices. To prevent false election advertisements or fake news from affecting the fairness of elections, 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.

# COMBATING THE DISSEMINATION OF DISINFORMATION

#### (1) 監理媒體落實事實查證並公布新聞頻道內容觀測結果

除行政院院會在第一波修法通過《廣播電視法》修正草案，及兩選罷法修正草案，分別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；通傳會於107年12月5日公布《建立我國事實查證參考原則》，除受理民眾申訴外，共計裁處8件；通傳會並公布選舉期間及特定期間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和公投

行政院院會也通過內政部的兩選罷法修正草案，及中選會的《公民投票法》修正草案，規範媒體、網路平台所刊播的選舉罷免和公投廣告應揭露出資者，並且禁止境外資金資助選舉罷免和公投廣告；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 the media's fact-checking and releasing observations and findings on the content of news channels

In the first round of legal amendments aimed at combating disinformation, the Executive Yuan Council approved revisions to the Radio and Television Act and the election and recall acts, 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 NCC accepts complaints from the general public, and has ruled on eight cases in accordance with the Fact-Checking Reference Principles it issued on December 5, 2018. 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 during election periods and at certain other times.

#### Preventing disinformation from influencing elections and referendums

The Executive Yuan Council has approved draft amendments to the two election and recall laws under the purview of the MOI and the Referendum Act under the purview of the CEC, requiring media and digital platforms to disclose the names of sponsors of election, recall, and referendum advertisements. The amendments prohibit overseas sponsorships of such advertisements. Moreover, the CEC is working with Facebook and Google to strengthen the mechanism for handling reports of disinformation during election periods.

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 Council 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

### 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, nuclear accidents, and natural disasters 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>核子事故緊急應變法</b> 第31條之1（增訂） Nuclear Emergency Response Act Article 31-1 (newly added)	散播有關核子事故之謠言或不實訊息，足生損害於公眾或他人者 Disseminate rumors or incorrect information concerning nuclear accidents, 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 Informants who report untrue information about disasters despite the fact that they perfectly know the information is untrue Anyone who spreads rumors or untrue information about disasters and thus causes damage to the public or other people



# PUNISHING PERPETRATORS of DISINFORMATION

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，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 Council 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 amendments are as follows:

修正條文 Act and article amended	修正內容 Amendment
<p><b>刑法</b> 第251條、第313條 Criminal Code of the R.O.C. Articles 251 and 313</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 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> <p>Disseminates false information with the intention to affect the transaction price of specified goods, and injures the credit of another by circulating rumors or by fraudulent means 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.</p>
<p><b>陸海空軍刑法</b> 第72條 Criminal Code of the Armed Forces Article 72</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 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> <p>Fabricates a military rumor with intent and intends to disseminate it to the general public 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.</p>

**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、英國、法國、澳洲等國專家學者對談，外交部亦積極辦理媒體識讀教育相關訓練，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 government ministries and organizations have held seminars, workshops, and professional exchanges with experts and scholars from Australia, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has also organized media literacy education programs, as follows:

1. 外交部、美國在台協會台北辦事處 (AIT/T) 及台灣民主基金會 (TFD) 於 107 年 10 月中旬在台美「全球合作訓練架構」(GCTF) 下舉辦「培養媒體識讀以捍衛民主國際工作坊」(International Workshop on Defending Democracy through Media Literacy)，邀集印太 12 國的官員、記者及學者專家參訓。

2. 108 年 9 月中旬，外交部、AIT 及台灣民主基金會再次透過 GCTF，擴大邀請日本台灣交流協會、瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北辦事處、美國「共和黨國際事務協會」(IRI) 及「民主黨國際事務協會」(NDI) 共同舉辦「培養媒體識讀以捍衛民主國際工作坊」，展現台灣與美國、日本及瑞典等理念相近國家攜手保障言論自由及鞏固民主價值的決心。

In mid-October 2018, MOFA, the Taipei Office of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT/T), and the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD) jointly held the International Workshop on Defending Democracy through Media Literacy. The event, organized in Taipei under the Taiwan-US Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF), was attended by officials, journalists, scholars, and experts from 12 countries in the Indo-Pacific region.

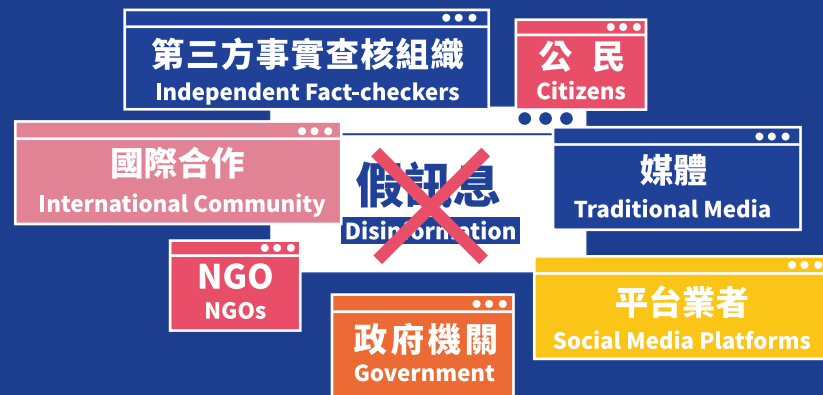
The workshop was held again in mid-September 2019. This time, MOFA, the AIT, and the TFD extended invitations to the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association, the Swedish Trade and Investment Council in Taipei, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute to participate in this GCTF event. This highlighted the determination of such like-minded countries as Japan, Sweden, Taiwan, and the United States to work together to protect freedom of speech and consolidate democratic values.

# CONCLUSION

## 結論

展望現今西方民主國家及我國所面臨情勢，假訊息已然成為「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 information 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 and debunking disinformation, combating its dissemination, and punishing perpetrators. Through partnerships with the private sector, we will 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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