

# 臺北醫學大學性別平等教育實施規定

## Taipei Medical University Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Equality Education

94年6月22日校務會議新訂通過

Approved by the University Council Meeting, 22 June 2005

99年8月26日校務會議修正通過

Amended by the University Council Meeting, 26 August 2010

第一條 本校為落實性別地位實質平等，有效提高性別平等之學習環境，建立校園安全，依據性別平等教育法第二章第十二條，特訂定「性別平等教育實施規定」（以下簡稱本規定）。

### Article One

To implement equality of gender status, effectively improve learning environments for greater equality, and establish campus safety, Taipei Medical University (hereinafter referred to as “the University”) set the Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Equality Education (hereafter referred as the Guidelines) according to the Gender Equality Education Act, Chapter 2, Article 12.

第二條 性別地位實質平等及性別平等教育之定義

- 一、性別地位實質平等：指任何人不分其生理性別、性傾向、性別特質或性別認同，應受到相同的對待；若有受到不平等對待者，應積極提供資源及機會等協助，以確保其地位之平等並維護其人格尊嚴。
- 二、性別平等教育：指以教育方式消除性別歧視，促進性別地位之實質平等。

### Article Two

Definitions for the equality of gender status and gender equality education:

1. Equality of gender status: any individual regardless of his or her biological sex, sexual orientation, sexual characteristics or sexual awareness should be treated equally. If individuals are treated unfairly, they should be provided with assistance, resources and opportunities that ensure gender equality and protect personal dignity.

2. Gender equality education: to eliminate sexual discrimination through education and encourage equality of gender status.

第三條 本校教師及行政人員應尊重學生與教職員工之性別特質及性傾向。

### **Article Three**

The UNIVERSITY educators and administrative staff should respect all sexual characteristics and sexual orientations of the staff and students.

第四條 本校之招生及就學許可不得有性別或性傾向之差別待遇，但基於歷史傳統、特定教育目標或其他非因性別因素之正當理由，經該主管機關核准而設置之班級、課程者不在此限。

### **Article Four**

UNIVERSITY enrollment and admission of students should not involve differential treatment on the basis on gender and sexual orientation. However, specific programs and courses approved by the responsible authority due to historical traditions, specific education objectives or other legitimate reasons other than sexual factors are not limited by this article.

第五條 學校不得因學生之性別或性傾向而給予教學、活動、評量、獎懲、福利及服務上之差別待遇。但性質僅適合特定性別者，不在此限。

### **Article Five**

UNIVERSITY should not provide differential treatment based on sexual orientation or gender in education, activities, assessments, rewards and punishments, welfare and service to students. However, the abovementioned practices with a nature applicable for a specified gender are not limited by this article.

第六條 學校對因性別或性傾向而處於不利處境之學生應積極提供協助，以改善其處境。

### **Article Six**

UNIVERSITY should actively provide assistance to students in an unfavorable situation due to gender or sexual orientation and thereby improve the situation.

第七條 本校各單位應積極維護懷孕學生之受教權，並提供必要之協助。

#### **Article Seven**

All departments of UNIVERSITY should actively protect the rights of pregnant students to receive education and provide necessary assistance.

第八條 教職員工之職前教育、新進人員培訓、在職進修及教育行政主管人員之儲訓課程，應納入性別平等教育之內容。

#### **Article Eight**

Pre-vocational education for educators, new staff training, training programs for current staff and courses for provisional administrative leaders should incorporate gender equality content.

第九條 本校之課程設置及活動設計，應鼓勵學生發揮潛能，不得因性別而有差別待遇，並開設有關於性別研究相關課程開放學生選修，發展符合性別平等之課程規劃與評量方式。

#### **Article Nine**

The design of courses and activities should allow encouraging students to show their potential, and students should not be treated differently based on gender. Courses related to gender studies, with teaching content and assessments that develop gender equality, are offered to students as electives.

第十條 本校教師教材之編寫、審查及選用，應符合性別平等教育原則；教材內容應平衡反映不同性別之歷史貢獻及生活經驗，並呈現多元之性別觀點。

#### **Article Ten**

The compilation, evaluation and selection of teaching materials used by UNIVERSITY educators should correspond with the principle of gender equality education. Teaching content should reflect historical contributions and life experiences from both genders and display diverse perspectives.

第十一條 本校教師使用教材及從事教育活動時，應具備性別平等意識，破除

性別刻板印象，避免性別偏見及性別歧視。

#### **Article Eleven**

UNIVERSITY educators should possess gender equality awareness when using teaching materials and engaging in teaching activities. Stereotypes should be eliminated, and sexual prejudice and discrimination should be avoided.

第十二條 本校教師應鼓勵學生修習非傳統性別之學科領域。

#### **Article Twelve**

UNIVERSITY educators should encourage students to study in academic fields of nontraditional gender studies.

第十三條 本校之考績委員會、申訴評議委員會及教師評審委員會之組成，負責該業務之單位，應自本法施行之日起一年內完成改組，任一性別委員應占委員總數三分之一以上。但本校之考績委員會及教師評審委員會因任一性別教師人數少於委員總數三分之一者，不在此限。

#### **Article Thirteen**

The department responsible for the establishment of the UNIVERSITY Performance Evaluation Committee, the Complaints Committee and the Faculty Evaluation Committee should reorganize these Committees within a year from the enforcement date of these Guidelines. Either gender should constitute more than a third of the total number of Committee members. However, the UNIVERSITY Performance Evaluation Committee and the Faculty Evaluation Committee may include educators which the number of either gender may not exceed a third of the total number of Committee members, and are therefore not limited to this Article.

第十四條 本校設性別平等教育委員會，推展性別平等教育相關工作，以厚植並建立性別平等之教育資源與環境。本校應訂定校園性侵害及性騷擾處理與防治實施要點，以預防與處理校園性侵害或性騷擾事件，並落實推動防治教育宣導工作。性別平等教育委員會之委員涉及性侵害或性騷擾之情事，應自動迴避。

#### **Article Fourteen**

UNIVERSITY established the Gender Equality Education Committee to promote equality and enhance gender equality educational resources and environments. UNIVERSITY's Implementation Directions for Processing and Prevention of Sexual Assault and Harassment provides for preventive education and supports these goals. Members of the Gender Equality Education Committee should vigorously pursue fair resolution of incidents related to sexual assaults and harassment.

第十五條 本實施規定經校務會議通過後公告並實施，修正時亦同。

**Article Fifteen**

These Guidelines take effect after being approved by a university council meeting; the same applies when amended.

(These guidelines were translated from the original Chinese. In the event of any discrepancies between the two versions, the Chinese always takes precedence.)