

東亞 性別及性取向 小眾族群權利



1997年

中國廢除流氓罪, 有效將男同性戀行為非刑事化



2002年

台灣頒佈法例保障工作領域
不得對性傾向有所歧視



2004年

台灣頒佈法例保障教育領域
不得對性傾向有所歧視

2005年

香港高等法院設下先例, 禁止任何基於性傾向而作出的不合理或不同對待。

2013年

蒙古人權委員會年度報告
包括了有關同性戀、
雙性戀及跨性向權利的章節

香港通過法案允許
已經接受變性手術的跨性別女性
與男性伴侶結婚



2014年

同性戀、雙性戀、
跨性向及雙性別
商業峰會於上海舉行

中國法庭裁定
利益歸於
性取向轉換療法的受害者

台灣
為同性婚姻平權
作出辯論



2015年

同性戀、雙性戀及跨性向包容性指數
承認香港企業的良好操守

2016年

蒙古提出首項反歧視法例



2017年

日本在防止學校欺凌的新條例內包括性取向及性別歧視項目



2019年

台灣為同性婚姻立法

2020年

台灣將會為身份證增設第三性別選項



Stigma and Resilience
Among Vulnerable
Youth Centre



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