

The UN SDGs 8 and 10: Taiwan's Achievements in Decent Work, Economic Growth and Reducing Inequality. Case Study and Clarification by Comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya.

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ABSTRACT

"There is no 'Plan B' because we do not have a 'Planet B.' We have to work and galvanize our action." Said by Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.¹

Although Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, it is also crucial to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development proposed by the United Nations in 2015. This paper focuses on Taiwan's progress in SDGs8 decent work and sustainable economic growth and SDGs10 reduces inequality and compares Taiwan with countries that are members of the United Nations.

This research will also lead readers to explore the importance of sustainable development, as well as the solutions or policies proposed by Taiwan and countries that are members of the United Nations when facing different events, and learn from each other through their differences.

Today, Taiwan has made some progress with United Nations member states on SDGs8 and SDGs10, implementing policies, labor reforms and creating job opportunities, as well as social welfare systems to solve the problem of income inequality, but regional and racial differences remain a challenge, and there is still room for improvement.

Keywords: Taiwan, SDGs8, SDGs10, United Nations, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

¹ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2014/09/477962>

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- (A.D.)-Anno Domini -"in the year of our lord"
- (AI)-Artificial Intelligence
- (CIA)-Central Intelligence Agency
- (CEDAW)-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- (COVID-19)-Coronavirus disease 2019
- (GDP)-Gross Domestic Product
- (GNI)-Gross National Income
- (ICDF)-International Cooperation and Development Fund
- (IMF)-International Monetary Fund
- (MOEA)-Ministry of Economic Affairs
- (MOL)-Ministry of Labor
- (MOI)-Ministry of the Interior
- (NCSD)-National Committee for Sustainable Development
- (NEET)-Not in Employment, Education or Training
- (ODM)-Original Design Manufacturer
- (OEM)-Original Equipment Manufacturer
- (RLCEA)-Regional Leadership Center East Africa
- (Rio+20)-The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development -took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 20-22 June 2012.
- (STEM)-Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
- (SDGs)-Sustainable Development Goals
- (SDGs-8)-Sustainable Development Goals 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- (SDGs-10)-Sustainable Development Goals 10 Reduced Inequality
- (TAHR)-Taiwan Association for Human Rights
- (TCTU)-Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions
- (TAITRA)- Taiwan External Trade Development Council
- (TSMC)-Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- (UN)-United Nations

(UNA Taiwan)-United Nations Association Taiwan

(ILO)-International Labor Organization

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The UN SDGs 8 and 10: Taiwan's Achievements in Decent Work, Economic Growth and Reducing Inequality. Case Study and Clarification by Comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Taiwan's economy is recognized as highly developed. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) ranks Taiwan 21th in the global economic system with a relatively high per capita gross domestic product (GDP)². Taiwan's import and export trade is a crucial driving force for the country's economic development. Additionally, Taiwan is a significant location for high-tech product manufacturing and exporting, with competitive advantages in various sectors.

Still, it encounters several economic and social developmental hindrances and challenges, including income inequality, labor market imbalances, and the endeavor to achieve sustainable development goals and generate job prospects. Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals is critical as it provides us with valuable insights into Taiwan's progress on SDGs8 and SDGs10. Therefore, this study aims to conduct a case study and clarify the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 10: Taiwan's achievements in decent work, economic growth and reducing inequality, in comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya.

Firstly, this study will examine Taiwan's progress in achieving SDGs8 and SDGs10 and will compare and contrast the differences between the UN member countries and Taiwan in terms of these goals.

² https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDP_RPCH@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD

Secondly, this research explores the practice of implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and analyzes the impact of international events in recent years, such as Covid-19, it will also analyze the impact of international events in recent years, such as Covid-19, etc., on Taiwan's economy (SDGs8).

Discussing economic and employment solutions and sustainable methods at international events can enhance our understanding of challenges faced in international and domestic economic and employment development, leading to improved sustainability for Taiwan with respect to SDGs8 and SDGs10, this research aims to contribute through content analysis, proposing possible methods to address these challenges.

Motivation

Although not a member of the United Nations, the Taiwanese government aims to align its domestic policies with sustainable development goals. To achieve this goal, the Taiwan government established the "Steering Committee for Advancing Sustainable Development Goals" to coordinate and promote the integration of sustainable development goals into national policies and practices.

The author seeks to understand how Taiwan and other countries are affected by Covid-19 and other factors on SDG indicators eight and ten. In addition, many sustainable development goals, including those related to clean energy and sustainable agriculture, are closely related to economic development, such as the green economy. Taiwan achieves sustainability by investing in industries and technologies that promote these goals and generate economic benefits growing and solidifying its position in global markets while attracting investment and talented people. In order to identify and understand the differences, this research paper aims to analyze and suggest improvements.

The author branched out from the sustainable development goals because the author gave a simple demonstration on sustainable development in high school, so the author wanted to extend it as research. The author being a Taiwanese in a global society, this study also aims to examine our future prospects.

During the research process, the author chose Sweden, Brazil, and Kenya as reference countries for Taiwan because these countries are all members of the United Nations, exemplary for their progress and represent different regions of the world. More detailed reasons for selecting reference countries will be mentioned on page 13.

Research Purpose

The purpose of this research is to evaluate and analyze Taiwan's progress in SDGs eighth and tenth goals, compare it with other countries, and explore the impact of the epidemic and the international situation on Taiwan's economy and employment. This study will propose feasible hypothetical solutions and improvements to help achieve the SDGs.

Research is organized around an analytical framework for sustainable development, with a focus on decent work, economic growth and reducing inequality.

Research Questions

In this research, the author will ask questions related to UN Sustainable Development Global SDGs8 and SDGs10, as well as seek to clarify by contrasting.

1. What is Taiwan's development in SDGs8 and SDGs10?
2. What impact has COVID-19 had on Taiwan's SDGs8 and SDGs10?
3. In SDGs8 and SDGs10, what is the progress of Brazil, Sweden, and Kenya, compared with Taiwan's?

Contribution

The contribution of this research paper is to analyze Taiwan's progress towards achieving SDGs8 and SDGs10, with a specific focus on promoting decent work and economic growth, reducing inequality, and sustainable development, compares Taiwan's performance with that of Brazil, Sweden, and Kenya, and presents feasible solutions for sustainable development based on the experiences of these countries, providing insights to enhance sustainable development in Taiwan diverse to caters audiences.

Limits

This research paper mainly focuses on SDGs8 and SDGs10 in Taiwan, the time range of Taiwan data collection is from 2015 to 2022 A.D. The collection time range of Brazil, Sweden, and Kenya is based on the annual reports from 2019 to 2022 A.D., provided by the United Nations for Sustainable Development.

In addition, due to resource and language limitations, the author adopt data in English and Chinese, as well as unable to explore other SDG-related issues in depth.

Delimits

This research focuses only on Taiwan and contrasts it with Kenya, Brazil, and Sweden. The author will use nationally certified official websites, as well as NGO data, international news, and officially certified information for research collection and analysis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

What are the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

"There is no 'Plan B' because we do not have a 'Planet B.' We have to work and galvanize our action." Said by Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon³

Global challenges are more complex and unpredictable than ever, as a result of globalization, new actors emerge on the stage, geopolitical power relations are shifting, and technological changes affect all, many people are still live in poverty, the world has not become a more just place, and the consequences of climate change are becoming more and more tangible.

Therefore, the United Nations has proposed 17 sustainable development goals from 2015 to 2030, each goal has specific indicators to measure progress, the sustainable development goals aim to solve poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability and other goals, to create a more sustainable and equitable world and encourage collaboration between governments, organizations and individuals to work towards these goals, improve resource efficiency, ensure the happiness and well-being of future generations, so even though Taiwan is not a member of the United Nations, it is crucial to achieve sustainable development, provides a comprehensive framework to respond to global challenges.

The author will take you to examine Taiwan's progress on two specific sustainable development goals, namely SDGs8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDGs10 (reducing inequality).

³ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2014/09/477962>

The Importance of SDGs8 and SDGs10 to Taiwan

First, the sustainable development goals are based on decades of work by various countries and the United Nations (including the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). As early as June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, more than 178 countries adopted "Agenda 21" a comprehensive action plan aimed at establishing a global partnership for sustainable development to improve human life and protect the environment; The "United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development" was established in early 1993 to provide guidance, and assist countries in promoting sustainable development⁴.

Although it was earlier than the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals were proposed, in order to achieve the UN SDGs (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals), the Taiwan government established the NCSD ⁵(National Committee for Sustainable Development) in 1994 to coordinate, promote and supervise Taiwan's sustainable development efforts.

For development policies and actions, various opinions will be collected through diversified and in-depth dialogues with relevant businesses and social leaders. Quantitative targets will be formulated based on the collected opinions and submitted to NCSD for discussion and confirmation before being actively implemented. ICDF ⁶ (International Cooperation and Development Fund) was established in 1996 to support the economic and social development of friendly countries and promote educational and cultural exchanges.

⁴ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

⁵ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/AboutSDG>

⁶ <https://www.icdf.org.tw/wSite/ct?xItem=64&ctNode=31100&mp=1>

The above two organizations are closely related to the realization of SDGs and serve as Taiwan's leading role in the field of international cooperation and sustainable development. Commitment and hard work provide a solid foundation.^{5 6}

In addition to establishing a global sustainable development organization, the Taiwan government is also committed to create enabling policy frameworks, a series of strategies to promote a green economy were approved in June 2015, echoing the theme of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012: and entitled The Outcome Document of the Conference "The Future We Want", which states that the green economy should help "eradicate poverty and sustain economic growth, enhance social inclusion, improve human well-being and create jobs and decent work opportunities, while maintaining the healthy operation of the earth's ecosystem. Taiwan's policy policies cover five key aspects of strengthening the transition to a green economy, namely institutions, society, nature, human resources and manufacturing, and through comprehensive Basic policies build a society with respect for nature, generational fairness and equal distribution of wealth.⁷

In Taiwan, SDGs8 Decent Work and Economic Growth and SDGs10 Reducing Inequality are both important issues. Taiwan has a highly developed export-oriented economy, based on the market economy. It has many business models of small and medium-sized enterprises, from light industry and heavy chemical industry that can be exported to people's livelihood, to contracted manufacturing (OEM) and contracted design (ODM).⁸

⁷ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

⁸ <https://ws.ndc.gov.tw/Download.ashx?u=LzAwMS9hZG1pbmlzdHJhdG9yLzEwL3JlbGZpbGUvNTU2Ni84MjYzLzIxMzI4MzkxLTM0YzItNGQ0My1hM2ZkLWE5YzYzOTY2M2M4Mi5wZGY%3D&n=6KuW6KGhMTQtMV81Lue2k%2BW7uuWwiOirljAyX%2BiHuueBo%2BaWvOadseS6nuWcsOe3o%2Be2k%2Ba%2Fn%2BeZvOWxlei2qOWLouS4i%2BeahOetlueVpeWIhuaekC5wZGY%3D&icon=.pdf>

It focuses on high-tech industries such as information and semiconductors, and attaches great importance to industries such as technology, manufacturing and services, and SDGs8 is consistent with Taiwan's goal of maintaining and expanding economic growth.

The goal of "reducing inequality" SDGs10 is to provide a variety of inclusive and supportive measures in order to take into account human dignity and social and economic survival equality, including improving the employment of indigenous people, gender equality, social security for the disadvantaged, increasing the income of households at the bottom of society, and encouraging social innovation and Development of social enterprises, promotion of cooperation with developing countries, etc.⁹

Reducing inequality is an important goal in Taiwan, improving income distribution and reducing the gap between rich and poor. And the government has declared various policies to address this issue. In the social welfare system, the government has implemented policies to support low-income families through cash subsidies, housing assistance, and medical subsidies. In addition, the government has introduced There are programs to support vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities and single-parent families to provide support to those in need.

The Taiwanese government has implemented policies¹⁰ to provide equal educational opportunities, including free compulsory education and subsidies for low-income families. The government also implements programs to promote vocational education and vocational training to help individuals acquire specific skills and improve their employment prospects.

⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

¹⁰ National Council for Sustainable Department SDGs10

To promote social inclusion and diversity, and to implement the right to eliminate discrimination and promote equal opportunities for all, the government has initiated campaigns to promote gender equality and prevent sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as policies to support ethnic minorities and promote cultural diversity.

Despite these efforts, income inequality persists in Taiwan, in recent years, the income gap between urban and rural areas has widened; The income of the top 10% of families in Taiwan is nearly six times that of the bottom 10%,¹¹ it would seem that, further efforts are needed to bridge the income gap and promote equal opportunity for all people in Taiwan.

Global events, such as natural disasters and epidemics, also have an impact on inequality and social inclusion in Taiwan. For example, as the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted inequalities in access to healthcare and education and disproportionately affects low-income and marginalized communities, strategies can be implemented to mitigate the impact of global events on inequality to address the root causes of these problems.¹²

In conclusion, international events can have a significant impact on income inequality and social inclusion in Taiwan, while efforts have been made to address these issues, more can be done to promote sustainable development, protect the rights of migrant workers, and build social cohesion in Taiwan, by addressing the root causes of inequality and promoting inclusive policies, Taiwan can work towards SDGs10 and create a fairer and just society for all.

¹¹ <https://www.npf.org.tw/1/23552>

¹² <https://www.ey.gov.tw/Page/5A8A0CB5B41DA11E/3910401a-4202-411a-9877-bba04d10a1df>

It is also important that Taiwan actively participates in global dialogue and cooperation to reduce inequality because of these issues not limited to national borders.¹³

Taiwan is committed to achieving the United Nations SDGs8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDGs10 Reducing Inequality and has established many related organizations. The types of organizations are presented in Table1.

Table 1: Taiwan’s key organizations in achieving the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goals SDGs8 in promoting decent work and economic growth.

Official Organizations	Unofficial Organizations
Executive Yuan ¹⁴	Taiwan CEDAW Association ¹⁵
Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) ¹⁶	Taiwan PayScale ¹⁷
Ministry of Labor (MOL) ¹⁸	Taiwan Labor Rights Protection Association ¹⁹
External Trade Development Council (TAITRA) ²⁰	Taiwan Industrial Association ²¹

They help Taiwan achieve SDGs8 of decent work and sustainable economic growth through policy formulation, research, publicity and training.

¹³ 國家永續發展年報 - 主管院國家永續發展委員會(ndc.gov.tw)

¹⁴ The administrative agency of the Taiwan government, responsible for policy formulation and implementation.

¹⁵ This organization is committed to promoting gender equality and women’s rights in Taiwan.

¹⁶ MOEA is responsible for Taiwan’s economic policies, including industrial development, trade and investment, to promote economic growth.

¹⁷ This platform monitors the salary situation in Taiwan and helps ensure that workers receive fair wages.

¹⁸ MOL is responsible for labor rights, working conditions and employment policies to ensure decent work opportunities.

¹⁹ Committed to protecting and promoting the rights and interests of Taiwanese workers, including wages, working hours, working conditions, etc.

²⁰ TAITRA is a government-supported organization dedicated to promoting Taiwan’s international trade and economic growth.

²¹ Represents the interests of Taiwan’s industrial community, assists in formulating policies, promotes enterprise development, and thus supports economic growth.

Table 2: Taiwan’s key organizations in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals SDGs10 Reducing Inequality.

Official Organizations	Unofficial Organizations
Executive Yuan, Human Rights and Gender Equality Commission ²³	United Nations Association Taiwan (UNA Taiwan) ²²
Ministry of the Interior (MOI) ²⁴	Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions (TCTU) ²⁵
Legislative Yuan ²⁶	Consumer Foundation of Taiwan ²⁷
	Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR) ²⁸
	Taiwan Women's Organizations United ²⁹

These official institutions are supported by the government, while non-official organizations are independent civil society groups that use different methods to achieve the goals of SDGs10.

²² Focused on the implementation and promotion of SDGs, including SDG 10, it promotes the reduction of social inequality through advocacy and education.

²³ An official agency responsible for promoting gender equality and human rights, including reducing inequality. It develops policies, laws and programs to ensure social equity and justice.

²⁴ Responsible for Taiwan’s internal affairs, including regional development and social policies, formulating policies to reduce regional inequality and improve social equity.

²⁵ Committed to safeguarding workers’ rights, including wage fairness and labor rights, to reduce socioeconomic inequality.

²⁶ Taiwan's legislative body, responsible for formulating laws and policies, and its members participate in the legislative process related to reducing inequality.

²⁷ Paying attention to consumer rights can help ensure that citizens are treated fairly in the market, thereby reducing inequality.

²⁸ Committed to protecting and promoting human rights, including racial, gender, religious and social human rights, and helping to reduce inequality and social discrimination.

²⁹ Committed to improving women's social status and rights, including wage equality and gender equality, to reduce gender inequality.

Comparison of Differences in SDGs8 and SDGs10 between Taiwan and UN Member States: Sweden, Brazil, and Kenya.

The author chose Sweden, Brazil and Kenya for research, since, they are all members of the United Nations and all participate in the SDGs, these countries are located in Northern Europe, South America and East Africa, and have a huge gap in development levels. Sweden is a highly industrialized and high-GDP country with advanced education and health systems and has made certain developments in promoting gender equality and women's rights.

Brazil is a middle-income country and an emerging economy with rich natural resources, the “Amazon rainforest”, and have large population. However, it still faces serious income inequality and poverty. Kenya is a developing and low-income country with obvious resource shortages, serious inequality and employment problems.

Brazil, Sweden and Kenya have different levels of development, but they all have one of the largest economies in their respective countries, however, Taiwan is a highly industrialized country with a stable labor market, advanced technology and manufacturing industries, such as TSMC and Hsinchu Science and Industrial Park.

Therefore, when facing SDGs8 and SDGs10, Taiwan, Sweden, Brazil and Kenya each have obvious advantages and differences, so they can clearly compare and learn from each other, the importance of sustainable development is obvious, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality and addressing employment and economic growth are important to these countries.

First, the author will start the compare from Sweden, Brazil, and Kenya in order, and finally use tables to make a complete integration.

1. Sweden and Taiwan

Taiwan is a rapidly growing Asian economy, famous for its manufacturing and technology industries, the Taiwanese government actively formulates industrial policies and promotes the development of innovative technology to stimulate economic growth. However, it still faces challenges such as industrial transformation and improvement of innovation capabilities, in comparison, Sweden mainly focuses on the service industry and high-tech industries.³⁰³¹

In terms of SDGs8, the Taiwanese government is committed to improving workers' wages, working time management and occupational safety protection measures, while in Sweden, the Swedish government emphasizes the role of the market economy and the private sector, mainly providing normative and regulatory frameworks. Indicators that are currently on track or have reached a stagnation stage in achieving the sustainable development goals include effective protection of labor rights, work-related accidents involved in imports, and the number of adults with accounts in banks or other financial institutions or mobile money service providers. Moderately improving indicators include Victims of modern slavery embodied in imports, while gradually increasing indicators include Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) of population aged 15 to 29.³²³³

³⁰ 國家永續發展年報 - 主管院國家永續發展委員會(ndc.gov.tw)

³¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

³² <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/sweden/indicators>

³³ <https://data.oecd.org/youthinac/youth-not-in-employment-education-or-training-neet.htm>

In terms of SDGs10, in Taiwan, it is mainly reflected in income gaps and uneven regional development, the Taiwanese government is working hard to improve the social security system, especially in medical and social security, and by improving employment opportunities and providing services for disadvantaged groups. educational opportunities to reduce inequality.³⁴

Sweden has an extensive social welfare system, including comprehensive medical care, unemployment insurance and pension systems, as well as, indicators that are currently on track or have entered a period of stagnation in achieving sustainable development goals include the Gini coefficient; Indicators that are gradually improving moderately include the Elderly poverty rate, these measures help reduce inequality and provide better social protection, the Sweden government also narrows the gap between rich and poor through a progressive tax system.³⁵

³⁴ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

³⁵ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/sweden/indicators>

2. Brazil and Taiwan

Brazil is one of the largest economies in South America, rich in natural resources, agricultural industries, and relatively dependent on natural resources and agriculture, but lacks economic diversification, this makes the Brazilian economy vulnerable to the influence of the global market, leading to unstable economic growth, volatility and shocks include financial crises and political unrest.

In terms of SDGs8, indicators that have reached a stagnant period include adjusted GDP growth. However, the unemployment rate has gradually increased since 2020, and the effective protection of workers' basic rights has gradually decreased since 2015.³⁶

In terms of SDGs10, the Gini coefficient faced a period of stagnation, however, Taiwan is dominated by manufacturing and high-tech industries; According to the World Bank, Taiwan's GDP in 2019 reached US\$602.3 billion, while Brazil's was US\$190.7 billion, which means that Taiwan's economy is relatively large, and has high GDP and per capita income, and Taiwan's economic system is relatively stable and diversified compared with Brazil.³⁷

Taiwan has sound labor protection laws and trade union systems and a sound labor rights protection system, including sound labor laws and trade union systems, and the participation rate of women and young people in the labor market is also relatively high, there are also some measures, such as raising the minimum wage and promoting vocational training,

³⁶ <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/brazil/indicators>

³⁷ International Monetary Fund

including the improvement of the legal system and integration policies, but they are not as good as Brazil in terms of immigration and refugee integration, Brazil is a multicultural and multi-ethnic country with a high rate of immigration and refugees population, and some successes in integration policies and social inclusion, unfortunately in the concentration of employment opportunities in the informal and low-wage sectors, with relatively low youth and female employment rates, gender and racial inequalities in the labor market, faced with low wages, precarious employment conditions and lack of social security, labor law enforcement and mechanisms to protect workers' rights also need to be strengthened.³⁸

Taiwan has performed well in high-tech industries and innovation, and has the advantages of developing advanced technology and a knowledge-based economy, which can create new opportunities for economic growth and employment.³⁹ Brazil has potential in the field of renewable energy, especially solar and wind energy, so that could learn from Taiwan's innovation model and technology industry development experience to strengthen its own technological innovation capacity to promote economic diversification and sustainable employment.⁴⁰

³⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships>

³⁹ 國家永續發展年報 - 主管院國家永續發展委員會(ndc.gov.tw)

⁴⁰ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13022Brazil_review_Beijing20.pdf

3. Kenya and Taiwan

Kenya is a developing country that pursues a market economy, it is one of the largest economies in East Africa and a financial services hub in East and Central Africa, and has abundant labor resources; The main employment areas are agriculture, industry and manufacturing, service industry and tourism, the development of manufacturing and a modern service industry is relatively weak, due to the arid climate, only 15% of land is arable, the agricultural sector continues to dominate Kenya's economy, up to 75% of the population depends on agriculture for a living.⁴¹

⁴² Kenya has a low level of economic development and faces poor working conditions such as high unemployment and low wages, caused by long working hours and lack of social security, the indicators that have entered a stagnant period in SDGs8 include adjusted GDP growth, and labor rights have been effectively as for protection, the protection for work-related accidents involved in imports has gradually decreased since 2018, the improving indicators include victims of modern slavery and adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.⁴³

Taiwan performs relatively well in SDGs8 and has a relatively complete labor security system, including higher wages and GDP, lower unemployment rate, and higher employment rate. In fact, the Kenyan government does have a series of labor laws and regulations to protect the rights and interests of workers, including the "Labor Law", "Employment Law", "Wage and Salary Law". These laws stipulate minimum wage standards, working hours, labor contracts, dismissal procedures, compensation for industrial injuries, etc.

⁴¹ <https://zh.tradingeconomics.com/kenya/minimum-wages>

⁴² <https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs/8>

⁴³ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/kenya/indicators>

In terms of SDGs10, ⁴⁴Kenya faces high unemployment and widespread informal employment, many people in urban and rural areas still live below the poverty line, and a higher Gini coefficient. Urban areas tending to have more economic and employment opportunities, while remote rural areas face poor infrastructure, unstable and inadequate employment opportunities, uneven distribution of resources, and educational opportunities, and inequality, many poor families cannot afford high-quality education, and women still have gender gaps in employment, education, and economic opportunities, faced with restrictions on socioeconomic development, women's participation and contribution are limited.⁴⁵

Overall, there are some differences between Taiwan and Kenya in terms of SDGs8 and SDGs10, compared with Kenya, Taiwan, as a developed country, plays a more active role in economic development, employment, inequality, social security and education.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ <https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs/10>

⁴⁵ <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/kenya/indicators>

⁴⁶ 國家永續發展年報 - 主管院國家永續發展委員會(ndc.gov.tw)

Table 3: The table below provides a comparison of Taiwan with Brazil, Sweden, Kenya in SDGs8.

SDGs8: Decent work and economic growth

TAIWAN

1. One of the key players in global high-tech and manufacturing.
2. Implement the provisions of the Taiwan labor law amendment to protect labor rights. Create a good business environment, provide support and incentives, and encourage business innovation and development.
3. Actively develop artificial intelligence and green energy.

BRAZIL

1. Rich in natural resources and agricultural industries, but lacking economic diversification.
2. Brazil faces challenges of economic instability and inequality, including high unemployment and poverty.
3. Implementing economic reforms to attract foreign investment and promote sustainable economic growth.

SWEDEN

1. One of the global economic centers with a highly developed financial and manufacturing sector.
2. The Swedish labor market is highly competitive, emphasizing the market economy and the private sector, and is good at creating high-quality job opportunities.
3. The percentage of young people (15 to 29 years old) who are not employed, educated or trained is gradually increasing.

KENYA

1. One of the largest economies in the East African region, with agriculture and services as the main economic activities.
 2. Challenges of insufficient job opportunities and high unemployment.
 3. The government is promoting sustainable economic growth and job creation, especially by promoting agricultural modernization and developing infrastructure.
-

Table 4: The table below provides a comparison of Taiwan with Brazil, Sweden, Kenya

in SDGs10.

SDGs10: Reduced inequalities

TAIWAN

1. CIA Gini Index was 34.1% in 2021.⁴⁷
2. The government is working hard to improve the social security system, especially in medical and social security, and by improving employment opportunities and providing services for disadvantaged groups.

BRAZIL

1. CIA Gini index was 52.9% in 2021.⁴⁸
2. Brazil is a multicultural, multiethnic country that has achieved some success in its integration policies for immigrants and refugees, as well as in social inclusion.

SWEDEN

1. CIA Gini index was 28.9% in 2020.⁴⁸
2. The government attaches great importance to social welfare and fairness, provides an extensive social security system and welfare projects, narrows the gap between rich and poor through a progressive tax system, and ensures that everyone's basic needs are met.

KENYA

1. CIA Gini index was 38.7% in 2021.⁴⁸
 2. Kenya is a country facing severe inequality, with wide gaps between rich and poor, especially between urban and rural areas.
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⁴⁷ https://www.ndc.gov.tw/Content_List.aspx?n=CA9C45D4E4150412

⁴⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?end=2022&start=2022&view=map>

0.4 is the warning line for the income distribution gap of the Gini coefficient, when this warning line is exceeded, the polarization between the rich and the poor is more likely to cause conflicts between social classes and lead to social unrest.

Summary

Taiwan has made progress in SDGs8 promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, committed to promoting innovation, support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, enhance digital capabilities, etc., and have good economic performance in the Asian region. The COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the global economy. Many countries, including Taiwan, are facing economic recession, rising unemployment and industrial stagnation.

In terms of SDGs10, Taiwan committed to reducing inequality, and has rolled out a range of social protection measures, including health insurance, education grants and job training programs, to reduce income and opportunity inequalities. However, the impact of the epidemic on vulnerable groups is more pronounced, especially in terms of unemployment, poverty and educational opportunities.

In contrast, Brazil, Sweden and Kenya differ in terms of SDGs8 and SDGs10 developments and the impact of the pandemic, with Brazil facing a severe shock during the pandemic⁴⁹, economic recession and rising inequality, increasing poverty and unemployment rate, Sweden performed better in terms of SDGs8, with innovation and economic diversity, but there are still challenges of income and wealth inequality in terms of SDGs10. Kenya faces development challenges across both SDGs8 and SDGs10, including high unemployment, income inequality and insufficient educational opportunities, especially during the pandemic.

⁴⁹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9445630/>

METHODOLOGY

Research design

This investigation seeks to explore the UN SDGs 8 and 10: Taiwan's achievements in decent work, economic growth and reducing inequality. Case study and Clarification by comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya.

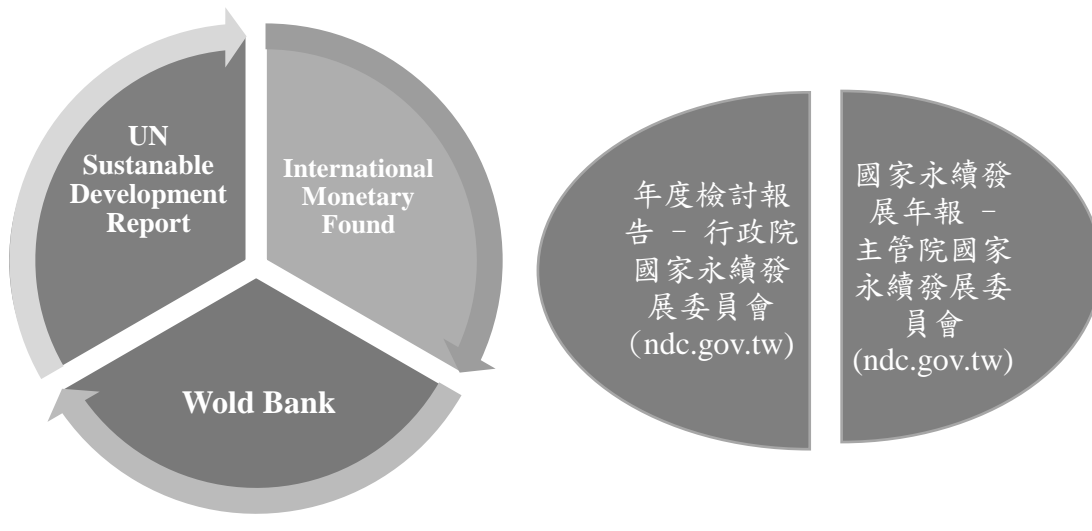
The author adopt a qualitative research method and collect official and unofficial data. Content analysis is the research methodological. Based on the research topic, three main research questions are proposed. The first one is what is Taiwan's development in SDGs8 and SDGs10, the second is what impact has COVID-19 had on Taiwan's SDGs8 and SDGs10, the last one is to compare and contrast Taiwan with Kenya, Brazil, and Sweden among UN countries to understand and give examples of economic and employment-level solutions and sustainable methods to deal with Covid-19 or other factors.

Source of Data

After determining the research questions, the author first sought to understand the definition and goals of sustainable development SDGs8 and SDGs10, while collecting information on Taiwan's SDGs8 and SDGs10; Taiwan's government releases an annual review through the national sustainable development council report and the national sustainable development annual report, which contains detailed annual case development surveys for each indicator. However, when collecting information from Brazil, Sweden, and Kenya, the author used reports provided by the global sustainable development goals publicly available data, as well as other official websites such as the World Bank. In addition, these countries are listed on the official United Nations sustainable development website, and each country has uploaded updates to the SDGS17 indicators.

In addition to collecting information from international official websites, in order to better understand the local situation of SDG-8 and SDG-10, the author also used official websites established by other international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the official website of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, to ensure the accuracy of the information source.

Figure 1. Taiwan, Brazil, Sweden, Kenya, the main sources of data for this research.



The author collected a total of 57 articles and data for content analysis, though those data and completed data integration as the research conclusion.

⁵⁰ Brazil, Sweden, Kenya

⁵¹ Taiwan, in addition to official data, these two websites also contain data provided by Taiwanese non-governmental organizations.

RESEARCH

Achieving Sustainable Development and Causing Negative Impacts

Firstly, in order to achieve sustainable development and promote a green economy, Taiwan is known as one of the Four Asian Tigers, however, this growth model has also brought some negative effects, resource management is more important than construction, take LIYUTAN, the natural lake in Hualien City, Taiwan, which is famous for ecological tourism, as an example.

Surrounded by mountains, LIYUTAN was originally a paradise for water birds, the hometown of migratory birds, nowadays, commercial wastewater, oil leaking yachts and increasingly serious oxygen have caused the sudden death of tilapia(吳郭魚), the natural lake has lost its natural beauty, and was replaced by another "water-friendly park".⁵²

Small-scale farmers lack advanced smart agricultural equipment, and Taiwan is facing the most rapid aging and environmental damage among developed countries; To this end, the Taiwan government provides funds and support through various channels to encourage companies to conduct research and development and develop more advanced technologies, environmentally friendly and more sustainable products and services, in addition, it also actively promotes green energy and promotes the development and application of green energy by providing subsidies and other support, while pursuing innovation and technological progress, the Taiwan government also actively strengthens support for small and medium-sized enterprises to promote their development and growth and provided an additional 100 million yuan in financing guarantees to help small and medium-sized enterprises in the green industry.

⁵² <https://www.cw.com.tw/article/5106375>

In 2021, they obtained more than 103.316 billion yuan in financing,⁵³ the Taiwan government encourages small and medium-sized enterprises to innovate and expand and provides them with support, such as training and consulting.

Secondly, with the popularization of AI, the government vigorously promotes the "Taiwan AI Action Plan" and regards the development of AI as an important part of industrial transformation to solve the labor shortage caused by the declining birthrate and aging population, it uses AI combined with robotics technology to create Smart logistics, smart medical care, smart manufacturing, etc. have become new trends in creating new added value in various fields.⁵⁴

At the same time, it has also caused negative impacts. SDGs8 and SDGs10 both belong to the economic category; AI does help to improve productivity. 70% of economic targets benefit from AI, but 33% also suffer.⁵⁵

AI leads to job displacement and unemployment and wage inequality, low-skilled workers are often the most vulnerable, new jobs require more skills and higher education, in addition, AI technology requires a specific set of skills to develop, operate and maintenance, if education and training opportunities in AI-related fields are not widespread, it will further widen the skills gap and lead to unequal employment opportunities; automation has increased the productivity and profitability of some enterprises, the wealth among business owners and workers and the widening income gap, transferring company wealth from workers to investors, based on factors such as a

⁵³[https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/_ofu/download/annualReport/110%E5%B9%B4%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%B6%E6%B0%B8%E7%BA%8C%E7%99%BC%E5%B1%95%E5%B9%B4%E5%A0%B1\(PDF\).pdf](https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/_ofu/download/annualReport/110%E5%B9%B4%E5%9C%8B%E5%AE%B6%E6%B0%B8%E7%BA%8C%E7%99%BC%E5%B1%95%E5%B9%B4%E5%A0%B1(PDF).pdf)

⁵⁴ <https://www.businesstoday.com.tw/article/category/221381/post/202203220022/>

⁵⁵ <https://futurecity.cw.com.tw/article/2287>

shortage of blue-collar worker, high turnover rates in low-wage service industries, and a reduced willingness of foreign workers to come to Taiwan.

For example, since 2016, a company has introduced an AI translation system, the translation accuracy and speed were both higher than Ms. Lin's work output, after two years of adjustments and testing, Lin was laid off in July 2018.

Ms. Lin was dissatisfied with a company's dismissal decision and hired a lawyer to file a lawsuit, requesting confirmation of the existence of an employment relationship. Article 11, paragraph 4⁵⁶, of the Labor Standards Law stipulates: "Due to changes in the nature of the business, the employer has the need to reduce the number of workers and doesn't do so appropriately." If the job is available for placement, the employee may be notified of the termination of the labor contract." Therefore, a company introduced an AI translation system and introduced new technological production tools and work models in response to market competition conditions and the need to improve production capacity and efficiency, in accordance with the aforementioned Supreme Court judgment, which falls within the scope of "change in business nature".⁵⁷

As the market relies more heavily on data analysis, the economic gap between rich and poor countries has further widened, so that everyone can have the goals of "suitable jobs and economic growth" (SDGs8) and "reduce inequality" (SDGs10) even more out of reach.

⁵⁶ <https://law.moj.gov.tw/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=N0030001>

⁵⁷ <https://www.businesstoday.com.tw/article/category/183034/post/202303230013/>

Intersectionality and Interrelationship Analysis of SDGs8 and SDGs10 in Taiwan

SDGs8 and SDGs10 exhibit close interlinkages in Taiwan, the realization of these two SDGs often depends on each other; The following will address how both Goals can have greater impact and sustainability.

SDGs8 emphasizes the importance of sustainable economic growth as a set of factors for job creation, promotion of entrepreneurship, including fair wages, safe working environment and social protection, decent work helps by ensuring equality of employment opportunities, addressing gender gaps and improving the overall well-being of workers and increasing productivity, however, if inequality is not addressed, economic growth alone can exacerbate disparities, leaving disadvantaged groups behind and SDGs10 recognizes that the goal of reducing inequality requires addressing employment gaps, ensuring equal pay for work of equal value, and providing social protection measures that reach all workers, including those in vulnerable situations.⁵⁸

Therefore, promoting decent work is a crucial element in reducing inequality, inequalities at home and abroad need to be reduced, including income inequality, gender inequality, and inequality based on other factors such as age, disability, and immigration status, the interlinkages between SDGs8 and SDGs10 became evident by promoting inclusive economic growth and reducing disparities.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Avv6GvTTWNM>

⁵⁹ <https://sdgs.un.org/>

Equal opportunity and equal educational opportunity and reduction of inequalities SDGs8 focuses on equal economic opportunity for all, including disadvantaged and vulnerable populations.

This includes addressing discrimination, ensuring equal access to education, skills training, promoting social and economic integration. Taiwan is committed to achieving equal educational opportunity, whether it is improving the quality of basic education, providing vocational training opportunities, or promoting lifelong learning programs. These efforts help reduce social and economic inequality and empower vulnerable groups, and to improve the integration of vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples, migrant workers, and people with disabilities, Taiwan has implemented strong social welfare policies to address income Inequality and promoting social inclusion, the government provides a comprehensive social safety net, including health insurance, pension system, and welfare assistance schemes, which are aimed at reducing poverty rates, ensuring a basic standard of living, and narrowing income disparities.

Synergies between SDGs8 and SDGs10 require policy synergy, policies to promote economic growth should also aim to reduce inequality,⁶⁰⁶¹ while measures to reduce inequality should take into account their impact on economic growth, for example, inclusive economic policies help to uplift disadvantaged groups and reduce inequality, which in turn boosts economic growth. Likewise, policies that address inequality, such as ensuring equal pay and social protection, help build a more productive and inclusive workforce and drive economic growth.

⁶⁰ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/SDG08>

⁶¹ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/SDG10>

Policy synergy and synergies can help increase the overall effectiveness and impact of sustainable development efforts.

Research Question 1: What is Taiwan's Development in SDGs8 and SDGs10?

Regarding decent work SDGs8, the amendment to Taiwan's Labor Law that was made on December 1, 2018 stipulates that working hours shall not exceed 40 hours per week, and overtime pay shall be paid; in addition, Taiwan has also begun to adopt a new type of "platform labor" The form of labor refers to people who engage in part-time, temporary or part-time work on the platform, such as Uber drivers, Airbnb hosts, Upwork freelancers, etc. In addition, Taiwan also actively promotes gender equality. In recent years, the employment rate of women has continued to rise, and women's status in the workplace has significantly improved.

In addition to strengthening labor rights and social security, Taiwan also actively promotes fair employment and inclusive growth. The government provides employment opportunities through a variety of channels, promotes cooperation in employment and technology inheritance, and integrates "career consultation", "vocational training" and "job matching" to provide special employment support for disadvantaged groups. In addition, Taiwan also actively promotes the employment of the elderly and encourages the elderly to participate in the labor market through subsidies and other measures to promote employment stability and social harmony.

Taiwan's efforts in reducing inequality within and between countries SDGs10: The "Retirement, Dismissal and Pension Management Measures for Public School Staff" were adopted in June 2017. Continue to study how to increase pension payment for currently under-protected groups, strive to improve the efficiency of retirement fund management, and study the possibility and implementation methods of integrating various pension systems.

The court passed the amendment to the Labor Standards Act in response to the problems caused by the rapid aging and declining birthrate of society; The " Aboriginal Language Development Act"⁶² passed by Taiwan's assizes in May 2017 recognized aboriginal languages as national languages and empowered government agencies, schools and state-owned enterprises in indigenous areas to publish official documents in this language, in the same year, President TSAI publicly shared on July 19 the first official document written in Amis(阿美族) and "Roman-pinyin" issued by the GUANGFU Township Office in Hualien County at the end of June.

Reducing inequality also involves addressing the needs of marginalized communities and tackling social exclusion, Taiwan's Aboriginal Peoples face severe inequalities compared with the general population, including lower educational attainment, lower income, and poorer health, the government has implemented corresponding policies and provided support, the aboriginal peoples committee has formulated the law on the protection of the right to work of aboriginal peoples, and combined with various ministries and the aboriginal peoples committee to provide guidance to various voluntary agencies and manufacturers to employ aboriginal people in accordance with the law and other guidance policies.

To ensure job opportunities for indigenous peoples, the average paid income increased from 24,729 yuan in 1998 to 31,291 yuan in 2010, the overall income increased by more than 6,000 yuan,⁶³ the unemployment rate dropped from 8.08% to 4.21%, and the right to work was guaranteed and economic life. In addition, the government implements policies to provide education, medical and housing subsidies and protect the culture and language of aboriginal people.

⁶²國家永續發展年報 - 主管院國家永續發展委員會(ndc.gov.tw)

⁶³ National Council for Sustainable Department SDGs10

While pursuing gender equality among women and women's empowerment are also priorities in Taiwan, the government has launched campaigns to promote gender equality and prevent sexual harassment and domestic violence. In addition, the Taiwan government has implemented policies to support women's participation in the workforce, such as providing Subsidizing child care and promoting work-life balance, while enforcing policies to protect the rights of migrant workers, such as providing legal aid, establishing a minimum wage, and ensuring access to medical care.

In order to safeguard the rights of people with disabilities, the Ministry of Labor uses employment services, career reconstruction service resources, and measures such as job redesign to eliminate work obstacles and actively assist people with disabilities in finding employment, such as "Blind Massage", "Children Are Us Bakery", In 2008, 19,795 people with disabilities were employed, with an employment rate of 78.24.Reducing inequality in Taiwan is also influenced by international events, with global trade, international migration, and global events all having an impact on income inequality and social inclusion in Taiwan.

Global trade has both positive and negative effects on income inequality in Taiwan, while it can create new jobs and boost economic growth, it can also lead to unemployment and stagnant wages for certain groups of workers. In addition, global trade can lead to environmental degradation and social unrest, which disproportionately affects marginalized communities.

Taiwan has been rated as a first-level country for the prevention of human trafficking by the US State Department in 2021, the prevention of human trafficking has been rated as a first-level country for 12 consecutive years. as a means to strengthen the labor rights and exploitation prevention of fishermen in our country, deepen international partnerships with other countries,

increase the proportion of human trafficking investigation and prosecution cases, improve victim resettlement and protection measures, and promote orderly, normal and responsible population flow, Taiwan's Ministry of the Interior at the end of December 2019, the inter-ministerial planning and formulation of the "2021-2022 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan" proposed 25 anti-trafficking programs and 76 specific strategies.

In 2021, the Immigration Department of the Taiwan's Ministry proposed 11 indicators with reference to the International Labor Organization (ILO) ,and the Taiwan's Ministry of Justice's "Reference Indicators for Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking", and developed the "Checklist for Suspected Labor Exploitation of Foreign Fishermen", which will be coordinated with the "Fisheries and Human Rights Action Plan" schedule, enacted for use by frontline personnel, however, international migration also has an impact on social inclusion and cohesion in Taiwan.⁶⁴

While migrant workers contribute to the economy and fill labor shortages, they may also face discrimination and limited access to social services. In addition, cultural differences and language barriers create social tensions and affect the social cohesion of communities.

Taiwan has made great efforts to reduce the inequality between countries and continue to assist the development of developing countries. In 2021, ⁶⁵Taiwan had initiated and was reported to the entertaining 98 foreign technical cooperation projects, including the "Palau Horticulture Promotion Project", the Nauru the technical mission handles food and agricultural education-related activities, the technical mission in Honduras "Using Biomass Fuel Technology to Improve

⁶⁴ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/SDG10>

⁶⁵ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/SDG10>

Waste Forest Transformation into household energy innovation research and development project", the technical mission in Belize "Urban Resilience and Disaster Prevention Plan", "Guatemala uses medical technology to improve maternal and newborn health care function plan", "Saint Christopher and Nevis metabolic chronic disease prevention and treatment system strengthening plan", Eswatini maternal and infant health care function Improvement plan, etc.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/nsdn/implement2/annualReport>

Research Question 2: What Impact Has COVID-19 Had on Taiwan's SDGs8 and SDGs10?

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 at the end of 2019, Taiwan's economy has faced a slowdown in growth, rising unemployment, and reduced labor income. In 2020, Taiwan's economic growth rate was only 1.3%, and the unemployment rate rose to more than 4%⁶⁷.⁶⁸ These figures reflect the severe impact of the epidemic on Taiwan's economy; therefore, the Taiwanese government has implemented a number of policies to deal with the economic impact of COVID-19. These measures include subsidies, tax cuts, loans, etc. to boost the economy. my country established the Central Epidemic Command Center in January 2019, and announced the "Special Regulations on the Prevention and Rehabilitation of Severe Special Infectious Pneumonia and Relief and Revitalization" in February, especially for laborers, industries and enterprises affected by the epidemic, from cash, loans, Reduce the burden, and put forward the "Bailout 4.0" plan to minimize the impact of the epidemic on people and enterprises.

In the face of the COVID-19, the Taiwan government has launched triple coupons and five-fold coupons, five tickets are worth 200NT, two tickets are worth 500 NT, and three tickets are worth 1,000 NT. to revitalize the economy, and strengthened support measures for the industry.

In addition to opening "co-binding" and "expanding payment tools", it also provides good food coupons, entertainment 8 revitalization coupons, including coupons, rural tour coupons, CITS coupons, Dongzi coupons, Kezhuang coupons, Iyuan coupons, Local creation coupons, etc.,⁶⁹ which will further promote the development strategy of Taiwan's overall economic development,

⁶⁷ <https://ncsd.ndc.gov.tw/Fore/SDG08>

⁶⁸ 110 年國家永續發展年報(PDF)%20(4).pdf

⁶⁹ <https://www.ey.gov.tw/Page/5A8A0CB5B41DA11E/190318be-c51b-43b5-91ba-5623b242335f>

including the "five plus two industrial innovation plan ", in order to promote Taiwan's economic transformation.

Research Question 3: In SDGs8 and SDGs10, What Is The Progress of Brazil, Sweden, and Kenya, Compared with Taiwan's?

In Brazil, in order to promote the development of SDGs8 and SDGs10, the Brazilian government has implemented the following policies:

the Forest Protection Subsidy Fund, the Brazilian Ecological Oil Project, the International Climate Change Plan, Sao Paulo Climate Change Policy (São Paulo city), Solar Energy Legislation, Sustainable Urban Planning (City of Curitiba), Bandeirantes Landfill Gas to Energy Project.

However, the development of forest conservation grant funds, Brazil's eco-oil project, and renewable energy reference centers can promote sustainable energy development on the one hand and create jobs for the green economy and sustainable energy industry, and on the other hand can promote employment and decent work, create employment opportunities for local communities while ensuring that working conditions meet international standards and labor rights, protect the timber industry, forests can also support the development of multiple industries such as ecotourism, biotechnology and ecological services, and also through Banderites landfill Gas-to-energy projects convert harmful gases from landfills, such as methane, into renewable energy sources such as electricity or gas. This technology can reduce greenhouse gas emissions while using waste to generate energy, achieving energy recovery and reducing carbon emissions.

Solar Energy Legislation, Sustainable Urban Planning (City of Curitiba), International Climate Change Program and São Paulo Climate Change Policy (City of São Paulo): measures aimed at promoting the use of solar power, reducing dependence on conventional energy sources,

green buildings, waste management committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing climate change, reducing deforestation, promoting the development of renewable energy and improving energy efficiency, to achieve a low-carbon economy and sustainable development, and further enrich Brazil's economic structure, in order to achieve sustainable economic growth, Brazil needs to increase the development and investment in other industries and reduce its dependence on traditional industries.

In Sweden, in order to promote the development of SDGs8 and SDGs10, the Swedish government allocates 1% of its gross national income (GNI) to official development assistance and actively participates in international organizations and international financial institutions to promote inclusive immigration and refugee policies, providing language training, employment opportunities and social support; In comparison, Taiwan's immigration and refugee policies are relatively conservative and focus on border management and security issues.⁷⁰

The Swedish government mainly provides a normative and regulatory framework, although clearly feminist, the income of women is still 11% lower than that of men⁷¹, which is still unequal. and is committed to ensuring gender equality and encouraging girls and young women to study and pursue careers such as STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics).

In terms of SDGs8, the minimum monthly salary in Kenya is at NT\$ 8,467, while in Taiwan it is NT\$ 27,470, according to the Kenyan labor law, the normal working hours are up to 48 hours per week and no more than 8 hours per day⁷².

⁷⁰ https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/documents/23832rk_27117_global_agenda_goal_10_webb.pdf/

⁷¹ https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/documents/23832rk_27117_global_agenda_goal_8_webb.pdf

⁷² <https://www.replicon.com/regulation/kenya/>

Employees are entitled to paid vacation, sick leave, and marriage leave and special holidays. The law also stipulates the payment of overtime wages and public holidays, prohibit gender discrimination, abuse and unfair treatment.

Workers have the right to join trade unions and participate in collective bargaining. Health and Safety. Although there are relevant laws and policies to protect labor rights, challenges and violations still exist in the actual implementation process.

Taiwan has also contributed to Kenya's SDGs10: The Red Cross Society of the Republic of China (Taiwan) donated NT\$15,167,720 to alleviate the East African drought in 2011, that was before SDGs, a total of 10,446 people received improved resources such as medicine, reagents, and medical consumables due to donations from Taiwan.⁷³⁷⁴ Although Kenya is a developing country, it is also committed to implementing sustainable development policies.

For SDGs8 and SDGs10, it has African cogeneration, combined heat and power to reduce dependence on traditional fossil fuels, as well as feed-in tariff subsidies for renewable energy power. Strengthening the blue economy platform for sustainable development of blue spaces in Africa, Kenya aims to promote the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources while protecting and maintaining marine ecosystems. Promote the growth of agricultural production, provide sustainable employment and economic growth opportunities by promoting the development of the blue economy, and sustainable water resources management.

⁷³ file:///C:/Users//Downloads/201305091634450.pdf

⁷⁴ <https://www.redcross.org.tw/home.jsp?pageno=201205070020&acttype=view&dataserno=201704190001>

African water-saving corn, solar photovoltaic power generation, the above policies are based on the use of renewable energy (such as solar, wind energy, etc.)⁷⁵power generation technology promotes the use of sustainable energy, helps achieve clean energy and green economic goals, and achieves SDGs8. The Nairobi Metro 2030 Strategy is a pilot project for payments for environmental services in Kenya's Lake Naivasha Basin, taking a sustainable approach that will incorporate the value of integrating environmental services into the economy while protecting and restoring ecosystems in the Lake Naivasha Basin.

This helps reduce inequalities, ensure equitable distribution of ecosystem services, and promote sustainable environmental and social development. In addition, the Young Leaders of Africa Initiative (RLCEA) was established with the goals of economic growth, job creation, Reducing Inequality and Economic Development, and the Kenya Philanthropy Forum-Education Group to ensure equitable and better educational opportunities for all.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ <https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs/8>

⁷⁶ <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships>
<https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs/10>

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

In this research, The UN SDGs 8 and 10: Taiwan's achievements in decent work, economic growth and reducing inequality. Case study and Clarification by comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya, and organized around an analytical framework for sustainable development, with a focus on SDGs 8 and 10.

Main Findings of The Research

1. In order to achieve the goal of sustainable development, Taiwan has strengthened its transition to a green economy in terms of governance policies through the two main leading organizations, the National Sustainable Development Council and the International Cooperation and Development Fund, and through comprehensive basic policy construction, create a society that respects nature, fairness and equal distribution of wealth.

2. Labor law regulations of Taiwan's Ministry of Labor and assistance from the government:

The author found that there are laws and regulations to ensure that working hours do not exceed 40 hours per week, overtime pay must be paid, gender equality, the government provides subsidies and policy measures, career counseling, training and job placement, and assists in matching and providing project employment support for socially vulnerable groups.

In the face of the impact of the epidemic, the Taiwan government established a central epidemic command center and issued policies and subsidies to minimize the impact of the epidemic on people and businesses, this finding highlights Taiwan's efforts in promoting decent work and promoting economic growth.

3. The Taiwanese government's efforts in social welfare to reduce inequality:

In addition to assisting socially vulnerable groups, the Taiwanese government implements development policies such as equal educational opportunities, gender equality, support for ethnic minorities, and promotion of culture, it also protects the labor rights of migrant workers and fishermen and proposes 25 anti-trafficking plans and 76 specific strategies, as well as assists development countries, there are 98 foreign technical cooperation projects, and it continues to promote development and strive to reduce inequality within and between countries.

4. Comparison between Taiwan and United Nations member states Sweden, Brazil, and Kenya:

The author observed that these three countries are located in different states and have different levels of development. Sweden is a high GDP country; Brazil is a middle-income country and Kenya is a low-development country. There are obvious differences, so these countries are more able to compare with Taiwan on SDGs8 and SDGs10.

First, Taiwan can learn from Sweden on how to maintain labor market stability, encourage trade unions to protect labor rights, and cultivate an innovation ecosystem to promote economic development. In addition, Taiwan's immigration and refugee policies are relatively conservative, so Taiwan can learn from Sweden's tolerance, immigration and refugee policy.

Secondly, in terms of employment, although Brazil faces economic instability and employment problems, with its rich natural resources in emerging industries, it can learn from Taiwan's innovation model and technology industry development experience to strengthen its own technological innovation capabilities and promote economic diversification, and permanent employment.

Finally, Kenya is a low-development country, issues such as the urban-rural gap and aboriginal peoples are also present in Taiwan. In addition to the development of green economy, Taiwan can learn from each other with Kenya to improve infrastructure and promote the development of blue economy and sustainable water resources, management to promote the growth of agricultural production, by Taiwan has the advantage of developing advanced technologies and a knowledge-based economy that can create new opportunities for economic growth and employment.

To sum up, the author's research results successfully completed the analysis based on The UN SDGs 8 and 10: Taiwan's achievements in decent work, economic growth and reducing inequality. Case study and Clarification by comparison with Brazil, Sweden and Kenya, and detailed answered Taiwan's progress in SDGs8 and SDGs10, and answered the research questions.

However, the author admits that there are limitations in this research, this research paper mainly focuses on Taiwan, focusing on SDGs8 and SDGs10, and cannot delve into other SDG-related topics, and time, resources, language; In the process of searching for information, in addition to using nationally certified official data, international News and officially authenticated information were collected and analyzed as part of the research, and the NGO data, such as the Red Cross Society of the Republic of China (Taiwan) website were also used.

The Changes That Taiwan Can Make for SDGs8 and SDGs10: Trade Unions

The protection of labor associations in Sweden is regarded as quite complete in the world and focuses on protecting labor rights and interests, the National Institute of Collective Bargaining and Solidarity emphasizes the role of collective bargaining and trade unions to ensure that workers receive fair treatment, at the Stockholm Garbage Cleaners Union in Sweden⁷⁷, the welfare and dignity of every garbage cleaner are well protected.

Replaceability of labor is an unavoidable weakness, so they are destined to be at a disadvantage, the more grassroots workers are, the more so, therefore, garbage cleaners are often regarded as the weakest of the labor in society, but they know that as long as all cleaners unite, one day's strike is enough to paralyze the entire Stockholm, this is the power of collective bargaining.

In order to successfully achieve the two keys to effective collective bargaining which are, first, the union must belong entirely to labor, and second, a sound trade union law well guarantees the right to strike.

Both of these issues are problematic in Taiwan, many trade unions in Taiwan have been domesticated by the government, a very common tactic is to install senior labor representatives in these unions, these "representatives" enjoy unreasonably high salaries and benefits, and they communicate with government employers, in terms of the right to strike, Taiwan's constitution

⁷⁷ https://www-researchgate-net.translate.googleusercontent.com/publication/268003181_Working_Conditions_for_Female_and_Immigrant_Cleaners_in_Stockholm_County_-_An_Intersectional_Approach?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=zh-TW&_x_tr_hl=zh-TW&_x_tr_pto=sc&_x_tr_hist=true

clearly stipulates that people have the right to strike, but the complicated provisions set up many thresholds, making it even more difficult for Taiwanese workers to legally strike.

A famous case in Taiwan is the seven-day strike of China Airlines pilots in 2019, initiated by the Taoyuan City Pilots Professional Union in the Republic of China.⁷⁸

Due to overwork schedules, the pilots had to fly for 12 consecutive hours on long-haul routes. As well as did not get the rest time he deserved, which resulted in the death of the foreign pilot from overwork, under the coordination of the strike by the Taoyuan City Government Labor Bureau, China Airlines and EVA Air sent flight operations and personnel managers to restart negotiations with the pilots of the Taoyuan City Pilots Professional Union.

However, in order to counter the strike, China Airlines proposed that the pilot's union should not there was a false disciplinary action for the right to strike and the pilots were required to sign a consent form, but the pilot union accused it of suppression.

After a total of four-time negotiations, the management agreed to the union's five demands, firstly, of which five China Airlines agreed to add more pilots in a plane, Secondly, it plans to employ only foreign co-pilots within two years and will not consider hiring more foreign principal pilots; Thirdly, China Airlines stated that it will not privately punish striking employees after this strike. The fourth point is to revised the management system, conduct detailed discussions on the causes of labor disputes, improve the management system, strengthen communication and negotiation with the labor union, and finally promise to change the full

⁷⁸ <https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/business-47186102>

bonus in the 13th month to a flight safety bonus reward, and the labor union promises would not strike for the next three years, the both sides have reached an agreement.

In this case, it can be found that even though Taiwan has clear laws indicating that it is legal to form a union, it is difficult to actually make changes. At that time, Mr. He Nuanxuan(何煖軒), chairman of China Airlines, said that if the strike could be used as a cash machine, After that, everyone may go on strike to demand more money, which will lead to endless negotiations.

Then the Pilot Association also held the third negotiation between labor and management at 1 a.m. on February 13, 2019, it was also the first all-night negotiation in the Republic of China. The union pointed out the reason for choosing to conduct the negotiations late at night and all night was to allow the employer to experience the "fatiguing flight" and requested that the negotiations last at least 8 hours. The employer from the China Airlines expressed strong dissatisfaction, but finally agreed at the request of the Ministry of Transport.

During the negotiation, the China Airlines manager gradually became uncomfortable after 11 hours of negotiation, the negotiation was announced to be over at close to noon, and the first consensus was finally reached.

China Airlines also experienced the discomfort caused by not taking a break for a long time, understand Pilots who operate hundreds of lives on the plane, the responsibility of carrying the aircraft and the pressure and fatigue brought by their lives, as well as the negotiation have the end, labor unions are formed to unite workers and improve working conditions in order to defend workers' rights, fair wages, reasonable working hours, and a safe working environment, therefore, in SDGs8 and SDGs10 decent work economic growth and reduced inequality still have room to improve.

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