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壹、工作坊緣起簡介

人口販運不僅危害基本人權，亦是侵害自由的嚴重犯罪行為，具有跨國境及有組織性的性質，聯合國的人口販運問題報告顯示，全球人口販運案件有 40% 具有跨國境特色，雙邊及多邊（區域性或全球性）國際交流合作，係不可或缺之防制策略，內政部(移民署)為強化與各國合作關係，精進我國防制人口販運工作，每年邀請國內外政府官員及非政府組織等民間團體人員齊聚一堂，辦理防制人口販運國際工作坊，共同探討防制人口販運相關議題。

現代化奴役行為等於是人口販運的代名詞，為因應新興的人口販運議題及探討防制的策略作為，本次工作坊規劃主題包含「人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢」、「人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策」、「脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升」及「外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防」等議題。

Human trafficking, with organized and transnational characteristics, is not only a violation of basic human rights, but a severe criminal act against freedom. According to the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons by the United Nations, 40% of global human trafficking cases have cross-border characteristics, and therefore bilateral and multilateral (regional or global) international collaboration is an indispensable strategy for combating human trafficking. To enhance cooperation with various countries and improve our nation's anti-human trafficking initiatives, the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior, invites officials from both domestic and foreign governments, as well as members of non-governmental organizations and other civil societies, to convene annually for the International Workshop on Strategies for Combating

工作坊緣起簡介

Human Trafficking. In these workshops, participants jointly explore various topics related to combating human trafficking.

Modern slavery is essentially synonymous with human trafficking. To address the emerging trends in human trafficking and discuss preventative strategies, the agenda for this year's workshop includes topics such as " The Emerging Forms and Trends of Human Trafficking," " Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures," " Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members," and " Risks and Prevention of Foreign Students in Human Trafficking."

貳、議程

日期	2023 年 9 月 6 日 (星期三)
時間	議程
08:30-09:00	報 到
09:00-09:30 (30 分鐘)	開幕式 (致詞、儀式暨合照)
議 題 一 : 疫情下人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢	
主 持 人 : 監察院監察委員兼國家人權委員會委員紀惠容	
09:30-10:10 (40 分鐘)	專題演講：人口販運犯罪計畫及防制對策 主講人：菲律賓移民局局長 Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco
10:10-10:40 (30 分鐘)	茶 敘
10:40-12:00 (80 分鐘)	與談人：(30 分鐘-每位各 15 分鐘) 1. 菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處主管 Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina 2. 韓國刑事政策研究院資深研究員 Mr. Sung Hoon An 雙向交流 (50 分鐘)
12:00-14:00 (120 分鐘)	午 餐
議 題 二 : 人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策	
主 持 人 : 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員翁燕菁	
14:00-14:30 (30 分鐘)	歐洲人遭詐騙赴他國落入人口販運實例分享 主講人：比利時安特衛普檢察署檢察官 Mr. Kenny Van de Perre
14:30-15:00 (30 分鐘)	國人赴柬埔寨工作遭人口販運之查緝困境及精進作為 主講人：臺灣臺北地方檢察署檢察官張雯芳
15:00-15:30 (30 分鐘)	疫情後跨國人口販運新興態勢及對策 (東協國家網路詐騙及賭場工作販運案例分享) 主講人：東協 - 澳洲防制人口販運計畫越南辦公室執行長 Ms. Hanh Dang
15:30-15:50 (20 分鐘)	茶 敘

議程

15:50-17:00 (70 分鐘)	與談人：(30 分鐘-每位各 15 分鐘) 1. 比利時聯邦移民局人口販運組聯絡官 Ms. Stefanie Defoer 2. 美國在台協會國土安全調查署調查主管 Mr. Brian E. Sherota 雙向交流 (40 分鐘)
日期	2023 年 9 月 7 日 (星期四)
時間	議程
09:00-09:30	報 到
議 題 三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升	
主持人： 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員李凱莉	
09:30-10:00 (30 分鐘)	家事移工之人口販運：從英國最高法院案例 Basfar v Wong 汲取之經驗 主講人：英國皇家哈洛威大學法律與犯罪學系講師 Dr. Mohammad Sabuj
10:00-10:30 (30 分鐘)	外籍家事移工勞動權益提升相關策略 主講人：印尼勞動部勞動協調處高級督導 Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan
10:30-11:00 (30 分鐘)	漁業與人權行動計畫及國際勞工組織漁業工作公約 (C188) 之關聯 主講人：農業部漁業署技正胡邵鈞
11:00-11:20 (20 分鐘)	茶 敘
11:20-12:20 (60 分鐘)	與談人：(20 分鐘-每位各 10 分鐘) 1. 環境正義基金會專案主任葉于瑄 2. 財團法人法律扶助基金會律師陳威延 雙向交流 (40 分鐘)
12:20-14:00 (100 分鐘)	午 餐
議 題 四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防	
主持人： 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員林盈君	
14:00-14:30 (30 分鐘)	外籍學生落入人口販運之實例分享 主講人：臺灣彰化地方檢察署檢察官蔡奇曉
14:30-15:00	外籍學生權益保障與人口販運防制策略

(30 分鐘)	主講人：日本京都大學副教授安里和晃
15:00-15:20 (20 分鐘)	茶 敘
15:20-16:50 (90 分鐘)	與談人：(45 分鐘-每位各 15 分鐘) 1. 獨立記者出井康博 2. 英國國家犯罪防制局派駐香港 (兼轄臺灣、日本及澳門) 國際聯絡 官 Mr. Andrew Sprake 3. 國際新聞編譯張郁婕 雙向交流 (45 分鐘)

議程

Date	Sep 6th, 2023 (Wednesday)
Time	Agenda
08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-09:30 (30mins)	Opening Ceremony & Group Photo
Session 1 : The Emerging Forms and Trends of Human Trafficking Moderator : Ms. Hui-Jung Chi Commissioner of the Control Yuan and Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission	
09:30-10:10 (40mins)	Keynote Speech: Human Trafficking Schemes and Its Countermeasures Speaker: Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Commissioner,
10:10-10:40 (30mins)	Refreshment
10:40-12:00 (80mins)	Commentators : (30 Mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina Travel Control and Enforcement Unit, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Overall Head Supervisor 2. Mr. Sung Hoon An Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice, Korea, Senior Researcher Open Discussion (50 Mins)
12:00-14:00 (120mins)	Lunch Break
Time	Agenda
Session 2 : Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures Moderator : Ms. Yen Ching Weng Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial	

Discrimination	
14:00-14:30 (30 Mins)	<p>Case Studies of Europeans Being Defrauded to Travel Abroad and Falling Victim to Human Trafficking</p> <p>Speaker : Mr. Kenny Van de Perre Prosecutor' s Office of Antwerp, Belgium Prosecutor</p>
14:30-15:00 (30 Mins)	<p>The Difficulty of Investigation and the Improvement Measures Regarding the Cases of Taiwanese Nationals Moving to Cambodia for Work but Falling Victim to Human Trafficking</p> <p>Speaker : Ms. Wen-Fang Chang Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor</p>
15:00-15:30 (30 Mins)	<p>The Emerging State of Transnational Human Trafficking after the Epidemic and the Countermeasures (with case study analysis of trafficking from ASEAN countries to scam online operations and work in casinos)</p> <p>Speaker : Ms. Hanh Dang ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, Vietnam Country Manager (Vietnam)</p>
15:30-15:50 (20 Mins)	Refreshment
15:50-17:00 (70 Mins)	<p>Commentators : (30 Mins)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Stefanie Defoer Department for International Protection, Immigration Office in Belgium Attaché Mr. Brian E. Sherota Homeland Security Investigations, American Institute in Taiwan Supervisory Special Agent <p>Open Discussion (40 Mins)</p>
Date	Sep 7th, 2023 (Thursday)
Time	Agenda
09:00-09:30	Registration

議程

<p>Session 3 :</p> <p>Moderator :</p>	<p>Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members</p> <p>Ms. Kai Li Lee Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>
<p>09:30-10:00 (30 Mins)</p>	<p>Human Trafficking of Domestic Workers: Lessons learned from the UK Supreme Court Case Basfar v Wong</p> <p>Speaker : Dr. Mohammad Sabuj Department of Law and Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London, U.K., Lecturer in Law</p>
<p>10:00-10:30 (30 Mins)</p>	<p>Strategies for Improving Migrant Domestic Workers' Labor Rights and Interests</p> <p>Speaker : Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan Labor Coordination Office, the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia Senior Supervisor</p>
<p>10:30-11:00 (30 Mins)</p>	<p>The Connection between Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Work in Fishing Convention (ILO C188)</p> <p>Speaker : Mr. Shao-Chun Hu Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Specialist</p>
<p>11:00-11:20 (20 Mins)</p>	<p>Refreshment</p>
<p>11:20-12:20 (60 Mins)</p>	<p>Commentators : (20 Mins)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Yu-Hsuan Yeh (10 Mins) Environmental Justice Foundation, Campaigner 2. Mr. Wei-Yan Chen (10 Mins) Legal Aid Foundation, Lawyer <p>Open Discussion (40 Mins)</p>
<p>12:20-14:00 (100 Mins)</p>	<p>Lunch Break</p>

Session 4 : Risks and Prevention of Foreign Students in Human Trafficking	
Moderator : Ms. Ying Chun Lin Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination	
14:00-14:30 (30 Mins)	Case Studies of Foreign Students Falling Victim to Human Trafficking Speaker: Mr. Chi-Hsiao Tsai Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor
14:30-15:00 (30 Mins)	Protection of Foreign Students' Rights and Interests and Related Strategies for Human Trafficking Prevention Speaker: Mr. Wako Asato Kyoto University, Japan Associate Professor
15:00-15:20 (20 Mins)	Refreshment
15:20-16:50 (90 Mins)	Commentators : (45 Mins) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Yasuhiro Idei Journalist based in Tokyo, Japan 2. Mr. Andrew Sprake National Crime Agency, U.K. International Liaison Officer 3. Ms. Yu-Chieh Chang Freelance Journalist and Founder of Ishikawa Kaori's Japan News Open Discussion (45 Mins)

參、長官致詞

一、內政部政務次長吳容輝

行政院陳院長、移民署鐘署長、國內外各位貴賓、各機關代表、各位女士、先生以及媒體朋友，大家早安、大家好！

首先感謝陳院長在百忙當中撥空蒞臨今天國際工作坊的開幕，其次本人也代表內政部對來自各國的貴賓表達最誠摯的歡迎。

內政部舉辦的「防制人口販運國際工作坊」至今已邁入第 15 年，對台灣而言，有極大的實質意義，即使在 2020 至 2022 年疫情期間，我們也採取視訊與實體並行的方式持續辦理，未曾中斷。

大家都知道台灣去年發生犯罪集團透過求職網站、臉書、推特、Line、簡訊等數位訊息手法，用「高薪、輕鬆、包食宿機票」的話術，誘騙國人到海外工作，一旦國人受到詐騙抵達海外時，就立即扣留護照及手機、限制自由、採取脅迫恐嚇傷害等不法手段，迫使國人不得不從事電信詐欺。結果從原來的受害人，被迫變成加害人。

面對這樣的犯罪歪風，我國行政院去年 8 月迅速整合內政部、各部會及民間組織的資源，從追訴、保護、預防及夥伴 4P 面向，全力動員掃蕩、嚴厲懲罰犯罪集團，並積極救援被害人，加強保護工作。

同時，蔡英文總統於今年 6 月 14 日公布人口販運防制法全文修正，除提高犯罪者刑責外，並擴大處罰範圍，也加強被害人的權益保障。

在面對電信詐欺衍生的跨國人口販運犯罪，我們也發現，不僅在台灣人民身上發生，還包括東南亞地區、美國、香港、中國大陸，也有許多人民受害。

因此，特別要感謝許多無名英雄，包括國際與國內的民間組織、台灣各部會及其他合作國家的公部門同仁，在偵辦及救援過程中默默付出。

台灣的國際地位特殊，更期盼國際社會的夥伴與我們維持緊密的合作關係，共同打擊人口販運，維持亞太區域的和平。

展望明年，我們期盼有更多的國外貴賓及夥伴們來台齊聚一堂，進行交流。

Opening Remarks by

Political Deputy Minister of Ministry of the Interior, Mr. Jung-Hui Wu

Premier Chen, Director General Chung, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests from both domestic and international communities, representatives from various organizations, and our friends from the media, good morning and welcome!

First and foremost, I would like to express our gratitude to Premier Chen for taking the time out of his busy schedule to join us at the opening of today's International Workshop. On behalf of the Ministry of the Interior, I extend our warmest welcome to all our distinguished guests from around the world.

The "International Workshop on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking" hosted by the Ministry of the Interior has now entered its 15th year. For Taiwan, this workshop holds significant practical value, as we continued to conduct it even during the pandemic period from 2020 to 2022, using a combination of virtual and in-person methods without interruption.

As many of you are aware, in Taiwan last year, criminal organizations used various digital means such as job websites, Facebook, Twitter, Line, and text messages to entice Taiwanese citizens to work overseas. They used enticing language, promising "high salaries," "easy work," and "all-inclusive accommodations and airfare." Once these individuals arrived abroad and fell victim to these scams, their passports and mobile devices were immediately confiscated. Their freedom was restricted, and they were subjected to threats and intimidation, among other unlawful practices,

長官致詞

forcing them into involvement with telecom fraud. Thus, victims became perpetrators, unwittingly.

In response to this disturbing trend of crime, the Executive Yuan swiftly mobilized resources from the Ministry of the Interior, various government agencies, and civil organizations in August of last year. We took a comprehensive approach focusing on prosecution, protection, prevention, and partnerships (4P) to combat criminal organizations, severely punish them, and actively rescue victims, thereby enhancing protection efforts.

At the same time, President Tsai Ing-wen announced a comprehensive revision of the Human Trafficking prevention Act on June 14th this year. This revision not only increased penalties for offenders but also broadened the scope of punishment, while enhancing the protection of victims' rights.

While addressing the transnational human trafficking crimes arising from telecom fraud, we have discovered that this issue is not limited to the people of Taiwan. It also affects individuals in Southeast Asia, the United States, Hong Kong, mainland China, and many other regions. Hence, we wish to express our special appreciation for the many unsung heroes, including both domestic and international civil organizations, various government departments in Taiwan, and our counterparts in cooperating countries, who have silently dedicated themselves to the investigation and rescue processes.

Taiwan holds a unique international position, and we hope for continued close cooperation with our partners in the international community in our

collective efforts to combat human trafficking and maintain peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

Looking ahead to the coming year, we anticipate the gathering of even more foreign dignitaries and partners in Taiwan for further exchanges.

長官致詞

二、行政院院長陳建仁

內政部吳次長、移民署鐘署長、各國駐臺大使、辦事處代表、NGO 代表、國內外的學者專家、關心人口販運議題的各位朋友們大家早！

我在擔任副總統期間，曾經多次(2016 至 2019)來到內政部所舉辦的防制人口販運國際工作坊致詞，今 (2023) 年很榮幸以閣揆身分獲邀到場致詞。

這個工作坊已經連續舉辦 15 年，每年有來自世界各國的學者專家、駐臺使節、公部門及民間團體踴躍參與、積極分享人口販運防制策略及經驗，讓這個國際工作坊成為亞太地區重要的交流平臺，在此，我要特別感謝內政部及各位貴賓的熱情響應。

新冠肺炎疫情期間，全球性的人流移動大幅減少，犯罪集團卻沒有放棄貪婪的意念，如同病毒一般，不斷創造新的犯罪手法，衍生新興犯罪類型，例如運用話術誘騙人民前往海外並迫使他們從事電信詐欺的人口販運，利用網路數位科技詐騙取財、竊取個資，綁架或軟禁民眾以獲得人頭帳戶洗錢牟利等。

在後疫情時代，面對這些新興的犯罪樣態，行政院已成立打擊詐欺辦公室及數位發展部，整合政府及民間各界資源，目前也正在籌備個人資訊保護的專責機關；此外，我們也推出「新世代打擊詐欺策略行動綱領 1.5 版」、「漁業與人權行動計畫 1.5 版」等，投入人力及預算，持續升級臺灣的軟體結構及硬體設施，落實執行面、規範面及預防面的各項措施，建構堅韌的打擊犯罪體系，共同對抗各種型態的犯罪病毒。

水能載舟，亦能覆舟，後疫情時代的數位網路犯罪，猶如洪水一般，在各國氾濫成災，可是數位網路的運用，已經深入各國人民的日常生活，並且深刻影響經濟活動，我們不能、也不宜採取防堵的心態，而要去積極辨識、引導，讓數位網路繼續朝著正確的發展方向前進。因此，我們需要採取兼顧人權與經濟發展的治理模式。

內政部林部長上任不久後，在今 (2023) 年 4 月即親自率員前往 Meta 拜會，積極溝通協調，從源頭控管打擊詐欺犯罪，包含加強遏止海外求職詐騙的人

口販運，不僅顧及企業經濟的運作，也使公私部門一起協力保障人權，這是一個好的典範。

近幾年，疫情、戰爭及極端氣候等因素，促使人口販運犯罪更加猖獗，根據美國國務院推估，現在世界各地更有 2 千 7 百多萬人正被剝奪生命的自主權和行動自由，深受人口販運的毒害。

雖然被害人可能會因為加害人的暴力、恐嚇及威脅，而不得不屈從性剝削或強迫勞動，但加害人的不法手段，也只能壓制一時，最終加害人都將會受到司法制裁，被害人也會獲得政府的救援及保護，臺灣去年在處理柬埔寨跨國人口販運案件，嚴懲犯罪集團、保護受害國人，已經有相當多的實務案例驗證。而為了持續支持被害人、懲罰加害人，如同美國國務卿布林肯 (Antony John Blinken) 在今年美國國務院「人口販運問題報告」發布會上所說的，現在正是需要各國、各界團結起來，建立並加強合作網絡的時候，只有透過跨國、跨領域、跨公私部門的緊密合作，才有可能澈底防制人口販運。

今天的工作坊集結了國內外各界實務工作者的菁英，是大家分享防制人口販運資訊、互相學習的好機會，希望大家都能透過這 2 天的研討會盡情交流，創造更多跨域合作的可能性。雖然在打擊人口販運的道路上挑戰重重，但我相信與在座的夥伴們，以及國際社會的朋友們齊心協力，我們必能克服萬難，讓世界更美好。

謝謝貴賓們共襄盛舉，並祝大會順利圓滿成功，各位身體健康、平安喜樂！

Opening Remarks by Premier of the Republic of China, Mr. Chien-Jen Chen

Political Deputy Minister of the Interior Wu, Director General Chung, Ambassadors, representatives of diplomatic offices, NGO representatives, scholars and experts from around the world, and friends who are concerned about human trafficking, good morning!

During my tenure as Vice President, I had the honor of delivering speeches at the Ministry of the Interior's International Workshops on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking multiple times from 2016 to 2019. This year (2023), I am delighted to be invited to speak here as the Premier.

This workshop has been held continuously for 15 years, with scholars, experts, diplomatic representatives, government officials, and civil society organizations from various countries actively participating and sharing strategies and experiences related to combating human trafficking. It has become an important platform for exchange in the Asia-Pacific region. I want to express special gratitude to the Ministry of the Interior and all the distinguished guests for their enthusiastic response.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, global mobility significantly decreased, yet criminal organizations persisted in their greed. They constantly devised new criminal tactics, creating emerging forms of crime much like a virus. This includes using persuasion to lure people abroad and force them into telecommunications fraud, using digital technology to conduct money

deception and steal personal information, abducting or detaining individuals for money laundering through the use of dummy accounts.

In the post-pandemic era, facing these emerging forms of crime, the Executive Yuan has established the Anti-Fraud Office and the Ministry of Digital Affairs, integrating government and civil society resources. We are currently in the process of setting up a specialized agency for personal information protection as well. Furthermore, we have introduced initiatives such as the “Next-Generation Anti-Fraud Strategy Guidelines version 1.5” and the “Fisheries and Human Rights Action Plan version 1.5.” We are allocating human resources and budget to continuously upgrade Taiwan’s software and hardware facilities, implementing various measures on the enforcement, regulatory, and preventive fronts. We are building a resilient anti-crime system to collectively combat various types of criminal threats.

Water can carry a boat, but it can also capsize it. In the post-pandemic era, digital cybercrime, akin to a flood, has inundated countries, affecting economies and daily lives. We should not and must not adopt a mindset of solely blocking these threats. Instead, we need to actively identify and guide the use of digital networks, steering them towards the right direction. Therefore, we require a governance model that balances human rights and economic development.

Minister of the Interior Lin Yu-chang wasted no time after taking office and, in April 2023, personally led a delegation to meet with Meta. This proactive engagement and coordination aimed at controlling fraud crimes at their source, including enhancing efforts to prevent overseas job scams and human trafficking. These actions demonstrate a positive paradigm that not

長官致詞

only considers the functioning of businesses but also encourages collaborative efforts between the public and private sectors to safeguard human rights.

In recent years, factors such as pandemics, wars, and extreme weather conditions have exacerbated human trafficking. According to the U.S. Department of State, over 27 million people worldwide have been deprived of their autonomy and freedom. They have fallen victim to the persecution of human trafficking.

While victims may be coerced into sexual exploitation or forced labor due to violence, intimidation, and threats from perpetrators, the unlawful methods of perpetrators can only suppress temporarily. Ultimately, perpetrators will face legal consequences, and victims will receive government assistance and protection. Taiwan' s handling of cross-border human trafficking cases happening in Cambodian last year, which included severe punishment of criminal organizations and the protection of victimized Taiwanese citizens, serves as practical proof. To continue supporting victims and punishing perpetrators, as U.S. Secretary of State Antony John Blinken stated at this year' s release of the U.S. State Department' s "Trafficking in Persons Report," it is crucial for countries and sectors to unite, establish, and strengthen cooperation networks. Only through close collaboration across borders, disciplines, and public and private sectors can we effectively prevent human trafficking.

Today' s workshop brings together the elites from various sectors, both domestically and internationally. It is a valuable opportunity for sharing information on preventing human trafficking and learning from each other. I hope that through these two days of discussions, everyone can engage in

fruitful exchanges and create more possibilities for interdisciplinary cooperation. Although the path to combat human trafficking is challenging, I believe that with the concerted efforts of everyone present and our friends from the international community, we can overcome all obstacles and make the world a better place.

Thank you, distinguished guests, for your participation. I wish the conference every success, and I hope you all stay healthy, safe, and joyful!

肆、會議資料

一、議題一：人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢

主持人
履歷

國家人權委員會委員
紀惠容

學歷

美國瓦爾帕萊索大學碩士

現職

國家人權委員會委員

經歷

- ◆ 財團法人勵馨社會福利事業基金會執行長
- ◆ 行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員
- ◆ 衛福部家庭暴力及性侵害防治推動小組委員
- ◆ 行政院兒童及少年福利與權益推動小組委員
- ◆ 社團法人台灣防暴聯盟理事、台灣少年權益與福利促進聯盟理事
- ◆ 台灣公益團體自律聯盟理事
- ◆ 公共電視 NGO 觀點主持人
- ◆ 中時報系主編、記者、專欄記者

CV of
Moderator

Ms. Hui-Jung Chi
Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission

Education

Master of Valparaiso University, America

Current
Position

National Human Rights Commission

Experience

- ◆ Chief Executive Officer of The Garden of Hope Foundation
- ◆ Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking
- ◆ Member of the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Task Force, Ministry of Health and Welfare
- ◆ Member of the Promotion of Child and Youth Welfare and Rights Task Force, Executive Yuan
- ◆ Director of Taiwan Coalition Against Violence and Taiwan Alliance for Advancement of Youth Rights and Welfare
- ◆ Director of Taiwan NPO Self-Regulation Alliance
- ◆ Host of NGO perspective, Public Television Service, Taiwan
- ◆ Editor-in-chief, reporter, columnist of China Times

主講人
履歷

菲律賓移民局局長
Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco



學歷

1986-1990 獨魯萬神言大學 法律博士

在學期間持續名列院長嘉許名單

1981-1985 獨魯萬神言大學 工商管理學理學士 主修會計學

現職

菲律賓移民局第 30 任局長

專長

身為公務員，Mr. Norman 致力於正直、公平與果斷的公共服務，更因此獲得「行動派 Norman」的稱號。

擔任移民局局長期間，有效指揮全國逾 3,000 名同仁，根據以下五點原則，戮力於轉型與變革：(I)反貪腐；(ii)現代化；(iii)國家安全；(iv)個人賦權；以及(v)精簡部會組織。

口頭禪是：「*AIM HIGH, BI*（登高望遠）」，用以鼓勵移民局同仁持續致力於：

(i)預期各自職務中所有挑戰；(ii)公務中追求創新；以及(iii)激勵自己與同仁。

熟知法律原則、規範與程序，並了解資源與財務管理。

精於制定政策與計畫，以及設計制度、程序與流程。

專長為訴訟、法律寫作與研究。

經歷

- ◆ 菲律賓移民局局長（2022 年 9 月 15 日 - 迄今）
- ◆ 菲律賓國會眾議院少數黨辦公室 主任 II
（2022 年 8 月 - 2022 年 9 月）
- ◆ 菲律賓移民局 幕僚長 I
營運技術助理/ 特別諮詢委員會成員/ 律師 III
（2007 年 7 月 - 2017 年 1 月）
- ◆ 菲律賓國會眾議院議員 Marcelino C. Libanan 辦公室
幕僚長/政治事務長
（1988 年 7 月 - 2007 年 6 月）
- ◆ 法律工作者
（1991 年 5 月 - 2007 年 6 月 / 2017 年 2 月 - 2022 年 8 月）
- ◆ 執業律師（1991 年 5 月 - 2007 年 6 月 / 2017 年 2 月 - 2022）

CV of
Speaker

Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco
Bureau of Immigration (BI)
Republic of the Philippines, Commissioner



- Education
- ♦ JURIS DOCTOR (1986-1990)
Divine Word University of Tacloban
-Consistent Dean's Lister
 - ♦ BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMERCE (1981-1985)
Divine Word University of Tacloban
-Major in Accountancy

Current Position The 30th Commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines

Skills As a public servant, he is devoted to the brand of public service characterized by unwavering integrity, resolute fairness, and swift, yet decisive action, that earned him the moniker “NORMAN OF ACTION”.

As Immigration Commissioner, with effective command and control of over 3,000 personnel across the country, he is committed to implement transformational changes through his five-point agenda: (i) Anti-corruption; (ii) Modernization; (iii) National Security; (iv) Personnel Empowerment; and (v) Bureaucratic Rightsizing.

Known for his tagline: “AIM HIGH, BI”, to inspire BI personnel to always: (i) Anticipate all challenges in their responsibilities; (ii) Innovate in the performance of their tasks; and (iii) Motivate themselves and their co-workers.

Knowledgeable on legal principles, rules and procedures; and resource and financial management.

Competent in policies and programs formulation; and systems, procedures and processes designs.

Skilled in litigation, legal writing and research.

- Experience
- ♦ COMMISSIONER
Bureau of Immigration, Republic of the Philippines
September 15, 2022 - present
 - ♦ DIRECTOR I
Office of the Minority Leader
House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines
August 2022 - September 2022
 - ♦ CHIEF OF STAFF /
TECHNICAL ASSISTANT FOR OPERATIONS /
MEMBER, BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY /
ATTORNEY III
Bureau of Immigration, Republic of the Philippines
July 2007 - January 2017
 - ♦ CHIEF OF STAFF /
CHIEF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICER
Office of Congressman Marcelino C. Libanan
House of Representatives, Congress of the Philippines
July 1988- June 2007
 - ♦ LAW PRACTITIONER
May 1991 - June 2007 / February 2017 - August 2022

與談人
履歷

菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處主管
Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina



學歷

人文學院心理學學士 2001 – 2005
德洛斯聖託技術學院 護理學學士 2006 - 2009

現職
簡歷

菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處主管
菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處 總監督 (2023/01 – 至今)
菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處 副營運主管 (2020/12 – 2022/12)
菲律賓移民局尼諾伊·阿基諾國際機場 第二航廈領導 (2020 年 03 月 - 2020 年 11 月)
菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處 主管 (2018/12 – 2020/02)
菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處 處員 (2012/10 – 2018/11)
菲律賓移民局 局員 (2012 年 03 月 - 2012 年 10 月)
菲律賓移民局 培訓與研究中心/反詐欺部門 行政人員 (2011/08 – 2012/03)

CV of
Commentator

Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina
Travel Control and Enforcement Unit
Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Overall
Head Supervisor



Education

Bachelor of Science in Psychology, Assumption College
2001 - 2005
Bachelor of Science in Nursing, DLS-STI College
2006 - 2009

Current position

Travel Control and Enforcement Unit, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Overall Head Supervisor

Experience

Overall Head Supervisor, TCEU, Bureau of Immigration (2023/01 – Present)
Deputy Head for Operations, TCEU, Bureau of Immigration (2020/12 - 2022/12)
NAIA II TCEU Terminal Head, Bureau of Immigration (2020/03 - 2020/11)
TCEU Supervisor, Bureau of Immigration (2018/12 – 2020/02) TCEU Member, Bureau of Immigration (2012/10 – 2018/11) Primary Immigration Officer, Bureau of Immigration (2012/03 – 2012/10)
Administrative Staff, Center for Training and Research/Anti-Fraud Section, Bureau of Immigration (2011/08 – 2012/03)

會議資料

與談人
履歷

韓國刑事政策研究院資深研究員
Mr. An Sung-Hoon



學歷 日本明治大學 刑事學博士
日本明治大學 刑事學碩士

現職 韓國刑事政策研究院 選任研究委員

經歷 首爾高等檢察廳 刑事審議委員會委員 (2022/01—至今)
大法院 量刑委員會 諮詢委員 (2021/08—至今)
美國賓州印地安那州立大學訪問教授 (2020/02—2020/12)
榮獲國務總理表彰 (2019)
法務部 犯罪被害人保護委員會委員 (2019/04—至今)
大法院量刑研究會 運營委員 (2018/03—至今)
國民權益委員會 委員 (2018/04—2020/02)

CV of
Commentator

Mr. An Sung-Hoon
**Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice, Korea Senior
Researcher**



Education Doctor of Criminal Law, Meiji University, Japan
Master of Criminal Law, Meiji University, Japan

Current position Korea Senior Researcher,
Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice

Experience Member of Criminal Deliberation Committee, Seoul High Prosecutor's Office
(2022/01 - Now)
Advisory Member of Supreme Court Sentencing Counsel (2021/08 - Now)
Visiting Professor at Indiana State University (2020/02 - 2020/12)
Recipient of Prime Minister's Commendation (2019)
Member of Association for Victims Support, Ministry of Justice (2019/04 - Now)
Committee member of Sentencing Research Society, Ministry of Justice (2018/03 -
Now)
Committee member of Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (2018/04 -
2020/02)

二、議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策

主持人
履歷

行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員
翁燕菁



學歷
現職
專長

法國巴黎第二大學法學博士

國立政治大學政治學系兼創新國際學院副教授

專長為國際人權法，近年研究專注於漁業與人權以及美洲人權保障體系，現任行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員、行政院人權保障推動小組委員。

CV of
Moderator

Ms. Yen Ching Weng
Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination



Education
Current
Position
Experience

Doctor in Law, Université Panthéon-Assas (Paris II)

Associate Professor at Department of Political Science & International College of Innovation, National Chengchi (Sciences-po) University

Dr. Weng is specialized in international human rights law and works recently on issues concerning fisheries and human rights as well as Inter-American system of human rights protection. She is currently a member of the Executive Yuan Coordinating Board on Prevention of Human Trafficking& Elimination of Racial Discrimination as well as the Executive Yuan Board for Promotion of Human Rights Protection.

主講人
履歷

比利時安特衛普檢察署檢察官
Mr. Kenny Van de Perre



簡歷

我是一個積極活躍的檢察官，我重視工作品質，並以堅定和尊重的態度從事這份工作。我的職業生涯從執法工作開始。自我擔任執法人員以來，便以成為檢察官為目標，因此於 2007 年開始就讀法學院（夜校），並於 2012 年取得法律學位。正因如此，我在調查和起訴（關於人口販運的）刑事案件方面經驗豐富。

學歷

2007 年 9 月-2012 年 6 月
安特衛普安特衛普大學法學碩士學位（以優異成績畢業）
1995 年 9 月-2002 年 6 月
梅爾克塞姆 Sint-Jans Bergmanscollege 高中部畢業
1989 年 9 月至 1995 年 6 月
梅爾克塞姆 Sint-Jans Bergmanscollege 學院國中部畢業

經歷

2019 年 4 月迄今
安特衛普地檢署檢察官
專門處理人口販運和人口偷渡案件
2012 年 2 月-2019 年 4 月
安特衛普聯邦司法員警總督察
組織犯罪調查單位首席調查員
2008 年 5 月-2012 年 2 月
安特衛普賣淫調查工作小組員警督察（安特衛普警局）
負責所有與賣淫和人口販運相關案件
2003 年 5 月-2008 年 5 月
安特衛普警局巡邏員警督察

CV of
Speaker**Mr. Kenny Van de Perre**
Prosecutor's Office of Antwerp, Belgium, Prosecutor

- Biography** I am a highly motivated and dynamic magistrate who carries out his job on a qualitative, determined and respectful way. I started my career with law enforcement. During my active duty as law enforcement I started law school in 2007 (evening classes) and achieved my law degree in 2012 with the intention to become prosecutor. Because of this I have a lot of experience in conducting and prosecuting criminal cases (regarding human trafficking).National Crime Agency
- Education** University of Antwerp, Antwerp
September 2007 – June 2012
Degree: Master in Law (graduated with distinction)
Sint-Jans Bergmanscollege, Merksem
September 1995 – June 2002
Degree: higher general secondary education
Sint-Jans Bergmanscollege, Merksem
September 1989 – June 1995
Degree: lower general secondary education
- Experience** Prosecutor for the Prosecutor's office of Antwerp
Specialised in cases of Human trafficking and human smuggling
April 2019 – present
Chief-Inspector of Police for the Federal Judicial Police of Antwerp
Lead investigator in organised crime investigations
February 2012 – April 2019
Inspector of police for the Prostitution Team of Antwerp (Police of Antwerp)
Responsible for all prostitution and human trafficking related situations
Mai 2008 – February 2012
Inspector of police for the Police of Antwerp
Patrol officer
Mai 2003 – Mai 2008

會議資料

主講人	臺灣臺北地方檢察署檢察官
履歷	張雯芳
學歷	東吳大學法律系
現職	臺灣臺北地方檢察署打擊民生犯罪專組檢察官
經歷	東吳大學法律系畢業，曾任中華民國律師執業 7 年，現任臺灣臺北地方檢察署打擊民生犯罪專組檢察官，指揮偵辦國內首起國人赴柬埔寨從事詐欺工作遭人口販運案件，引起各界關注。

CV of Speaker	Ms. Wen-Fang Chang Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor
Education	The Law Department of Soochow University
Current Position	Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor
Experience	Ms. Wen-Fang Chang graduated from the Law Department of Soochow University, practicing law for 7 years in the Republic of China (Taiwan). She currently assumes the role of Prosecutor in Special Team for Combating Crimes Against the Public at the Taipei District Prosecutors Office. She oversees the investigation and prosecution of the first domestic case involving Taiwanese individuals being trafficked to Cambodia for fraudulent activities, which has attracted significant attention from various sectors.

主講人
履歷

東協－澳洲防制人口販運計畫越南辦公室執行長
Ms. Hanh Dang



學歷

美國南哥倫比亞大學 企業管理碩士 (2009－2011)

越南河內外貿大學 經濟學學士 (1996－2000)

越南河內國家大學 英文學士 (1991－1995)

現職

東協－澳洲防制人口販運計畫越南辦公室執行長

經歷

東協-澳洲防制人口販運計畫駐越南河內的國家經理 (2019/01－至今)

東協-澳洲防制人口販運計畫駐越南河內的協調員 (2013/10－2018/12)

聯合國跨機構人口販運專案越南辦事處的國家計畫專員 (2012/06－2013/09)

亞洲基金會駐越南河內計畫專員 (防治人口販運及婦女賦專案) (2004/08－2012/05)

聯合國聯合青年計畫 國家志工/專案專員 (聯合國駐地協調員辦公室) (2004)

防制人口販運計畫專員，與魁北克樂施會合作 (2003－2004)

於越南河內，擔任國際培幼會 (Plan International) 的協調與行政人員 (1997－2003)

會議資料

CV of
Speaker

Ms. Hanh Dang
ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, Vietnam,
Country Manager (Vietnam)



Education	Master of Business Administration, Columbia Southern University, USA (2009-2011) Bachelor of Arts in Economics, Hanoi Foreign Trade University, Hanoi, Vietnam (1996-2000) Bachelor of Arts in English, Hanoi National University, Hanoi, Vietnam (1991-1995)
Current Position	ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, Vietnam Country Manager (Vietnam)
Experience	01/2019 to date: Country Manager, the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (successor program of AAPTIP), Hanoi, Vietnam. 10/2013 to 12/2018: Country Program Coordinator, the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP), Hanoi, Vietnam. 6/2012 to 9/2013: National Project Officer, UN Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) Vietnam Office, Hanoi, Vietnam. 8/2004 - 5/2012: Program Officer (Counter Trafficking and Women's Empowerment Program), The Asia Foundation, Hanoi, Vietnam. 2004: UN National Volunteer/Program Officer, joint UN Youth Program, (based at the UN Residence Coordination Office,) Hanoi, Vietnam. 2003-2004: Project Officer, Anti-human Trafficking Program, Oxfam Quebec, Hanoi, Vietnam. 1997-2003: Communication and Administration Officer, Plan International in Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam.

與談人
履歷

比利時聯邦移民局人口販運組聯絡官
Ms. Stefanie Defoer



學歷
現職
經歷

根特大學 犯罪學碩士

比利時聯邦移民局人口販運組聯絡官

我現在已在比利時移民局工作了 20 年。

比利時移民局負責執行 1980 年 12 月 15 日的法條和 1981 年 10 月 8 日皇家法令，這些法條及法規定了外國人進入國境、居留、定居和驅逐。我在人口販運組擔任聯絡官，更具體地，是針對弱勢群體，一種為適用法律所規定的無監護人的未成年人，另一種則適用於人口販運和走私受害者的特殊程序。

移民局是合作夥伴鏈條中的一個環節（包括警察、社會檢查機構、檢察官辦公室的法官、經認證的專門中心），為防制人口販運和走私提供多項學科貢獻。而共同目標就是防制人口販運和走私網絡，以及為了保護受害者。

我每天都處理這些受害者的案件，負責根據法律去發放居留文件給人口販運及某些加重情節的人口走私類型的受害者。

會議資料

CV of
Commentator

Ms. Stefanie Defoer
Department for International Protection
Immigration Office in Belgium, Attaché



Education

Master in Criminological sciences, University of Ghent

Current
Position

Department for International Protection, Immigration Office in Belgium Attaché

Experience

I have been working for the Belgian Immigration Office for 20 years now. The Belgian Immigration Office ensures that the law of 15 December 1980 and the Royal Decree of 8 October 1981 on the entry to the territory, residence, establishment and removal of foreigners are applied. I work as an attaché at the Department for international protection, more specifically for the vulnerable unit, who applies the specific procedures, as provided for by law, concerning unaccompanied minors on the one hand and the victims of human trafficking and smuggling on the other hand. The Immigration Office is one of the links in the chain of partners (police, social inspectorate, magistrates of the public prosecutor's office, accredited specialised centres) that provide a multidisciplinary contribution to the fight against human trafficking and smuggling. The common objective is, on the one hand, to fight against human trafficking and smuggling networks and, on the other hand, to protect the victims. Each day I handle the files of those victims and I'm responsible for issuing residence documents to those victims of human trafficking and certain aggravated forms of human smuggling in accordance with the law.

與談人
履歷

美國在台協會國土安全調查署調查主管
Mr. Brian E. Sherota



簡歷

2021 年 8 月，美國國土安全部國土安全調查署駐臺北辦公室(HSI Taipei)主管盛偉安(Brian Sherota)來臺就職，此為國土安全部國土安全調查署派駐於海外之第 86 處國際辦公室，渠亦為臺北辦公室首任調查主管，主責跨國犯罪調查活動及與臺灣各執法機關之協調聯繫事宜。在渠現任職務前，盛偉安先生曾任職於國土安全調查署邁阿密辦公室，並擔任調查服務組 主管，主責管理邁阿密國際機場之邊境執法安全特遣隊事宜，同時於 2011 年至 2017 年期間，於國土安全調查署總部擔任多項關鍵職位，包括執行副處長之代理參謀長、執行副處長之副參謀長、國際警察協會首任國土安全調查署研究員、美國眾議院國會研究員。另於擔任國土安全調查署國際行動處主管期間，負責國土安全調查署駐歐洲各國辦公室之行動合作計畫及協調聯繫事項。盛偉安先生執法生涯正式於 2003 年 3 月展開，渠首先任職於南卡羅來納州哥倫比亞調查辦公室，負責跨國毒品及違禁品走私、兒童剝削、幫派/暴力犯罪和人口走私/販運等調查工作。盛偉安先生 2000 年畢業於喬治亞大學，獲得工商管理學士學位

會議資料

CV of
Commentator

Mr. Brian E. Sherota
Homeland Security Investigations, American Institute in Taiwan,
Supervisory Special Agent



Biography

In August 2021, Supervisory Special Agent Brian E. Sherota arrived in Taiwan marking the opening of Homeland Security Investigations' (HSI) 86th international office. As the HSI Supervisory Special Agent in Taipei, Taiwan, Mr. Sherota manages all HSI investigative activities and liaison responsibilities for Taiwan. Prior to arriving in Taipei, Mr. Sherota was assigned to HSI Miami where he managed a Border Enforcement Security Task Force (BEST) stationed at Miami International Airport and served as the Investigative Services Group Supervisor. From 2011 to 2017, Mr. Sherota served in several key positions at HSI Headquarters in Washington, DC to include acting Chief of Staff to the HSI Executive Associate Director (EAD); Deputy Chief of Staff to the HSI EAD; inaugural HSI Fellow to the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Congressional Fellow – U.S. House of Representatives and as an Operations Manager within HSI's International Operations Division supporting HSI Attaché offices across Europe. Mr. Sherota began his career as a Special Agent in March 2003, assigned to the Office of Investigations in Columbia, South Carolina where he conducted investigations related to transnational narcotics and contraband smuggling, child exploitation, gangs/violent crime, and human trafficking/human smuggling. In 2000, Mr. Sherota graduated from The University of Georgia earning a Bachelor of Business Administration degree.

三、議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升

主持人	行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員
履歷	李凱莉
學歷	◆ 東海大學社會學研究所碩士
現職	◆ 財團法人勵馨社會福利事業基金會 移住者服務中心主任
現任	◆ 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報第八屆委員 (110/2/2-112/2/1)
	◆ 內政部移民署跨國境婚姻媒合管理審查小組委員 (1100101-1111231)
	◆ 勞動部 110 年度私立就業服務機構從事跨國人力仲介服務品質評鑑諮詢小組委員
經歷	◆ 基隆市政府兒少性剝削防制諮詢會諮詢委員(109 度迄今)
	◆ 遊戲分級適切性評議會委員(105-106 年度依兒童及少年福利與權益保障法辦理)
	◆ 香港中文大學、浸會大學、台灣大學、台北大學及東海大學等校實習督導
	◆ 勵馨基金會社工督導、研發專員及國際事務專員
	◆ 財團法人台灣基督長老教會高雄中會事工幹事
	◆ 行政院青輔會專案執行
專長	人口販運防制、外國籍被害人服務、移工人權及兒少性剝削防制

CV of Moderator	Ms. Kai Li Lee Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Education	◆ Master, Graduate Institute of Department of Sociology, Tunghai University
Current Position	◆ Director, Migrant Service Center, The Garden of Hope Foundation
Incumbent	◆ Member of Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention Advisory Committee, Keelung Municipal Government, FY 2020
Experience	◆ Member of the Annual Game Classification Appropriateness Review Board, 2016-2017 (based on The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act)
	◆ Supervisor, New Taipei City Foreign Worker Shelter Center, The Garden of Hope Foundation
	◆ Coordinator, Research and Development Division, The Garden of Hope Foundation
	◆ Coordinator of International Affairs, The Garden of Hope Foundation
	◆ Secretary, Taiwan Presbyterian Church, Kaohsiung Office
	◆ Project Coordinator, National Youth Commission, Executive Yuan
Expertise	◆ Human Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation Issues, Child Welfare

會議資料

主講人
履歷

英國皇家哈洛威大學法律與犯罪學系講師
Dr. Mohammad Sabuj



學歷

- ◆ 法學博士
 - 諾桑比亞大學 (2018)
- ◆ 法學 (榮譽) 學士
 - 倫敦大學 (2012)
 - 發展學院大學 (2007)
- ◆ 法學碩士
 - 諾桑比亞大學 (2014)
- ◆ 律師職業培訓課程 (2014)
 - 諾桑比亞大學

教學資格：高等教育學院 (HEA) 研究員 (2014)

經歷

- ◆ 2019 年 9 月-至今：倫敦皇家霍洛威大學法學和社會科學學院法學講師
- ◆ 2018 年 6 月-2019 年 8 月：薩福克大學法學和社會科學學院法學講師
- ◆ 2016 年 9 月-2018 年 6 月：諾桑比亞大學法學院副講師

CV of
Speaker

Dr. Mohammad Sabuj
Department of Law and Criminology
Royal Holloway, University of London, U.K., Lecturer in Law



Education

- ♦ PhD – LAW
– Northumbria University (2018)
- ♦ LLB (Hons) Degree
– University of London (2012)
– University of Development Academy (Bangladesh) (2007)
- ♦ LLM
– Northumbria University (2014)
- ♦ BAR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING COURSE
– Northumbria University (2014)

Experience

- ♦ Teaching Qualification: Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (HEA).
- ♦ Lecturer in Law, Royal Holloway University of London, School of Law and Social Sciences, September 2019 – Present.
- ♦ Lecturer in Law, University of Suffolk School of Law and Social Sciences, June 2018 – August 2019.
- ♦ Associate Lecturer, University of Northumbria Law School, September 2016 – June 2018.

會議資料

主講人
履歷

印尼勞動部勞動協調處高級督導
Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan



學歷
現職
經歷

加查馬達大學 法律與商業碩士（2013—2016）

國家犯罪防制局現代奴隸及人口販運組資深經理

1998 年進入公務員招聘考試（CPNS），被分配到布魯昆巴縣區勞工局，擔任勞動視察的技術人員。

1999 年至 2002 年擔任南蘇拉威西省布魯庫姆巴縣（Kandepnaker Kab. Bulukumba）勞動視察員。

2002 年至 2005 年擔任勞動部與移民局總局的勞動視察總局勞工視察員。

2005 年至 2010 年擔任勞動部與移民局勞動視察總局工資標準監督部門主管，負責勞動視察的發展工作。

2010 年至 2015 年勞動部與移民局勞動視察總局協會保護規範監督部門主管，負責勞動視察的發展工作。

2015 年至 2017 年勞動部勞動視察總局工資標準監督部門主管，負責勞工檢查的發展工作。

2017 年至 2020 年擔任勞動部勞動視察總局工作時間規範、休息時間和工資監督部門主管，負責勞動視察的發展工作。

2020 年至 2021 年擔任勞動部勞動視察總局工作時間規範、休息時間和工資監督部門協調員，負責勞動視察的發展工作。

2021 年至今擔任勞動部勞動視察與職業健康與安全總局勞動規範檢查協調員，負責勞動視察與職業健康與安全的發展工作。

自 2003 年至今擔任勞動部與移民局職員培訓中心勞工檢查領域的專業培訓師。

CV of
Speaker

Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan
Labor Coordination Office, the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia,
Senior Supervisor



Education

Magister of Law and Business, University of Gadjah Mada (2013-2016)

Current
Position

Labor Coordination Office, the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia Senior Supervisor

Experience

- ◆ Entered CPNS in 1998 assigned to the District Labor Office. Bulukumba as the technical staff of the labor inspectorate.
- ◆ Labor Inspector of Kandepnaker Kab. Bulukumba South Sulawesi in 1999 – 2002.
- ◆ Labor Inspector of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration Directorate General. Development of Labor Inspection in 2002-2005.
- ◆ Head of the Directorate General of Wage Norms Oversight Section. Development of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in 2005-2010.
- ◆ Head of Section for Supervision of Associational Protection Norms, Directorate General. Development of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in 2010-2015.
- ◆ Head of the Directorate General of Wage Norms Oversight Section. Development of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower in 2015-2017.
- ◆ Head of Sub-Directorate for Supervision of Working Time Norms, Rest Time and Wages of the Directorate General. Development of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower in 2017-2020.
- ◆ Coordinator of the Sub-Directorate for Supervision of Working Time Norms, Rest Time and Wages of the Directorate General. Development of Labor Inspection of the Ministry of Manpower in 2020-2021.
- ◆ Associate Expert Labor Inspector/ Coordinator of Examination of Training Norms, Placement, Work Relations and Association Protection, Dit. Directorate General of Labor Norms Inspection. Development of Labor Inspection & K3 of the Ministry of Manpower in 2021-present.
- ◆ Extraordinary Widyaiswara in the field of Labor Inspection at the Staff Training Center of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration in 2003-present.

會議資料

主講人
履歷

行政院農業委員會漁業署技正
胡邵鈞



學歷

國立臺灣大學生命科學系學士

國立臺灣大學漁業科學研究所 碩士

現職

農業部漁業署漁業人力組外籍人力科技正

經歷

行政院農業委員會漁業署技佐、技士、技正

農業部漁業署技正

CV of
Speaker

Mr. Shao-Chun Hu
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture,
Executive Yuan, Specialist



Education

Bachelor, Department of Life Science, National Taiwan Ocean University

Master, Institute of Fisheries Science, National Taiwan University

Current position

Specialist, Foreign Manpower Section, Fisheries Manpower Division

Experience

Junior Technical Specialist/Associate Technical Specialist/Specialist, Fisheries Agency, COA, Executive Yuan

Specialist, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture

與談人
履歷

環境正義基金會專案主任
葉于瑄



學歷
現職
經歷

國立台灣大學 國際企業學系

環境正義基金會專案主任

- ◆ 柯賓漢數位金融科技 商務發展經理
- ◆ 勤業眾信 企業永續發展顧問

CV of
Commentator

Ms. Yu-Hsuan Yeh
Environmental Justice Foundation, Campaigner



Education
Current Position
Experience

Bachelor of International Business, National Taiwan University

Environmental Justice Foundation, Campaigner

- ◆ Business Development Manager, COBINHOOD Ltd.
- ◆ Senior Project Consultant for Sustainability and Climate Change Service, Deloitte Taiwan

會議資料

與談人
履歷

財團法人法律扶助基金會律師
陳威延



學歷

國立成功大學法律研究所
國立台北大學司法學系

現職
經歷

財團法人法律扶助基金會律師

- ◆ 財團法人法律扶助基金會專職律師 (105.08 迄今)
- ◆ 臺北環宇法律事務所律師 (104.04-105.04)
- ◆ 臺北嘉禾法律事務所律師 (103.04-104.03)
- ◆ 高雄旭理法律事務所律師 (102.04-103.03)

CV of
Commentator

Ms. Yu-Hsuan Yeh
Legal Aid Foundation, Lawyer



Education

- ◆ Master in Law, National Cheng Kung University
- ◆ Bachelor in Judicial Studies, National Taipei University

Current Position
Experience

Lawyer, Legal Aid Foundation

- ◆ Lawyer at Legal Aid Foundation (Since 105.08)
- ◆ Lawyer at Taipei Universal Law Firm (104.04-105.04)
- ◆ Lawyer at Taipei Jiahe Law Firm (103.04-104.03)
- ◆ Lawyer at Kaohsiung Xuli Law Firm (102.04-103.03)

四、議題四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防

主持人 履歷	行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員 林盈君
學歷	英國 NEWCASTLE 大學社會學和社會政策學博士
現職	中央警察大學國境警察學系助理教授
經歷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 助理教授 中國文化大學社會福利系 2010-2011 ◆ 博士後研究員 國立台灣大學社會工作學系 2010 ◆ 社工師 婦女救援基金會 2004-2005
專長	社工師 北市家庭暴力暨性侵害防治中心 2003 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 行政院人權保障推動小組第 15 屆委員(任期 1080801-1100731) ◆ 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報第八屆委員(110/2/2-112/2/1) ◆ 內政部移民署跨國境婚姻媒合管理審查小組委員(任期 1100101-1111231) ◆ 移民署新住民發展基金委員 ◆ 考試院命題委員 ◆ 海巡署政府資訊公開委員
學術專長	教育部人權教育諮詢暨資源中心顧問 移民政策、人口販運、社會工作
CV of Moderator	Ms. Ying Chun Lin Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Current Position	Assistant Professor, Department of Border Police, Central Police University
Education	PhD in Sociology and Social Policy, Newcastle University, UK
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Member of the 15th Human Rights Task Force, Executive Yuan (20190801-20210731) ◆ Member of the 8th Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking Prevention and Elimination of Racial Discrimination Racism Coordination Meeting (20210202-20230201) ◆ Member of the International Matchmaking Management and Review Task Force, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior (20210101-20221231) ◆ Committee Member of the New Immigrants Development Fund, National Immigration Agency ◆ Question Drafter, Examination Yuan ◆ Member, Freedom of Government Information Committee, Coast Guard Administration
Experience	Advisor, Human Rights Education Advisory and Resources Center, Ministry of Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assistant Professor Department of Social Welfare, Chinese Culture University 2010-2011 ◆ Postdoctoral Research Fellow Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University 2010 ◆ Social Worker Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation 2004-2005 Social Worker Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault 2003
Expertise	Immigration Policy, Human Trafficking, Social Work

會議資料

主講人
履歷

臺灣彰化地方檢察署檢察官
蔡奇曉



學歷
現職
經歷

國立中正大學法律學研究所刑事法學組碩士
臺灣彰化地方檢察署檢察官
臺灣桃園地方檢察署檢察官

CV of
Speaker

Mr. Chi-Hsiao Tsai
Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office,
Prosecutor



Education

Master in Criminal Law, Criminal Law Division, Graduate Institute of Law, National Chung Cheng University

Current
Position

Prosecutor at Changhua District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan

Experience

Prosecutor at Taoyuan District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan

主講人
履歷

日本京都大學副教授
安里和晃



學歷
現職
經歷

日本龍谷大學經濟學博士

京都大學文學研究科 跨文化研究部門副教授

安里和晃先生是日本京都大學文學研究科跨文化研究部門的副教授。他在東亞和東南亞以及一些歐洲國家的福祉制度和公民制度相互交織的高齡化和護理移民進行廣泛的研究。社會融合也是其感興趣的另一個主題。他曾擔任京都市多元文化政策委員會的顧問。他還有效地實施了食物救濟計劃，同時與外國居民社區進行互動並提供大量諮詢。他在 2014 年獲得了菲律賓總統獎。

CV of
Speaker

Mr. Wako Asato
Kyoto University, Japan, Associate Professor



Education
Current
Position
Experience

PhD. in Economics, Ryukoku University, Japan

Associate Professor, Division of Transcultural Studies,
Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

Mr. Wako Asato is an associate professor at the Division of Transcultural Studies of the Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, Japan. He conducts extensive research on ageing and care migration in East and Southeast Asia and some European countries intertwining welfare regimes and citizenship regimes. Social integration is also another topic of interest in receiving societies. He has served as an advisor for Committee on the Multicultural Policy in Kyoto City. He also effectively implements a food relief program, while concurrently engaging with the foreign residents' community and offering a substantial number of consultations. He was an awardee of the Presidential Award of the Philippines in 2014.

會議資料

與談人
履歷

獨立記者
出井康博



學歷

1990 年畢業於東京早稻田大學，獲得經濟學學士學位。

簡歷

1990 - 1993 《日經週刊》（現稱為《日經亞洲》）記者

1993 - 1994 華盛頓特區的政治經濟研究聯閣中心（一個專門研究非裔美國人問題的智庫）訪問研究員

1994 年至今 自由記者

經歷

出井康博在日本報導外籍工人和移民議題已有 15 多年，並經常為多家日本出版物寫作，包括《每日現代》、《展望》和《楔子》等。他童年時的夢想是成為一名戰地記者，這一夢想在 2004 年成真，當時他報導了伊拉克戰爭。他最新的出版物是《移民危機：偽造外國學生和奴隸勞工的第一線》，而他之前的書《絕望工廠：日本》則在 2018 年以“絕望工廠 日本：外國留學生與實習生的「現代奴工」實錄”的名義在台灣出版。

CV of
Commentator

Mr. Yasuhiro Idei
Journalist based in Tokyo, Japan



Education
Biography

Graduated Waseda University, Tokyo, in 1990 with Bachelor's Degree of Economics.

1990-1993 Staff Writer for *The Nikkei Weekly* (Currently *The Nikkei Asia*)

1993-1994 Visiting Researcher of The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a Washington D.C.-based think tank which specializes in African American issues

1994-Present Freelance Journalist

Experience

Mr. Wako Asato has been covering the topics of foreign workers and immigration in Japan for more than 15 years, and writing frequently for a variety of Japanese publications, including *The Daily Gendai*, *Foresight*, and *Wedge*. His childhood dream was to become a war correspondent, which was fulfilled in 2004 by covering the Iraq War. His latest publication is *The Migrant Crisis: The Frontline of Fake Foreign Students and Slave Labor*. His previous book, *The Nippon Desperation Factory*, was published in Taiwan as “絕望工廠 日本：外國留學生與實習生的「現代奴工」實錄” in 2018.

與談人
履歷

英國國家犯罪防制局派駐香港
(兼轄臺灣、日本及澳門)國際聯絡官
Mr. Andrew Sprake



簡歷

Mr.Andy 是一名經驗豐富的執法人員，在他 28 年的服務生涯中發展了廣泛的知識。1993 年出任英國關務調查員，並於 2006 年任職重大與組織犯罪部門。2013 年成立 NCA 轉任至 NCA。

Mr.Andy 的職業生涯從 20 世紀 90 年代調查販毒集團，包括人口走私、綁架、火器走私、欺詐、腐敗和洗錢。其從執法部門開始，不僅在情報部門工作，亦包括行動部門。

Mr.Andy 於 2006 年在重大和組織部門工作並任職於東非，並訓練肯亞當局使用技術情報、還曾在英屬維爾京羣島工作，調查全球毒品和武器貿易的犯罪集團，以及在土耳其時專注於移民犯罪和人口販運。

2012-2017 年間，Andy 被派往巴基斯坦與土耳其擔任 NCA 聯絡官，與巴基斯坦執法部門密切合作，主要關注毒品交易，亦處理多重綁架、生命威脅、謀殺調查和洗錢。

2017 年底從巴基斯坦返回英國在 2017-2020 年間管理了 NCA 的洗錢和欺詐情報部門。

Mr.Andy 於 2020 年 3 月抵達香港，任期為 4 年，以香港為基地兼轄港、澳、日、臺，致力處理各類嚴重和組織犯罪案。

CV of
Commentator

Mr. Andrew Sprake
National Crime Agency, U.K., International Liaison Officer



Biograph

Andy is an experienced law enforcement officer with a breadth of knowledge developed during his 28 years of service. Beginning as an investigator for Her Majesty's Customs & Excise in 1993, Andy moved into the Serious Organised Crime Agency back in 2006. SOCA then evolved into the National Crime Agency back in 2013.

Andy's career has led him from working on drug trafficking syndicates in the 1990s to tackling a range of criminality including human smuggling, kidnapping, firearms trafficking, fraud, corruption and money laundering. Since starting in Law Enforcement Andy has worked in both the operational arena as well as the covert intelligence field.

Andy first served overseas in East Africa in 2006 with the Serious and Organised Crime Agency where he established and trained the Kenyan authorities in the use of technical intelligence. Andy has also worked in the British Virgin Islands, targeting crime groups involved in the global drug s and firearms trade, as well as in Turkey where he focussed on migration crime and human trafficking.

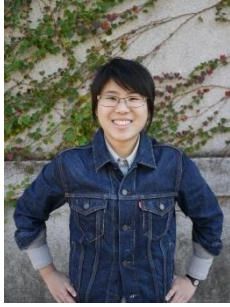
Between 2012 and 2017 Andy was deployed to Karachi and Islamabad where, as a liaison officer, he worked closely with Pakistan Law Enforcement. Although focussed primarily on the drugs trade this deployment also saw Andy dealing with multiple kidnaps, threats to life, murder enquiries, and money laundering.

Having returned to the UK from Pakistan back at the end of 2017 Andy managed the NCA's Money Laundering and Fraud Intelligence Units between 2017 and 2020.

Andy arrived in Hong Kong for a 4-year posting in March 2020. Although based in Hong Kong, he acts as the National Crime Agency's representative to Hong Kong, Japan, Macau and Taiwan focussing on all types of Serious and Organised Crime.

與談人
履歷

國際新聞編譯
張郁婕



學歷

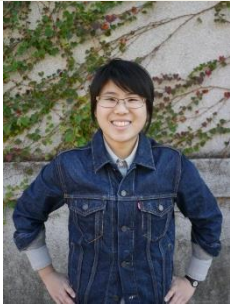
- ◆ 日本大阪大學人類科學碩士（2019 年 4 月 - 2021 年 3 月）
研究生輔修項目：公共領域科學與技術教育與研究計劃（STiPS）

簡歷

- ◆ 國立清華大學工程與系統科學學士（2013 年 9 月 - 2018 年 2 月）
- 張郁婕是一名自由記者，為全球的華語人士翻譯並報導來自日本的新聞。作為曾在日本留學的前外籍學生，張郁婕關心外國居民所面臨的情況和困境。因此，她專注於研究並撰寫與各種主題相關的文章，包括「在日韓國人」（字面上意指在日本的外國公民，但通常指的是在日本殖民時期來自朝鮮半島的個人或其後裔，在二戰後失去日本國籍），「日裔人士」，技術實習生培訓計劃，以及特定技能工作者計劃。

CV of
Commentator

Ms. Yu-Chieh Chang
Freelance Journalist and Founder of Ishikawa Kaori's Japan News



Education

- ◆ Osaka University
April 2019 - March 2021
Degree: Master of Human Science
Graduate Minor Program: Program for Education and Research on Science and Technology in Public Sphere (STiPS)
- ◆ National Tsing Hua University
September 2013 - February 2018
Degree: Bachelor of Engineering and System Science

Biography

Chang is a freelance journalist who reports and translates news from Japan for Chinese speakers worldwide. As a former foreign student who studied in Japan, Chang is concerned about the situations and circumstances faced by foreign residents. Therefore, Chang dedicates her time to studying and writing articles related to various topics, including "Zainichi" (which literally means foreign citizens in Japan but often refers to individuals or their descendants who can trace their roots back to the Korean Peninsula during Japan's colonization and lost their Japanese nationality after World War II), "Nikkeijin" (people of Japanese descent), the Technical Intern Training Program, and the Specified Skilled Worker program.

伍、會議紀錄

一、議題一：人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢

議題一：人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢

Session 1 : The Emerging Forms and Trends of Human Trafficking

主持人：監察院監察委員兼國家人權委員會委員紀惠容

Moderator : Ms. Hui-Jung Chi, Commissioner of the Control Yuan and Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission

<p>第一場 9:30-10:10</p>	<p>人口販運犯罪計畫及防制對策 Human Trafficking Schemes and Its Countermeasures</p> <p>主講人：菲律賓移民局局長 Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco Speaker: Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Commissioner</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、人口販運定義簡介</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. 範圍擴及全球各角落、各種族B. 人蛇集團利用威脅、武力、欺騙、濫用權力等手段進行犯罪C. 受害者受奴役、強迫勞動、器官販賣等 <p>Definition of human trafficking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. It could happen in everywhere, to everyoneB. Traffickers take advantage of the vulnerability of the person through threat, use of force, deception and abuse of powerC. Victims face forced labor, slavery and sale of organs <p>二、菲律賓因應方式</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. IACAT：旨在透過一系列全方面的完善計畫，打擊人口販運；B. 嚴格執行移民法規C. 禁止黑名單上的外國人入境，這些黑名單人員曾有相關犯罪記錄D. 於邊境逮捕嫌疑犯E. 確保外籍配偶符合法規F. 加強邊境管制 <p>The Philippines' countermeasures:</p>

- A. IACAT: to combat human trafficking through a series of comprehensive projects
- B. To implement immigration law strictly
- C. To prohibit people on blacklist (people having criminal record) from coming in the Philippine
- D. To capture the suspects at the border
- E. To ensure foreign spouses follow the immigration law
- F. To guard the border more strictly

三、菲律賓目前情況

- A. 針對出境之菲律賓籍旅客，於 2023 年修訂 IACAT 相關規定
- B. 已連續八年列為美國國務院人口販運問題報告第一級國家

Current situation in the Philippine

- A. Revise IACAT guidelines on departure formalities for international-bound Filipino passengers in 2023
- B. 8 years at tier 1 in The Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report

四、菲律賓執法重點

- A. 規範離岸博彩公司：政府發現許多離岸博彩公司參與加密貨幣詐騙
- B. 協助與保護受害者

Current focus

- A. Offshore gaming operations: many offshore gaming companies involve in cryptocurrency fraud
- B. To help and protect the victims

移民局亦關注海外的菲律賓勞工：在全球皆提供重要勞動力，然有時也因不法招募淪為受害者，成為所謂「現代奴隸」

Bureau of Immigration, on the other hand, also focuses on overseas Filipino workers. Workers from the Philippines are important drivers of the global economy, but they often fall victims to human trafficking, becoming the so-called "modern slaves."

五、挑戰與限制

- A. 受到時間、空間等實際限制，無法於機場達成完全邊境管控

- B. 飛機越來越大，旅客眾多，難以管理
- C. 暴風雨等天氣因素，造成機場塞車、人潮回堵，增加執法困難
- D. 預算有限
- E. 過時的法律，例如 1940 年的移民法已過時

Challenges and limitations

- A. Physical limitation of the immigration areas
- B. Bigger aircrafts, more passengers
- C. Natural causes; for example, bad weather leads to heavy traffic in and around the airports, making it harder to examine all the passengers
- D. Budgetary constraints
- E. Obsolete legal framework, for example, The Philippine Immigration Act of 1940

六、犯罪趨勢與手法

- A. 所謂「旅客勞工」
 - a、因無法獲得政府准許，所以提出偽造之聘僱證明、銀行證明等
 - b、以旅行之名，行工作之實
- B. 偽機場員工
- C. 假借官方計畫活動（如朝聖之旅）招募受害者
- D. 假冒未成年者之監護人
- E. 家屬協同旅遊
- F. 非法招募菲律賓勞工：受害者多透過親友介紹，並以社群軟體聯絡
- G. 竄改僱用合約
- H. 偽簽證
- I. 幽靈海外就業證明
- J. 第三國招募
- K. 南方後門出口

Current trafficking in persons trends and modi operandi

- A. The “tourist worker”
 - a、Provide bogus employment documents and bank certificates
 - b、Declare their purpose of travel as for tourism or leisure
- B. Bogus airport employees
- C. Hiding behind government program

- D. Fake guardian of a minor
- E. Family-assisted travel
- F. Illegally recruited Filipinos: many are through social media and friends
- G. Unverified doubtful or tampered employment contracts
- H. Concealed visas
- I. Non-existent overseas employment certificates
- J. Third country recruitment
- K. Southern backdoor exit points

今昔受害者：以前受害者大多教育程度低且貧窮，然現今許多受害者具高等教育背景、熟悉科技且年輕具多語能力

Traditionally, victims are impoverished and unschooled. They want to seek for better opportunities. However, many victims nowadays are educated, tech-savvy, young and multi-lingual.

七、防制對策

- A. 法規制定與修訂
- B. 海關控管
- C. 新命令 I-PROBES

Countermeasures implemented

- A. Law formulation and revision
- B. Border control
- C. I-PROBES (new order in 2023)

包含如同今日工作坊等場合皆很重要，能協助建立跨界跨國的意識與合作，希望未來在各方面與各層級單位皆能有更緊密的合作。

International workshops like today are significantly important to facilitate cooperation and awareness between countries. I am looking forward to more multilateral cooperation.

議題一：人口販運之新興樣態及趨勢

Session 1 : The Emerging Forms and Trends of Human Trafficking

主持人：監察院監察委員兼國家人權委員會委員紀惠容

會議紀錄

Moderator : Ms. Hui-Jung Chi, Commissioner of the Control Yuan and Commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission	
與談 & 雙向交流 10:40-12:00	與談人： 1. 菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處主管 Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina 2. 韓國刑事政策研究院資深研究員 Mr. Sung Hoon An Commentators 1. Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina, Travel Control and Enforcement Unit, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Overall Head Supervisor 2. Mr. Sung Hoon An, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice, Korea, Senior Researcher 雙向交流 Open Discussion
與談人 1 內容	菲律賓移民局旅行控制及執法處主管 Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina, Travel Control and Enforcement Unit, Bureau of Immigration (BI), Republic of the Philippines, Overall Head Supervisor 移民局已成立防制人口專案小組，然因加害者持續規避法律，仍難以完全杜絕犯罪。另一方面，移民局人員有時必須犧牲安全，到法庭作證。 Bureau of Immigration has established an anti-human trafficking task force. However, traffickers continue evading the law, it is still challenging to completely eliminate the crimes. On the other hand, personnel working in the Bureau sometimes have to sacrifice their safety and testify in court. 一、菲律賓出境實務 A. 移民必須提出相關文件，官員根據國際規範篩選檢查，最後決定是否允許旅客離境，然整體程序繁瑣 B. 官員的查核評估經常受到人民批評，這類輿論進而變成人蛇集團的工具 C. 2015 年修訂 IACAT a、平衡「執法權」與「人民的旅行自由」 Practices implemented by the Bureau A. Immigrants must submit relevant documents, and officials examine them according to international standards, ultimately deciding whether to allow passengers to depart. However, the overall process

	<p>can be cumbersome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">B. The process is often criticized by the public, and such public opinions can then be utilized by human traffickersC. Revised IACAT in 2015<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Balancing "law enforcement " and "people's freedom to travel" <p>二、2023 年修訂 IACAT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. 離境程序更明確：協助民眾建立正確期望，並讓同仁了解執法範圍與侷限B. 旅客分類更詳細C. 文件要求更簡化：部分旅客分類只須出示一項文件D. 參考資料更詳盡：減少模糊不清的定義，減少旅客與移民官的衝突 <p>Revised IACAT in 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Clearer departure procedures: Assist the public in setting correct expectations and help colleagues understand the scope and limitations of law enforcementB. More detailed passenger categorizationC. Simplified document requirements: Some passenger categories only require one document.D. More comprehensive reference materials: Avoid vague definitions to minimize conflicts between passengers and immigration officials. <p>打擊人口販運須共同攜手合作，無法單打獨鬥。 Fighting against human trafficking requires collaborative efforts; it cannot be accomplished through individual actions alone.</p>
與談人 2 內容	<p>韓國刑事政策研究院資深研究員 Mr. Sung Hoon An Mr. Sung Hoon An, Korean Institute of Criminology and Justice, Korea, Senior Researcher</p> <p>國際公約及條約，於 2000 年簽訂、2015 年國會追認，韓國的追認過程確實較晚。後於 2013 年修法建立處罰規定，現在則因應不同的詳細犯罪因素（如：誘騙、性剝削等）有不同罰則。</p> <p>International conventions and treaties were signed in 2000 and ratified by the National Assembly in 2015. There is truly a delay in becoming a signatory. Subsequently, in 2013, partial amendments were made to add new provisions</p>

	<p>prescribing the punishment. Currently, there are different penalties in place to address various specific crime factors such as deception, sexual exploitation, and others.</p> <p>一、《刑法》之人口販運刑責問題</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. 定義過於狹隘B. 因法規未經整合，難以追蹤案例C. 為彌補上述漏洞，於 2014 年頒布新法 <p>Problems of the human trafficking punishment under the Criminal Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. The definition is too narrowB. Related provisions are not integrated, making it difficult to track the casesC. To address the aforementioned gaps, a new law was enacted in 2014 <p>在韓國，人口販運議題直到最近才受到較多關注，大眾對議題不了解，而同時韓國案例也有成長趨勢。政府應更關注相關案件，並制定因應措施。</p> <p>In South Korea, human trafficking issues have only recently gained more attention, and there is a lack of public awareness on the topic. At the same time, there is a growing trend in reported cases of human trafficking in the country. The government should pay greater attention to these cases and develop responsive measures to address this issue.</p>
<p>雙向交流 & 現場問答內容</p>	<p>觀眾 1：想請教菲律賓移民局局長，您在報告中提到政府與民間如何透過合作打擊人口販運。我想借鏡貴國經驗，政府如何與 NGO 合作呢？</p> <p>I would like to ask the supervisor of Bureau of Immigration about how the government collaborates with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to combat human trafficking. I am interested in learning from your country's experience. How does the government cooperate with NGOs?</p> <p>Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina：我們有跨部會的委員會，其中有三位 NGO 代表參與，來自保護婦女孩童、菲籍勞工的單位，因此建立起公私合作。</p> <p>We have an inter-agency committee with the participation of three NGO representatives. They are from units dedicated to protecting women, children, and Filipino laborers. Through this committee, we have established</p>

a public-private collaboration.

觀眾 2：我是立法院的法案助理，我想深入了解菲律賓針對博弈產業詐騙的因應。 I am from Legislative Yuan, and I would like to gain a deeper understanding of the Philippines' response to fraud within the gambling industry.

Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco：線上博弈對於菲律賓一開始是重要經濟活動，也是合法的，但只有外國人能參與，菲律賓籍國民不準予參與其中。政府會針對此產業核發許可，就是為了杜絕相關非法犯罪，所以當然這些政策也是針對外國人，同時保障本國人就業機會。我們透過這樣的方式，建立起合法的博弈產業。但是，後來有非法與合法公司互相包庇的行為，於是政府針對三大線上博彩商掃蕩、調查從事不法行為的員工。然我們只是協辦機關，並非主要主管單位。在營運過程中，外國人的情況可能很複雜，例如護照遭雇主扣留，因此只能使用指紋等生物特徵去辨識他們。除此之外，他們有時提供假名，降低證詞可信度與可用度，也增加了我們的執法困難。我們如何調整政策呢？很不幸，我們還需要很多努力，從上到下做出回應。就移民局而言，我們只是其中一個單位。

Online gambling was initially a significant economic activity in the Philippines and was legal, but only open to foreigners, with Philippine nationals prohibited from participating. The government issued licenses for this industry to curb illegal activities, primarily targeting foreigners while also safeguarding employment opportunities for Filipino citizens. This approach was intended to establish a legitimate gambling industry. However, over time, there were instances of illegal and legal companies mutually shielding each other, prompting the government to crack down on three major online gambling operators and investigate their employees engaged in unlawful activities. We acted as a supporting agency rather than the primary regulatory authority. During operations, dealing with foreigners could be complex; for example, some were in possession of passports withheld by their employers, making it necessary to identify them through biometric features like fingerprints. Additionally, they sometimes provided false identities, which undermined the credibility and utility of their testimonies and increased the enforcement challenges we faced. How do we adjust policies? Unfortunately, it requires a considerable amount of effort and a comprehensive response from top to bottom. In the case of Bureau of Immigration, we are just one of

the units involved.

主持人：線上博奕是新興型態，今年台灣也有很多年輕人成為此新興犯罪的加害者，讓國家花了許多力氣，我相信全球皆很關注這個趨勢。

Online gambling is an emerging trend, and this year, many young people in Taiwan have become perpetrators of this new type of crime. It has required a significant effort and attention from the country, and I believe that this trend is a matter of global concern.

觀眾 3：我來自高等法院，也是一位身心障礙者，因此想了解若受害者是身心障礙者，是否有特別措施？或是否有偵辦過受害者為身心障礙者的經驗？

I am from the High Court, and I am also a person with disabilities. Therefore, I would like to know if there are any special measures in place for victims who are persons with disabilities, or if there are any experiences in investigating cases where the victims have disabilities.

Mr. Sung Hoon An：我不確定韓國政府這邊的情況，我只能說，政府在機場這邊有防制人口販運。在韓國，過往大家沒特別關注到人口販運，因為過往的定義過於狹隘。現在已重新定義罪刑，且引進國際標準，所以韓國政府也會注意相關情況，強化因應措施。

I am not sure about the specific situation in South Korean, but I can say that the government has anti-human trafficking measures in place at airports. In South Korea, human trafficking may not have received significant attention in the past due to narrow definitions. However, there has been a redefinition of penalties and the introduction of international standards. Therefore, the government is now paying attention to relevant situations and strengthening response measures.

Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco：很不幸，我們遇過的狀況是有人假冒為身心障礙者，因為有些人知道海關遇到身心障礙者不會過問太多問題或過於刁難。除此之外，我們尚未遇過身障者的案例，但身障族群同樣適用我們的法律。

Unfortunately, we have encountered cases where individuals have falsely claimed to be persons with disabilities. Some people may be aware that customs officials may not scrutinize or question individuals who claim to have

disabilities too much. However, we have not yet encountered cases involving individuals with disabilities. Nevertheless, our laws apply equally to individuals with disabilities.

觀眾 4：我想深入了解韓國對受害者的庇護作法與安置措施，謝謝。

I'd like to understand more about South Korea's practices and measures regarding the protection and placement of victims. Thank you.

觀眾 5：台灣法律針對人口販運有一部分是「隱瞞重大資訊，使人從事不合理勞務」，想了解韓國是否有針對這個人口販運手法建立相應法規？因為台灣實務上，經常將這類鑑定為單純勞務糾紛。

In Taiwan, there is a part of the law related to human trafficking that involves "concealing significant information to induce individuals to engage in unreasonable labor." I would like to know if South Korea has established laws specifically addressing this method of human trafficking. In Taiwan's practice, cases like this are often categorized as mere labor disputes.

Mr. Sung Hoon An：在韓國，這主要由平等相關部會負責，這也是為什麼我所屬部會較不了解，也很抱歉目前無法詳細回覆問題，請容我回韓國後再透過電子郵件回覆。

In South Korea, this is primarily handled by equality-relevant ministries. This is also why my department is less familiar with it, and I apologize for not being able to provide a detailed response at the moment. Please allow me to respond to your question via email after I return to South Korea.

觀眾 6：不同性別的被害人是否有不同處置？

Do victims of different genders receive different protection measures?

Ms. Ann Camille F. Mina：移民局會做評估，以性別來講，我們兩性平等看待。通常有較多女性受害者，但我們當然也不能忽略男性受害者。對我來講，不是性別的問題，而是以平等、全面的方式審視情況。

Immigration authorities conduct assessments, and in terms of gender, we treat both genders equally. While there are typically more female victims, we certainly do not disregard male victims. For me, it's not a gender issue, but

rather an examination of the situation in an equal and comprehensive manner.

觀眾 7：我想藉此申訴，許多受害者是經濟體系的受害者，我希望政府可以正視問題，思考為什麼他們會成為黑工，希望可以將他們除汙名化、除罪化。

I would like to take this opportunity to make this appeal that many victims are victims of the economic system. I hope the government can address this issue and consider why they become undocumented workers. I hope that they can be destigmatized and decriminalized.

Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco：謝謝，我了解您的擔憂，相信您剛才是對台灣政府的呼籲，而我在此向您保證一定會和菲律賓政府相關部會討論，如何協助移工。
Thank you so much, I understand your concerns, and I believe your previous remarks were an appeal to the Taiwanese government. I assure you that I will discuss with the relevant departments of the Philippine government on how to assist migrant workers.

主持人：台灣大概有七萬多的失聯移工，也就是說他們入境之後逃跑了，可能是因為雇主虐待、仲介威脅，但大多是因雇主壓力，須賺更多錢的壓力。這麼多複雜因素，讓我們看到失聯移工冒著更大的風險。或許我們可以問移民署，是不是在他們入境時，就能將他們鑑定為受害者。

Taiwan has around 70,000 missing migrant workers, which means they went missing after entering the country, possibly due to employer abuse, threats from intermediaries, or the pressure to earn more money. With so many complex factors at play, we see that missing migrant workers are exposed to greater risks. Perhaps we can ask the immigration authorities whether they can identify them as potential victims upon their entry into the country.

觀眾 8：我想了解針對博弈產業的調查，其中的金錢流向？

I would like to understand the investigations related to the gambling industry, specifically regarding the flow of money.

Mr. Norman Garcera Tansingco：IACAT 已經邀請反洗錢小組調查資金流向。
IACAT has already invited an anti-money laundering group to investigate the

flow of funds.

主持人：針對博弈產業的金錢流向，台灣有沒有單位可以回答？

Is there an entity in Taiwan that can provide information regarding the money flow in the gambling industry?

觀眾 8：我是法務部代表，過去在刑事案件中，資金流到國外就比較難調查。我們也曾經透過國外的組織去調查國外的資金流向，但因該組織受到很多人的詢問，所以回覆慢，我想我們要再建立更多合作。

I am a representative from the Ministry of Justice. In the past, in criminal cases, it has been challenging to investigate funds flowing overseas. We have also tried to investigate the flow of funds abroad through foreign organizations, but they often face a high volume of inquiries, leading to delays in their responses. I believe we need to establish more cooperation in this regard.

觀眾 9：講到除罪化，我認為他們沒有罪，是制度出問題，導致他們必須用逃跑爭取機會，他們應該是受到保護的。

Speaking of decriminalization, I believe the victims are not criminals; it's the system that has problems, leading them to resort to fleeing in search of opportunities. They should be protected.

主持人：根據國際公約，他們應該要能自由轉換雇主，台灣在這方面沒有跟上國際腳步，因為雇主的聲音很多，台灣受到許多利益團體的影響。所以我想我們如何去落實國際公約關切的重點，還有很大的努力空間。

According to international conventions, they should be able to freely change employers. Taiwan has not kept pace with international standards in this regard due to the many voices from employers and the influence of various interest groups. So, I believe there is significant room for improvement in how we implement the concerns of international conventions.

二、議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策

議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策

Session 2 : Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員翁燕菁

Moderator : Ms. Yen Ching Weng, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

<p>第一場 14:00-14:30</p>	<p>歐洲人遭詐騙赴他國落入人口販運實例分享 Case Studies of Europeans Being Defrauded to Travel Abroad and Falling Victim to Human Trafficking</p> <p>主講人：比利時安特衛普檢察署檢察官 Mr. Kenny Van de Perre Speaker: Mr. Kenny Van de Perre, Prosecutor' s Office of Antwerp, Belgium, Prosecutor</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>比利時有 12 個司法轄區 Belgium has 12 judicial districts</p> <p>一、人口販運 (human trafficking) 法規架構：比利時法律針對人口販運各面向訂有相關定義及相應罰則 Human Trafficking Legal Framework: Belgian laws address various aspects, definitions, and corresponding penalties related to human trafficking</p> <p>二、人口走私 (human smuggling) 法規架構：比利時法律針對人口走私各面向訂有相關定義及相應罰則 Human Smuggling Legal Framework: Belgian laws address various aspects, definitions, and corresponding penalties related to human smuggling</p> <p>三、受害者保護</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. 受害者必須遵守一些義務，例如<ul style="list-style-type: none">a、與執法單位合作，例如協助指證嫌疑犯b、由專門非政府組織強制監督B. 受害者可以隨時退出偵查過程，讓執法單位就現有資料進行調查C. 國內有三個非政府援助組織 <p>Victim protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Mandatory general conditions, for example

- a、 Collaborate with justice/ police, for example, assisting in the identification of suspects
- b、 Mandatory supervision by a specialized aid organization
- B. Victims can withdraw from the investigation process at any time, allowing law enforcement agencies to conduct an investigation based on the existing information
- C. Belgium has three non-government aid organizations

四、案例研究

- A. 快樂 (HAPPY) 案：已裁決
- B. 北極星 (BOREALIS) 案：調查中
 - a、 此案也顯示出執法時所面臨的現實挑戰，比利時尚未完全準備好面對人口販運犯罪，未來有賴進一步制訂法規予以改善

Case study

- A. "HAPPY" : already judgment
- B. "BOREALIS" : ongoing investigation
 - a、 This case also highlights the real challenges faced in law enforcement, as Belgium is not yet fully prepared to address human trafficking crimes. Improvement is needed through further legislative developments in the future.

五、挑戰

- A. 犯罪國際化 / 數位化
- B. 全球交通旅行便利
- C. 重要職缺增加 / 專業勞工短缺程度上升
- D. 受害者庇護所數量不足 / 政府經費不足
- E. 政府機關同仁須更警覺 / 更快偵測詐欺行為
- F. 各國 / 政府機關之間的資訊交流

Challenges

- A. Further internationalization / digitalization criminality
- B. Easy way of traveling around the globe
- C. Increase critical jobs / scarcity skilled workers
- D. Number of shelters for victims of HT / funding by government
- E. Better / faster detection of fraud by employees commune
- A. Exchange information between countries / governmental services

會議紀錄

議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策

Session 2 : Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員翁燕菁

Moderator : Ms. Yen Ching Weng, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

<p>第二場 14:30-15:00</p>	<p>國人赴柬埔寨工作遭人口販運之查緝困境及精進作為 The Difficulty of Investigation and the Improvement Measures Regarding the Cases of Taiwanese Nationals Moving to Cambodia for Work but Falling Victim to Human Trafficking</p> <p>主講人：臺灣臺北地方檢察署檢察官張雯芳 Speaker: Ms. Wen-Fang Chang, Taiwan Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、集團運作方式</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. 犯罪誘因：詐欺風險低、獲利高、刑責低B. 犯罪地點：政府效能低、網路覆蓋率高<ul style="list-style-type: none">a、 為什麼選擇柬埔寨？根據經驗，相較於緬甸，柬埔寨的網路較順暢C. 技術人力需求，以架設假網站、使用翻譯軟體等<ul style="list-style-type: none">a、 透過翻譯軟體，犯罪範圍無國界b、 資金來源（金主）多為中國人或馬來西亞人等，目標多為歐美人士，因此有翻譯需求D. 人力<ul style="list-style-type: none">a、 來源地與目的地的詐欺集團直接互動b、 很多金錢互動皆使用虛擬貨幣c、 機房人力需求 <p>How fraud and human trafficking rings work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Incentives: low risk, high profit, lighter penaltyB. Locations: low government effectiveness, high internet quality<ul style="list-style-type: none">a、 Why chooses Cambodia? Based on experience, compared to Myanmar, Cambodia has better internet connectivityC. Skilled manpower needs: to build up fake websites, to use translation software

- a、 Through translation software, the scope of crime knows no borders
- b、 The sources of funds (sponsors) are often Chinese or Malaysian individuals, while the targets are primarily European and American individuals, hence the need for translation
- D. Manpower needs
 - a、 Fraud groups from the source and destination countries can interact directly
 - b、 Many financial interactions are conducted using virtual currencies
 - c、 Call center

二、受害者特徵

- A. 社會邊緣人
- B. 資訊不對等
- C. 易受控制

Victims are often

- A. Marginalized people
- B. Face information asymmetry
- C. Easy to be controlled

三、案例分享

- A. 詐欺被害人出國過程說明
 - a、 被害人強迫入住指定旅館的步驟是破案關鍵
- B. 卷證分享

Case study

- A. The process of defrauding victims to travel abroad
 - a、 The steps involving victims being forced to stay in designated hotels are crucial to cracking the case
- B. Evidence sharing

四、偵辦困境

- A. 偵辦重點僅能著重國內情事，國外部份則較窒礙難行
 - a、 如何跨國合作？
 - b、 如何保護當地被害人？

會議紀錄

	<p>c、 柬埔寨無駐外館處 d、 臺灣的國際困境，導致有被害人只能向中國求救</p> <p>Investigation leads and challenges</p> <p>A. The focus of the investigation can only be on domestic matters, while the international aspects are more challenging to pursue.</p> <p>i. How to cooperate with other countries? ii. How to protect local victims? iii. There is no representative office of Taiwan in Cambodia iv. International situation: some victims can only seek help from China</p> <p>五、法律適用問題 Legal applicability issue</p> <p>民間力量大，而犯罪集團也有意識到這點。 Civil society has strong influence, and criminal groups are aware of this.</p>
<p>議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策 Session 2 : Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員翁燕菁 Moderator : Ms. Yen Ching Weng, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
<p>第三場 15:00-15:30</p>	<p>疫情後跨國人口販運新興態勢及對策(東協國家網路詐騙及賭場工作販運案例分享)</p> <p>The Emerging State of Transnational Human Trafficking after the Epidemic and the Countermeasures (with case study analysis of trafficking from ASEAN countries to scam online operations and work in casinos)</p> <p>主講人：東協 - 澳洲防制人口販運計畫越南辦公室執行長 Ms. Hanh Dang Speaker: ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking, Vietnam, Country Manager (Vietnam), Ms. Hanh Dang</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、現況 A. 規模評估十分困難</p>

- B. 越來越多國家都有人口販運的情況出現，其中許多皆以博弈產業吸引受害者
- C. 發生地點廣布，其中曼谷是重要轉運樞紐
- D. 受害者特徵
 - a、年輕
 - b、對科技、金融及加密貨幣等領域十分熟悉
 - c、具備多語能力（許多中國人喜歡博弈活動，也易成為受害者）
 - d、受高薪吸引
 - e、因疫情導致失業
- E. 臺灣、中國等地的犯罪集團在全國建立網路，受害者來自全球各地
- F. 有許多受害者不願受救援回國，因為在目的地國家雖工作環境差、薪資較低，但仍比本國就業情況好，這也造成執法困難

Current situation

- A. It is challenging to have an overall picture of the scale
- B. Human trafficking is more and more common, many traffickers attract victims through gambling industry
- C. Human trafficking take in many places; Bangkok is an important transit hub
- D. Who are the victims
 - a、Young people
 - b、Tech savvy, being familiar with technologies such as cryptocurrency
 - c、Multilingual (many Chinese like gambling, and therefore easier to fall victims to human trafficking)
 - d、Look for high-paid jobs
 - e、Unemployed due to COVID-19
- E. Chinese / Taiwanese gangs / criminal build up global networks, and victims are from around the world
- F. Many victims are unwilling to accept rescue and return to their home countries because even though the working conditions and wages are lower in the destination country, they are still better than the employment prospects in their home country. This also creates enforcement challenges.

二、招募方式：透過社群媒體刊登職缺內容，多為電話中心人員或技師等相關工作

How victims are recruited: job posting on social media, promising work as call center agents or technical support

三、受害者的生活

- A. 在園區中按照國籍分住不同樓棟
- B. 工時極長，甚至一天長達 20 小時
- C. 隨時面臨威脅與暴力
- D. 業績達標者才有 15 分鐘時間休息用餐，若沒達標則完全不能休息
 - a、沒達標可能遭電擊、囚禁、虐待、罰錢
- E. 未獲薪資，或遠低於承諾薪資
- F. 園區戒備森嚴
- G. 受害者家屬遭勒索贖金
- H. 自殺時有所聞

Life of victims

- A. Victims from same countries are gathered in same place
- B. Excessive working hours, even up to 20 a day
- C. Faced with threat and violence
- D. Only those who meet targets can eat, each meal 15 min max
 - a、Those who fail to meet target may face physical abuse or torture by electric batons to inflict shocks, kick or beat
- E. Receive no salary or less than they were promised
- F. Trapped in heavily guarded compounds
- G. Parents of victims often approached to pay ransoms
- H. Report of suicides is not uncommon

四、挑戰

- A. 各國法律架構不同
- B. 經濟情況造成的推力及拉力
- C. 線上活動難追蹤

Challenges

- A. Different legal framework across countries
- B. Push and pull factors due to economic situation

C. Difficult to track online operations

五、對策

- A. 緬甸曾有執法單位針對園區斷電、斷網，使其無法正常運作
- B. 各國務必攜手合作
- C. 提升社會大眾對此議題的意識
- D. 必須提供受害者即時庇護、支持與補償
- E. 提供更完善技職訓練、創造更多就業機會，降低大眾的就業門檻
- F. 建立合作調查的典範

Countermeasures

- A. There were instances in Myanmar where law enforcement units cut off electricity and internet access to certain areas, rendering them unable to operate normally
- B. Cooperate across countries
- C. Raise public awareness
- D. Provide victim support
- E. Design more comprehensive vocational training and to create more job opportunities
- F. Build up investigation paradigm

六、全球合作行動

- A. 於 2022 年成立
- B. 突襲全球超過 1000 個地點，辨識出約 3000 名嫌犯
- C. 開啟跨國合作

First Light 2022

- A. Established in 2022
- B. 1,770 locations have been raided worldwide, about 3,000 suspects have been identified
- B. Initiating cross-border collaborative efforts

議題二：人口販運與詐騙：現況、挑戰及對策

Session 2: Human Trafficking and Fraud: Current Situation, Challenges and Countermeasures

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員翁燕菁

Moderator: Ms. Yen Ching Weng, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination

Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination	
與談 & 雙向交流 15:50-17:00	與談人： 1. 比利時聯邦移民局人口販運組聯絡官 Ms. Stefanie Defoer 2. 美國在台協會國土安全調查署調查主管 Mr. Brian E. Sherota Commentators 1. Ms. Stefanie Defoer, Department for International Protection, Immigration Office in Belgium, Attaché 2. Mr. Brian E. Sherota, Homeland Security Investigations, American Institute in Taiwan, Supervisory Special Agent 雙向交流 Open Discussion
與談人 1 內容	比利時聯邦移民局人口販運組聯絡官 Ms. Stefanie Defoer Ms. Stefanie Defoer, Department for International Protection, Immigration Office in Belgium, Attaché 一、移民局職責 A. 人員資料建檔，鑑別出受害者與加害者 B. 與檢察官辦公室合作 Responsibilities of Immigration Office A. Personnel data filing, distinguishing between victims and perpetrators B. Collaboration with the Prosecutor's Office 二、針對北極星 (BOREALIS) 案之回應 A. 反映出受害者庇護中心數量不足 B. 經濟剝削不僅發生在比利時 C. 成立特別委員會，舉辦多場聽證會，許多利害關係人皆參與其中，另也提出大規模報告，其中包含 100 項建議以及反制措施 a、更頻繁順暢的資訊交流 b、建立互助關係，調查資金流向 c、提倡歐洲多邊框架，但更應朝全球框架努力 d、整合勞動法規 e、加重刑責，期能嚇阻犯罪集團

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f、 持續培訓各部會與利害關係人，提升意識 g、 強化軟硬體 h、 強化社會福利相關部會之能力，這些部會有職權調查人口販運案件 <p>Response to BOREALIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The case reflects the insufficient number of victim shelters B. Economic exploitation doesn't only occur in Belgium C. Establishing a special committee, conducting multiple hearings with the participation of many stakeholders, and issuing a comprehensive report that includes 100 recommendations and countermeasures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a、 More frequent and smooth information exchange b、 Establish mutual relationships to investigate the flow of funds c、 Advocate for a European multilateral framework, but strive towards a global framework d、 Consolidate labor regulations e、 Increase penalties to deter criminal groups f、 Continuously train various departments and stakeholders to raise awareness g、 Strengthen infrastructure and software h、 Enhance the capacity of social welfare-related departments that have the authority to investigate human trafficking cases <p>未來仍有賴各界合作，共同打擊人口販運。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. In the future, it will still depend on cooperation from all sectors to jointly combat human trafficking.
<p>與談人 2 內容</p>	<p>美國在台協會國土安全調查署調查主管 Mr. Brian E. Sherota Mr. Brian E. Sherota, Homeland Security Investigations, American Institute in Taiwan, Supervisory Special Agent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一、國土安全調查署職責與作法 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 超過 400 項法案與條例皆涉及人口販運規範 B. 運用許多形式與科技進行調查 C. 和全球各國執法機關交換情資 D. 培訓宣導，協助合作夥伴了解最新趨勢與情況

- E. 公私合作
- F. 2020 年推出相關報告書，希望於「預防」面向培訓合作夥伴，並向社會大眾宣導
- G. 偵查起訴：移轉案件給法律部門

Responsibilities and measures of Homeland Security Investigations

- A. Over 400 laws and regulations are related to human trafficking regulations
- B. Utilize various forms and technologies for investigations
- C. Exchange intelligence with law enforcement agencies worldwide
- D. Training and advocacy to help partners understand the latest trends and situations
- E. Public-private cooperation
- F. Released a related report in 2020, aiming to train partners in the "prevention" aspect and raise awareness among the general public
- G. Investigation and prosecution: Transfer cases to the legal department

二、目前努力

- A. 2022 年援救超過 700 位受害者
- B. 進行 55 個不同培訓計畫，並有超過 8000 位受訓員

Current efforts

- A. Rescued over 700 victims in 2022
- B. Conducted 55 different training programs for over 8,000 trainees

三、受害者保護

- A. 須建構互信關係
- B. 賦權
- C. 給予移民相關援助，非公民可以暫時留在美國，獲得醫療協助並配合偵查

Victim protection

- A. Building mutual trust relationships
- B. Empowering
- C. Providing assistance to immigrants, allowing non-citizens to

	temporarily stay in the United States, receive medical assistance, and cooperate with investigations
<p>雙向交流 & 現場問答內容</p>	<p>觀眾 1：我很欣慰政府逐漸意識到人口販運議題，我想是否因為最近媒體的關注，讓政府的關注角度逐漸從加害者移轉到受害者？</p> <p>I am pleased to see that the government is gradually becoming aware of the issue of human trafficking. I wonder if this shift in government focus from perpetrators to victims has been influenced by recent media attention?</p> <p>觀眾 2：我是民間組織的秘書長，想請問是否能分享臺灣本國的一些防制策略？謝謝。</p> <p>I am the Secretary-General of a civil organization, and I would like to ask if it's possible to share some of Taiwan's domestic anti-trafficking strategies? Thank you.</p> <p>觀眾 3：有些受害者事先就已拿到假的護照，等於某種程度已知道自己涉入違法情事，那他們真的完全是受害者嗎？這其中該如何權衡？因為在日本方面，有些受害者也有因此受罰的情況。</p> <p>Some victims may have obtained fake passports in advance, indicating that they may have had some awareness of their involvement in illegal activities. Are they truly considered victims in such cases? How should this be balanced? In Japan, there are also cases where victims face penalties for this reason.</p> <p>觀眾 4：政府與 NGO 各有專長，如何建立雙方良好關係？</p> <p>The government and NGOs each have their expertise. How can a good relationship be established between the two?</p> <p>Ms. Hanh Dang：我想回應如何防制人口販運的問題。在越南，我們有資訊部、婦女兒童相關機關負責預防。資訊部有拍攝紀錄片，說明人口販運情況。紀錄片在中國廣泛播映，觀眾皆大受震驚。在越南，我們交由地方政府透過藝術表演、行動劇等多元管道進行相關宣導。另外，公私部門合作的部分，其實各組織都扮演著重要角色，例如有些組織可以派員去協助受害者、去到政府無法到達的地方，以及與他國組織合作。不過，如果沒有政府協助就業或相關身分證明，受害者也</p>

無法順利回國。NGO 通常可以協助兩個月，接下來就要由政府接手。另外，NGO 的資金運用也較靈活，能協助受害者重返正常生活。支援與保護方面，NGO 可以與政府共同宣導。目前，越南正在修法，NGO 也建議將除罪等面向納入法規。

I would like to respond to the question of how to combat human trafficking. In Vietnam, we have the Ministry of Information and Communications and agencies related to women and children rights who are responsible for prevention. The Ministry of Information and Communications produces documentaries that explain the situation of human trafficking. These documentaries are widely broadcasted in China and have a profound impact on the audience. In Vietnam, we delegate local governments to conduct awareness campaigns through various channels like artistic performances and mobile theater. Regarding collaboration between the public and private sectors, each organization plays a crucial role. For instance, some organizations can send personnel to assist victims, reach areas inaccessible to the government, and collaborate with foreign organizations. However, without government assistance in terms of employment or necessary identity documents, victims cannot smoothly return to their home countries. NGOs can, for example, assist for two months, after which the government takes over. Additionally, NGOs have more flexible funding and can help victims reintegrate into normal life. In terms of support and protection, NGOs can collaborate with the government on advocacy efforts. Currently, Vietnam is amending its laws, and NGOs are suggesting the inclusion of provisions related to decriminalization and other aspects in the regulations.

張雯芳檢察官：其實我們一開始偵辦時半信半疑，找適用法規，後來偵查過程在旅館得知仍有人蛇帶人入住，我們即發動救援行動，包含跟旅館調資料。由於不確定對象，我們以「盤查」方式，透過手機內資訊了解集團運作方式。我認為媒體的宣導很重要，大家會比較謹慎，讓受害者人數會降低。

Actually, at the beginning of our investigation, we were somewhat skeptical and were searching for applicable laws and regulations. Later in the investigation, we received information that human traffickers were still bringing people to stay in hotels, which prompted us to launch a rescue operation, including gathering information from the hotels. Since we were

unsure of the exact targets, we used a "spot-check" approach and gathered information about the operation of the trafficking group through data on their mobile phones. I believe that media awareness is crucial because it makes people more cautious, ultimately reducing the number of victims.

Mr. Kenny Van de Perre : 針對受害者受罰的議題，我會請法官從輕量刑。針對加害者，我會請法官從重量刑，但仍不可能像臺灣判到 18 年，所以最後只能訴諸媒體。在我所屬轄區，我們會透過傳單等方式宣導，也與 NGO 合作、進入校園宣導。受害者鑑別方面，如果今天受害者使用假簽證，他仍有可能是受害者，所以不會因為偽造文件就將他視為加害人。我身為檢察官，只要掌握更多證據即能起訴定罪加害者，所以我會在法庭中確保他們受到制裁。不過，例如在性剝削案件中，加害者與受害者建立起情感關係，進而一同剝削其他受害者，我就會起訴受害者，但請法官從輕量刑。

Regarding the issue of punishing victims, I would request the judges to impose lenient sentences. As for the perpetrators, I would request the judges to impose heavier sentences, although it's unlikely to reach the 18-year sentence seen in Taiwan. In such cases, we often resort to media exposure. In my jurisdiction, we use methods like distributing flyers for awareness and collaborate with NGOs to conduct awareness campaigns in schools. In terms of victim identification, if a victim is using forged documents, they could still be considered a victim, and we wouldn't treat them as perpetrators just because of forged documents. As a prosecutor, my focus is on gathering more evidence to prosecute and convict the perpetrators, so I ensure they face legal consequences in court. However, in cases such as sex trafficking, where the perpetrator establishes an emotional relationship with the victim and then exploits other victims together, I might prosecute the victim as well but request the judge to impose lighter sentences.

Ms. Stefanie Defoer : 所謂受害者與加害者的平衡，以比利時來講，我們是想要辦法說服受害者他們的確是受害者。他們需要跟我們合作，這就是困難的地方。Balancing the roles of victims and perpetrators is indeed a challenge. In Belgium, the approach seems to be to convince victims that they are indeed victims and need to cooperate with authorities. Building trust with

victims and ensuring their cooperation is are important. This is also the challenging part.

Mr. Brian E. Sherota : 我認為要有足夠資源，才能做到防制。我只能用我的經驗與知識，儘量與合作夥伴合作。在美國，我們有很多運動賽事，每次有這類活動時，也是犯罪份子在大城市犯罪的機會，所以我們會事先與主辦城市合作。總而言之，在美國，我們儘量做到事前預防。另外，我們平常也要了解不同民間組織的專長與限制，因為有些的確不是政府能力所及。

I believe that having sufficient resources is crucial to prevention efforts. Based on my experience and knowledge, I do my best to collaborate with partners. In the United States, we have many sporting events, and each time such events occur, it presents an opportunity for criminals in major cities. Therefore, we collaborate with host cities in advance. In summary, in the United States, we aim for proactive prevention. Additionally, we also need to understand the expertise and limitations of various civil organizations because some areas are indeed beyond the government's capacity.

主持人 : 在後疫情時代，我們仍有賴多方合作。再次感謝大家今日的參與，謝謝！
In the post-pandemic era, we still rely on collaboration from various parties. Once again, thank you all for your participation today. Thank you!

三、議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升

議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升

Session 3 : Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員李凱莉

Moderator : Ms. Kai Li Lee, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

<p>第一場 09:30-10:00</p>	<p>家事移工之人口販運：從英國最高法院案例 <i>Basfar v Wong</i> 汲取之經驗 Human Trafficking of Domestic Workers: Lessons learned from the UK Supreme Court Case <i>Basfar v Wong</i></p> <p>主講人：英國皇家哈洛威大學法律與犯罪學系講師 Dr. Mohammad Sabuj Speaker: Dr. Mohammad Sabuj, Department of Law and Criminology, Royal Holloway, University of London</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、案件背景</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 兩造分別為沙烏地阿拉伯王國駐英使團成員 & 受僱於前者之菲籍家事勞動者 B. 後者提出告訴，事由包含薪資遭拖欠、禁止與雇主以外的人對話、禁止外出等 C. 因法律適用問題，部分法官參考 2017 年的 <i>Al-Malki v Reyes</i> 案 D. 針對此案是否符合「商業活動」外交豁免權例外範圍內，出現爭議 E. 英國第一起類似案件 <p>Background of the case</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A member of the diplomatic staff of the mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the United Kingdom (Mr. Basfar) & A domestic worker employed by the diplomatic household of Mr. Basfar (Ms. Wong) B. Ms. Wong' s claims include unpaid wages, prohibition from talking to anyone other than the employer, and restrictions on going outside, among others

- C. Due to legal applicability issues, some judges referred to the 2017 Al-Malki v Reyes case
- D. If this case involves “commercial activity” ?
- E. The first similar case in the UK

二、相關法條

- A. 國際法
- B. 本國法
- C. 「商業活動」之例外情況
 - a、 「商業活動」的定義為何？如何與私人生活分界？

Relevant law

- A. International law
- B. Domestic law
- C. Exception of “commercial activity”
 - a、 What is a “commercial activity” ? How to be separated from private life

三、法律解釋

- A. 問題癥結不是合法問題，而是道德人權問題
- B. 法院同意僱用本身不構成商業活動，需有其他連結要件

Interpretation of the law

- A. The root of the problem is not legality but a moral and human rights issue
- B. The court agrees that employment alone does not constitute a commercial activity; there must be other factors

與其他司法轄區比較，就例外情況而言，在外國僱用個人履行非政府職能被視為「商業活動」

According to the comparison with other jurisdictions, for the purposes of exceptions, employment of an individual by the foreign state to perform non-governmental functions has been held to be a “commercial activity.”

五、法院辦論

A. 反對：需要家事移工，也是為何外交部准許家事移工簽證，所以此案非屬商業活動

a、家事移工的工作內容與外交官的工作有何關聯？

b、若外交官因職獲薪，但不支薪給移工，該如何判？

B. 同意：因為家事勞動者可免除稅務，享有特定權利

Arguments

A. Dissenting: The need for domestic workers is the reason why Foreign Office allows visas for domestic workers. Therefore, this case does not fall under commercial activity.

a、What is the relationship between the job responsibilities of domestic workers and diplomats?

b、If a diplomat receives a salary due to their job but does not pay the domestic worker, how should it be judged?

B. Assenting: Domestic workers can be exempt from taxation and have specific rights

六、為何不挑戰法律？

A. 外交保護

B. 來自不友好國家的騷擾

Why not change the law?

A. Necessity of diplomatic protection

B. Harassment from unfriendly states

八、問題懸而未決，然英國或許可採取的行動

A. 請沙國遣返外交官

B. 協助原告轉職輔導、身心支持

The issue remains unresolved, but the UK may take the following actions:

A. Request Saudi Arabia to repatriate the diplomat

B. Provide assistance to Ms. Wong in terms of career counseling and mental and emotional support

九、結論

A. 應思考如何在有外交豁免權的情況下，保障家事勞工

B. 身為執法人員，應善用自己的力量

會議紀錄

	<p>Conclusion</p> <p>A. We should consider how to protect domestic workers in situations involving diplomatic immunity</p> <p>As law enforcement officials, we should use our power wisely</p>
<p>議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升</p> <p>Session 3 : Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員李凱莉</p> <p>Moderator : Ms. Kai Li Lee, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
<p>第二場</p> <p>10:00-10:30</p>	<p>外籍家事移工勞動權益提升相關策略</p> <p>Strategies for Improving Migrant Domestic Workers' Labor Rights and Interests</p> <p>主講人：印尼勞動部勞動協調處高級督導 Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan</p> <p>Speaker: Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan, Labor Coordination Office, the Ministry of Manpower, Indonesia Senior Supervisor</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、在印尼的人口販運問題</p> <p>A. 每位印尼公民皆有自由選擇職業種類與工作地點的權利</p> <p>B. 尤其需要目的地國的合作</p> <p>C. 人蛇集團通常不僅涉及一種刑法，除了人口販運外，也有洗錢等罪刑</p> <p>D. 每年皆有案件，始終無法獲得完善解決</p> <p>E. 印尼的相關法規架構不僅關注受害者，更擴及對家屬的照顧輔導</p> <p>Human trafficking in Indonesia</p> <p>A. Working abroad is a basic right of every Indonesian citizen</p> <p>B. Cross-region cooperation is urgently needed</p> <p>C. Human trafficking syndicates typically involve not just one criminal offense; in addition to human trafficking, there are also money laundering and other crimes</p> <p>D. Every year, there are cases that still cannot be resolved satisfactorily</p> <p>E. Indonesia's relevant legal framework not only focuses on victims but also extends to providing care and guidance to their families</p>

二、2023 年印尼移工安置情況

- A. 四月有 16,356 名
- B. 多安置於正式部門
- C. 多工作於工廠
- D. 安置人數最多的地方依序為臺灣 (5,794)、香港 (4,490) 以及馬來西亞 (3,349) · 另外於日韓也有安置案例

Conditions of placement for Indonesian migrant workers in 2023

- A. A total of 16,356 placements in April 2023
- B. The majority of PMI were placed in the formal sector
- C. The majority of the workers work in factories
- D. By country, the most consecutive placements for IMW were Taiwan (5,794), Hongkong (4,490), Malaysia (3,349). There are also placements in Japan and South Korea

三、2023 年印尼移工保護情況

- A. 主要為申訴案件
- B. 多數申訴來自沙烏地阿拉伯 (35) · 其次是馬來西亞 (14) 和臺灣 (7)

IMW Protection conditions in 2023

- A. Mainly are complaints
- B. Most complaints came from Saudi Arabia (35), followed by Malaysia (14) and Taiwan (7)

四、案例分享

- A. 人蛇集團以高薪誘騙受害者到中東地區工作
- B. 為了符合法定年齡，人蛇集團協助假造個人資料
- C. 受害者的薪資不符承諾薪資
- D. 訓練
 - a、要成為家事勞工
 - b、安排住在不合法或危險地方

Case study

- A. Human trafficking syndicates lure victims to work in the Middle East with the promise of high salaries
- B. To meet the legal age requirements, human trafficking syndicates assist in falsifying personal information

- C. The victims' salaries do not match the promised wages
- D. Training
 - a、 To become domestic workers
 - b、 Arranging accommodation in illegal or dangerous places

五、識別潛在非程序印尼移工安置

- A. 由勞動部發行許可
- B. 檢查 SIP2MI (移工必要文件) 所有權
- C. 移工是否有於系統註冊

Identify potential non-procedural PMI placement

- A. Certificate issued by the Ministry of Manpower
- B. Check ownership of SIP2MI (mandatory documents for migrant workers)
- C. Check whether the migrant worker is registered in the system

六、識別印尼移工中心的要求文件

- A. 身分證和戶籍謄本
- B. 婚姻狀況證明
- C. 指定醫院 / 診所提出之健康證明
- D. 工作能力認證
- E. 安置協議
- F. 聘僱協議
- G. 護照
- H. 工作簽證

Identification if CIMW requirement documents

- A. KTP & KK
- B. Certificate of marital status
- C. Health certificate from designed hospital / clinic
- D. Work competency certificate
- E. Placement agreement
- F. Employment agreement
- G. Passport
- H. Work visa

	<p>七、人口販運潛在跡象</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 金主提供假文件 B. 仲介強迫進行從事不想做的工作 C. 政府人員協助偽造文件 D. 僱主苛扣工資 E. 親戚販賣兒童 <p>Potential identification of labor trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Sponsors provide documents with false information B. Recruitment agents force people to do work they don't want to do C. Government apparatus falsify documents D. Employers withhold wages E. Relatives sell children <p>八、因應措施</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 與各部會合作 B. 加強勞動檢查 <p>Countermeasures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Coordination with related Ministries / Institutions B. Strengthening of labor inspection
<p>議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升 Session 3 : Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員李凱莉 Moderator : Ms. Kai Li Lee, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
<p>第三場 10:30-11:00</p>	<p>漁業與人權行動計畫及國際勞工組織漁業工作公約 (C188) 之關聯 The Connection between Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Work in Fishing Convention (ILO C188)</p> <p>主講人：行政院農業委員會漁業署技正胡邵鈞 Speaker: Mr. Shao-Chun Hu, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Specialist</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、前言</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 漁業工作危險又辛苦，少有國人願意投入漁業，加上少子化，因此臺灣漁業需要外籍船員補充人力 B. 分為境內僱用與境外僱用

- a、境內：適用《就業服務法》、《勞動基準法》，權管單位為勞動部
- b、境外：適用《遠洋漁業條例》、《境外僱用非我國籍船員許可及管理辦法》，權管單位為農業部

C. 制度化提升境外僱用外籍船員勞動權益

Introduction

- A. Working on fishing vessels is dangerous and rough; therefore, citizens of Taiwan are less willing to work on fishing vessels. Low birth rate also contributes to labor shortage in the fishing industry. As a result, vessel owners have to recruit foreign workers to resolve the shortage of fishing workers.
- B. Fishing employment is divided into “domestic employment” and “overseas employment”
 - a、Domestic employment:
 - 1. applicable regulations are *Employment Service Act & Labor Standards Act*
 - 2. competent authority is Ministry of Labor
 - b、overseas employment:
 - 1. applicable regulations are *Act for Distant Water Fisheries & Regulations on the Authorization and Management of Overseas Employment of Foreign Crew*
 - 2. competent authority is Ministry of Agriculture
- C. systemic enhancement of labor rights for foreign crews employed overseas

二、為了改善整體產業環境，提出「行動計畫：七大策略」

- A. 落實勞動條件
- B. 強化生活條件與社會保障
- C. 強化仲介管理
- D. 提升監測管理機制能量
- E. 加強權宜籍漁船管理
- F. 建立及深化國際合作
- G. 宣導共善夥伴關係

In order to improve the industry, Fisheries Agency has implemented “Action Plan - Seven Strategies”

- A. Full implementation of proper working conditions
- B. Improve living conditions and social protections
- C. Strengthen intermediary management
- D. Upgrade monitoring capabilities
- E. Strengthening management of FOC-Vessels
- F. Establish and deepen international cooperation
- G. Build partnership for the common good

三、行動計畫：精進措施

- A. 增加預算投入
- B. 精進通訊設備 & 船員安全

Action Plan – Improvement Measures

- A. Increase the budget
- B. Optimize communication equipment & ensure crew safety

四、C188 公約之實踐

- A. 漁船上工作之最低要求
 - a、船員最低年齡為 18 歲
 - b、應檢附船員健康檢查之合格證明文件
- B. 工作條件
 - a、人員配置
 - b、休息時間
 - c、船員名冊內容規範
 - d、勞動契約須明載事項、簽約全程錄音錄影
 - e、遣返
 - f、招募及安置須先取得許可，且不得巧立名目收費
 - g、薪資應足額直接給付，不得透過仲介轉匯，並保留清冊 5 年
- C. 住宿及膳食：須檢附船員照顧計畫
- D. 醫療、健康照護及社會保險
 - a、擴大醫療照護範圍
 - b、為船員投保
- E. 遵循及執行

Implementation of C188

- A. Minimum requirements for work on board fishing vessels
 - a、The minimum age for work on board a fishing vessel is set at 18
 - b、Application of employment for crew members must include a valid medical certificate attesting to fitness to perform their duties
- B. Conditions of service
 - a、Manning
 - b、Hours of rest
 - c、Crew list
 - d、Fisher' s work agreement: notification of the provisions shall be recorded in audio and video formats
 - e、Repatriation
 - f、Recruitment and placement must be approved by the Ministry of Labor, and agents shall not charge service fees or other fees
 - g、Payment of fishers: required full and direct wage payment and the wage payment shall not be made through foreign recruitment agents. Payment records shall be kept for at least 5 years
- C. Accommodation and food
- D. Medical care, health protection and social security

五、結論

- A. 近幾年，遠洋漁業面臨之挑戰包含漁獲配額減少、管理日趨嚴格等

會議紀錄

	<p>B. 產業已逐漸關注船員權益，同時兼顧經濟利益</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>A. In recent years, the distant fishing industry is facing challenges such as reduced fishing quotas and stricter management and oversight</p> <p>B. The industry has been paying attention to the rights of fishers while balancing economic benefits</p>
<p>議題三：脆弱群體之防制人口販運策略：家事移工及外籍船員之權益提升</p> <p>Session 3 : Anti-Trafficking Strategies for Vulnerable Populations: Improving the Rights and Interests of Migrant Domestic Workers and Foreign Crew Members</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員李凱莉</p> <p>Moderator : Ms. Kai Li Lee, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
<p>與談 & 雙向交流 11:20-12:20</p>	<p>與談人：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 環境正義基金會專案主任葉于瑄 2. 財團法人法律扶助基金會律師陳威延 <p>Commentators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Yu-Hsuan Yeh, Environmental Justice Foundation, Campaigner 2. Mr. Wei-Yan Chen, Legal Aid Foundation, Lawyer <p>雙向交流</p> <p>Open Discussion</p>
<p>與談人 1 內容</p>	<p>環境正義基金會專案主任葉于瑄</p> <p>Ms. Yu-Hsuan Yeh, Environmental Justice Foundation, Campaigner</p> <p>一、為什麼漁業問題逐漸受到重視</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. 問題根源：全球過度捕撈 B. 營業成本逐漸增加，部分業者把成本壓力轉嫁到員工身上 <p>Why is the issue of fisheries gradually gaining attention?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The root of the problem: unsustainable fishing B. Increased cost, and some owners shift cost pressures onto their employees. <p>訪談重點：船員被要求繳交保證金，之後從薪資扣除，所以可能前幾個月都沒收</p>

入

Takeaway of interviews: Crew members are required to pay a deposit, which is later deducted from their salaries, so they may not have any income for the first few months.

二、案例一：台灣漁船

- A. 菲籍漁工長期遭受越南籍船員暴力對待
- B. 失蹤，且落海地點未裝設 CCTV，無法追蹤

Case 1: a Taiwanese vessel

- A. Filipino fishermen have long suffered from violence inflicted by Vietnamese shipworkers
- B. They went missing, and the location where they fell into the sea was not equipped with CCTV, making it impossible to trace them

三、案例二：權宜船，亦即臺灣人經營之非臺灣籍漁船

- A. 漁業署訪船無法達到效果，因為有來自仲介與雇主的壓力
- B. 1955 要求報告護照號碼，但是因護照被沒收，無法獲得協助

Case 2: a Taiwanese-owned Foreign-flagged vessel

- A. Visits by the Fisheries Agency to the fishing vessels have proven ineffective and not being able to reflect the reality because employees burden pressure from intermediaries and employers
- B. 1955 hotline requires the employees to report passport numbers but it was impossible to fulfill because passports were confiscated, making assistance unattainable

現行制度落差：漁業署非勞動檢查機關，訪談前須先告知船長，因此 難以得知實情

Current situation: The Fisheries Agency is not authorized to conduct labor inspection, and as the administration agency to conduct the interviews, it requires agreement from the vessels owner which largely reduces the truthfulness of the interview.

四、結論

會議紀錄

	<p>A. 希望主管機關勞動部可擔負更多責任</p> <p>B. 全球 NGO 皆很願意合作</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>A. We hope that the competent authority, the Ministry of Labor, can take on more responsibility</p> <p>B. NGOs around the world are all very willing to cooperate</p>
<p>與談人 2 內容</p>	<p>財團法人法律扶助基金會律師陳威延 Mr. Wei-Yan Chen, Legal Aid Foundation, Lawyer</p> <p>一、執業心得</p> <p>A. 只要能講出法律依據，行政機關都滿願意協助</p> <p>B. 由法扶單位發起調查的效果理想</p> <p>Professional Experience</p> <p>A. As long as you can cite the legal basis, administrative agencies are usually willing to provide assistance</p> <p>B. Investigations initiated by legal aid organizations have yielded ideal results</p> <p>二、案例分享</p> <p>A. 兩位來臺移工因工作條件差提起告訴</p> <p>B. 一審通過，二審因構成要件問題而有爭議</p> <p>a、勞資爭議 (勞動與報酬顯不相當) 和剝削如何界定？</p> <p>Case study</p> <p>A. Two foreign workers in Taiwan filed lawsuits due to poor working conditions</p> <p>The first instance ruled in favor, but the second instance is disputed due to issues related to defining labor disputes (disparity between labor and compensation) and exploitation</p>
<p>雙向交流 & 現場提問 內容</p>	<p>主持人：第一個想問關於申訴的問題。以目前的樣態與困難，即便努力訪查船隻，仍遇到許多困難，該怎麼做？在封閉、船上空間如何確認工時？</p> <p>I would like to ask about the appeal process. Given the current situation and difficulties, even with diligent efforts to conduct vessel visits, there are still many challenges. How can we address issues related to confined spaces and</p>

verifying working hours on board?

胡邵鈞技正：訪查船隻除了會事先通知經營者，也會以突襲方式檢查。事先通知係考量到船為私領域，船東也須先準備相關文件。突襲方面，我們也邀請民間團體一起參與，提出建議。申訴部分，我們與 NGO 的關係良好，發現有申訴個案時，希望第一時間通知漁業署處理。

In addition to notifying operators in advance, vessel visits are also conducted as surprise inspections. Advance notification is considered because ships are private domains, and shipowners need to prepare relevant documents in advance. Regarding surprise inspections, we also invite NGOs to participate and provide suggestions. As for complaints, we have a good relationship with NGOs, and when cases are reported, we hope to inform the Fisheries Bureau promptly for handling.

Dr. Mohammad Sabuj：在英國，我們會透過測試，確認移工是否感到壓力或限制，這就無關法官的主觀判斷。另外，剛才律師提到案件中其他員工都會受到影響，律師的工作就是交叉詰問，去判斷證人的證詞是否正確。

In the UK, we use tests to ascertain whether migrant workers are experiencing stress or constraints; this is unrelated to the subjective judgment of the judge. Additionally, as the lawyer mentioned earlier, other employees may be affected. The lawyer's job is to conduct cross-examination to determine the accuracy of the witnesses' testimony.

主持人：現在開放提問。

Now, please feel free to raise questions.

觀眾 1：我是宜蘭縣漁會職業工會代表。想請問先前提到跟印尼簽訂勞務合作，想請問什麼是勞務合作。另外，CCTV 我們一直詬病這是在監控勞工，而無實質幫助。Wi-Fi 部分，船東經常不開放 Wi-Fi 給勞工使用，或一週只有五分鐘使用，這些是我們實際訪查船隻得到的結果。總之，國外有打擊犯罪小組，包含 NGO 第一線工作人員，臺灣只是做會報而已，我們應組織行動小組。

I am a representative of the Yilan Migrant Fishermen Union. I would like to ask about the previous mention of labor cooperation with Indonesia. Could you please explain what labor cooperation entails? Regarding CCTV, we

have consistently criticized it for monitoring workers without providing substantial assistance. In terms of Wi-Fi, shipowners often do not provide Wi-Fi for workers or offer only limited access, such as five minutes per week. These are the actual findings from our vessel visits. In summary, other countries have anti-crime task forces that include frontline NGO workers, while Taiwan only holds meetings. We should consider organizing action task forces.

觀眾 2 : 我來自香港。我想請問 Dr. Mohammad Sabuj，香港並沒有類似英國現代奴役制法規，您是否認為這是執法上的重要法源依據？

I am from Hong Kong. I would like to ask Dr. Mohammad Sabuj, as Hong Kong does not have regulations similar to the Modern Slavery Act in the UK, do you consider this to be an important legal reference for enforcement?

Dr. Mohammad Sabuj : 現在推動法規很困難，因為許多利益團體會向國會遊說。我相信英國可以提供香港等類似法系地方一些範例。

Promoting legislation is very challenging because many interest groups lobby the parliament. I believe that the UK can provide some examples for places with similar legal systems like Hong Kong.

觀眾 3 : 我想問家事勞工問題已經很多年了，要如何避免現代奴役發生？

I would like to ask that domestic worker issues have been prevalent for many years; how can we prevent modern slavery from occurring?

Dr. Mohammad Sabuj : 現在家事勞工的工作內容確實包山包海，難以規範。英國的勞動法庭中，可以向相關部會求助，交由他們透過多個方式確保勞工權益。

The job responsibilities of domestic workers are indeed quite diverse and challenging to regulate. In the UK's labor courts, you can seek assistance from relevant government agencies, and they employ various methods to ensure the rights and welfare of workers.

胡邵鈞技正 : 勞務合作是跨國民間團體之間簽訂之協議。針對 CCTV，我們要求裝在公共場所，不會在私人領域，也對於釐清爭議有很大幫助。國際無強制推動 Wi-Fi 的做法，在臺灣則是獎勵性質，未來我們會研擬更好的使用指引，以及相

關配套措施。若有仲介不當扣款狀況，我們會雙方聯繫，目前無相關法規，但我們未來會積極處理。最後，我們十分願意與 NGO 合作，組織行動小組。謝謝。

Labor cooperation is an agreement signed between international civil organizations. Regarding CCTV, we request its installation in public areas rather than private domains, as it greatly aids in resolving disputes. The international approach does not mandate Wi-Fi. Wi-Fi is an incentive in Taiwan. In the future, we will develop better guidelines and related measures. If there are any inappropriate deductions by intermediaries, we will facilitate communication between both parties. Currently, there are no specific regulations, but we will actively address this in the future. Lastly, we are very willing to collaborate with NGOs and establish action task forces. Thank you.

主持人：最後再請每位講者一句話總結，謝謝。

Finally, please each speaker for a one-sentence summary. Thank you.

葉于瑄主任：制度與落實面有巨大鴻溝，政府如何減少落差很重要，希望公私可以保持交流，謝謝。

There is a significant gap between the regulations and its implementation, and it is crucial for the government to reduce this gap. We hope that public and private sectors can maintain communication. Thank you.

陳威延律師：如果各位有得知相關案件，歡迎不吝轉介給法扶協助，謝謝。

If any of you come across relevant cases, please don't hesitate to refer them to legal aid for assistance. Thank you.

胡邵鈞技正：我們會持續蒐集意見，持續推動改善工作，謝謝。

We will continue to gather feedback and work continuously towards improving our efforts. Thank you.

Dr. Mohammad Sabuj：我相信臺灣政府已有很多努力，但政府是否能有效與民間團體溝通？民間是否有足夠發聲管道？應讓勞工感受到他們的處境確實獲得改善。

會議紀錄

I believe that the Taiwanese government has made many efforts, but is the government effectively communicating with civil organizations? Does civil society have sufficient channels for voicing their concerns? Workers should indeed feel that their situation is being genuinely improved.

Mr. Fransiskus Xaverius Watratan：我想我們必須確保家事勞工的權益，持續進行相關努力，謝謝。

I believe we must ensure the rights of domestic workers and continue our efforts in this regard. Thank you.

四、議題四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防

議題四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防

Session 4 : Risks and Prevention of Foreign Students in Human Trafficking

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員林盈君

Moderator : Ms. Ying Chun Lin, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

<p>第一場 14:00-14:30</p>	<p>外籍學生落入人口販運之實例分享 Case Studies of Foreign Students Falling Victim to Human Trafficking</p> <p>主講人：臺灣彰化地方檢察署檢察官蔡奇曉 Speaker: Mr. Chi-Hsiao Tsai, Taiwan Changhua District Prosecutors Office, Prosecutor</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、案件源起與內容</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 根據媒體報導內容追查 B. 科技大學校內人員兼為人力仲介，以招生之名，與臺商配合引介烏干達學生至台灣 C. 最終 16 位學生獲准入境 D. 涉入人員因此獲得幾百萬收益 E. 此非該校第一起類似案件 A. 學生陷入工作與債務無限循環 <p>Background and summary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Investigate initiated by media reports B. Personnel within the university are also acting as labor intermediaries, collaborating with Taiwanese businesses under the guise of student recruitment to bring Ugandan students to Taiwan C. In the end, 16 students were granted entry D. Individuals involved made several million in profits E. This is not the first similar case at that university F. Students are caught in an endless cycle of work and debt <p>二、案件特色</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 學生減少危機

- B. 利益掛勾
- C. 跨國境犯罪
- D. 手機對話提供許多關鍵證據

Key points of the case

- A. Decline in number of students
- B. Illicit enrichment
- C. Transnational crime
- D. Chat history stored in cellphones is key evidence

為何選擇以「留學生」名義輸入勞動人力？臺灣對藍領勞工管制嚴格，對學生幾乎無工作相關法規

Why choose to bring labor manpower under the guise of "international students"? Taiwan has strict regulations for blue-collar laborers, but there are almost no labor-related regulations for students.

三、詐術成立要件

- A. 課程內容不符招生海報，或根本不存在
- B. 實習內容不符招生海報

Why is it a "fraud"

- A. Course content doesn't match the enrollment poster or doesn't exist at all
- B. Internship content doesn't match the enrollment poster

四、剝削方式

- A. 人力仲介不斷鑽法律漏洞
- B. 仲介抽取薪資差價，學生不知情
- C. 無加班費

→ 是否構成「顯不相當」

Exploitation without the victims knowing

- A. Recruitment agency looking for legal loopholes
- B. Intermediaries deduct wage differences without the students' knowledge
- C. No overtime pay

	<p style="text-align: center;">→ Does this constitute "disproportionate compensation"</p> <p>五、後續</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 學生留在臺灣，終於享受真正的學生生活 B. 衍伸出其他案件 <p>Aftermath</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ugandan students stay in Taiwan and finally enjoy their student life B. Other cases are derived from this case <p>六、結論</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 感謝彰化地方法院願意支持檢察官 B. 「最好的社會政策就是最好的刑事政策」 C. 中央勞政機關缺乏充分檢督機制 <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Great thanks to Taiwan Changhua District Court for supporting the prosecutor B. "the best social policy is the best criminal policy" <p>Central government in charge of labor policies lack oversight</p>
<p>議題四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防</p> <p>Session 4 : Risks and Prevention of Foreign Students in Human Trafficking</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員林盈君</p> <p>Moderator : Ms. Ying Chun Lin, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
<p>第二場</p> <p>14:30-15:00</p>	<p>外籍學生權益保障與人口販運防制策略</p> <p>Protection of Foreign Students' Rights and Interests and Related Strategies for Human Trafficking Prevention</p> <p>主講人：日本京都大學副教授安里和晃</p> <p>Speaker: Mr. Wako Asato, Associate Professor, Kyoto University, Japan</p>
<p>內容</p>	<p>一、因日本勞動力下降，外籍人士不斷增加，其中實習生和學生的人數最多；雖其名義為學生，但大部分是來工作</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 越南與緬甸人數大幅增加

- B. 越南人的長照證書通過率高達 90% · 甚至高於日本人

Due to the declining workforce in Japan, the number of foreign nationals, especially interns and students, has been steadily increasing. Although they are officially categorized as students, the majority of them come to work

- A. The number of Vietnamese and Burmese nationals has significantly increased
- B. Vietnamese nationals have a long-term care certification pass rate as high as 90%, even surpassing that of Japanese nationals

二、失聯原因

- A. 越南人債務負擔高 · 必須轉換工作
- B. 菲律賓人則可能是因工作條件差

Reasons for going missing

- A. Vietnamese individuals may have high levels of debt and need to change jobs
- B. Filipino individuals might be going missing due to poor working conditions

三、外籍生在日本的生活

- A. 收入有限 · 且收支打平 · 必須尋找其他收入來源或借錢
- B. 學費高昂 · 學貸額度高
- C. 為了籌錢而犧牲課業
→ 從日語檢定表現低落可知
- D. 雇主與語言學校間有共謀關係 · 雙方皆威脅學生 · 遭成學生進退兩難

Life of foreign students in Japan

- A. Limited income, with expenses nearly equal to income, necessitating the search for additional income sources or loans
- B. High tuition fees and student loan
- C. Sacrificing academics to raise money, as indicated by poor performance in Japanese language proficiency exams
- D. Both employers and language schools are threatening students, leaving them in a difficult situation with no easy way out

四、案例分享

- A. 案例一：以還學貸為由，超時不提供加班費
 - a、學生不敢報案，因為會暴露自己的違法加班情事
- B. 案例二：學生沒錢吃飯，在工作地拿了飯糰吃，卻同時遭學校和工作地開除，且須賠償十倍金額

Case study

- A. Case 1: Overtime without providing overtime pay is justified by claiming it will be used to repay student loans
 - a、Students dare not report the case as it would expose their illegal overtime
- B. Case 2: A student, unable to afford food, took a rice ball from the workplace, resulting in expulsion from both school and work, along with a requirement to pay ten times the amount as compensation

五、結論

- A. 學生債務問題尚無解方
- B. 不知道誰是兼管單位，因為難以界定其身分為學生或勞工
- C. 大多被視為勞工案件，而非學生案件

Conclusion

- A. The issue of student debt among these students remains unresolved
- B. It's difficult to determine who is the competent authority because it's challenging to define the students as either students or laborers
- C. Most of these cases are treated as labor issues rather than student issues

六、建議

- A. 須跨國跨層級合作，建立區域性架構，進而改善價格機制
- B. 學生相關意識不足

Recommendations

- A. There is a need for cross-border and cross-level cooperation to establish a regional framework to further improve pricing mechanisms
- B. There is a lack of awareness among students regarding these issues

議題四：外籍學生於人口販運中的風險與預防

Session 4 : Risks and Prevention of Foreign Students in Human Trafficking

會議紀錄

主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員林盈君

Moderator： Ms. Ying Chun Lin, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

<p>與談 & 雙向交流 15:20-16:50</p>	<p>與談人： 1. 獨立記者出井康博 2. 英國國家犯罪防制局派駐香港(兼轄臺灣、日本及澳門)國際聯絡官 Mr. Andrew Sprake 3. 國際新聞編譯張郁婕 Commentators: 1. Mr. Yasuhiro Idei, Journalist based in Tokyo, Japan 2. Mr. Andrew Sprake, National Crime Agency, U.K., International Liaison Officer 3. Ms. Yu-Chieh Chang, Freelance Journalist and Founder of Ishikawa Kaori's Japan News 雙向交流 Open Discussion</p>
<p>與談人 1 內容</p>	<p>獨立記者出井康博 Mr. Yasuhiro Idei, Journalist based in Tokyo, Japan 因日本勞動力短缺·外籍生數量不斷上升·然政府卻說因全球化·歡迎外籍生到來·現實是·政府只想要廉價勞工·填補本國人不做的工作·許多外籍生成為日本的勞工受害者：假留學真打工 A. 311 大地震與中國經濟起飛之前·多數為中國籍 B. 現在·越南學生越來越多·現已將近八萬人 C. 政府明知財力證明文件作假·但為填補勞力而放寬規範 Due to a shortage of labor in Japan, the number of foreign students has been continuously increasing, and the government claims it welcomes foreign students due to globalization. However, the reality is that the government primarily seeks cheap labor to fill jobs that locals are unwilling to do. Many foreign students in Japan end up as victims of labor exploitation: they are the "fake students." A. Before the 2011 earthquake and China's economic takeoff, most of the students were from China B. Now, there is a growing number of Vietnamese students, with nearly 80,000 at present C. The government is aware that financial proof documents are falsified, but regulations are relaxed to fill the labor gap 為了到日本·學生入境前已負債累累·且其房租遠高於市價·居住空間狹小·然政府與執法機關皆無視問題·學校也繼續招收外籍學生(媒體報紙業就是缺工的產業·不敢報導)。 To come to Japan, students are already burdened with debt, and their rent is much higher than the market rate, living in cramped living spaces. However, both the government and law enforcement agencies turn a blind eye to the issue, and schools continue to admit foreign students (the media and newspaper industry is also facing a labor shortage and dare not report on</p>

	<p>this).</p> <p>最終得利者是日本語言學校、「F 級」大學與技職學校以及面臨勞工短缺的公司。 The ultimate beneficiaries are Japanese language schools, "F-rank" colleges and vocational schools, as well as companies facing labor shortages</p>
<p>與談人 2 內容</p>	<p>英國國家犯罪防制局派駐香港 (兼轄臺灣、日本及澳門) 國際聯絡官 Mr. Andrew Sprake Mr. Andrew Sprake, National Crime Agency, U.K., International Liaison Officer</p> <p>一、學生處境</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 較單純，容易淪為受害者 B. 承受課業與工作的雙重壓力 C. 對當地法規環境不熟悉，不知如何尋求協助 <p>Students' situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. More vulnerable and susceptible to becoming victims B. Undergoing the dual pressure of academics and work C. Unfamiliar with local regulations and unsure how to seek assistance <p>二、提問</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 針對許多學生連日語檢定都沒通過，政府有何反應與作為？ B. 政府是否懲罰超時工作的學生？ <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. In light of many students not passing the Japanese language proficiency exams, what is the government's response and action? B. Does the government penalize students for working overtime? <p>三、英國經驗</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 也有學生勞工問題 B. 法治與犯罪集團同時在進化 C. 案例分享：柏林頓案 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a、越南學生到英國短期留學，所以拿旅遊簽證 b、未報到英國學校 c、找到三個學生處於剝削環境，另外七位學生生死未卜 D. 挑戰 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a、學生散布英國各處，各地執法單位難以協調，應整合 b、英國很少相關政策因應此類情況 E. 展望 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a、取消或更嚴謹審核簽證 b、補足法律漏洞 <p>UK Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Student labor issues are also prevalent in the UK B. The rule of law and criminal groups are evolving simultaneously C. Case sharing: The Burlington case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a、Vietnamese students come to the UK for short-term studies, holding tourist visas b、They do not register to the UK schools

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	<p>c、 Three students were found in exploitative conditions, while the fate of the other seven remains unknown</p> <p>D. Challenges</p> <p>a、 Students are dispersed across the UK, making coordination difficult for law enforcement agencies, requiring integration</p> <p>b、 The UK has very few policies tailored to such situations</p> <p>E. Way forward</p> <p>a、 Cancelling or implementing stricter visa scrutiny measures</p> <p>b、 Addressing legal loopholes and gaps</p> <p>四、結論</p> <p>A. 溝通、合作以及情資分享皆很重要</p> <p>B. 執法、立法、企業、民間組織等社會每個組織都能有所貢獻</p> <p>C. 全球法規須同步，建立共同基礎</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>A. Communication, cooperation, and information sharing are all crucial</p> <p>B. Every sector of society, including law enforcement, legislation, businesses, and civil organizations, can contribute</p> <p>C. Global regulations must be synchronized and based on common standards</p>
與談人 3 內容	<p>國際新聞編譯張郁婕 Ms. Yu-Chieh Chang, Freelance Journalist and Founder of Ishikawa Kaori's Japan News</p> <p>在日本因「三十萬人計畫」政策內容，希望在 2020 年之前廣納專業高階人才，但這是靠技職學校和語言學校學生達標數字，卻使外籍學生淪為勞工。 In Japan, due to the "300,000 Foreign Students Plan" policy, there was a hope to admit a significant number of professional high-level talents by 2020. However, this was achieved by using technical school and language school students to meet the target numbers, leading foreign students to become laborers.</p> <p>解決方式</p> <p>A. 汰換不適任、不用心辦學的學校</p> <p>a、 提供語言課程</p> <p>b、 提供與本地生交流機會，避免讓外籍生落入孤立狀態</p> <p>Solutions</p> <p>A. Eliminate inadequate and negligent schools</p> <p>a、 Provide language courses</p> <p>b、 Facilitate opportunities for foreign students to interact with local students to prevent them from becoming isolated</p>
雙向交流 & 現場提問 內容	<p>主持人：為什麼有這麼多日本人沒通過照護認證？若超過法定工時，學生是否面臨懲罰？ Why do so many Japanese people fail to pass the care certification? If students exceed the legally mandated working hours, do they face penalties?</p> <p>安里和晃教授：我認為應該推動「零招募費」機制，讓移工可以專注考試，不用兼</p>

職工作。除此之外，也應避免把成本轉嫁到受僱移工。工時部分，實際執行面很困難。

I believe we should promote a "zero recruitment fee" mechanism to allow migrant workers to focus on their exams without the need for part-time jobs. Additionally, we should avoid shifting the cost burden onto the employed migrant workers. Regarding working hours, practical implementation can be very challenging.

出井康博：移民局會要求勞工提供金流證明，但很多時候是付現金，根本查不到，政府只是為了安撫輿論做表面功夫。如果是一般移工還能出來抗議，學生礙於身分綁手綁腳，沒有太多選擇。

The immigration authorities often require laborers to provide proof of financial transactions, but in many cases, payments are made in cash and cannot be traced. The government may be doing superficial work just to appease public opinion. Regular migrant workers can protest, but students, bound by their status, have limited options.

主持人：在場各位有問題嗎？

Is there anyone with questions?

觀眾 1：歸根究柢，與談人有提到少子化，逼學校為了生存引進外籍生。想請教檢察官，您在調查中是否有針對教育部？我認為教育部也須負一部分責任。

In essence, one of the speakers mentioned the declining birthrate, which is forcing schools to admit foreign students for survival. I would like to ask the prosecutor if, during the investigation, you have looked into the Ministry of Education. I believe the Ministry of Education should also bear some responsibility.

蔡奇曉檢察官：中洲大學非用產學專班名義，所以事前不需教育部許可。教育部有責任，因為不該允許學校用如此隨便的方式招生。講到底，很多是行政源頭沒有搞清楚，是全方位的問題，走到檢察官這一步都太晚了。

Chung Chou University didn't need to require prior approval from the Ministry of Education as they operated under the name of a non-profit program related to industry and academia. The Ministry of Education bears responsibility because they should not have allowed schools to admit students in such a casual manner. Ultimately, much of this stems from a lack of clarity at the administrative level, making it a comprehensive issue. It's too late to address this issue by the time it reaches the prosecutor's office.

主持人：這個案子之後，教育部確實有較積極，到有外籍生的學校舉辦座談、提供熱線與進行問卷調查。高中職由地方教育局管理，我想也有很多漏洞。我剛才也詢問日本代表「零仲介費」在日本的效果，我想台、日、韓其實都試了很多方法，所以我們可以多多交流。

After this case, the Ministry of Education has indeed become more proactive by holding discussions at schools with foreign students, providing hotlines, and conducting surveys. High schools are managed by local education bureaus, and I believe there are many loopholes there as well. I also asked the Japanese representative about the effectiveness of "zero recruitment

fees" in Japan. I think Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea have all tried various methods, so we can benefit from exchanging experiences.

觀眾 2：我是勞動部勞動力發展署代表，勞動部也做了許多相應努力，我想藉此機會感謝蔡檢察官對案件的努力。

I am a representative from the Workforce Development Agency, MOL, and MOL has also made many efforts in this regard. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Prosecutor Tsai for their efforts in this case.

觀眾 3：我想請教兩位日本講者，政府是否有打工度假的專案？是否提供移工一些誘因？例如留在日本多久就能永久居留，類似移民政策。

I would like to ask the two Japanese speakers if the government has working holiday programs and whether they provide incentives to foreign workers. For example, are there policies that allow foreign workers to obtain permanent residency after staying in Japan for a certain period, similar to immigration policies?

出井康博記者：我們有打工度假專案，但規模不大，很少學生以這種方式入境日本。然而，多數「假學生」語言能力差，仍然只能做藍領工作，即便獲得白領資格，多數也有其求職限制。當然這可能類似移民政策，但其實政府只是想補足低階職缺。

We do have working holiday programs, but they are not very extensive, and few students enter Japan through this method. However, most "fake students" have poor language skills and can only do blue-collar work, even if they obtain white-collar qualifications, there are often restrictions on their job opportunities. While it may resemble immigration policies, the government's primary aim is to fill low-level job vacancies.

安里和晃教授：我很感佩記者的工作成果，但我的意見稍有不同。日本其實接受專業勞工，並非只有低階的。理論上我們容納了各級勞工，只是分布狀況不太平均。

I appreciate the work of Mr. Yasuhiro Idei, but I have a slightly different opinion. Japan does accept professional labor, not just low-skilled workers. In theory, we accommodate laborers at various skill levels, although the distribution of labors may not be very even.

觀眾 4：臺灣目前幾乎沒有為移工設下語言能力要求，想請教日本的做法。若強制要求語言能力，移工是否就比較不想來了？誰該負擔學習費用？

Taiwan currently has almost no language requirements set for migrant workers. I would like to ask about Japan's approach. If language proficiency is mandatory, would it discourage migrant workers from coming? Who should bear the cost of language education?

安里和晃教授：我不想太概括回答這個問題，每個案件的情況都不盡相同。有些職缺要求較高語言能力，雖然有人卻步，但來的人仍非常多。正因為政府有這樣的高標準，才会有學生販運的情況。

I don't want to provide a generalized answer to this question because each case is different. Some job positions require higher language proficiency, and while some may be discouraged, there are still a significant number of people coming. It's precisely because the government has such high standards that

situations like student trafficking exist.

出井康博記者：日本對家庭看護並無語言要求，但學生至少須有 N2 的程度。所以很多學生會先來日本的語言學校。只要讀兩年，不論語言程度為何，學校都會接收你，因為學校要賺錢嘛。

In Japan, there are no language requirements for domestic workers, but students are required to have at least an N2 level of proficiency. Many students come to Japan first to attend language schools. As long as you enroll for two years, regardless of your language proficiency, schools will accept you because, ultimately, schools are businesses looking to generate revenue.

觀眾 5：我是日本移民局的代表，我想藉此感謝各位的分享與努力。

I am a representative from the Japanese Immigration Services Agency, and I would like to express my gratitude for your sharing and efforts.

出井康博記者：我真的希望移民局可以增加人力，處理這樣的事情，或舉辦工作坊。
I truly hope that the Immigration Services Agency can increase its manpower to handle such matters or organize workshops.

安里和晃教授：我們未來該思考的方向是該解決結構問題，或是把問題加諸在個人身上。

In the future, we should consider whether we need to address structural issues or just simply place the burden of the problem on individuals.