

International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking  
2019 防制人口販運國際工作坊

大會手冊 | PROGRAM



會議日期

2019年07月25日(星期四)-07月26日(星期五)

會議地點

福華國際文教會館公務人力發展學院

Date

July 25(Thursday)-26(Friday), 2019

Venue

Howard Civil Service International House

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## 會議緣起

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 55% 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從探討從源頭防制的策略作為，2019 防制人口販運國際工作坊規劃主題為「國際防制人口販運趨勢」、「企業社會責任與漁工剝削探討」、「區域聯防人口販運」及「他國防制人口販運策略及案例」等議題。

## Introduction of the Workshop

Human trafficking not only jeopardizes basic human rights but also is a serious criminal act with transnational and organized nature against freedom. The United Nations report on human trafficking shows that 55% of global human trafficking cases have cross-border characteristics, therefore bilateral and multilateral (regional or global) international exchange and cooperation is essential in its prevention strategy. To strengthen our cooperation with other countries and improves our skills in combating human trafficking, the National Immigration Agency (NIA) of the Ministry of the Interior organizes the International Workshop on Combating Human Trafficking each year for government officials from home and abroad as well as non-governmental organizations to jointly discuss issues related to the prevention of human trafficking.

Modern slavery is synonymous with human trafficking. In response to the emerging issue of human trafficking and the strategy of prevention from the source, the 2019 International Workshop is organized around the themes of “The Global Trend of Human Trafficking Prevention,” “Corporate Social Responsibility and the Fishery Exploitation,” “Regional Joint-Prevention of Human Trafficking,” and “Anti-Human Trafficking Case Studies.”

## 議程表 Agenda

108年07月25日(星期四) 地點：臺北福華國際文教會館公務人力發展學院一樓前瞻廳

Date : Thursday, July 25, 2019 Venue: 1F Conference Room, Howard Civil Service International House

時間/Time	議程/Agenda
08:10-08:40	報 到 Registration
09:00-09:40	長官開幕致詞暨合照 Opening Ceremony & Group photo
<b>議題一：國際防制人口販運趨勢</b>	
<b>Session 1 : The Global Trend of Human Trafficking Prevention</b>	
主持人：行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員劉黃麗娟委員	
Moderator : Ms. Li-Chuan Liu Huang, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member	
09:40-10:10 (30分鐘)	<b>全球人口販運態樣與防制策略趨勢</b> <b>Global Trends of Human Trafficking Conditions and Prevention Strategies</b> 主講人：國際明愛會Aloysius John秘書長 Speaker : Aloysius John, Secretary General of Caritas Internationalis
10:10-10:30 (20分鐘)	茶 敘 Refreshment
10:30-11:10 (40分鐘)	<b>人口販運新樣態-電信詐欺共犯與強迫勞動被害人間之構成要件分析</b> <b>New Form of Human Trafficking: Tangle between the Suspects of Telecom-Fraud and the Victims of Forced-Labor Exploitation</b> 主講人：中華警政研究學會副秘書長黃文志博士 Speaker : Dr. Huang Wen Chih Billy, Deputy Secretary General of Association of Chinese Police Research
11:10-11:40 (30分鐘)	<b>與談人Commentators : 2位</b> 1. 教廷前駐日內瓦聯合國大使鐸瑪士總主教 (15分鐘) Archbishop Silvano Tomasi, Former Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations and Specialized Organizations in Geneva and to the World Trade Organization (15 minutes) 2. 行政院防制人口販運協調會報郭玲惠委員 (15分鐘) Ms. Kuo, Ling-Hui, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member (15 minutes)
11:40-12:10 (30分鐘)	雙向交流 Open Discussion
12:10-13:40 (90分鐘)	午 餐 Lunch Break

## 議程表 Agenda

108年07月25日(星期四) 地點：臺北福華國際文教會館公務人力發展學院一樓前瞻廳

Date : Thursday, July 25, 2019 Venue: 1F Conference Room, Howard Civil Service International House

時間/Time	議程/Agenda
<b>議題二：企業社會責任及漁工剝削探討</b> <b>Session 2 : Corporate Social Responsibility and the Fishery Exploitation</b> 主持人：行政院防制人口販運協調會報翁燕菁委員 Moderator : Ms. Vivianne Weng, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member	
13:40-14:30 (50分鐘)	<b>人口販運作為漁業組織犯罪的構成要件</b> <b>Human trafficking as a component of organised crime in the marine fisheries environment</b> 主講人：南非尼爾森曼德拉大學教授Mr. Hennie Van As Speaker : Mr. Hennie Van As, Nelson Mandela University, South Africa
14:30-15:20 (50分鐘)	<b>打擊現代奴役-政府及企業協力治理人口販運供應鏈</b> <b>How governments and businesses can tackle modern slavery in supply chain</b> 主講人：英國內政部防制人口販運司處長Mr. Michael Drew Speaker : Mr. Michael Drew, Head of the Prevention and Protection Team, Modern Slavery Unit, Home Office, the United Kingdom
15:20-15:40	茶 敘 Refreshment
15:40-16:10 (30分鐘)	<b>與談人Commentators : 2位</b> 1.國際海洋宗會主任Fr. Bruno Ciceri (15分鐘) Fr. Bruno Ciceri, Director of Apostleship of the Sea (15 minutes) 2.行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員劉黃麗娟委員 (15分鐘) Ms. Li-Chuan Liu Huang, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member (15 minutes)
16:10-16:50 (40分鐘)	雙向交流 Open Discussion

## 議程表 Agenda

108年07月26日(星期五) 地點：臺北福華國際文教會館公務人力發展學院一樓前瞻廳

Date : Friday, July 26, 2019 Venue: 1F Conference Room, Howard Civil Service International House

時間/Time	議程/Agenda
08:30-09:00	報 到 Registration
<b>議題三：區域聯防人口販運</b> <b>Session3：Regional joint-prevention of human trafficking</b> 主持人：行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員鄭津津委員 Moderator：Ms. Cheng, Chin-Chin, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member	
09:00-09:20 (20分鐘)	<b>國際明愛會運用全球網絡打擊人口販運成效及介紹</b> <b>How Caritas Internationalis is combatting human trafficking with its global network</b> 主講人：國際明愛會塔格雷主席Cardinal Luis Antonio G. Tagle Speaker：Cardinal Luis Antonio G, Tagle, Caritas Internationalis
09:20-10:00 (40分鐘)	<b>美國防制人口販運新策略-全球防制強迫勞動合作計畫倡議(FLORA)</b> <b>Human trafficking strategy of HSI in Taiwan - Operation FLORA</b> 主講人：美國駐香港總領事館國土安全部移民及海關執法局國土安全調查署參贊Mr. Christopher Pater Speaker：Mr. Christopher Pater, Attache of Immigration and Customs Enforcement in U.S. Consulate General, Hong Kong
10:00-10:40 (40分鐘)	<b>東協跨境合作偵查人口販運案例介紹</b> <b>Transnational Investigative Cooperation-TIC on TIP cases in ASEAN region</b> 主講人：澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫(AACT)越南辦公室執行長Ms. Hanh Dang Speaker：Ms. Hanh Dang, Trafficking in Persons Specialist, Vietnam
10:40-11:00 (20分鐘)	茶 敘 Refreshment
11:00-11:30 (30分鐘)	<b>與談人Commentators：2位</b> 1.印度明愛會防制人口販運專題經理Ms. Leeza (15分鐘) Ms. Leeza, Thematic Manager of Anti-Human Trafficking & Migration Division, Caritas India (15 minutes) 2.中央警察大學章光明教授 (15分鐘) Dr. Chang, Charles, Professor of Central Police University, Taiwan (15 minutes)
11:30-12:10 (40分鐘)	雙向交流 Open Discussion
12:10-13:30 (80分鐘)	午 餐 Lunch Break

## 議程表 Agenda

108年07月26日(星期五) 地點：臺北福華國際文教會館公務人力發展學院一樓前瞻廳

Date : Friday, July 26, 2019 Venue: 1F Conference Room, Howard Civil Service International House

時間/Time	議程/Agenda
<b>議題四：他國防制人口販運策略及案例</b> <b>Session4 : Anti-Human Trafficking Case Studies</b> 主持人：行政院防制人口販運協調會報紀惠容委員 Moderator : Ms. Chi, Hui-Jung, Cabinet Anti-TIP Task Force Committee member	
13:30-14:20 (50分鐘)	<b>韓國勞力剝削態樣及防制作為</b> <b>Labor Trafficking in Korea</b> 主講人：韓國公共利益法律推廣組織律師Mr. Kim Jong Chul Speaker : Mr. Kim Jong Chul, Public Interest Law Promotion Organization, South Korea
14:20-15:10 (50分鐘)	<b>比利時打擊性剝削及人口販運策略分享：以SAMANG案為例</b> <b>Combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation: the “SAMANG”-case</b> 主講人：比利時安特衛普檢察院檢察官Ms. Els Traets Speaker : Ms. Els Traets, Prosecutor's Office in Antwerp, Belgium
15:10-15:30	茶 敘 Refreshment
15:30-16:00 (30分鐘)	<b>與談人Commentators : 2位</b> 1.菲律賓法務部跨部會防制販運協調會副執行長Ma. Yvette M. Tamayo-Coronel (15分鐘) Ma. Yvette M. Tamayo-Coronel, Deputy Executive Director of Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), Department of Justice, Manila (15 minutes) 2.臺灣展翅協會陳逸玲秘書長 (15分鐘) Ms. Yi-Ling Chen, Secretary General of ECPAT, Taiwan (15 minutes)
16:00-16:40 (40分鐘)	雙向交流 Open Discussion
16:40-17:00 (20分鐘)	閉 幕 Closing Remarks



## 議事規則

項目	進行方式
專題演講	每場演講時間依議程進行 結束前 5 分鐘第一次舉牌提醒 時間終了舉牌提醒
雙向交流	開放與會來賓提問與討論 與會來賓提問均須先舉手，經主席同意後， 取得發言權。

## Rules of Procedure

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Session	Duration of each lecture depends on the agenda. When there are 5 minutes left, we will hold a sign to notify you of the remaining time. When time's up, we will hold the sign to notify you.
Open Discussion	To give an inquiry, please raise your hand before remark.

# 議題一

## 國際防制人口販運趨勢

### *Session 1*

### *The Global Trend of Human Trafficking Prevention*



## 簡歷-主持人

**劉黃麗娟**  
副教授

### 學歷

比利時魯汶大學（荷語區）社會學博士  
比利時魯汶大學（法語區）社會學碩士  
比利時魯汶大學（法語區）勞工研究碩士

### 經歷

國立中正大學勞工關係學系 副教授(2018/09-)  
國立中正大學勞工關係學系 助理教授(2013/09-2018/08)  
2009年1月-迄今 行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員  
2013-2017 行政院人權保障推動小組委員

## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF MODERATOR**

### **Lichuan LIUHUANG**

Associate Professor  
Department of Labour Relations,  
National Chung Cheng University

### **EDUCATION**

Ph.D. in Sociology, Catholic University of Leuven (Dutch region), Belgium  
Master of Sociology, Catholic University of Louvain (French region), Belgium  
Master of Labour Study, Catholic University of Louvain (French region), Belgium

### **EXPERIENCE**

Jan. 2013-Jan. 2017 Committee Member for the Promotion of Human Rights Protection,  
Executive Yuan  
Since Jan. 2009- Coordination Committee Member for Anti-Human Trafficking, Executive  
Yuan

# 全球人口販運態樣與防制策略趨勢

## *Global Trends of Human Trafficking Conditions and Prevention Strategies*

主 講 人： **Aloysius John**  
國際明愛會秘書長

Speaker: **Aloysius John**  
Secretary General of Caritas Internationalis



## 簡歷-主講人

**Aloysius John**

國際明愛會秘書長



### 學歷

印度清奈 羅耀拉學院 數學理學士  
印度清奈 梅斯頓職業學校 英語教育學學士  
法國巴黎 社會師範大學 社工學位  
法國巴黎 巴黎第十二大學 社工碩士  
法國巴黎 巴黎第十二大學 社工研究文憑  
法國巴黎 社會科學高等學院 博士前研究 社會學

### 經歷

1981-1983 巴黎食品公司生產經理  
1983-1985 法國明愛會 社會活動負責人  
1985-1989 法國明愛會 移民及難民社會整合負責人  
1989-1993 法國明愛會 亞洲發展計畫經理  
1993-2013 法國明愛會 亞洲、中東及海嘯計畫部門負責人  
2013-2019 國際明愛會 組織制度及能力建構中心主任  
2019 六月- 國際明愛會 秘書長



## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

**Aloysius John**  
Secretary General  
Caritas Internationalis



### EDUCATION

B.Sc Mathematics – Loyola College, Chennai India  
B.Ed English – Meston Training College, Chennai, India  
Diploma in Social Work – Ecole Normale Sociale, Paris, France  
Masters in Social Work – University of Creteil, Paris XII, France  
Post Graduate Diploma in Social Work- University of Creteil, Paris XII France  
DEA(Pre-Doctoral studies) Sociology- Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris 7 France

### EXPERIENCES

1981-1983	Production manager in a Food company in Paris
1983-1985	Responsible for social activities in Caritas France
1985-1989	Responsible for the social integration for migrants and refugees in Caritas France
1989-1993	Development programs manager for Asia, Caritas France
1993-2013	Head of the Department for Asia, Middle-Est and Tsunami programs for Caritas France
2013-2019	Director for Institutional Development and Capacity Strengthening, Caritas Internationalis, Vatican
June 2019-	Secretary General , Caritas Internationalis, Vatican

## 人口販運和預防策略的全球趨勢

### 國際明愛會秘書長

21 世紀的人口販運可稱之為現代奴役，主要是因類似奴役制度的動機驅使，即「為剝削或商業利益，非法交易人口」，往往涉及剝削脆弱和弱勢族群，強逼或威脅他們進行肉體交易和強迫勞動。根據 2012 年國際勞工組織（ILO）報告，約有 2100 萬人是強迫勞動的被害人。亞太地區是全球強迫勞動被害人數最多的地區，被害人達 1170 萬人（占全球總數 56%），非洲為 370 萬(18%)，拉丁美洲被害人數為 180 萬(9%)。

人口販運是多重因素運作下的結果，在本質上與社會不公和無法取得基本人權等問題相關。要解決這個複雜的問題，我們首先必須自問為什麼這些人要離開家園，而導致他們離開祖國、故鄉和家人，走上流亡之路的根本原因是什麼。正因如此，他們才會落入無良人口販子之手。我們能談談人口販運的趨勢嗎？這些趨勢的邏輯是什麼？這些分析應可反映在我們能夠採取的預防措施，解決人口販運問題。

我的簡報將在第一部分討論人口販運的成因和趨勢，第二部分介紹解決人口販運可以採取的預防措施和行動，第三部分則會提供實例，探討公民社會如何身為解決人口販運議題的行動者，並提供實例。我將根據明愛會的全球經驗、我個人與潛在移民社群的接觸，以及為改變他們的生活所作的貢獻，並在本國鄉鎮尊嚴度日所採取的行動等面向，以公民社會的觀點提出一些解決問題的建議作為總結。

### 1. 人口販運的成因與整體趨勢

根據移民的生活故事，以及現有的各式報告和研究（特別是聯合國毒品與犯罪辦公室 2018 年報告）指出，我們可以識別出一些有助於我們了解人口販運起因的趨勢。

#### 戰爭、衝突和暴力

今日我們的社會正面臨著最為暴力的長期危機，迫使數百萬人走上尋求安全和生存的流亡之路。中非、南蘇丹、敘利亞、利比亞、伊拉克、委內瑞拉是導致人民作為難民或移民大量離開家園的一些重要因素，因為他們在本國難以正常生活，環境艱苦。人口如此大規模的流離失所，增加個人情

感脆弱程度，往往會被剝奪一切經濟支持或生計方式，以保護自己和家人，他們便易於藉由人口販運受欺。

### **性交易，婦女和兒童**

婦女和女孩是人口販子的主要目標，並在人口販運被害人中占有很大比例，無論是性剝削或是強迫勞動。在西非，大多數已知的被害人是兒童，男女皆有，而在南亞，被害人據報男性、女性和兒童皆有。

性剝削仍是最常見的人口販運形式。在拉丁美洲、歐洲、東亞和太平洋等不同地區普遍存在販賣女性的情況。強迫勞動則是撒哈拉以南非洲地區最常見的人口販運形式。在中東，強迫勞動也是人口販運最主要的形式，主要涉及成年人。在中亞和南亞，常見的人口販運形式是強迫勞動和性剝削。

### **氣候變遷和環境危機的衝擊**

世界各地大多數的農村人口不得不放棄傳統農業，走入大城市尋求生存方式，而他們脆弱的社會經濟條件常讓他們對此落入無情的人口販子之手，以誘人的工作機會煽動他們從事性交易或其他形式的剝削。

### **廉價勞工的需求**

部分經濟服務行業，特別是餐廚、幫傭和農場需要廉價勞工，是人口販運常見的剝削者。被害人通常在應徵時獲得雇主承諾會有安全的工作環境和穩定的工資，後來卻發現所得低於最低工資並且需超時工作。違規業者不斷違法，因為人口販運被害人無法保護自己，也沒有其他生存方式。

### **人口販運產生大筆利潤**

根據國際勞工組織，人口販運業每年可產生 1500 億美元的利潤，其中 2/3 是來自商業性剝削，餘者來自強制經濟剝削，如幫傭和農業。人口販運是全球成長最快，兼第二大犯罪行業，僅次於販毒。

## **2. 有哪些預防措施和策略？**

防制人口販運的主要挑戰之一是難以辨識，並採取必要措施保護被害人。然而，我們必須思考人口販運的原由，方能解決上述趨勢中出現的現象。

### 1) 解決不平等和弱勢問題

這是協助最為弱勢的族群無須遠離家園的重要方法之一。環境惡化和愈形加重的氣候變遷正使產量降低，迫使農民深陷經濟匱乏甚至危機之中。我們可以支持諸如增加收益計畫、家庭傳統農業，和小額儲蓄及合作社等微觀發展計畫，讓窮人和弱勢族群得以維持生計，保持尊嚴。因應氣候變遷的環保型農業計畫則有助於解決農業社群的貧弱問題，提高其韌性。從中受益者可為他們的生活制定計畫。經過幾年社群組織的陪同，這些計畫的受惠者即可擁有自主權。

這意味著公民社會組織在執行發展計畫方面扮演著積極的角色，而協助弱勢族群對成為納入考量的重要方向。

### 2) 災害應變和降低災害風險

根據服務前線的明愛會組織宣稱，由於世界各地（中東、烏克蘭等）衝突激增，主要影響到平民，造成無家可歸和難民的人數空前未見，人口販運和剝削似乎愈演愈烈。（〈人口販運：衝突中與衝突後之情勢〉，天主教救濟會，2016年）

無論是在衝突階段或是支持流亡人士上，緊急援助方案都應解決更多剝削或弱勢族群存在的問題，例如缺乏監護人的兒童、無人陪伴的婦女或受到迫害的少數族群。援助方案必須對人口販運的潛在危險具一定的認知。

同時還須舉辦展防災演練，確保災害管理足以永續發展活動，避免天災反覆干擾日常生活。

緊急應變策略必須考量上述幾點。

### 3) 衝突、戰爭和暴力

其他研究（如國際移民組織）顯示，由於危機四伏，許多流離失所者便處於弱勢地位。他們經常受到利用，包括男性在衝突期間受賄加入作戰、婦女和女童被迫提供「性服務」、經濟剝削，或被迫接受童婚。因此，人口販運應視為與危機直接相關，而不僅僅是副作用。

所有緊急應變措施必須正視這些事實，並藉由提高認知和溝通將其納入災害應變戰略。

#### 4) 建立移民和剝削意識

我們有必要提高大眾對移民社會表徵的認識。許多移民在啟程之際，根本不瞭解旅行期間可能會經歷的事情。不少人在沒有明確了解入境國的語言和法律制度的情況下簽訂勞動契約；有些人冒險出境，把全家人的儲蓄送給走私者；其他人則把孩子送至親戚家，然後受到大肆剝削。所有實例都顯示，若對移民的潛在風險缺乏瞭解，便易於落入人口販子之手。

發展計畫還須修正錯誤的移民觀念，作為改善生活的解決方案，協助他們理解接受無良人口販子慫恿的後果。

#### 5) 提升婦女地位

我們必須正視提升婦女的社會地位和角色，透過集體社群活動賦予婦女權力，了解移民的潛在危險。

與災害應變及發展活動相關的所有人道主義活動，皆須將提升婦女地位作為執行策略的優先要務。

#### 6) 發展法律途徑

正規移民途徑包括勞工移動體制、高技術勞工贊助計畫、學生簽證和難民保護等，皆能確保移民安全進入他國，保證安全。

這需要相關的移民政策和勞動法，以保護合法進入境的移民。

#### 7) 教育與提升青少年和親友意識

人們應該了解自己的權利。邀請人口販運倖存者說出自身經驗：倖存者需要大張旗鼓地（例如透過廣播節目）告訴所有親友自己的故事，因為親友往往是幕後推手（出於缺乏知識或迫不得已）。

#### 8) 備妥法律文書

須以全國性層級加強執行法律手段，包括建立有效的防制人口販運機制，如人口販運國家調查員和國家轉介系統等。

同樣重要的是，需進行勞動檢查並有效執行，特別是幫傭、海事和農業等產業。

### 3.明愛會對人口販運的看法

明愛會認為人口販運是不公和犯罪問題，也是剝奪人類尊嚴的現象。如上所述，這已成為剝削貧民的一種手段。明愛會認為，作為一個以信仰為本的組織，本會可影響大眾輿論，特別是對於堅信人性價值者。根據 2016 年奈及利亞舉行的反人口販運會議，國際明愛會正在執行防制非洲人口販運的聯合計畫。

明愛會下轄組織制定了不同方案，以解決人口販運防制問題，同時協助人口販運被害人。

例如，明愛會和其他教會組織沿著移民路線制定了多邊防制人口販運計畫，涉及三個國家：馬拉威、史瓦帝尼和南非。這項先導計畫旨在找出弱勢社群，設立組織，並首先建立社群領袖以及陪伴他們的宗教領袖的意識，取得該社群的信任，希望藉此強化社群，讓他們了解並保護自己免於人口販運。

因此，該計畫旨在找出弱勢社群及其移民路線，便於擬定更好的預防和保護策略，了解潛在被害人的需求、動機、經歷和困境。

很明顯地，今日如無這樣的知識，對不可能出現可靠有效的防制策略。

在此舉另一個尚比亞發生的實例，明愛會前往一個小村莊內，村內人口經常移往都市地區，再前去鄰國尋找勞動機會。我們將村莊人口組織成小社群，進行培訓，並執行微觀發展計畫，讓他們能夠自行發展。如今，這些社群擁有自己的牲畜和菜園信用合作社，生活有所改善，也減少了離開家園的欲望。

在孟加拉的吉大港山區，部落社區通過發展項目進行了社會化，以便在其村莊開展可持續農業活動，並且不再採取行動。教育和保健設施使他們能夠更加依賴農村生活，並逃脫販運者的束縛。

## 總結

儘管國際社會努力奔走，人口販運現象依舊日益嚴重，唯有解決強迫移民的根本原因並還給移民尊嚴，才能成功防制。

**我想在此提出三項建議，作為本簡報的結論。**

首先，防制人口販運意味著透過提倡以社區為基礎的人道整合計畫，來解決低度發展和衝突的根本原因，使潛在被害人能夠擁有維持生計的永續方式。此為防止他們受害於無良人口販子方法。

第二個建議是確保移民者的安全和合法途徑，並保護他們的利益和尊嚴。因此，我們邀請各國共同實施力促此事的全球契約。

第三，應鼓勵和提倡公民社會組織在防制人口販運方面扮演的角色。公民社會組織必須獲得各界支持，以便他們能在微觀發展計畫、宣傳行動以及災害應變時，建立認知和預防機制。

## **Global trends of Human Trafficking Conditions and Prevention Strategies**

**Aloysius John**

**Secretary General, Caritas Internationalis**

Human trafficking in the 21<sup>st</sup> century can be termed as modern slavery, and is driven mostly by similar motivations to those of slavery, that is “illegal trade of humans for exploitation or commercial gain.” It often involves exploitation of the weaker and vulnerable section of the population, forcing or coercing them into the flesh trade, forced labour. According to a 2012 International Labour Organization (ILO) report, 21 million people are victims of forced labour. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced labourers in the world with 11.7 million victims (56 percent of the global total), followed by Africa with 3.7 million (18 percent) and Latin America with 1.8 million victims (nine percent).

Human trafficking is the resultant of a multiple factors, in essential related to questions of social injustice and non access to basic Human rights. Addressing this complex question leads us to first ask ourselves why people are leaving and what are the underlying causes that brings them to leave their homeland, their homes and families and take the road to exile. It is here they fall prey to the unscrupulous human traffickers. Can we speak of trends of human trafficking? And what is the logic of these trends? These analyses must lead us to reflect on the preventive measures that can be undertaken in order to address Human trafficking.

I will in the first place discuss the causes and trends in Human Trafficking and the second part will be a reflection on what are the preventive measures and actions that can be introduced in order to address Human Trafficking and the third part will lead through a discussion on the Civil Society as actors to address the issue of human trafficking with concrete examples. As a conclusion I will propose a few suggestions for addressing the issue from the civil society point of view based on Caritas experience in different parts of the world and my personal contact with those communities that were potential migrants and how the different activities undertaken in their favour has contributed to change their lives and live in dignity in their own villages.



## **1. The general trends and causes of Human Trafficking**

Based on the life stories of the migrants and different reports and studies that exist, (in particular the UNODC report , 2018), we can identify a certain number of trends that help us to understand the root causes of human trafficking.

### **Wars, conflict and violence**

Our society today is confronted with some of the most violent protracted crisis that has put millions on the road to exile in search of safety and survival. Central Africa, South Sudan, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Venezuela are some of the important crisis that have lead the people to leave their homes massively as refugees or migrants as a result of the hardship they face to lead a decent life in their countries. Such a massive displacement of populations leads to the increase of individuals' emotional vulnerability, often they are deprived of all means of financial support or means of livelihood in order to protect themselves and their families. This makes them easy subjects to abuse through trafficking.

### **Sex trade, women and children**

Women and girls are the main targets of the traffickers and represent an important percentage of the trafficked victims, either for sexual exploitation or forced labour. In West Africa, most of the detected victims are children, both boys and girls, while in South Asia, victims are equally reported to be men, women and children.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation continues to be the most detected form. Trafficking of females prevails in different regions such as Latin America, Europe, and East Asia and the Pacific. Trafficking for forced labour is the most commonly detected form in sub-Saharan Africa. In the Middle East, forced labour is also the main form of trafficking detected, mainly involving adults. In Central Asia and South Asia, trafficking for forced labour and sexual exploitation are detected.

### **The impact of climate change and environmental crisis**

Most of the rural population in different parts of the world are obliged to abandon traditional farming and take the road of exodus to big cities in search

of means of survival and their vulnerable socio-economic conditions and often fall in the hands of ruthless human traffickers who promising job opportunities lure them into the sex trade or other forms of exploitations.

### **Demand for cheap labor.**

Some economical service sectors, particularly restaurants and kitchens, domestic labour, agricultural workers demand cheap workforce and are common exploiters of human trafficking. They are often recruited with initial promises of a safe work space and a steady salary, only to later find that they are paid less than minimum wage and worked over time. Business owners guilty of this behaviour continue to practice these illegal norms because the victims of trafficking have no means of protecting themselves and do not have other means of survival.

### **Human trafficking generates a huge profit.**

According to the ILO, the human trafficking industry generates a profit of \$150 billion per year. Two-thirds is made from commercial sexual exploitation, while the remainder comes from forced economic exploitation such as domestic work and agriculture. Human trafficking is the fastest-growing and second- largest criminal industry in the world, after drug trafficking.

## **2.What are the preventive measures and what strategies?**

One of the major challenges to prevent human trafficking is the difficulty to identify it and take the necessary steps to protect the victims. However, the phenomenon as seen above in the trends need to be addressed by taking into consideration the causes of human trafficking.

### **1) Addressing inequalities and vulnerabilities**

This is one of the important means for helping the most vulnerable not to leave their homes. Environmental degradation and increasing climate impacts are reducing yields and pushing farmers into economic deprivation and even crisis. Supporting through micro development projects such as Income Generation projects, family based traditional agriculture and small savings and cooperatives etc. the poor and the most vulnerable find the means to eke out a living and a decent life. Climate resilient eco-friendly agricultural programs

can contribute to addressing the problems of poverty and vulnerability among farming communities and increase their resilience. Those benefiting from these projects are in a position to have a project for their lives. After several years of accompaniment and community organisation, those benefitting from such projects become autonomous.

This implies the active role of the civil society organisations in implementing the development programs and helping the most vulnerable becomes an important aspect to be taken into consideration.

## **2) Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction**

According to the Caritas organisations working in the field, because of the proliferation of conflicts around the world (Middle East, Ukraine, etc.), which mainly affect civilians and which result in an unprecedented number of displaced people and refugees, human trafficking and exploitation would appear to be increasingly in the forefront. (*Trafficking in human beings: in conflict and post-conflict situations*, Secours Catholique, 2016).

Emergency aid programmes, whether during the conflict phase or in support of exiled people, should do more to address the exploitation or presence of vulnerable groups, such as children without a family guardian, unaccompanied women or persecuted minorities. Aid programs must have a certain number of awareness building on the potential danger of human trafficking.

Disaster prevention activities must also be introduced in order to ensure sustainable development activities through disaster preparedness and avoid regular life be disrupted by recurring disasters. The Emergency Response strategies must take this into consideration the points discussed above.

## **3) Conflict, war and violence**

Other studies (eg. IOM) show that many displaced people because of crisis situations later find themselves in vulnerable situations. They frequently are taken advantage of, including men being bribed to

become fighters during conflict, women and girls being forced to offer “sexual favours”, economic exploitation, or being forced into child marriages. Therefore, trafficking should be seen as directly related to crises situations and not just a side effect.

All emergency responses must give importance to these realities and integrate them in the disaster response strategies through awareness building and communication.

**4) Building awareness on migration and exploitation**

There is a need to raise public awareness on the social representation of migration. Many migrants start their journey without understanding well what they might go through during their travel. Many sign labour contracts without clear understanding of the language and the legal system of the country of arrival. Some engage in risky travels paying a fortune, saved by whole family, to smugglers. Others send their children in houses of relatives who then exploit them unscrupulously. All these examples show how the lack of understanding of possible risks during the migration can expose people to easily become a prey of human traffickers.

The development programs must also give importance to address the wrong perception of migration as the solution for a better life and help them understand the implication of accepting enticing offers from unscrupulous traffickers.

**5) Promotion of women**

Importance must be given to promotion of women’s condition and role in the society. They must be empowered through collective community based activities and made aware of the potential dangers when in situation of migration.

All the humanitarian activities related to disaster response and development activities must integrate promotion of women as a priority in their implementation strategies.

**6) Developing legal pathways**

Regular migration pathways include labour mobility regimes, sponsorship programmes for high-skilled workers, student visas and protections for refugees. These ensure the safe passage of migrants into a state and enable them to be in security.

This entails relevant migration policies and labour laws that protect migrants entering a state legally.

**7) Education and raising awareness of youth and families**

people should know their rights. Invite survivors of trafficking for telling their stories: Survivors need to tell their stories more prominently (e.g. through radio programmes) to families, who are often accomplices (out of lack of knowledge or out of necessity)

**8) Putting in place legal instruments**

Implementation of legal instruments including creation of effective mechanisms to counteract human trafficking such National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking, National referral systems etc. must be enhanced at the national level.

In the same manner it is also important that Labour inspection is introduced and works efficiently especially in such sectors as domestic work, maritime industry and agriculture.

### **3. Caritas Response to Human Trafficking**

Caritas network considers Human Trafficking as a question of injustice and crime and a phenomenon which deprives the human person of his dignity. As said above it has become a means of exploiting the situation of distress of the poorest. Caritas believes that as a faith based organisation, it can have a big influence on the public opinion and in particular on the opinion of those who adhere to human values. As result of the Anti-Trafficking Conference held in Nigeria in 2016 Caritas Internationalis is undertaking a joint project to combat human trafficking in Africa.

Different projects are put in place by Caritas Member Organisations to address the question of Human trafficking on the preventive side, as well as helping those who are victims of Human trafficking.

For example, Caritas and other Church organisations have developed a multilateral anti-trafficking project along the migration routes which concern three countries: Malawi, Eswatini and South Africa. The aim of this pilot project is to identify the vulnerable communities, organize them and in the first place build the awareness of the community leaders and also the faith leaders who accompany them and through them attain the communities. The purpose is to strengthen communities, to be aware and protect themselves from trafficking.

Thus the project aims to identify vulnerable communities and their migration routes for better prevention and protection strategies. It looks for understanding the potential victims' needs, their motivations, experience and suffering.

It has become evident today that without such knowledge, it is impossible to have a solid and efficient prevention strategy.

In another example in Zambia, Caritas works in a small village wherein the population was constantly on the move to the urban areas and then to neighbouring countries in search of labour. Such population has been organized into small communities, trained and through micro development projects is accompanied and enabled to be actors of their own development. As on today these communities have their livestock, kitchen garden credit cooperatives and are able to lead a better life and the temptation to leave their homes has been reduced.

In Bangladesh in the Chittagong Hill tracts, the tribal communities have been socialized through development project to enter into sustainable agricultural activities in their villages and are less on the move. Education and health facilities enable them to be more attached to their rural life and are escaping the grips of the traffickers.

## **Conclusion**

Human Trafficking, in spite of the efforts undertaken by the international community is a growing phenomenon. A successful prevention of this can happen only if the root causes of forced migrations are addressed and the migrants are treated with dignity.

***I would like to conclude my presentation with three suggestions.***

First of all, combatting human trafficking means addressing the underlying causes that are underdevelopment and conflicts through promoting community based integral Human development project to enable the potential victims to procure sustainable means of livelihood. This is a means to prevent that they become victims of un-scrupulous traffickers.

The second suggestion is ensuring safe and legal pathways for those who decide to migrate and protecting their interests and dignity. Therefore, we invite States to implement the Global Compact on migration that strongly promotes this point.

Thirdly the role of the Civil Society Organisations in the field of combatting Human trafficking is to be encouraged and promoted. The Civil society organisations must supported so that they can embed awareness building and prevention mechanisms in their micro development projects, advocacy actions and also in the disaster responses.

# 人口販運新樣態-電信詐欺共犯與強迫勞動 被害人間之構成要件分析

*New Form of Human Trafficking: Tangle between the Suspects  
of Telecom-Fraud and the Victims of Forced-Labor Exploitation*

主 講 人： **Dr. Huang Wen Chih Billy**

中華警政研究學會副秘書長黃文志博士

S p e a k e r: **Dr. Huang Wen Chih Billy**

Deputy Secretary General of Association of Chinese Police  
Research





## 簡歷-主講人

### 黃文志

中央警察大學 國境警察學系  
專任助理教授



### 學歷

美國德州聖休士頓州立大學刑事司法博士  
美國紐約州立大學奧伯尼分校公共行政碩士  
中央警察大學正科 57 期外事系

### 經歷

刑事警察局國際刑事偵查隊隊長  
警政署駐越南警察聯絡官  
刑事警察局國際刑警科組長  
警政署副署長室機要  
警政署外事組警務正  
警政署外事警官隊科員  
保六總隊第二警官隊組員

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

### **Dr. Wen-Chih HUANG**

Assistant Professor  
Department of Border Police  
Central Police University, Taiwan



### **EDUCATION**

Ph.D. in Criminal Justice, College of Criminal Justice  
Sam Houston State University, Texas, USA  
Master of Public Administration,  
State University of New York at Albany, USA  
Bachelor of Arts,  
Department of Foreign Affairs,  
Central Police University, Taiwan

### **EXPERIENCE**

Section Chief, International Criminal Affairs Division, Criminal Investigation Bureau, NPA,  
Taiwan;  
Police Liaison Officer, responsible for Vietnam, Cambodia, & PDR Laos, Criminal Investigation  
Bureau, NPA, Taiwan;  
Assistant to Deputy Director-General, NPA;  
Senior Staff, Department of Foreign Affairs, NPA;  
Investigator, Foreign Affairs Police Corps, NPA;  
Staff, 2<sup>nd</sup> Police Squad, 6<sup>th</sup> Peace Preservation Headquarters, NPA



2019年防制人口販運國際工作坊  
2019 International Workshop on  
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# 人口販運新態樣一

## 電信詐欺共犯與強迫勞動被害人間

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Dr. Huang Wen-Chih "Billy"

Deputy Secretary General of Association of Chinese Police Research, Taiwan



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victims

Introduction of Modus  
Operandi of  
Telecom Fraud &  
Case in Australia

Taiwan's Efforts of Anti  
Telecom Fraud



PART 01

PART 02

PART 03

PART 04



PART 01

定義  
構成要件  
統計



PART 01

Definition  
Elements &  
Statistics

## 定義

### 以犯罪為目的之人口販運

國際刑警組織



INTERPOL

歐洲刑警組織



EUROPOL

- 這種販運形式使犯罪網絡能夠在沒有風險的情況下獲得各種非法活動的利潤。被害人被迫進行一系列非法活動，從而產生收入。
- 這些可能包括盜竊，毒品種植，銷售假冒商品或強迫乞討。被害人通常有配額，如果他們表現不佳，可能會面臨嚴厲的懲罰。
- 最常見的犯罪形式與財產犯罪，毒品生產和毒品販運有關。
- 強迫犯罪的被害人主要是未成年人。

## definition

### Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

INTERPOL



INTERPOL

EUROPOL



EUROPOL

- This form of trafficking allows criminal networks to obtain the profits of various illegal activities without risk. The victim was forced to carry out a series of illegal activities to generate income.
- These may include theft, drug cultivation, the sale of counterfeit goods or forced begging. Victims usually have quotas, and if they do not perform well, they may face severe penalties.
- The most common forms of crime are related to property crime, drug production and drug trafficking.
- The victims of forced crime are mainly minors

## 定義

### 以犯罪為目的之人口販運

聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室



美國聯邦調查局



- 此種形式非常多樣化，從強迫婚姻販運到強迫犯罪活動，以及運用兒童兵
- 此種形式是普遍的，但尚未在國際條約中規定
- 通過招募，窩藏，運輸或提供方式獲得某人，並通過武力，欺詐或脅迫使這些人受到非自願奴役，奴役，債役或奴役（不包括商業）性行為）

## definition

### Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

UNODC



FBI



- This form is very diverse, from forced marriage trafficking to forced criminal activities, and the use of child soldiers.
- This form is universal but has not yet been laid down in international treaties.
- Obtaining someone by recruiting, harboring, transporting or providing them, and by indiscriminate enslavement, slavery, debt bondage or slavery (excluding commercial) by force, fraud or coercion)



## 構成要件

### 以犯罪為目的之人口販運

- 男子，婦女和兒童透過販運以及剝削強迫他們從事犯罪活動和強迫乞討
- “利用犯罪活動” 涉及強迫某人從事違反法律的活動

被害人通常是：

1. 不允許從犯罪活動中獲取利潤
2. 被迫違背自己的意願進行活動。
3. 承擔活動產生的危險的全部風險，無論是通過工作本身還是通過刑事定罪。

## ELEMENTS

### Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

- Men, women and children are forced to engage in criminal activities and forced begging through trafficking and exploitation.
- “Using criminal activity” involves forcing someone to engage in activities that violate the law.

Victims are usually :

1. Not allow to profit from criminal activities.
2. Forced to violate their willingness to carry out activities.
3. Take the full risk of the dangers posed by the activity, either through the work itself or through criminal conviction.

## 構成要件

### 以犯罪為目的之人口販運

#### 剝削類型：

1. 藥物種植 - 被害人被迫種植非法藥物。在歐洲通常是大麻，而被害人通常來自於東南亞。
2. 毒品走私 - 被害人被迫走私非法毒品。被害人通常來自西非和北非以及南美洲。
3. 毒品交易 - 被害人被迫出售非法毒品。被害人通常來自西非和北非。
4. 輕微犯罪和盜竊 - 被害人被迫竊取和犯下輕微罪行，包括 ATM盜領和欺詐，金屬盜竊，入店行竊，汽車盜竊和盜竊。被害人通常來自於東南歐，一些人來自羅馬。

## ELEMENTS

### Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

#### Type of exploitation :

1. Drug cultivation - Victims are forced to plant illicit drugs. It is usually marijuana in Europe, and the victims usually come from Southeast Asia.
2. Drug smuggling - victims are forced to smuggle illegal drugs. Victims usually come from West and North Africa and South America
3. Drug trafficking - Victims are forced to sell illegal drugs. Victims usually come from West Africa and North Africa.
4. Petty crimes and theft – Victims are forced to steal and commit minor crimes, including ATM theft and fraud, metal theft, shoplifting, car theft and theft. The victims are usually from Southeast Europe and some are from Rome.

## 構成要件

### 以犯罪為目的之人口販運

剝削類型：

5. 利益欺詐 - 這是以被害人的名義提出欺詐性福利申請，讓販運者或其他人獲得利益。這通常與其他類型的利用相結合。
6. 扒竊 - 被害人被迫在歐洲主要城市的街道上扒竊。從東南歐販運被害人的趨勢很多，其中許多是兒童。
7. 假結婚 - 在這些情況下，被害人，通常是女性，被迫脅迫，有時被綁架並違背其意願運送，並被迫與非歐盟成員結婚以獲得歐盟居住權。被害人來自於東歐。
8. 強迫乞討 - 乞討在所有歐洲國家都不違法，但強迫某人為第三方的利益乞討是非法的。被害人來自東歐，他們往往是殘疾兒童或成年人。
9. 金屬盜竊 - 被害人被迫清除並偷走金屬，然後由販運者出售以獲取利潤。

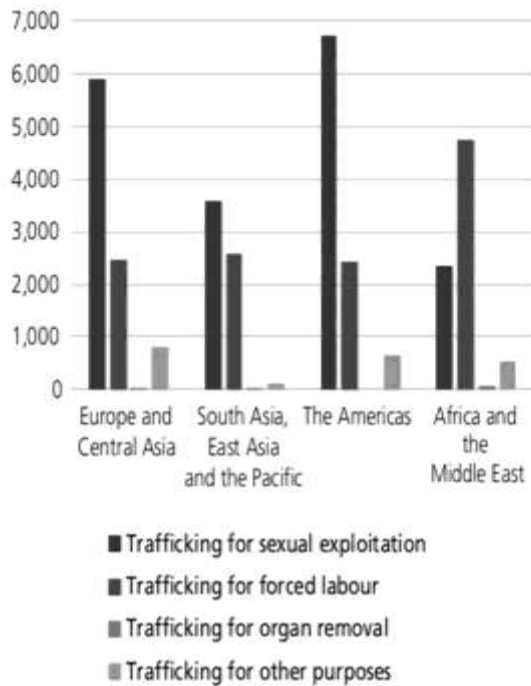
## ELEMENTS

### Trafficking for Forced Criminal Activities

Type of exploitation :

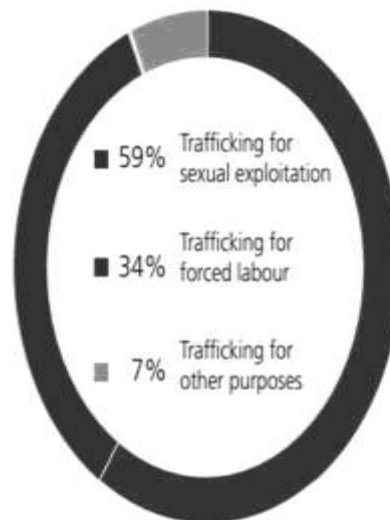
5. Benefit Fraud - This is where the fraudulent welfare application is filed in the name of the victim, where the trafficker or other person receives benefits. This is usually combined with other types of utilization.
6. pickpocketing- Victims are forced to plagiarize on the streets of major European cities. There are many trends in trafficking victims from South-Eastern Europe, many of them children.
7. sham marriage - In these cases, the victim, usually a woman, is forced to coerce, sometimes kidnapped and transported against his will, and forced to marry a non-EU member to obtain EU residency. The victims are from Eastern Europe.
8. Forced begging- Begging is not illegal in all European countries, but forcing someone to seek the interests of a third party. The victims are from Eastern Europe and they are often children or adults with disabilities.
9. Metal theft - victims are forced to clear and steal metal, then sold by traffickers for profit.

## 國外案例



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

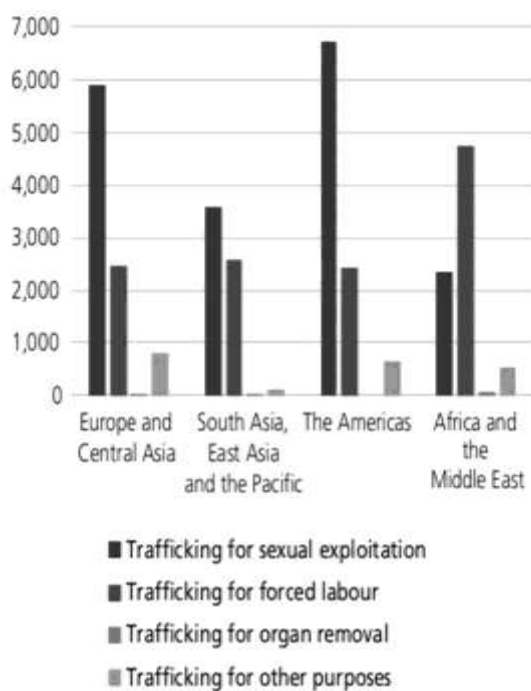
其他目的：假結婚、犯罪行為、兒童軍人、乞討



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

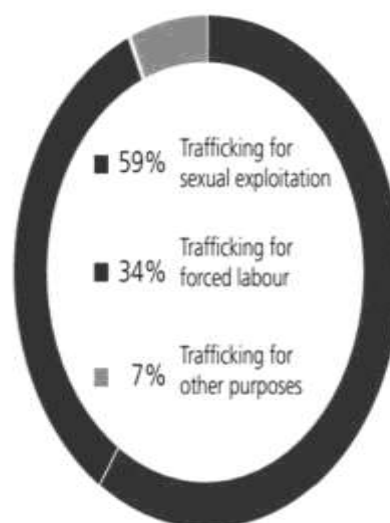
\* Estimates are based on data provided by 110 countries reporting 24,687 detected victims.

## Foreign jurisprudence



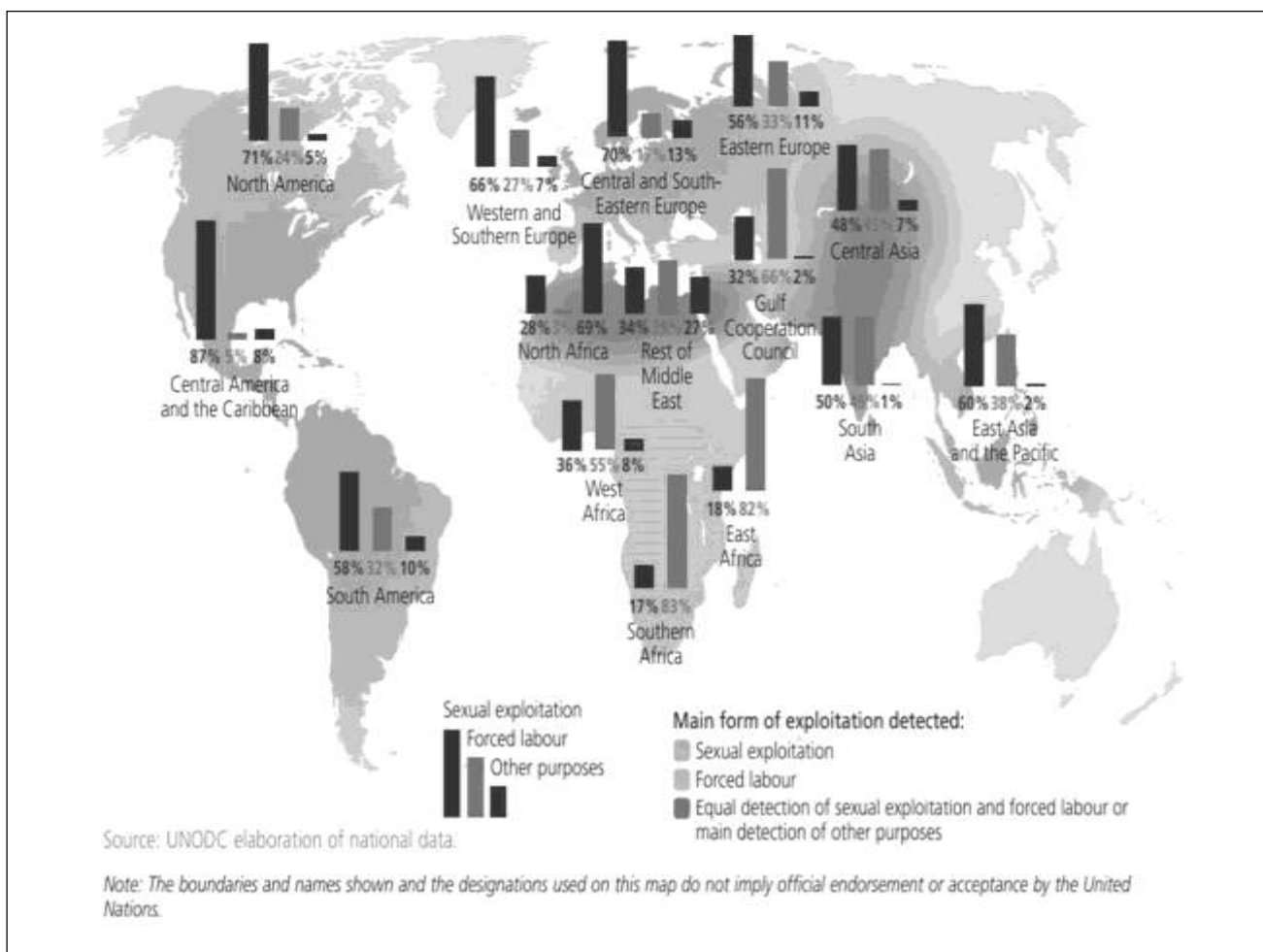
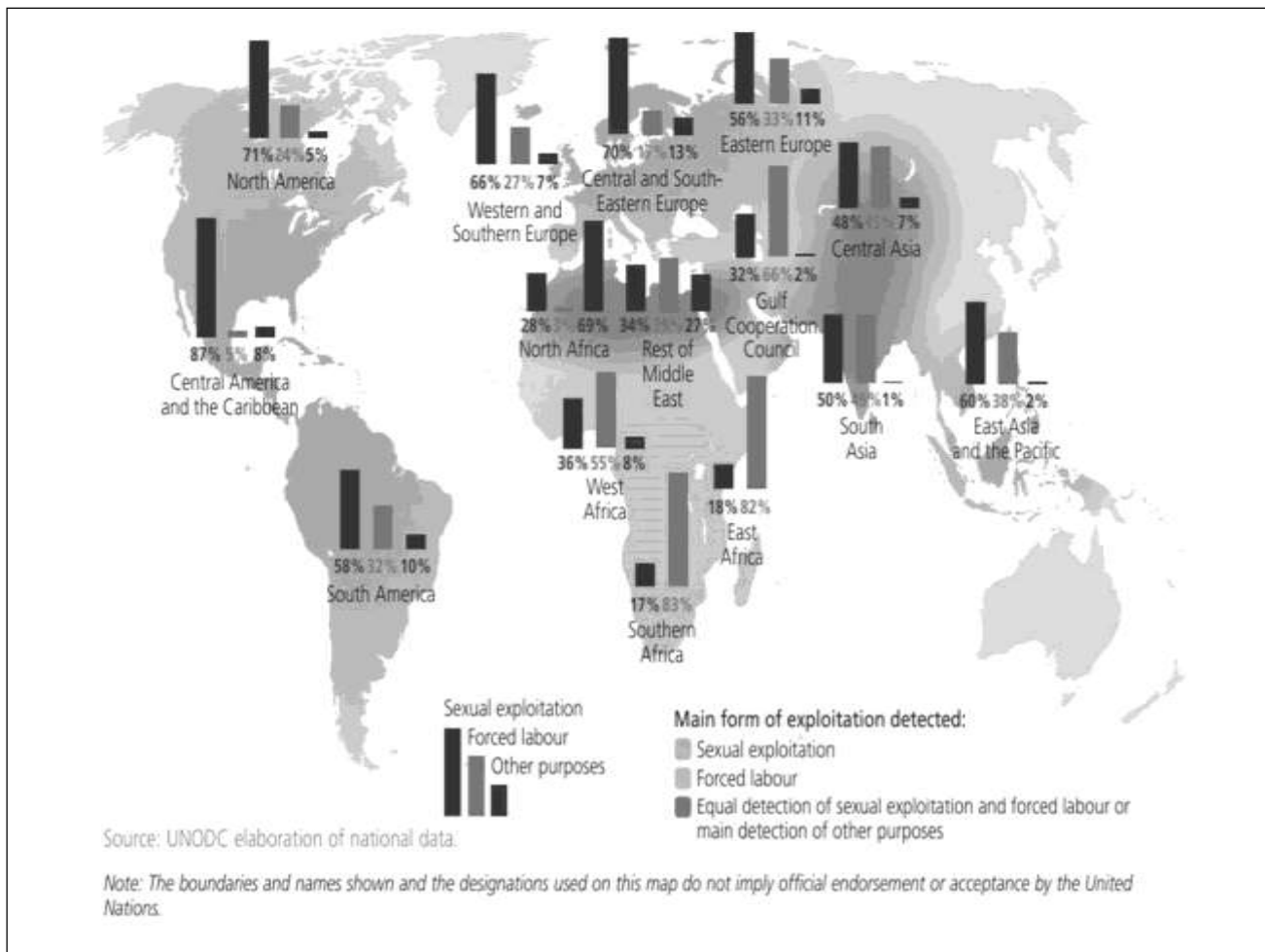
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

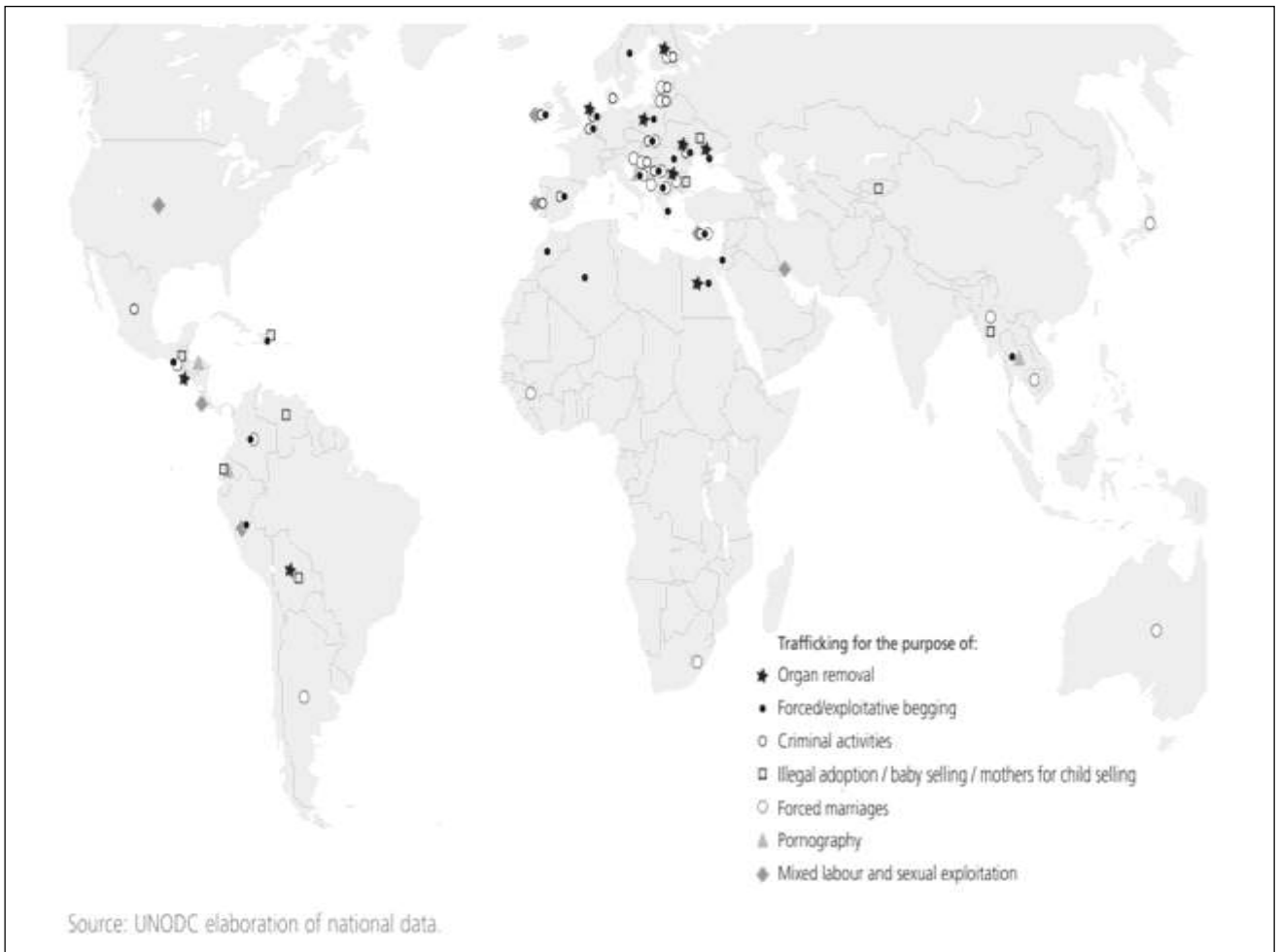
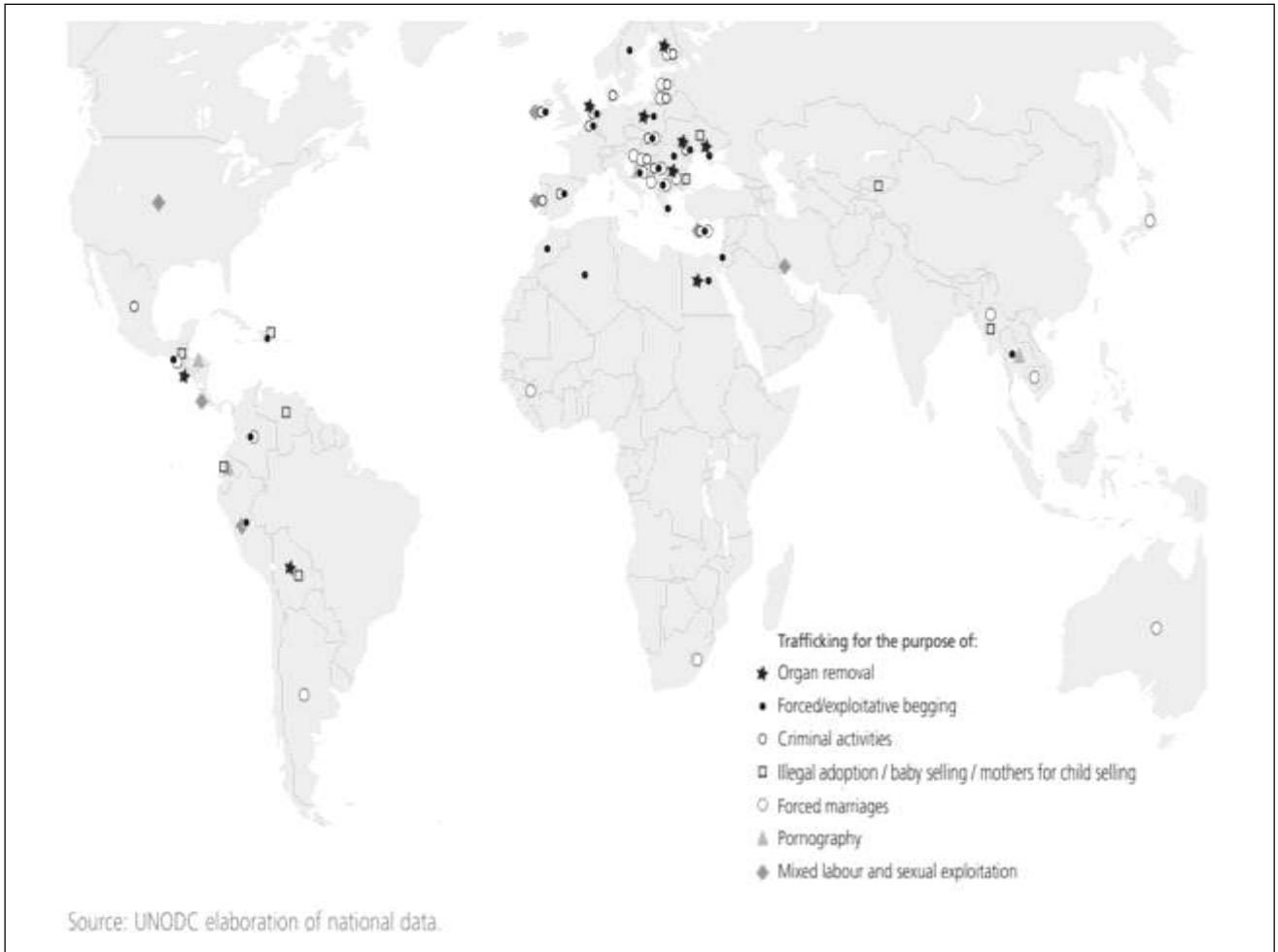
Other purposes：假結婚、犯罪行為、兒童軍人、乞討



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

\* Estimates are based on data provided by 110 countries reporting 24,687 detected victims.





## 國外案例

Maria，一名來自羅馬尼亞的13歲女孩，於2008年被販運到英國。她的父親向犯罪集團支付了200歐元，以安排她前往該國旅行。一進入英國，瑪麗亞就被安置在斯勞(Slough)的一個家庭中，他們是這個犯罪集團的一部分。她受到家庭奴役的剝削，不得不做家務和照顧孩子。她被迫睡在地板上，且只能吃殘羹剩飯。

瑪麗亞每天都被趕到薩里(Surrey)，被迫乞討，偷竊並非法出售“Big Issue”雜誌。每天工作12小時後，她被販運者帶回、搜查和毆打。她不被允許保留她的任何收入。雖然在整個冬季都被迫在街上工作，但她從來沒有穿過外套或任何可以吃或喝的東西。在2008年Golf operation進行了深入的警方調查之後，瑪麗亞居住的房屋遭到突襲搜查。包括瑪麗亞的父親在內的四名成年人被判犯有販運罪。瑪麗亞被遣返羅馬尼亞並接受羅馬尼亞社會服務部的照顧。

## Foreign jurisprudence

Maria\*, a 13 year old girl from Romania, was trafficked into the UK in 2008. Her father paid €200 to an organized criminal network to arrange her travel into the country. Once in the UK, Maria was placed with a family in Slough who were part of this criminal network. She was exploited in domestic servitude, having to do the household chores and care for the children. She was made to sleep on the floor and was fed only scraps.

Every day Maria was driven to Surrey and forced to beg, steal and to sell the 'Big Issue' magazine illegally. After working for 12 hours each day she would be collected, searched and beaten by her traffickers. She was never allowed to keep any of her earnings. Although forced to work on the streets throughout the winter months she was never provided with a coat to wear or anything to eat or drink.

Following an in-depth police investigation as part of Operation Golf in 2008, the house where Maria was living was raided. Four adults, including Maria's father, were convicted of trafficking. Maria was repatriated to Romania and passed into the care of Romanian Social Services.

## 國外案例

# 英國

在英國人口販運中心(UKHTC)2012年評估中確定的2,255名潛在的販運被害人中，有362人(16%)是強迫犯罪的被害人。被害人被剝削的兩個最常見的活動是大麻種植，輕微犯罪和乞討的強迫勞動。



## Foreign jurisprudence

# U.K

Of the 2,255 potential victims of trafficking identified in the UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) 2012 assessment, 362 (16%) were victims of forced crime. The two most common activities in which victims are exploited are cannabis cultivation, minor crimes and begging forced labor.





## 國外案例

英國

## 假結婚 Sham Marriage



這涉及被販運到英國的歐盟國家婦女，並被迫與非歐盟國家的人結婚，以便後者在英國獲得居留權。販運者獲得了婚姻的支付。例如，在2013年 *HMA v Kulova and others* 的情況下，一名斯洛伐克女性與其男友一起被其他三名斯洛伐克國民販運到蘇格蘭，以迫使她與另一名外國國民結婚。另一名斯洛伐克女性也於2013年10月在伯恩利(Burnley)的另一起案件中被販運以進行假結婚。

## Foreign jurisprudence

U.K

## sham marriage



This involves EU-national women trafficked into the UK and forced to marry a non-EU national in order for the latter to gain residency in the UK. The traffickers obtain payment for the marriage. For instance in the case of *HMA v Kulova and others* in 2013, a Slovak female was trafficked together with her boyfriend to Scotland by three other Slovak nationals with the view to force her to marry another foreign national. Another Slovak female was also trafficked for the purpose of sham marriage in a separate case in Burnley in October, 2013.

國外案例

英  
國

運毒 Drug Transportation



在最近的歐盟指令（2011/36）中明確指出，販毒被認為是一個可以剝削被害人的關鍵犯罪活動之一。男子和婦女被迫成為運毒者，作為償還債務的一種方式。女性可能會被假冒男友的男人欺騙或情感勒索。有些人可能已經處於剝削狀態（由於被販運），為走私者運毒以換取自由。為被害人提供支援的機構，例如Poppy計畫，已提出報告有被害人被迫運毒，抵達英國時被捕，隨後因販毒罪名成立的案件。

Foreign jurisprudence

U.K

Drug transportation



Explicitly noted in the recent EU Directive (2011/36), drug trafficking has been recognized as one of the key criminal activities through which someone can be exploited. Men and women are forced to become drug mules as a way of repaying the debts incurred. Women may be tricked or emotionally blackmailed by men posing as their boyfriends. Some may already be in a situation of exploitation (as a result of being trafficked) and are offered freedom for acting as a drug mule for the traffickers. Victim support providers, such as the Poppy Project, have reported encountering cases where victims were forced to act as drug mules, arrested on arrival into the UK, and subsequently convicted for drug trafficking offences

## 國外案例

### 英國 偷竊捐贈物 Charity Bag Theft

據報導，在英格蘭、蘇格蘭和威爾斯，有幾起立陶宛國民被有組織犯罪集團強迫犯罪的案例。這些犯罪集團從建立虛假的慈善組織中獲利，被害人被迫參與盜竊捐贈二手衣袋（其中包含不需要的衣服，成員捐贈到慈善機構提供的袋子並放在街道上），然後運回立陶宛作為二手貨物出售以獲取利潤。



## Foreign jurisprudence

### U.K Charity bag theft

Several cases of Lithuanian nationals being forced into crime by organized crime groups profiting from establishing fictitious charitable organizations have been reported in England, Scotland and Wales. Victims are made to participate in the theft of charity clothing bags (which contain unwanted clothes that members of donate into bags provided by charities and place on the streets) which are then transported back to Lithuania to be sold for a profit as second-hand goods.



## 國外案例

# 英國 製作、販售假冒商品 Counterfeit Goods

大都會警察和一些倫敦自治市鎮（例如Tower Hamlets）報導中國公民被迫在倫敦街頭銷售盜版光碟。大都會警方還調查了據稱中國公民被鎖在倉庫並被迫製作這些光碟的案件。英國終止雛妓協會(ECPAT UK)也知道涉及兒童被迫生產和銷售非法光碟的案件。



## Foreign jurisprudence

# U.K Counterfeit goods

Reports have been made by the Metropolitan Police and some London boroughs, such as Tower Hamlets, about Chinese nationals being forced to sell counterfeit DVDs on the streets of London. The Metropolitan Police have also investigated cases where Chinese nationals were alleged to have been locked in warehouses and forced to produce these DVDs. ECPAT UK is also aware of cases involving children being forced to produce and sell illegal DVDs.



## 國外案例

捷克

## 非法製造香菸 Illegal Cigarette Production

2012年，警方在捷克的至少四個地點發現了幾條非法捲菸生產線。這項活動也與非法生產大麻有關。根據一名海關官員的證詞，“受雇的”保加利亞人工作時間長得無法忍受，而且顯然無法自主掌控。其他媒體報導沒有提及他們的工作環境，只說保加利亞的一些工人是素質比較高的，且之前在保加利亞的煙草公司(現已破產關閉)工作過。每一位保加利亞工人的情況可能有所不同，據了解，一些保加利亞工人已被遣返，有些則面臨逃稅和規避其他強制性費用的指控。



## Foreign jurisprudence

## The Czech Republic

## Illegal Cigarette production



In 2012, the police discovered several illegal cigarette production lines in at least four locations in the Czech Republic. In several cases this activity was also connected with the illegal production of cannabis. According to the testimony of a customs official, the Bulgarians 'employed' had worked unbearably long working hours and obviously did not have control over their situation. Other media sources did not mention their working conditions, only stating that some Bulgarian workers were highly qualified and had previously worked in tobacco companies in Bulgaria that went bankrupt. It seems probable that the circumstances of individual Bulgarian workers may have varied. Some Bulgarian workers are known to have been deported, others faced charges for tax, fee and other mandatory payment evasion.

# 其餘 歐洲 地區

## 國外案例

RACE計畫的現有報告和研究發現，被販運者正在被歐洲各地的以下犯罪活動利用：

- 盜竊（包括扒竊，ATM盜竊和搶購商店）
- 偷竊捐贈物
- 欺詐
- 乞討
- 大麻種植
- 假結婚 • 非法收養
- 販毒/走私
- 金屬盜竊
- 假冒商品生產（如DVD和捲菸）
- 甲基安非他命（冰毒）生產

## Foreign jurisprudence

# Rest of Europe

Existing reports and research by the RACE in Europe project found that trafficked people are being exploited for the following criminal activities across Europe:

- Theft (including pick-pocketing, ATM theft and shop-lifting)
- Benefit fraud
- Cannabis cultivation
- Drug trafficking/smuggling
- Counterfeit goods production (such as DVDs and cigarettes)
- Illegal charity bag collection
- Begging
- Sham marriage
- Illegal adoption
- Metal theft
- Methamphetamine (Crystal meth) production



▶ PART 02

鑑別被害人



▶ PART 02

Identifying victims

## 鑑別被害人

人口販運的被害人特徵：

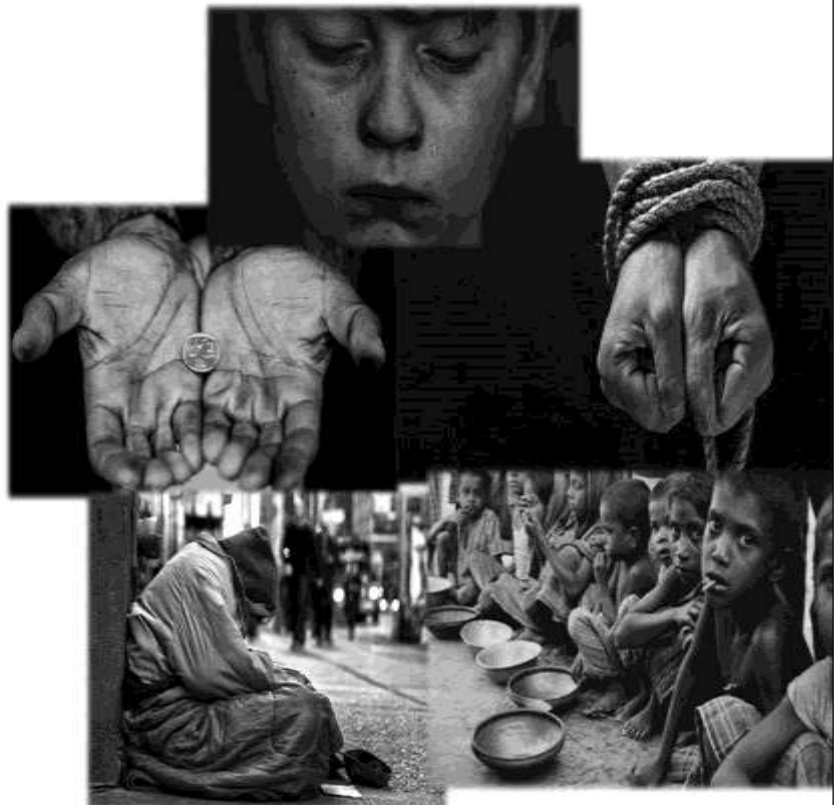
1. 貧困
2. 年齡幼小
3. 性別歧視
4. 殘疾
5. 教育水準低
6. 失業
7. 移民身分
8. 社會或文化孤立



## Identifying victims

Victim characteristics of human trafficking :

1. poor
2. young age
3. sexism
4. disability
5. Low level of education
6. unemployment
7. immigrate
8. Social or cultural isolation





## 鑑別被害人

### 被害人常見情況



- 顯示其行動受到限制或監控的跡象
- 無法說出有關身份、地點或情況的事實
- 因為恐懼或根據販運者的指示向當局提供虛假說詞
- 給人的印象是他們受到債務約束或依賴他人
- 為犯罪行為感到羞恥
- 害怕和焦慮
- 不願意表示意見且似乎毫無情緒

## Identifying victims

### The usual situation of the victim



- Showing signs that their movement has been restricted or monitored
- Being unable to recall facts about identity, location or situation
- Giving false accounts to authorities through fear or as a result of acting on the instructions of traffickers
- Giving the impression that they're bonded by debt or in a position of dependence
- Being ashamed of having committed a criminal act
- Being fearful and anxious
- Being withdrawn and apathetic

## 鑑別被害人

### 被害人常見情況

- 表現出遭受身體、情感或性虐待的跡象
- 健康狀況不佳或營養不良
- 睡眠不足或飢餓
- 生活在不舒適/狹窄的環境中
- 說話時好像他們已經被教導/指示
- 不會說目的地國家的語言
- 沒有自己的護照和/或身份證件或只有虛假文件
- 不知道自己的地址或沒有家裡的鑰匙



## Identifying victims

### The usual situation of the victim

- Showing signs of physical, emotional or sexual abuse
- Being of poor health or malnourished
- Being sleep deprived or hungry
- Living in undignified/cramped conditions
- Speaking as though they've been coached/instructed
- Being unable to speak the language of the destination country
- Not possessing their own passport and/or identity documents or having only false documents
- Not knowing their address or not having keys to their house



鑑別被害人

偷竊、運毒、販毒



如何分辨被害人以及犯罪者?



主觀(被害人的行為)

客觀(與物質環境有關)

Identifying victims

Stealing, drug trafficking, drug trafficking



How to distinguish between victims and offenders?



Subjective (victim's behavior)

Objective (related to the physical environment)

## 鑑別被害人

	主觀	客觀
	與被害人有關	與發現被害人的情況/情況有關
指標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 很焦慮、恐懼</li> <li>• 不會說當地的語言</li> <li>• 他的每一個回應好像都是照腳本走的</li> <li>• 並不知道他在哪或他住的地方在哪</li> </ul>	<p>用在大麻工廠當例子的話</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 門是從外面上鎖的</li> <li>• 裡面的裝置、技術是需要一定規模的犯罪組織才可以操作的，不可能是一個初到此地且不會說當地語言的15歲少年可以運作的</li> </ul>

## Identifying victims

	Subjective indicators	Objective indicators
	Relate to the person(victim)	Relate to the circumstance/situation in which the victim is found
Example indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is anxious and fearful</li> <li>• A person does not speak the language of the country they are found in.</li> <li>• A person responds as if they were reciting a learned answer.</li> <li>• A person does not know their address or the way to their accommodation</li> </ul>	<p>For example in a cannabis farm setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The door to the cannabis farm was locked from the outside.</li> <li>• The technical set-up of the cannabis farm, for example, would have required a high level of organization that could not have been organized by a recently arrived 15-year old boy that does not speak the local language.</li> </ul>

## 鑑別被害人

### 在邊境

- 一個人似乎受到另一個人的控制/護送，也許一個人“控制”一群人越過邊界的活動。
- 使用虛假身份和文件。
- 一個人擁有他人的身份證件。
- 與不同語言或不是法定監護人的成年人一起旅行的兒童。

販運者使用最便宜的航線：廉價航空公司和國際鐵路和長途客運路線 - 在這些運輸路線上較常見到上述指標

## Identifying victims

### At the border

- A person appears to be under control/escorted of another, perhaps one person is 'controlling' the movement of a group across the border.
- Using false identities and documents.
- A person is in possession of someone else's identity documents.
- -Children travelling with adults who speak a different language or who are not their legal guardians

Traffickers use the cheapest routes: budget airlines and international rail and coach lines – indicators will be more common on these transit routes.

## 鑑別被害人

### 在街上乞討

- 一個人/孩子總是在一天結束時被某人接送
- 一個人/孩子乞討時有人監視和指導
- 一個人/孩子經常回到另一個人或成年人身邊並交出收入。
- 孩子們在上課時間或在他們應該睡覺的時間在街上乞討。
- 有孩子和嬰兒的婦女在同一個地方長時間乞討
- 在一個地區乞討的兒童聚集在一起。
- 當被問及他們的住所時，許多人/孩子給出了相同的地址。
- 當與他們交談時，他們似乎被教導過應該說什麼，或者害怕與其他人對話。

## Identifying victims

### Begging on the streets

- A person/child is always dropped off/collected by someone at the end of the day
- A person/child begging is watched and instructed by others.
- A person/child begging is frequently returning to another or to an adult and hands over earnings.
- Children begging on the streets during school hours or during times when they should be in bed.
- Women with children and babies begging for long hours in one place
- Clusters of begging children operating in one area.
- A large number of people/children give the same address when asked about their residence.
- When spoken to, they may seem coached in what to say, or fearful to engage in other conversation.

## 鑑別被害人

### 大麻農場

- 建築物的門有時從外面鎖住
- 建物的窗戶永遠是內部遮住看不見的
- 看似不住在那裡的人在不尋常的時間造訪這座建築物。
- 奇怪的聲音，似乎顯示來自建築物內的爭論/打鬥。
- 入口處潛藏危險;可能是為了讓別人離開或讓某人進入。
- 大麻農場內的生活條件惡劣。
- 場所內有手機，電話裡面的通訊錄聯絡人很少。
- 在突襲農場之前，警方應對建物進行監視，以查明販運跡象，並追蹤控制行動的罪犯。

## Identifying victims

### Cannabis farm

- Doors to the building are sometimes locked from the outside
- Windows to the property are permanently covered from the inside.
- Building is visited at unusual times by people who don't seem to live there.
- Strange noises that seem to indicate argument/fight coming from within the building.
- Hidden dangers at entrances; may be to keep people out or to keep someone in.
- Poor living conditions within the cannabis farm.
- Mobile phones on the premises with few numbers in the contacts.
- Police should carry out surveillance on the property to identify signs of trafficking and track the criminals controlling the operation, prior to raiding the farm

## 鑑別被害人

### 小偷與扒竊

- 指標常常和強迫乞討相同。
- 犯罪的人/兒童返回成年人身邊交出收入。
- 同樣的人長距離犯罪，經常定期移動。
- 當被問及他們的住所時，許多人/孩子都給予同樣的答案。
- 徘徊在街道上的兒童可能穿著不合適或看起來健康狀況不佳。

## Identifying victims

### Petty theft and pick-pocketing

- Indicators often overlap with those of forced begging.
- A person/child committing the crime return to an adult to hand over proceeds.
- The same people are seen committing crime over long distances, moving around regularly.
- A large number of people/children give the same address when asked about their residence.
- Children 'prowl' the streets can be inappropriately dressed or appear to have poor health and hygiene.



## 鑑別被害人

### 在警察局（如果潛在的被害人被逮捕）

- 同一個人在離家很遠的地方被逮捕，或似乎在彼此相距甚遠的多個地點犯罪。
- 相同的看似合理的成年人到警察局來，最常見的是冒充孩子的阿姨或叔叔。
- 因偷竊或乞討而被捕的人的國籍/出生地與前來接他們的人的國籍/出生地不符。
- 孩子們講述了為什麼他們在那個地方或他們父母的下落的相同“故事”。
- 孩子們似乎“被指導”了什麼，並且無法詳細闡述他們故事的細節。

## Identifying victims

### At the police station( if potential victim is apprehended)

- The same person is apprehended long distances from their home, or seem to be offending in multiple locations long distances from one another.
- The same appropriate adults attend police stations, most commonly posing as a child's aunt or uncle.
- The nationality/place of birth of those apprehended for petty theft or begging does not match that of those who come to pick them up.
- Children telling the same 'story' as to why they're in that location or as to the whereabouts of their parents.
- Children appear 'coached' in what to say and are unable to elaborate on details around their story.

## 鑑別被害人

### 媒體報導的故事當中的販運指標

許多人口販運強迫犯罪和乞討的案件在媒體報導之前都沒辦法被發現，而這些案件的被害人被採訪時或是法官詢問時都會有下列的描述出現：

- “沒有得到任何利潤”
- “被犯罪組織利用/是階級底層”
- “已付出很多錢被運送到這裡”
- “被剝削”
- “實際上是一個奴隸”
- “與複雜的毒品行動無關”
- “只想回到XXX國家的家裡”

## Identifying victims

### Indicators of trafficking in stories reported in the media

Many cases of trafficking for forced criminality and begging go unidentified until they are reported on in the media. An article often describes the circumstances in which victims were found or comments made by judges that indicate trafficking:

- 'Did not receive any of the profits'
- 'Was being used by the criminal gang / was bottom of the ladder'
- 'Had paid lots of money to be transported here'
- 'was being exploited'
- 'was a virtual slave'
- 'played no part in the sophisticated drugs operation'
- 'just wants to go home to XXX country'

## 鑑別被害人

### 在離家很遠的地方犯罪

一項歐洲研究顯示，大多數罪犯在其家中方圓20公里範圍內犯罪。如果某人因離開家園20公里以上的罪行（特別是多次）而被捕，則可能顯示他們是人口販運的被害人，並且正在四處移動犯罪。

## Identifying victims

### Crime committed far away from home

A European study showed that the majority of offenders commit crime within a 20km radius of their home. If a person is apprehended for offences committed (especially multiple times) further than 20km from their home, it may be indicative that they are a victim of human trafficking and are being moved around to commit the crimes.



PART 03

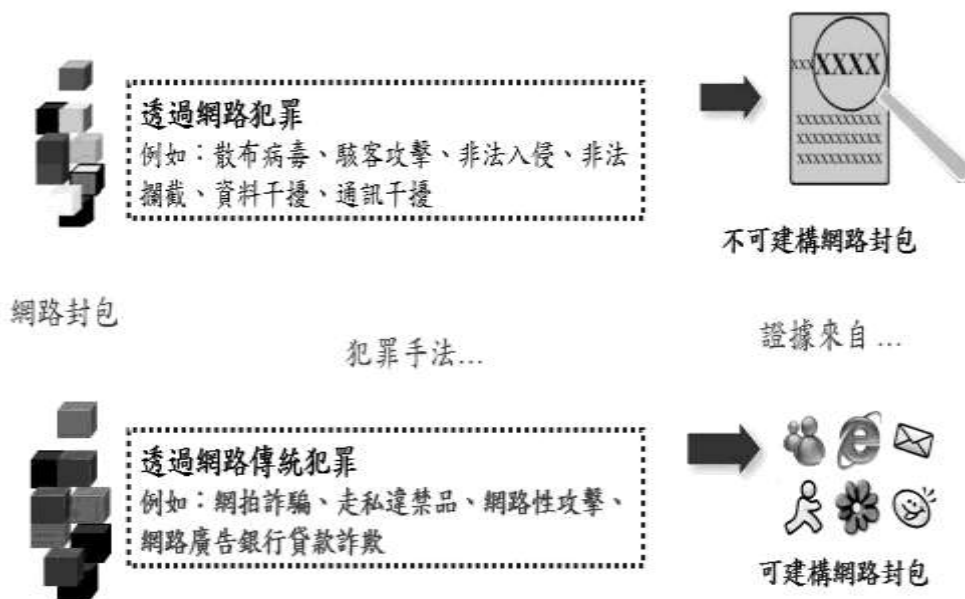
電信詐欺犯罪手法介紹  
&澳洲判例



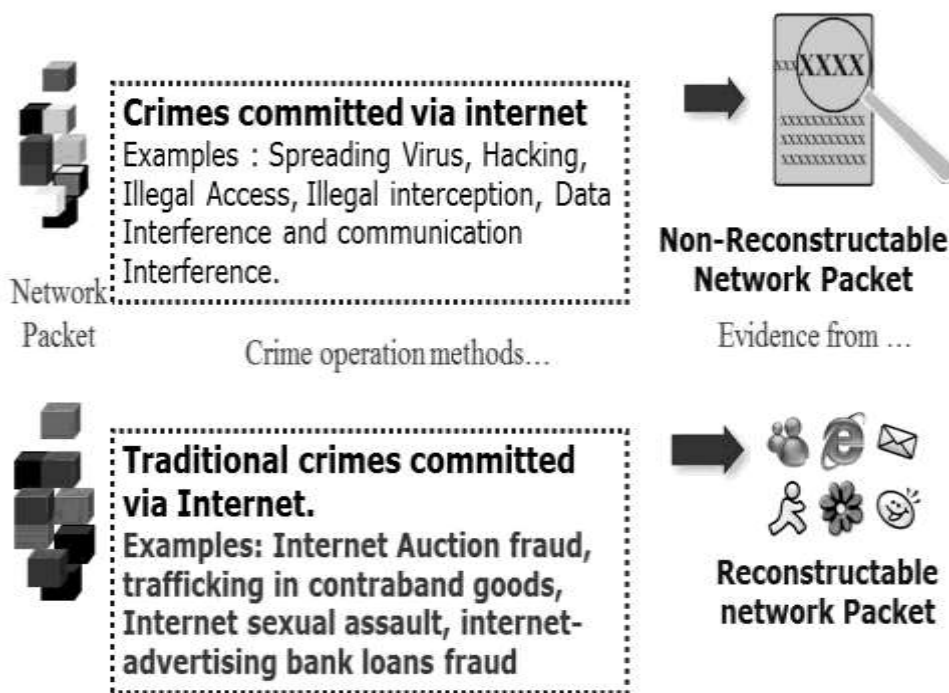
PART 03

Introduction of Modus Operandi of  
Telecom Fraud &  
Case in Australia

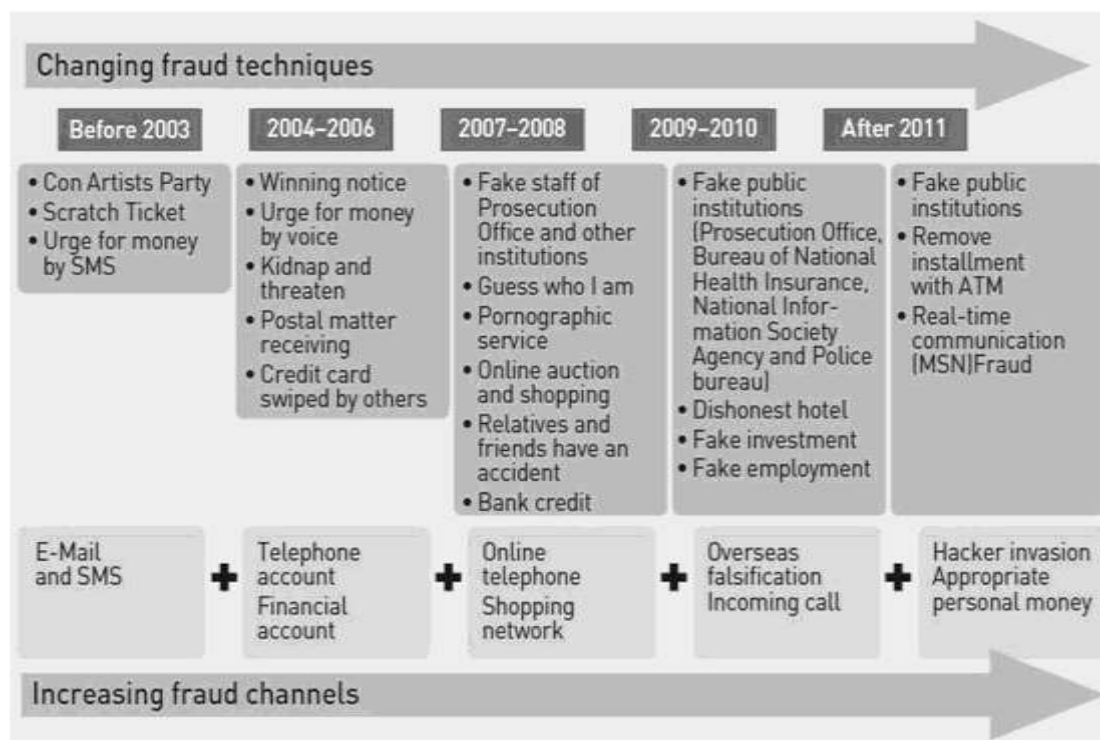
## 網路犯罪兩大類型



## Two Major categories of Cybercrime

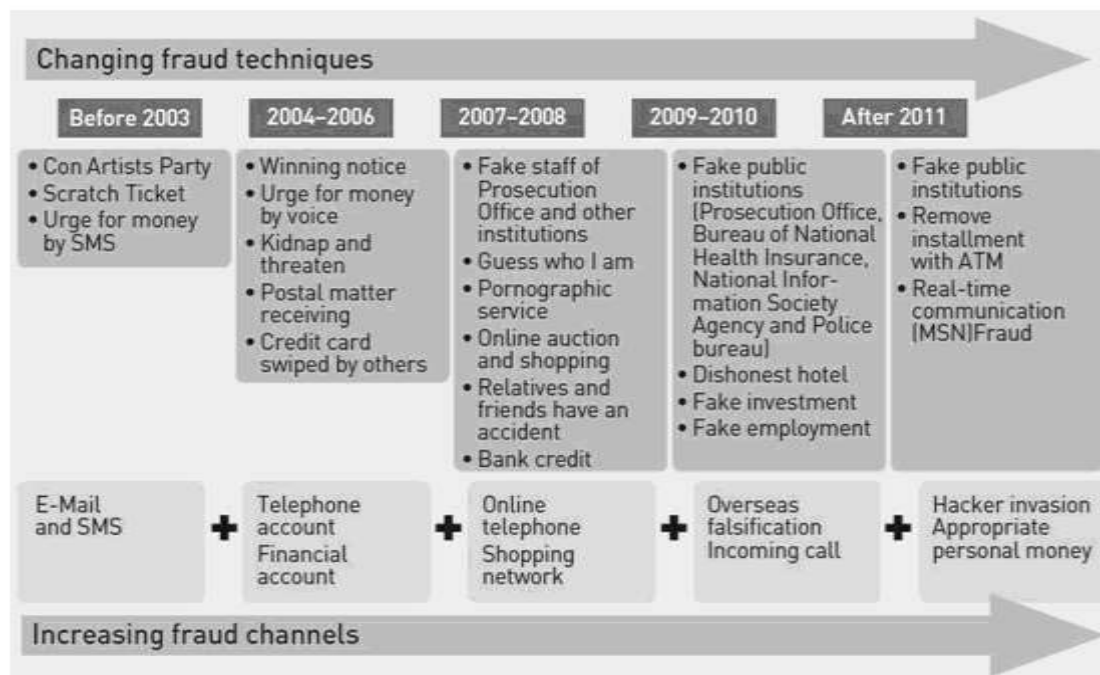


## 2000年以來在臺灣發生的詐欺模式變化



35

## Development of Fraud Pattern in Taiwan since 2000



35

## 電信詐欺

- 網路詐騙是電信詐欺的一種，利用網路作為工具欺騙被害人轉帳給犯罪集團
- 大多數案例中，詐欺犯宣稱自己是警察或檢察官勒索被害人，告訴被害人必須將金錢匯入指定的“安全”帳戶，不然就會被以洗錢罪名起訴，有關當局必須檢查嫌犯使用裝置的網路位址(IP)追蹤電信詐騙集團。

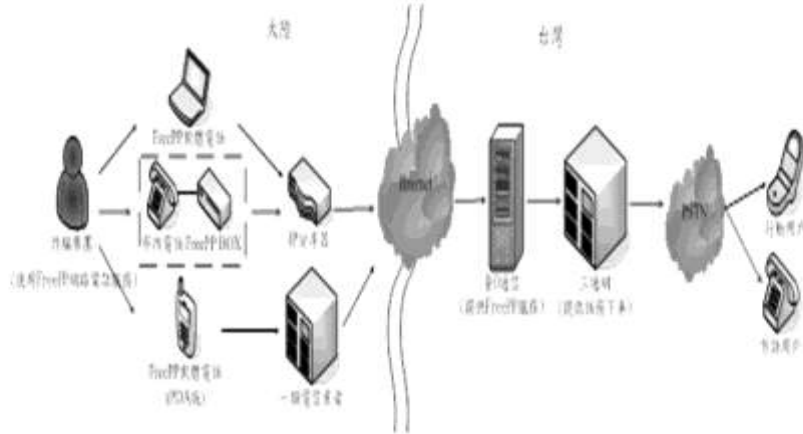
36

## Telecoms Fraud

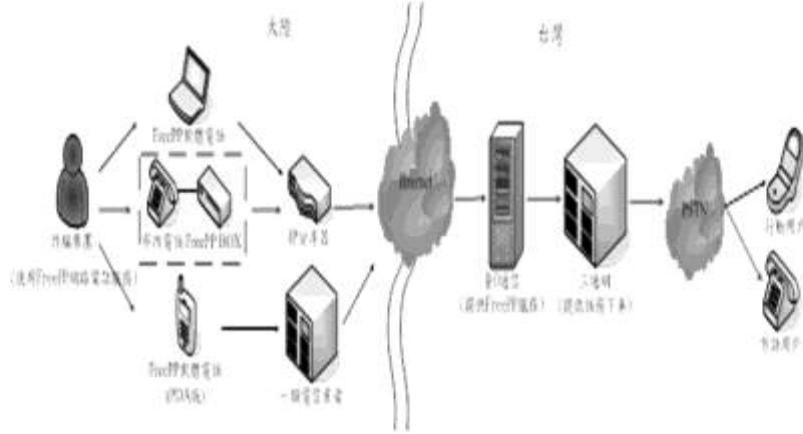
- One of telecommunications frauds, the Internet fraud, the scheme uses the Internet as a tool to defraud prospective victims to conduct bank account transactions to others connected with the scheme.
- Most of the cases, the suspects claim themselves as police and prosecutors, the victims were extorted money from the suspects by telling them they would face money-laundering charges unless they transferred money to the suspects' designated “safe” accounts. Authorities have to trace the telecoms syndicate by checking the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of the suspects' equipment.

36

# 嫌犯和被害人之間電信詐欺的網路路徑圖



# Internet Route Map of Telecoms Fraud between Suspects and Victims


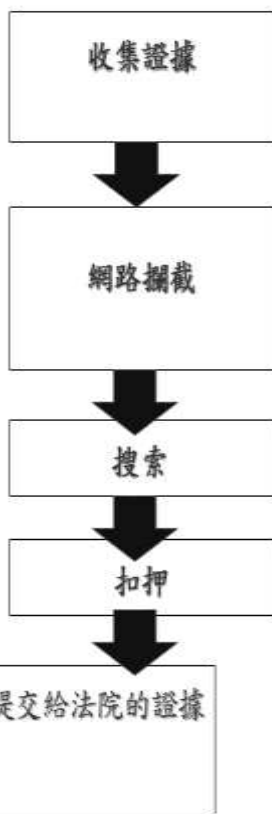




## 電信詐欺案例研究

1. 犯罪時間
2. 犯罪地點
3. 犯罪事實
4. 犯罪手法
5. 加害人分析
6. 刑事損害
7. 刑事指控

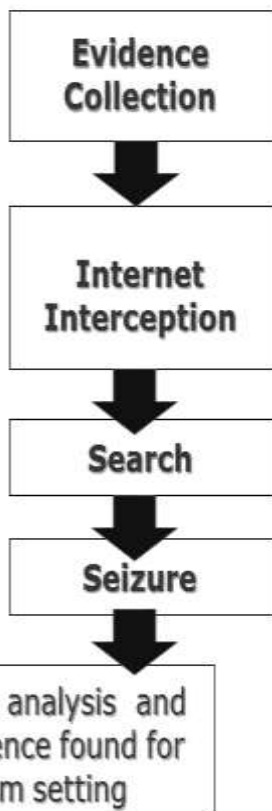
**網路攔截** 抓取網路封包以重建電子郵件、網頁郵件、即時通訊、FTP、P2P、網路電話、視訊串流、HTTP、線上遊戲、Telnet ...

## Case Study of Telecom Fraud

1. Crime Time
2. Crime location
3. Corpus delicti
4. Crime method
5. Perpetrator Analysis
6. Criminal damage
7. Criminal charges

**Internet Interception** Capturing network packets to reconstruct Email, Web Mail, IM, FTP, P2P, VoIP, Video Streaming, HTTP, Online Game, Telnet ...

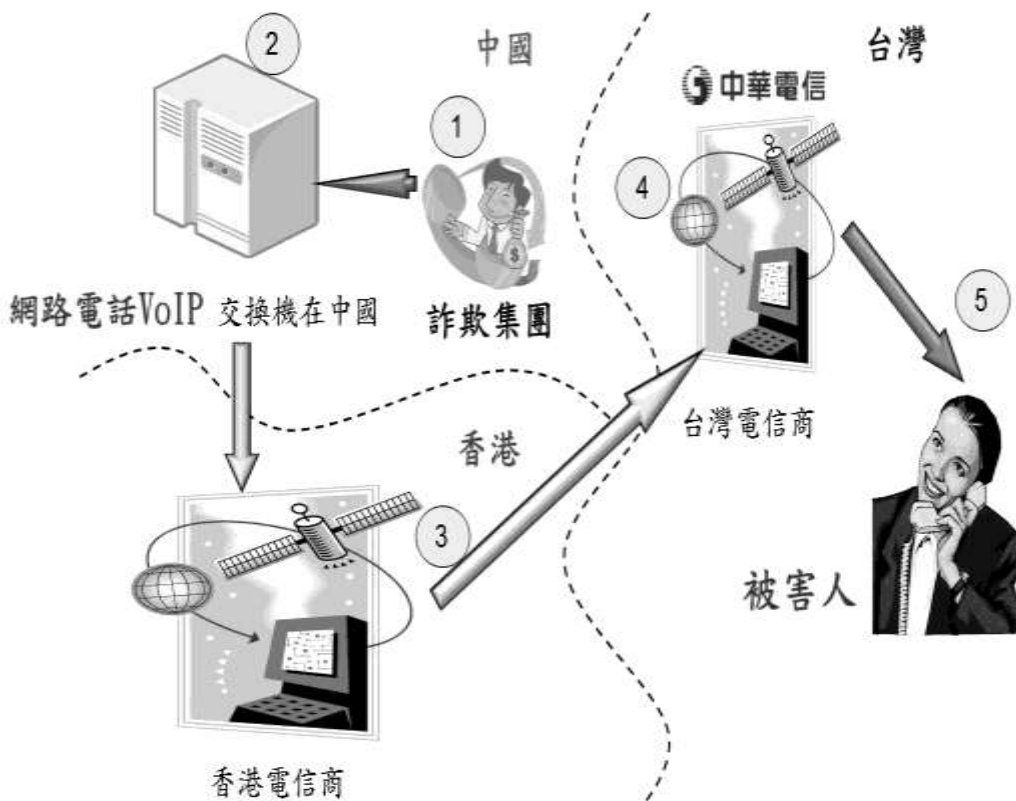
# 詐欺集團機房移動軌跡圖



## The Movement Trails of Fraud Call Center Platform



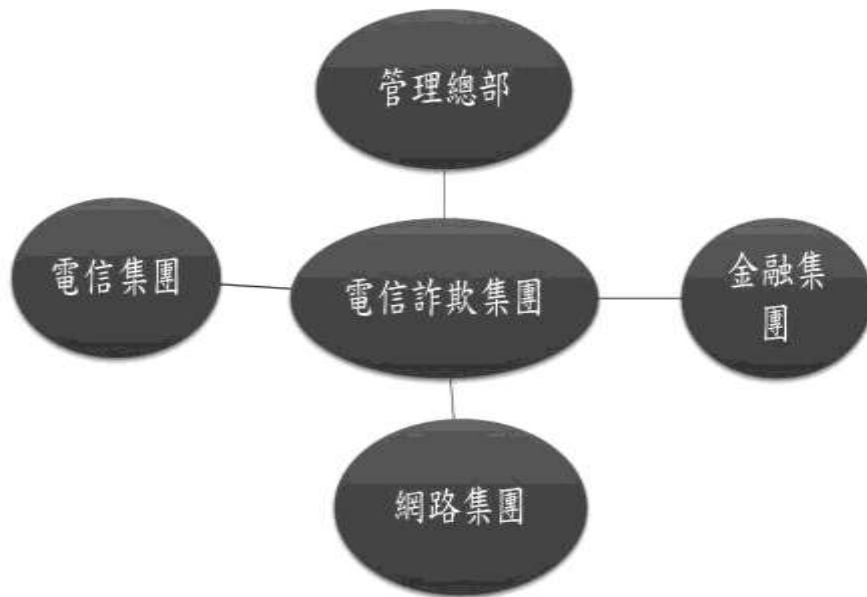
### 來電號碼顯示的改變



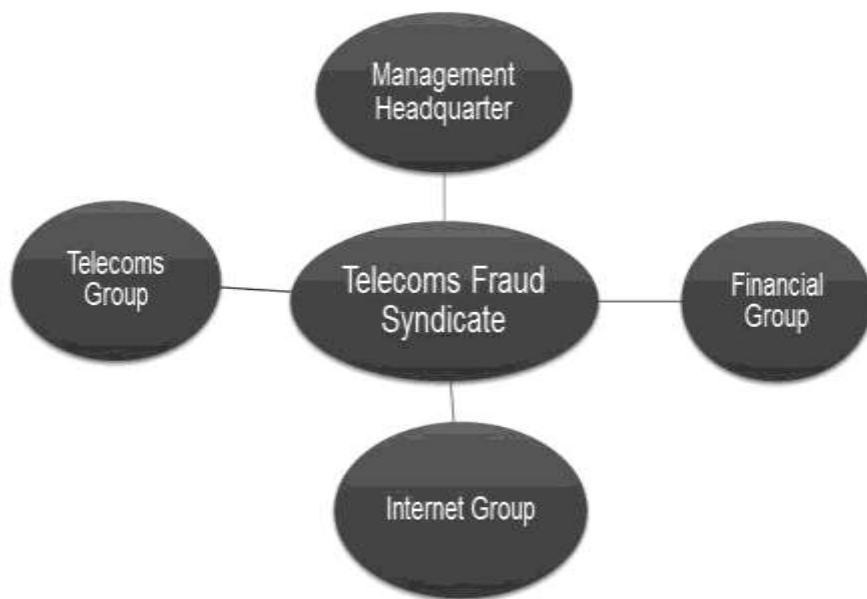
### “A Number” Display Change



## 電信詐欺集團結構



## Structure of Telecoms Fraud Syndicate



## 到澳洲工作住「奴隸屋」！58台人遭拘禁虐 逼打詐騙電話

(ETtoday 新聞雲 2016年4月19日)



澳洲警方指出58名台灣人被詐騙集團關在2間位在布里斯本的大豪宅內，錢包和手機、身份證及護照都被拿走，每天被迫要工作12小時，且沒有任何薪水，像奴隸一樣，要不斷向大陸人打電話行騙，且被威脅不准離開。

澳洲受理該案的檢察官表示，這兩棟「奴隸屋」是由一個台灣犯罪組織經營，甚至還曾有匿名人士要求證人改口。

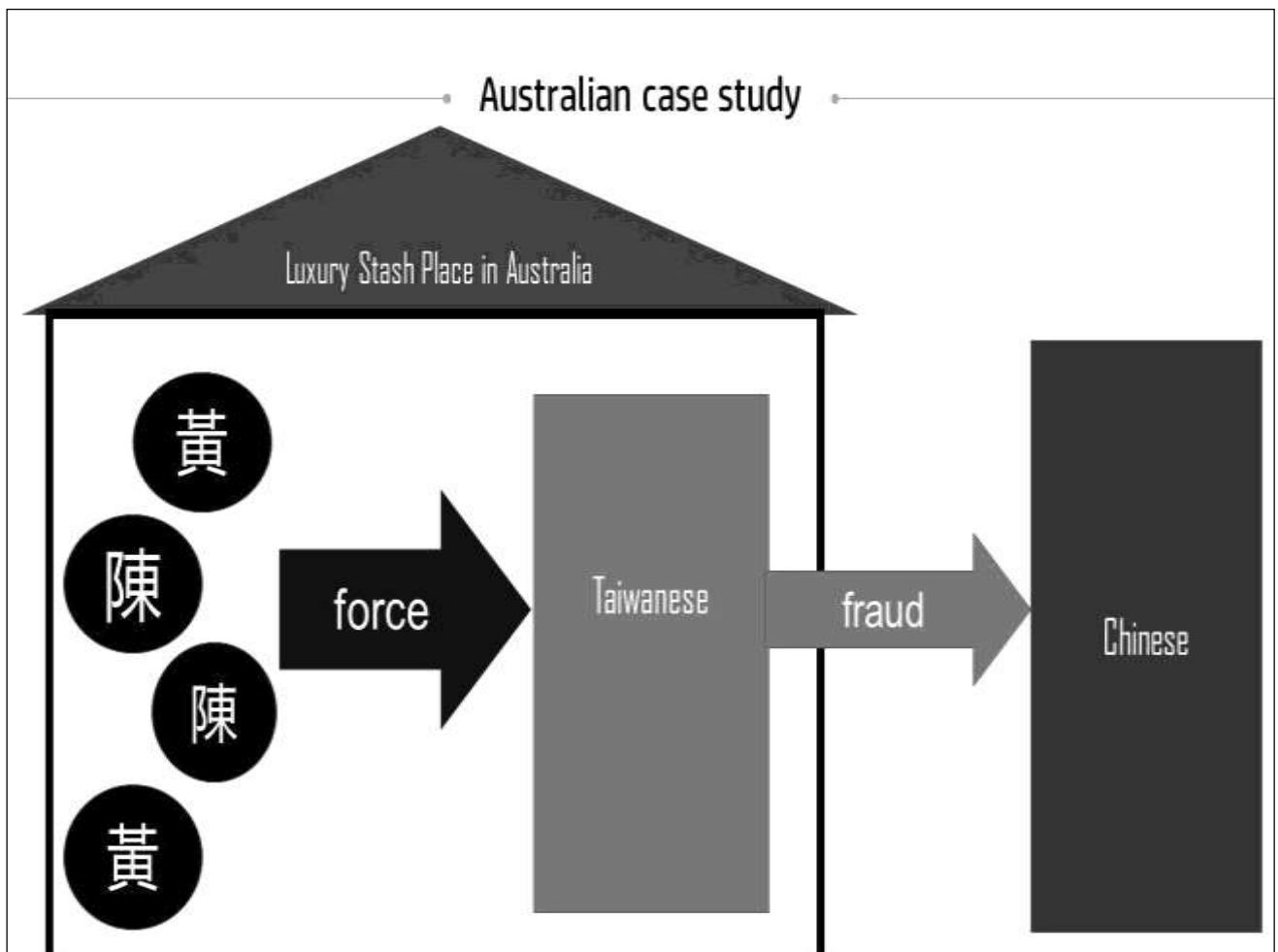
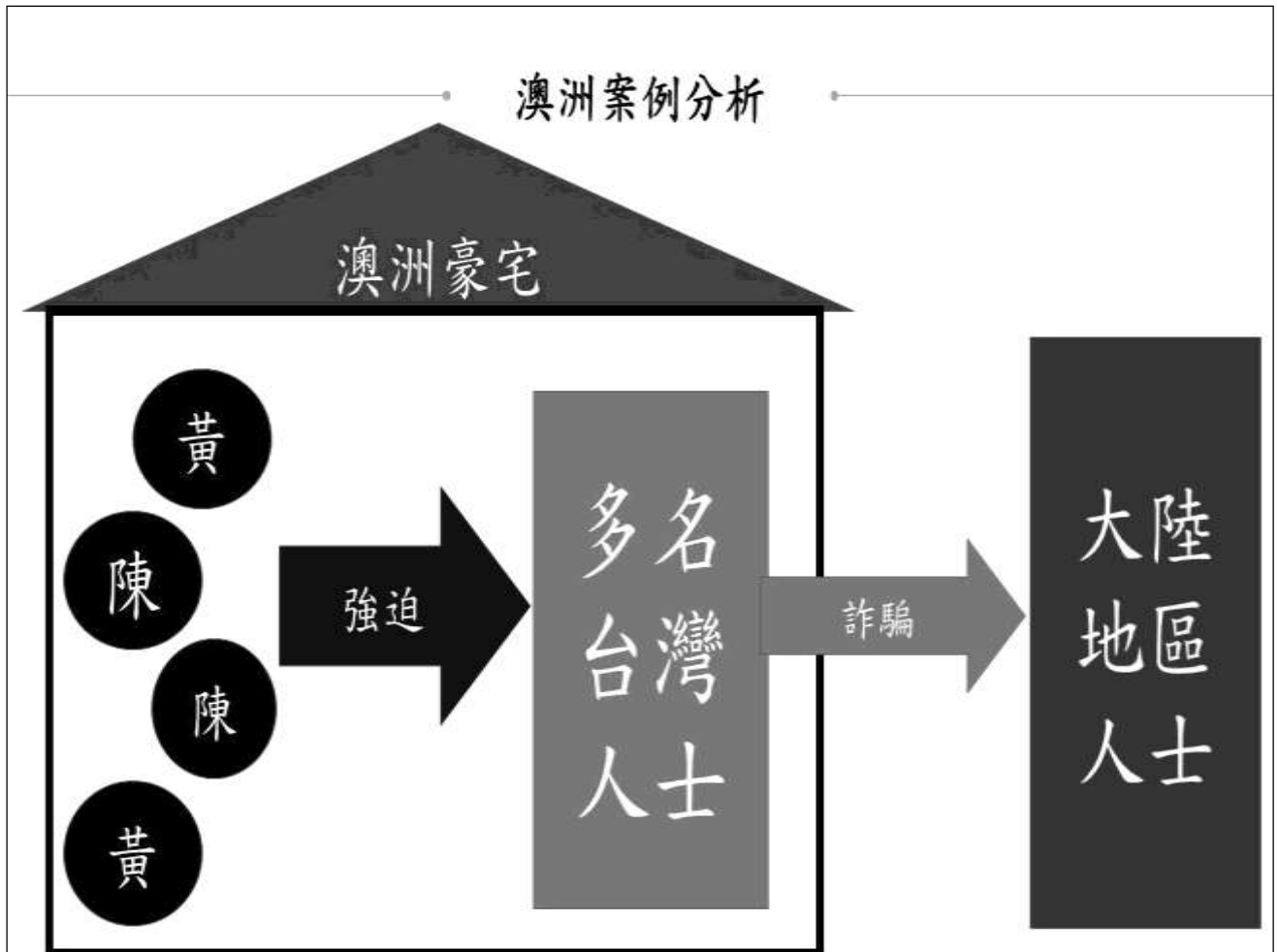
## Work in Australia to live in a "slave house"! 58 people were detained and forced to scam

(ETtoday 新聞雲 2016年4月19日)



The Australian police pointed out that 58 Taiwanese were detained by two fraudulent groups in two large mansions in Brisbane. Wallets and mobile phones, ID cards and passports were taken away. They were forced to work 12 hours a day without any salary. Like slaves, they must constantly call the mainlanders to deceive and be threatened not to leave.

Prosecutors in Australia who accepted the case said that the two "slave houses" were run by a Taiwanese criminal organization, and even anonymous people had asked witnesses to change their mouths.



## 澳洲案例分析

### 外交部方面回應

因查無澳洲人受害及適當法律偵辦，除前述被逮捕之黃○豪、陳○勳、陳○男及黃○軍等4人、證人戴○庭外，本案查獲陳○茗等56名機房人員已分別於104年8月及9月分別搭機返臺，黃○豪、陳○勳、陳○男及黃○軍等4人則被遭澳洲檢方以涉嫌使人為奴隸、資助犯罪組織及處理不法所得罪嫌起訴，經澳洲昆省高等法院審理，於106年2月8日判決黃○豪有期徒刑3年、陳○勳有期徒刑2年6月，因該二人在獄所2年內維持良好素行，且已羈押18個月，下令釋放交由澳洲移民局遣返搭機返臺。

## Australian case study

### Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs' response

Since the investigation did not find any Australian victims and applicable laws for prosecution, 56 people (incl. Chen X Min) who worked in the call center returned to Taiwan in August and September 2015 except those who were arrested (the four suspects Huang X Hao, Chen X Xun, Chen X Nan and Huang X Jun, and one witness Dai X Ting). Huang X Hao, Chen X Xun, Chen X Nan and Huang X Jun were charged by the Australian prosecutors for allegedly causing human slavery, funding criminal organizations and handling illegal gains. Following their trials, the High Court of Queensland, Australia, on February 8, 2017, sentenced Huang X Hao three years in prison, and Chen X Xun two years and six months. Since Huang and Chen behaved well in prison in the past two years and already served 18 months, they were ordered to be released and sent to the Australian Immigration Dept. for repatriation to Taiwan.

## 澳洲案例分析

### 外交部方面回應

1. 本案澳洲法院係以使人為奴隸、資助犯罪組織及處理不法所得判決黃○豪、陳○勳2人有罪，澳洲警方及法院並未移送或判處被告黃○豪等4人涉犯詐欺罪，因境外人口販運及洗錢防制法等罪均非刑法第5條所定之罪，我國法院對此均無審判權
2. 澳洲警方或司法單位迄今均未提供案發現場照片、犯罪工具或電腦設備等證物以證明現場經查獲時確已著手於犯罪之實施，自難以被告等人經澳洲法院判決乙節，即認定已著手於犯罪之實施而應論以詐欺罪。

## Australian case study

### Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs' response

1. In this case, the Australian Court found guilty of four Taiwanese for causing human slavery, funding criminal organizations and handling illegal gains. The Australian police and the court did not charge four people of committing telecom fraud.
2. The Australian police and judicial units didn't provide evidence of crime scenes, criminal tools or computer equipment so far to prove these crimes committed at the time of seizure. Since it is difficult for the defendant to be sentenced of fraud by the Australian court, Huang and Chen served 18 months in the jail and were repatriated back to Taiwan in 2017.





▶ PART 04

**我國防制電信詐欺之努力**  
兼論電信詐欺與跨國犯罪組織之關聯



▶ PART 04

**Taiwan's Efforts of  
Anti telecom fraud**

Relevance to Fighting Transnational Organized  
Crime

## 跨國犯罪組織

現代奴隸制、性交易、非法器官移除和使用兒童兵是犯罪活動，統稱為人口販運。這些活動可能涉及三個或三個以上個人的協調努力，以實現一些共同利益，而且這些活動往往涉及一個以上的國家。因此，人口販運活動被認為是跨國有組織犯罪的一種形式。

## Transnational Criminal Organizations

Modern slavery, sex trade, illegal organ removal and the use of child soldiers are criminal activities collectively known as human trafficking. These activities may involve coordinated efforts by three or more individuals to achieve some common interests, and these activities often involve more than one country. Therefore, trafficking in persons is considered a form of transnational organized crime.

## 跨國犯罪組織

- 2000年“聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約”（CTOC）及其相關議定書為跨國有組織犯罪提供了法律框架（UNGA，2000a）。
- CTOC（也稱為“巴勒莫公約”）將“組織犯罪集團”定義為由三人或三人以上組成的團體.....為了實現一項或多項嚴重犯罪而共同行動.....以獲得.....財務或其他物質利益。
  1. 它在不只一個國家實施
  2. 它在一個國家實施，但其規劃、指導或控制的很大一部分發生在另一個國家。
  3. 它是在一個國家實施的，但涉及在一個以上國家從事犯罪活動的有組織犯罪集團。
  4. 它在一個國家實施，但在另一個國家具有重大影響。

## Transnational Criminal Organizations

- The 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) and its related protocols provide a legal framework for transnational organized crime (UNGA, 2000a).
- CTOC (also known as the "Palermo Convention") defines "organized criminal group" as a group of three or more people... acting together to achieve one or more serious crimes...to obtain ... financial or other material benefits.
  1. It is implemented in more than one country
  2. It is implemented in one country, but a large part of its planning, direction or control takes place in another country.
  3. It is implemented in a country but involves organized criminal groups engaged in criminal activities in more than one country.
  4. It is implemented in one country but has a significant impact in another.

## 跨國犯罪組織

人口販運通常伴隨著組織化的犯罪集團，其目的在於擴大犯罪利益、降低逮捕風險。

組織化程度

低  高

個體戶	簡單的小型組織	中型與大型集團	跨國組織
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>載運人數甚少</li> <li>剝削屬私人性的</li> <li>低組織性或非組織性</li> <li>容易被逮捕</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>比個體戶專業</li> <li>活動涉及國家甚少</li> <li>各個小組織有如區域轉包商</li> <li>全球最常見的販運組織</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>結構化程度高</li> <li>偶有參與其他犯罪活動</li> <li>高度專業</li> <li>涵蓋區域較廣</li> <li>經常超過兩國以上</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>多元國籍成員</li> <li>載運距離可跨越數國或大陸</li> <li>具有嚴密的組織網絡</li> <li>網絡中的關鍵人物政治上關係良好</li> </ul>

## Transnational Criminal Organizations

purpose is to expand the interests of crime and reduce the risk of arrest

Degree of organization

Low  High

Self-employed	Small Organization	Medium and large groups	Transnational organization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very few carriers</li> <li>Exploitation is private</li> <li>Low organizational or non-organized</li> <li>Easy to be arrested</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities involve very few countries</li> <li>Small sub-contractors</li> <li>The most common trafficking organization in the world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High degree of structure</li> <li>Occasionally participate in other criminal activities</li> <li>Highly professional</li> <li>Covering a wide area, often exceeding two countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-nationality member</li> <li>Carrying distances can span several countries or continents</li> <li>Have a strict organization network</li> <li>The key figures in the network have a good political relationship</li> </ul>

## 我國防制電信詐欺

1. 修訂刑法第五條，將第339-4條之加重詐欺罪納入其中，其原因如下：

跨境電信詐騙案件的新興犯罪造成民眾財產鉅大損害與危害國家形象等情形，為維護本國之國際形象，並對於該類跨境加重詐欺案件，賦予我國司法機關有優先的刑事管轄權，以符合民眾對司法之期待，暨提升司法形象，爰將第三百三十九條之四之加重詐欺罪納入中華民國刑法第五條國外犯罪之適用。

2. 修訂組織犯罪條例第2條，將犯罪組織定義從寬解釋，從須具有「持續性及牟利性」改為「持續性或牟利性」

## Taiwan's efforts to prevent telecom fraud

1. Amendment of Article 5 of Taiwan's Criminal Code is to include the Article 339-4 into the crime categories which Taiwanese will be punished when committed overseas for the following reasons: the emerging crimes of cross-border telecommunication fraud caused huge damage to the property of the people and harm the image of Taiwan. In order to maintain the international image of the country, and combatting this type of cross-border crime, in line with the public's expectations of the judiciary, and improving the judicial sentencing, therefore, including Article 339-4 into Article 5 of Taiwan's Criminal Code.

2. Amendment of section 2 of the Organizational Crimes Ordinance to change the definition of a criminal organization from a broad interpretation to a need for "sustainability and profitability" to "sustainability or profitability"

## 我國防制電信詐欺

### 桃園首件！詐騙集團依組織犯罪判刑 檢：法院里程碑

2018-04-28 21:15 聯合報 記者曾健祐／即時報導

<https://udn.com/news/story/7321/3113208>

組織犯罪防制條例各在去年4月19日、今年1月3日大幅修正，新增3人以上集團，實施強暴、脅迫、詐術，恐嚇為手段，或最重本刑5年以上之罪，所組成具「持續性」、「牟利性」的有結構性組織，所指並非立即犯罪而隨意組成的集團。

桃園地方法院首度以「組織犯罪防制條例」對詐騙集團判刑，葉姓、趙姓男子短短2周詐得245萬元，被依組織、三人以上共同詐欺罪判處2至4年，還得強制工作3年；起訴檢察官認為，這是桃院的里程碑也符合修法精神。

## Taiwan's efforts to prevent telecom fraud

### 桃園首件！詐騙集團依組織犯罪判刑 檢：法院里程碑

2018-04-28 21:15 聯合報 記者曾健祐／即時報導

<https://udn.com/news/story/7321/3113208>

The Organized Crime Prevention Act were substantially amended on April 19 2017 and January 3 2018, adding the means of rape, coercion, fraud, intimidation, or commit the most serious crime which will be charged at least five years. A structured organization refers to "sustainable" and "profit-making", and refers to a group that is not arbitrarily sinned and formed at will.

For the first time, the Taoyuan District Court sentenced the telecom fraud group with the "Organizational Crime Prevention Act". The men of Ye and Zhao were defrauded by 2.45 million NTD in just two weeks, and were sentenced to two to four years by the charge of "Organization Crime Prevention Act." The prosecutor believes that this case is the milestone of anti telecom fraud and is accorded to the spirit of the Act.

## 我國防制電信詐欺

### 桃園首件！詐騙集團依組織犯罪判刑 檢：法院里程碑

2018-04-26 21:15 聯合報 記者曾健祐／即時報導

<https://udn.com/news/story/7321/3113208>

桃園地方法院行政庭長蕭世昌表示，本案是桃院首宗以組織犯罪防制條對詐欺犯判刑案例，修法後要件明確、認定具體，代表對詐騙集團有更明確的法源規範，而規定的強制工作往往比服刑更具嚇阻力，他認為「這是個好現象」。

## Taiwan's efforts to prevent telecom fraud

### 桃園首件！詐騙集團依組織犯罪判刑 檢：法院里程碑

2018-04-26 21:15 聯合報 記者曾健祐／即時報導

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Xiao Shichang, the administrative director of the Taoyuan District Court, said that this case is the first case in the Taoyuan to sentence criminals to fraudulent criminals. After the amendment, the requirements are clear and specific, and the representative has a clearer legal norm for the fraud group. Mandatory work is often more frightening than serving a sentence. He thinks "this is a good phenomenon."

## 建議

為防制電信詐欺，亞洲與全球應成立多邊合作架構，打擊犯罪，確保所有參與各國：

1. 立法將電信詐欺活動定罪；
2. 執法或將罪犯引渡至他國受審；

## Recommendations

In order to prevent and suppress telecoms fraud, a multilateral cooperation in Asia region and Global needed to be crafted to fight against telecoms fraud and ensure all countries involved to:

1. Adopt laws making telecoms fraud activities criminal;
2. Enforce the laws or extradite criminals for prosecution by other States;



## 建議

3. 合作進行偵查並提供起訴可用之證據；
4. 參與建立並協議採用標準做法以確保網路安全；
5. 採取措施確保科技進步不會造成執法的阻礙，增進民間與執法單位的合作；

## Recommendations

3. Cooperate in investigating and in providing usable evidence for prosecutions;
4. Participate in formulating and agreeing to adopt standards and practices that enhance cyberspace safety and security;
5. Take steps to ensure that technology does not outpace the ability of law enforcement to investigate and improve collaboration between the private sector and law enforcement;

## 建議

6. 建立國際論壇為討論平台，持續回應技術發展，並且為開發中國家提供技術援助；
7. 培養執法與檢調人員的電腦鑑識技巧，以利執法單位之間的合作。

## Recommendations

6. Create an international forum for discussion, ongoing response to technological developments, and technical assistance to developing States;
7. Develop forensic computing skills by law enforcement and investigative personnel for operational cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

## 澳洲案例分析

以澳洲案例衍生出之問題



我國人口販運防制法並未將販運手段納入其中，  
故強迫被害人從事犯罪活動之相關規定並不完整

## Australian case study

Meanwhile, the issue arising from the Australian case



Taiwan's Human Trafficking Prevention Act does not include trafficking as a means or tool to commit other criminal activities, so the relevant provisions for forcing victims of trafficking to engage in criminal activities need to be amended or added into the HTPA.



## 感謝聆聽

中華警政研究學會副秘書長黃文志博士

**Dr. Huang Wen-Chih "Billy"**

**Deputy Secretary General of Association of Chinese Police Research,**

**Taiwan**

**Email: [blyhuang@hotmail.com](mailto:blyhuang@hotmail.com)**

**Mobile: 0983120498**



## Thank You for Your Attention

中華警政研究學會副秘書長黃文志博士

**Dr. Huang Wen-Chih "Billy"**

**Deputy Secretary General of Association of Chinese Police Research,**

**Taiwan**

**Email: [blyhuang@hotmail.com](mailto:blyhuang@hotmail.com)**

**Mobile: 0983120498**

# *Note*

## 簡歷-與談人

### 鐸瑪士

教廷前駐日內瓦聯合國大使總主教



### 學歷

美國福坦莫大學社會學博士

美國福坦莫大學社會學碩士

### 經歷

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 2016 迄今   | 教廷促進整體人類發展部顧問                          |
| 2003/6/10 | 教廷駐日內瓦聯合國大使                            |
| 1996-2003 | 教廷駐伊索比亞、厄利垂亞(Eritrea)及吉布地共和國大使兼非洲聯盟觀察員 |
| 1996/6/27 | 晉升總主教並擔任教廷移民及人類發展委員會秘書長                |
| 1983-1987 | 美國主教團任教廷移民及難民委員會辦公室主任                  |
| 1965      | 晉鐸                                     |

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR

### **SILVANO M. TOMASI**

Former Permanent Observers of the Holy See to  
the United Nations in Geneva



### **Education**

Ph.D. sociology , Fordham University, USA

M.A. sociology , Fordham University, USA

### **Experience**

2016 to present	Serves in the Holy See as a Member of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development
2003/6/10	Permanent Observers of the Holy See to the United Nations in Geneva
1996-2003	Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations and Specialized Organizations in Geneva and to the World Trade Organization
1996/6/27	Secretary of the Pontifical Council for Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant Peoples
1983-1987	First Director of the office of Pastoral Care of Migrants and Refugees of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
1965	Ordained as priest of the Congregation of the Missionaries of St. Charles

## 簡歷-與談人

**郭玲惠**

國立臺北大學法律學系教授



### 經歷

行政院勞動部法規會委員

行政院勞動部勞保爭議審議委員

行政院性別平等會委員

臺北市性別工作平等會委員

臺北市就業歧視委員會委員

新北市婦女權益委員會委員



## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR**

### **Kuo, Ling-Hui**

Professor, Department of Law National Taipei  
University



### **EXPERIENCE**

Member of Labor regulations committee, Labor Department, Executive Yuan

Member of Labor Insurance Dispute Review Committee, Labor Department, Executive Yuan

Member of Gender Equality committee, Executive Yuan

Member of Gender Equality Committee, Taipei City

Member of Taipei City Employment Discrimination Committee

Members of Women's Rights Commission, New Taipei City

## 議題二

### 企業社會責任及漁工剝削探討

#### *Session 2*

#### *Corporate Social Responsibility and the Fishery Exploitation*



## 簡歷-主持人

**翁燕菁**

國立政治大學政治學系副教授



### 學歷

法國巴黎第二大學法學博士

### 經歷

行政院防制人口販運協調會報第七屆委員 (2019-)

內政部人權工作小組第五屆委員 (2018-)

國立中山大學政治學研究所助理教授 (2011-2013)

中央研究院法律學研究所博士後研究員 (2010-2011)

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF MODERATOR

**Vivianne Yen-ching Weng**  
Associate Professor,  
Department of Political Science,  
National Chengchi University (Taiwan).



### EDUCATION

Doctor in Law, University Panthéon-Assas - Paris II

### EXPERIENCE

Member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Coordination Conference for Human Trafficking Prevention, Executive Yuan (2019-)

Member of the 5<sup>th</sup> Human Rights Working Group, Ministry of Interior (2018-)

Assistant Professor, Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-sen University (2011-2013)

Post-doctoral research fellow, Institutum Iurisprudentiae, Academia Sinica

**人口販運作為漁業組織犯罪的構成要件**  
*Human trafficking as a component of organised crime in the  
marine fisheries environment*

主 講 人： **Mr. Hennie Van As**

南非尼爾森曼德拉大學教授

S p e a k e r: **Mr. Hennie Van As**

Nelson Mandela University, South Africa



## 簡歷-主講人



### HENNIE VAN AS

Hennie van As在位於南非伊麗莎白港的尼爾森曼德拉大學擔任公法系教授暨法律行動中心主任，具執業律師資格與警察科技文憑，擁有B.Iuris、法律學士與法律博士學位，並於墨西哥的拉薩爾大學（La Salle University）完成博士後研究。同時，他也負責主掌難民權益中心（Refugee Rights Centre）與FishFORCE學院，教授憲法及海洋暨海岸法令執法，專精領域為立法之研擬、實施、執行與行政。

在大學任教前，他曾擔任緝毒小組偵探以及地方政府住宅與基礎建設發展負責人。

在地方政府任職期間，他著重的領域包括了市政衛生法、市政執法、改善地方治理與議會監督，為南非六十多個城市擬定市政規範；同時，也曾擔任世界銀行專家顧問團成員，協助東帝汶地方政府之立法制定。

在挪威外交部的財務支援下，他在尼爾森曼德拉大學成立了漁業犯罪執法學院（FishFORCE），主要目的在於打擊海上漁業犯罪及相關的不法活動，包含毒品走私、人口販運及其他地下不法活動。該學院為南非及肯亞的漁業管理人員、國家公園管理人、警員、稅務人員及檢察官提供培訓，未來將為南非及東非沿海與環印度洋區域的其他國家提供同樣訓練。此外，肯亞也設立了一所FishFORCE學院；2019年，坦尚尼亞、莫三比克、那米比亞也將新設三所學院，馬達加斯加、葛摩（Comoros）、賽席爾（Seychelles）及模里西斯（Mauritius）等地也可能會成立學院。FishFORCE學院提供的培訓為具正式資格的短期課程，因此，已註冊頒發「刑事司法高級證書」與「執 法文憑」，此兩項資格都側重於漁業犯罪。

最近，為提升港口維安人員之警覺性與能力，Hennie van As就此制定了培訓方案，以協助其防制非法海洋生物資源（主要）之進出口，以及偵查人口販運的可能情況。



## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER**



### **HENNIE VAN AS**

Hennie van As is a Professor of Public Law and Director of the Centre for Law in Action at the Nelson Mandela University in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. He is an admitted advocate and completed a Diploma in Police Science, the degrees B.Iuris, Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws. He completed post-doctoral studies at the La Salle University in Mexico. He is also responsible for the Refugee Rights Centre and the FishFORCE Academy. He teaches Constitutional Law and the Enforcement of Marine and Coastal Legislation. Furthermore, he focuses on the drafting, implementation, enforcement and administration of legislation.

Prior to joining the university, he was employed as a detective in the Drug Squad and as the Head of Housing and Infrastructure Development for Local Government,

Within local government, he concentrates on municipal health law, municipal law enforcement, improvement of local governance and council oversight. He has written municipal codes for more than 60 municipalities in South Africa. He also served as an expert member for the World Bank, for the development of local government legislation in East Timor.

With the financial assistance of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he established a Fisheries Crime Law Enforcement Academy (FishFORCE) at the university. FishFORCE's main purpose is to combat sea fisheries crime and related criminal activities, including drug smuggling, human trafficking, and other clandestine activities. It has started training fisheries control officers, national parks officials, police officers, tax officials and prosecutors in South Africa and Kenya and it will be doing the same in other countries along the South and East African coastline and along the Indian Ocean Rim. A FishFORCE Academy has also been established in Kenya and in 2019 academies will be established in Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia and possibly, Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius. The training on offer takes the form of short learning programmes linked to formal qualifications. To this end a Higher Certificate: Criminal Justice and a Diploma in Law Enforcement have been registered. Both qualifications focus on fisheries crime.

Most recently he developed a training programme for port security officers to increase their vigilance and capacity to combat the import and export of (mostly) illegal marine living resources and to identify possible instances of human trafficking.

# 人口販運作為漁業組織犯罪的構成要件

## 簡報架構

講者：

Hennie Van As

公法系教授

FishFORCE 漁業執法學院院長

南非伊麗莎白港尼爾森曼德拉大學

高等法院律師：律師執業公會第 52609 號

澳洲臥龍崗大學澳洲國家海洋資源與安全中心榮譽高級研究員

電話：+27(0)828550955

電子郵件：[hennie.vanas@mandela.ac.za](mailto:hennie.vanas@mandela.ac.za)

網站 <http://fishforce.nmmu.ac.za/>

NELSON MANDELA  
UNIVERSITY

mandela.ac.za



## 1. 簡介

海洋蘊藏各種珍貴的海洋生物資源，為沿海地區提供生計來源與許多工作機會，促進國家經濟發展。2010 年進行的一項研究調查<sup>1</sup>顯示，過去10年，全球漁業每年總收入高達800至850億美元；另一方面，據估全球非法漁業每年所造成的損失也高達235億美元<sup>2</sup>。

目前全球有近2.6億人口從事漁業，此數據包含了在直接與間接相關行業內的全職與兼職人員<sup>3</sup>。2015年，魚類佔全球動物性蛋白攝取量的17%，為

<sup>1</sup> Dyck, A.J. and U.R. Sumaila. 2010. "Economic impact of ocean fish populations in the global fishery." *Journal of Bioeconomics*.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, Report of the Expert Workshop to Estimate the Magnitude of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Globally: Rome 2–4 February 2015, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Teh L and Sumaila R (2011) "Contribution of marine fisheries to worldwide employment" *Fish and Fisheries* 1.

32億人口提供平均每人近20%的動物性蛋白攝取量<sup>4</sup>。2016年，全球漁獲量為7930萬噸<sup>5</sup>。

可惜的是，正如其他寶貴資源，豐富的海洋資源也引發濫捕與過度開發的問題，通常為非法（illegal）、未報告（unreported）與不受規範（unregulated）（IUU）的漁業行為。IUU的問題在最近也開始被當成漁業管理的專門議題來處理，要求改革的呼聲四起。部分人士將大型的IUU非法捕撈視為必須正視與因應的跨境組織犯罪<sup>6</sup>。國際刑警組織（Interpol）也呼籲各界「將某些類型的非法捕撈視為跨國與組織犯罪，並增進對此議題的認知」<sup>7</sup>。國際刑警組織2011年的跨境組織犯罪研究裡也指出，聯合國毒品暨犯罪辦公室（UNODC）認為漁業相關犯罪與人口販運及走私有所關聯<sup>8</sup>。

2017年，休伯斯勒（Hübschle）<sup>9</sup>也指出南非之走私與非法進口毒品、菸品與仿冒品和海洋生物資源走私出口之間的關聯。然而，這並非是新發現。20年前的研究已將組織犯罪集團三合會（Chinese Triad Societies）在南非和鮑魚盜獵問題連結在一起，研究者葛斯楚（Gastrow）發現：

「活躍於開普敦的臺灣犯罪集團，當時稱為『桌山幫（Table Mountain Gang）』。警方旋即發現這些三合會的成員也在約翰尼斯堡與普勒托利亞（Pretoria）兩地及南非各大港口城市也

<sup>4</sup> FAO (2018) The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture. 2.

<sup>5</sup> FAO (2018) 8.

<sup>6</sup> Haenlein (2017) "Below the Surface: How Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Threatens our Security" Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI)

<sup>7</sup> Interpol (2014) "Study of Fisheries Crime in the West African Coastal Region".

<sup>8</sup> UNODC (2011) Transnational Organised Crime in the Fishing Industry Focus on: Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants, Illicit Drugs Trafficking.

<sup>9</sup> Hübschle *Organised crime in southern Africa: First annual review* (2010)

<https://issafrica.org/research/books-and-other-publications/organised-crime-in-southern-africa-first-annual-review> (20-01-2019).

有從事活動，其他南非港埠城市也有類似情形。警方調查也透露，鮑魚的非法貿易是構成華人組織犯罪集團之主要部分。<sup>10</sup>」

三合會與階級嚴明的傳統「黑手黨式」犯罪集團不同，其從屬關係較為鬆散，成員可自由選擇所欲從事的犯罪活動<sup>11</sup>。2003年之前的10年間，華人犯罪集團活動頻繁，已引發澳州、日本、北美、俄羅斯、南非、東南亞及西歐各國執法單位的高度關切。這些集團相當靈活與活躍，不斷擴大地盤和活動範圍，以利用所在地的條件與市場。其中兩種最常見且有利可圖的犯罪活動便是麻醉藥品與人口販運<sup>12</sup>。

有鑒於上述介紹，本報告架構如下：

1. 探討海洋生物資源（marine living resources, MLR）作為食物與工作來源的重要性與價值；
2. 目前海洋生物資源保護機制之概況介紹與成效評估；
3. 探討組織犯罪與海洋生物資源耗竭之間的關聯性，以及國際打擊組織犯罪之作法（含人口販運在內）；
4. 探討打擊漁業組織犯罪所需要的新措施及其相關要素；
5. 討論人口販運作為漁業犯罪構成要件的情況，評估打擊販運所用的工具；
6. 評估政府及企業在防制人口販運方面的職責；
7. 最後，提供改善現狀建議。

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<sup>10</sup> Gastrow “Triad societies and Chinese organised crime in South Africa” *Institute for Security Studies Occasional Paper No. 48* (2001).

<sup>11</sup> Curtis G, Elan S, Hudson R and Kollars N (March 2002, Vol 7) “Transnational activities of Chinese crime organizations” *Trends in Organised Crime*: 20.

<sup>12</sup> Curtis *et al.*: 19.

## **Human trafficking as a component of organised crime in the marine fisheries environment**

### **Structure of presentation**

Presented by:

Hennie Van As

Professor: Department of Public Law

Director: FishFORCE Fisheries Law Enforcement Academy

Nelson Mandela University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Advocate of the High Court: Legal Practice Council Reg no 52609

Honorary Senior Fellow, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources and Security, University of Wollongong, Australia

Tel: +27(0)828550955

E-mail: [hennie.vanas@mandela.ac.za](mailto:hennie.vanas@mandela.ac.za)

Website <http://fishforce.nmmu.ac.za/>

**NELSON MANDELA**  
UNIVERSITY

[mandela.ac.za](http://mandela.ac.za)



### **1. Introduction**

The oceans are home to a large variety of valuable marine living resources that provide sustenance and work to coastal communities, as well as contribute to countries' economy. A study undertaken in 2010<sup>1</sup> estimated the gross revenue earned globally from marine fisheries during the preceding decade at USD 80 billion to USD 85 billion annually. On the other hand, it is estimated that every year, as much as USD 23,5 billion is lost to illegal fishing globally.<sup>2</sup>

Approximately 260 million people are involved in global marine fisheries. This figure includes full-time and part-time jobs in the direct and indirect sectors.<sup>3</sup> In 2015, fish accounted for about 17 percent of animal protein consumed globally and it provided about 3.2 billion people with almost 20 percent of their average

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<sup>1</sup> Dyck, A.J. and U.R. Sumaila. 2010. "Economic impact of ocean fish populations in the global fishery." *Journal of Bioeconomics*.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, Report of the Expert Workshop to Estimate the Magnitude of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Globally: Rome 2–4 February 2015, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Teh L and Sumaila R (2011) "Contribution of marine fisheries to worldwide employment" *Fish and Fisheries* 1.

per capita intake of animal protein.<sup>4</sup> In 2016 the world total marine catch was 79.3 million tonnes.<sup>5</sup>

Unfortunately, as with any valuable resource, it is a magnet for abuse and exploitation. This generally takes the form of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing – a problem which until recently has been dealt with as an exclusive fisheries management issue, however there are calls for this to change. Some view large-scale IUU fishing as transnational organised crime that must be recognised and treated as such.<sup>6</sup> Interpol also appeals for increased “awareness of some types of illegal fishing as a form of transnational and organized crime.”<sup>7</sup> In its 2011 study on transnational organised crime, the UNODC linked crimes committed in the fisheries sector with human trafficking and human smuggling.<sup>8</sup>

In 2017 Hübschle<sup>9</sup> demonstrated the connection between the smuggling and illegal importation of drugs, cigarettes and counterfeit goods into South Africa, and the smuggling of marine living resources out of the country. This is not a new notion. Research conducted almost 20 years ago already linked the presence of organised criminal Chinese Triad Societies in South Africa with abalone poaching when Gastrow found that:

“The Taiwanese-linked criminal group active in Cape Town was referred to as the „Table Mountain Gang“ at that stage. Police soon discovered that members of these triad societies were also operating in Johannesburg/Pretoria area as well as in every harbour city in South Africa. Police Investigations also revealed that the illicit trade in abalone constituted a major component of the Chinese organised criminal groups”.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> FAO (2018) *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture*. 2.

<sup>5</sup> FAO (2018) 8.

<sup>6</sup> Haenlein (2017) “Below the Surface: How Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Threatens our Security” Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI)

<sup>7</sup> Interpol (2014) “Study of Fisheries Crime in the West African Coastal Region”.

<sup>8</sup> UNODC (2011) *Transnational Organised Crime in the Fishing Industry Focus on: Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants, Illicit Drugs Trafficking*.

<sup>9</sup> Hübschle *Organised crime in southern Africa: First annual review* (2010)

<https://issafrica.org/research/books-and-other-publications/organised-crime-in-southern-africa-first-annual-review> (20-01-2019).

<sup>10</sup> Gastrow “Triad societies and Chinese organised crime in South Africa” *Institute for Security Studies Occasional Paper No. 48* (2001).

Unlike traditional “mafia-style” criminal groups with their strict hierarchical structure, triads are loose affiliations, offering full autonomy to members in their selection of criminal activities.<sup>11</sup> In the decade preceding 2003, the activities of Chinese criminal groups have caused increasing alarm among law enforcement officials in Australia, Japan, North America, Russia, South Africa, Southeast Asia, and Western Europe. Because they are so flexible and pragmatic, such groups have expanded their territory and their range of activities to take advantage of conditions and markets in host countries. The two most widespread and profitable criminal activities are trafficking narcotics and people.<sup>12</sup>

In view of these introductory remarks, the paper will be structured as follows:

1. The importance and value of marine living resources (MLRs) as source of food and work will be discussed;
2. A brief overview of current mechanisms to protect MLRs will be given and the levels of success will be evaluated;
3. The link between organised crime and the depletion of MLRs and the international approaches in combatting organised crime, including trafficking in persons, will be identified;
4. The need for a new approach towards organised crime in the fisheries sector and the elements of such an approach will be discussed;
5. Human trafficking as an element of fisheries crime will be deliberated and the instruments employed to combat trafficking will be evaluated
6. Government and corporate responsibility towards human trafficking will be appraised; and lastly
7. Proposals will be submitted to improve the current state of affairs.

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<sup>11</sup> Curtis G, Elan S, Hudson R and Kollars N (March 2002, Vol 7) “Transnational activities of Chinese crime organizations” *Trends in Organised Crime*: 20.

<sup>12</sup> Curtis *et al*: 19.

# 打擊現代奴役-政府及企業協力治理人口 販運供應鏈

*How governments and businesses can tackle modern slavery in  
supply chain*

主 講 人： **Mr. Michael Drew**

英國內政部防制人口販運司處長

S p e a k e r: **Mr. Michael Drew**

Head of the Prevention and Protection Team, Modern  
Slavery Unit, Home Office, the United Kingdom





## 簡歷-主講人

**Michael Drew**

英國內政部防制人口販運司處長

### 學歷

英國西英格蘭大學 法律學學士

### 經歷

英國內政部防制人口販運司處長

英國內政部保衛策略及政策司

英國外交及聯邦事務部中英雙邊關係處

英國內政部犯罪政策暨犯罪統計小組組長

歐盟內部事務委員會國家專家

## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER**

**Michael Drew**

Head of Modern Slavery Prevention

### **EDUCATION**

Law LLB, University of the West of England

### **EXPERIENCES**

Head of Modern Slavery Prevention, Home Office

Head of Safeguarding Strategy and Policy, Home Office

China Bilateral Relations, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Head of Crime Strategy and Crime Statistics Team, Home Office

National Expert, EU Home Affairs Commissioner's Cabinet



Home Office

# MODERN SLAVERY

打擊現代奴役-政府及企業協力治理人口  
販運供應鏈



Home Office

# MODERN SLAVERY

How government and business can tackle  
modern slavery in supply chains

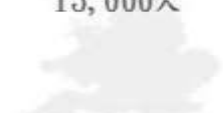
各國都有現代奴役的情況：英國也不例外

規模

2016年全球估計共有 4030萬名現代奴役受害者



英國內政部估計2013年英國現代奴役潛在被害人約10,000至13,000人



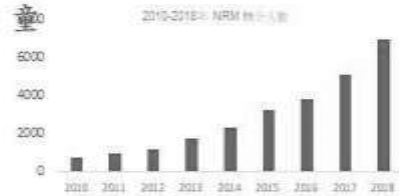
2016/17年英國現代奴役的社會和經濟總成本為34至43億英鎊



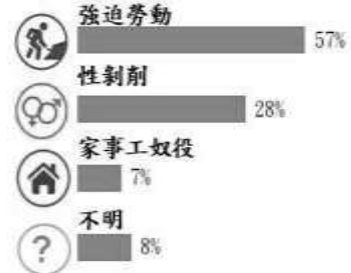
每起現代奴役犯罪的平均成本為：328,720英鎊

受害者

6,993名潛在受害者在2018年被轉介至英國國家轉介機制(NRM)。45%為兒童。英國最常見的受害者國籍(1,625名潛在受害者)



阿爾巴尼亞 (947) 羅馬尼亞 (427)  
越南 (702) 蘇丹 (362)  
中國 (451) + 其他 124 個國家



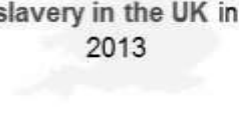
Modern slavery exists in every country: the UK is no exception

Scale

Estimated 40.3 million modern slavery victims globally in 2016



Home Office estimated 10,000-13,000 potential victims of modern slavery in the UK in 2013



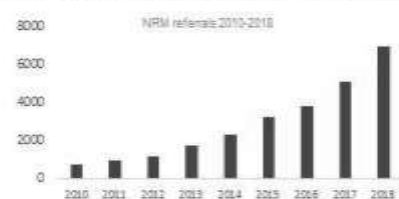
Total social and economic cost to UK of modern slavery in 2016/17 was £3.4 - 4.3 billion



Average cost per modern slavery crime: £328,720

Victims

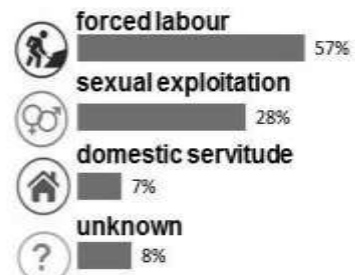
6,993 potential victims referred to UK NRM in 2018. 45% children.



UK most common reported nationality (1,625 potential victims)



Albania (947) Romania (427)  
Vietnam (702) Sudan (362)  
China (451) + 124 other nationalities



## 英國有17種不同的現代奴役類型

英國內政部類型學研究確立了英國17種不同類型的現代奴役，共分四大類：



**與其他犯罪重疊：**

- 利用兒童販毒手法「County lines」
- 兒童性剝削
- 強迫結婚
- 假結婚
- 組織移民犯罪
- 詐欺

**罪犯常見特徵：**

- 多半涉及多種類型的犯罪活動
- 幾乎全部都以利益為出發點(部分為尋求性滿足)
- 招募及剝削手法日益精細複雜

**常見被害人脆弱處境：**

- 缺乏正式移民身份
- 無家可歸
- 精神問題
- 欠缺英語能力
- 吸毒/酗酒

## There are 17 different types of modern slavery in the UK

Home Office typology research identified 17 distinct types of modern slavery in the UK under four overarching categories:



**Overlaps with other crimes:**

- County lines
- Child Sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Sham marriage
- Organised Immigration Crime
- Fraud

**Common offender characteristics:**

- Majority involved in more than one type of criminality
- Almost all motivated by profit (some by sexual gratification)
- Increasingly sophisticated techniques to recruit and exploit

**Common victim vulnerabilities:**

- Lack of formal immigration status
- Homelessness
- Mental health issues
- Lack of English
- Drug/alcohol abuse

## 全球性強迫勞動為公私部門供應鏈主要的剝削形式

全球共有2500萬名強迫勞動的受害者(國際勞工組織)

全球供應鏈在世界各地提供超過4.5億個工作機會(國際勞工組織)。

現代奴役存在於我們購買的產品與服務供應鏈中，例如：

- 剛果兒童被迫於礦場工作，生產為手機供電的鈷。
- 漁民被迫低薪或無薪工作，以拖網捕捉「垃圾魚」來餵養我們食用的蝦子，經常工作數年無法上岸。
- 孟加拉工人以0.35英鎊的低時薪製作我們所穿的衣服(近似在英國萊斯特成衣廠的勞力剝削情況)
- 工廠強迫勞動，生產英國國家健保局(NHS)及英國大學購買的保險套、橡膠手套及手術器材



## Globally, forced labour is the main form of exploitation in private and public sector supply chains

There are **25 million victims of forced labour globally** (ILO).

Global supply chains account for more than **450 million jobs** worldwide (ILO).

**Modern slavery exists in the supply chains of the goods and services we buy**, for example:

- Children forced to work in mines in the DRC to produce the cobalt that powers our **mobile phones**
- Fishermen forced to work with little or no pay trawling for 'trash fish' to feed the **prawns** we eat, often working for years without seeing dry land
- Workers paid as little as £0.35 a hour in Bangladesh (and exploited closer to home in Leicester) to make the **clothes** we wear
- Forced labour in factories producing **condoms, rubber gloves and surgical instruments** purchased by the NHS and British universities.



## 為何企業必須採取行動？



### 名譽考量

- 企業若涉及現代奴役案件，名譽可能嚴重受損，進而導致投資人、顧客或消費者失去信心
- 道德準則和妥善管理名譽風險對於企業或投資人的長遠價值至關重要



### 遵循法規與法律因素考量

- 符合英國、澳洲等國之報告要求
- 多數國家已將國際勞工組織第29號強迫勞動公約與第105號廢除強迫勞動公約納入國家法律
- 採取有效流程以發現並處理風險，將有助於減少代價高昂且冗長的法律訴訟
- 當事人可就現代奴役提出民事訴訟



### 業務及商業考量

- **進入市場**：未能妥善管理現代奴役風險可能導致公司更難以進入市場或獲得投資
- **提升供應與產能的安全性**：有證據顯示，經合法招募、受尊重且享有尊嚴的工人，生產力較高，且提升人員留用率，改善曠職率
- **減少經營/信用風險**：改善現代奴役風險管理，有助更普遍地強化管理與控制系統

## Why do businesses need to act?



### Reputational drivers

- Companies may suffer significant reputational damage if they are linked to cases of modern slavery which may in turn lead to a loss of investor, customer or consumer confidence.
- Ethical practice and proper management of reputational risks are important to a company or investor's long-term value.



### Compliance and legal drivers

- Compliance with reporting requirements in the UK, Australia etc.
- Most countries have transposed the ILO Forced Labour Convention (C29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (C105) into national law.
- Putting in place effective processes to identify and address risks will reduce the possibility of costly and lengthy legal proceedings.
- Civil lawsuits may be brought by private parties in connection with modern slavery.



### Business and commercial drivers

- **Access to markets**: Failure to properly manage modern slavery risks can make it harder for companies to access markets or secure investment.
- **Increased security of supply and productivity**: Where workers are ethically recruited and treated with respect and dignity there is evidence that productivity increases, retention and absenteeism rates improve.
- **Reduced business/credit risks**: improved modern slavery risk management can enhance wider management and control systems.



## 下列為企業受影響的真實案例

### 現代奴役指控可能會影響股價

- 食品及飲料甜味劑製造商PureCircle遭指控其部份產品是由中國牢犯所製造，美國海關因而開單扣留其進口產品。
- 儘管最後美國海關撤除了對PureCircle的處分，但該公司股價下跌了10%。

### 涉及現代奴役的公司面臨日益增加的訴訟

- 由於受指控涉及現代奴役，許多公司面臨訴訟。
- 近期涉及現代奴役而受訴訟牽連的企業包括Vinci(卡達的工程建設)、Nevsun(厄利垂亞採礦)、好市多(泰國漁業)以及雀巢(西非可可生產)。
- 雖然並非所有企業都敗訴，但辯護成本高昂，且公司政策和做法受到嚴格檢視。

### 改善工作條件有助於增進生產力

- 國際勞工組織及國際金融公司(IFC)的「優良工作計畫(Better Work Programme)」協助消除虐待勞工的行為，幫助參與計畫的成衣廠提升競爭力與工作條件。
- 這些努力也有助於增進生產力，工人認知條件較佳的工廠也較競爭對手獲利更高。其他好處還包含了降低人員流動率與受傷率。

## Here are some case studies that demonstrate real world business impact

### Modern slavery allegations can affect share prices

- PureCircle, a producer of food and beverage sweeteners, had its imports detained after US customs officials issued an order following allegations that certain products were made by Chinese prison labour.
- Although PureCircle were eventually removed from the order, PureCircle's shares dropped by 10%.

### Increasing numbers of lawsuits against companies linked to modern slavery

- Many lawsuits have been initiated against companies due to alleged links to modern slavery.
- Recent lawsuits involving modern slavery have implicated Vinci (construction in Qatar), Nevsun (mining in Eritrea), Costco (fishing in Thailand), and Nestlé (cocoa in West Africa).
- Although not all have been successful, they are defended at significant cost and expose a company's policies and practices to considerable scrutiny.

### Improving working conditions can lead to increased productivity

- The ILO and IFC's Better Work Programme has improved the competitiveness and working conditions of participating garment factories by helping to eliminate abusive practices
- These efforts have been linked to higher productivity levels, and factories where workers perceive working conditions to be better were found to be more profitable than their competitors. Positive outcomes have been linked to reduced staff turnover and injury rates.

## 英國立法框架：《現代奴役法》第54條明令大企業必須報告因應現代奴役的方式

- 《現代奴役法》第54條規定在英國營運且全球營收達3600萬英鎊之商業組織每年須發布現代奴役聲明，聲明中應言明該組織在其業務及供應鏈採取了哪些措施防制現代奴役。
- 該法旨在為負責任的企業創造公平的競爭環境，並鼓勵企業採取目標性的行動來因應風險。
  - 內部驅動因素：高層支持相當重要，因此聲明需要董事會同意與董事簽核
  - 外部驅動因素：媒體、消費者、非政府組織與投資人的檢視

### 誰需要發布聲明報告？

約近17,000家英國註冊公司及在英國營運的外國公司

一家公司如符合下列所有條件，則屬於《現代奴役法》第54條適用範圍：

- 無論於何地註冊的法人團體或合資公司；
- 在英國經營整體或部分業務；
- 供應產品或服務；以及
- 年營業額達3600萬英鎊以上

## UK legislative framework: section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act requires large businesses to report on how they're tackling modern slavery

- Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 requires **commercial organisations operating in the UK** with a global turnover reaching **£36m** to publish a modern slavery statement each year. This statement should set out what steps organisations have taken to prevent modern slavery in their business and supply chains.
- The legislation is designed to create a level playing field for responsible business and incentivise targeted action to address risks.
  - **Internal drivers:** senior buy-in is crucial, so statements require board approval and director-level sign-off
  - **External drivers:** scrutiny of media, consumers, NGOs and investors

### Who has to report?

Approximately **17,000 UK-registered companies** and foreign registered companies operating in the UK

An organisation falls in scope of Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 if it meets all of the following criteria:

- is a body corporate or a partnership, wherever incorporated;
- carries on a business, or part of a business, in the UK;
- supplies goods or services; and
- has an annual turnover of £36m or more.

## 英國立法框架：影響與法規遵循

- 立法改變了企業文化：企業高層領導更加投入
  - 全球企業轉向公開透明與報告經營內容：澳洲、法國、加拿大
  - 估計整體法規遵循度為70%，仍持續成長中
  - 實施的企業日益增加，但聲明報告品質各異
- 提升聲明品質與法規遵循之行動
- 發行易於使用的新指南及報導通訊（已有4000家公司登記）
  - 致17,000名企業執行長的直接郵件 x 2
  - 實施法規遵循稽核，違規企業可能被列名（於擴大稽核範圍後）
  - 支持特定行業的創新倡議
  - 檢視法規與公眾諮詢

### 報告最低標準

1. 說明在業務及供應鏈防制現代奴役所採取的措施，若未採取任何措施，需於聲明中言明。
2. 每年發布—但未規定當年截止聲明日期
3. 網路公布—短期內需向英國中央單位登錄聲明
4. 經董事會核准
5. 由一名董事簽名
6. 可發布集團聲明—需涵蓋所有相關子公司所採取的措施

## UK legislative framework: impact and compliance

- **Legislation has shifted business culture:** senior business leaders more engaged
- **Global shift towards transparency and business reporting:** Australia, France, Canada
- **Overall compliance is estimated at 70% but increasing**
- **Good practice emerging but quality of statements is varied**

### Activity to improve quality/compliance

- New user-friendly guidance and launched newsletter (4000 organisations signed up)
- 2 x direct letters to 17,000 CEOs
- Compliance audit underway and potential naming non-compliant companies (following post-audit outreach)
- Supporting sector-specific initiatives
- Review of legislation and public consultation

### Minimum standards for reporting

1. **Set out the steps taken to prevent modern slavery in their own business and supply chains –** if no steps taken statement must say this.
2. **Published annually –** but no single reporting deadline
3. **Published on website –** soon to be a central UK Government registry of statements
4. **Approved by the board of directors**
5. **Signed by a director**
6. **Group statements allowed -** must cover steps taken by all relevant subsidiary companies

## 企業如何發布聲明？

建議報告涵蓋範圍如下：

1. 組織架構與供應鏈
2. 反奴役政策
3. 風險評估
4. 盡職調查流程
5. 成效評估
6. 人員培訓

一份優良聲明應展現的企業做法如下：

1. 對外公開透明，並揭露其所發覺的現代奴役風險及所採取的因應措施
2. 將風險區分優先順序，藉以目標鎖定最具影響的行動。
3. 以逐年取得進展的方式，解決上述風險，並改善企業與供應鏈對工人所產生的結果

## How should businesses report?

Recommended areas to cover:

1. Structure and supply chains
2. Policies on Modern slavery
3. Risk assessment
4. Due diligence processes
5. Measuring effectiveness
6. Training for staff

A good statement should show how an organisation is:

1. **Being transparent** and disclosing information about any modern slavery risks they have identified and what actions they have taken in response
2. **Targeting actions** where they can have the most impact by prioritising risks
3. **Making year-on-year progress** to address those risks and improve outcomes for workers in their business and supply chains

## 何謂優良聲明？(範例如下)

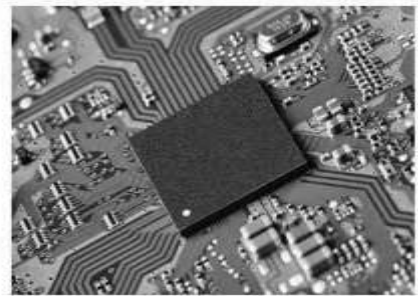
現代奴役風險	問題為何？	採取措施 2016年9月至2018年3月	未來承諾 2018-19
移工勞力	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>支付仲介招募費用的移工可能成為受債務約束奴工，且受限於惡劣的雇用條款。</li> <li>人力仲介在雇主與工人間造成額外阻隔，使工人身處欺騙或受脅迫的招募情況。</li> <li>移工通常不了解自身在該國的權益以及本身的雇用條款</li> <li>高風險國家：模里西斯、中國、印度、波蘭及土耳其</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>執行前十大移工來源國風險評估。</li> <li>基於工人毋須支付仲介費，支持供應商施行「雇主支付原則」。</li> <li>與孟加拉當地移工組織Ovibashi Karmi Unnayam Program (OKUP)合作，共同監督孟加拉的工人招募情形。</li> <li>與模里西斯出口協會(Mauritian Export Association)合作進行供應商的反奴役培訓。</li> <li>遊說模里西斯與孟加拉政府在即將協商的政府間協議裡處理移工保護的議題。</li> <li>與英國駐模里西斯高專署合辦多方利害關係人會議，針對改善移工保護研擬共同框架。</li> <li>與反奴隸國際組織(Anti-Slavery International)共同在波蘭中途之家進行勞工待遇評估，發掘人力仲介對待烏克蘭工人的問題之處，並與生意夥伴合作實施救濟計畫。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>修訂ASOS移工與契約工政策，納入合乎道德的招募、救濟辦法及高風險區域與企業營運施行指南等詳細資訊。</li> <li>尋求品牌參與，在業界擴大推動實施「雇主支付原則」。</li> <li>針對兩國間公平的移民走廊(migration corridor)持續遊說孟加拉與模里西斯政府。</li> <li>尋求與非政府組織及其他利害關係人合作，共同監管工人招募流程，改善模里西斯移工之工作條件。</li> <li>持續與ETI Mauritius Working Group合作，制定多方利害關係人會議上所同意活動之時程計畫。</li> <li>與波蘭的業務夥伴合作，提升對人力仲介之監督，確保移工受到公平對待。</li> </ul>

## What does a good statement look like?

MODERN SLAVERY RISK	WHAT'S THE ISSUE?	STEPS TAKEN SEPTEMBER 2016-MARCH 2018	COMMITMENTS 2018-19
MIGRANT LABOUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migrant workers paying recruitment fees may be trapped in bonded labour and be subjected to inferior employment terms.</li> <li>Labour recruiters create an additional layer between employers and workers, leaving workers exposed to deceptive or coercive recruitment practices.</li> <li>Migrant workers often do not understand their rights in the destination country and the terms of their employment.</li> <li>Countries of highest risk: Mauritius, China, India, Poland and Turkey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carried out migrant labour risk assessments for top 10 sourcing countries.</li> <li>Supported suppliers in implementing the 'employer pays principle' according to which no worker should pay for the cost of recruitment.</li> <li>Monitored worker recruitment in Bangladesh in partnership with local migrant workers' organisation Ovibashi Karmi Unnayam Program (OKUP).</li> <li>Partnered with Mauritian Export Association to train suppliers on modern slavery.</li> <li>Lobbied Mauritian and Bangladeshi governments to address migrant worker protection within forthcoming government-to-government agreement.</li> <li>Partnered with British High Commission in Mauritius to host multi-stakeholder event to agree on framework for improving migrant worker protection.</li> <li>Conducted assessment of labour practices at Polish return centre with Anti-Slavery International and identified areas of concern in relation to staffing agency's treatment of Ukrainian workers. Implemented remediation plan in collaboration with business partner.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise ASOS Migrant and Contract Worker Policy to include further detail on ethical recruitment, remediation, and guidance for implementation across high risk regions and business operations.</li> <li>Pursue brand engagement to drive wider application of the 'employer pays principle' in the industry.</li> <li>Continue to lobby the Bangladeshi and Mauritian governments regarding a fair migration corridor between the two countries.</li> <li>Pursue collaboration with NGO partners and other stakeholders to monitor workers' recruitment process and drive improvements in working conditions for migrant workers in Mauritius.</li> <li>Continue engagement with ETI Mauritius Working Group to deliver roadmap of activities agreed at multi-stakeholder event.</li> <li>Work with our business partner in Poland to improve oversight of labour providers and ensure migrant workers are treated fairly.</li> </ul>

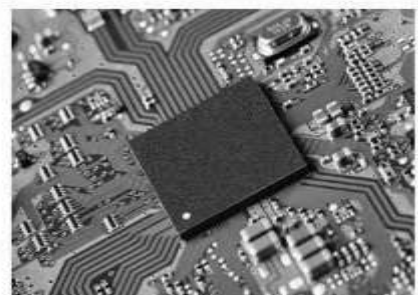
## 政府與主管機關有責任善用納稅人的錢防制現代奴役

- 公共採購在全球經濟佔比顯著，平均佔全球GDP 15%以上。
- 政府採購可對供應商及市場交易行為發揮重大影響，特別是針對其身為主要客戶的行業，例如：電子設備、手術及實驗室設備、建築材料與服務、清潔與保全服務。
- 下列為高風險行業：家事工（佔強迫勞動剝削受害者的24%）；工程建築（18%）；製造業（15%）；農、林、漁業（11%）；住宿及餐飲服務活動（10%）；批發貿易（9%）；個人服務（7%）；礦業及土石採取（4%）。



## Government and public authorities have a responsibility to use taxpayers' money to help prevent modern slavery

- **Public procurement represents a significant share of the global economy**, accounting for an average of 15% or more GDP globally.
- **Public buyers can exercise substantial leverage over the conduct of their suppliers and market practices**, especially in sectors where they are major customers, for example electronics equipment, surgical and laboratory equipment, construction materials and services, cleaning and security services.
- **The following sectors are high risk:** Domestic work (accounting for 24% of victims of forced labour exploitation); Construction (18%); Manufacturing (15%); Agriculture, forestries, and fishing (11%); Accommodation and food service activities (10%); Wholesale and trade (9%); Personal services (7%); Mining and quarrying (4%).



## 英國政府如何透過採購花費來防制現代奴役？

「若政府希望企業認真看待其供應鏈的人權問題，至少得先以身作則，在本身的採購供應鏈展現相同程度的決心。」

上議院 下議院 人權聯合委員會

- 英國政府每年採購費用為490億英鎊；整體公部門在2016/17年間總花費為2550億英鎊。
- 英國首相宣佈今年將發布政府的現代奴役聲明。自2020/21年起，各部會將負責發布個別部門的聲明。
- 英國將研議把《現代奴役法》的聲明規定擴及英國公家機關，近期的現代奴役法獨立審查小組也如此建議。
- 英國推行了現代奴役評核工具(Modern Slavery Assessment Tool)，協助公家機關詢問供應商管理現代奴役風險的辦法，並依個別情況提供改進建議。
- 英國政府運用《2015年公共契約條例》(Public Contracts Regulations 2015)所賦予的權利，於招標流程中排除不合規定的投標廠商，包含未能履行《現代奴役法》第54條義務之廠商。

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## How is the UK Government preventing modern slavery through the money it spends?

*"If the Government expects business to take human rights issues in their supply chains seriously, it must demonstrate at least the same level of commitment in its own procurement supply chains."*

House of Lords House of Commons Joint Committee on Human Rights

- The UK Government spends **£49bn** annually on procurement; the entire public sector spent **£255bn** in 2016/17.
- The Prime Minister announced that **the Government will publish its own modern slavery statement this year**. From 2020/21 onwards, individual ministerial departments will be responsible for publishing their own statements.
- **The UK will consult on extending reporting requirements in the Modern Slavery Act to UK public authorities**, which was recommended by the recent Independent Review of the Modern Slavery Act.
- The UK launched a **Modern Slavery Assessment Tool** which allows public authorities to ask suppliers how they manage modern slavery risks and provides tailored recommendations on how to improve.
- The Government has used powers in the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 to **exclude non-compliant bidders from the tender process**, including the failure to meet obligations under Section 54.

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## 企業組織能做什麼來評估風險？

從組織活動與供應鏈中找出現代奴役風險最高之處：



留意國家及行業別方面的風險，如：查詢下列網站  
[www.responsible sourcing tool.org](http://www.responsible sourcing tool.org)



注意勞動力相關的風險因子，如：低技術移工



注意管理體系風險，如：複雜的外包或異常低價的投標成本

## What can organisations do to assess risk?

Identify where risks of modern slavery are highest in the organisation's activities and supply chains:



Look out for risks at **country and sector level** e.g. using  
[www.responsible sourcing tool.org](http://www.responsible sourcing tool.org)



Look at risk factors around the **workforce** e.g. low skilled migrant workers



Look at **management system** risks e.g. complex subcontracting or abnormally low tender costs



## 勤查供應鏈：由於工作情況能見度較低，現代奴役風險常存在較下層的供應鏈



逐步提高對各層供應鏈之了解與監督

- 初期先聚焦高風險的企業部門 / 供應鏈 / 地區
- 優先處理存在最主要風險的領域
- 建立方法，制定降低風險的工具

### 案例研究：Patagonia 服飾

- 服飾品牌Patagonia在有效監督其第一層供應商並建立信心後，才開始著手稽核更下層的供應商。
- 深入勤查較底層的工廠，增加供應商稽核後，因而揭露了現代奴役風險，特別是發現臺灣的外籍移工支付了超過法律規定的高額仲介費。
- 因此，Patagonia為其供應商制訂了詳盡的移工雇用標準(Migrant Worker Employment Standard)，希望供應商能償還工人所支付的超額費用，Patagonia與供應商共同商討，使該措施財務上可行的成本分攤方式。如今該公司公布了一份供應商名單，並開始著手勤查下至農場的各層供應鏈。

## Mapping supply chains: the risk of modern slavery is often lower down the supply chain where there is less visibility of working practices



Progressively improve understanding and oversight of all tiers of supply chains.

- Focus initial efforts on **higher risk business functions / supply chains / geographies.**
- Prioritise areas where **most salient risks exist**
- Establish ways to develop the **leverage** needed to mitigate these risks.

### Case Study: Patagonia

- Clothing brand Patagonia only started auditing below its first tier once it was confident of its oversight over tier 1 suppliers.
- This additional mapping of lower tier sites led to an increase in supplier audits which revealed modern slavery risks, particularly the payment of recruitment fees in excess of those permitted by law in connection with foreign migrant workers in Taiwan.
- As a result, Patagonia developed a detailed Migrant Worker Employment Standard for its suppliers. Suppliers were expected to reimburse workers who had paid recruitment fees in excess of legal limits, and Patagonia collaborated with suppliers to understand how costs could be shared to make this financially feasible. It now publishes a list of its suppliers' and carries out work to map out supply chains to its farms

## 評估工作條件及傾聽工人心聲

- **風險評估：**並非所有工作場所都需要針對現代奴役進行評估
- **就業過程：**現代奴役風險並不僅限於工作地點，重要的是，評核者也必須注意工人招募及住宿的方式。
- **找工人談話：**在工作場所以外的處所訪談工人，較能具體問出現代奴役的風險或事件。
- **未通知的暗訪評估**較能勸查出惡劣的工作條件與工作待遇。

工人是否需  
支付費用才  
有工作？

在什麼條件下  
，工人可以離  
職？

住宿條件標準為  
何？

工人待遇多少  
？多久領一次  
薪水？

工人是否可  
自由來去工  
作地點？

\*所有民營企業強迫勞動案例中，債務約束類型佔比50%（其中逾70%為從事農業、家事工及製造業的成人）。

## Assessing working conditions and listening to the voices of workers

- **Risk assessment:** not all workplaces require an assessment focused on modern slavery.
- **Employment journey:** Modern slavery risks are not confined to a worksite. It is important that assessors also focus on how workers are recruited\* and housed.
- **Speaking to vulnerable workers:** Off-site interviews may be more likely to elicit information about modern slavery risks or incidents.
- **Unannounced assessments** are more likely to identify poor labour conditions and employment practices

Have workers  
paid a fee to  
get work?

Under what  
conditions can  
workers leave  
their job?

What's the  
standard of  
accommodation?

How much are  
workers paid?  
And how  
regularly?

Are workers  
free to come  
and go from  
site?

\*Debt bondage accounts for 50% of all forced labour in the private economy (over 70% for adults in agriculture, domestic work, and manufacturing).

## 企業組織應思考如何改正已知的現代奴役問題

改正措施形式多樣，包含道歉、賠償、重生、財務與非財務補償以及防止傷害的行動

有效的改正措施應該：



- ✓ 保護被害人遠離進一步傷害或更大風險之脆弱處境為首要之務
- ✓ 反映被害人的需求與意願
- ✓ 切合背景情況且可行
- ✓ 有助於解決導致現代奴役的根本原因
- ✓ 結合外部利害關係人之優勢與能力
- ✓ 符合國家法律與國際勞工及人權標準
- ✓ 納入防止更多虐待的辦法

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## Organisations should consider how to remediate where modern slavery is identified

Remedy can take a variety of different forms, including apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial and non-financial compensation as well as actions that aim to prevent harm.



Effective remediation should:

- ✓ **protect the victim** from further harm or greater vulnerability to risk in the first instance
- ✓ reflect the **needs and wishes of the victim**
- ✓ be **relevant** and **achievable** in the context
- ✓ contribute to **addressing the underlying root causes** driving modern slavery
- ✓ build on the **strengths and capacities of external stakeholders**
- ✓ be delivered in accordance with **national law and international labour and human rights standards**
- ✓ incorporate means of **preventing further abuses**

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## 政府應考慮採用下列準則，以防制供應鏈中的現代奴役

**PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE GOVERNMENT ACTION TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

The latest estimates suggest that 25 million people are in forced labour worldwide, 14 million in the private economy. Every day, in every region of the world, people are exploited in a multitude of industries including agriculture, electronics and apparel, among many others. Given the global nature of supply chains and the workforce that powers them, coordinated government action is critical in the fight to eradicate human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour from our economies and to achieve the vision of Sustainable Development Goal 8.7. Together with the private sector, civil society, survivors, and international organisations, governments can implement policies and practices that raise awareness, accelerate innovation and action, and foster collaboration among key stakeholders.

On September 19 of 2017, the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States, among others, endorsed a Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking, through which we committed to taking steps to eliminate slavery from our economies. The principles below provide a framework on which all countries can build a strategy to take effective action to prevent and eradicate human trafficking from public and private sector supply chains.

These principles are intended to align with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other frameworks and to complement the responsibilities governments have to protect human rights, enforce labor laws, protect fundamental principles and rights at work, regardless of worker migration status, and prevent and combat corruption—all factors that can help to prevent human trafficking.

As a group of countries with a combined central government spend of more than \$600bn USD in 2017, we recognize that we have significant financial leverage and policy options at our disposal that can help to prevent human trafficking in global supply chains. In that context, we commit to take action to implement the principles below by advancing policies that are consistent with their objectives.

Although these principles stand as broad overarching objectives that all governments should work toward, it is recognized that governments may deploy varying practical measures drawn from their laws, policies, and practices and appropriate to their contexts to achieve the objectives. To that end, our governments commit to meet annually as appropriate to coordinate our efforts, and invite other interested Parties to join.

### 政府打擊全球人口販運供應鍊準則

- 由英國、澳洲、加拿大、紐西蘭及美國共同研擬
- 2018年於聯合國大會推行

### 各國政府應當：

1. 採取措施防範及解決政府採購業務中的人口販運問題
2. 鼓勵私部門防範及解決其供應鍊存在的人口販運問題
3. 推動負責的招募政策與作法
4. 致力維持政策與立法的一致性

[www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-agrees-principles-for-tackling-modern-slavery-in-supply-chains](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-agrees-principles-for-tackling-modern-slavery-in-supply-chains)

## Governments should consider adopting these principles to prevent modern slavery in supply chains

**PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE GOVERNMENT ACTION TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

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### Principles for governments to combat human trafficking in global supply chains

- Developed by UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and US
- Launched at UN General Assembly in 2018

### Governments should:

1. Take steps to prevent and address human trafficking in Government **procurement** practices.
2. Encourage the **private sector** to prevent and address human trafficking in its supply chains
3. Advance **responsible recruitment** policies and practices
4. Strive for **harmonisation** of policy and legislation

[www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-agrees-principles-for-tackling-modern-slavery-in-supply-chains](http://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-agrees-principles-for-tackling-modern-slavery-in-supply-chains)

# *Note*

## 簡歷-與談人

### 卜世光

教廷促進整體人類發展部官員  
兼國際海員宗會主任



### 學歷

米蘭神學院

### 經歷

- 迄今 教廷促進整體人類發展部官員兼國際海員宗會主任
- 2018 獲外交部頒發外交之友貢獻獎章
- 2013 國際基督海事協會會長
- 2009 宗座移徙人士牧靈委員會官員
- 2005 國際基督海事協會(International Christian Maritime Association, ICMA)遠東區  
協調人
- 1998 臺灣海洋宗會(AOS)主任
- 1996 高雄教區服務兼任高雄海星國際服務中心主任
- 1985 派駐至菲律賓聖嘉祿 Scalabrini 培育中心任職
- 1983 加入聖嘉祿·鮑榮茂修會(Missionarie of San Charles Borromeo)

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR

### BRUNO CICERI

Serves in the Holy See as a Member of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development and Director of Apostleship of the Sea



### Education

Theological Seminary, Milan

### Experience

Present	Serves in the Holy See as a Member of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development and Director of Apostleship of the Sea International
2018	Awarded Friend of Foreign Service Medal from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, R.O.C
2013	President of International Christian Maritime Association
2009	Member of Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People
2005	Co-ordinator for International Christian Maritime Association
1998	Director of Apostleship of the Sea Taiwan
1996	Serves in the Diocese of Kaohsiung and Director of Donate for Stella Maris Center
1985	Serves in Scalabrini International Migration Network (SIMN) Philippines
1983	Serves in Missionarie of San Charles Borromeo

## 簡歷-與談人

劉黃麗娟  
副教授

### 學歷

比利時魯汶大學（荷語區）社會學博士  
比利時魯汶大學（法語區）社會學碩士  
比利時魯汶大學（法語區）勞工研究碩士

### 經歷

國立中正大學勞工關係學系 副教授(2018/09-)  
國立中正大學勞工關係學系 助理教授(2013/09-2018/08)  
2009年1月-迄今 行政院防制人口販運協調會報委員  
2013-2017 行政院人權保障推動小組委員



## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR**

### **Lichuan LIUHUANG**

Associate Professor  
Department of Labour Relations,  
National Chung Cheng University

### **EDUCATION**

Ph.D. in Sociology, Catholic University of Leuven (Dutch region), Belgium  
Master of Sociology, Catholic University of Louvain (French region), Belgium  
Master of Labour Study, Catholic University of Louvain (French region), Belgium

### **EXPERIENCE**

Jan. 2013-Jan. 2017 Committee Member for the Promotion of Human Rights Protection,  
Executive Yuan  
Since Jan. 2009- Coordination Committee Member for Anti-Human Trafficking, Executive  
Yuan

## 議題三

### 區域聯防人口販運

### *Session 3*

### *Regional joint-prevention of human trafficking*



## 簡歷-主持人

**鄭津津**

國立中正大學法律學系教授

### 學歷

美國辛辛那提大學法學博士

美國喬治亞大學法學碩士

輔仁大學法學士

### 經歷

國立中正大學法學院副院長

國立中正大學法律系系主任

行政院勞工委員會委員

臺灣勞動法學會第 6 屆理事長

美國加州柏克萊大學法學院資深訪問學者

## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF MODERATOR**

### **CHIN•CHIN CHENG**

National Chung Cheng University Professor,  
Department of Law

### **EDUCATION**

BL, Fu Jen Catholic University, June, 1986

ML, Chinese Culture University, July, 1988

LLM, University of Georgia, College of Law, May, 1990

JD, University of Cincinnati, College of Law, May, 1993

### **EXPERIENCE**

Professor, Department of Law/ Vice Dean, Office of International Affairs/ Director, ASEAN and South Asia Research Center/ Director, Law 4.0 Research Center, National Chung Cheng University

Associate Dean, College of Law, National Chung Cheng University

Director, Department of Law, National Chung Cheng University

Commissioner, Council of Labor Affairs, Taiwan

President, Taiwan Labour Law Association

Senior Visiting Scholar, UC, Berkeley

# 國際明愛會運用全球網絡打擊人口販運成效及介紹

*How Caritas Internationalis is combating human trafficking  
with its global network*

主 講 人： **Cardinal Luis Antonio G. Tagle**

國際明愛會塔格雷主席

S p e a k e r: **Cardinal Luis Antonio G. Tagle**

Caritas Internationalis



## 簡歷-主講人

### 塔格雷

馬尼拉總教區樞機主教



### 學歷

菲律賓雅典耀大學哲學學士(1977)

菲律賓雅典耀大學羅耀拉神學院藝術神學碩士(1982)

美國華盛頓天主教大學神學博士(1991)

另獲菲律賓、美國及澳洲等多所大學頒發榮譽博士學位

### 經歷

2012 迄今	樞機主教(教宗本篤十六世最後一位冊封之樞機主教)
2015-2021	天主教聖經協會主席
2015	獲任命為宗座一心委員會委員
2015	國際明愛會主席(第一次由亞洲人擔任主席)
2014	獲任命為聖座萬民福音部委員
2013	參與教宗選舉秘密會議
2013	獲任命為宗座家庭委員會委員、移民暨觀光委員會委員
2012-2017	獲任命聖座教育部委員
2011/12/12	馬尼拉總教區總主教
1992-2011	於羅耀拉神學院教授神學



## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

**LUIS ANTONIO GOKIM CARDINAL**

**TAGLE**

Archbishop of Manila



### Education

Doctorate in Sacred Theology (S.T.D.), The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1991

M.A. Theology, Loyola School of Theology and San Jose Seminary, 1982

A.B. Philosophy, Ateneo de Manila University and San Jose Seminary, 1977

### Experience

2012 to present	Announcement of Elevation to the College of Cardinals(Consistory) President, Catholic Biblical Federation
2015-2021	Appointed Member, Pontifical Council Cor Unum
2015	President, Caritas Internationalis
2015	Appointed Member of the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples
2014	Appointed Member Pontifical Council for the Family
2013	Appointed Member Pontifical Council for Migrants and Itinerant People
2013	Member, Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education Installation as Archbishop of Manila
2012-2017	Instructor of Theology: Loyola School of Theology (Quezon City), Divine
2011/12/12	
1992-2011	

# 美國防制人口販運新策略-全球防制強迫勞動合作計畫倡議(FLORA)

*Human trafficking strategy of HSI in Taiwan –  
Operation FLORA*

主 講 人：**Mr. Christopher Pater**

美國駐香港總領事館國土安全部移民及海關執法局國土安全調查署參贊

S p e a k e r：**Mr. Christopher Pater**

Attache of Immigration and Customs Enforcement in U.S.  
Consulate General, Hong Kong



## 簡歷-主講人

### **Christopher Pater**

美國駐香港總領事館國土安全部  
移民暨海關執法局國土安全調查署參贊



### **經歷**

美國駐香港總領事館國土安全部移民暨海關執法局國土安全調查署參贊  
國土安全調查署西半球責任區副助理處長  
國土安全調查署北美地區勤務主管  
專業責任調查署芝加哥分處副處長  
專業責任調查署芝加哥分處助理探員  
專業責任調查署電腦鑑識部門主管  
專業責任調查署電腦鑑識部專員  
美國海關總署派駐德州艾爾帕索資深探員  
美國海關總署派駐德州艾爾帕索探員  
美國海關總署派駐新墨西哥州阿布奎基空中阻絕員

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

### **Christopher Pater**

Attaché  
Homeland Security Investigations,  
ICE, DHS, U.S. Consulate General in Hong  
Kong



### **Experience**

Attaché, Homeland Security Investigations, ICE, DHS, U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong  
Associate Deputy Assistant Director (ADAD), HSI for the Western Hemisphere  
Operations Chief, HSI overseeing North America  
Deputy Division Director, Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Chicago  
Assistant Special Agent, Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Chicago  
Section Chief/Examiner, the Computer Forensic Group for Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Chicago  
Senior Special Agent/Special Agent, U.S. Customs Service (USCS) in El Paso  
Air Interdiction officer , U.S. Customs Service (USCS) in Albuquerque, New Mexico

**東協跨境合作偵查人口販運案例介紹**  
*Transnational Investigative Cooperation-TIC on TIP cases in  
ASEAN region*

主 講 人：**Ms. Hanh Dang**

澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫(AACT)越南辦公室  
執行長

S p e a k e r：**Ms. Hanh Dang**

Trafficking in Persons Specialist, Vietnam



## 簡歷-主講人

### **Dang Thi Hanh**

澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫  
國家項目專員



### **學歷**

美國南哥倫比亞大學工商管理碩士  
越南河內外貿大學經濟學文學士  
越南河內國家大學英語文學學士

### **經歷**

2019/01 迄今	澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫國家項目專員
2013/10-2018/12	澳洲-亞洲防制人口販運計畫 (AAPTIP) 國家項目專員
2012/06-2013/09	聯合國人口販運機構項目 (UNIAP) 越南辦事處國家項目官員
2004/08-2012/05	越南河內亞洲基金會 (反販運和婦女賦權計劃) 計劃成員
2004	越南河內聯合國青年計畫成員
2003-2004	越南河內 Oxfam Quebec 防制人口販運計畫成員
1997-2003	越南河內國際計畫通信和行政成員



## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

### Dang Thi Hanh

Country Program Coordinator  
the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking



### 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

### Experience

2019/01 to present	Country Program Coordinator, the ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking
2013/10-2018/12	Country Program Coordinator, the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP), Hanoi, Vietnam
2012/06-2013/09	National Project Officer, UN Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking(UNIAP) Vietnam Office, Hanoi, Vietnam
2004/08-2012/05	Program Officer (Counter Trafficking and Women’s Empowerment Program), The Asia Foundation, Hanoi, Vietnam
2004	UN National Volunteer/Program Officer, joint UN Youth Program, 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

## 東協跨境合作偵查人口販運案例介紹



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澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫(AACT)越南辦公室執行長

Hanh Dang

## TRANSNATIONAL INVESTIGATIVE COOPERATION-TIC on TIP cases in ASEAN region



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**Hanh Dang**  
Specialist in Trafficking in Persons  
Vietnam

## 簡報內容

- 人口販運(TIP)情況背景說明與東協因應方式
- 跨境偵查合作(TIC)之原因、時機、對象、方法與成效
- 東協地區跨境偵查合作成果
- 案例研究：馬來西亞與越南的跨境偵查合作
- 跨境偵查合作挑戰
- 未來建議

## Content of the presentation

- Background information about TIP situation and ASEAN responses to it
- Why, What, When, Who, and How TIC
- What have been done in the region in term of TIC
- Case study: TIC between Malaysia and Vietnam
- Challenges in TIC
- Looking forward recommendations

# 東協地區人口販運主要趨勢與模式



- 娛樂/性工作/賣淫
- 勞力密集產業的強迫勞動（如：漁業、海鮮食品加工、建築、農業、製造業與非正規行業）
- 家事工奴役
- 強迫或被安排的婚姻
- 乞討
- 誘拐、綁架及販賣兒童
- 摘除身體器官
- 代孕
- 色情物品
- 兒童性觀光...

## Key trafficking trends and patterns in ASEAN



- Entertainment/sex work/prostitution
- Forced labor in labour-intensive industries (e.g. fishing, seafood processing, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, informal sectors)
- Domestic servitude
- Forced or arranged marriage
- Begging
- Child abduction, kidnapping and trafficking
- Body organ removal
- Surrogacy
- Pornography materials
- Child sex tourism....

### 東協國家人口販運路徑



### Routes of trafficking in persons in ASEAN countries





東協地區—  
打擊人口販  
運的領導者

- 成為防制人口販運犯罪活動的領導者
- 自1990年代起，人口販運一直是東協及其會員國關注的重要議題
- 東協會員國認為人口販運為侵害人權的嚴重犯罪，應視為首要之務
- 東協會員國大幅邁向終結犯罪者逍遙法外，以及為被害人伸張正義的目標。



ASEAN region  
- Leader in the  
fight against  
human  
trafficking

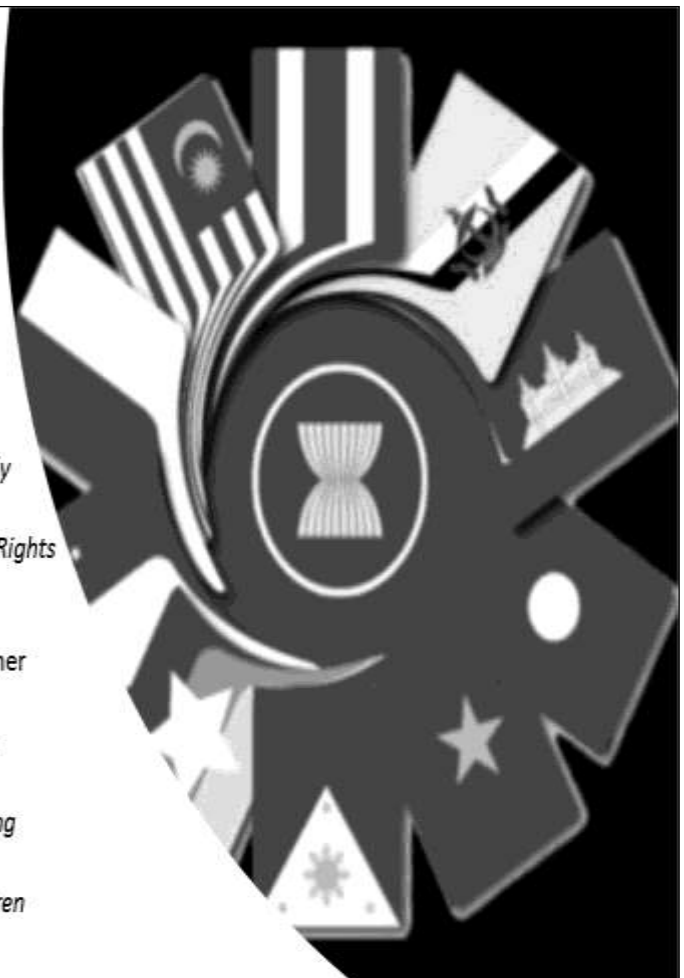
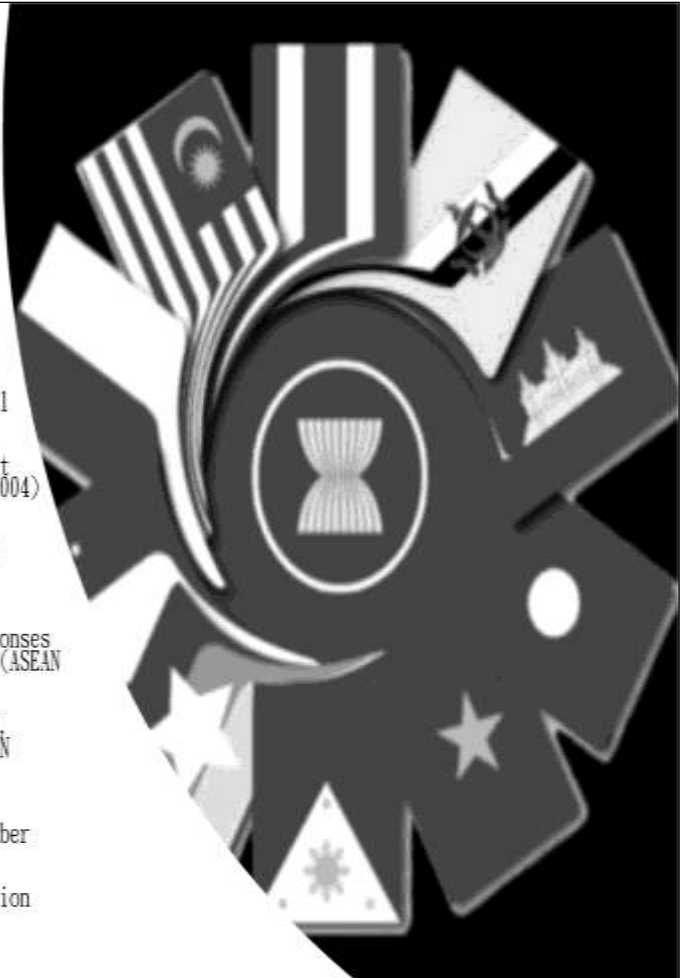
- Emerged as leader in criminal responses to trafficking in persons (TIP)
- TIP has been on the agenda of ASEAN and its members states since 1990s
- ASEAN Member States recognised TIP a serious crime against the person—it deserves the highest priority.
- Member States made great strides towards ASEAN goals of ending impunity for traffickers and securing justice for victims of this serious crime


## 東協會員國全體通過的主要相關文件：

- 《東協 2020 願景》(ASEAN Vision 2020) (1997)
- 《東協打擊跨國犯罪宣言》(ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime) (1997)
- 《東協反對婦女兒童人口販運宣言》(ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children) (2004)
- 《東協保障及促進移工權利宣言》(ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers) (2007)
- 《東協從業人員有效因應人口販運之刑事司法指導方針》(ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines on Effective Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons) (2007) 「東協從業人員指導方針」(ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines)
- 東協，《人口販運刑事司法措施：東協從業人員指導方針》(ASEAN, Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons: ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines), 2007年6月
- 《共同理念東協會員國司法互助條約》(Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries), 2004
- 《東協打擊人口販運(特別是婦女與兒童)公約》(ASEAN Convention against TIP, Especially Women and Children against TIP, Especially Women and Children), 2017

## Major related instruments that have been agreed to by all ASEAN Member States:

- ASEAN Vision 2020 (1997)
- ASEAN Declaration on Transnational Crime (1997)
- ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children (2004)
- ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2007)
- ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines on Effective Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons (2007) (ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines)
- ASEAN, Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons: ASEAN Practitioner Guidelines, June 2007
- Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters among Like-Minded ASEAN Member Countries, 2004
- ASEAN Convention against TIP, Especially Women and Children 2017





## 主要機制

- 東協資深官員跨國犯罪會議 (SOMTC)
- SOMTC人口販運工作小組自願主事成員
- 專門小組負責人 (HSU)
- 其他技術工作團隊



## Major mechanisms

- ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC)
- Voluntary Lead Shepherd of SOMTC Working Group on TIP
- Head of Specialist Unit (HSU)
- Other technical working groups





... 跨境偵查合作

之原因、對象、時機、  
地點、方式與成效



.... to conduct TIC

## 為何跨境偵查合作對人口販運案件至關重要

- 人口販運為非常複雜的犯罪，難以成功調查與起訴；
- 犯罪本質：跨境性、國際性、跨國性
- 受指控的犯罪人、被害人、證據及犯罪所得可能位於兩個或多個國家：來源、過境與目的地
- 人口販運通常涉及在兩國或多國的多項犯罪，也可能涉及各種相關犯罪：如金融犯罪（如洗錢）及政府貪腐的情形
- 人口販運案例的被害人，包含兒童在內，通常極度創傷且脆弱
- 及時鑑別與營救人口販運被害人：在許多情況下，被害人仍為最強而有力的證據來源，應考量並保障被害人之權益。

## Why TIC important in TIP cases

- Trafficking is a highly complex crime, difficult to investigate and prosecute successfully;
- Nature of the crime: cross border, international, transnational
- Alleged offenders, victims, evidence, and assets can be located in two or more states: source, transit and destination
- Trafficking often involves the commission of multiple offences in two or more states and may implicate a range of related offences: financial crimes (e.g. money laundering) and corruption;
- TIP cases often involve highly traumatised and vulnerable victims, including children.
- Timely identify and rescue victims of trafficking: victims remain the most powerful source of evidence in many cases to take victim's account, to protect their rights

## 為何跨境偵查合作對人口販運案件至關重要

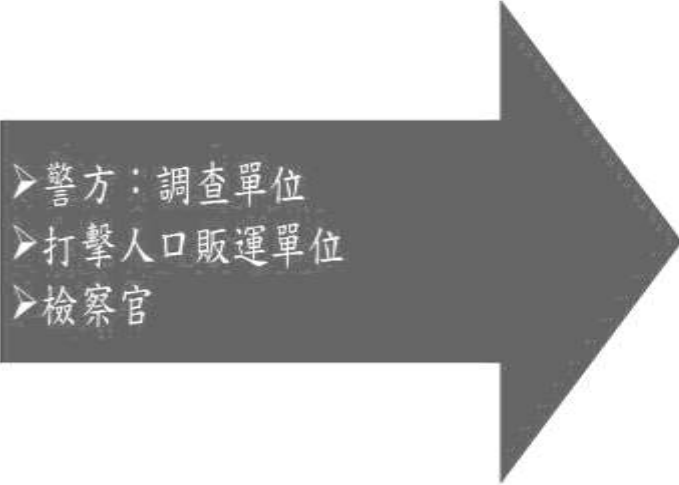
- 緝捕嫌犯：防止進一步傷害被害人及案件蒐證
- 保護可能及加強起訴的重要證據與補強證據
- 消滅整個從招募到剝削販運鍊的絕佳機會
- 遣返犯罪人至合適司法轄區，接受人口販運罪名審判
- 成功調查，起訴和消除人口販運犯罪人及其共犯的避風港，以及有效保護和援助被害人。




## Why TIC important in TIP cases

- Apprehend suspects: prevent them to further harm to victims, to get evidence about the case
- Secure vital and corroborative evidence that has made possible or strengthened prosecutions
- Valuable opportunity to disrupt the entire chain of trafficking, extending from recruitment to exploitation.
- Suspects are returned to the appropriate jurisdiction to stand trial for trafficking-related offences.
- Imperative to the successful investigation, prosecution, and elimination of safe havens for the perpetrators and accomplices of TIP and for the effective protection of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking.

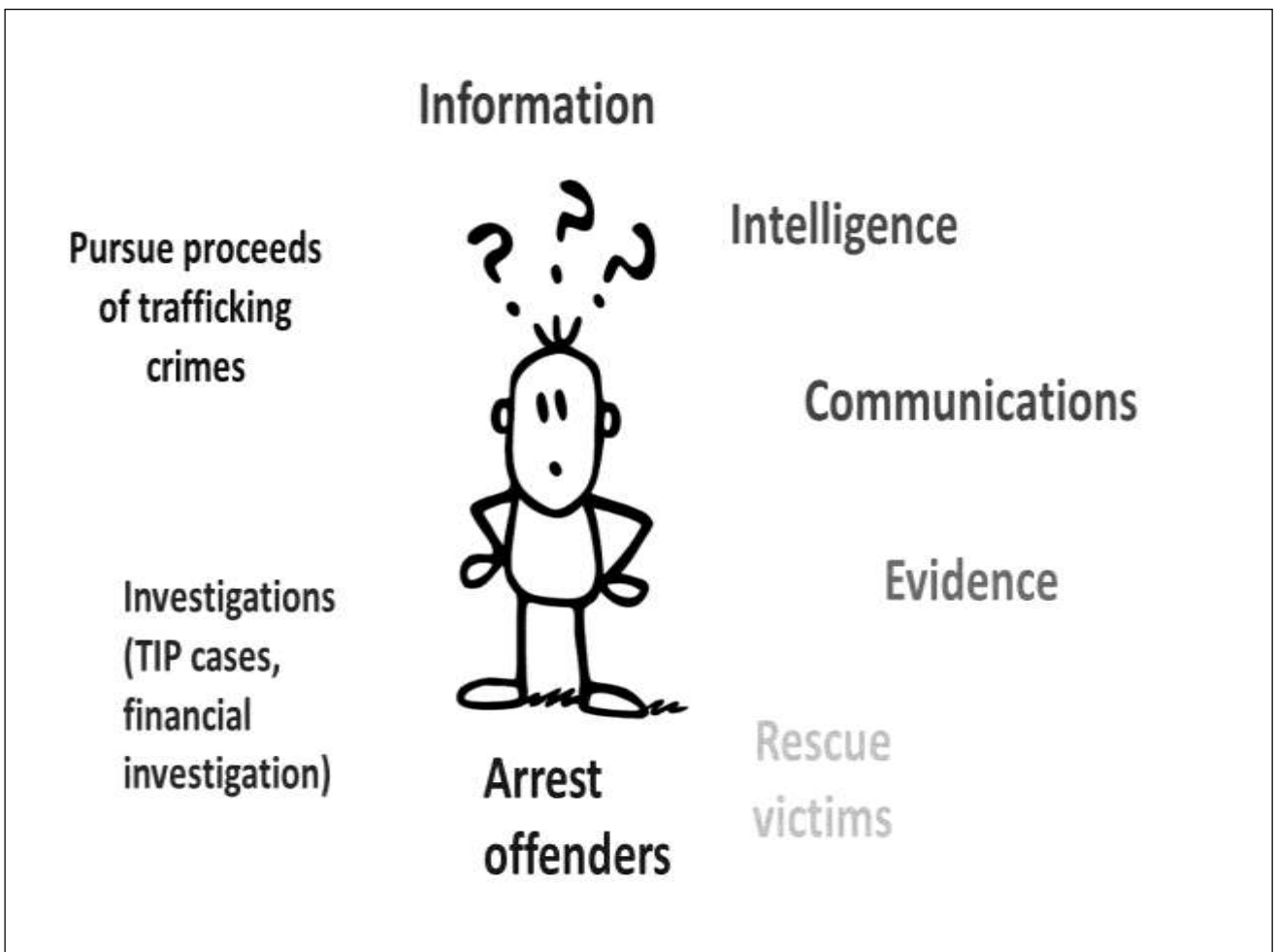


- 
- 警方：調查單位
  - 打擊人口販運單位
  - 檢察官

誰  
**Who**

- 
- Police: Investigation units
  - Anti-human trafficking units
  - Sometimes: prosecutors

**Who**



## 何時採取跨境偵查合作

- 當地是否有足夠證據支持調查/強力起訴
- 若當地證據不足：
  - 是否有理由推測所需資訊/證據可透過跨境偵查合作取得？
  - 是否有必要的組織與關係能保護資訊或證據，且無需：（一）增加相關人員或機關不必要的負擔；或（二）因不當延誤而影響案件調查？
  - 跨境偵查合作是否會對被害人或相關人士的安全與福祉造成風險？若會的話，風險可控制或避免嗎？

## When to use TIC in TIP cases

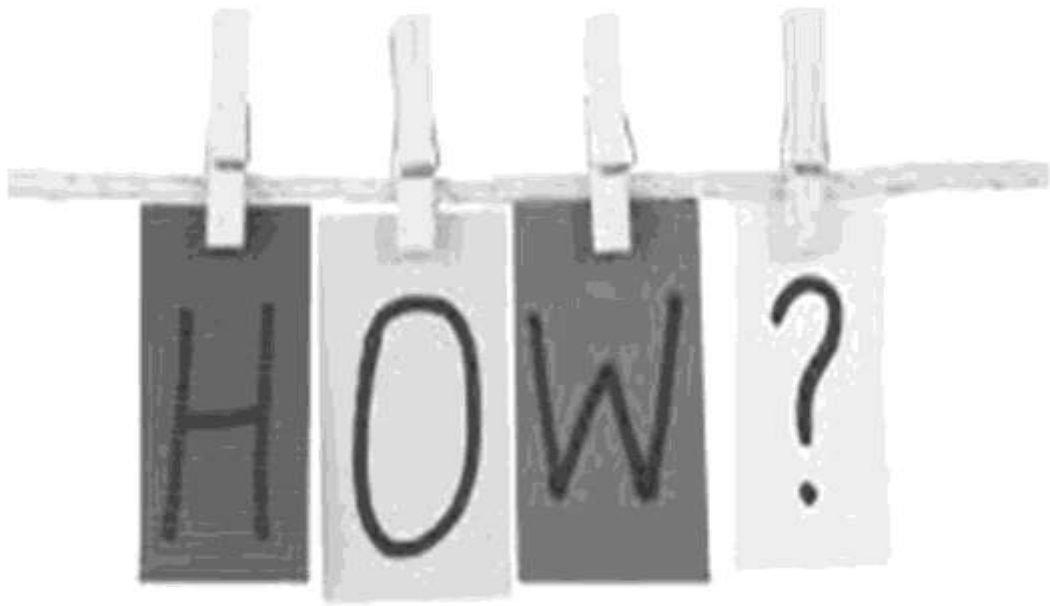
- Is sufficient evidence available locally to support an investigation/strong prosecution or not
- If not available locally:
  - Are there reasonable grounds to presume that the required information/evidence could be secured through TIC?
  - Are the necessary structures and relationships in place to enable this information/evidence to be secured without: (i) imposing an undue burden on persons or agencies involved; or (ii) causing unreasonable delay that would compromise the case?
  - Will TIC being sought present a serious risk to the safety and well-being of the victim or other involved persons? If yes, is that risk manageable?

## 何時採取跨境偵查合作

- 是否有必要進行跨境偵查合作？可否透過其他方式達到目標？
- 是否有助於強化案件？
- 此種合作是否合法可行？若是的話，最適當的合作方法為何？
- 延誤或不履行案件請求的可能影響（包含對被害人）為何？
- 總體而言，預期結果是否超過已知風險？

## When to use TIC in TIP cases

- Is use of TIC is necessary, or whether the objectives can be obtained by other means
- Whether it will strengthen the case
- Whether such cooperation is legally viable and, if so, what is most appropriate approaches to use
- What the likely impact will be (including on victims) of delay or non-compliance with any request on the case
- Whether, on balance, the expected results outweigh identified risks



跨境偵查合作如何進行？







## 合作起點

- 2014年4月進行了東協地區跨境警察合作基準評估
- 評估結果發現：
  - 相當低度的跨境情報交流與調查協助
  - 合作程度低，會員國間難以取得資料
  - 首要之務必須加強跨境警察合作



## STARTING POINT

- A baseline assessment of police to police cooperation across the ASEAN region conducted in April 2014
- The assessment revealed :
  - Very low levels of intelligence exchange and investigative support across borders
  - Great difficulty among member states in obtaining data on levels of cooperation
  - Need for stronger cross-border police to police cooperation as a priority

## 完成工作

- 專門小組負責人 (HSU) 工作坊
- 跨境調查合作培訓
- 區域會議
- 雙邊合作會議
- 情報處理培訓
- 國際刑警組織 (Interpol)/聯絡員會議
- 特別虛擬會議
- 更新與分享聯絡人員名單

## 需求導向支援



## What had been done

- HSU Workshop
- Training on Transnational Investigative Cooperation
- Regional meetings
- Bilateral cooperation meetings
- Intelligence handling training
- Interpol/focal points meeting
- Ad-hoc virtual meetings
- List of focal contact persons to be updated and shared

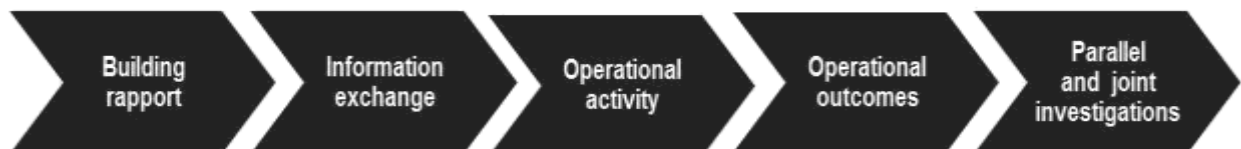
## Demand Driven Support



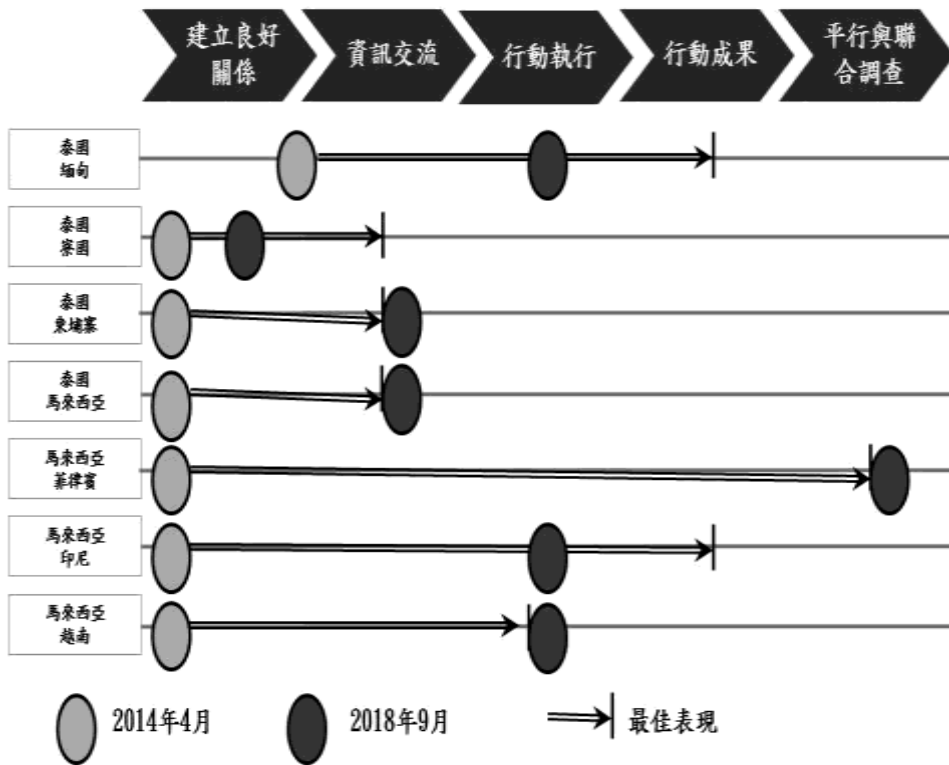
## 雙邊合作步驟



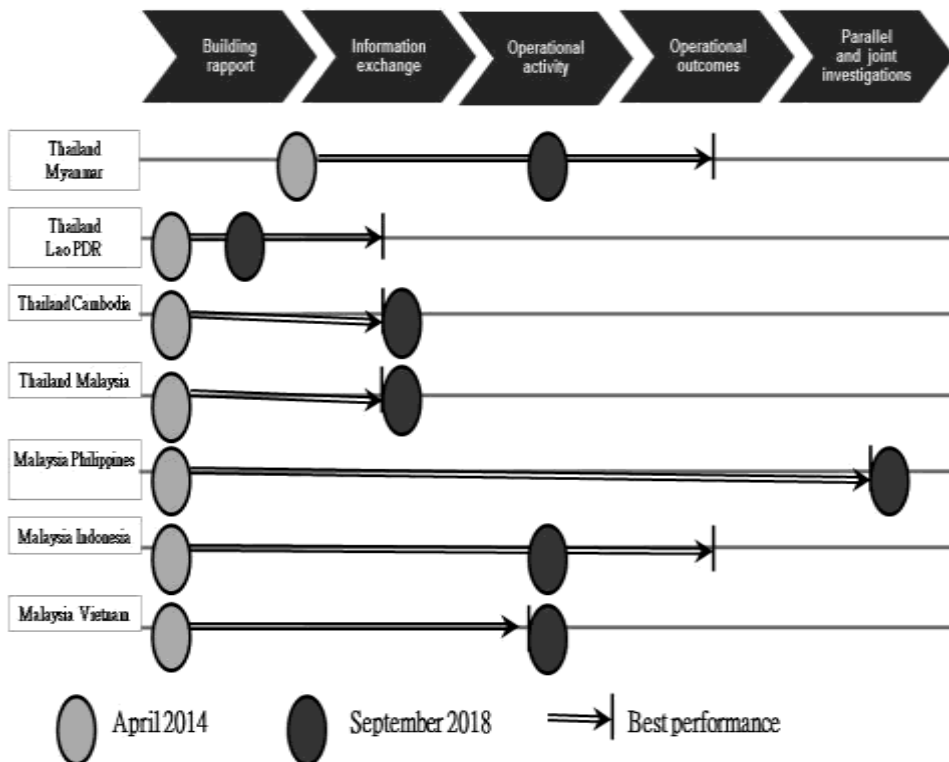
## Steps in bilateral cooperation



## 2014-18 跨境偵查合作進展



## TIC progress over time 2014-18



## 跨境偵查 合作成效 證明

- ✓ 合作關係更好，信任感提升
- ✓ 溝通改善，溝通意願更高
- ✓ 資訊交流更為頻繁
- ✓ 直接成果為將罪犯逮捕起訴，並且拯救被害人

## Evidence of impact

- ✓ Better relationships and more trust
- ✓ Improved communication and greater willingness to communicate
- ✓ More information being exchanged
- ✓ Offenders being apprehended and charged, and victims being rescued as a direct result

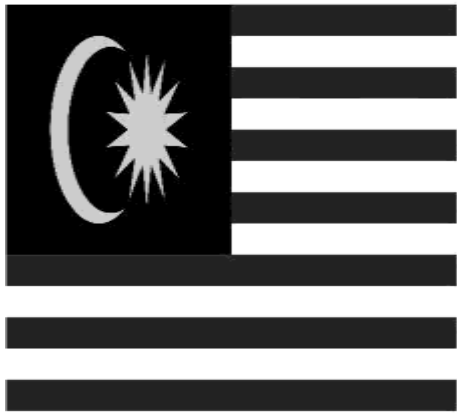
## 跨境偵查合作成效證明

- 開始合作其他類型案件，不僅限於人口販運（緬甸）
- 對泰國的法令更加了解（緬甸）
- 首度建立正式合作關係（泰國）
- 信任發揮重要成效（泰國）
- 開始透過WhatsApp溝通（菲律賓）
- 透過跨境合作拯救被害人（菲律賓）
- 與馬來西亞溝通更良好（印尼）
- 過去會選擇放棄在海外的被害人，現在跟他國協調合作（印尼）

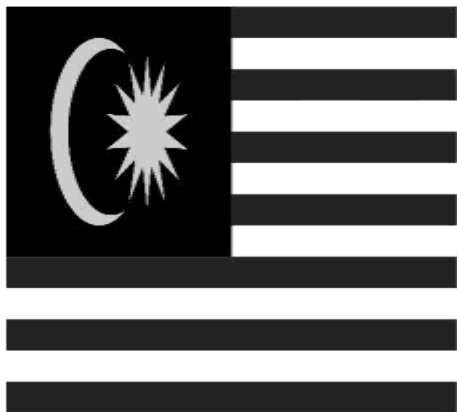
## Evidence of impact

- We now make contact about other cases too, not just TIP (MYR)
- Now understand Thai legislation (MYR)
- First time formal cooperation has been established (TH)
- Trust has been leveraged (TH)
- Started communicating through WhatsApp (PH)
- We save lives through cross-border cooperation (PH)
- Better communication with Malaysia (IN)
- We used to give up when finding that the victim is overseas... now we coordinate (IN)

## 案例研究：越南與馬來西亞之跨境偵查合作



## Case study: Transnational Investigative Cooperation between Vietnam and Malaysia



## 馬來西亞的越南人口

80,000 -  
100,000

- 年輕女性被招募到馬來西亞的餐廳、飯店、按摩院、美容沙龍工作，隨後被迫進行商業性交易
- 由仲介準備護照文件，一旦逾期居留，更容易陷入脆弱處境
- 受剝削及遭強迫勞動
- 簽署勞動契約的工人
- 非法移工
- 與馬來西亞人結婚的越南人
- 學生、遊客
- 娼妓
- 人口販運被害人
- 2008-2018：最多約5600越南人受轉介至馬來西亞庇護所（國際刑警組織及警方數據）多為女性與青少年（性、虐待、走私、乞討）

## Vietnamese people in Malaysia

80,000 - 100,000

Vietnamese in Malaysia

- Young women recruited for work in Malaysian restaurants, hotels, massage parlor, beauty saloons, subsequently coerced into the commercial sex trade.
- Travel documents were prepared by agents become more vulnerable once overstayed in Malaysia
- Be exploited and subjected to practices indicative of forced labour
- Workers under labour contracts
- Illegal migrant workers
- Vietnamese married to Malaysian
- Students, tourists
- Prostitutes
- Trafficking victims
- 2008-2018: highest number of Vietnamese (got IPO and PO) referred to ML shelters: about 5,600 people, mainly women and adolescence (sexual, abuse, smuggling, begging)



## 跨境合作原因

- 如選擇回國的販運被害人有意願，提供其進一步機會行使訴諸司法的權利
- 啟動跨境偵查
- 增加收集犯罪人及其犯案手法的相關情資，雙方單位可傳播共享資料
- 收集與交換其他在馬來西亞仍處於剝削情況的被害人資訊，以便雙方專業單位迅速合作找出被害人，避免其受到更多傷害

## Reasons for cooperation

- To provide selected returning VOTs with a further opportunity to exercise their right to access to justice, if they choose
- To initiate cross-border investigations
- To increase the level of relevant intelligence gathering concerning their traffickers and their modus operandi and to disseminate this material between the two units.
- To gather and exchange relevant information concerning other victims that may still be in exploitative situations in Malaysia, so as to enable both specialist units to collaborate together promptly to locate and remove those victims from further harm.



## 雙邊合作

- 一年舉辦兩次的雙邊會議
- 以檢警為主的跨境偵查合作聯合培訓
- 任命聯絡官員與其聯絡資訊
- 運用正式與非正式交流途徑：Line、Viber、Whatsapps、Zalo
- 採用行動合作架構
- 彼此提供關於人口販運被害人、犯罪人及人口販運案件等資訊，以進行後續追蹤



## Bilateral cooperation

- Bi-annual bilateral meeting in both countries
- TIC joint training with participation from the police and prosecutors
- Appointment of focal point contacts persons and their contact details
- Using formal and non-formal exchange channels: line, viber, whatsapp, zalo
- Adopt Operational Cooperation Framework
- Provide information about VOTs and traffickers, TIP cases to each other for further following up

## 雙邊合作之關鍵議題

### 目標被害人

- 被害人已與馬來西亞合作，且可能同意提供更多資訊給越南
- 被害人提供人口販運情資給馬來西亞
- 潛在販運受害人不願與馬來西亞合作，但回到越南後，可能有意願與越南當局合作

馬來西亞將通知越南：被害人準備返回越南時

越南將提供馬來西亞：與被害人互動之詳細資訊

## Key issues to cooperate

### Target victims

- Persons already cooperated with ML and might agree to provide more information to VN
- Persons provided TIP intelligence to ML
- Potential VoTs who did not cooperate with ML but might be more willing to cooperate with VN upon their return to Vietnam.

**ML will inform VN:** When a victim is to be returned to Vietnam

**VN will provide to ML:** Details of result of interaction with victims

## 雙邊合作之關鍵議題

### 溝通

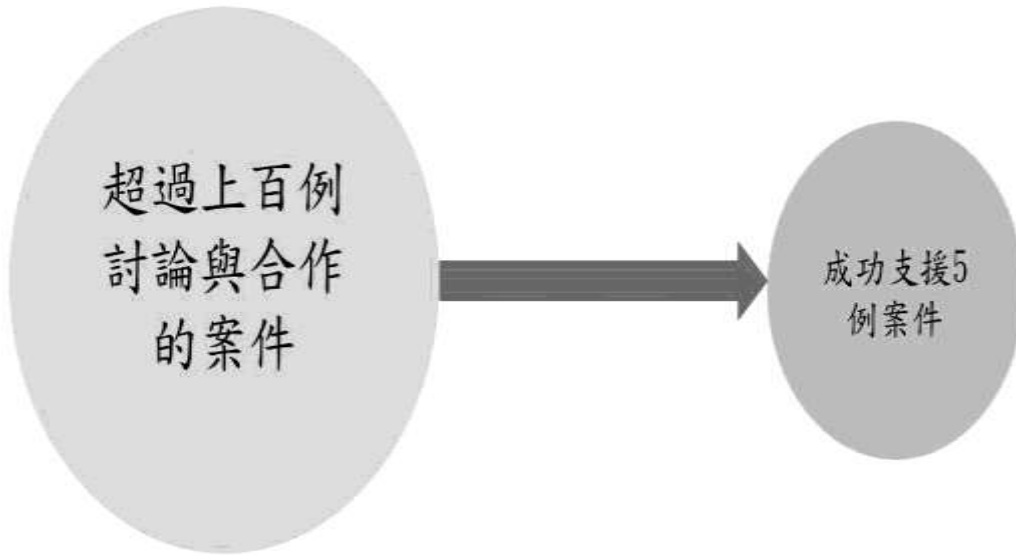
- 國際刑警組織將為溝通主要管道
- 善用警察聯絡官或當地使館的資源
- 維持雙邊調查單位警官的聯繫與交流
- 提供能使用英文溝通的聯絡人資訊
- 使用約定的情資範本格式來提供及分享資訊

## Key issues to cooperate

### Communications

- Interpol will be the primary channel for communication
- Use of Police attaches, embassy
- P to P communication maintenance between two investigations units
- Details of focal points who can speak English provided
- Agreed information/intelligence templates will be used to provide/share information

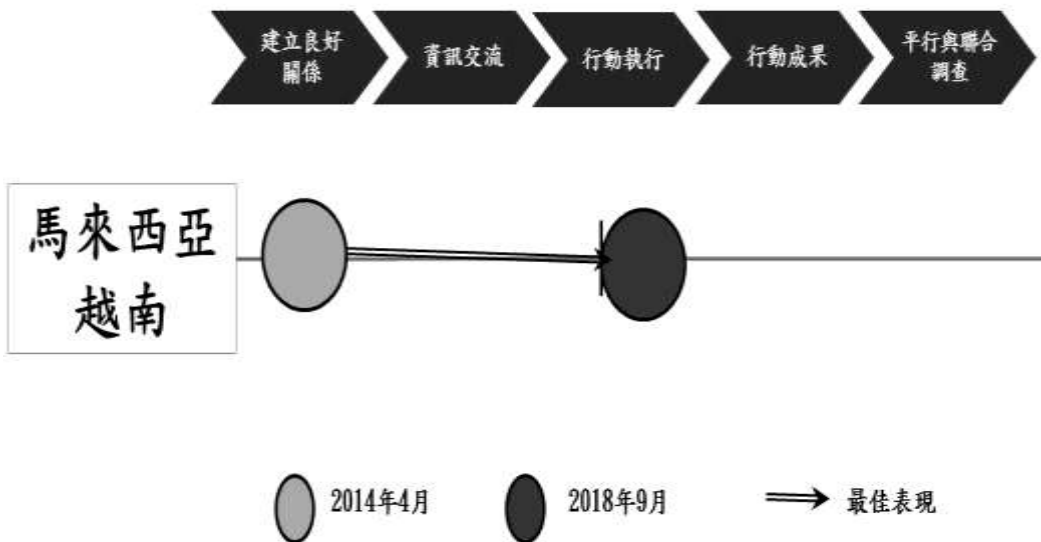
## 合作成果



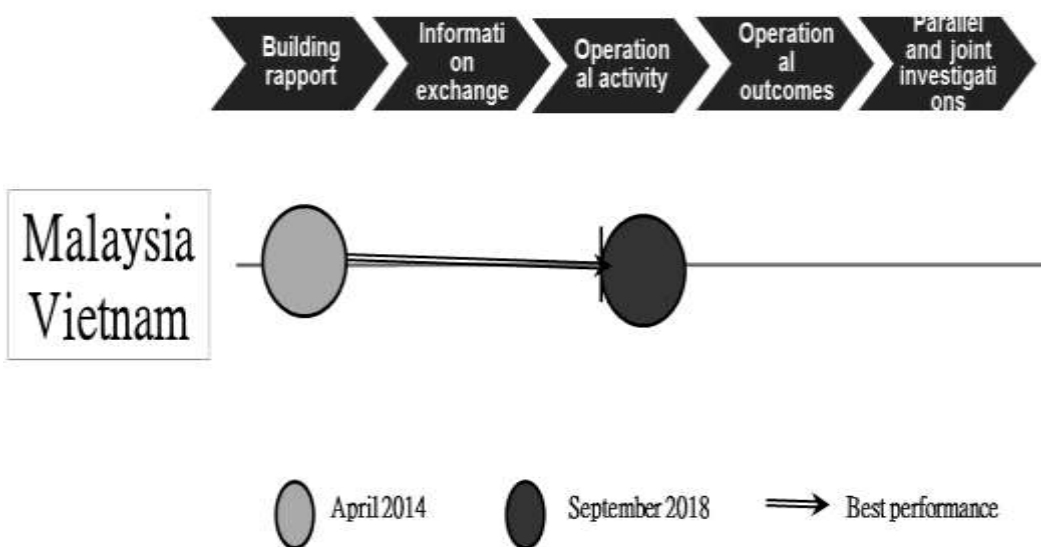
## Results




## 2014-18 跨境偵查合作進展



## TIC progress over time 2014-18





## 被害人相關議題

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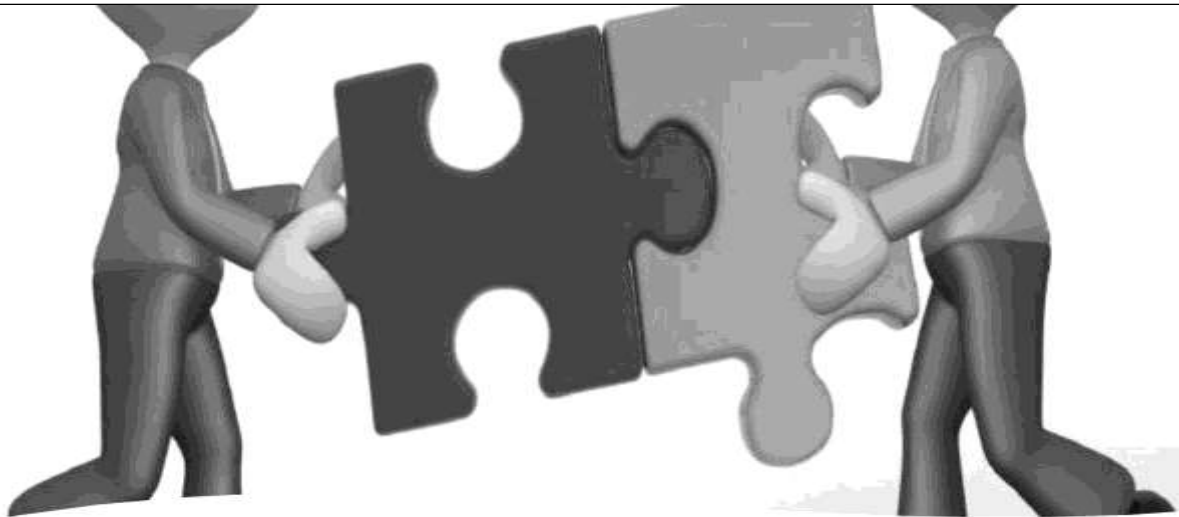
- 鑑別被害人與蒐證的困難與挑戰
- 被害人合作意願不高
- 獲救後，被害人多半只想安全返家，而非向有關當局提供有力證詞及或合作
- 誤導或模糊的供述
- 受到仲介或犯罪集團威脅



## Challenges related to victims

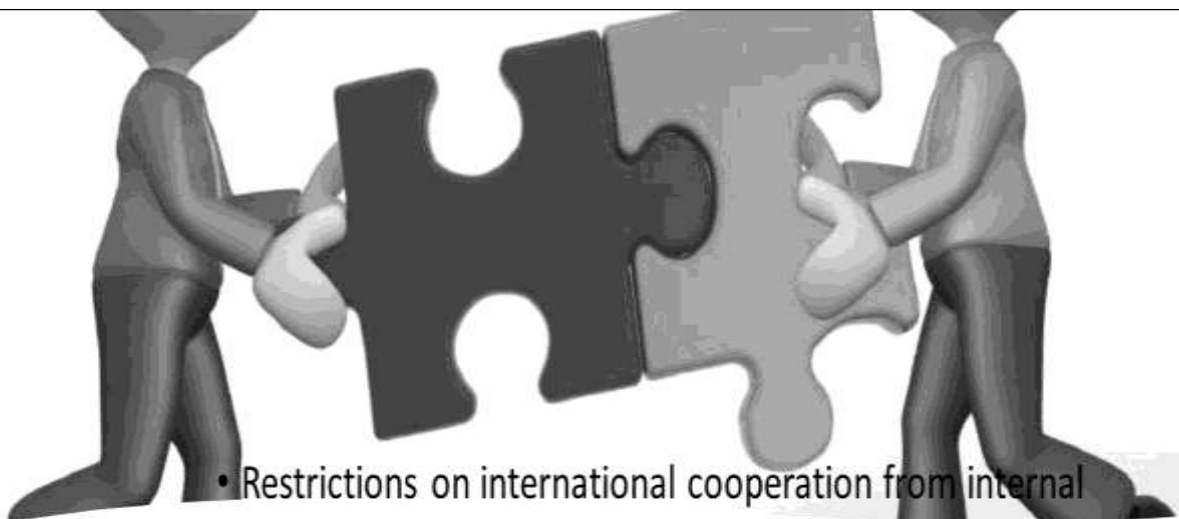
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- Difficulties & challenges in verifications of victims information & collection of evidences
- Lack of cooperation from the victims
- After being rescued their common intention is to return home safely rather than providing a good statement and cooperation to the authorities
- Misleading or confusing statements
- Threaten by agents or syndicates



## 挑戰

- 內部對國際合作的限制
- 信任度低；其中一方或雙邊缺乏合作文化
- 缺乏促進此類合作必需的關係基礎
- 法律制度的差異與國內法律框架阻礙合作
- 司法人員缺乏進行國際合作的知識



## Challenges

- Restrictions on international cooperation from internal
- Low levels of trust; Lack of a culture of cooperation in one or both countries,
- Lack of relationships necessary to facilitate such cooperation;
- Differences in legal systems and impediments to cooperation in domestic legal frameworks;
- Lack of knowledge among practitioners of international cooperation tools





性別失衡，女性執法人員不足



Insufficient gender balance, inadequate numbers of women in police



## CHALLENGE

- 語言隔閡：聯絡官及相關人員語言能力有限，難以與合作窗口及被害人溝通
- 關於人口販運議題、被害人及性別意識敏感度的知識不足
- 缺乏關於案件/被害人/犯罪人的整體資訊
- 工作負荷過重、主責人員工作繁雜、人員輪調、人員流動頻繁且流動率高，都會影響相關知識與能力的認識與維持



## CHALLENGE

- Language barrier: limited language capacity by focal point and relevant staff to communicate with counterpart and victims
- Limited knowledge on TIP, VoTs, victim and gender sensitivity
- Lack of comprehensive information about the cases/victims/traffickers
- Overload, multiple tasks by person in charge, staff rotation, rapid and high turnover of staff, which affects knowledge and capacity retention

## 挑戰

- 缺乏及時行動/後續追蹤
- 調查作業效率低落，未使用財務調查及情資分析等技巧
- 貪腐問題
- 資源與技術/專業不足，以及時間限制
- 架構與實際作業間的落差
- 缺乏配套的法律機制
- 單邊或雙邊缺乏配套的基礎設施（如溝通管道、系統與程序、運行良好的中央主管機關等）

## Challenges

- Lack of timely action/follow-up
- Inefficient investigative practices that do not use techniques such as financial investigations and intelligence analysis
- Corruption
- Insufficient resourcing and skills/expertise, and time constraints.
- Gap between framework and practices
- Lack of supporting legal mechanism
- Lack of supporting infrastructure (avenues, systems and procedures, a functioning central authority, etc.) In one or both concerned countries;

## 未來建議



- 聯絡官—必須由人口販運單位的人員擔任，名單及聯絡資訊需定期更新
- 雙邊聯絡官需溝通無礙
- 必須採用標準的情資記錄與報告方法
- 視雙邊合作為正常業務
- 提出後續請求前，確定存在可用的證據

## Looking forward recommendations



- Focal points –must be operational officers in TIP units, and the list as well as contact details must be regularly updated
- There must be ease of communication between focal points
- Standard approaches to intelligence recording and reporting must be used
- Cooperating needs to be seen as normal business
- To establish the existence and availability of evidence prior to any subsequent request.

## 建立跨境偵查合作環境

- 其他國家的聯絡官或警察專員
- 可用被害人語言溝通的當地人員，以協助通譯與製作筆錄
- 法律與程序架構允許並促進跨境偵查合作，包含雙邊警力進行聯合及/或平行調查
- 以訓練有素且技術純熟的人員組成專業防制人口販運單位，人員需具有法律及行動能力，以執行跨境偵查合作，運用反應性和積極主動的調查技巧
- 採取緊急行動以拯救被害人或打擊進行中的人口販運活動
- 跨國販運情資之交流與發展

## Enabling environment for TIC

- Liason officer in other country or police attache
- Local people who can speak language of victim help to explain and support taking accounts
- Legal and procedural framework permits and facilitates TIC, including conduct of joint and or parallel investigations between national police forces
- Specialist anti-trafficking units are staffed by trained and skilled individuals who have the legal and operational capacity to undertake TIC to implement reactive and pro-active investigative techniques
- To initiate urgent action to rescue victims or to respond to trafficking crime in action.
- To exchange and develop transnational trafficking intelligence

## 建立跨境偵查合作環境

- 在相互影響的國家間建立雙邊、區域及國際的專業執法人員網絡：分享資訊、良好作法及具體調查進展
- 合作的專業單位指派24小時待命的聯絡官，使用安全加密方式以溝通管理合作，包括僅透過安全加密的溝通系統來傳輸被害人相關敏感資料

## Enabling environment for TIC

- Established bilateral, regional and international networks of specialist unit personnel co-operating between mutually affected countries: to share information & good practices and advancement of specific operational investigations
- Cooperating specialist units designated 24-hour focal points of contact and secure encrypted communications capacity to manage the cooperation which include the transmission of sensitive victim-related data only via secure encrypted communications systems

## 建立跨境偵查合作環境

- 一個有能力且運作良好的政府
- 該政府有能力準備及回應人口販運案件相關的協助請求，並能與其他東協會員國的對應機關直接的、安全的進行溝通
- 指定檢察官、中央機關代理人和經培訓的其他官員可參與提出或接受販運案件的國際司法合作請求，以便在準備與執行協助請求上密切合作。

## Enabling environment for TIC

- A competent national authority is in place and functioning
- The national authority has the capacity to prepare and respond to requests for assistance in trafficking in persons cases and to communicate directly and securely with counterpart authorities in other AMS.
- Specially designated prosecutors, central authority lawyers and trained other officials may be involved in making or receiving requests for international legal cooperation in trafficking cases to cooperate closely in the preparation and execution of requests for assistance

感謝各位  
有任何疑問嗎？

Hanh Dang (Ms.)

澳洲-東協防制人口販運計畫(AACT)  
越南辦公室執行長

行動電話：(+84) 912 317 405

電子郵件：

[hanh.dangk2@yahoo.com.vn](mailto:hanh.dangk2@yahoo.com.vn)



Thank you for your attention  
Do you have any questions?

Hanh Dang (Ms.)

Specialist, Trafficking in Persons  
Vietnam

M: (+84) 912 317 405

E: [hanh.dangk2@yahoo.com.vn](mailto:hanh.dangk2@yahoo.com.vn)





# *Note*

## 簡歷-與談人

### Leeza

印度明愛會防制人口販運專題經理



### 學歷

社會工作學碩士

動物學碩士

非政府組織管理文憑

### 經歷

目前任職於印度明愛會防制人口販運專題經理，管理印度-尼泊爾跨境防制人口販運方案和促進國家安全移民及防制人口販運方案，並協調國家級「印度終結人口販運聯絡網」計畫。作為「國家勞工聯合會」洲際協調人六年，組織了德里分會，並代表政府組建的工作小組提交關於國內勞工狀況的報告。

發揮自身的經驗，努力於推動國內勞工相關權益的立法，組織基層勞工建立工會。引導亞洲明愛會防制人口販運及代表國際明愛會投入於移民及人口販運問題。

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR

**Leeza**

Thematic Manager,  
Anti- Human Trafficking & Migration  
Caritas India



### EDUCATION

Post Graduate Degree - Master in Social Work (MSW)  
Post Graduate Degree- Master of Science in Zoology (M.Sc)  
Diploma in NGO Management

### EXPERIENCES

Currently working as Thematic Manager, Anti- Human Trafficking and Migration programme in Caritas India, managing Indo Nepal cross border anti-human trafficking programme and National programmes on promoting safe migration and anti-human trafficking programmes.  
Coordinating a network called 'All India Network to End Human Trafficking' at national level.  
Worked as State coordinator of National Domestic Workers Movement for 6 years, started the Delhi Chapter, Represented the working group formed by Delhi government, India to submit the report on the conditions of domestic workers.  
Experience in the area of collective action to ensure the rights of the domestic workers in the National legislation. Worked towards organizing domestic workers at the grassroots level towards formation of trade union.  
Steering group member of Christian Organisations Against Trafficking Network representing Caritas Asia, Representing COATNET in the working group on Migration and Human Trafficking of Caritas Internationalis.

## 簡歷-與談人

### 章光明

中央警察大學警察政策研究所教授



### 學歷

美國伊利諾大學公共政策分析博士

### 經歷

中央警察大學警政管理學院院長

中央警察大學推廣中心主任

中央警察大學行政警察學系主任

2001-2002 亞洲警察學會創辦人、會長 (President, Asian Association of Police Studies)

2003 美國休斯頓州立大學(Sam Houston State University)刑事司法學院客座教授

2007 美國休斯頓大學城中校區(University of Houston-Downtown)刑事司法系交換教授

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR

**CHANG, KUANG-MING (Charles)**  
PROFESSOR, POLICE ADMINISTRATION  
DEPARTMENT AND SCHOOL OF POLICE  
POLICY, Central Police University



### EDUCATION

Ph.D., Public Policy Analysis-Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago

### EXPERIENCE

Dean, College of Justice Administration

Director, Extensive Training Center, Central Police University

Chair, Department of Police Administration, Central Police University, Taiwan

Visiting professor, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Houston at Downtown,  
Houston, TX

Visiting professor, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX

Senior Consultant, Asian Association of Police Study (AAPS)

## 議題四

### 他國防制人口販運策略及案例

#### *Session 4*

#### *Anti-Human Trafficking Case Studies*



## 簡歷-主持人

**紀惠容**

勵馨基金會執行長



### 學歷

1990/09- 1992/08 美國 Valparaiso University 碩士  
Master of Arts in Liberal Studies concentration in Music  
1980/09- 1984/07 國立師範大學社會教育系新聞組畢

### 經歷

1994 迄今 財團法人勵馨社會福利事業基金會執行長  
1995 迄今 布農文教基金會董事  
1999 迄今 新故鄉基金會董事  
2005 迄今 公益自律聯盟理事  
2013 迄今 衛福部家庭暴力及性侵害防制推動小組委員  
2013 迄今 台灣防暴聯盟理事  
2013 迄今 臺灣酒駕防制社會關懷協會理事  
2016 迄今 教育部「性騷擾與性別歧視申訴評議會」委員  
2016 迄今 行政院人口販運協調會報委員  
2016 迄今 家庭暴力及性侵害防治基金管理監督小組委員  
2017 迄今 法官學院性別課程諮詢委員會  
2018 迄今



## CURRICULUM VITAE OF MODERATOR

### Hui-Jung Chi

CEO of Garden of Hope Foundation,  
Taiwan



### EDUCATION

1990/09- 1992/08 Valparaiso University  
Master of Arts in Liberal Studies concentration in Music 1980/09-  
1984/07 Bachelor of Adult & Continuing Education National  
Taiwan Normal University

### EXPERIENCE

Since 1994 CEO of The Garden of Hope Foundation  
Since 1995 Committee Member of Ministry of Health and Welfare's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee  
Since 1999 Executive Council Member of Taiwan Coalition Against Violence  
Since 2005 Executive Council Member of Taiwan NPO Self-Regulation Alliance  
Since 2013 Committee Member of Bunun Cultural and Educational Foundation  
Since 2013 Committee Member of New Homeland Foundation  
Since 2013 Committee Member of Taiwan Against Drunk Driving Association  
Since 2016 Committee Member of Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Grievances, Ministry of Education, Taiwan  
Since 2016 Committee Member of Coordination of Against Human Trafficking, Executive Yuan, Taiwan  
Since 2017 Committee Member of Management Supervision on Funds of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault  
Since 2018 Committee Member of Gender Curriculum Advisory for Judge college

**韓國勞力剝削態樣及防制作為**  
*Labor Trafficking in Korea*

主 講 人： **Mr. Kim Jong Chul**

韓國公共利益法律推廣組織律師

S p e a k e r: **Mr. Kim Jong Chul**

Public Interest Law Promotion Organization, South Korea



## 簡歷-主講人

### JONG CHUL KIM

韓國首爾公共利益法律倡導者  
創始人兼項目總監/律師



### 學歷

高麗大學國際法碩士  
韓國高陽市司法研究培訓中心法律證書  
高麗大學法律學士

### 經歷

2011 迄今	韓國首爾公共利益法律倡導者創始人兼項目總監/律師
2019/1 迄今	美國波士頓哈佛法學院人權項目訪問學者
2007/03-2010/12	韓國首爾 Somyoung 律師事務所副律師
2013/01-2014/12	韓國漢城韓國外國語大學客座教授
2011/03-2013/02	韓國律師協會人權部主席
2013/03-2015/02	韓國律師協會難民法律援助委員會主席
2011/01-2012/08	泰國曼谷亞太難民權利網絡拘留工作組主席
2010/01-2011/12	韓國首爾韓國難民權利網絡主席

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

### **JONG CHUL KIM**

Founder and Program Director/Attorney of  
Advocates for Public Interest Law, Seoul, Korea



### **Education**

Master's in International Law , Korea Graduate University, Seoul, Korea, 2014  
Certificate in Law, Judicial Research and Training Center, Goyang-si, Korea, 2007  
B.A. Law , Korea University, Seoul, Korea, 1997

### **Experience**

2011 to present	Founder and Program Director/Attorney at law, Advocates for Public Interest Law
2019 to present	Visiting Fellow, Human Rights Program, Harvard Law School
2007/03-2010/12	Associate Attorney, Law Firm Somyoung, Seoul
2013/01-2014/12	Visiting Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul
2011/03-2013/02	Chair of Human Rights Department, Korean Bar Association
2013/03-2015/02	Chair of committee on legal assistance for refugee, Korean Bar Association
2011/01-2012/08	Chair of Detention Working Group, Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, Bangkok, Thailand
2010/01-2011/12	Chair, Korean Refugee Rights Network

韓國人口  
販運勞力  
剝削態樣

Jongchul kim

labor  
trafficking  
in korea

Jongchul kim

# 簡介

- 勞力剝削態樣
- 打擊人口販運

# intro

- labor trafficking conditions
- combating human trafficking

勞力剝削  
態樣

- 農業
- 鹽田

labor  
trafficking  
conditions

- agriculture
- salt field



勞力剝削  
態樣

• 漁業

labor  
trafficking  
conditions

• fishing industry

打擊人口  
販運

•防制

combating  
human  
trafficking

•prevention

打擊人口  
販運

• 起訴

combating  
human  
trafficking

• prosecution

打擊人口  
販運

•保護

combating  
human  
trafficking

•protection

打擊人口  
販運

- 保護
- 尊重
- 鑑別

combating  
human  
trafficking

- protection
- respect
- identification

脆弱處境

•保護之必要性

vulnerability

•necessity of protection

脆弱處境

•剝削合理化

vulnerability

•justification of exploitation

脆弱處境

• 無法鑑別

vulnerability

• failure of identification



結論

conclusion

比利時打擊性剝削及人口販運策略分享：  
以 SAMANG 案為例

*Combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation: the  
“SAMANG” -case*

主 講 人： **Ms. Els Traets**

比利時安特衛普檢察院檢察官

S p e a k e r: **Ms. Els Traets**

Prosecutor's Office in Antwerp, Belgium



## 簡歷-主講人

**Els TRAETS**

Antwerp 檢察官辦公室檢察官



### 學歷

魯汶大學犯罪學碩士

魯汶大學法律碩士

安特衛普大學法律學士

### 經歷

2016/12 迄今

安特衛普檢察官辦公室檢察官

2010/10-2016/12

布魯塞爾檢察官辦公室檢察官

2008/09-2010/09

司法部刑事政策處律師

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPEAKER

**Els TRAETS**

Public Prosecutor,  
Antwerp Prosecutor's Office



### **Education**

MA Criminology, Leuven University (hons), September 2006 – June 2008

MA Law, Leuven University (hons), September 2004 – June 2007

BA Law, Antwerp University, September 2002 – June 2004

### **Experience**

2016/12 to present

Public Prosecutor, Antwerp Prosecutor's Office

2010/10-2016/12

Public Prosecutor, Brussels Prosecutor's Office

2008/09-2010/09

Jurist, Department of Justice, Criminal Policy Service



## 打擊性剝削及人口販運策略分享： 以SAMANG案為例

防制人口販運國際工作坊

Els Traets

比利時安特衛普檢察院人口販運專責檢察官

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## Combating human trafficking for sexual exploitation: the “SAMANG”-case

International Workshop on Combating Human  
Trafficking

Els Traets

Magistrate specialised in human trafficking and human smuggling  
Antwerp Prosecutor's Office


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比利時?

比利時

台灣在這裡




2



Belgium?

Belgium

We are here



2



### 安特衛普區



- 2,867平方公里
- +/- 180萬居民
- 98位檢察官



### District of Antwerp



- 2.867 km<sup>2</sup>
- +/- 1,8 million inhabitants
- 98 prosecutors





## 專責檢察官

- 每個區皆設有一位專責人口販運案件的檢察官, 以及一位負責人口走私案件的檢察官 (= “檢察長團隊” 指令) Every district has a **specialized prosecutor for Human Trafficking cases** and a specialized prosecutor for **Human Smuggling cases**. (= directive of the “College of Attorneys General” )
- 上述兩類案件可指派同一位檢察官負責 (安特衛普採用這種方式)



## Specialized prosecutors

- Every district has a **specialized prosecutor for Human Trafficking cases** and a specialized prosecutor for **Human Smuggling cases**. (= directive of the “College of Attorneys General”)
- the same magistrate can be assigned for both matters (as is the case in Antwerp)





## 簡報大綱

- 安特衛普賣淫現況
- 比利時管理賣淫和人口販運的法規
- Samang 案



## Overview of the presentation


- Prostitution in Antwerp
- Belgian legislation on prostitution and human trafficking
- The “Samang”-case



## 安特衛普賣淫現況

- 紅燈區
- “家庭妓院home prostitution”（網路廣告）
- 伴遊（網路廣告）
- 妓院酒吧

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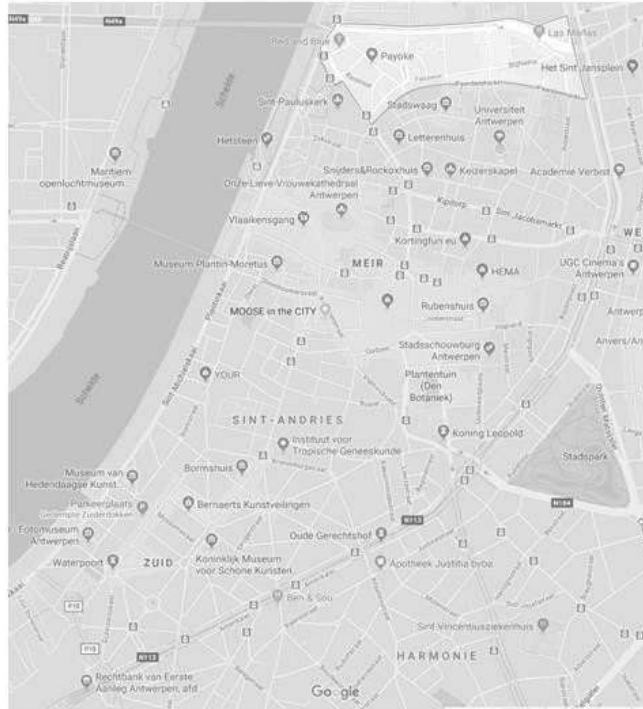
## Prostitution in Antwerp

- Red Light District
- “home prostitution” (advertising online)
- Escort (advertising online)
- Prostitution-bars

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## 安特衛普賣淫現況：紅燈區






## Prostitution in Antwerp: the red light district







## 安特衛普賣淫現況：紅燈區

- 280個櫥窗
- 嚴格規範
  - 僅提供擁有身分證件/護照/簽證的性工作者登記
  - 雇主有義務在單一資料庫登錄所有性工作者(僅警方有權使用)
  - 工作場所的衛生、整潔和安全有嚴格的規範(例如緊急按鈕)
- 由當地警局的專責小組管理



## Prostitution in Antwerp: the red light district

- 280 windows
- Strictly regulated
  - Only for sex workers with identity papers / passport / visa
  - Obligation for the owner to register all sex workers in a database (accessible only by the police)
  - Strict regulations on hygiene, tidiness and safety in the working place (e.g. alarm button)
- Specialized team of local police



## 比利時管理賣淫和人口販運的法規

賣淫是合法的

但某些相關活動例如招攬客人、廣告和仲介(拉皮條)是非法的，以不合乎行情的高價出租嫖妓場所也是非法的  
(刑法第380條等相關條文)






## Belgian legislation on prostitution and human trafficking

**Prostitution** is legal

but certain related activities such as solicitation, advertising and “pimping” are illegal, as is renting rooms for prostitution against abnormally high gains

(art. 380 et seq Penal Code)



## 比利時管理賣淫和人口販運的法規

### 人口販運（刑法第433條等相關條文）：

- 被害人是否同意與起訴案件不相關
- 加重刑期的條件如下：
  - 未成年人
  - 處於脆弱處境的被害人
  - 使用暴力、威脅或設陷阱欺騙
  - 危及被害人生命安全
  - 犯罪集團從事人口販運(THB)...



## Belgian legislation on prostitution and human trafficking

### Human Trafficking (art. 433 et seq Penal Code):

- consent of the victim is *irrelevant* for the prosecution
- aggravating circumstances are:
  - minors,
  - vulnerable victims,
  - use of violence, threat or tricks
  - endanger the live of the victim,
  - THB as an activity of a criminal organisation, ...



## 比利時管理賣淫和人口販運的法規：刑罰

- 15年以下刑期，以及8,000至120萬歐元的罰鍰(每名被害人！)
- 剝奪參政權與公民權(強制處罰)
- 沒收犯罪資產
  
- 可能增加其他處罰：
  - 禁止與未成年人工作
  - 禁止經營酒吧、旅館、電影院…
  - 禁止在法官規定的區域居住或停留



## Belgian legislation on prostitution and human trafficking: sentences

- up to 15 years of imprisonment and fines between 8.000 and 1.200.000 euro (per victim!)
- Loss of political and civil rights (mandatory sentence)
- Confiscation of the assets of the crime
  
- Possible additional sentences:
  - Interdiction to work with minors
  - Interdiction to run a bar, a hotel, a cinema, ...
  - Interdiction to live or stay in a area defined by the judge





## 比利時管理賣淫和人口販運的法規：保護被害人

若被害人

- 與警方合作並提供訊息協助指認、找到或逮捕嫌犯
- 並且 切斷所有和嫌犯的聯繫
- 並且 同意接受專門中心的輔導

=> 可取得 “**人口販運被害人身分**”，得以在調查期間留在比利時，若嫌犯被起訴，還可獲得居留許可

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## Belgian legislation on prostitution and human trafficking: protection of victims

If a victim

- cooperates with the police and provides helpful information to identify, find or arrest the suspect(s)
- and breaks all contact with the suspect(s)
- and agrees to the guidance of a specialized center

=> He/ she can obtain the “**status of victim of trafficking in human beings**”, which will allow him/her to stay in Belgium during the investigation and even obtain a definitive residence permit in case of prosecution of the suspects

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## SAMANG 案

活躍於人口販運和性剝削的犯罪集團，使用愛情騙子的手法  
(2017 年 - 2018 年)

5 名嫌犯和 6 名被害人都是羅馬尼亞人。

在安特衛普紅燈區(“Schipperskwartier”)從事家庭妓院  
& 伴遊

被害人非常年輕 (18 歲 - 19 歲)



## THE SAMANG CASE

Criminal organization, active in the field of THB for sexual  
exploitation, use of the “loverboy”-technique (2017 – 2018)

Suspects (5) as well as victims (6) were all Romanian.

Prostitution in the Antwerp Red Light District  
 (“Schipperskwartier”), home prostitution & escort

Victims were very young (18 – 19 years old)



## SAMANG案：初期資訊

- 數名女子在安特衛普替 Ionut S 工作賣淫，他安排這些女子入境比利時，並且到紅燈區工作
- 其中，Maria N. 和 Steluta J. 替他工作
- 他和同母異父的兄弟一同從事此勾當
- Ionut S. 也安排女子在德國亞琛(Aachen)工作
- 取得 Ionut 和其兄弟的電話號碼




## THE SAMANG CASE: initial information

- Different girls are working as a prostitute in Antwerp for Ionut S. He organized their journey to Belgium and found them a place to work in the red light district
- Amongst others, Maria N. and Steluta J. are working for him
- He is working together with his half-brother
- Ionut S. also had girls working in Aachen (Germany)
- Phone numbers of Ionut and his half-brother are given



## SAMANG 案：資訊驗證

- Ionut S. 在德國亞琛已知犯下竊盜、攻擊、鬥毆和偽造文書罪
- 羅馬尼亞立案調查中
- 羅馬尼亞提供的資訊顯示其同母異父兄弟為Fanel-Aurel N.
- Ionut S. 曾在安特衛普與Maria N. 同在一輛賓士車中受警方控制
- 已知Maria N. 和 Steluta J. 是安特衛普的性工作者



## THE SAMANG CASE: verification of the information

- Ionut S. is known in Aachen for theft, assault and battery and document fraud
- Ongoing investigation in Romania
- Information from Romania: identification of his half-brother as Fanel-Aurel N.
- Ionut S. had been subject of a police control in Antwerp, in a car Mercedes Benz, together with Maria N.
- Maria N. and Steluta J. are known sex workers in Antwerp



## SAMANG 案：調查

- 使用已知的電話號碼與redlights.be交叉比對
  - 在警方原始報告取得嫌犯電話號碼
  - 在安特衛普警方專門管理娼妓的小組系統性控管下取得被害人電話號碼
- 在[www.redlights.be](http://www.redlights.be)刊登廣告是免費的，但是需要登記（電郵地址和電話號碼）
- 寄送文字簡訊和廣告代碼=首頁的廣告(費用=2歐元)

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## THE SAMANG CASE: investigation

- Known phone numbers are crosschecked with redlights.be
  - Phone numbers (suspects) in original police report
  - Phone numbers (victims) obtained by systematic controls of a specialized “prostitution team” of the Antwerp Police
- Placing of an advertisement on [www.redlights.be](http://www.redlights.be) is free, but requires registration (emailaddress and phone number)
- Text message with code of the advertisement sent = advertisement on the first page (cost = 2 euro)

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## SAMANG 案：調查

- 調查期間，另三名嫌犯抵達比利時
  - 目的是協助 Ionut S. 的活動
  - 同行的女友開始賣淫
- **Fanel N.** (Ionut S. 同母異父的兄弟) 和他的女友 Mihaela N.
- **Ionut M.** 和他的女友 Adriana Z.
- **Eduard S.** 和他的女友 Alexandra H. (已懷孕)



## THE SAMANG CASE: investigation

- During the investigation, three other suspects came to Belgium
  - to assist Ionut S. in his activities
  - with their girlfriend, who starts working in prostitution
- **Fanel N.** (half-brother of Ionut S.) with his girlfriend Mihaela N.
- **Ionut M.** and his girlfriend Adriana Z.
- **Eduard S.** and his girlfriend Alexandra H. (pregnant)



## SAMANG 案：調查

- 監聽：
  - 嫌犯電話號碼
  - 被害人電話號碼
  - 客人(廣告)電話號碼
- 為何監聽：
  - 指認此電話號碼使用人
  - 收集性剝削證據
  - 找出被害人的位置&瞭解她們提供何種 “服務”

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## THE SAMANG CASE: investigation



- Wire-tapping on
  - Phone numbers of the suspects
  - Phone numbers of the victims
  - Phone numbers for clients (advertisements)
- Why wire-tapping:
  - Identification of the user of the phone number
  - Collecting evidence of exploitation
  - Localization of the victims & knowing which “services” they provide.

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## SAMANG案：監聽Ionut S.的電話號碼

- 和其中三名被害人  
有性關係，使用愛情騙子的手法
- 控制被害人
- Ionut和被害人使用毒品
- 決定提供哪些服務和價格
- 在羅馬尼亞興建住所
- 賭博成癮



## THE SAMANG CASE: wire-tapping on the phone number of Ionut S.

- Sexual relation with three of the victims and use of “loverboy”-technique
- Control over the victims
- Drug use by Ionut and victims
- Decision on provided services and prices
- Building a house in Romania
- Gambling problem



SAMANG案：監聽Ionut S.的電話號碼

地址 =  
Schaafstraat 8 Antwerp



THE SAMANG CASE: wire-tapping on the phone number of Ionut S.

Address =  
Schaafstraat 8 Antwerp





## SAMANG 案：監聽被害人通話

- 和 Ionut S. 聯繫
- Joita S. 和 Denisa A. 懷孕
- 被 Maria N. 控制



## THE SAMANG CASE: wire-tapping on the victims

- Contact with Ionut S.
- Pregnancy of Joita S. and Denisa A.
- Control by Maria N.



## SAMANG案：監聽 “客人的電話”

- 可以進行無保護措施的性接觸(如果付費)
- 許多客人(一天數名客人)



## THE SAMANG CASE: wire-tapping on the “client number”

- Unprotected sexual contacts are possible (if paid for)
- A lot of clients (several clients a day)



## SAMANG 案

- 即使嫌犯被捕，被害人也經過審訊(關於本案案情)之後：被害人仍到監獄探望 Ionut S.
- Steluta J. 聯絡身在羅馬尼亞的“前任”被害人們，要她們聲明是她安排這些人入境比利時並且賣淫…。她也願意為 Ionut S. 承擔罪行



## THE SAMANG CASE



- Even after the arrest, interrogation of the victims (+ confrontation with elements of the case) : they visit Ionut S. in prison
- Steluta J. contacts the “old” victims in Romania, in order to make the declare that SHE arranged their journey to Belgium, organized their prostitution, .... She is willing to take the blame for the acts of Ionut S.



## 金錢流向?

- 賭博成癮
- 毒品
- 羅馬尼亞房產

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## What about the money?

- Gambling-problem
- Drugs
- House in Romania

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## 金錢流向？

- 跨國轉帳：累計約19萬2,884歐元被Ionut S. 匯入羅馬尼亞（2014年10月 - 2018年3月）
- 凍結房產命令

## What about the money?

- International moneytransfers: 192.883,23 euro sent to Romania by Ionut S. (october 2014 – march 2018)
- Freezing order on his house



## SAMANG案：與羅馬尼亞合作成立聯合調查小組

- 便利交換資訊（雙邊警方直接聯繫）
- 在比利時家中搜索時，羅馬尼亞警方也同時在場
- 進入羅馬尼亞家中搜索時，比利時警方也同時在場
- 在羅馬尼亞訊問被害人（不須歐洲調查令EIO）
  
- 由歐盟支付所有出差和翻譯費用

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## THE SAMANG CASE : Joint Investigation Team with Romania

- Easy exchange of information (direct contact between police services)
- Romanian police present during home search in Belgium
- Belgian police present for simultaneous home search in his house in Romania
- Interrogation of the victims in Romania (without EIO)
  
- All travel expenses and translation costs paid by EU

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## SAMANG案：與羅馬尼亞合作成立聯合調查小組

- 和羅馬尼亞檢察官辦公室達成協議
  - 比利時以人口販運調查期間在比利時的被害人和組織犯罪提起公訴
  - 羅馬尼亞以其他人口販運被害人和洗錢提起公訴



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## THE SAMANG CASE : Joint Investigation Team with Romania

- Agreement with Romanian prosecutors office
  - Prosecution in Belgium for THB of the victims who where in Belgium during the investigation and for criminal organization
  - Prosecution in Romania for THB of the other victims and money laundering



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## Ionut S.

罪名：人口販運（5名被害人）+ 犯罪集團首腦

犯罪集團首腦：

- 決定哪些女子到安特衛普工作
- 選擇男性共犯到安特衛普來協助他犯案

目標 = 盡可能賺更多錢

他收取大部分的金錢，用來支付興建在羅馬尼亞的房屋、賭博惡習和日常支出



## Ionut S.

Charges: THB (5 victims) + Leader of criminal organization

Leader of the criminal organization:

- Decides which girls come to work in Antwerp
- chooses the men who come to Antwerp to help him

Goal = earn as much money as possible

He rakes in most of the money, and pays the built of his house in Romania, his gambling addiction and his daily expenses



## Ionut S. : 判刑

- 8年刑期
- 罰金2萬4,000歐元 x 5名被害人
- 褫奪公民權與參政權10年
- 20年內禁止在安特衛普市居住或停留
- 沒收羅馬尼亞的房產



## Ionut S.: conviction

- 8 years of imprisonment
- Fine 24.000 euro x 5 victims
- Loss of civil and political rights 10 years
- Interdiction to live or stay in the city of Antwerp for 20 years
- Confiscation of his house in Romania



## Maria N.

- 罪名：人口販運（4名被害人） + 參與犯罪組織活動
- 人口販運被害人
- Ionut S. “真正的妻子”（調查期間在羅馬尼亞結婚）
- 積極剝削其他女子

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## Maria N.

- Charges: THB (4 victims) + Participation in the activities of a criminal organisation
- Victim of THB
- “real wife” of Ionut S. (married in Romania during the investigation)
- Active role in the exploitation of the other girls

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## Maria N.: 判刑

- 4年 (2年緩刑)
- 罰金8,000歐元 x 4名被害人
- 褫奪公民權與參政權5年
- 10年內禁止在安特衛普市居住或停留



## Maria N.: conviction

- 4 years (2 years with suspension)
- Fine: 8.000 euro x 4 victims
- Loss of civil and political rights 5 years
- Interdiction to live or stay in the city of Antwerp for 10 years



## Fanel-Aurel N.

- 罪名：人口販運（3名被害人） + 參與犯罪組織活動
- Ionut S. 同母異父的兄弟，心腹顧問
- 監督羅馬尼亞房屋的興建工程
- 調查期間到比利時協助 Ionut S.：控制被害人，並且當馬伕開車送他們去從事伴遊工作
- 將自己的妻子帶到比利時從事性工作

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## Fanel-Aurel N.

- charges: THB (3 victims) + participation in the activities of a criminal organisation
- Half-brother of Ionut S., his confidential advisor
- Oversees the construction of his house in Romania
- Came to Belgium during the investigation to help Ionut S.: controls the victims, drives them to escort-dates
- He brought his wife to Belgium to work as a sex worker

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## Fanel-Aurel N. : 判刑

- 4年 (2年緩刑)
- 罰金8,000歐元 x 3名被害人
- 褫奪公民權與參政權5年
- 10年內禁止在安特衛普市居住或停留



## Fanel-Aurel N.: conviction

- 4 years (2 years with suspension)
- Fine: 8.000 euro x 3 victims
- Loss of civil and political rights 5 years



## Eduard S.

- 罪名：人口販運（4名被害人） + 參與犯罪組織活動
- 和他(懷孕的)女友Alexandra一起到比利時
- 控制Alexandra和其他被害人，回報Ionut S. 被害人的活動與其收入，並且當馬伕開車送這些女子赴約

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## Eduard S.

- Charges: THB (4 victims) + participation in the activities of a criminal organisation
- Came to Belgium with his (pregnant) girlfriend Alexandra
- Alexandra started working immediatly in prostitution
- Controls Alexandra and the other victims, informs Ionut S. on the activities of the victims and their income and drives girls to their dates

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## Eduard S. : 判刑

- 2年
- 罰金8,000歐元 x 4名被害人
- 褫奪公民權與參政權5年



## Eduard S. : conviction

- 2 years
- Fine: 8.000 euro x 4 victims
- Loss of civil and political rights 5 years





## Ionut M.

- 罪名：人口販運（4名被害人） + 參與犯罪組織活動
- 和他的女友Adriana Z. 一起到比利時
- Adriana立即開始從事賣淫工作
- 控制Andriana和其他被害人，通知Ionut S. 被害人的活動與其收入，並且當馬伕開車送這些女子赴約



## Ionut M.

- Charges: THB (4 victims) + participation in the activities of a criminal organisation
- Came to Belgium with his girlfriend Adriana Z.
- Adriana started working immediatly in prostitution
- Controls Andriana and the other victims, informs Ionut S. on the activities of the victims and their income and drives girls to their dates




## Ionut M. : 判刑

- 2年
- 罰金8,000歐元 x 4名被害人
- 褫奪公民權與參政權5年




## Ionut M.: conviction




- 2 years
- Fine: 8.000 euro x 4 victims
- Loss of civil and political rights 5 years




疑問?



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QUESTIONS?



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## 聯絡資訊

Els Traets  
安特衛普檢察官辦公室

[els.traets@just.fgov.be](mailto:els.traets@just.fgov.be)

T: 0032 3 257 91 66

M: 0032 476 87 15 74



## Contact information

Els Traets  
Antwerp Prosecutor's Office

[els.traets@just.fgov.be](mailto:els.traets@just.fgov.be)

T: 0032 3 257 91 66

M: 0032 476 87 15 74

# *Note*

## 簡歷-與談人

**Ma. Yvette M. Tamayo-Coronel**

副執行長

菲律賓法務部跨部會防制販運協調會



### 學歷

- University of Santo Tomas 法律系學士  
馬尼拉大學馬尼拉分校文學士，主修行為科學（優等成績畢業）

### 經歷

- 美國政府主辦國際領袖人才參訪計畫(IVLP)訪問學人，討論打擊人口販運議題（2019年5月20日至6月7日）
- 以菲律賓協商團成員身分參與美菲兒童保護契約夥伴協議
- 2017年10月於宿霧市公布兒童保護契約協議，並與美國國務院代表團共同監督防制人口販運
- 主持協調於馬尼拉和宿霧市舉辦之第一屆年度兒童保護契約高層對話（2018年11月），並與美國國務院代表團共同監督防制人口販運
- 協助菲律賓和阿拉伯聯合大公國雙邊談判簽訂防制人口販運瞭解備忘錄
- 協助菲律賓外交部制定菲澳輔助辦法，執行澳洲—東協防制人口販運計畫(AACT)
- 國際防制人口販運對話（馬尼拉對話）期間，監督並協調召開技術工作小組會議（網路兒童性剝削、海員及漁工、國內勞工與打工度假勞工）
- 定期出席由國際失蹤及被剝削兒童中心(ICMEC)與亞太區打擊兒童色情資訊商業聯盟(APAC-FCACP)舉辦之會議
- 馬尼拉國際防制人口販運對話（2016年至2018年）核心計畫團隊成員
- 代表菲律賓出席泰國曼谷舉辦之澳亞區域性計畫指導委員會防制人口販運會議
- 代表菲律賓出席菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦之國際電信聯盟(ITU)/東協兒童在線保護工作坊（2016年9月）
- 代表菲律賓出席南韓首爾舉辦之東亞/東南亞區域漁業倫理聘僱暨政策調和會議（2016年8月）
- 主持菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦之東協工作坊，探討改善邊境管制暨強化執法單位能力以正視非法移民及人口販運議題（2016年6月）

- 代表菲律賓出席柬埔寨金邊舉辦之菲東雙邊移民圓桌會議（2016年5月）
- 代表菲律賓出席卡達杜哈舉辦之第13屆聯合國預防犯罪和刑事司法大會（2015年4月）
- 參與跨部會防制販運協調會工作小組，草擬政策、手冊、知識素材等如下：
  - a. 人口販運洗錢範圍
  - b. 人口販運勞務範圍
  - c. 人口販運個案轉介系統
  - d. 人口販運個案認罪協商條文（草案）
  - e. 7-2022 人口販運國際策略行動計畫
  - f. 菲律賓跨部會防制販運協調會暨澳亞防制人口販運計畫共同制定之人口販運專任檢察官訓練手冊

## CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR

### **Ma. Yvette M. Tamayo-Coronel**

Deputy Executive Director  
Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking,  
Department of Justice Philippines



### **EDUCATION**

- Bachelor of Laws, University of Santo Tomas
- Bachelor of Arts, Major in Behavioral Sciences, University of the Philippines-Manila (graduated *cum laude*-with honors)

### **EXPERIENCES**

- **Alumnus** of the International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) on Combating Trafficking in Persons (May 20-June 7, 2019) sponsored by the United States Government
- **Member** of the Philippine Negotiating Team for the Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and Government of the United States.
- **Launched** the CPC Agreement in October 2017 in Cebu City, together with the team from the U.S. State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
- **Hosted and coordinated** the First Annual CPC High Level Dialogue (November 2018) in Manila and Cebu City, together with the team from the U.S. State Department Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
- **Facilitated and coordinated** the negotiations of the Philippines-United Arab Emirates (UAE) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Combating Human Trafficking
- **Facilitated and coordinated** with the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) on the Subsidiary Arrangement (SA) between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Government of Australia (GOA) for the purpose of implementing the ASEAN- Australia Counter Trafficking in Persons Program (ASEAN-ACT)
- **Oversees and coordinates** the convening of the Technical Working Group meetings (Online Sexual Exploitation of Children, Seafarers and Fishers, Domestic Workers & Tourist Workers) under the International Dialogue on Human Trafficking (Manila Dialogue)
- **Attends regularly** the meetings called by the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) – Asia Pacific Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography (APAC-FCACP)



- **Member** of the Core Planning Team of the Manila International Dialogue on Human Trafficking in Persons (2016-2018)
- **Philippine Delegate** at the Regional Program Steering Committee Meeting of the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons held in Bangkok, Thailand (July 2017 and September 2018)
- **Philippine Delegate** at the ITU/ASEAN Workshop on Child Online Protection held in Manila, Philippines (September 2016)
- **Philippine Delegate** at the East Asia/Southeast Asia Regional Conference on Ethical Recruitment and Policy Harmonization in the Fishing Industry held in Seoul, South Korea (August 2016)
- **Hosted** the ASEAN Workshop on Improving Border Controls and Strengthening the Capacity of Law Enforcement Authorities to Address Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons held in Manila, Philippines (June 2016)
- **Philippine Delegate** at the Philippine – Cambodia Roundtable Meeting on Migration held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (May 2016)
- **Philippine Delegate** at the 13<sup>th</sup> United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Doha, Qatar (April 2015)
- **Participated** in the Working Groups that drafted the following policies, manuals and knowledge materials of the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking:
  - a. The Money Laundering Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons
  - b. The Labor Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons
  - c. Referral System of Trafficking in Persons Cases
  - d. Plea Bargaining Guidelines in Trafficking in Persons Cases (draft)
  - e. 2017-2022 National Strategic Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons
  - f. Trafficking in the Persons (TIP) Specialist Prosecutor’s Training Manual jointly developed by the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons

## 簡歷-與談人

**陳逸玲**

臺灣展翅協會秘書長

### 學歷

陽明大學衛生福利研究所  
台灣大學社會系

### 經歷

衛生福利部兒童及少年性剝削防制諮詢會第 1 屆委員  
行政院社會福利推動委員會第 10 屆委員  
臺灣展翅協會國際專員  
臺北市女性權益促進會執行秘書/秘書長

## **CURRICULUM VITAE OF COMMENTATOR**

**Chen, Yi-Ling**

Secretary General, ECPAT Taiwan

### **EDUCATION**

MS, Institute of Health and Welfare Policy, National Yang-Ming University

BA in Sociology, National Taiwan University

### **EXPERIENCE**

Member, Advisory Committee of Children and adolescents sexual exploitation prevention, Health and Welfare Ministry

Committee member, The 10th Social Welfare Promotion Committee of Executive Yuan

International Affairs Officer, ECPAT Taiwan

Program Officer/ Secretary General, Taipei Association for the Promotion of Women's Rights

# *Note*

## 會場交通方式

- 地點：福華國際文教會館 1 樓前瞻廳
- 地址：臺北市新生南路三段 30 號
- 交通資訊網址：[http://intl-house.howard-hotels.com.tw/CT\\_AsiaPacific1.php?Psn=4986](http://intl-house.howard-hotels.com.tw/CT_AsiaPacific1.php?Psn=4986)

### 開車

【中山高】下圓山交流道接建國高架→和平東路出口右轉→左轉至新生南路→右轉至辛亥路→會館地下停車場。

【北二高】下深坑交流道往臺北方向→辛亥路過地下道直行→建國南路左轉辛亥路行駛平面車道→過新生南路交叉口→會館地下停車場

### 捷運

自捷運臺電大樓站 2 號出口，出站左轉沿辛亥路步行約 10~15 分鐘至辛亥路新生南路口左轉，即達福華國際文教會館。

### 公車

- 【龍安國小】 52,253,280,284,290,311,505,907,0 南,指南 1
- 【大安森林公園】 3,15,18,52,72,74,211,235,237,278,295,626
- 【和平新生路口】 253,280,290,311,505,642,0 南,指南 1,指南 5
- 【溫州街口】 3,15,18,74,235,237,254,278,295,907,291,672
- 【公務人力發展學院】 52,253,280,284,290,291,311,505,642,907,0 南,指南 1

## Transportation

- Venue : 1F, Visionary Hall, Howard Civil Service International House
- Address : No. 30,Sec. 3,Shin-Sheng South Road. Taipei, 106,Taiwan
- Website : [http://intl-house.howard-hotels.com/CT\\_AsiaPacific2.php?Psn=5539](http://intl-house.howard-hotels.com/CT_AsiaPacific2.php?Psn=5539)

### Car

【National Highway No. 1】 Exit Yuanshan Interchange and turn to Jianguo Road (elevated road) → turn right after exiting to Heping E. Rd.→ turn left to Xingsheng S. Road→ turn right to the Xinhai Road→ turn into the underground parking of Howard Civil Service International House.

【National Highway No. 3】 Exit Shengkeng Interchange and drive towards Taipei→ pass the Xinhai Road underpass and go straight→ from Jianguo S. Rd. turn left to Xinhai Road and drive on the surface road→ after passing the Xingsheng S. Road intersection→ turn to the underground parking of Howard Civil Service International House.

### MRT

Exit from Exit 2 Taipei MRT Taipower Building Station, turn left and walk along Xinhai Road for 10 to15 minutes, turn left at the junction of Xingsheng S. Road. Howard Civil Service International House is right after the junction.

### Bus

【Longan Elementary School】 Bus No: 52, 253, 280, 284, 290, 311, 505, 907, 0 South, Zhinan 1

【Daan Forest Park】 Bus No: 3, 15, 18, 52, 72, 74, 211, 235, 237, 278, 295, 626

【Heping-Xinsheng Intersection】 Bus No:253,280,290,311,505,642, 0 South, Zhinan 1 and Zhinan 5

【Wenzhou Street Corner】 Bus No: 3, 15, 18, 74, 235, 237, 254, 278, 295, 907, 291, 672

【Civil Service Development Institute】 Bus No: 52, 253, 280, 284, 290, 291, 311, 505, 642, 907, 0 South, Zhinan 1

## 會場無線網路

### How to connect to WiFi

#### ■ 會議網路連線說明:

1. 連線 Howard-Meeting  
Connect to Howard-Meeting



2. 登入網址 192.168.254.253，輸入後出現帳號密碼

公用帳號 howard02

密碼 9dbqx8

Link to URL 192.168.254.253

Enter

Account No.: howard02

Password: 9dbqx8



3. 輸入後為下列畫面即可上網。

After login, you can access to the Internet.





指導單位  
ADVISOR



內政部  
Ministry of the Interior

主辦單位  
HOST



外交部  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



勞動部  
Ministry of Labor



大陸委員會  
Mainland Affairs Council



Taiwan  
交通部觀光局  
Tourism Bureau



行政院農業委員會漁業署  
Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan



內政部移民署  
National Immigration Agency