

2025

防制人口販運國際研討會

International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking

會議手冊 1 · TOPIC 1&2



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Human Trafficking and Prevention Strategies for Vulnerable Communities from the Perspective of Europe

可掃描 QR code 連結至手冊電子檔
Scan this QR code to
download the program's PDF file.



可掃描 QR code 連結至簡報檔
Scan this QR code to
download the PPT file.



緣起簡介 · BACKGROUND

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 80% 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研討會（以下簡稱研討會），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防制的策略作為，2025 年研討會規劃主題包含「全球及亞洲區域人口販運趨勢及挑戰」、「易遭勞動剝削脆弱群體之販運網絡及結構防制方法」、「人口販運被害人保護及倡議」及「運用創新科技工具防制人口販運」等議題。

Human trafficking not only endangers fundamental human rights but is also a severe crime that infringes upon individual freedom. It is characterized by its transnational and organized nature. According to the United Nations report on human trafficking, 80% of global human trafficking cases involve cross-border elements. Bilateral and multilateral (regional or global) international exchange and cooperation are an indispensable strategy for combating this issue. To strengthen cooperative relationships with other countries and enhance Taiwan's anti-trafficking efforts, the National Immigration Agency (NIA) of the Ministry of the Interior annually invites domestic and international government officials and personnel from non-governmental organizations to the International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking (hereinafter referred to as the Conference) to jointly discuss related topics on trafficking prevention.

Modern slavery is essentially synonymous with human trafficking. To address emerging human trafficking issues and explore prevention strategies, the 2025 Conference themes will include: "Trends and Challenges of Human Trafficking Globally and in Asia", "Methods to Prevent Trafficking Networks and Structures for Vulnerable Communities under Labor Exploitation", "Human Trafficking Victim Protection and Advocacy", and "Using Innovative Technology Tools to Prevent Human Trafficking".

議程 · AGENDA

8 月 27 日【星期三】Wednesday, August 27, 2025

場地：財團法人張榮發基金會國際會議中心 11 樓之 1101 會議廳

Venue: Hall 1101, 11th floor, Chang Yung-fa Foundation

時間	議程
08:30-09:30	報 到 Registration
09:30-10:00 (30 分鐘)	開幕典禮 (致詞、儀式暨合照) Opening Ceremony & Group Photo
議題一：全球及亞洲區域人口販運趨勢及挑戰 Topic 1: Trends and Challenges of Human Trafficking Globally and in Asia 主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員林盈君 Moderator: Ying-Chun Lin, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination	
10:00-10:30 (30 分鐘)	專題演講：人口販運被害人增長趨勢及嚴峻挑戰 - 菲律賓觀點 Keynote Address: The Growing Trend and Severe Challenges of Human Trafficking - Philippine Viewpoints 主講人：菲律賓司法部移民局局長 Joel Anthony M. Viado Speaker: Attorney Joel Anthony M. Viado, Commissioner, the Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines
10:30-10:50 (20 分鐘)	茶 敘 Coffee Break and Refreshments
10:50-12:00 (70 分鐘)	與談人：(各 10 分鐘) Panelists: (10 minutes each) 人口販運議題獨立專家顧問/前美國監控與打擊人口販運辦公室報告及政治事務資深協調官 Mark Taylor Mark Taylor, an Independent Consultant on Human Trafficking/Former US Senior Coordinator responsible for the State Department's TIP Report in the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) 菲律賓司法部移民局移民保護與國境執法組組長 Mary Jane D. Hizon Mary Jane D. Hizon, Chief of the Immigration Protection and Border Enforcement Section, Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines 美國在台協會政治組人權官員政治官馬秀穎、政治官 Connie Chung Lauren Matherne and Connie Chung, Political Officers, Political Section, American Institute in Taiwan, USA

時間	議程
	<p>雙向交流 (40 分鐘 · 主講人、與談人及主持人均參與)</p> <p>Panel Discussion (40 minutes): Speakers, panelists and moderators all participate</p>
12:00-13:30 (90 分鐘)	午 餐 Lunch
<p>議題二：易遭勞動剝削脆弱群體之販運網絡及結構防制方法</p> <p>Topic 2: Methods to Prevent Trafficking Networks and Structures for Vulnerable Communities under Labor Exploitation</p> <p>主持人：行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員許絲捷</p> <p>Moderator: Szu-Chieh Hsu, Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>	
13:30-14:20 (50 分鐘)	<p>防制勞動剝削：英國移民執法部門對漁工與服務業人口販運查緝分享</p> <p>Prevention of Labor Exploitation: UK Immigration Enforcement Response to Fishing and Services Sector Human Trafficking</p> <p>主講人：英國內政部移民犯罪小組副處長暨移民執法倫敦及南區刑事調查區域督導 Chris Foster</p> <p>Speaker: Chris Foster, Deputy Director for the Immigration Crime Teams and Regional Lead of London & South Criminal Investigations, Immigration Enforcement, Home Office, UK</p>
	<p>臺灣對於防制漁工遭受勞動剝削之努力及改變</p> <p>Taiwan's Efforts and Changes to Prevent Fishermen from Suffering Labor Exploitation</p> <p>主講人：農業部漁業署科長高玉瑄</p> <p>Speaker : Yu-Shuan Kao, Section Chief, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan</p>
14:20-14:50 (30 分鐘)	<p>脆弱群體的人口販運及防制策略 - 紐西蘭觀點</p> <p>Human Trafficking and Prevention Strategies for Vulnerable Communities</p> <p>主講人：紐西蘭警察總署國家犯罪調查處刑警督察 Warren Olsson</p> <p>Speaker: Warren Olsson, Detective Inspector, National Criminal Investigations Group, New Zealand Police, New Zealand</p>
14:50-15:20 (30 分鐘)	<p>脆弱群體的人口販運及防制策略 - 歐洲觀點</p> <p>Human Trafficking and Prevention Strategies for Vulnerable Communities from the Perspective of Europe</p> <p>主講人：比利時魯汶大學查爾斯·德維舍爾國際與歐洲法中心 (CeDIE) 及人權與移民研究小組 (EDEM) 研究員 Zoé Crine 博士</p> <p>Speaker: Dr. Zoé Crine, Researcher at the Charles De Visscher Center for International and European Law (CeDIE) and Research Team on Rights and Migration (EDEM), the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium</p>

時間	議程
15:20-15:50 (30 分鐘)	茶 敘 Coffee Break and Refreshments
15:50-17:00 (70 分鐘)	<p>與談人：(各 10 分鐘)</p> <p>Panelists: (10 minutes each)</p> <p>紐西蘭移民局資深非正規移民聯絡官兼亞洲區域協調官 Ben Quinn</p> <p>Ben Quinn, Senior Irregular Migration Liaison Officer - Regional Coordinator: Asia (stationed in Bangkok), Immigration New Zealand, New Zealand</p> <p>東南亞反人口販運 NGO 執行長 Elizabeth Sims</p> <p>Elizabeth Sims, CEO of Anti-human trafficking organization on the ground with 22 years of experience in SE Asia</p> <p>自由記者、作家及研究員；2024 年金典獎得主 - 《移工築起的地下社會：跨國勞動在臺灣》簡永達</p> <p>Yung-Ta Chien, Independent Journalist / Writer / Researcher; 2024 Taiwan Literature Awards Winner - Underground Lives: Stories Untold for Migrant Workers in Taiwan</p> <p>雙向交流 (40 分鐘，主講人、與談人及主持人均參與)</p> <p>Panel Discussion (40 minutes): Speakers, panelists and moderators all participate</p>

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 · SESSION 1

全球及亞洲區域人口販運趨勢及挑戰

Trends and Challenges of Human Trafficking

Globally and in Asia



林盈君

行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員

現職

- 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員

最高學歷

- 英國 NEWCASTLE 大學社會學和社會政策學博士

服務

- 行政院人權保障推動小組第 15-16 屆委員
- 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報第 8-9 屆委員
- 內政部移民署跨國境婚姻媒合管理審查小組委員
- 新住民發展基金管理會委員

工作經驗

- 中央警察大學國境警察學系助理教授 2011-2025
- 中國文化大學社會福利系助理教授 2010-2011
- 國立台灣大學社會工作學系博士後研究員 2010
- 婦女救援基金會防制人口販運社工師 2004-2005
- 台北市家庭暴力暨性侵害防治中心社工師 2003

學術專長

- 人口販運、移民政策、社會工作

Ying-Chun Lin

Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

CURRENT POSITION

- Committee Member of the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination

EDUCATION

- PhD in Sociology and Social Policy, Newcastle University, UK

SERVICES

- Member of the 15th-16th Human Rights Task Force, Executive Yuan
- Member of the 8th-9th Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- Member of the International Matchmaking Management and Review Task Force, National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior
- Committee Member of the New Immigrants Development Fund, National Immigration Agency

EXPERIENCE

- Assistant Professor | Department of Border Police, Central Police University | 2011-2025
- Assistant Professor | Department of Social Welfare, Chinese Culture University | 2010-2011
- Postdoctoral Research Fellow | Department of Social Work, National Taiwan University | 2010
- Social Worker, Anti-Human Trafficking Division | Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation | 2004-2005
- Social Worker | Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault | 2003

EXPERTISE

- Immigration Policy, Human Trafficking, Social Work



Joel Anthony M. Viado

菲律賓司法部移民局局長

簡歷

這位資深的法律專業人士，在公司法、行政法、勞動法及民事法等領域，擁有超過 20 年的豐富執業經驗。在獲任命為移民局局長前，曾擔任副局長一職。

他的公職履歷亦相當完整，曾於政府部門擔任要職，包括總統府總統管理幕僚室的三級律師、國會議員辦公室的法律助理，以及眾議院議事規則委員會的立法幕僚。

在業界，他曾擔任多家跨國營建企業的常年法律顧問，業務範圍橫跨亞洲、美國及歐洲，展現其卓越的專業能力。

他精通訴訟、替代性爭議解決機制 (ADR)、上訴實務及移民法，並擅長在處理複雜的法律爭議時，不僅能確保程序遵循嚴謹的法律規範，更能取得成功圓滿的結果。

Joel Anthony M. Viado

Commissioner, the Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines

PROFILE

A seasoned legal professional with over two decades of experience in corporate, administrative, labor, and civil law. Served as the Deputy Commissioner prior to appointment as Commissioner of the Bureau of Immigration. Held key positions in government, including Attorney III of the Presidential Management Staff (Office of the President) and as Legal Assistant (in a Congressional Office) and Legislative Staff for the Committee on Rules at the House of Representatives. Demonstrated expertise as retained counsel for multinational corporations in construction operations across Asia, the United States, and Europe. Skilled in litigation, alternative dispute resolution, appellate practice, and immigration law, and ensures compliance with legal standards while delivering successful outcomes in complex disputes.



人口販運相關計畫、 挑戰 與對策

Joel Anthony M. Viado

移民局
局長

2025 年 8 月 27 至 28 日
臺灣臺北



HUMAN TRAFFICKING SCHEMES, CHALLENGES, AND COUNTERMEASURES

Joel Anthony M. Viado

Commissioner
Bureau of Immigration

27-28 August 2025
Taipei, Taiwan





人口販運之定義



TRAFFICKING AS DEFINED



行為

在當事人不同意或不知情下

招募、獲得、聘用、提供、販售、運送、轉移、扣留、窩藏或接收人員

手段

在國家內或跨越國境

以威脅或武力逼迫，

或利用其他形式之脅迫、綁架、詐欺、隱瞞、利用權力或地位侵犯

利用一個人的弱點

或者給予金錢或其他利益，以同意一個人控制另一個人

上述手段之目的包括剝削

或利用他人賣淫、或參與商品之生產或 / 和分銷、或用於兒童剝削、強迫勞動或服務、
奴役、苦役、或摘除或銷售器官

ACT

RECRUITMENT, OBTAINING HIRING, PROVIDING, OFFERING, TRANSPORTATION,
TRANSFER, MAINTAINING, HARBORING OF, OR RECEIPT OF PERSONS

WITHOUT CONSENT OR KNOWLEDGE

MEANS

WITHIN OR ACROSS NATIONAL BORDERS

BY THREAT, OR USE OF FORCE,

OR OTHER FORMS OF COERCION, ABDUCTION, FRAUD, DECEPTION, ABUSE OF POWER OR OF POSITION

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE VULNERABILITY OF THE PERSON

OR THE GIVING OF PAYMENTS OR BENEFITS TO ACHIEVE THE CONSENT OF A PERSON

HAVING CONTROL OVER ANOTHER PERSON

FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION

OR PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS, OR THE ENGAGEMENT OF OTHERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION,
OR BOTH, OF MATERIALS THAT DEPICT CHILD EXPLOITATION, FORCED LABOR OR SERVICES, SLAVERY,
SERVITUDE, OR THE REMOVAL OR SALE OF ORGANS



菲律賓法律基構



PHILIPPINE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

菲律賓法律基構

共和法第9208號，或稱 《2003 年反人口販運法》

於 2013 年*和 2022 年**增修內容，藉由為受害者制定保護和支援機制，以及對加害者採取更嚴格的懲罰與制裁，強化反人口販運之政策

*R.A. No. 10364

**R.A. No. 11862

PHILIPPINE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Republic Act No. 9208 or the “Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003”

Expanded in 2013* and 2022** to strengthen the policies on anti-trafficking in persons by instituting protection and support mechanisms for victims and providing for stricter penalties and sanctions against offenders

*R.A. No. 10364

**R.A. No. 11862

反人口販運之單位



在法律授權下協調和監督國家反人口販
運法律的執行工作，
並且由司法部作為主導機關

AGENTS AGAINST TRAFFICKING



Mandated by law to coordinate and
monitor the implementation of the
country's Anti-Trafficking Law,
with the Department of Justice as its
lead agency

反人口販運之單位




AGENTS AGAINST TRAFFICKING



DOJ MC NO. 36

司法部 第 36 號備忘通告

反人口販運機構間委員會 (IACAT) 修改國際旅客出境手續相關準則


Republika ng Pilipinas
KAGAWARAN NG KATARUNGAN
Department of Justice
Manila

LML-MC-15F15-014
15 June 2015

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 036

SUBJECT: Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) Revised Guidelines on Departure Formalities for International-Bound Passengers

Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 9208 (Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2003), as amended by Republic Act No. 10364 (Expanded Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2012), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, Republic Act No. 8042, (Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995), as amended by Republic Act No. 10022 and other related laws, the following revised guidelines on departure formalities for international-bound passengers is hereby promulgated to further define the parameters of implementation:

I. TOURIST PASSENGERS

A passenger intending to travel abroad as tourist or with temporary visitor's visa shall undergo:

1. Primary Inspection

1.1. The following documents are required to be presented before the Immigration Officer:

- Valid passport;
- Visa whenever applicable or required; and
- Round-trip or return ticket.


1.2 A passenger identified by the Immigration Officer (IO) to have doubtful purpose of travel, fraudulent, falsified or tampered travel documents or identified as a potential trafficked person shall not be cleared for departure or recommended for deferred departure

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DOJ MC NO. 36

Department of Justice Memorandum Circular No. 36

Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) Revised Guidelines on Departure Formalities for International-Bound Passenger


Republika ng Pilipinas
KAGAWARAN NG KATARUNGAN
Department of Justice
Manila

LML-MC-15F15-014
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移民局之命令

- 嚴格實施和執行移民與外籍人士行政法
- 不允許因為曾在任何轄區實行性犯罪或人口販運、網路性虐待和剝削等類似行為而列入黑名單或觀察名單之外籍人士入境
- 在入境和出境點採取措施逮捕人口販運嫌疑犯
- 確保外籍人士的菲律賓籍未婚夫 / 妻和配偶遵循指引和諮詢要求
- 確保加強邊境保護以打擊人口販運



MANDATE OF THE BUREAU

- Strictly administer and enforce immigration and alien administrative laws
- Disallow entry of foreign nationals in the blacklist or watchlist for having committed sex offenses or similar activities as trafficking in persons and online sexual abuse and exploitation in any jurisdiction
- Adopt measures for the apprehension of suspected traffickers both at the place of arrival and departure
- Ensure compliance by the Filipino fiancés/fiancées and spouses of aliens with the guidance and counseling requirements
- Ensure stronger border protection against trafficking



第 2023-014 號移民行政命令



2010 年 -
2023 年



現在

- 將旅行管制暨執法部門 (TCEU) 重組為移民保護和邊境執法科 (I-PROBES)
- 移民局的反人口販運部門
- 核心策略：實施嚴格出境手續規範

IMMIGRATION ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 2023-014



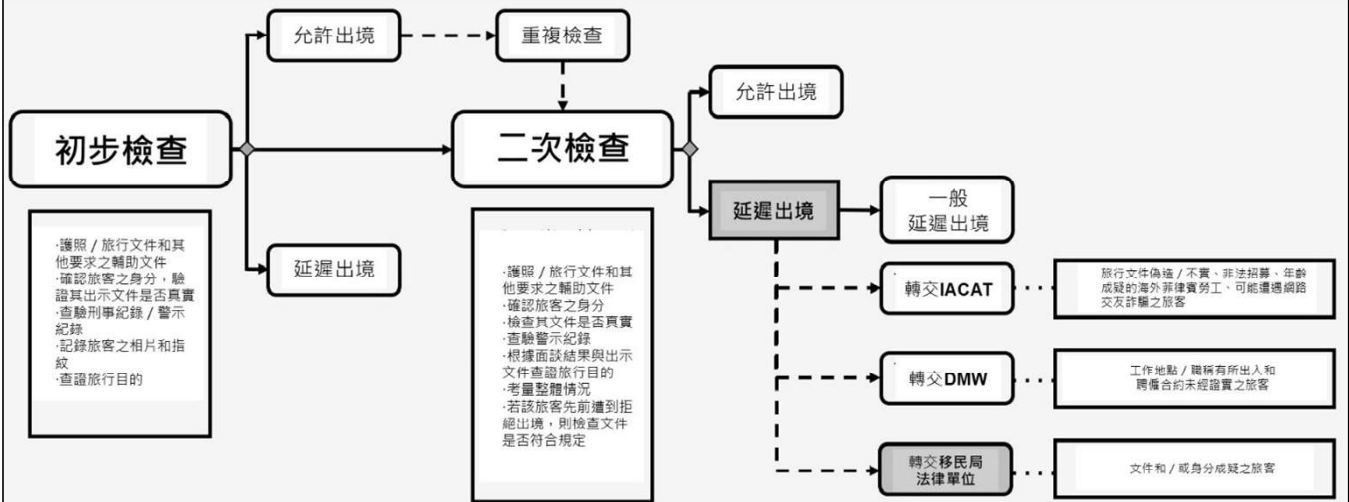
2010-
2023



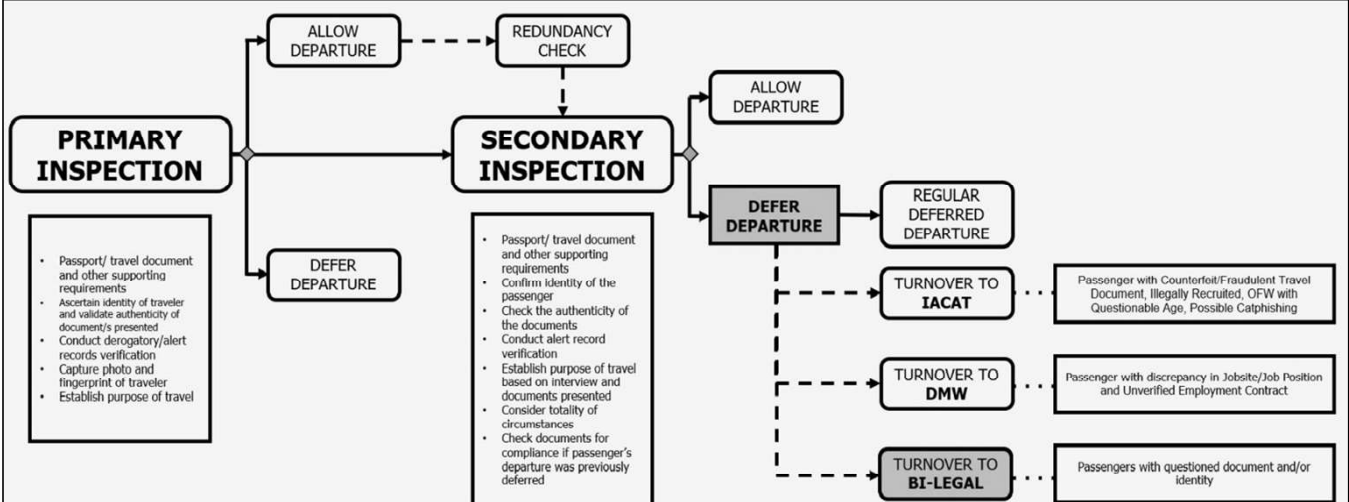
PRESENT

- Reorganization of TCEU to I-PROBES
- Anti-trafficking arm of the BI
- Principal strategy: *implement a policy of strict departure formalities*

移民局出境手續



BI DEPARTURE FORMALITIES



移工部門

- 負責保障海外菲律賓勞工 (OFW) 之權利與促進其福祉
- 規範勞工之工作調動與查證海外聘僱之合法性
- 確保所有 OFW 皆持有合法文件
- 核發出境許可— OFW 出境之強制要求



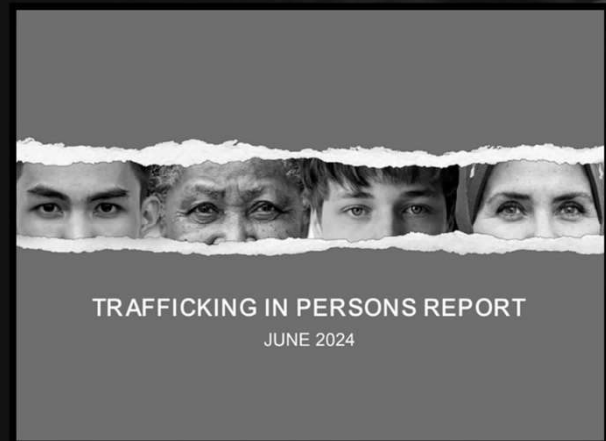
DEPARTMENT OF MIGRANT WORKERS

- Responsible for the protection of the rights and promote the welfare of OFWs
- Regulates the deployment of workers and verifies the legitimacy of employment abroad
- Ensures that OFWs are properly documented
- Issues an exit clearance – a mandatory requirement for the departure of OFWs



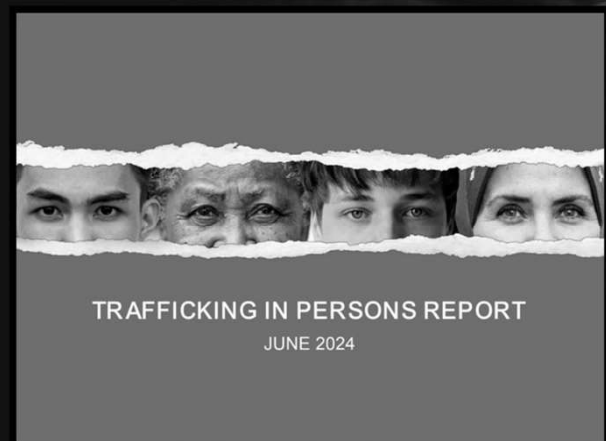
國家報告

在美國國務院 2024 年的《人口販運報告》(TIP) 中，菲律賓連續第九年名列成效「第 1 級」。



COUNTRY REPORT

The Philippines has maintained its Tier 1 ranking in the US Department of State Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report in 2024, for the ninth consecutive year.



移工部門與移民局

移工部門與移民局制定了一套整合系統，能夠在國境口岸即時驗證出境許可。

兩個單位亦緊密合作，將非法招募與人口販運的受害者遣送回國



DMW and BI

The Department of Migrant Workers and the Bureau of Immigration have developed an integrated system that allows real-time verification of exit clearances at international ports.

Both also work closely during the repatriation of victims of illegal recruitment and trafficking in persons



移民局攔截



移民局透過移民保護和邊境執法科 (I-PROBES) 執行命令，實施嚴格的邊境保護，確保菲律賓人免於淪為人口販運與非法招募的受害者。

2024 年，移民局將超過 1,094 名人口販運潛在受害者交給反人口販運機構間委員會 (IACAT)。

BI INTERCEPTIONS



Through the Immigration Protection and Border Enforcement Section, or I-PROBES, the Bureau performs its unique mandate in ensuring that Filipinos are prevented from being victimized by human traffickers and illegal recruiters by implementing strict border protection.

In 2024, the Bureau turned over 1,094 possible victims of human trafficking to IACAT.

受害者剖析

- 87% 為女性
- 20 至 24 歲；最年輕的受害者為 18 歲
- 56% 完成中等教育

有組織的犯罪集團會針對弱勢群體，特別是貧窮、失業和缺乏教育資源之人士，利用其絕望的心理，假意向其承諾提供足以維生的工作或海外工作機會。

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

- 87% are female
- 20-24 years old; victims are as young as 18 years old
- 56% have completed secondary education

Vulnerable sectors, particularly those affected by poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to education, are targeted by organized crime groups, who exploit their desperation with false promises of livelihood or overseas employment.

受害者剖析

最常提到的工作國家包括阿拉伯聯合大公國 (UAE)、柬埔寨、泰國、中國、沙烏地阿拉伯王國 (KSA)、馬來西亞、科威特、日本、黎巴嫩和香港

PROFILE OF VICTIMS

The most frequently cited destination countries included the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Cambodia, Thailand, China, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Malaysia, Kuwait, Japan, Lebanon, and Hong Kong



菲律賓離岸博弈產業 (POGO)

- 原是為因應中國市場日漸成長的線上博弈需求而成立，以此提升政府收入
- 但離岸博弈產業現在成為組織犯罪的幌子，譬如網路詐騙、人口販運、非法持有槍械與毒品，以及洗錢



PHILIPPINE OFFSHORE GAMING OPERATIONS

- Established initially to boost government revenue from the growing demand for online gambling in Chinese markets
- Became a cover for organized criminal operations, including online fraud, human trafficking, illegal possession of firearms and drugs, and money laundering

菲律賓離岸博弈產業 (POGO)

總統已發布第 74 號行政命令正式禁止
該產業

移民局已驅逐數千名參與 POGO 的外籍
人士，目前只剩幾名仍待驅逐出境。



PHILIPPINE OFFSHORE GAMING OPERATIONS

Formally banned by the President via
Executive Order No. 74

The Bureau has already deported
thousands of foreigners involved in
POGO, with a few remaining subjects
for deportation.





後 POGO 時期：持續不斷的挑戰

- 詐騙園區分散形成更小、更嚴密的組織；
- 仍持續僱用外籍人士與菲律賓人；
- 政府目前正透過突擊、遣返和跨單位合作的方式瓦解這些犯罪網路。



POST POGO: ONGOING CHALLENGES

- Scam hubs splintered into smaller, more discreet g;
- Still employing foreigners and Filipinos;
- The government is actively dismantling these networks through raids, repatriation efforts, and inter-agency coordination.



不實陳述

旅客向移民機構出示假造、有誤導資訊或捏造之文件，以取得國際旅行許可。

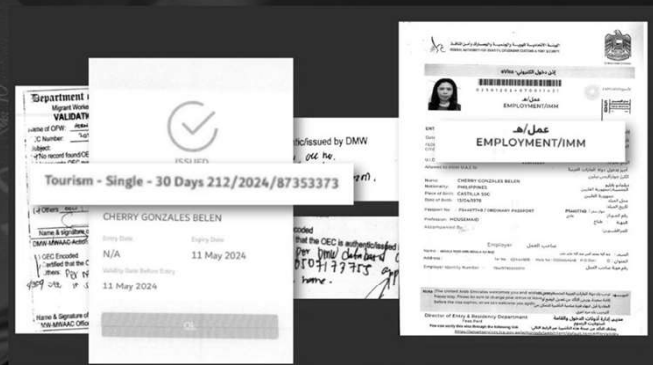
以假冒、竄改或偽造的文件，譬如簽證、海外就業證明 (OEC) 或其他佐證文件欺騙移民官員



MISREPRESENTATION

Passengers provide false or misleading information or fabricated documents to immigration authorities to gain clearance for international travel.

They present fake, tampered or counterfeit documents such as visas, employment documents (OEC) or other supporting documents to deceive immigration officers



非法招募

- 在缺乏政府機構認證或就業許可證的情況下，外國雇主直接雇用受害者
- 因為其身分為非法勞工，所以不受政府保護
- 通常可透過由 I-PROBES 執行的審查程序識別可疑招募者



ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT

- Victims are directly hired by foreign employers without government accreditation or employment licenses.
- No government protection, as they leave as undocumented workers
- Suspected recruiters are usually identified through immigration screening protocols conducted by I-PROBES



被迫進行網路詐騙

- 受害者假裝成遊客以避免被察覺
- 在網路上提供誤導人的工作機會招募受害者
- 受害者抵達後便被迫在詐騙園區工作，並且持續受到雇主監視和威脅
- 2025 年 1 月至 2025 年 8 月 15 日：619



FORCED ONLINE FRAUD

- Victims present themselves as tourists to elude detection
- Recruited through misleading job offers online
- Forced to work in scam hubs upon arrival and are under constant surveillance and threats from employers
- January 2025 – August 15, 2025: 619



非法移民走廊



人口販運者利用南邊較少人巡邏的出境點躲避官方移民檢查，將非法勞工送出境

ILLEGAL MIGRATION CORRIDORS



Traffickers exploit the less patrolled exit points in the South to bypass formal immigration checks and facilitate the departure of undocumented workers

聲稱是為了朝聖 / 傳教

Filipino traffickers force victims to pose as missionaries

Many victims lured through social media end up in 'scam cities' in Thailand, Cambodia, and Myanmar



Philippine immigration officers at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) intercepted three individuals attempting to pose as Church Missionary members in a sneaky scheme on April 1. (Photo: Bureau of Immigration Philippines)

宣稱旅客的旅遊目的是宗教朝聖，但是在目的地早已事先安排好雇傭合約

ALLEGED PILGRIMAGE/MISSIONARY

Filipino traffickers force victims to pose as missionaries

Many victims lured through social media end up in 'scam cities' in Thailand, Cambodia, and Myanmar



Philippine immigration officers at Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA) intercepted three individuals attempting to pose as Church Missionary members in a sneaky scheme on April 1. (Photo: Bureau of Immigration Philippines)

The declared purpose of travel is for religious pilgrimage but these passengers already have pre-arranged employment contracts in their destination

潛在郵購配偶

指稱被掮客招募來與外籍男子結婚的女性，這種婚姻通常是為了掩蓋剝削、虐待或強迫勞動之實



POSSIBLE MAIL-ORDER SPOUSE

Refers to a woman who is recruited to marry a foreign man through a broker, where the marriage serves as a cover for exploitation, abuse, or forced labor



代理孕母

為達剝削目的，譬如販售嬰兒或藉由懷孕獲利，以脅迫或欺騙（即使偽裝成自願同意亦為欺騙）方式招募女性受孕懷胎，受害者亦可能被迫遷移。



SURROGATE MOTHER

Women are recruited, possibly moved, and coerced or deceived (even if masked as consent), to carry a child for exploitative purposes, such as selling the baby or profiting off the pregnancy

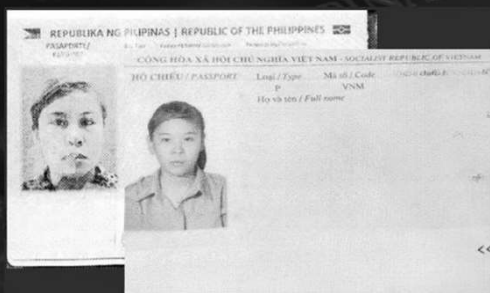


假冒身分



旅客冒用政府合法核發給他人之身分文件，通常是為了掩蓋其個人資訊（例如真實年齡）

ASSUMED IDENTITY



Passengers who use government-issued documents that are legitimately issued to another person, often for concealment of personal information (e.g. real age)

器官捐贈

弱勢群體容易受到操縱、脅迫或欺騙
而被摘取器官，讓加害者不當獲利。

相關案例：2024 年，一名女子打算前往美國，將腎臟捐給她口中的「朋友」，儘管兩人從未見過面。沒有人告知該女子捐贈腎臟可能產生的併發症。她育有三名子女，僅靠在網路上販售服飾維持生計。她最終被交給 IACAT。

ORGAN DONATION

Vulnerable individuals are
manipulated, coerced, or deceived
into giving up organs for profit.

Sample case: In 2024, a woman was bound for the USA to donate her kidney to an alleged friend she had never met in person. The woman was not advised regarding the possible complications of kidney donation. She is a mother of three children and earns her living solely by selling garments online. She was turned over to IACAT.

成功的攔截行動成果

逮捕 30 名人口販運或非法招募嫌疑犯

起訴罪名：反郵購配偶法、人口販運未遂、人口販運未遂、大規模非法招募、構成人口販運、詐欺罪、集團和大規模非法招募，以及構成犯罪集團大規模人口販運

逮捕 3 名印章偽造犯

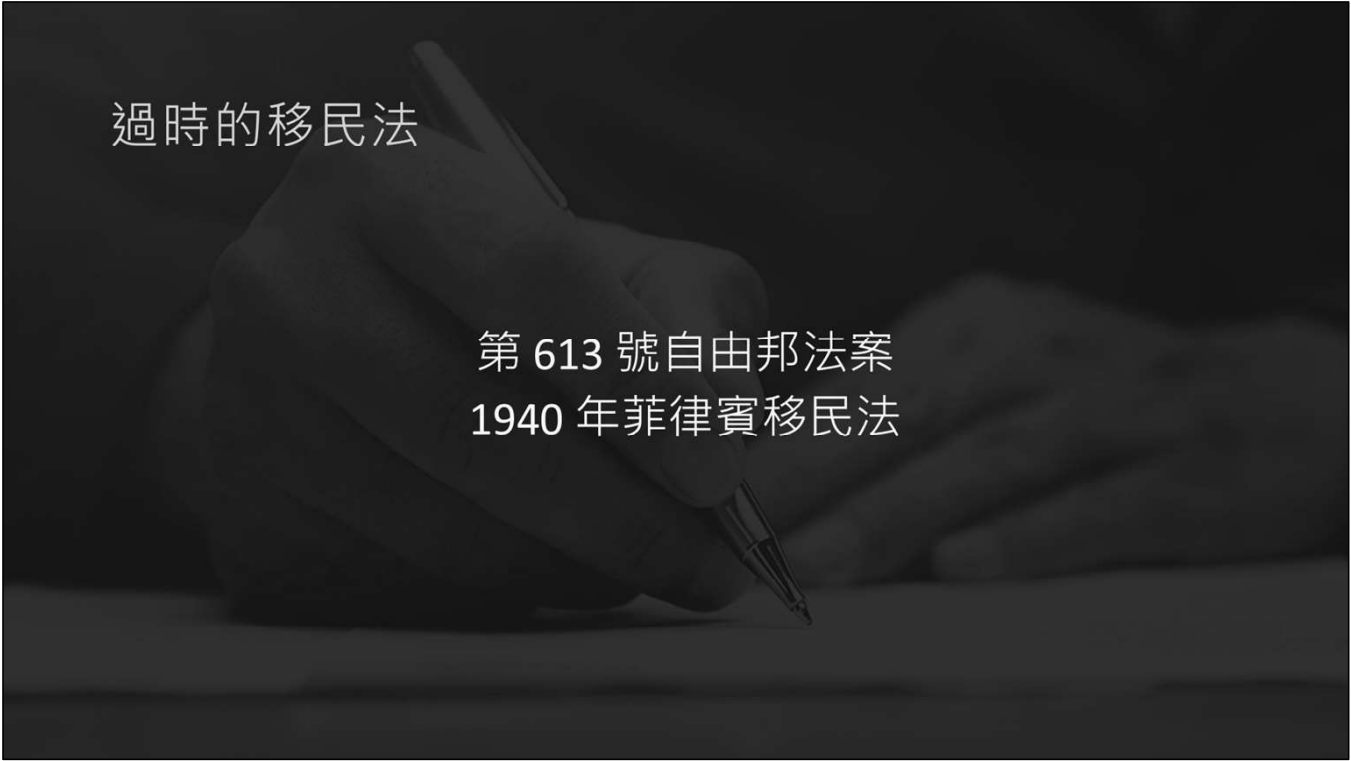
NOTABLE INTERCEPTIONS

30 suspected traffickers or illegal recruiters arrest

Cases filed: Anti-Mail Order Spouse Act, Attempted Trafficking in Persons, Attempted Trafficking in Persons, Large-Scale Illegal Recruitment, Qualified Trafficking in Persons, Estafa, Syndicated and Large-Scale Illegal Recruitment and Qualified Trafficking committed in Large Scale by a Syndicate

Arrest of 3 fake stamp operators





過時的移民法

第 613 號自由邦法案
1940 年菲律賓移民法



OUTDATED IMMIGRATION LAW

Commonwealth Act No. 613
The Philippine Immigration Act of 1940



菲律賓作為群島國家

南邊出境點（不規則移民走廊）邊境管制鬆散，對政府來說非常難管理。



PHILIPPINES AS AN ARCHIPELAGO

Border control at porous southern exit points (irregular migration corridors) is especially challenging for the government to regulate.

人口販運數位轉型


- 菲律賓人民重度沉迷社群媒體，因而成為人口販運與非法招募者的主要目標。
- 網路人口販運具備匿名和遍布全球的特性，更難察覺與管制



DIGITAL SHIFT IN TRAFFICKING

- Heavy social media use among Filipinos makes them prime targets of traffickers and illegal recruiters.
- Anonymity and global reach make online trafficking harder to detect and regulate






科技創新



TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION



警示資訊管理系統 (AIMS)

若旅客被延遲出境，系統會自動錄入旅客的詳細資訊



ALERT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AIMS)

Automated inclusion of passenger's details in the system when their departure has been deferred

與其他機構共享資料


與移工部門及海外菲律賓人委員會 (Commission on Filipinos Overseas) 的系統相互連結，更容易偵測及預防詐欺。

與國際刑事警察組織 (INTERPOL) 連結，防止「不良的外國人」入境。

DATA-SHARING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

System interlinkage with the Department of Migrant Workers and the Commission on Filipinos Overseas simplifies fraud detection and prevention

INTERPOL interlinkage prevents the entry of undesirable aliens.




旅客資訊預報系統 (APIS)

讓移民局接收電子資料，以便在旅客入境前審查



ADVANCE PASSENGER INFORMATION SYSTEM (APIS)

Enables the Bureau to receive electronic data for
easier pre-arrival screening



對策與計畫



COUNTERMEASURES AND PROGRAMS



對策與計畫

- 持續嚴格施行出入境手續
- 運用技術加強旅客審查與安全保護
- 針對預先判別和詐欺偵測的定期培訓
- 持續推動新移民法案
- 邊境安全定期檢查



COUNTERMEASURES AND PROGRAMS

- Continuous strict implementation of the immigration departure formalities
- Enhancing passenger processing and security through technology
- Regular conduct of training on advanced profiling and fraud detection
- Ongoing efforts to push for the enactment of the New Immigration Law
- Regular border security inspection

對策與計畫

- 促進國際合作
 - 移民部門首長與外交部領事單位首長會議 (DGICM)
 - 澳洲-東協防治人口販運計畫 (ASEAN-ACT)
 - 聯合國毒品與犯罪辦公室 (UNODC) - 緊急應變網 (ERN)
- 建立雙邊與多邊協議
- 定期舉行協調會議

COUNTERMEASURES AND PROGRAMS

- Foster international collaboration
 - Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Division of Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting (DGICM)
 - ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT)
 - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)—Emergency Response Network (ERN)
- Forge bilateral and multilateral agreements
- Regular coordination meetings

對策與計畫

積極參與討論與政策制定合作小組

馬尼拉國際防制人口販運對話

諮詢多部門被害人敏感法庭 (VSC) 發展
準則

器官販運技術工作小組

社會福利和發展部一站式服務
技術工作小組

馬尼拉國際新興趨勢對話

季節性勞工計畫聯合公告

出境準則技術工作小組

馬尼拉國際旅行工作者對話

馬尼拉國際「後門出境」對話

非法國內與國際收養技術工作小組

馬尼拉國際網路性虐待和性剝削對
話


遭販運海外菲律賓人轉介制度之準則

黑名單外國人及兒童性罪犯名冊技
術工作小組

COUNTERMEASURES AND PROGRAMS

Active participation in discussion and collaborative policy making groups

Manila International Dialogue on Human Trafficking	Consultation on the Development of the Multi-Sectoral Victim Sensitive Courts (VSC) Guidelines	TWG on Organ Trafficking TWG on DSWD One Stop Shop
Manila International Dialogue on Emerging Trends	Joint Circular on the Seasonal Workers Program	TWG on Departure Guidelines
Manila International Dialogue on Tourist Workers	Manila International Dialogue on Backdoor Exits	TWG on Illegal Domestic and International Adoption
Manila International Dialogue on Online Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	Guidelines on the Referral System Involving Trafficked Overseas Filipinos	TWG on Blacklisted Aliens and Child Sex Offenders Registry



對策與計畫

- 強化資訊驅動
- #ShieldKids 專案



COUNTERMEASURES AND PROGRAMS

- Strengthened information drive
- Project #ShieldKids





Mark Taylor

人口販運議題獨立專家顧問/前美國監控與打擊人口販運辦公室報告及政治事務資深協調官

簡歷

Mark Taylor 先生於 2021 年 3 月至 2025 年 4 月期間，擔任由「溫洛克國際」(Winrock International) 所執行、美國國際開發署 (USAID) 資助的「柬埔寨反人口販運計畫」(CTIP) 主持人。

他在政府及國際發展領域，擁有 27 年處理人口販運及相關議題的豐富經驗，其中包含 10 年 (2003-2013 年) 任職於美國國務院「監控與打擊人口販運辦公室」(J/TIP)，擔任資深協調官，負責督導年度《人口販運問題報告》(TIP Report) 的產出。

自 1994 年至 2003 年，他曾由美國國務院派駐南亞、西非及東南亞等地，負責回報並管理各項以打擊犯罪 (含人口販運) 為核心的援助計畫。近期 (2013-2015 年)，他亦主導了澳洲政府的「澳大利亞 - 亞洲應對人口販運計畫」(AAPTIP)，旨在協助東協 (ASEAN) 地區透過刑事司法系統應對人口販運問題。

Mark Taylor

An Independent Consultant on Human Trafficking/Former US Senior Coordinator responsible for the State Department' s TIP Report in the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)

PROFILE

Mark Taylor was the Chief of Party of the USAID Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project in Cambodia, implemented by Winrock International, from March 2021 until April 2025. He has 27 years of experience working to address human trafficking and related issues within government and the development sector, including 10 years (2003-2013) serving as the United States Department of State' s Senior Coordinator responsible for the annual production of the State Department' s TIP Report in the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP). From 1994 through 2003, he served in State Department assignments in South Asia, West Africa and Southeast Asia reporting and managing assistance programs that focused on countering crime, including human trafficking. More recently (2013-2015) he led the Australian government' s "AAPTIP" program of assisting criminal justice responses to human trafficking in the ASEAN region.

解決柬埔寨和東亞地區 強迫式網路詐騙的人口販賣

防制人口販運國際研討會

台北，台灣

2025年8月27日

Mark B. Taylor
獨立專家顧問

1

Addressing Human Trafficking for Forced Online Scamming in Cambodia and the Southeast region

International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking

Taipei, Taiwan

August 27, 2025

Mark B. Taylor
Independent Consultant

1

強迫式網路詐騙--新趨勢

正式名稱為強迫犯罪目的的人口販賣。

首次大規模出現是在新冠疫情期間--柬埔寨、寮國、緬甸、菲律賓。

由於疫情期間，賭場的客流量嚴重流失，因此才從合法賭場以及博弈業者之間發展出來。

寮國的金三角經濟特區、菲律賓的離岸博弈產業，以及在柬埔寨還有超過170家的合法賭場。

這個趨勢顛覆了以往對於傳統人口販賣的認知--過去普遍認為像柬埔寨、緬甸和菲律賓這類國家主要是屬於人口輸出國。

以柬埔寨等國家來說，販賣人口的受害者人數已創下新紀錄（超過15萬人）。

2

Forced Online Scamming - New Trend

- ▶ Also known formally as Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Forced Criminality
- ▶ First appear at significant scale during COVID pandemic - Cambodia, Laos, Burma (Myanmar), Philippines
- ▶ Grew out of licensed casinos and gambling operations - as foot traffic into casinos was severely restricted by the pandemic
- ▶ The Golden Triangle SEZ in Laos; POGOs in the Philippines; over 170 licensed casinos across Cambodia
- ▶ It has upended traditional human trafficking profiles that held countries like Cambodia, Burma/Myanmar, and the Philippines as predominantly source countries
- ▶ In some, like Cambodia, it has set new records in the number of estimated trafficking victims (over 150,000)

2

強迫式網路詐騙的獨特特質

這是一種強迫勞動，但並非一般的「3D」勞動（骯髒、危險或困難），而是一種在空調環境中，使用電腦或手機的勞動。

被招募的移工當中，有不少人都具備良好的教育背景和專業技能。

有明顯的暴力行為

在人口販運防制報告（TIP）中所指的「強迫」要素，通常是以直接、明顯的方式表現出來，例如對受害者進行身體控制；這與其他種類的勞動販賣中較為隱晦、間接的威脅手法相比，形成明顯對比。

儘管人口販賣助長了詐騙產業的發展，但也常與非法移民、非法工作和其他犯罪行為混為一談。

這些移工來自許多不同的來源國，但大多只集中前往三至四個主要的目的地國。

3

Unique Traits of Forced Online Scamming

- ▶ Is forced labor, but the labor is not “3D” (dirty, dangerous or difficult) - in air-conditioned facilities laboring on computers or mobile phones
- ▶ Many recruited migrant workers are well educated and skilled
- ▶ Use of violence is pronounced
- ▶ The “force” element TIP definition is often manifested bluntly, obviously, through physical control, as opposed to a concurrent trend of more subtle coercion on other forms of labor trafficking
- ▶ Although human trafficking is fueling the scamming industry, it is often conflated with undocumented migration, illegal work, other crimes
- ▶ Wide array of source countries going to just three or four destinations

3

業務模式--「複合式資本主義」

(*Franceschini, Li, Bo; 2025年*)

在某些國家中，詐騙網站最初的規模相對較小--例如在建築物內、或現有的賭場中。

轉變為更常見的大型園區模式，在園區內由多家「公司」以轉租的方式，在同一名物業管理者的管理下共同運作。

其中某些園區甚至像一個微型城市，例如柬埔寨西哈努克市 (*Sihanoukville*) 的金水 (*Jinshui*) 和凱博 (*Kaibo*) 園區--每個園區都可以容納高達一萬名的居民。

在這種園區裡，人口販賣的受害者可能會被困上數個月，甚至超過一年，都未曾踏出過園區一步。

4

Business Model - “Compound Capitalism”

(*Franceschini, Li, Bo; 2025*)

What started in some countries as relatively small scam sites - in buildings, in existing casinos

- ▶ Has transitioned into more favored large compounds in which multiple “companies” operate under a property manager - on subleases
- ▶ Some of these compounds are miniature cities, such as the Jinshui and Kaibo (KB) compounds in Cambodia’s Sihanoukville - each with up to 10,000 residents
- ▶ In such compounds, trafficking victims may spend months, even over a year without leaving its walls

4



有效對應「人口販運防制報告—強迫犯罪 (TIP-FC) 」的挑戰

該行業的暴利性質助長了腐敗風氣，並扭曲了當地的經濟活動。

面對新型態的人口販運，現有的受害者辨別系統過於薄弱，已難以有效應對（整體來說，東南亞大陸地區尚未針對強迫式詐騙採取持續性的反人口販運措施）。

現行的法律結構或許已經可以規範這一類型的人口販運。

可以為被迫詐騙的外國移工提供受害者服務--但費用昂貴、又涉及外交交涉。

執法機關往往將在詐騙中心工作的移工是為自願工作者--然而，該如何界定何種情況下他們其實是被迫的？

6

Challenges for Effective Responses to TIP-FC

- ▶ The lucrative nature of the industry that encourages corruption and distorts local economies
- ▶ Weak existing victim identification systems do not stand up well in the face of the new form of TIP (in the aggregate, there has been no sustained anti-trafficking response to forced scamming in mainland Southeast Asia)
- ▶ Legal structures may adequately cover this TIP form
- ▶ Victim services for foreign migrant workers forced into scamming - expensive, involve diplomatic engagement
- ▶ Consent of migrant workers in scamming centers is often perceived by authorities - when is it involuntary?

6

大規模逮捕詐騙人員--在緬甸（由中華人民共和國涉入）、在柬埔寨



Large-scale arrests of scam workers - in Myanmar (by PRC), in Cambodia



不作為的合理化—推託之詞

這是一種極為複雜的犯罪行為，需要高科技工具和許多資源互相配合。
這些都是由外國人對其他外國人實施犯罪行為--我們為什麼要優先解決這個問題？
許多「移工」是自願從事這項工作--他們都很清楚知道自己在做什麼。
求助專線沒有接到太多的投訴請求。
這是來源國的問題。

8

Rationalizations for Inaction - Push-back

- ▶ This is a highly complex crime, requiring high-tech tools and lots of resources
- ▶ These are foreigners committing crimes against other foreigners - why should we consider addressing this a high priority?
- ▶ Many “workers” consented to this work - they knew what they were getting into
- ▶ Hotlines do not register many complaints
- ▶ This is a source country problem

8

保護受害者 - 關鍵因素

如果無法保護和辨識受害者，就無法有效起訴人口販運的罪行。

反人口販運紀錄良好的政府表現較佳--台灣、菲律賓、泰國。

但整體來說，對於這種人口販運受害者的保護行動仍嫌不足。

菲律賓移民委員會在兩個主要任務之間拿捏得宜--雖然這兩者有時會產生衝突：其一是人道與人權的考量，其二是出於執法的需求。

Victim Protection - Key Factor

- ▶ Without Victim Identification and Protection - there is no effective prosecution of TIP offenses.
- ▶ Governments with strong anti-trafficking records are doing better - Taiwan, Philippines, Thailand
- ▶ But overall, there is a deep deficit on protection of victims of this form of trafficking
- ▶ The Commission of Immigration in the Philippines balanced well the top two disciplines that are at play - and sometimes compete with each other: the need for a humanitarian response (human rights) and the need for a law enforcement response

趨勢中的趨勢

我們現在正處於此趨勢的第四或第五年，然而：

這個行業似乎沒有大幅衰退的跡象（儘管目標社會對此事的認知已經有所提高）。

在柬埔寨地區仍然快速擴張，專門的設施往往在幾個月內就可搭建完成--截至目前為止，幾乎所有的省份都發現了詐騙據點，只有兩個省份尚未涉入。

殺豬盤仍然是最常見、最暴利的詐騙方式。

儘管有人預測詐騙行為將變得更自願化、普及化，但強迫勞動的情況並未減少。

或許是因為詐騙集團的首領都是依靠大量且不斷嘗試的詐騙操作，但成功「擊中目標」的利潤卻很微薄—只能透過免費的勞動力提高獲利。

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Trends within the Trend

We're now in the 4th or 5th year of this trend, yet:

- ▶ There appear no signs of the industry's significant decline (despite much greater awareness in target societies)
- ▶ Rapid Expansion continues in **Cambodia**, with purpose-built facilities created, often within just months - now scam sites identified in all but two provinces
- ▶ Pig butchering 杀猪盘 (shā zhū pán) remains the most popular, lucrative form of scamming
- ▶ The forced labor content is not diminishing, despite predictions scamming would become more voluntary, mainstreamed
- ▶ Perhaps because the scam bosses rely on huge volumes of scam attempts with thin margins of successful "hits" - profitable only with free labor

柬埔寨 -
工業規模詐騙
的特殊基地



Cambodia -
The
Exceptional
Base

for Industrial
Level
Scamming



柬埔寨網路詐騙 運作據點 (OSO)

西哈努克市	80
巴韋	55
波貝	40
金邊	35
拜林	15
其他 (包括戈孔省、甘丹省、菩薩省)	125
總計	350

我估計柬埔寨境內約有**350**個網路詐騙據點在運作。雖然西哈努克市曾經是網路詐騙活動的主要據點，但隨著據點的分散增加，其他地區也逐漸成形，尤其是巴韋、波貝和金邊地區。

同時，我估計包括柬埔寨人在內，約有**15**萬人在非自願的狀態下，從事這個行業。

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Cambodia Online Scamming Operations (OSO) Sites

Sihanoukville	80
Bavet	55
Poipet	40
Phnom Penh	35
Pailin	15
Others (including Koh Kong, Kandal, Pursat)	125
TOTAL	350

I estimate some **350** OSO sites are operating throughout Cambodia. While Sihanoukville was once home to the majority of OSO activity, there has been a dispersal of sites coupled with growth in other centers, particularly Bavet, Poipet and Phnom Penh.

I also estimate that **150,000** persons, including some Cambodians, are working in this industry in an involuntary state.

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