



柬埔寨是該地區網路詐騙  
資金轉移和洗錢的最大門  
戶。

HuiOne - 公開宣稱自己是  
柬埔寨數位支付平台的公  
司，但實際上是由中國投  
資者創辦，並交給柬埔寨  
籍的高級董事管理。

*(Hui One Pay 與 Hui One  
Guarantee)*

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Cambodia serves as the  
region's The largest  
financial gateway for  
moving and laundering  
proceeds of online  
scamming

HuiOne - a company  
publicly presented as a  
Cambodia-based digital  
payment platform but  
opened by Chinese  
investors with a high  
level Cambodian Director

*(Hui One Pay vs. Hui One  
Guarantee)*

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穩定數位貨幣泰達幣 ( USDT ) 可在柬埔寨公開交易，是網路詐騙份子的首選貨幣。

HuiOne在2024年12月推出了USDH和USDx—這兩者是該公司自有版本的穩定數位貨幣（類似泰達幣），目的是避免被追蹤。



Stable digital coin Tether (USDT) is traded in the open in Cambodia and is the preferred currency of online scammers.

HuiOne in Dec 2024 launched USDH and USDx – its own versions of Tether to avoid attempts at tracing



## 柬埔寨無與倫比的友善環境

- 良好的基礎建設
- 正規銀行和航空公司服務
- 出售公民身份（例如新加坡10投資方案）
- 不引渡公民
- 可付費換取全面保護

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## Cambodia's Unrivaled Friendly environment

- ▶ Good Infrastructure
- ▶ Access to formal banking sector, airlines
- ▶ Citizenship for Sale (e.g. Singaporean 10)
- ▶ Non-extradition of citizens
- ▶ Complete protection for a price

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## 預測--前方露出曙光

整合財務分析與調查資訊已證實，部分網路詐騙活動的犯罪所得雖然難以追查，但仍有機會被查扣。

目前詐騙集團首腦以及與其勾結的政商精英，也逐漸被曝光。

美國與英國針對性地實施制裁，不僅讓問題受到關注，也對柬埔寨的李永法（Ly Yong Phat）及緬甸的Chit Swe等人施加了實質的懲罰。

宣導教育顯著提升了社會大眾的警覺，使人們在防範詐騙及辨別虛假工作機會時更加謹慎，避免捲入人口販運風險。

人口販運國所面臨到的壓力日漸增加。

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## Forecast - some bright light

- ▶ Coordinated financial analysis and investigations have proven that some proceeds of Online Scam Operations are vulnerable to seizure - though difficult
- ▶ More information is becoming available on the owners of scam operations and the business and political elites who collude with them
- ▶ Strategically targeted sanctions by the US and the UK has both put a spotlight on the problem as well as assigned real penalties to people like Ly Yong Phat in Cambodia and Chit Swe in Burma/Myanmar.
- ▶ Awareness efforts have greatly improved society's need to exercise greater caution to avoid fraud and to avoid false offers of employment that might lead to human trafficking
- ▶ Pressure on the countries where this is concentrated is growing





## Mary Jane D. Hizon

菲律賓司法部移民局移民保護與國境執法組組長

### 簡歷

任職於菲律賓司法部移民局的移民官，在國境管制、防制人口販運措施、機場勤務及跨部門協調等領域，擁有超過 20 年的豐富經驗。其在勤務領導、系統現代化及協作性的政策執行方面，備受肯定。

她目前領導移民局的「I-PROBES」及「國際刑警組織」(INTERPOL) 單位，並積極參與國家級的專案小組與技術工作小組。

身為一位母親，她同時也是兒童保護的倡議者，致力於將卓越的領導力、專業技術與以人為本的政策執行相結合。

## Mary Jane D. Hizon

Chief of the Immigration Protection and Border Enforcement Section, Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines

### PROFILE

Immigration Officer at the Bureau of Immigration with more than two decades of extensive experience in border control, anti-trafficking initiatives, airport operations and inter-agency coordination. Recognized for operational leadership, systems modernization, and collaborative policy implementation. Leads the I-PROBES and INTERPOL Unit of the Bureau of Immigration and contributes actively in national task forces and technical working groups. A mother and an advocate for child protection, combining leadership, technical expertise, and human-centered policy implementation



## 馬秀穎

美國在台協會政治組人權官員政治官

### 簡歷

馬秀穎小姐任職於美國在台協會 ( AIT ) 政治組，她最近一次的外派地點是馬來西亞吉隆坡。在成為外交官前，馬小姐曾擔任移民律師以及位於法國巴黎的經濟合作暨發展組織 ( OECD ) 的移民政策分析師。馬小姐來自路易斯安那州的巴頓魯治，擁有波士頓大學的中文及政治學士學位，以及哈佛大學法學院和巴黎政治學院的高等學位。她會說法語、中文和西班牙語，先生和兩個兒子隨行來台。

## Lauren Matherne

Political Officer, Political Section, American Institute in Taiwan, USA

### PROFILE

Lauren Matherne serves in the Political Section of AIT. Her most recent assignment was in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Prior to joining the foreign service, Lauren worked as an immigration attorney and as a migration policy analyst for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France. Originally from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, she has a bachelor's degree in Chinese and political science from Boston University and holds advanced degrees from Harvard Law School and Sciences Po Paris. She speaks French, Mandarin, and Spanish. Lauren is joined in Taiwan by her husband and two sons.

# Connie Chung

美國在台協會政治組人權官員政治官

## 簡歷

Connie Chung 為美國在台協會 ( AIT ) 政治組人權官員，於 2015 年加入美國國務院。她先前曾在全球公共事務局和東亞及太平洋事務局擔任公共事務專員。她擁有波士頓大學學士學位和約翰霍普金斯大學高級國際研究學院碩士學位，並獲得了霍普金斯大學南京中心的研究生證書。Connie 出生於華盛頓特區，在維吉尼亞州北部長大，能說中文、韓語和日語。

## Connie Chung

Political Officer, Political Section, American Institute in Taiwan, USA

### PROFILE

Connie Chung joined the Department of State in 2015. She previously served in the Global Public Affairs Bureau and the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau as a Public Affairs Specialist. She received a BA from Boston University and a MA from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, including a graduate certificate from the Hopkins-Nanjing Center. Connie was born in Washington, DC and grew up in northern Virginia, and speaks Mandarin, Korean, and Japanese.

## 議題二 · SESSION 2

**易遭勞動剝削脆弱群體之販運網絡及結構防制方法**

**Methods to Prevent Trafficking Networks and  
Structures for Vulnerable Communities under  
Labor Exploitation**

## 許絲捷

行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報委員

### 現職

- 中央警察大學行政警察學系專任助理教授

### 最高學歷

- 德國慕尼黑大學法學博士

### 經歷

- 銘傳大學法律系專任副教授
- 東吳大學法律系兼任副教授
- 世新大學法律系兼任副教授
- 行政院防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報第 9、10 屆委員



## Hsu, Szu-Chieh

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

### CURRENT POSITION

- Assistant Professor, Department of Administrative Police, Central Police University

### EDUCATION

- Dr. jur. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

### EXPERIENCE

- Associate Professor, Department of Law, Ming Chuan University
- Associate Professor (Adjunct), Department of Law, Soochow University
- Associate Professor (Adjunct), Department of Law, Shih Hsin University
- Member of the 9th-10th Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination



## Chris Foster

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

### 簡歷

我擔任英國移民犯罪小組的副處長，帶領團隊負責打擊有組織的移民犯罪和人口販運。

我從事刑事調查工作超過 40 年，曾在倫敦大都會警察局任職 30 年，並於 2013 年結束服役，擔任偵查總警司，負責管理英國各地的移民犯罪團隊。

我執法多年來一直致力於調查謀殺案和其他嚴重犯罪案件，有著豐富的經驗。

2004 年，我負責成立英國國家手機犯罪部門，該部門支持英國各地執法部門打擊涉及手機和其他手持設備的所有犯罪行為。

我接受過 PIP3（Professionalising Investigations Programme）高級調查員培訓，這是在英國領導和調查嚴重犯罪所需的高等資格。

# Chris Foster

Deputy Director for the Immigration Crime Teams and Regional Lead of London & South Criminal Investigations, Immigration Enforcement, Home Office, UK

## PROFILE

I serve as the Deputy Director for the Immigration crime teams within the UK. These teams tackle organized immigration crime and human trafficking.

I have over 40 years in criminal investigations having served 30 years in the Metropolitan Police at New Scotland Yard where I finished my service in 2013 as the Detective Chief Superintendent responsible for managing the Immigration crime teams across the UK.

I have an extensive background as a detective having worked on murder and other serious crimes for many years. I was responsible in 2004 for setting up the National Mobile Phone Crime Unit for the UK. This unit supports law enforcement around the UK who are trying to combat all crimes involving mobile phones and other hand held devices.

I am PIP3 senior investigator officer trained which is the senior qualification need to lead and investigate serious crime in the UK.



|  Immigration Enforcement

## 打擊現代奴役行為

**Christopher Foster**

經濟犯罪調查  
英國倫敦與南區  
刑事與經濟犯罪調查區域督導

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|  Immigration Enforcement

## Combating modern slavery

**Christopher Foster**

Regional Lead for Criminal and Financial Investigations  
London & South

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## 英國執法機關——全國性架構



移民執法局



邊境部隊



**NCA**

國家打擊犯罪調查局



英國  
交通  
警察



蘇格蘭警務處



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## UK Law Enforcement – National Structure



Immigration  
Enforcement



Border Force



**NCA**

National Crime Agency



BRITISH  
TRANSPORT  
POLICE



**POLICE**  
SCOTLAND



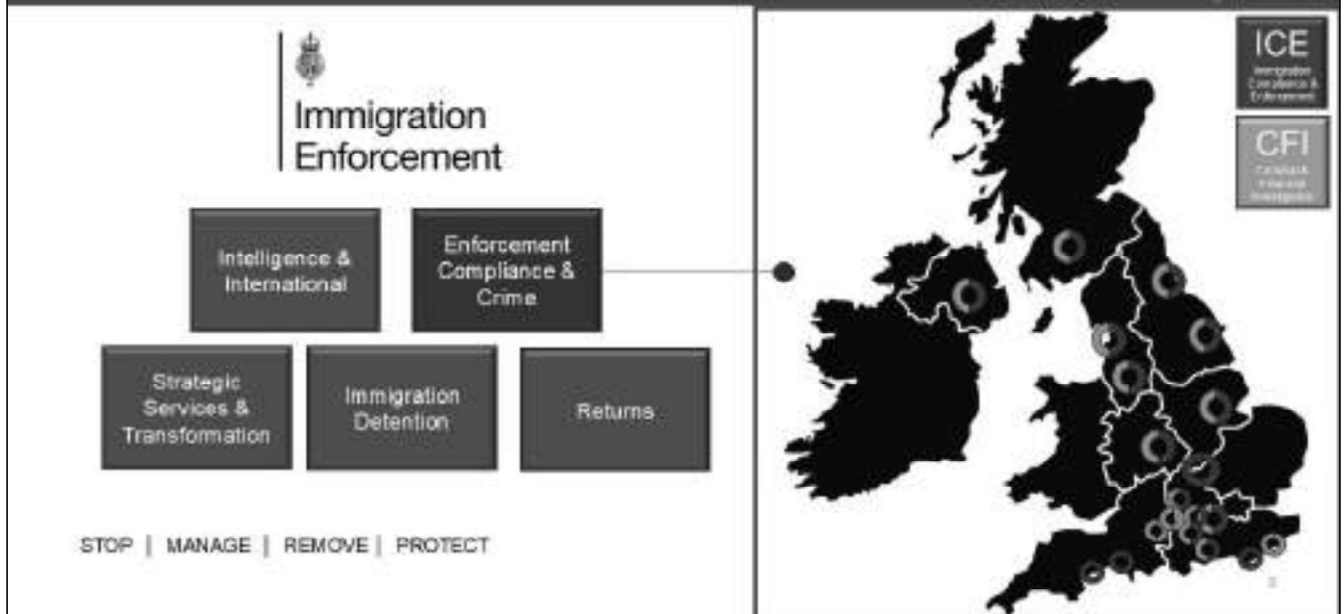
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## 移民機關執法區域劃分



## Immigration Enforcement Regional Breakdown





| 移民執法局

## 任務宗旨

我們的任務是透過保護弱勢群體、遏止虐待行為以及終止剝削壓迫的方式，減少英國境內遭受現代奴役與人口販運傷害的受害者。

我們致力於利用主動防範剝削行為；強化移民執法人員以及合作夥伴與利害關係人的訓練；充實相關數據、強化情報圖像，藉此增進見識；增加介入行動體量；以及對加害者提起刑事訴訟等手段，達成以上任務。

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| Immigration Enforcement

## Mission Statement

Our mission is to reduce the number of victims of modern slavery & human trafficking in the UK by safeguarding the vulnerable, disrupting abuse and ending exploitation.

We are committed to delivering this through active prevention of abuse; enhancing training programmes for IE colleagues, partners and stakeholders; expanding our knowledge by enhancing data to inform the intelligence picture; increasing volumes of interventions and taking prosecution action against perpetrators in the UK.

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## 定罪過程中所面臨的挑戰



受害者的合作程度

受害者往往是非法滯留人士

對公權力的不信任

擔憂自身或身在祖國的家人遭受報復

受害者往往遭受債務束縛

受害者對於自身是受害者的事實缺乏認知

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## Challenges to getting convictions



Cooperation of victims

Often in the UK illegally

Mistrust of authority

Fear of reprisal personally or family back home

Victims often debt bonded

Do not recognise themselves as victims

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## 現代奴役與人口販運相關法令



《現代奴役法(Modern Slavery Act)》於2015年7月31日生效，其中不只定義了新的罪行，也整合了1987年《兒童保護法》、2003年《性犯罪法》以及2004年《人體組織法》中既有的相關罪行規定。

國會議員Frank Field曾經在2019年說過「現代奴役是人類最惡劣的罪行之一，其中包含了人口販運、強迫勞動、家庭奴役、以及性剝削等罪行」。

我們知道：

- 犯下這種罪行的罪犯所剝削的就是社會上最為弱勢的族群。
- 現代奴役的罪行無所不在，存在於全世界所有國家，深入英國的每一個社區。
- 依據最保守的估計，當前在英國最少有大約一萬到一萬三千名受害者遭受現代奴役的傷害，也有部分機構估計受害人數已達數十萬，而且人數正在日益增加。

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## MHST Legislation



**The Modern Slavery Act 2015** came into force on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2015. It brought in new offences as well as incorporating existing offences under the Protection of Children Act 1987, the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and the Human Tissue Act 2004.

Modern slavery is one of humanity's greatest evils; involving human trafficking, forced labour, domestic servitude and sexual exploitation (*Frank Field MP – 2019*).

We know that:

- The perpetrators of these crimes exploit the most vulnerable people in our society.
- Modern slavery pervades every country in the world and every community of the United Kingdom.
- The most conservative estimate of the number of victims of modern slavery in the UK is put at ten to thirteen thousand. Other bodies suggest the number could be in the hundreds of thousands and rising.

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## 小艇偷渡問題



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## Small Boats Problem



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## 逮捕小艇偷渡罪犯



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## Arrest of Small Boat Smuggler



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## 現代奴役與剝削的類型



**勞動剝削(16%)**：這樣的剝削發生在技能需求低、但勞動需求高的產業。以當前的照護產業為例，受害者包含違法勞工(持學生簽證工作)、逾期居留或非法入境者，也可能有部分受害者持有合法簽證。受害者可能有以下特徵：身患舊傷、營養不良、居住條件不佳或多人共居，無法掌控自己的證件或財務。

**家庭奴役(3%)**：受害者為外籍家庭幫傭。受害者的家人或孩童持合法簽證入境，但其獲取簽證的手法往往及詐欺。持有配偶簽證者往往持續展延期限，但未申請永久居留。

**性剝削(20%)**：受害者遭以虛假工作承諾誘騙來英，遭受性侵，其中以非法手段入境者更屬弱勢。

**犯罪剝削(60%)**：大麻種植園的「園丁」即屬此類受害者。此類受害者被迫從事犯罪行為，如扒竊、盜竊、乞討等低階犯罪，可能受到債務壓迫。

**器官摘取(1%)**：此類罪案往往由邊境部隊查獲，受害者可能入境英國或離開英國。

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## Types of Modern Slavery and Exploitation



**Labour Exploitation (16%)** – low skilled and high-demand employment. Current issues within the care sector. Workers in breach (students), overstayers and illegal entrants. We can encounter victims who have valid immigration status. May have old injuries, malnourished, poor accommodation & HMOs. No access to their own documents, money or bank.

**Domestic Servitude (3%)** – Overseas domestic workers (ODWs). Family members and children entering the UK on genuine visas, often fraudulently obtained. Spousal visas – continuously extended rather applying for ILR.

**Sexual Exploitation (20%)** – Brought to the UK under false promises of work. Victims of sexual assault, increased vulnerabilities when travelling to the UK unlawfully.

**Criminal Exploitation (60%)** – “Gardeners” at cannabis grows. Forced into criminality – often low level such as theft, shoplifting, begging. May be debt bonded

**Organ Harvesting (1%)** – Most likely to be encountered by Border Force. Can be travelling into or out of the UK.

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## 勞力剝削類型



洗車	餐廳	美甲沙龍	旅遊景點
工廠	妓院	私人會館	農場
大麻農場	療養院	回收場	漁業
建築工地	旅館 / 渡假村	人力仲介	街頭乞討

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## Types of labour exploitation



Car washes	Restaurants	Nail bars	Traveller sites
Factories	Brothels	Private dwellings	Farms
Cannabis farms	Care homes	Recycling sites	Fishing industry
Building sites	Hotel/holiday home	Employment agencies	On street – begging

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## Paratona行動



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## Operation Paratona



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## Epazote行動

### 觸犯罪責

2015年《蘇格蘭人口販運與剝削法》第1節：勞力剝削

1971年《移民法》第25節



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## Operation Epazote

### Offences

Section 1 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 – Labour Exploitation

Section 25 of the Immigration Act 1971



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## Epazote行動 – 概觀



2021年7月：當局接獲通報，有兩名印尼籍男子以拖網漁船甲板工名義入境。

這兩名男子實則被送往位於蘇格蘭Annan的海鮮工廠，被迫在惡劣環境下超時工作，薪資低廉而不合理，而且經常延遲發放。

當局實施聯合保護行動，在當前工作場所中發現該兩名印尼男性，令其離開工作場所並納入國家轉介機制(NRM)。

調查顯示兩名印尼男性均稱未能擔任原有應聘職位，居住於工廠工作區域，工時過長，且遭強迫派遣至其他地點從事各種其他工作。

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## Operation Epazote - Overview



July 2021 – authorities received a referral with regards to two Indonesian males who had entered the UK to join a fishing trawler as Deckhands.

Instead, both were taken to a seafood factory in Annan and forced to work excessive hours in poor conditions whilst also receiving the incorrect pay. This pay was also regularly late.

We conducted joint safeguarding where both Indonesian males were encountered working. Both were removed and entered into the NRM.

Interviews were completed with both males confirming they were not working in the role recruited for, had been living in the workshop area of their workplace, working long hours and forced to work at other locations in various roles.

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## Epazote行動 – 概觀



在兩名當事人抵英前，該漁船即已遭英國海事與海岸巡防署禁航，表示船體已遭判定為不堪航行。

由於船隻需要修復，英國代理人曾聯絡邊境部隊，為該兩名當事人更換工作船隻。

經過各種聯絡溝通，最終邊境部隊表示必須遣返兩名當事人。

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## Operation Epazote - Overview



The fishing vessel had been served a **Prohibition Notice** by the Maritime Coastguard Agency prior to the males arriving in the UK. This meant that the vessel had been deemed unseaworthy.

A UK based agent had made contact with Border Force for the males to change vessels as the trawler required repairs.

Following various correspondence, Border Force stated that the males would have to be repatriated to Indonesia.

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## 行動階段 – 2021年9月2日

同步突襲位於Annan與Fraserburgh的5處住家與2處商業據點。

查扣超過8萬英鎊的現金、高價物品、電子裝置以及文件。

當日未逮捕任何嫌犯。



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## Operational Phase – 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2021

Simultaneous operational visits conducted at 5 residential addresses and 2 commercial addresses throughout Annan and Fraserburgh.

Over £80k seized alongside several high-value items, digital devices and paperwork.

No criminal arrests made on the day.



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## 逮捕階段 – 2022年2月



2022年2月，3名嫌犯遭到逮捕，就2015年《蘇格蘭人口販運法》第1節進行審訊，並起訴2項罪名(檢察官起訴)。

所有嫌犯均獲保釋候審，案件已呈報至蘇格蘭檢察署(COPFS)。

至2025年3月為止，尚未經大陪審團正式起訴，但可預期大陪審團即將正式起訴。

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## Arrest Phase – February 2022



In February 2022, 3 suspects were arrested, interviewed and charged with 2 offences contrary to Section 1 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015.

All were bailed from custody and have since been reported to COPFS.

As of March 2025, the co-accused are yet to be indicted however this is expected to happen imminently.

STOP | MANAGE | REMOVE | PROTECT

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## 1971年《移民法》：協助非法移民罪



1971年《移民法》第25節規定，協助非歐盟國民違反歐盟或大英國協移民相關法律之行為，即協助非法移民入境或窩藏非法移民，亦屬違法。

註：本法中未就窩藏非法移民獨立規一罪，窩藏罪已包含於本條所定罪名中。



STOP | MANAGE | REMOVE | PROTECT

17

## Immigration Act 1971 - Assisting Unlawful Immigration to a member state or the UK



Section 25 of the IA 1971 makes it an offence to assist a non-EU citizen to breach the immigration laws of a member state in the EU or the UK, ***i.e. to assist illegal entry or to harbour illegal immigrants.***

**Note:** There is no separate offence of harbouring, such conduct is included within the general offence.



STOP | MANAGE | REMOVE | PROTECT

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## 《國籍與庇護邊境法》(2022年6月)



### Nationality and Borders Act 2022

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在國籍與庇護邊境法生效後，針對相關罪行與協助犯罪的起訴方式有了顯著的變化。本法生效後，不再需要證明該犯行是否有獲取利益(經濟利益等)即可起訴。另外，亦可就家人間協助非法入境之行為進行起訴。最後，最高罰則由14年有期徒刑提高為終身監禁。

以上針對1971年《移民法》第25節之法條修訂，對於難以證明刑罰要件的事件的處理有所幫助。在進行現代奴役與人口販運行為調查時，若難以證實刑罰之要素，援引此法條將亦為絕佳之替代執法手段。

## National & Asylum Border Act - June 2022



### Nationality and Borders Act 2022

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With the inception of the National Asylum and Borders Act there has been a significant change in the way we prosecute the offence of facilitation. There is now no longer a need to prove gain (financial etc). Secondly, it is now possible to prosecute cases of familial facilitation. Lastly, the maximum sentence following conviction on indictment has been raised from 14 years imprisonment to life imprisonment.

These changes to section 25 IA 1971 have made it easier for law enforcement bodies to robustly tackle OIC. It is also a great alternative offence to consider if proving the element of exploitation is difficult in respect of MSHT investigations.

## 犯罪要件

本法第25節(1)規範，若有以下情事，則屬違法事項。

- (a) 實施協助非英國國民實施違反移民相關法律之行為，不論已遂或未遂。
- (b) 知情或有合理理由確信其行為協助違反移民相關法律之行為，不論已遂或未遂。
- (c) 知情或有合理理由確信對方並非英國國民。



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## Points to Prove

**Section 25(1)** of the act states that a person commits an offence if they:

- (a) Do an act which facilitates the commission of a breach or attempted breach of *immigration law* by an individual who is not a national of the UK,
- (b) knows or has reasonable cause for believing that the act facilitates the commission of a breach or attempted breach of immigration law by the individual, and
- (c) knows or has reasonable cause for believing that the individual is not a national of the United Kingdom.



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## 相關條文

《移民法》第25節(2)明確規定，所謂移民相關法律係指稱在成員國或大英國協境內有效的法律，該法律對於部分或所有非屬該成員國/大英國協國民之人之以下行為有管轄權：

- 進入或入境該成員國或大英國協；
- 過境該成員國或大英國協；或
- 居留於該成員國或大英國協



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## Subsection of Relevance

Section 25(2) clarifies that *immigration law* means a law which has effect in a member state or the UK and which controls, in respect of some or all persons who are not nationals of either the state/UK, entitlement to:

- Enter or arrive in the state or the UK
- Transit across the state or the UK, or
- Be in the State or the UK.



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## Clan行動



Mohammed Chune受僱清潔公司Exclusive Contract Services (ECS)，負責派遣人員至位於Oxfordshire至Wiltshire之間的Sainsbury's 連鎖超市工作。他濫用職權在知情前提下聘用非法西非移民，提供偽造身分證明文件，並強迫該等移民居住於由其擁有或掌控之過度擁擠而骯髒的住宅中。

前述非法僱用勞工被迫以匯款或在超市停車場交付現金的方式，將其薪資交予Mohammed Chune。Mohammed Chune還透過操控Sainsbury's 電話打卡系統的方式詐領薪資，騙取ECS與Sainsbury's 超過60萬英鎊。Mohammed Chune不僅收取高額房租，且其所提供住所中最多高達六個成年人同住同一房間。

Mohammed Chune以解僱、驅逐出境、報復其海外家人等方式威脅不與其合作的勞工。一旦遭受懷疑，他就將工人調離工作地點，藉以規避查緝。Mohammed Chune透過此種剝削行為累積了價值超過300 萬英鎊的資產。



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## Operation Clan



**Mohammed Chune**, a contractor employed by Exclusive Contract Services (ECS), responsible for staffing Sainsbury's stores across Oxfordshire and Wiltshire. Chune abused his position by knowingly employing undocumented West African migrants, supplying them with false identities and forcing them to live in overcrowded, squalid housing he owned or controlled.

The workers were coerced into transferring their wages to Chune's accounts or handing over cash in supermarket car parks. He manipulated Sainsbury's telephonic sign-in system to generate fraudulent salary payments, defrauding ECS and Sainsbury's of over £600,000. Rent was extortionate, with up to six adults sharing a single room.

Chune threatened non-compliant workers with dismissal, deportation, or harm to their families abroad. When suspicions arose, he relocated workers to avoid detection. Through this exploitation, Chune amassed a property portfolio worth over £3 million.



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## Clan行動



Mohammed Chune與5名共犯因人口販運、違反移民相關法律、詐欺與洗錢而遭逮捕。

起初，皇家檢察署(CPS)拒絕就現代奴役法起訴，就其是否協助非法入境提出異議。調查單位成功就1971年《年移民法》第25節(2)規範，證明其行為協助非法移民居留於大英國協、轉移非法移民規避查緝、並確實透過其剝削行為牟利。

經過8個星期的審理，牛津刑事法院最終在2023年夏季，判決6名被告之中有5人就總計11條起訴之罪名有罪，其中包括詐欺、持有偽造身分證明文件，以及違反《犯罪收益法(POCA)》等。Mohammed Chune總計價值近290萬英鎊之資產遭受凍結，最終預期將遭沒入。

本案凸顯了運用移民與詐欺相關法律解決現代工作場所剝削問題方面的手法已經日益普及。

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22

## Operation Clan



**Chune** and five associates were arrested on charges including human trafficking, immigration offences, fraud, and money laundering.

Initially, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) declined to pursue charges under the Modern Slavery Act, arguing **Chune** had not facilitated illegal entry into the UK. However, investigators successfully argued that under Section 25(2) of the Immigration Act 1971, **Chune** enabled illegal migrants to remain in the UK, moved them undetected, and profited significantly from their exploitation.

Following an eight-week trial at Oxford Crown Court in summer 2023, all but one defendant were found guilty on 11 charges, including fraud, possession of false identity documents, and offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). Chune's assets—valued at approximately £2.9 million—have been frozen and are expected to be confiscated.

The case highlights the growing use of immigration and fraud legislation to tackle modern exploitation in the workplace.

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## 可援用1971年移民法第25節(2)規範作為替代執法手段偵辦現代奴役與人口販運行為的情境



### 違法工作

- 洗車
- 清潔服務
- 超級市場
- 工廠
- 美甲店
- 建築工地
- 農場



### 違法行為指標

- 扣押身分證件
- 薪資低於法定最低薪資
- 沒收或延遲發放薪資
- 長時間工作且不得休息
- 居住環境惡劣
- 禁止聯絡親友
- 禁止使用公共資源(第一線醫療服務、牙醫、藥物)
- 無法取得防護衣/正確設備/適當訓練
- 威脅或恐嚇本人遠在家鄉或祖國的親朋好友
- 有證據可證實有脫離查緝之藏匿或逃避之行為

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## Scenarios where S25(2) IA 1971 may be considered as an alternative to MSHT



### Illegal Working

- Car Washes
- Care Homes
- Supermarkets
- Cannabis Factories
- Nail Bars
- Building Sites
- Farms



### Behavioural Indicators

- Retention of identity documents
- Below minimum wage pay
- Salaries being taken/withheld
- Extended shifts without breaks
- Sub-standard accommodation
- Being prevented from speaking to family and friends
- Denial of services i.e. GP, Dental, benefits
- No access to protective clothing/correct equipment/suitable training
- Threats being made to the individual concerned or loved ones at home & abroad
- Evidence of being hidden/moved to prevent detection

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## 國內檢察單位常見起訴罪名



1971年《移民法》

第25節(協助犯罪)

第24節(入境時違法行為)——違反驅逐出境規定

2015年《現代奴役法》第1節與第2節

(人口販運、奴役與無償勞役罪)

2010年《身分文件法》第4節與第6節(偽造文書)

2006年《詐欺法》第2節、第3節、第4節、第6節、第7節、第11節

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## Commonly encountered offences liable for prosecution inland



Section 25 of the Immigration act 1971 (Facilitation offences)

Section 24 of the Immigration act 1971 (Upon arrival offences) – breach of deportation

Section 1 & 2 of Modern Slavery Act 2015

(Human trafficking & Slavery and servitude offences)

Section 4 and 6 of Identity Document Act 2010

(False document offences)

Section 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 11 Fraud offences 2006

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## 核心訊息



- 英國執法機關致力於終止針對弱勢群體的剝削行為。
- 我們了解這是一個全球性問題，需要許多努力，更需要與全球諸多國家之間的密切合作。
- 英國當局值得信賴，受害者利益始終是我們所有行動的核心。
- 我們鼓勵各國執法單位、NGO以及其他利害關係人，在消滅惡性犯罪的手法上合作創新。

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## Key Messages



- UK law enforcement is committed to stopping the exploitation of the most vulnerable.
- We recognise this is a global problem and it will require significant effort and closer working with countries across the world.
- UK authorities can be trusted. The interests of the victims are central to all our activity.
- We encourage all law enforcement, NGO's, and other stakeholders, to be innovative and collaborative in their approach to help reduce such abhorrent crimes.

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感謝您的聆聽

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Thank you for listening

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## 高玉瑄

農業部漁業署科長

### 經歷

- 漁業署漁業人力組 科長
- 漁業署企劃組 科長
- 漁業署遠洋漁業組 科長

# Yu-Shuan Kao

Section Chief, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan

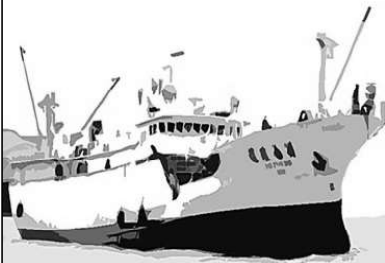
## Work Experience

- Section Chief, Fisheries Manpower Division, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan
- Section Chief, Planning Division, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan
- Section Chief, Distant Water Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Taiwan

# 臺灣對於防制漁工遭受勞動剝削之 努力及改變

高玉瑄科長

農業部漁業署



1

# Taiwan's Efforts and Changes to Prevent Fishermen from Suffering Labor Exploitation

Section Chief, Yu-Shuan Kao

Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture



1



## 大綱

- I. 臺灣遠洋漁業概況
- II. 臺灣對於防制漁工遭受剝削之因應政策與行動
- III. 漁業與人權行動計畫策略及執行成果
- IV. 下一期行動計畫措施
- V. 結語

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## Outline

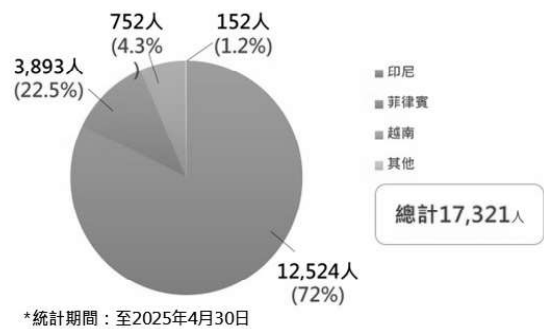
- I. Overview of Taiwan's Distant Water Fisheries
- II. Taiwan' s Response Policies and Actions to Prevent Exploitation of Fishery Workers
- III. Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights Strategies and Execution Outcomes
- IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan
- V. Conclusion

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## I.台灣遠洋漁業概況(1/2)

一. 台灣海洋捕撈漁業發達，為國際主要遠洋漁業國家之一，2025年遠洋漁船有940艘，於三大洋或他國專屬經濟海域入漁作業，漁業種類分別為鮪延繩釣、魷釣秋刀魚，以及鰹鮪圍網等三大類。

二. 依據2025年4月30日統計，我國遠洋漁船本國籍船員2,011人，境外僱用非我國籍船員有17,321人，大陸船員有758人。

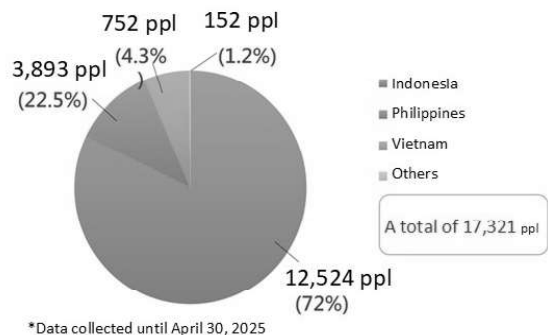


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## I. Overview of Taiwan 's Distant Water Fisheries (1/2)

I. Taiwan 's marine fisheries are well-developed, and Taiwan is one of the major distant water fishing nations. As of 2025, Taiwan has 940 distant water fishing vessels operating in the three oceans or in the exclusive economic zones of other countries. The distant water fisheries of Taiwan include three main categories: tuna longlining, squid jigging for saury, and purse seine for tuna/skipjack tuna.

I. As of the statistics by April 30, 2025, there are 2,011 domestic crew members and 17,321 foreign crew members (758 crew members are from China) hired for Taiwanese distant water fishing.



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## I.台灣遠洋漁業概況(2/2)

- 一. 2020年美國國務院「人口販運報告」指出台灣遠洋漁船存在工時過長、待遇不佳及勞動剝削等問題。
- 二. 2020年左右我國遠洋漁船發生違規個案引起國內外關注船員權益，又美國於2020年首度將我國遠洋漁獲物列入「童工及強迫勞動製品清單」。

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## I. Overview of Taiwan's Distant Water Fisheries (2/2)

- I. The U.S. Department of State's "2020 Trafficking in Persons Report" indicated issues in Taiwan's distant water fishing, such as long working hours, poor treatment, and labor exploitation.
- II. Around 2020, regulatory violations in Taiwan's distant water fishing vessels attracted both domestic and international attention on crew rights. Additionally, it is the first time that the U.S. included Taiwan's distant water fish catches in the "List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor" in 2020.

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## II. 台灣對於防制漁工遭受剝削之因應政策與行動

- 一. 行政院於2020.12.30召開防制人口販運及消除種族歧視協調會報，責成農業部會商相關機關擬定一行動計畫，並作為我國國家人權行動計畫之子計畫之一。
- 二. 參酌聯合國國際公約如ILO-C188 公約、我國國家人權行動計畫、主要市場國規範、國際機構及國內外民間團體(NGO)報告，並進行多次社會對話，行政院於2022.5.20核定第一期「漁業與人權行動計畫」計畫，請農業部、勞動部、法務部、內政部及海洋委員會等相關部會，積極配合落實辦理，以提升我國漁業人權及勞動權益，維護我國國際形象及產業發展，該計畫於112年7月核定修正，並提升總經費至約新臺幣10.3億元。

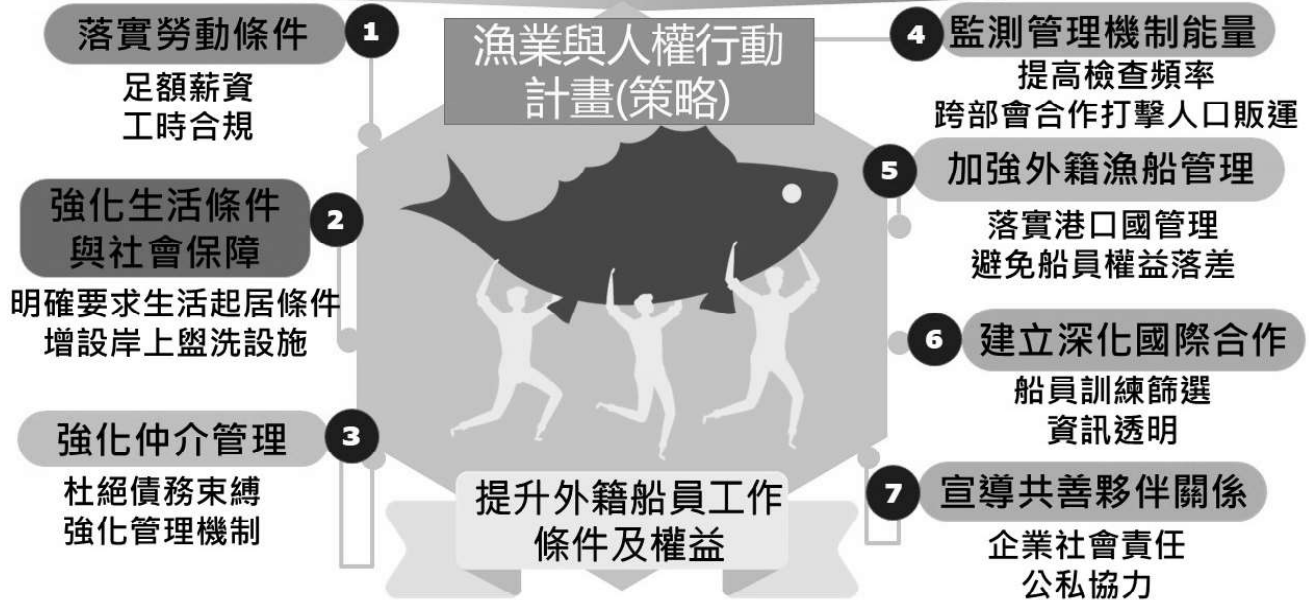
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## II. Taiwan' s Response Policies and Actions to Prevent Exploitation of Fishery Workers

- I. On December 30, 2020, the Executive Yuan held a coordination meeting on the prevention of human trafficking and the elimination of racial discrimination, which requested the Ministry of Agriculture to draft an action plan in collaboration with relevant agencies, which should also be taken as a part of the subplans of Taiwan's National Human Rights Action Plan.
- II. Based on international conventions such like ILO-C188, the National Human Rights Action Plan of our country, regulations from major markets, and reports from international institutions and NGOs, and the inputs of multiple rounds of social communications, the Executive Yuan approved the first phase of the "Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights" on May 20, 2022. The Executive Yuan then requested the related ministries, e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, and the Ocean Affairs Council, etc. to actively implement this plan to enhance human rights and labor rights in Taiwan's fisheries and protect the international image and development of the industry of Taiwan. The plan was amended in July 2023, with the total budget raised to approximately 1.03 billion NTD.

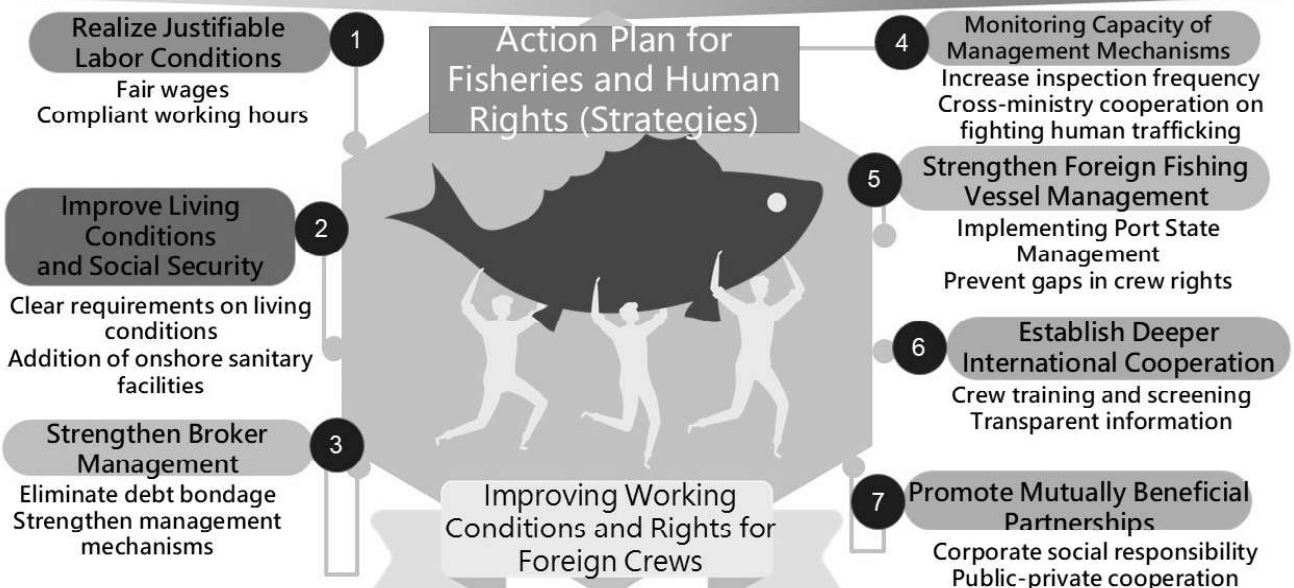
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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫七大策略



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### III. The Seven Major Strategies of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights



6

### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(1/10)

#### 落實勞動條件

- 制定遠洋漁船「雇主給付境外僱用外籍船員薪資參考指引」，提供經營者參考，並配合查核以落實足額給付船員薪資
- 提高最低工資至550美元、建立工資審議機制、工資足額直接給付不得透過國外仲介轉匯。
- 休息時間比照國際勞工組織漁業工作公約，並使用打卡鐘等方式記錄明確工作時間，以保障船員休息時間等。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (1/10)

#### Realize Justifiable Labor Conditions

- Established "Guidance on Salary Payment to Foreign Crew Members Employed Overseas" on distant water fishing vessels for entrepreneur' s reference and perform inspection to ensure the compliant salaries are actually paid.
- Increased minimum wage to 550 USD, established a wage review mechanism, forbid the wage payment through foreign brokers to ensure direct and full payment of wages.
- Ensured the rest periods are provided in compliance with the ILO Work in Fishing Convention and introduced clock-in systems to record the working hours to ensure rest periods of crews.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(2/10)

#### 強化生活條件與社會保障

- 要求改善遠洋漁船起居空間，調整船上飲水、飲食及衛生等船居生活照顧標準並訂定指引。
- 提高船員醫療保險及身故意外保險額度。
- 限制遠洋漁船連續海上停留時間按漁業別不得逾3個月至10個月，並透過漁業署24小時漁業監控中心持續監控。
- 提升船員岸上生活設施，設置盥洗或休憩設施(含高雄船員會館)。
- 透過補助經費或其他行政輔導方式獎勵遠洋漁船裝設無線網路(Wi-Fi)設備提供船員使用等，現行約有124艘漁船提供船員使用。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2/10)

#### Improve Living Conditions and Social Security

- Requested the improvement of the living space on distant water fishing vessels, adjusting the living standards on the vessels such like standards for drinking water, food, and hygiene, and established guidelines for this.
- Increased medical insurance and accidental death coverage for crew members.
- Restricted continuous time at sea to 3 to 10 months, which is under the 24-hour monitoring by of the Fisheries Agency.
- Improved the onshore living facilities, including sanitary facilities or recreational facilities (including Kaohsiung Crew Member Club).
- Encouraged fishing vessels to install wireless internet (Wi-Fi) for crew members through provision of subsidies or other administrative support, with approximately 124 vessels currently providing Wi-Fi service.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(3/10)

#### 強化生活條件與社會保障

- 建立多元化之船員申訴管道：
  1. 每 2 年印製發放 1 萬多份多語言（中文、英文、越南文及印尼文版）船員基本權益小卡，並要求船上起居艙張貼權益申訴資訊。
  2. 漁業署2022年建置24小時「外籍船員互動服務平台」5國語言網站，公布有關船員勞動權益資訊、岸上生活設施資訊及遠洋漁船基本資料，供船員參考，並提供船員線上申訴管道，協助船員釐清工作權益疑義、取回薪資等，倘涉及勞動剝削者，會加以調查處置。配合勞動部推動 1955 專線移工線上文字客服及社群經營計畫，擴增外籍船員諮詢申訴管道。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (3/10)

#### Improve Living Conditions and Social Security

- Established diverse complaint channels for crew members:
  1. Print and distribute over 10,000 multilingual (Chinese, English, Vietnamese, and Indonesian) basic rights cards for crew members every two years. Requested that the right complaint information be posted in the living quarters of vessels.
  2. The Fisheries Agency set up a 24-hour "Foreign Crew Interactive Service Platform" website in 2022, which announces information about crew rights, onshore living facilities, and distant water fishing vessel basic information for crew members' reference. This platform also offers online complaint channels to assist crew members to clarify labor rights issues and reclaim unpaid wages, etc. If labor exploitation is involved, investigations will be conducted. It is cooperated with the Ministry of Labor to promote the use of online text service and social media program of 1955 Hotline for Migrant Worker, expanding the channels of consultation and complaint for foreign crew members.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(4/10)

#### 強化仲介管理

- 提升國內仲介許可條件，明定國外仲介資格，規範國內仲介合作對象。
- 明確仲介應盡事項與責任，倘國內仲介公司仲介外籍漁船之非我國籍船員，倘發生人口販運或強迫勞動，涉及仲介未善盡應有責任者，予以停業或廢止許可。
- 每年查核及公開評鑑仲介機構結果、確認不得向船員收取服務費或預扣工資，以保障遠洋漁船上境外僱用非我國籍船員勞動權益。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (4/10)

#### Strengthen Broker Management

- Raised the licensing requirements for domestic brokers and stipulated the qualification conditions of the collaborators of domestic brokers.
- Clearly specified the missions to complete and responsibilities for brokers. For domestic brokers introducing non-domestic crew members to foreign fishing vessels, when human trafficking or labor exploitation is involved and the brokers fail to meet their obligations, the brokers' licences will be suspended or revoked.
- Perform annual inspection and announce the evaluation results of brokerage agencies, ensuring crew members are not charged for service fees nor have their wages seized in prior, which is to protect the labor rights of foreign crew members on distant water fishing vessels.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(5/10)

#### 監測管理機制能量

- 依據內政部2022年訂定「強化打擊海上人口販運案件合作機制」及「外籍船員疑遭勞力剝削檢視表」，跨機關合作打擊強迫勞動非法案件。倘發現外籍船員疑似遭受人口販運時，漁業署依前述合作機制之標準作業程序將案件及相關事證移送地方檢察署偵辦，並副知臺灣高等檢察署。
- 2023 年函送 7 件涉嫌案件予地方檢察署，2024 年函送 5 件涉嫌案件予地方檢察署。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (5/10)

#### Monitoring Capacity of Management Mechanisms

- Perform cross-ministry cooperation to fight illegal forced labor according to "Enhanced Cooperation Mechanism for Combating Offshore Human Trafficking" and the "Suspected Labor Trafficking of Foreign Crew Member Examination Chart" established by the Ministry of the Interior. When it is suspected that a foreign crew member is being trafficked, the Fisheries Agency will follow protocols established according to the aforementioned cooperation mechanism to transfer the case itself and related evidence to the local Prosecutors Office for investigation, while notifying the Taiwan High Prosecutors Office at the same time.
- 7 cases were forwarded to the local Prosecutors Office in 2023, and 5 cases were forwarded in 2024.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(6/10)

#### 監測管理機制能量

- 強化執法人力及專業能力：
  1. 漁業署2022年增聘檢查人力60人執行遠洋漁船勞動權益檢查，除了檢查薪資、勞動條件等相關簿件，亦透過船員母語問卷（中文、英文、印尼、菲律賓、越南及緬甸語）訪談船員，以瞭解漁船幹部、經營者及仲介是否確實遵守相關規定及涉嫌人口販運情事。
  2. 勞動檢查人員依訪查標準化作業流程告知船員受訪者資料不公開，訪談時與船主或幹部隔開，使安心受訪，必要時偕同司法警察單位，於漁港邊或海上進行船隻檢查時，進行以被害人為中心之訪談，並依照「外籍船員疑遭勞動剝削檢視表」進行評估及鑑別，以篩濾非我國籍船員是否遭受強迫勞動之情形。
  3. 每年定期安排各部會專家學者進行防制人口販運教育訓練，並參加國際勞工組織(ILO)之漁船勞動情況檢查課程。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (6/10)

#### Monitoring Capacity of Management Mechanisms

- Improve Law Enforcement Manpower and Expertise:
  1. In 2022, the Fisheries Agency hired 60 inspectors in addition to carry out labor rights inspections on distant water fishing vessels. In addition to the check of documents related to wages and labor conditions, inspectors performed interviews with crew members through questionnaire in their native languages (Chinese, English, Indonesian, Filipino, Vietnamese, and Burmese) to ensure whether the leaders on the vessels, operators and brokers had been firmly compliant with related regulations and to detect human trafficking.
  2. Labor inspectors followed standardized operating procedures to inform the inspected crew members that the information of the inspectees is confidential to ensure they are comfortable during the inspection. They also worked with judicial / police officers to perform victim-centered interviews during vessel inspections when it was necessary. They used the "Suspected Labor Trafficking of Foreign Crew Member Examination Chart" to perform evaluation and identification to detect the forced labor cases among foreign crew members.
  3. Regularly held training courses on the prevention of human trafficking with experts from various ministries, and participated in fisheries labor conditions inspections courses by the International Labour Organization (ILO) .

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(7/10)

#### 監測管理機制能量

- 維持高度檢查率：  
每年維持檢查50%以上（約500艘）遠洋漁船，並委託公證第三方執行國外查核，補充國外檢查量能。2023年於國內外港口共檢查574艘；2024年於國內外港口共檢查739艘。
- 推動遠洋漁船運用科技監管設備：  
補助漁船CCTV裝設，掌握船員海上實際工作情形。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (7/10)

#### Monitoring Capacity of Management Mechanisms

- Maintain High Inspection Rate:  
Maintain an annual inspection rate of over 50%, approximately inspect 500 distant water fishing vessels a year. Commission third-party institutions to perform overseas audits to supplement oversea inspection capabilities. A total of 574 vessels were inspected in domestic and foreign ports in 2023, and 739 vessels were inspected in 2024.
- Promote the Use of Technological Monitoring Equipment on Distant Water Fishing Vessels:  
Subsidize the installation of CCTV systems on fishing vessels to monitor the actual working conditions of crew members at sea.

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(8/10)

#### 加強外籍漁船管理

- 加強限制投資經營資格與條件：  
規定我國人投資經營外國籍漁船不得有強迫勞動或人口販運情事，並要求其僱用之外籍船員勞動條件需參照我國籍遠洋漁船。
- 落實港口國措施：  
每年跨部會聯合檢查至少15%進入我國港口之國人經營外籍漁船。2023年檢查17艘(22%)、2024年檢查15艘(29%)。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (8/10)

#### Strengthen Foreign Fishing Vessel Management

- Raised the requirement on limitation of qualification for investment and operation:  
Stipulated that the Taiwanese who invest/operate foreign fishing vessels shall not be involved in force labor or human trafficking and requested the working conditions of the foreign crewmembers they employed shall be set equivalent to those of the domestic distant water fishing vessels.
- Implementing Port State Management:  
Performs at least 15% of the foreign fishing vessels operated by domestic employers and entered Taiwanese ports. 17 Vessels (22%) were inspected in 2023, and 15 Vessels (29%) were inspected in 2024.

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### III.漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(9/10)

#### 建立深化國際合作

- 與船員來源國如印尼及菲律賓、重要漁獲產品市場國日本、歐盟、美國等溝通協調，建立合作機制。
- 2023-2024年與來源國及市場國累計會商34次，輔導遠洋漁業產業公會與印尼漁工工會（SPPI）簽署促進船員合宜工作條件與產業永續發展合作備忘錄（MOU），並於2025年5月簽署2.0版本。



與來源國及市場國持續洽商



遠洋漁業產業公會與SPPI簽署MOU

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (9/10)

#### Establish Deeper International Cooperation

- Communicate and coordinate with the home countries of the foreign crew members, such like Indonesia and the Philippines, and with major fisheries markets such as Japan, the European Union, and the United States, to establish cooperation mechanisms.
- From 2023 to 2024, 34 meetings were held with home countries and target market countries. We had also guided the fishermen' s association for Taiwan' s distant water fisheries to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to promote appropriate working conditions for crew members and sustainable industry development with the Indonesian Fishing Workers Union (SPPI). The 2.0 version of the MOU will be signed in May 2025.



Continue to negotiate with the home countries and target market countries



Fishermen' s association for distant water fisheries signed MOU with SPPI

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### III. 漁業與人權行動計畫執行成果(10/10)

#### 宣導共善夥伴關係

- 漁業署持續補助漁業團體及民間團體，或與外籍船員國官方機構合作辦理外籍船員關懷活動，並藉由活動宣導防制人口販運、雇主應注意外籍船員人身安全與工作權益、善盡生活照顧責任及外籍船員互動服務平台等相關諮詢申訴管道等。
- 持續向漁民辦理宣導活動及法規說明會，亦於我國幹部船員、船員教育訓練及定期回訓時，安排課程向渠等宣導應視外籍船員為海上工作的重要夥伴，宣傳企業社會責任意識，維持共善關係。

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### III. Outcomes of Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (10/10)

#### Promote Mutually Beneficial Partnerships

- The Fisheries Agency is continuing to subsidize fisheries groups and civil organizations and cooperates with the official agencies in the home countries of the foreign crew members to hold welfare activities, while also promotes the prevention of human trafficking through activities, disseminate the responsibilities of the employers to take care of the physical safety and labor rights of foreign crew members, to provide good living care and the interaction service platform for foreign crew members for consultation and complaint channels.
- Continue to hold disseminate campaign and legislation briefings for fishermen while also arrange courses to disseminate the concept of treating foreign crew members as crucial partners in maritime work, corporate social responsibility awareness and the maintenance of cooperative relationships, at the timing of holding trainings for crew members and crew member leaders and the periodical re-training.

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## IV. 下一期行動計畫措施(1/5)

### 前期計畫檢討

- 一.薪資與ILO MLC幹練船員標準仍有落差。
- 二.欠薪無法及時預警及快速處理。
- 三.產業人權法治觀念須提升。

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## IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan (1/5)

### Review of Previous Plan

- I. The wage gap remains compared to ILO MLC standards for skilled crew members.
- II. Not able to early aware and resolve unpaid wages promptly.
- III. Need to improve the human rights and legislative awareness of the industry.

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## IV. 下一期行動計畫措施(2/5)

### 一. 落實勞動條件

- 持續辦理：最低工資與MLC國際幹練海員工資接軌。
- 新增項目：建立勞務契約電子化管理系統，以及欠薪預防及墊償機制。

### 二. 強化生活條件與社會保障

- 持續辦理：維護既有設施及新增岸上設施、提供多元化申訴管道、宣導救生衣落實使用、獎勵開放船員使用Wi-Fi。
- 新增項目：提供船員平價住宿、導入遠洋漁船遠端醫療機制。

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## IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan (2/5)

### I. Realize Justifiable Labor Conditions

- Continue to: Align minimum wages with ILO MLC international standards for skilled seafarers.
- Start to: Establish an electronic labor contract management system and a mechanism for preventing and compensating unpaid wages.

### II. Improve Living Conditions and Social Security

- Continue to: Maintain existing facilities and add new onshore facilities, provide diverse complaint channels, promote the implementation of appropriate use of life jackets, and encourage vessels to allow crew members to use Wi-Fi.
- Start to: Provide affordable accommodation for crew members and introduce remote medical system for distant water fishing vessels.

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## IV. 下一期行動計畫措施 (3/5)

### 三. 提升監測管理機制能量

- 新增項目：公正第三方陪同檢查機制、定期公布漁業勞動權益檢查彙整結果、抽查受檢漁船之CCTV，驗證工時紀錄。
- 持續辦理：每年檢查50%以上遠洋漁船，並至經營者及仲介處所檢查，對第1線人員辦理防制人口販運教育訓練。

### 四. 強化仲介管理

- 持續辦理仲介滿意度調查及定期公開評鑑結果。

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## IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan (3/5)

### III. Improve the Monitoring Capacity of Management Mechanisms

- Start to: Implement an impartial third-party co-inspection mechanism, regularly announce the results of fisheries labor rights inspections, and randomly inspect the CCTV records of inspected vessels, verification of working hour records.
- Continue to: Inspect over 50% of distant water fishing vessels annually, including inspections at operators' and brokers' facilities, and perform anti-human trafficking education and training for frontline personnel.

### IV. Strengthen Broker Management

- Continue to perform satisfaction surveys for brokers and publicly disclose the results of broker evaluations.

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## IV. 下一期行動計畫措施 (4/5)

### 五. 加強權宜籍漁船管理

- 持續對進入我國港口國人經營外籍漁船實施聯合查察每年15%以上。

### 六. 建立及深化國際合作：

- 持續與來源國及市場國就船員議題會商，輔導我國遠洋公(協)會與印尼工會檢討更新合作備忘錄，每2年辦理至少1場次之漁業與人權國際論壇。

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## IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan (4/5)

### V. Strengthen Convenient Flag Fishing Vessel Management

- Continue to perform joint inspections of foreign-flagged fishing vessels operated by Taiwanese investors for at least 15% of those entering Taiwanese ports.

### VI. Establish and Deepen International Cooperation

- Continue to discuss with home countries and target market countries about crew issues. Instruct Taiwanese fisheries associations for distant water fishing to review and update cooperation MOUs with Indonesian unions. Hold at least one international fisheries and human rights forum every two years.

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## IV. 下一期行動計畫措施 (5/5)

### 七. 宣導共善夥伴關係

- 新增項目：建立人權法治線上講習系統，對經營者到位宣導。
- 持續辦理：獎勵取得MSC認證、補助民團辦理船員關懷及權益宣導、經營者及船長人權法治講習。

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## IV. Measures in Next Phase of Action Plan (5/5)

### VII. Promote Mutually Beneficial Partnerships

- Start to: Establish an online human rights and legal governance training system to deliver appropriate disseminate to operators.
- Continue to: Encourage vessels to obtain MSC certification, subsidize civil organizations to organize crew welfare activities and disseminate on rights, and provide human rights and legal governance training for operators and captains.

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## V. 結語

- 近幾年仍有少數船員涉及勞動剝削個案發生，易使外界對於我國遠洋漁業產生負面影響。
- 我國身為遠洋漁業國家，會持續致力提升外籍船員的工作及生活條件，改善既有系統性措施來處理及懲處違規案件。
- 各部會合作持續推動各行動方案、船員權益與國際規範接軌，保障遠洋漁船船員享有尊嚴的工作條件及生活環境。

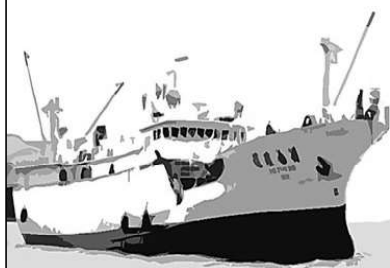
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## V. Conclusion

- There have still been crew members involved in a few labor exploitation cases, which may have a negative impact on the reputation of Taiwan' s distant water fisheries.
- As a distant water fishing nation, Taiwan will continue to commit to improving the working and living conditions of foreign crew members and improving existing systematic measures to handle and punish violations.
- The related ministries will collaborate to continuously promote action plans to align crew rights with international regulations and ensure that distant water fishing crew members enjoy dignified working conditions and living environments.

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**謝謝聆聽**



**Thanks for Your  
Attention**



## Warren Olsson

紐西蘭警察總署國家犯罪調查處刑警督察

### 簡歷

Olsson 督察為紐西蘭警察總部調查專業經理 ( Manager of Investigative Excellence )，主要負責警察總部打擊人口販運的調查工作。

渠已有 33 年執法經驗，其中擔任犯罪調查工作超過 25 年，並在最近 10 年間領導警察處理人口販運案件，不僅在跨機關溝通協調工作上表現優異，更致力於提升紐西蘭民間與執法機關對人口販運指標及風險的認知。

### 學歷

- 維多利亞大學商業及管理學士
- 皇家紐西蘭警察學院警察文憑

# Warren Olsson

Detective Inspector, National Criminal Investigations Group, New Zealand Police,  
New Zealand

## PROFILE

Detective Inspector Olsson is the Manager of Investigative Excellence based at Police National Headquarters in Wellington. He has responsibility for the Police investigative response to combating trafficking.

With over 25 years experience as an investigator, he has led the Police response to human trafficking for the last 10 years, with a particular focus on inter-agency collaboration and raising awareness of the indicators and risks of trafficking faced by New Zealand communities and law enforcement agencies.

## EDUCATION

- Bachelor of Commerce and Administration, Victoria University
- Diploma of Policing, Royal New Zealand Police College



# 人口販運 - 針對弱勢族群的預防策略

*Warren Olsson* 刑警督察  
紐西蘭警察總署  
國家犯罪調查處

*Ben Quinn*  
紐西蘭移民局  
資深非正規移民聯絡官



NEW ZEALAND  
**POLICE**  
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



NEW ZEALAND  
IMMIGRATION

# Human Trafficking - Prevention Strategies For Vulnerable Communities

*Detective Inspector Warren Olsson*  
National Criminal Investigations Group  
New Zealand Police

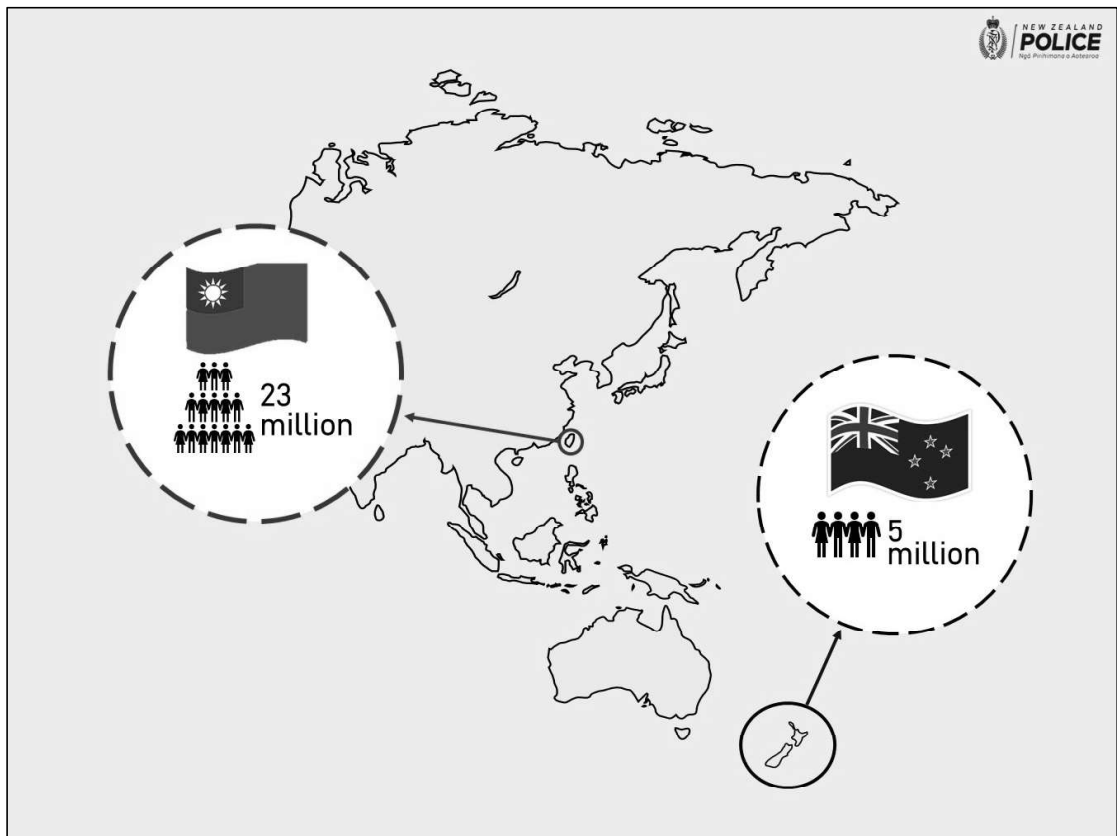
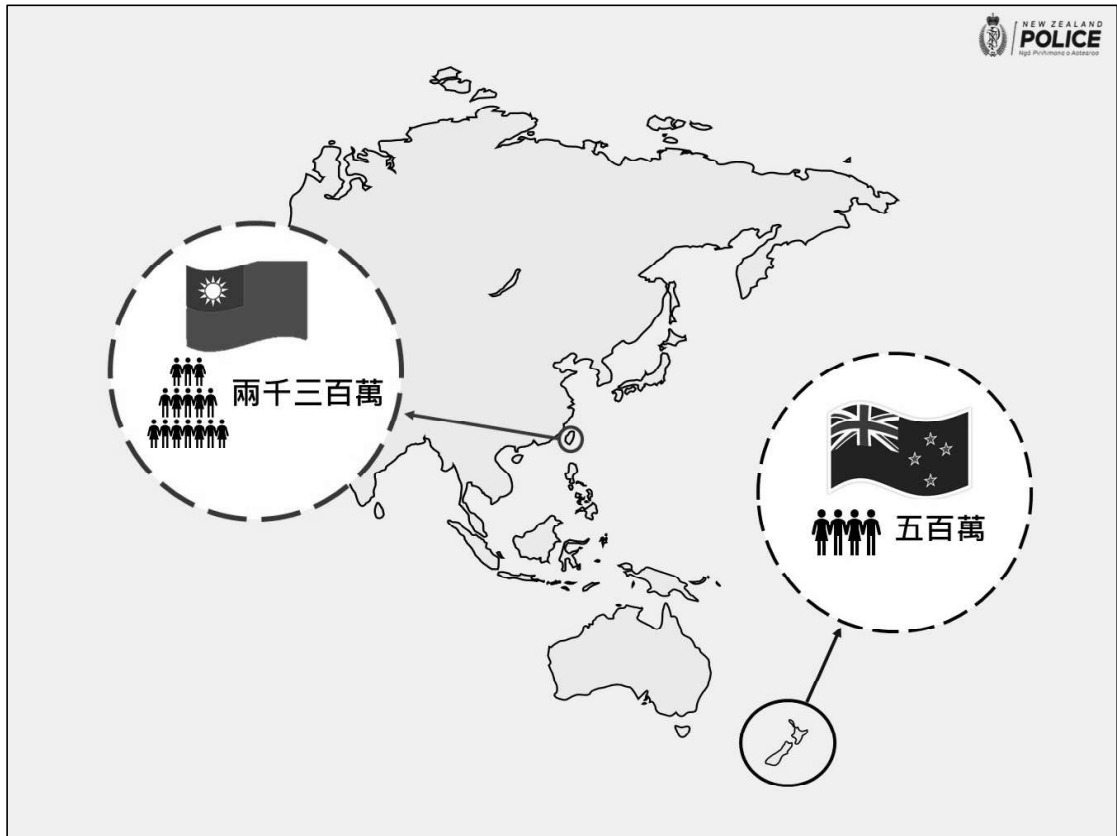
*Ben Quinn*  
Senior Irregular Migration Liaison Officer  
Immigration New Zealand



NEW ZEALAND  
**POLICE**  
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



NEW ZEALAND  
IMMIGRATION





我們要關注的弱勢族群有哪些？



**Who are our vulnerable communities?**



