





因應人口販運的關鍵策略



作好準備



作好認知



作出回應

Key Strategies in Response to People Trafficking



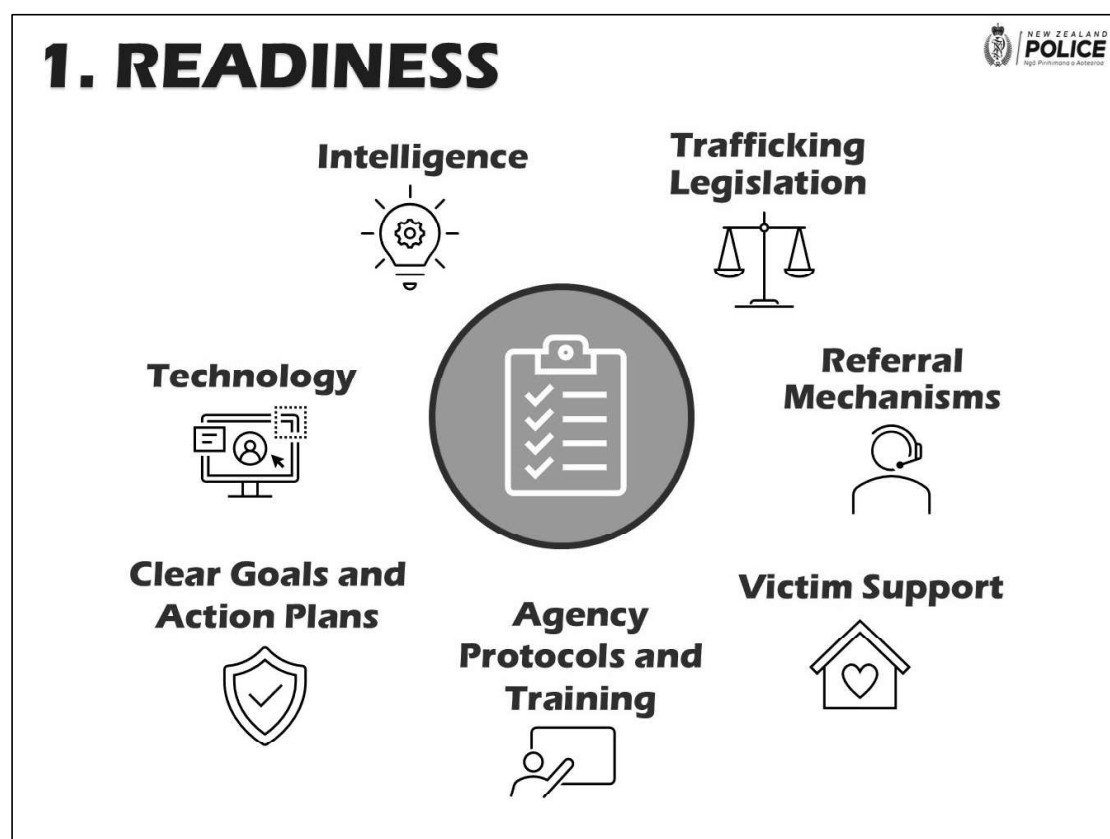
READINESS



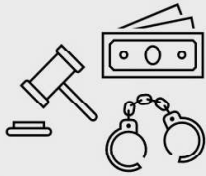
RAISING AWARENESS



RESPONSE



人口販運相關法律



在紐西蘭，根據 1961 年《刑法》，人口販運屬於刑事犯罪。此罪行最高可判處**20年監禁**、**最高50萬紐元的罰款**，或兩者兼施。

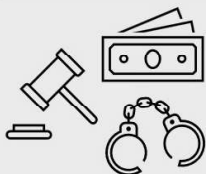


Crimes Act 1961

Public Act 1961 No 43
 Date of assent 1 November 1961
 Commencement see section 1(2)



Trafficking Legislation



In New Zealand, **Trafficking in Persons** is criminalised under the Crimes Act 1961. The crime is punishable by up to **20 years imprisonment**, **fines of up to \$500,000**, or both.



Crimes Act 1961

Public Act 1961 No 43
 Date of assent 1 November 1961
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國家轉介機制

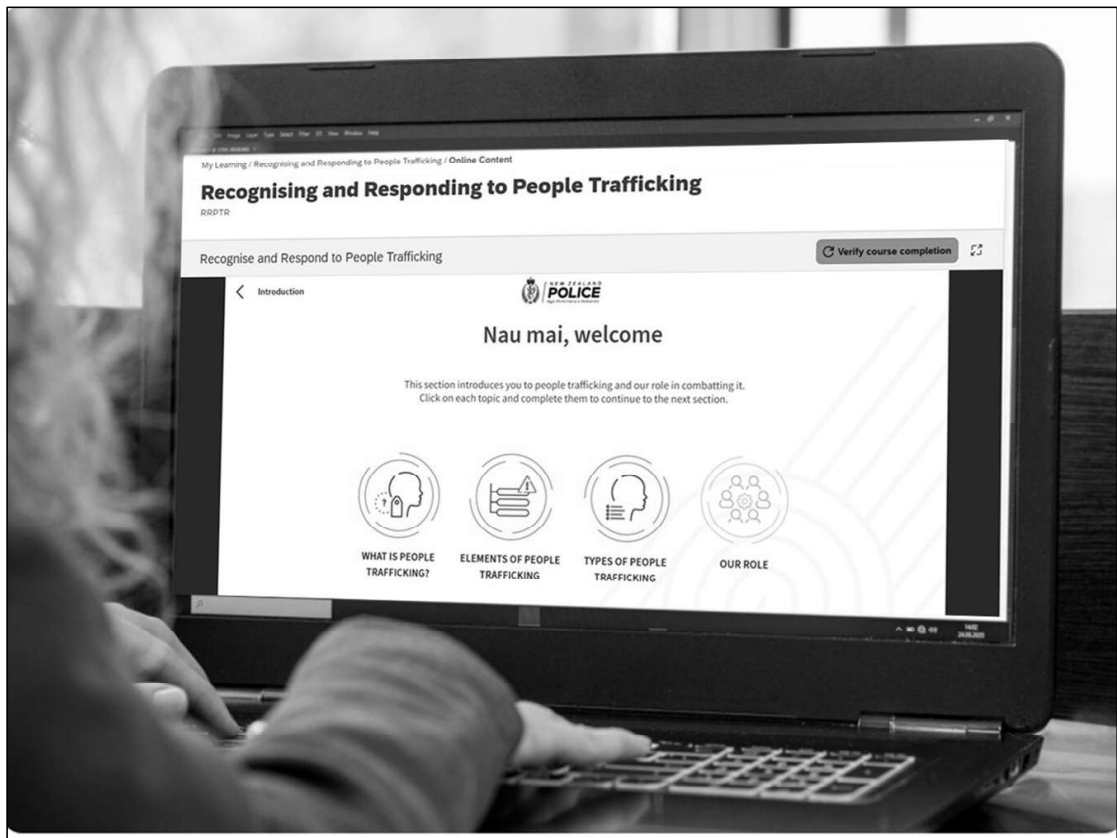


National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

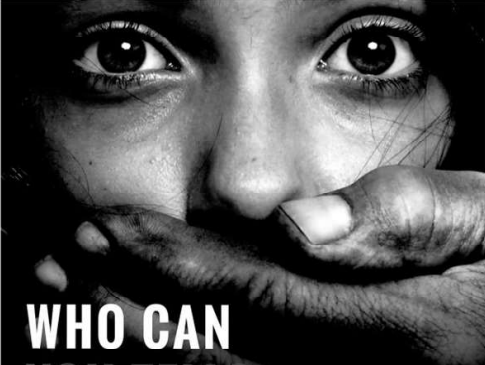













WHO CAN YOU TELL?

IF YOU NEED HELP, OR YOU THINK SOMEONE MAY BE A VICTIM OF SLAVERY OR EXPLOITATION, CALL THE CONFIDENTIAL UK MODERN SLAVERY HELPLINE 24 HOURS A DAY, 365 DAYS A YEAR.

CALL 08000 121 700

 **WORKING TOWARDS A WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY**



NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

CONTACT THE NATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING HOTLINE

Do you **want to get out of the life**?
Are you being **forced to work** against your will?
Or **threatened or tricked** by your boss?
Do you know someone who may be?

 **CALL**
1-888-373-7888

 **TEXT**
"BeFree" (233733)

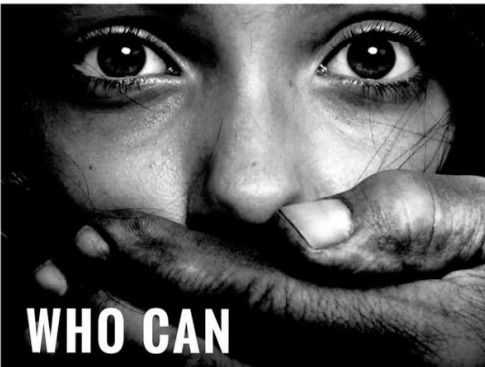
 **LIVE CHAT**
HumanTraffickingHotline.org

✓ Get help.
✓ Report a tip.
✓ Find services.
✓ Learn about your options.

24/7 • Toll free • Confidential • 200+ languages

 Polaris received \$1.75 million through competitive funding through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Grant #H0000156-01-00. The project will be focused on 43,196 of human forms and 10,156 (42.2%) of human forms. The services of this type are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.


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 OPERATED BY


**NEW ZEALAND
POLICE**



**TAKE
ACTION
TO END
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

LET'S DO OUR PART IN ENDING THIS.

**HUMAN
TRAFFICKING IS A
REAL ISSUE**

It's the 2nd most profitable form of transnational crime.

**REPORT ANY SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY
TO 08000-121-700.**



**VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
NEED YOUR HELP.**

Report Human Trafficking to Homeland Security Investigations:
1-866-347-2423



**BLUE
CAMPAIGN**


**NEW ZEALAND
POLICE**



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**BLUE
CAMPAIGN**


**NEW ZEALAND
POLICE**
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



BLUE HEART

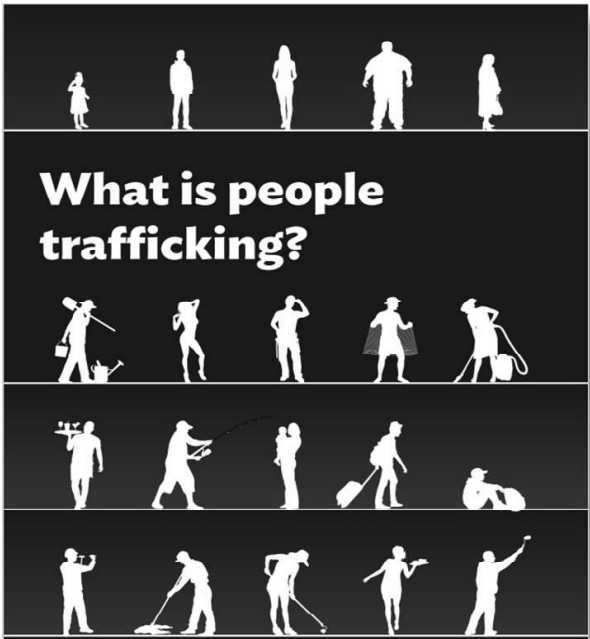
C A M P A I G N





蓝心

运动

What is people trafficking?





To Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
 New Zealand Government


**NEW ZEALAND
POLICE**
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



BLUE HEART

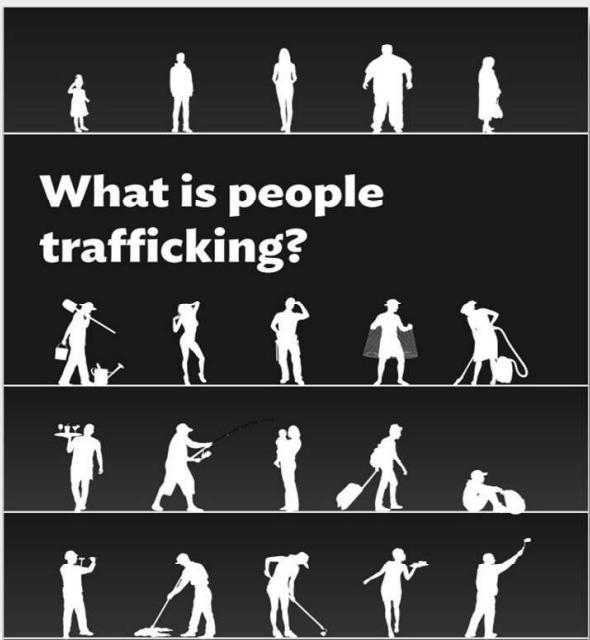
C A M P A I G N



蓝心

运动

What is people trafficking?




To Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
 New Zealand Government

任務小組



跨機關合作
關係



與民間團體
接軌

3. 作出回應



全球合作

聯合調查



**Task
Forces**



**Interagency
Partnerships**



**Engagement
with Civil
Society**

3. RESPONSE



**Global
Co-operation**

**Joint
Investigations**



New Zealand's Inter-Agency Trafficking in Persons Operations Group



**NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION**



**NEW ZEALAND
CUSTOMS SERVICE**
TE MANA ARAI O AOTEAROA



Te Tari Taiwhenua
Internal Affairs



**NEW ZEALAND
POLICE**
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



**ORANGA
TAMARIKI**
Ministry for Children

**EMPLOYMENT
NEW ZEALAND**

In partnership with:

**CRIME
STOPPERS**
Aukati Takahi Ture

New Zealand's Inter-Agency Trafficking in Persons Operations Group



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Aukati Takahi Ture



Tina的案例



- 奴役
- 未成年(18歲以下)兒童性剝削
- 未成年(18歲以下)兒童透過性產業商業服務獲取收入

判處7年有期徒刑

Eliza的案例



- 協助兒童提供性服務
- 與12 ~ 16歲人士發生性關係

判處2年10個月有期徒刑

Sione的案例



- 人口販運 - 起訴11條犯罪
- 奴役 - 起訴13條犯罪

判處11年有期徒刑
罰金215,000美金
(3,772,000台幣)

Tina's Case



- Slavery
- Sexual Exploitation of Child Under 18
- Receiving Earnings From Commercial Sexual Services by a Child Under 18

7 YEARS
IMPRISONMENT

Eliza's Case



- Assisting a Child to Provide Sexual Services
- Sexual Connection with 12-16 Year Old

2 YEARS, 10
MONTHS
IMPRISONMENT

Sione's Case



- Trafficking in Persons - 11 Charges
- Slavery - 13 Charges

11 YEARS
IMPRISONMENT
&
FINED \$215,000
(NT \$3,772,000)

Thank you

謝謝

Kia ora

Warren Olsson 刑警督察
warren.olsson@police.govt.nz

Ben Quinn
ben.quinn@mbie.govt.nz



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

Thank you

謝謝

Kia ora

Detective Inspector Warren Olsson
warren.olsson@police.govt.nz

Ben Quinn
ben.quinn@mbie.govt.nz



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

E tū ki te kei o te waka

站在獨木舟的船尾...

kia pakia koe e ngā ngaru o te wā

...感受未來的浪花拂面

E tū ki te kei o te waka

Stand at the stern of the canoe...

kia pakia koe e ngā ngaru o te wā

...and feel the spray of the future biting at your face



Zoé Crine

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

簡歷

Zoé Crine 博士擁有比利時魯汶大學 (UCLouvain) 的移民法博士學位，並分別取得荷蘭馬斯垂克大學的人權碩士學位與比利時列日大學的歐洲政治碩士學位。她的研究領域聚焦於尋求庇護的女性、移民法，以及性別與移民之間的交叉議題。

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

PROFILE

Dr. Zoé Crine holds a PhD in immigration law from UCLouvain (Belgium). She also completed a Master's degree in Human Rights at Maastricht University (Netherlands) and a Master's in European Politics at the University of Liège (Belgium). Her research focuses on asylum-seeking women, migration law, and the intersection of gender and migration.

脆弱群體的人口販運及防制策略 - 歐洲觀點*有關人口販運與保護策略的見解***Zoé Crine博士**

(代表比利時天主教魯汶大學 Sylvie Sarolea 教授進行報告)

防制人口販運國際研討會*2025年8月27 ~ 28日 · 台北***Human Trafficking and Prevention Strategies for Vulnerable Communities
from the Perspective of Europe***Insights on Human Trafficking and Protection Strategies***Dr. Zoé Crine**

(Representing Prof. Sylvie Sarolea, UCLouvain, Belgium)

*International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking**Taipei, 27–28 August 2025*

1. 簡短回顧

「所謂的人口販運，指稱的就是出於剝削之目的，透過威脅、使用武力或其他形式的脅迫、綁架、詐欺、瞞騙、不當行使權力或利用他人的脆弱處境，或以給予或接收金錢或利益的方式，達成使某人同意處於他人控制下之目的，藉此進行人口之招募、運送、轉移、藏匿或接收。剝削之形式至少包含：為他人賣淫或其他形式之性剝削、強迫勞動或服務、奴役或類似奴役之行為、強迫勞役或摘取器官等。」

第3條第(a)項

——《聯合國關於防止、禁止和懲治販運人口特別是婦女和兒童行為的補充議定書》，《聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約》之補充文件

(聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處，2000年，第3條，第1項)



1. A brief reminder

“Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”

Article 3(a)

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime



歐盟反人口販運政策

- ✓ 1997年2月24日聯合行動：由歐洲理事會依據《歐洲聯盟條約》第K.3條規範通過，對抗人口販運與兒童性剝削之行動
- ✓ 2002年7月19日架構決議：打擊人口販運行為
- ✓ 2004年4月29日2004/81/EC號指令：針對因人口販運受害或遭受非法移民行為的影響，並與主管機關合作的第三國國民頒發居留許可
- ✓ 2011年4月5日歐洲議會與歐洲理事會2011/36/EU號指令：強化人口販運之預防與打擊，並保護人口販運被害人(取代歐洲理事會2002年7月19日2002/629/JHA號架構決議)



EU Anti-Trafficking Policies

- ✓ Joint Action of 24 February 1997 adopted by the Council on the basis of Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, concerning action to combat trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children;
- ✓ Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings;
- ✓ Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration and who cooperate with the competent authorities;
- ✓ Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA).



2. 歐盟人口販運關鍵事實與數據 (Eurostat, 2023)

- 2023年登錄在案人口販運被害人達10,793名。
- 較2022年增加 6.9%，為2008 ~ 2023年間最高記錄。
- 2023年登錄在案歐盟被害人之中，有 63% 為婦女或女童

在人口販運案件裡
每3位被害人中
就有2位是女性

資料來源：Eurostat (10m_910_v00p1)
最新可取得年份(2022)



2. Key Figures & Facts on Human Trafficking in the UE (Eurostat, 2023)

- 10 793 victims of human trafficking were registered in the European Union in 2023.
- 6.9% increase compared to 2022, and is the highest recorded number in the period 2008-2023.
- 63% of registered human trafficking victims in the EU in 2023 were women or girls

2 out of every
3 victims
of trafficking are
women and girls

Source: Eurostat (10m_910_v00p1)
most recent data available (2022)



2. 歐盟人口販運關鍵事實與數據 (Eurostat, 2023)

- 歐盟人口販運案件被害人中有28%具有販運事件發生國之國籍(歐盟成員國國籍)。有8%被害人是遭受跨國販運的歐盟成員國國民。最大宗的被害人則為非歐盟國籍人士，其人數佔64%。
- 人口販運之主要目的仍為性剝削，所佔比例將近44%，以勞力剝削為目的之人口販運則約占35%。



2. Key Figures & Facts on Human Trafficking in the UE (Eurostat, 2023)

- 28% of EU victims had the citizenship of the EU Member State in which they were trafficked. 8% of EU-citizens were trafficked in another EU Member State. **The majority, 64% of the victims were non-EU nationals.**
- Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation remains the main form of exploitation, **with nearly 44%.** Trafficking for labour exploitation reached 35%.



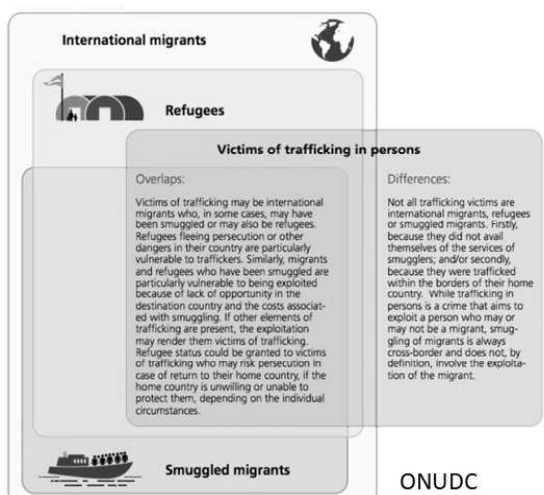
3. 人口販運與偷渡有所交集？



如果偷渡者遭受剝削、強制勞動或其他形式的虐待，那麼偷渡者也有可能淪為人口販運的被害人

- 人口販運與偷渡有所交集
- 在各國加強邊境管控、防治非法移民過境的背景環境之下，許多潛在移民轉投組織犯罪集團，藉此偷渡過境

3. OVERLAPPING?



Smuggled migrants can become victims of trafficking if they are subjected to exploitation, forced labor, or other forms of abuse

- The two phenomena overlap
- In the context of increasing control over borders to prevent irregular migration, many potential migrants turn to organized criminal groups to arrange their border crossing

4. 既有法規架構

2011/36/EU號指令：核心法律工具

這條指令是什麼？

這是一條由歐洲議會與歐洲理事會在2011年4月5日通過的指令，其重點在於：

- 防制人口販運
- 打擊犯罪
- 保護被害人權利

歐盟成員國的主要義務

- 建立檢測、識別與支援被害人的系統
- 提供協助、保護與安全保障(尤其針對未成年人)
- 確保第一線人員(警察、邊境官員等)獲得應有訓練
- 強化國內與國際合作

4. WHAT ALREADY EXISTS

Directive 2011/36/EU – A Key Legal Instrument

What is it?

A directive of the European Parliament and Council, adopted on 5 April 2011, focused on:

- Preventing trafficking in human beings
- Combating the crime
- Protecting victims' rights

Key Obligations for Member States

- Establish systems to detect, identify, and support victims
- Provide assistance, protection, and safeguards for victims (especially minors)
- Ensure training for front-line actors (police, border officials, etc.)
- Strengthen international and national cooperation

5. 現有保護措施與制度施行之缺口

a) VULNER專案(H2020) 所揭示的主要問題

- 偵測人口販運與強迫勞動案件被害人的偵測系統有所不足
- 關鍵行動人員(警察、法官、社工、非政府組織)之間的合作不足
- 性別刻板印象導致對於被害人的認知有所偏差(例如僅將女性視作「真正」的被害人)



5. PERSISTENT GAPS IN PROTECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

a) Key Problems Identified – VULNER PROJECT (H2020)

- Inadequate identification systems for victims of trafficking and forced labour;
- Lack of cooperation between key actors: police, judges, social workers, NGOs;
- Gendered stereotypes affect victim recognition (e.g., only women seen as “real” victims)



b) 非法移民所面臨的挑戰

- 非法移民往往被視作犯罪者，因而遭受拘禁與驅逐，不會被視作被害人
- 對於政府機關有所恐懼，使其不願通報自身遭受剝削的狀況
- 對於自身權利缺少明確認知



b) Challenges for Irregular Migrants

- Often treated as offenders (detention, deportation) rather than victims
- Fear of authorities prevents victims from reporting exploitation
- Lack of clear communication of rights



c) 歐盟本身有設立目標.....但各成員國狀況各有不同

- 部分國家具有適當的法規，但執行狀況不佳
- 其餘部分國家(例如比利時)則會為被害人提供長期居留權



c) EU objective.... But National Disparities

- Some countries have promising laws but poor implementation
- Others (e.g., Belgium) offer long-term residence for victims



d) 法律缺口

- 許多國家未在國內法之中引進「不懲罰條款」

→ 若被害人遭受要脅而被迫從事非法行為(例如非法入境、從事性工作)仍有**遭受起訴**的風險

→ 「既是被害人，又是罪犯？」

- 難以接觸司法資源、難以獲得賠償救濟

**d) Legal Gaps**

- Many countries lack a non-punishment clause in national law

→ Victims risk **criminalization** for crimes committed under coercion (e.g., illegal entry, sex work)

→ “Victim and guilty”?

- Limited **access to justice and compensation**



e) 制度缺陷所造成的後果

- 被害人仍面臨易受傷害、孤立、缺乏保護的處境
- ! 系統的運作機制本身就是造成被害人不利處境的原因
- 未能針對特定性別或社會需求量身訂做援助措施

**e) Consequences of System Failure**

- Victims remain **vulnerable, isolated, and unprotected**
- ! Vulnerabilities created by the way the system works
- Support measures are **not tailored** to specific gender or social needs



•有辦法可以解決嗎？

- ✓ 建立統籌合作系統，藉此辨識並協助被害人
- ✓ 有效地整合防制人口販運系統與庇護系統
- ✓ 針對被害人落實不懲罰原則
- ✓ 保障法律諮詢與司法資源之可及性
- ✓ 推動社會與勞動領域的包容性
- ✓ 採納性別觀點以及多元交織觀點



•ANY SOLUTIONS?

- ✓ Create coordinated systems for identification and assistance
- ✓ Integrate anti-trafficking and asylum systems effectively
- ✓ Enforce non-punishment of victims
- ✓ Guarantee legal counselling and access to justice
- ✓ Promote social and labour inclusion
- ✓ Apply a gender and intersectional perspective





感謝您的聆聽！☺

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比利時天主教魯汶大學



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING ☺

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UCLouvain University - Belgium





Ben Quinn

紐西蘭移民局資深非正規移民聯絡官兼亞洲區域協調官

簡歷

Quinn 聯絡官從事執法工作已 28 年，目前派駐泰國曼谷，並擔任紐西蘭移民局亞洲區域（自巴基斯坦至巴布亞紐幾內亞）移民聯絡官總協調官。曾於紐西蘭警察總部負責重大犯罪調查及擔任主管職，渠在促進國際合作打擊非正規移民（irregular migration）上有重要貢獻，包含曾參與國際刑警組織 Operation Liberterra II 行動（針對跨國犯罪集團最大的打擊人口販運及移民走私執法行動）。

此外，Quinn 聯絡官也在 Bali Process Regional Support Office 扮演重要的角色，包含為紐西蘭爭取該辦公室的借調資金及強化保護移民免於遭受販運或走私風險之區域合作。

學歷

- 皇家紐西蘭警察學院警察文憑

Ben Quinn

Senior Irregular Migration Liaison Officer - Regional Coordinator: Asia (stationed in Bangkok), Immigration New Zealand, New Zealand

PROFILE

Detective Senior Sergeant Quinn is based in Bangkok and coordinates the New Zealand Immigration Liaison Officer (IMLO) network across the Asian region, from Pakistan to Papua New Guinea.

With a background in serious crime investigations and leadership within the New Zealand Police, Ben has been instrumental in fostering international collaboration to combat irregular migration, including his participation in INTERPOL's Operation Liberterra II, the largest counter-trafficking and migrant smuggling operation targeting transnational crime syndicates. Ben also played a key role in securing New Zealand's funding for the Bali Process Regional Support Office (RSO) Seconded Programme, enhancing regional cooperation to safeguard migrants from trafficking and smuggling risks.

His proactive engagement in international operations and regional initiatives underscores his commitment to protecting vulnerable populations and strengthening security across the region.

EDUCATION

- Diploma of Policing, Royal New Zealand Police College







聯合國

打擊跨國組織犯罪的聯合國公約

預防、禁止和懲罰人口販運的議定書，尤其是與女性和兒童有關

打擊陸、海、空偷渡移民的議定書

紐西蘭與 187 個聯合國會員國一起簽署了《聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約》。



United Nations

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air

New Zealand is a signatory to the UNTOC along with 187 UN Member States

根據2009年「移民法」規定，超過30人以上的團體，透過調度船隻抵達國境的即為人口走私。

海上人口走私危險性高，會為邊境和國家安全帶來重大風險。

雖然發生率低，一但發生後果不堪設想。主管機關派遣移民及海上執法官（IMLO）前往海外，協助防範此類海外偷渡行動，而這也正是部署移民及海上執法官的主要原因。

Maritime Mass Arrivals

Defined under the Immigration Act 2009 as groups of greater 30 people arriving via coordinated vessels.

Maritime people smuggling is dangerous and carries significant border and national security risks.

Though likelihood is low, consequences are high. IMLOs are deployed to help prevent such ventures offshore and are a key driver for IMLO deployment.



偷渡移民

- 預防和阻止人口走私活動，是最好的嚇阻手段，比起任由走私成功登陸紐西蘭海岸更為妥當。
- MAPS策略（大規模抵達預防策略）是建立在4個互相強化的基礎之上：
 - 合作- 建立關係，支持嚇阻與瓦解行動。
 - 偵測- 建立偵測能力、技術與網絡，以便達到預警的功能。
 - 嚇阻- 建立政策和安排，讓紐西蘭不再成為目的地目標。
 - 瓦解- 建立可用以阻斷大量抵達的能力、技術與網絡。
 （回應——若是無法成功預防，則以MARP機制（大規模抵達應變計劃機制）進行回應）
- 即便有偷渡成功者，若能嚇阻後續的走私企圖也是重要的成效之一。



Smuggling of Migrants

- **Prevention and disruption** of people smuggling ventures is the best deterrent and preferable to a successful venture making it to NZ shores
- MAPS Strategy is based on 4 mutually reinforcing pillars:
 - **Engage**- establish relationships to support deterrence and disruption
 - **Detect**- capacities, capabilities, and networks exist to receive early warning
 - **Deter**- policies and arrangements are in place to disincentivise NZ as a destination
 - **Disrupt**- capacities, capabilities, and networks exist to disrupt a mass arrival
(Respond- if prevention is not successful – respond using MARP)
- **Deterrence** of further ventures is one of the main outcomes in the event of a successful arrival

紐西蘭的現況

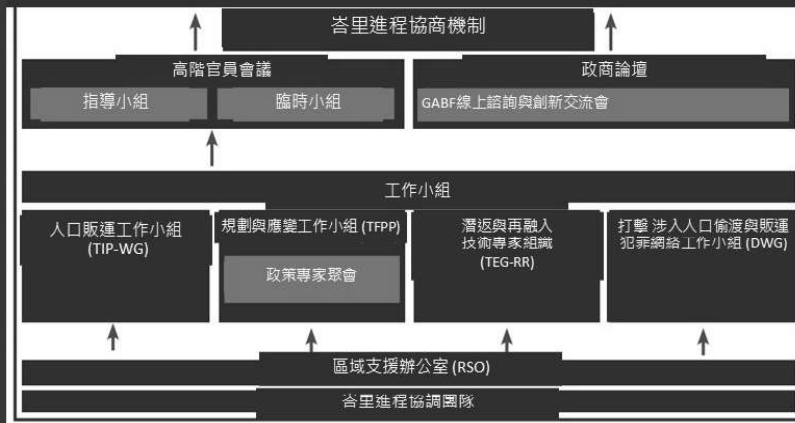
- 紐西蘭政府針對人口販運 (TiP) 和人口偷渡 (SoM) 的所有行動，都是採取全政府共同應對的方式進行
- 紐西蘭移民局 (INZ) 是負責打擊人口販運和人口偷渡的領導機構
- 紐西蘭面臨的人口販運威脅大部分來自航空旅客–
 - 風險來自於亞洲、東南亞和太平洋地區
 - 季節性工作、農業、建築業、餐飲業、美容業等
- 非法移民可透過較大型的鋼殼船隻進行海上走私，對紐西蘭造成不小的威脅，但也由於操作難度高，使得其他國家或地區對於走私業者來說更具吸引力。
 - **若想成功偷渡至紐西蘭所要面臨的挑戰：**
 - 與紐西蘭的距離
 - 費用\$\$\$\$\$
 - 旅行至紐西蘭的時間--攜帶足夠的燃油、食物、水分
 - 使用船隻種類--釣魚船與小型貨船
 - 東南亞海域氣溫較高 (30°C)，但塔斯曼海域氣溫非常低 (<10° C)
 - 海象惡劣造成旅途危險重重--有可能喪失生命

Current Situation - NZ

- All NZ Government action against TiP and SoM is done by way of a whole of Government response
- Immigration NZ (INZ) are lead agency for Human Trafficking and People Smuggling
- **Trafficking** threat to NZ is largely from airborne travellers –
 - Risks present from Asia, SE Asia and Pacific regions
 - Seasonal work; Agriculture; Construction; Restaurants ; Beauty industry etc
- **Maritime Smuggling** threat to NZ from illegal migrants remains through use of a **larger steel hulled vessel**, however the challenges involved make other destinations more attractive
 - **Challenges to a successful maritime venture making it to NZ:**
 - Distance to NZ
 - Cost \$\$\$\$\$
 - Time to travel to NZ – carrying sufficient fuel, food, water
 - Type of vessels used – fishing boats vs small freighters
 - Warm temp in SE Asia waters (30°C) but very cold in Tasman Sea (<10° C)
 - Dangerous journey with rough seas – risk loss of life

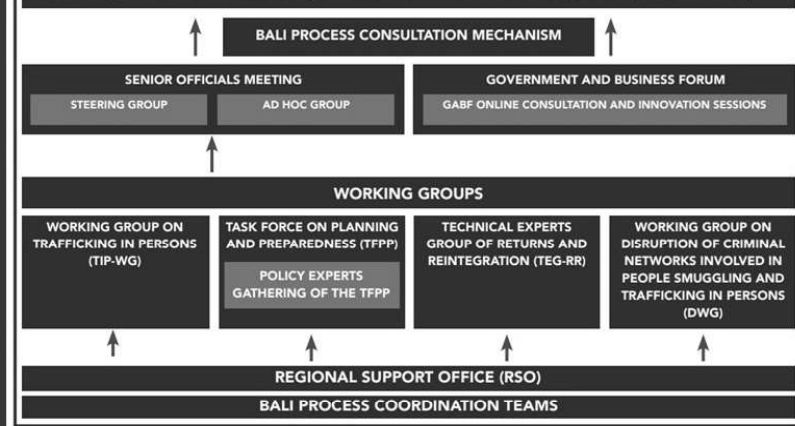
峇里進程部長級會議

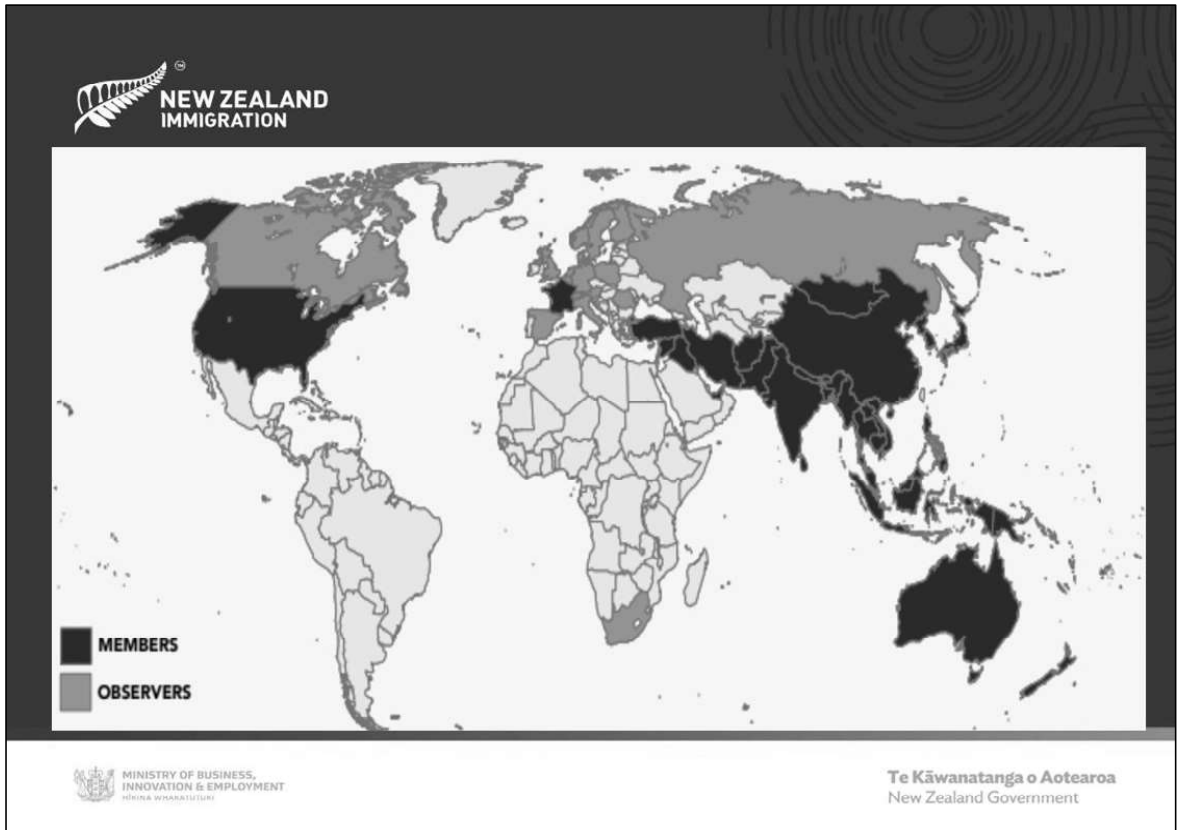
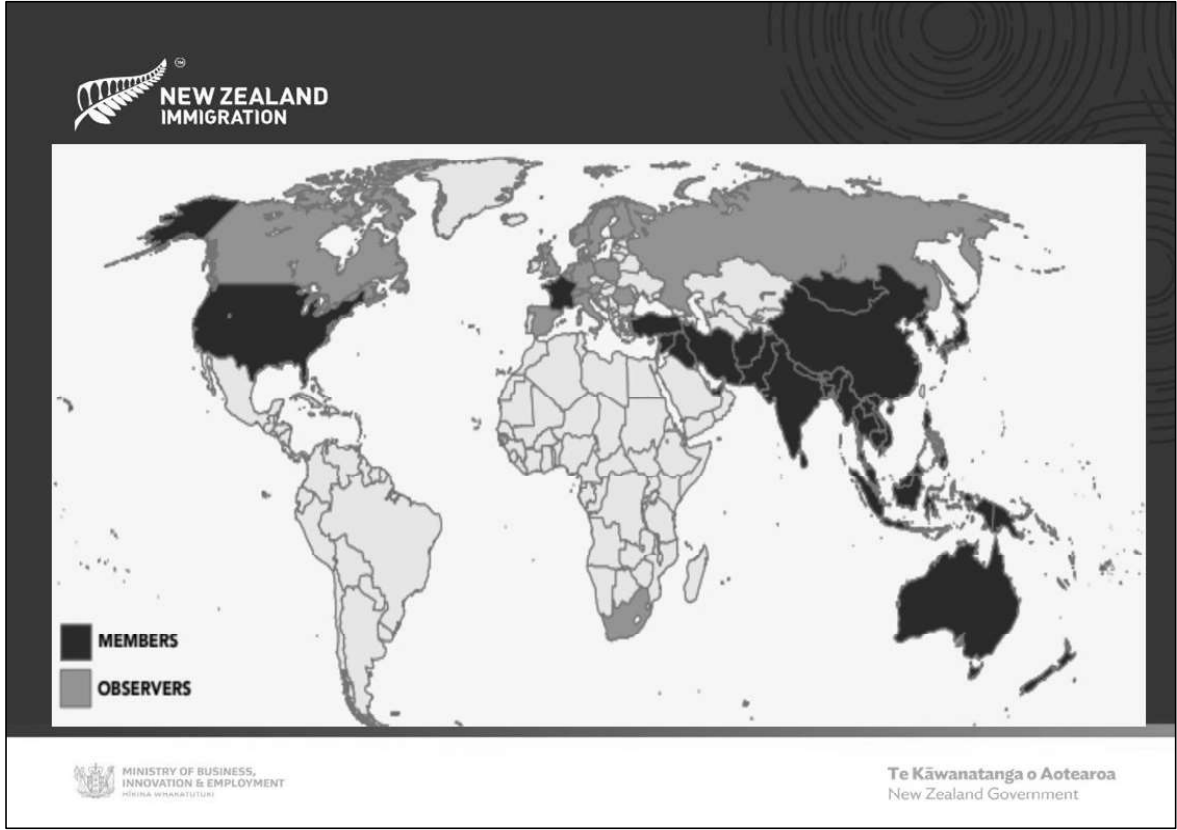
由澳洲和印尼外交部長共同主持，峇里進程部長級會議大約每二至三年召開一次。



BALI PROCESS MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

Co-Chaired by the Australia and Indonesia Foreign Ministers, the Bali Process Ministers meet approximately every two to three years.





2023 - 2024年 聯合行動期間 (JPoA)



Joint Period of Action (JPoA) 2023 - 2024







近期完成的課程：

- 2023年11月於蘭卡威舉辦執法對話
- 2024年於印尼舉辦東協跨國組織犯罪課程
- 2024年11月於蘭卡威舉辦TNOC調查技能課程
- 2024年6月9日-14日於馬來西亞舉辦TNOC調查技能課程
- 2024年6月舉辦國境管理研習班 (BCAMP)
- 2024年2月於孟加拉舉辦人口走私調查技能課程 (RSO/JCLEC)



Recent courses that were completed:

- Law Enforcement Dialogue - Langkawi Malaysia Nov 2023
- ASEAN Transnational Organised Crime Course in Indonesia in 2024
- TNOC Investigation Skills Course - Langkawi November 2024
- TNOC Investigation Skills course in Malaysia 9-14 June 2024
- BCAMP (Border Control Agency Management Program) in June 2024
- People Smuggling Investigations Skills Course (RSO/JCLEC) in Bangladesh – Feb 2024



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

在紐西蘭的越南籍人士組織犯罪

- 克萊門汀行動（ Operation Clementine ）發現有203名持工作簽證的入境人士，與11家涉及越南犯罪集團的停業公司有關。
- 綠柱石行動（ Operation Beryl ）搗毀了6886株大麻植物，最後逮捕10人以及有12人被驅逐出境。
- 犯罪集團假借合法就業之名，強迫移民從事犯罪活動。



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĀKINA WHANAKITURI

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

Vietnamese Organised Crime in NZ

- Operation Clementine uncovered 203 work visa holders linked to 11 inoperative companies tied to Vietnamese crime rings.
- Operation Beryl dismantled 6886 cannabis plants, resulting in 10 arrests and 12 deportations.
- Syndicates exploit migrants for forced criminality under the guise of legitimate employment.



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĀKINA WHANAKITURI

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

太平洋販運路線

- 紐西蘭仍然是太平洋人口販運受害者的目的地，尤其是在季節性工作計劃中。
- 在區域季節性雇主計畫（RSE計畫）中，也提到勞動剝削和抵債勞役的行為。
- 儘管在2024年的時候發現了16名受害者，但紐西蘭尚未起訴任何勞工販運的案件。

Pacific Trafficking Routes

- NZ remains a destination for Pacific trafficking victims, especially in seasonal work schemes.
- Labour exploitation and debt bondage reported in the Regional Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme.
- Despite identifying 16 victims in 2024, NZ has yet to prosecute any labour trafficking cases.

- 國際移民組織致力促進安全有序的移民活動，並確保紐西蘭免於非正常移民的風險。
- 我們措施兼顧比例原則、策略性，同時也是以夥伴合作為導向。
- 我們竭誠歡迎與台灣和區域夥伴共同合作，強化集體打擊行動的成效。

- IMLOs promote safe and orderly migration and look to keep irregular migration risks away from New Zealand
- Our approach is proportionate, strategic, and partnership-driven.
- We welcome collaboration with Taiwan and regional partners to strengthen collective disruption efforts.

Elizabeth Sims

東南亞反人口販運 NGO 執行長

技能與專長

- 領導能力
- 創傷與創傷後壓力症候群 (PTSD)
- 創傷知情照護
- 國際發展
- 社會企業
- 社區外展
- 國際非政府組織 (NGOs)
- 慈善工作
- 專案管理
- 詐騙中心——花費數千小時與受強迫從事犯罪的人口販運倖存者進行創傷知情訪談

學歷

- 赫爾大學 諮商與心理治療碩士文憑 1986–1990
- 耶路撒冷聖經學院 1996–2000

工作經歷

- 2003 年 10 月 - 至今
Eden 創辦人兼總監
Eden 救援遭受性剝削人口販運的女性與少女，並透過職業培訓、諮商、庇護所及創新社會企業專案中的就業機會，為她們提供新的生活機會。
- 自 2021 年起
為詐騙園區中遭受強迫從事犯罪的人口販運受害者提供支援，服務人數達數百人。
- 1990–1996
英國國民保健署精神科部門 臨床團隊主管
- 2000–2003
Mercy Outreach (英國慈善機構)
專案經理 - 尼泊爾與中國

Elizabeth Sims

CEO of Anti-human trafficking organization on the ground with 22 years of experience in SE Asia

SKILLS & EXPERTISE

- Leadership
- Trauma and PTSD
- Trauma Informed care
- International Development
- Social Enterprise
- Community Outreach
- International NGOs
- Charity Work
- Project Management
- Scam Centers - Thousands of hours spent in trauma informed interviews with survivors of trafficking for forced criminality

EDUCATION

- The University of Hull MA DIP Counselling and Psychotherapy 1986 – 1990
- Jerusalem Bible Institute 1996 - 2000

EMPLOYMENT

- October 2003 – Present
Founder and Director at Eden
Eden rescues women and young girls from human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and gives them new opportunities through vocational training, counselling, shelters and jobs in innovative social enterprise projects.
- Since 2021
Providing victim support to hundreds of victims of trafficking for forced criminality in the scam compounds.
- 1990-1996
Clinical Team Leader - Dept of Psychiatry UK National Health Service
- 2000-2003
Mercy Outreach (UK Charity)
Project Manager - Nepal-China



簡永達

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》

教育程度

- 臺灣大學科技法律研究所 台北, 臺灣 碩士 2025 年 8 月 -
- 臺灣大學新聞研究所 台北, 臺灣 碩士 2014 年 5 月
- 臺灣大學生物產業傳播暨發展學系 台北, 臺灣 學士 2010 年 6 月
- 國際勞工組織 (ILO) 證書：商業相關人權的勞動層面政策與國家行動計畫

工作經驗

- Verité- 美國 NGO，致力於確保安全和公平的工作條件 顧問 台北, 臺灣 2024 年 6 月 - 迄今
- 臺灣經濟研究院 研究員 台北, 臺灣 2023 年 9 月 - 迄今
- 蕭美琴副總統參選人辦公室 文稿台北, 臺灣 2023 年 11 月 - 2024 年 1 月
- 廣場文化有限公司 負責人 臺灣 2023 年 8 月 - 迄今
- 哈佛大學費正清中國研究中心 訪問學者 劍橋, 麻州 2022 年 1 月 - 2022 年 12 月
- Transparentem - 國際 NGO，致力於揭露全球供應鏈中的勞工和環境濫用行為 顧問/ 研究員 遠距 / 跨國 2021 年 6 月 - 2021 年 11 月
- 國立臺灣大學 亞洲社會比較研究中心 訪問學者 台北, 台灣 2020 年 4 月 - 2020 年 12 月
- 鏡週刊人物組 特約記者 台北, 台灣 2019 年 2 月 - 2020 年 12 月
- 中央研究院 亞太專題研究中心 訪問學者 台北, 台灣 2019 年 7 月 - 2019 年 9 月
- 報導者 記者 台北, 台灣 2015 年 5 月 - 2018 年 11 月

Yung-Ta Chien

Independent Journalist / Writer / Researcher; 2024 Taiwan Literature Awards Winner
- *Underground Lives: Stories Untold for Migrant Workers in Taiwan*

EDUCATION

- National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan — M.A. in Technology Law, Aug 2025 –
- National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan — M.A. in Journalism, May 2014
- National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan — B.S. in Bio-Industry Communication and Development, Jun 2010
- ILO certificate for The Labour Dimension of Business-Related Human Rights Policies and National Action Plans

Work Experience

- Verité – an independent NPO dedicated to ensuring safe & fair working conditions, Consultant, Taipei, Taiwan, Jun 2024 – present
- Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER), Researcher, Taipei, Taiwan, Sep 2023 – present
- Harvard University Fairbank Research Center for Chinese Studies, Visiting Scholar, Cambridge, MA, Jan 2022 – Jan 2023
- Transparentem – a US NPO dedicated to uncovering labor and environmental abuses in global supply chains, Contract Researcher/Consultant, Remote/International, May 2021 – Nov 2021
- Global Asia Research Center, National Taiwan University, Researcher, Taipei, Taiwan, Apr 2020 – Dec 2020
- (Role description not listed in English CV — would need manual addition)
- Academia Sinica – Taiwan's Governmental Research Institution, Visiting Scholar, Taipei, Taiwan, Jul 2019 – Sep 2019
- The Reporter – an independent, nonprofit newsroom that produces investigative reporting, Journalist, Taipei, Taiwan, May 2015 – Nov 2018



移工築起的地下社會： 跨國勞動在臺灣

- 簡永達



Underground Lives: Stories Untold for Migrant Workers in Taiwan.

- CHIEN, YUNG-TA



簡永達

一位屢獲獎項的記者，曾就人權與平等議題的發表調查報導。

• 照片來源：哈佛費正清研究中心

作者簡介

簡永達

記者、作家，出身南投，畢業於國立台灣大學。曾任職於報導者與鏡傳媒。曾參與傅爾布萊特計畫，於哈佛大學擔任訪問學者（中央研究院共同合作的研究中心）。

曾獲頒Openbook好書獎、臺灣文學金典獎、台灣卓越新聞獎、亞洲卓越新聞獎以及香港人權新聞獎。

傅爾布萊特學金得主，中央研究院亞太區域研究專題中心合作項目的哈佛大學訪問學者。

「廢墟少年：被遺忘的高風險家庭孩子們」一書作者之一，曾獲頒2023年Openbook好書獎(年度中文創作獎)、鏡文化「華文創作類」年度好書，其著作中兼有宏觀社會分析與微觀生活故事。



Chien Yung-Ta

An award-winning journalist who has published investigative stories focused on human rights and inequality.

• Photo credit: Harvard Fairbank Center

Author Introduction

Chien Yung-Ta

Journalist and writer from Nantou, graduate of National Taiwan University. Formerly with The Reporter and Mirror Media. Fulbright Scholar, visiting scholar at Harvard, affiliated with Academia Sinica.

Winner of the Openbook Award, Taiwanese Literature Golden Award, Taiwan Excellence Journalism Award, SOPA Award, and Hong Kong Human Rights Press Award.

A recipient of the Fulbright Scholarship, affiliated with the Asia-Pacific Center at Academia Sinica, and a visiting scholar at Harvard University.

Co-author of "In Their Teens, In Their Ruins" recipient of the OpenBook Award and Mirror Culture's Annual Best Book in the "Chinese Literary Creation" category. Balances macro-level social analysis with micro-level life stories in writing.



書籍目錄



01. 地下社會

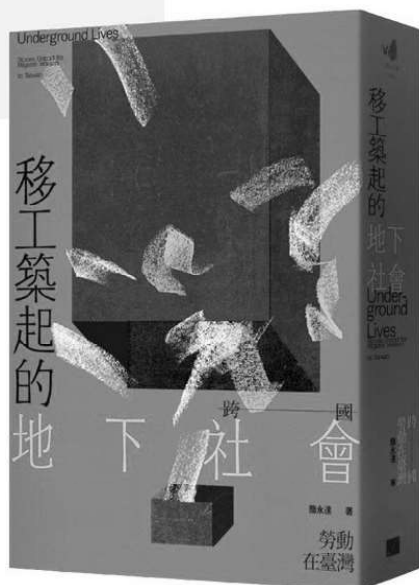
02. 危險之島

03. 異鄉家人

04. 人權大浪



Book
Outline



01. Underground Society

02. Danger Island

03. Foreign Families

04. Large Wave of Human Rights





We asked for workers.
We got people instead.

瑞士作家馬克斯·弗里施
(Max Frisch)



We asked for workers.
We got people instead.

瑞士作家馬克斯·弗里施
(Max Frisch)



在台移工的人口統計資訊

截至2024年為止，台灣移工口總數為817,228人：

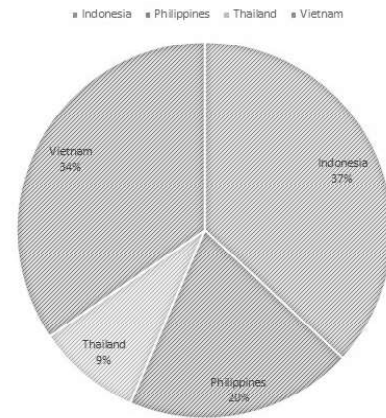
•工業領域(70%)：

- 越南(44.7%)、菲律賓(23.5%)、印尼(18.9%)、泰國(12.8%)
- 男性佔多數(73.8%)

• 照護領域(30%)：

- 印尼(77.9%)、越南(11.3%)、菲律賓(10.6%)、泰國(0.1%)
- 女性佔多數(99.2%)

台灣移工人數於2024年底突破80萬



Migrant Worker Demographics in Taiwan

As of 2024, Taiwan's migrant worker population totaled 817,228:

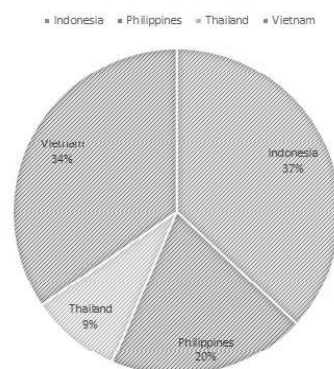
•Industrial Sector (70%):

- Vietnam (44.7%), Philippines (23.5%), Indonesia (18.9%), Thailand (12.8%)
- Majority male (73.8%)

•Care Workers (30%):

- Indonesia (77.9%), Vietnam (11.3%), Philippines (10.6%), Thailand (0.1%)
- Majority female (99.2%)

MIGRANT WORKER POPULATION IN TAIWAN SURPASSES 800,000 BY THE END OF 2024





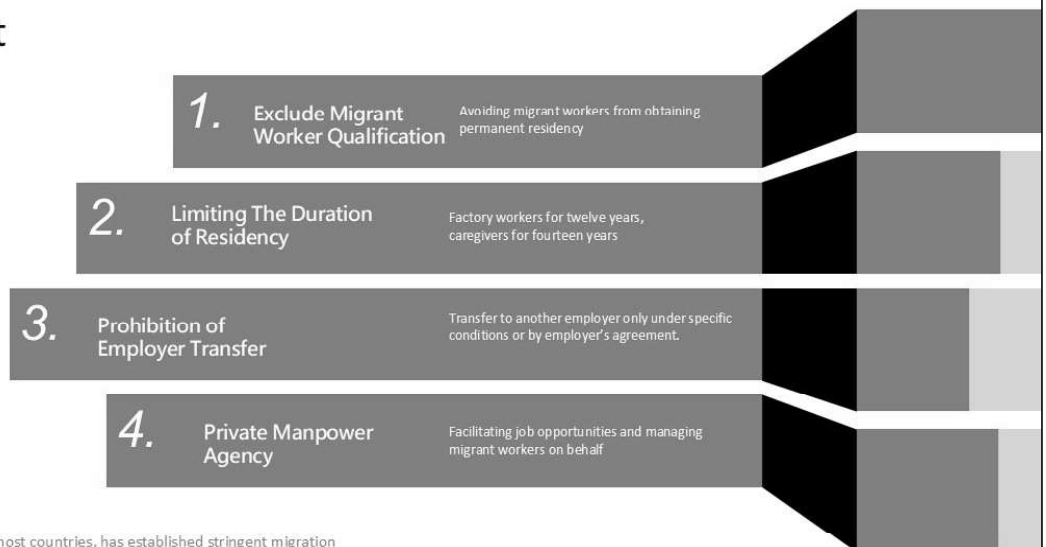
移工機制



台灣與其他亞洲勞工輸入國一樣，已建立起嚴格的移工管道，主要著重於「篩選」與「排除」兩個面向。



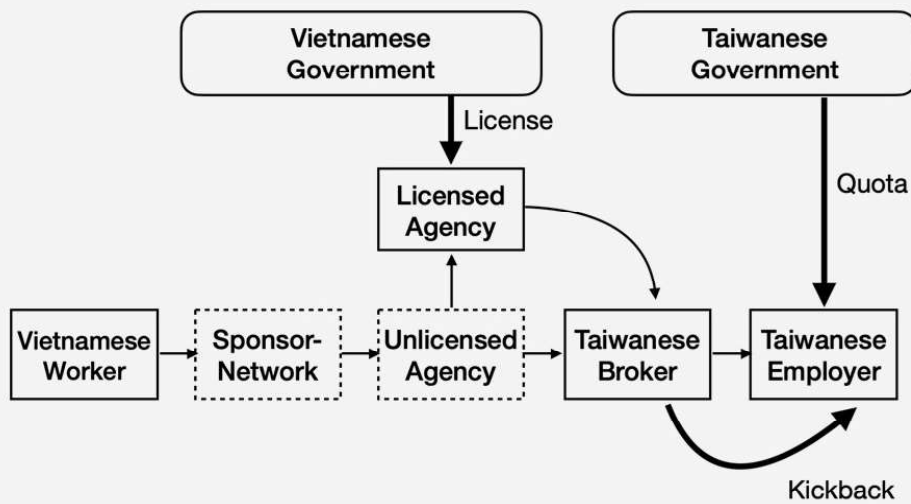
The Migrant Worker Mechanism



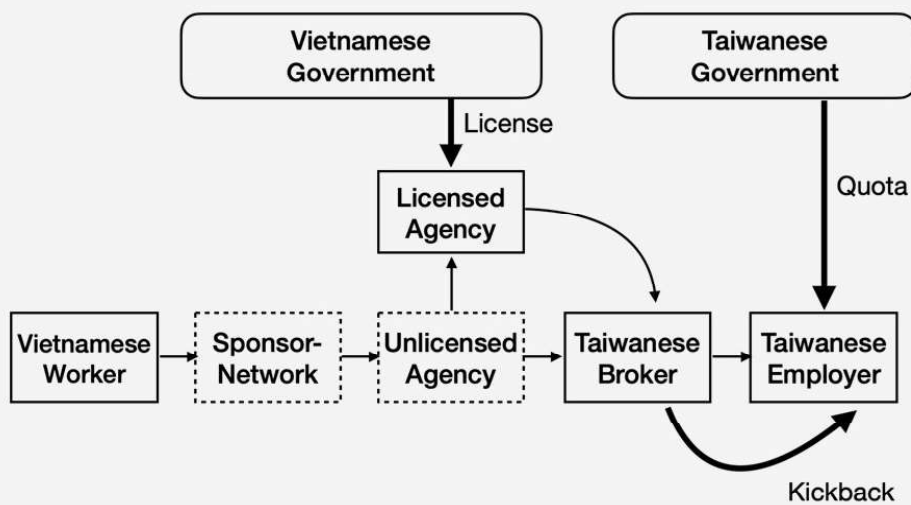
Taiwan, along with other Asian host countries, has established stringent migration channels, primarily focusing on both "selection" and "exclusion" aspects.



多層次的跨國中介網絡



Multi-layered brokerage networks





Placement Fees of Vietnamese Factory Workers			
No.	Content	Standard fare	Actual charges
1	Agency fees	1500	1500
2	Sponsor fees		300~500
3	Money for labor export service	1930	1800~4000
4	Deposit		1000
5	Air tickets	250	200~250
6	Tuition to learn foreign language	126	126
7	Training center tuition	26	26
8	Documents, suitcases, uniforms	51	51
9	Physical examination	31	60
10	Join HTVLNN Fund	5	5
11	Visa fees	66	99
12	Passport	10	10
13	Good citizen certificate fees	5	5
Total (USD)		4000	~ 4680-7630

移工為什麼要付出高額求職費？

- **1. 回扣文化**
由於政府對於數額的管控，雇主經常向仲介要求回扣。
- **2. 配額回收制度**
由於雇主無法輕易透過移民社群網路招募人才，導致「職缺」本身成為商品。
- **3. 仲介利潤分享鏈**
多層次的跨國中介網絡導致交易成本增加。台灣仲介商往往收取高額的「海外費用」，仲介機構間互享利益。



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Why do migrant workers pay high recruitment fees?

- **1. Kickback Culture**
Due to government controls on quotas, employers often demand kickbacks from brokers.
- **2. Quota Recycling System**
Because employers cannot easily recruit through migrant social networks, the "job slot" itself becomes a commodity
- **3. Broker Profit-Sharing Chains**
A layered brokerage system increases transaction costs. Taiwanese brokers often collect high "overseas fees," driving profit-sharing across multiple intermediaries.



**Island of
Risk: A
Migrant
Worker's
Fatal Fall**



**Island of
Risk: A
Migrant
Worker's
Fatal Fall**





命喪閣樓的六條生命

無路可逃的「牢籠」

這是一場導致6人死亡、5人嚴重燒傷的移工宿舍火災，是自1990年代實施移工宿舍制度以來，災情最嚴重的移工宿舍火災。

工傷致殘

依據監察院的報告，在台灣的移工的工傷致殘率是本地勞工的3倍。曾有一千多名移工申請了殘疾補助，其中超過一半在受傷後立即被解僱。



Six Lives Lost in the Attic

Unescapable "Prison"

A migrant workers dormitory fire resulted in 6 deaths and 5 severe burn injuries. It was the most serious dormitory fire incident involving migrant workers since their introduction in the 1990s.

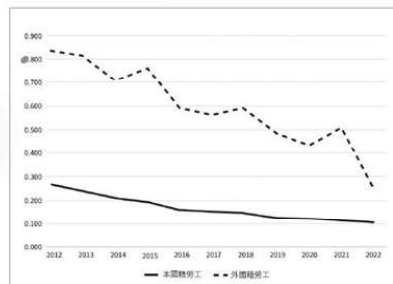
Disability from Workplace Accidents

The disability rate among migrant workers due to job-related injuries is three times higher than that of local workers, according to a Control Yuan report. Over 1,000 migrant workers have applied for disability benefits—more than half were fired right after their injuries.



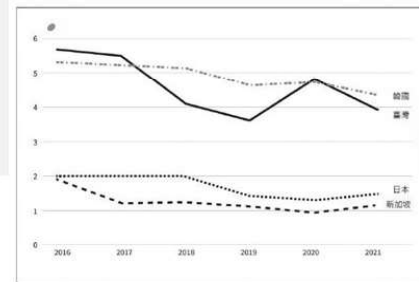


01 本地 / 外籍勞工工傷事故傷殘比



監察院調查報告顯示，外籍移工的工傷事故致殘率是台籍勞工的3倍。經過監察人員的持續調查，發現曾有1,087名移工申請過工傷補助，其中有500多人立即遭雇主解僱。

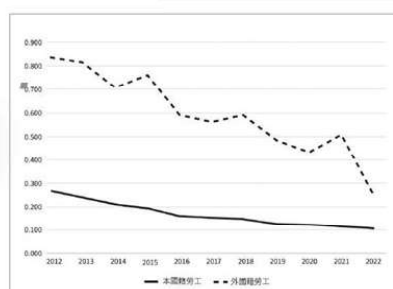
02 亞洲國家職災死亡率



台灣的移工職災死亡率與韓國相當，是日本的3倍，是新加坡的4倍。語言溝通障礙、歧視以及社會保障制度的缺失使得移工的處境雪上加霜。

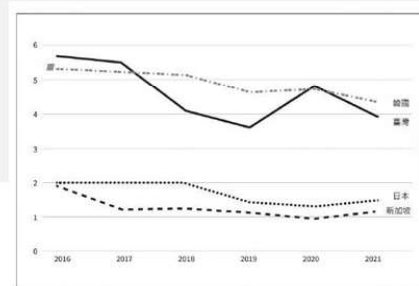


01 The disability rate of both local and foreign workers due to occupational accidents



The Control Yuan's investigation report reveals that the disability rate due to workplace accidents among foreign migrant workers is three times higher than that of Taiwanese workers. The inspectors continue their investigation, with 1,087 migrant workers applying for disability benefits, of whom more than 500 were immediately dismissed by their employers.

02 Occupational fatality rate in Asian countries



Taiwan's workplace accident mortality rate among migrant workers is comparable to that of South Korea, three times higher than Japan, and four times higher than Singapore. The vulnerability of migrant workers is exacerbated by language barriers, discrimination, and the lack of social security systems.











感謝您的聆聽



敬請不吝賜教



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Thank You



& Feedback is a Gift



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指導單位
Advisor



內政部

Ministry of
the Interior

主辦單位
Host



教育部

Ministry of Education



法務部

Ministry of Justice



大陸委員會

Mainland Affairs Council



中華民國僑務委員會

Overseas Community Affairs Council, R.O.C. (Taiwan)



農業部漁業署

Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture



勞動部勞動力發展署

Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor



財團法人

犯罪被害人保護協會

Association for Victims Support (AVS)



內政部移民署

National Immigration Agency